

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT



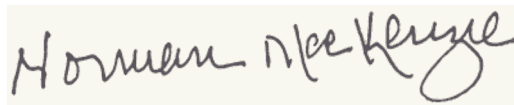
1957-58

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

*To the Board of Governors and Senate of
The University of British Columbia*

Ladies and Gentlemen:

In recent years in my Reports, I have concentrated on the difficulties we face in education. Those difficulties are by no means overcome, but there are times when we should celebrate what we have achieved, no matter what has been left undone. This year, as you know, we celebrated the Golden Jubilee of the granting of a charter to the University in 1908, and in this Report I intend to put aside our current problems and say something of our achievements. Compared with some universities, we are very young indeed, but if what has been done in our first fifty years is any portent for the future, we may look forward with confidence and with pride.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Norman MacKenzie". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style. The first name "Norman" is written in a larger, more prominent script, while "MacKenzie" is written in a slightly smaller, more compact script. The signature is set against a light beige background.

President.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY

To help celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the passing of the University Act, we published this year *TUUM EST: A History of the University of British Columbia*, by Harry T. Logan, and in the brief history that follows I have borrowed freely from Professor Logan. I hope that what I have borrowed gives you some idea of the full story he tells so well. We could not have found a man more suited to write our history. One of the "founding fathers" of 1912, he has since served UBC as a member of the teaching staff and Head of the Department of Classics, as a member of the Senate, and as a member of the Board of Governors.

In some ways our history is a record of perpetual frustration; we have never had enough staff, buildings, money, facilities of any kind. Our building programmes were halted by two world wars and by economic depression. We had to appeal to the public to persuade the government to move us from Fairview to Point Grey. Recently we have had to appeal for funds to pay for the buildings we need so urgently. But there is another way of looking at our history. The public has always responded. We have always needed more staff and more buildings because we have always had the one surplus that is desirable—a greater demand for education than our facilities could cope with. Since we are proud of what we offer and since we think it good for the community to have as many of our graduates as possible, we must sometimes rejoice that we have always had almost an embarrassment of students. In our Jubilee year, let us remember that happy side of our history. And whatever our difficulties have been (and no doubt will be), let us look at what we offer, look at our present campus, remember our past, and enjoy some satisfaction at what has been achieved in fifty years.

The history of the University during these fifty years runs parallel, in many respects, to that of the Province. As a state institution it depends mainly upon the public treasury for financial support. It has prospered with the prosperity of the Province. It has also felt the pinch of hard times; even to the point of threatened extinction. But throughout its half century of life, whether in adversity or prosperity, it has always had the devoted support of leading citizens, many of whom have served on its governing bodies. True to its Motto, *TUUM EST*, "It is Yours", the University has served the interests of all the people of the Province. Within its walls the sons and daughters of our citizens have been given the opportunity to satisfy their needs for higher education and training.

Slowly, year by year, decade by decade, the University has added to its facilities in response to the demands of its students and to the needs of the community it serves, until today its curriculum embraces most subjects of study offered in the larger universities of this continent. In its first Session, in 1915, the University, with a total registration of 435, was equipped to give courses in all years of the Faculty of Arts, for the degree of B.A., and courses in three years of Applied Science toward the degree of B.A.Sc. In 1958, with just under 10,000 students, full undergraduate degree work is offered for a total of 15 degrees distributed among nine Faculties. In addition the Faculty of Graduate Studies directs Master's work for seven degrees, given in six of the nine Faculties, and Ph.D. work in twenty-four separate fields

of study. The teaching staff in 1915-16, in all grades of appointment, numbered twenty-four; in 1957-58 the number exceeds 900, including demonstrators, assistants, lecturers and honorary lecturers, fieldwork supervisors in Social Work, and clinical professors and instructors in the Faculty of Medicine. In numbers of students the University of British Columbia stands second among the English language universities of Canada. It has graduated 26,000 men and women.

A provincial University was first called into being by the British Columbia University Act of 1890, amended in 1891. Under this Act a Senate of twenty-one members was constituted and a McGill medical graduate, Dr. Israel W. Powell of Victoria, was appointed Chancellor. Regional jealousy between the Island and the Mainland killed this Act after several ineffectual attempts had been made to put it into operation. The Universities of Toronto and McGill then took the lead in promoting higher education in the Province. The Columbian Methodist College in affiliation with Toronto was formed in New Westminster in 1892 to give work in Arts and Theology. The College was soon entrusted by Toronto with all four years' work, though the records show that very few students ever availed themselves of these facilities. Soon after work began in Columbian College, McGill University appeared on the educational scene, in affiliation with high schools, first in Vancouver, in 1899, and then in Victoria. A further stage of development was reached in February, 1906, when two Bills, drawn up in Montreal by McGill's solicitors, were introduced in the Legislature in Victoria and passed, setting up McGill University College of British Columbia as a private institution under an independent governing body, known as the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, and giving courses "leading to degrees of McGill University". McGill College carried on its work for nine years, giving up to three years in Arts and two years in Applied Science in Vancouver and two years in Arts in Victoria. In the last Session of 1914-15, there were 290 students in Vancouver, and 70 in Victoria.

In the meantime the movement for a Provincial University had come to life again, quickened by inter-University rivalry and the widely-held conviction that the legislature had given McGill a position of advantage in recruitment of students from British Columbia in the senior years and in the professional facilities. All University graduates now united with professional organizations and the governing bodies of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist churches in appeals to the Government to revive the earlier legislation for a provincial institution. The government of Sir Richard McBride yielded and, under the leadership of the Minister of Education, Dr. Henry Esson Young, a graduate of Queen's University in Arts and of McGill University in Medicine, two Bills were piloted through the Legislature: the University Endowment Act in 1907, and The University Act in 1908. These two pieces of legislation were the foundation on which was built the University of British Columbia.

The government moved slowly in implementing these Bills. It was seven years after the University Act was passed before the University was ready to begin work. In 1910 a Commission of distinguished Canadian educationists chose the Point Grey site, thus relieving the Government of making a decision on the highly controversial issue which had wrecked the first University Act. Convocation met in 1912, under the Chairmanship of the first Chancellor

Point Grey, 1914

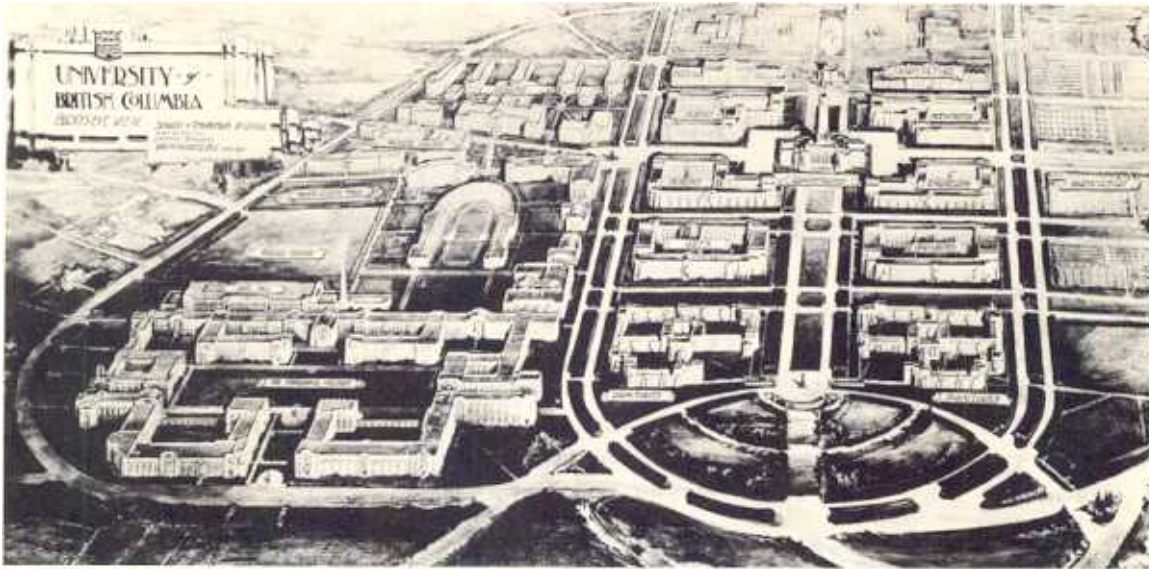


the Hon. Francis Carter-Cotton. The University architects sketched plans for the new buildings in 1912. The Government appointed Dr. Frank Fairchild Wesbrook as President in 1913. The Board of Governors called for tenders for the buildings in June, 1914; on the outbreak of war in August, the tenders received were returned unopened. So it was that the University was compelled to begin its work in the McGill College quarters at Fairview, destined to remain its home until 1925.

The work of McGill in British Columbia paced U.B.C. to a flying start. In a letter to Dr. Young, written at the end of the first day of lectures, September 30, 1915, President Wesbrook wrote: "I think it is quite true that we have been more fortunate than any other Canadian University. I do not recall any which started with as many students or with as large a staff." McGill College in fact supplied most of the staff and more than half the students for the first session. Subsequently, U.B.C. Chancellor the Honourable F. Carter-Cotton, who had also been Chancellor of McGill College during its nine years, wrote to Sir William Peterson, Principal of McGill:

The benefit our Province has derived from your connection with it, it would be impossible to estimate. Many young people have received a University education for whom otherwise it would have remained an unaccomplished dream. An interest in higher education has been fostered, not only in the young, but in our people generally, and our sense of unity with other parts of the Dominion and with the Empire as a whole, and of the possession of common ideals of citizenship and culture has been deepened.

For the purpose of this brief survey, the history of the University's active life since 1915 may be divided into four periods: (1) 1915-1925, At Fairview; (2) 1925-1939, Into and Through the Depression; (3) 1939-1945, World War II; (4) 1945-1958, Expansion and the New Era. Before I came here in 1944, the University had two Presidents: Frank Fairchild Wesbrook, who died in office in October, 1918, and Leonard S. Klinck who succeeded Wesbrook in July, 1919. Up till 1958 Convocation has elected five Chancellors: the



The Plan, 1914

Hon. F. Carter-Cotton who retired in 1918; Dr. R. E. McKechnie, who died in office in 1944; the Hon. E. W. Hamber; the Hon. Chief Justice Sherwood Lett who succeeded Dr. Hamber in 1951, and Dr. A. E. Grauer, elected in 1957.

The earliest years at Fairview were dominated by World War I, in which the University took its full part. The spirit of our first President as he faced his difficult war-time task of organizing a new institution is seen in the message which he wrote for publication in the students' *Annual* (now known as the *Totem*) at the end of the 1915-16 Session:

We, the present Student-body, Staff, Senate, Board of Governors and members of Convocation of this infant University may well be envied by those who have gone before and by those who will come after. To us has come the opportunity of making our Province, our Dominion, our Empire and our world, a better place in which to live. May those for whom we hold these gifts in trust rise up and call us blessed. To meet in full our obligation, may ours be a Provincial University without provincialism. May our sympathies be so broadened and our service so extended to all the people of the Province that we may indeed be the people's University, whose motto is *tuum est*.

Inevitably the war dominated campus life. President Wesbrook himself commanded the contingent of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps inherited from McGill College. A branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society worked feverishly at its self-imposed task of preparing and sending parcels to the students and faculty who were overseas. The student body was decimated by enlistments for active service in local and in other units. The University provided the personnel of D Company, with strength of 300, in the 196th Western Universities Battalion, and a reinforcing platoon of one officer and 50 other ranks. By the end of the war, enlistment totals had risen to 697 members of the University and of McGill B.C.

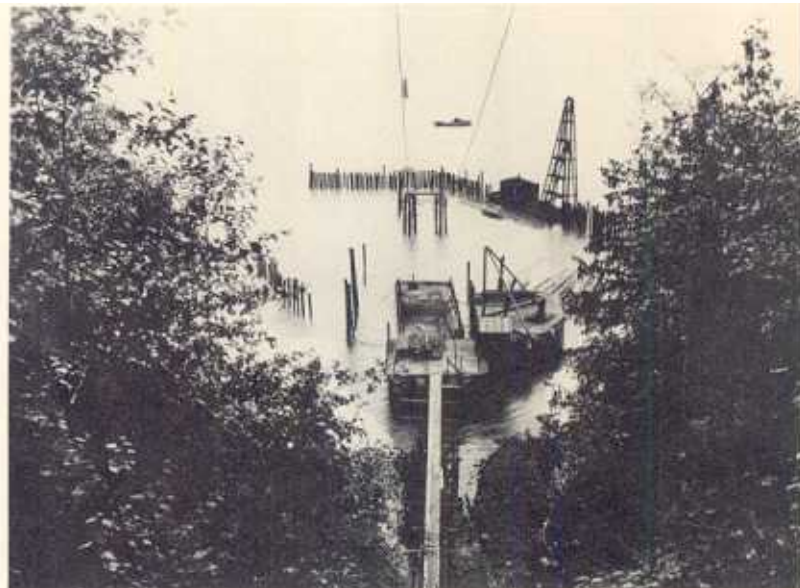
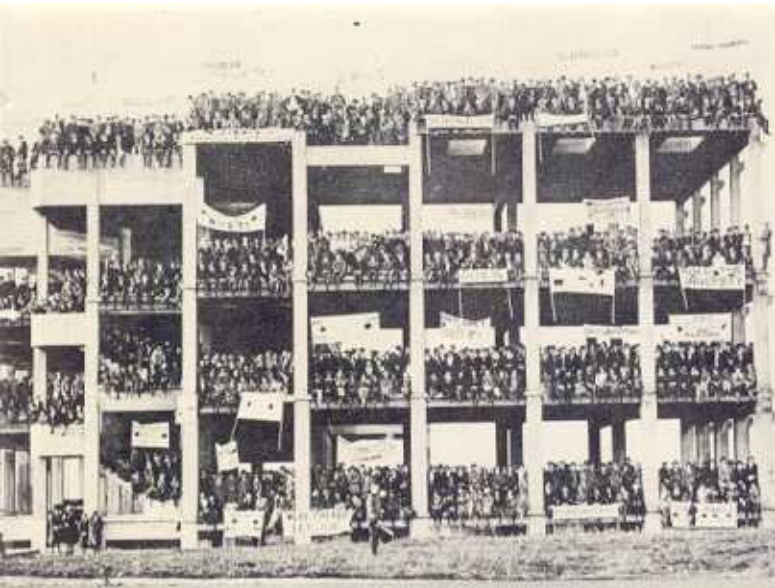
Although a reasonably generous and broad-based curriculum was offered full-time students in the Faculty of Arts and Science, budget shortages in the war years seriously

curtailed development of the Faculties of Applied Science and Agriculture. Of the total of 109 who graduated in the three war-time congregations all but one were students in the Faculties of Arts and Science. In 1917-18 it was found possible to enrol the first Freshman Class in Agriculture. The first regularly-enrolled class to graduate in Applied Science received their B.A. Sc. degrees at the Fifth Congregation in 1920.

The most notable result of the University's poverty in its first decade was the lack of suitable buildings and facilities both for work and play. The architects' grandiose plans for the University buildings at Point Grey, approved in 1912, remained in the drawing board stage. These plans were part of the lure which had brought the first President to the Province from the Deanship of Medicine in the University of Minnesota, and from the day of his appointment until his death in October, 1918, Dr. Wesbrook laboured to effect the move to Point Grey. President Klinck took up the struggle in 1919 and in the following year succeeded in persuading the Government to adopt a policy of action; the 2,000,000 acres of University Endowment Lands were exchanged for 3,000 acres in Point Grey, and a bond issue of \$3,000,000 was planned. Two further years of inaction followed until in 1922 the students, now 1,200 in number, embarked on their "Build the University" campaign which culminated in the presentation to the legislature of petitions bearing the names of 56,000 citizens supporting the campaign. This strong evidence of public interest in the University, added to an almost unanimous Provincial Press brought conviction to the Government, and they at once opened negotiations with the President and Board of Governors for the construction of the Point Grey Campus. Less than two years later, on September 22, 1925, lectures began in the new buildings, with a student enrolment of 1,453. Accommodation provided by the Government was limited to a strict interpretation of the "practical" needs of the University. All the buildings except the Library and Natural Science building were of temporary construction. There was no gymnasium; there were two inadequate playing fields, built by the students' own labour; there were no dormitories; and there was no social centre other than the basement cafeteria in the Auditorium. But the prevailing sentiment of joy felt by the undergraduates who had experienced Fairview is shown in this editorial comment in the UBYSSEY extra number published on September 23, 1925: "To those of us who began our academic careers in the catacombs at Fairview, the sudden accession to a wealth of light and beauty is positively bewildering. We are dazed with the appearance of architectural cleanliness and bewildered by our lineal freedom."

The Fairview years, however, had witnessed important developments in academic life and in other matters. In the post-war years, courses, both undergraduate and graduate, were developed in all three Faculties. The first Nursing and Health degree work to be offered in Canada was established in 1919. Honours courses made their appearance in 1920-21. A Summer Session was introduced in 1920, a Teacher Training course in 1923, and a Department of Education in 1924. Victoria College, closed in 1915, was re-opened as an affiliate of the University in 1920, offering two years work in the Faculty of Arts and Science. Until the Session of 1920-21 students paid no tuition fees, but that year a fee of \$40.00 was imposed on all students. The work of the Extension Committee, which began in 1918, became, in 1920, a

Chemistry Frame *Building Materials*
Erected 1914, *By 1923*



Library, 1924 *Agriculture, Arts*
Science, 1924

permanent feature of the University extra-mural service to the people of the Province.

The year 1925 was the 10th Anniversary of the beginning of lectures at Fairview. Inaugural activities associated with the opening of the new buildings at Point Grey included the publication of pamphlets describing the University courses of study, buildings and laboratories, and enumerating publications of the Faculty. At a special Congregation, held on Friday, October 16, seven Honorary Degrees were conferred. Among the recipients were Dr. H. E. Young, "Father of the University", Dr. J. D. MacLean, Minister of Finance and Education in the Provincial Cabinet, The Chancellor, Dr. R. E. McKechnie, and Sir Arthur Currie, Principal of McGill, who, appropriately enough, delivered the Congregation address.

In 1928 and early 1929 the University seemed to be clear of its troubles. It was established at Point Grey; its facilities were sufficient for the student population of slightly more than 1,500 and were being improved; and, as times were good and governments and the public seemed at last to be more favourably disposed to the University, the prospect for steady expansion was bright. Discussions were held with Members of the Cabinet; plans were drawn by the University architects for two further wings to the Science Building, for the first unit of a permanent Arts Building, and for semi-permanent accommodation for Forestry and Home Economics. The Government grant for the academic year 1929-30 of \$625,000 was, in relation to the students served by it, probably the most generous that has ever been made to the University.

But the effects of these favorable circumstances did not last. Even before the depression came to undermine its economic prospects, the University's security and independence were threatened by interference from a new Government. The details of the struggle over University policy on research and finance, especially in Agriculture, a struggle which eventually led to a Senate motion of non-confidence in the President, have been told in *Tuum Est*. The Commissioner appointed by the Government to enquire into the problems of the University, Judge Peter Lampman, concluded that all concerned had acted in good faith but that there were too many governing bodies in the University.

The enquiry had barely cleared the air when the economic problems of the depression led to another attack on the University. In 1932 an "independent non-partisan voluntary committee" under the chairmanship of Mr. George Kidd, was asked "to investigate the finances of British Columbia with a view to recommending economies to the Government."

The Kidd Committee predicted that the Government would not be able to continue its grant to the University and implied that money might be better spent in sending students to other universities. By the time the Government rejected the committee's recommendations, all members of the University—previously divided on financial policy—united to support it against this attack from outside.

But unity did not solve the economic problems, and in 1932-33 salaries were cut from 5 to 23%. The President offered to cut his own salary by a further 13%, but this offer was declined by the Board. Even with salary cuts the vacancies in departmental staffs steadily increased; replacements were not made, and temporary staff members were not reappointed. A considerable number of dismissals had to be made of men whom the University could ill spare.



Agriculture
Arts & Science
Auditorium
Administration 1925

Library, 1925

A fortunate few went to other universities; a few hung on, on the periphery of the University, as under-paid and over-worked Assistants; some taught in the high schools and some left the academic profession altogether. For a few years all appointments on the University were for one year only, and tenure could not be guaranteed. The Summer Session was severely curtailed and most graduate courses were dropped.

After 1933, however, the operating budget of the University was gradually increased, and its problems became not only financial but the much healthier ones that still face us; how to expand the buildings, courses and facilities so as to satisfy the increasing demands of an increasing student body. Just as the overcrowding became intolerable, World War II broke out.

When Canada declared war on September 10, 1939, the University, along with the other universities of Canada, found herself deeply immersed in the struggle. As it turned out, the impact of the war on the University was quite different from that of World War I, which was, in the main, an affair of fighting men. In this new, total war, not only was there need for men trained to fight on land, on sea and in the air, but the Allied Nations were confronted by an enemy equipped with every device of modern science. To meet the challenge of the Axis Powers, more and more urgent demands were made upon the resources of science and technology. In a struggle for mastery and survival the universities assumed a new and vitally important role. In his Annual Report for 1940-41, President Klinck described, in terms eloquent and memorable for their brevity, the resolute spirit of the University in meeting the unusual challenge:

The War has called many members of the Faculty away from the Campus. All the University can do under the circumstances is to find substitutes wherever possible, and where this cannot be done to place extra burdens on the remaining members of the Faculty in order that the quality of instruction may not suffer too seriously. Those who remain have volunteered, as far as in them lies, to close up the ranks and do the best they can to maintain academic standards while giving every possible assistance to other forms of war effort. From the day of the declaration of war, the University has been prepared to put at the disposal of the Government all possible assistance by way of laboratories, equipment and trained personnel, in so far as such action is consistent with the maintenance of reasonably efficient instructional standards. To do less would be unthinkable.

At the outset neither staff nor students were quite sure what their role in the war effort ought to be. The University's official policy evolved with the varying circumstances of the war, and as the Federal Government's policy became clearer. The principal channels of communication between the University and Government with respect to academic as distinct from military war work, were the National Conference of Canadian Universities and the National Research Council. At the opening of the 1939 session, students were advised by the University—especially those in the sciences—to continue their studies, pending receipt of some authoritative direction. The N.C.C.U. and the National Research Council soon issued a statement advising all students in scientific subjects to remain at their university work until graduation. Thus was avoided, to a large extent, one of the most costly happenings of World War I, the premature sacrifice of highly-trained personnel in the Armed Services. In order to

facilitate co-operative research, and a common approach to curricular and other problems, a War Services Advisory Board was set up by the universities of Canada to serve as a liaison between themselves and the Federal Government.

Military training on the campus, regarded with indifference by the great majority of the student body in peace time, suddenly became popular. Registration in the C.O.T.C. Contingent more than doubled—from 98 in the previous session to 219 in 1939-40. For the first time graduates of accredited institutions were permitted to enlist in the contingent, as were also teachers who desired training to become cadet-instructors in the schools. Approval was given by Senate to allow students enrolled in the C.O.T.S. exemption from three regular course units in lieu of three units to be awarded for success in C.O.T.C. qualifying examinations. By intensifying the training schedule of lectures and parades, the Corps made it possible for its members to sit for their examinations during their first instead of their second year of training, as was formerly the rule. The innovation of granting academic credit for C.O.T.C. work was abandoned in the second year of the war, by which time military training had been made compulsory. Interest in the training provided by the Corps was increased as a result of instructions issued from National Defence Headquarters in June, 1940, requiring all units of the Canadian Active Service Force and the newly-formed Non-Permanent Active Militia Units to select at least half of their junior officers from among qualified C.O.T.C. cadets. Aided by this regulation, nearly all the cadets who passed the qualifying examinations in this first year of the war received appointments in one or other of the Armed Services.

With the great demands made on university staff and facilities during the war came fresh recognition of their importance, and it is not accidental that it was during the war that the first money from the Federal Government came to the universities. The money was earmarked for specific purposes, it is true—War Service Bursaries, 1940; National Selective Service Bursaries, 1942; and various specified projects of research—but it was the beginning of those Federal grants to universities which have been so important to us since.

In 1944, having served the University for a quarter of a century as President and for an earlier five years as Dean of Agriculture, President Klinck retired. He had guided the University through its infancy, through depression, and through war.

Our facilities at Point Grey had been woefully inadequate in 1939. By the end of the war, faced with a sudden influx of veterans, they were so grossly inadequate that emergency action had to be taken. The emergency action, or rather the whole series of emergency actions—to find staff, institute new courses, open new faculties, perhaps most noticeably to find buildings for teaching and accommodation—made the postwar years the most exciting in our history. They were also the most exacting in the demands they made upon the abilities, energies and stamina of the teaching and administrative staff. The Federal Government's open-handed assistance in the education of discharged military personnel, the generous policy of admissions adopted by the President and Board of Governors to reject no candidate who could qualify for entrance, brought an influx of veteran students which taxed to the limit the already overstrained resources of the University. The University was faced with many novel problems in this period. Nothing but the intelligent planning and grim determination of all concerned,

working as a team, could have achieved solutions. Looking back now, I remember many moments when some people must have wondered whether or not we would survive the strains. But I also remember with pride the unfailing courage with which the University, within the short span of three years, accepted and provided degree work throughout a twelve-month session for three times as many undergraduates as it had been used to. The student population rose from 2,974 in 1944-45 to 9,374 in 1947-48. Courses of lectures, lecturers and facilities were found for them all. It should be remembered, too, that the entire cost of these undertakings was met out of an annual operating budget, and that no provision was made for building funds and no bond issues were made, as in business and industrial procedure, to deal with new and necessary financing.

But every effort was made to meet the emergency. The Board of Governors gave me "general authorization to take such emergency action, in consultation with the Chancellor and others, as may be necessary in respect of staff, equipment and accommodation." There was no time to wait for formal approval of the Board of Governors to secure lecture-room space when hundreds of students were enrolling for whom no such facilities were in existence on the campus. Plans for new buildings had been made during the last two years of the war but the most advanced of these were still in the blue-print stage when the tidal-wave of veterans arrived.

In the session 1944-45, the registration was 2,974 (of whom 150 were ex-service personnel); in 1945-46, registration more than doubled with 2,254 veterans in a total student body of 6,632. A conflict of priorities at once arose between the urgent need for classrooms and for student housing. Surplus Army and Air Force camps supplied both needs. Fifteen complete camps were taken over by the University in the course of the 1945-46 session alone. Twelve of these camps were dismantled; their huts were brought to the campus on trucks and there erected and equipped as lecture rooms and laboratories; the remaining three were adapted for living quarters, one each in Acadia and Fort Camps, the third on Lulu Island. Still another camp, situated on Little Mountain, in Vancouver, was converted into suites for married students.

Registration continued to mount. In the Summer Session of 1946, there were 2,398 students as compared with 861 in the previous summer. A special short Winter Session from January to April in 1946 had 1,098 registered students. In the regular Winter Session of 1946-47, the numbers rose to 8,741 and reached their highest point of 9,374 in the following year. Gradually from this summit registration subsided: in 1948-49, it was 8,810; in 1949-50, 7,572; in 1950-51, 6,432. In the process of settling back to what might be considered, from past experience, to be a normal student population, an unexpected feature made its appearance in the remarkable increase in non-veteran registrants. In 1946-47, the veterans numbered 4,796 and composed 53.4% of the entire student body. Even so, the remaining 46.6%, numbering 4,239, showed an increase of nearly 1,000 non-veteran students over the numbers of the previous year. In 1947-48, the total of non-veterans rose to 4,917 or 53% of the student body in the year of maximum registration. At this point, we felt safe in estimating that the normal enrolment of the next ten years, when the educational needs of ex-servicemen

had been met, would be 5,000 to 6,000 students. In the next year, 1948-49, these predictions began to appear to have been too conservative; registration of non-veteran students numbered 5,580, or more than double the total registration (2,476) ten years earlier. The number has never since been below 5,000. Registration of veteran students dropped sharply at the rate of 1,000 a year from their maximum number of 4,796, in 1946-47, to 336 in 1951-52 in a total student body of 5,548. In the following year the low point of post-war registration was reached, numbering 5,355. From this date the number of undergraduates has increased each year, at a slow rate to begin with, more recently with almost alarming acceleration, until today, five years later, the registration for the session of 1957-58 has reached 8,986, less than 400 short of the highest post-war registration, in 1947-48. This increase in student registration is to be ascribed to the rise in the birth-rate and to the greatly increased immigration into the Province, to a high level of prosperity, and to the growing demand for university education. Moreover, the growing reputation of the University increasingly brings students from abroad.

The years since the veterans left us have been a time of steady expansion. They are close in memory, however, and I do not intend to repeat the details of our development. They are easily available in my Reports and in *Tuum Est*. The campus changed radically between 1947 and 1951 with the erection of twenty new permanent buildings. Since 1955, when the Provincial Government announced a grant of \$10,000,000 for buildings, and since we have begun to receive Federal Government grants on a large scale, it has begun an even more extensive change. As the funds from the Development Campaign become available, we shall be able to implement the new Development Plan. It is trite to say that buildings do not make a university, but we must remember that they are very necessary. As a list of buildings makes tedious reading, I have included in this Report many photographs showing the development of the campus. To appreciate the growth of the University, however, each building must be peopled by the imagination with the many students who have spent four or five years in it.

Fortunately, my very brief history can have no tidy conclusion. Neat summaries of the history of an institution can be made only when it is static—or dead. The University of British Columbia is very much alive and I hope it will continue to develop as it has done in the past.



*Mechanical
Engineering, 1925*

THE SUMMER SESSION

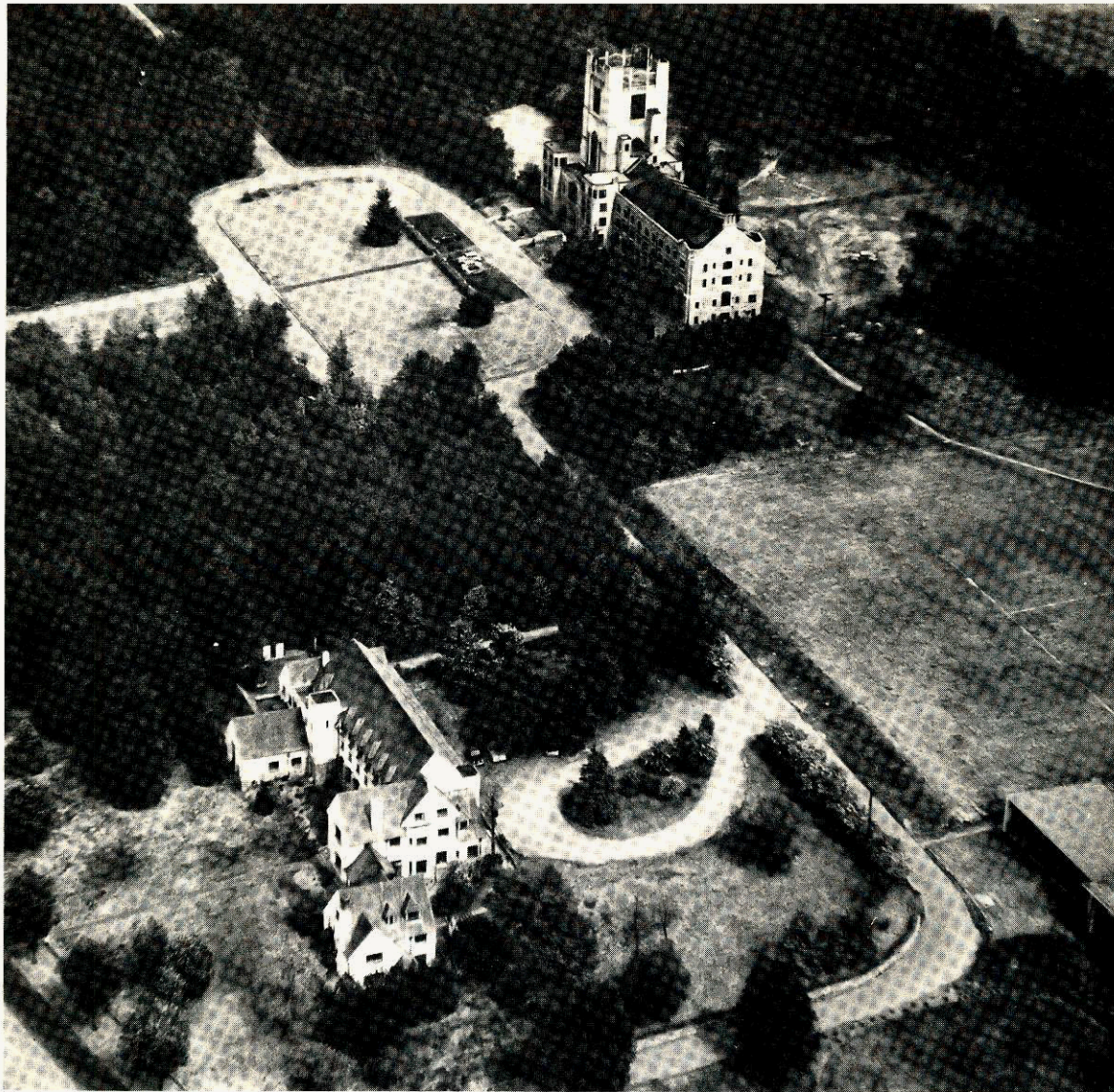
When we talk about the University, we tend to think only of the Winter Session and to forget that our Summer Session now attracts more courses than many a regular session elsewhere, more students indeed than our own Winter Session enrolled until 1945. This year, for example, 3,947 students attended Summer Session.

The first Summer Session, in 1920, was planned so that the men and women who had returned from the First World War might more quickly complete their postponed or interrupted education. Since then, however, Summer Session has been held annually and has become a regular and integral part of both university life and the educational plans of many of our students, particularly of our teachers.

Summer Session has developed until it now offers three distinct but interrelated kinds of education. First, it provides a comprehensive academic programme of courses in the Faculty



Auditorium, 1925

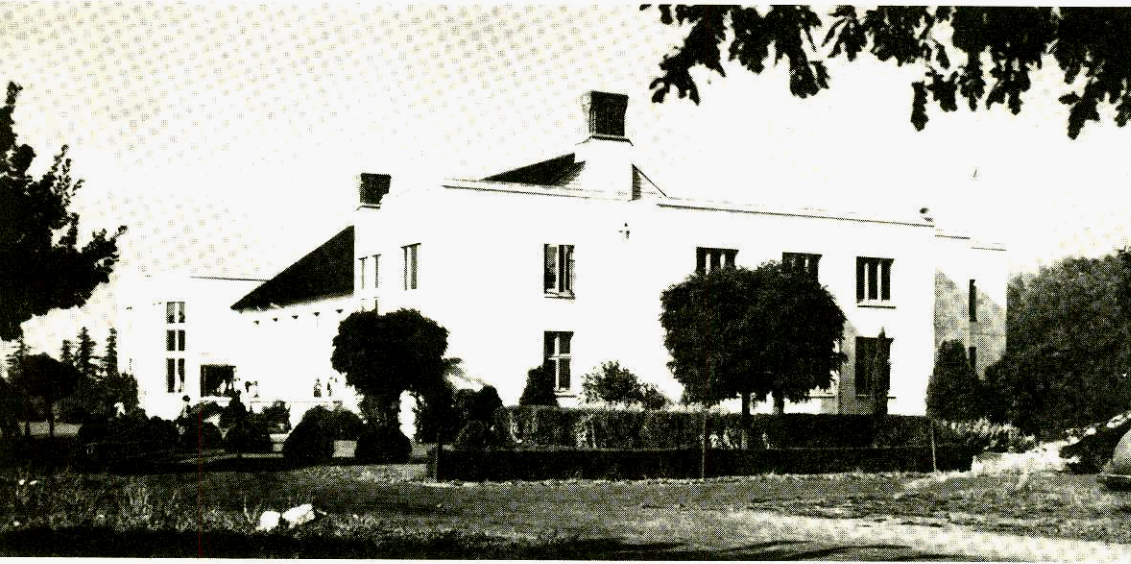


Union College, 1929

Anglican College, 1927

of Arts and Science. This year courses were given by 26 departments including Anthropology, Chemistry, Classics, English (12 classes with 979 students), French, German, History, Mathematics, Philosophy, Russian, Sociology and Spanish. Secondly, it offers almost as many courses in the professional faculties of Education and Commerce. The Arts courses and the professional courses complement one another. Three quarters of our Summer Session students are teachers. They are required to take both Arts and professional courses to complete the teacher education required by all teachers in British Columbia. Summer Session is now an important and necessary part of the Province's organization for training teachers.

The third main service of Summer Session is the Summer School of the Arts. Begun in 1938 by the Department of University Extension as part of its adult education programme, it has developed into a full-fledged summer school in theatre, music, creative writing, the visual arts, and many arts and crafts. This year saw the founding of the Vancouver International Festival and the twenty-first anniversary of the first summer courses in the arts. We believe that our Summer School did much to prepare the way for the Festival, and we hope that the two will work together, enriching one another, in the future as they did this year.



THE DEVELOPMENT FUND

Presidents of universities are famous, perhaps notorious, for the pride they take in their fund-raising activities, particularly in the funds they raise, but I must risk charges of ingenuousness and report the overwhelming success of our appeal to the industry and public of British Columbia. If one accepts the cynic's doctrine that the worth of an institution is measured by what people will give to it, we can justly claim that the value of the University has been firmly endorsed by the Province and by Canada. We have come a very long way indeed from the time when it was argued whatever money a University would cost, it would be better spent sending students elsewhere and from the time when it was seriously advocated that the University be closed.

The campaign opened in September, 1957, after the Premier, the Honourable W. A. C. Bennett, had announced that the Provincial Government would match all funds contributed by industry and by the public up to \$5,000,000. When its active phase ended in April, 1958, nearly \$8,500,000 had been subscribed by more than 29,000 contributors, and the Government had increased the amount that it would match first to \$7,500,000 and then to \$10,000,000. We fully expect that during the next year or eighteen months, we shall be able to more than meet this offer of the Government.

The campaign was led by a committee under the honorary chairmanship of Dr. A. E. Grauer, Mr. Paul E. Cooper was general chairman, and Aubrey F. Roberts was appointed the Director of the Fund. Many leading citizens of the Province accepted positions of responsibility in this campaign. Among them were Howard N. Walters, D.C.M., Gordon Farrell, H. R. MacMillan, C.B.E., Alan H. Williamson, O.B.E., Douglas M. Stewart, Harold S. Foley, K.S.G., Harold Moorhead, C. W. Jaggs, Ronald S. Ritchie, Hon. Sherwood Lett, C.B.E., D.S.O., Frank H. Brown, C.B.E., Walter C. Koerner, Ralph D. Perry, Reginald G. Miller,

J. L. Trumbull, C.B.E., Hon. R. W. Mayhew, P.C., G. Fitzpatrick Dunn, Arthur C. Law, Robert R. Keay, Mrs. James A. Campbell, Mrs. B. M. Hoffmeister, L. C. E. Lawrence, John M. Buchanan, Mark Collins, W. Thomas Brown, Darrell T. Braidwood, Stuart Keate, Dr. W. C. Gibson, W. Orson Banfield, Arthur W. Moscarella, Alan E. Jessup, A. F. McAlpine, Peter J. Sharp and Ronald W. Pearson.

Many others served as group chairmen, team captains and canvassers. To all who gave so freely of their time and knowledge, I extend the sincere thanks of the University. They knew how important the campaign was to us and to the Province, and they made its success possible.

Campaign headquarters were established in the B.C. Electric Building, and weekly meetings of the campaign committee were held under the chairmanship of Mr. Cooper.

It would be invidious to single out any particular personal gifts. Some were magnificent, but all were received gratefully. The B.C. Personal Gifts Division, in fact, led the campaign with nearly \$2,750,000 from more than 4,000 donors. B.C. Corporations Division was a close second with nearly \$2,500,000 from some 1,500 donors. One hundred and thirty national corporations contributed more than \$1,700,000, and twenty-four national personal gifts totalled \$80,000.

The performance of students and alumni was outstanding. The students set the tone for the campaign by assessing themselves \$5 per capita annually for three years, for a total of \$150,000. This, added to the \$300,000 they had pledged for the new wing to the Brock, made their contribution nearly half a million.

In addition, the students organized a one-night blitz of Vancouver in which they collected \$45,095 from 8,000 citizens. Nearly 1,700 students participated, calling on as many Vancouver homes as possible. The reception they received was most encouraging, and many expressions of friendship to U.B.C. were reported.

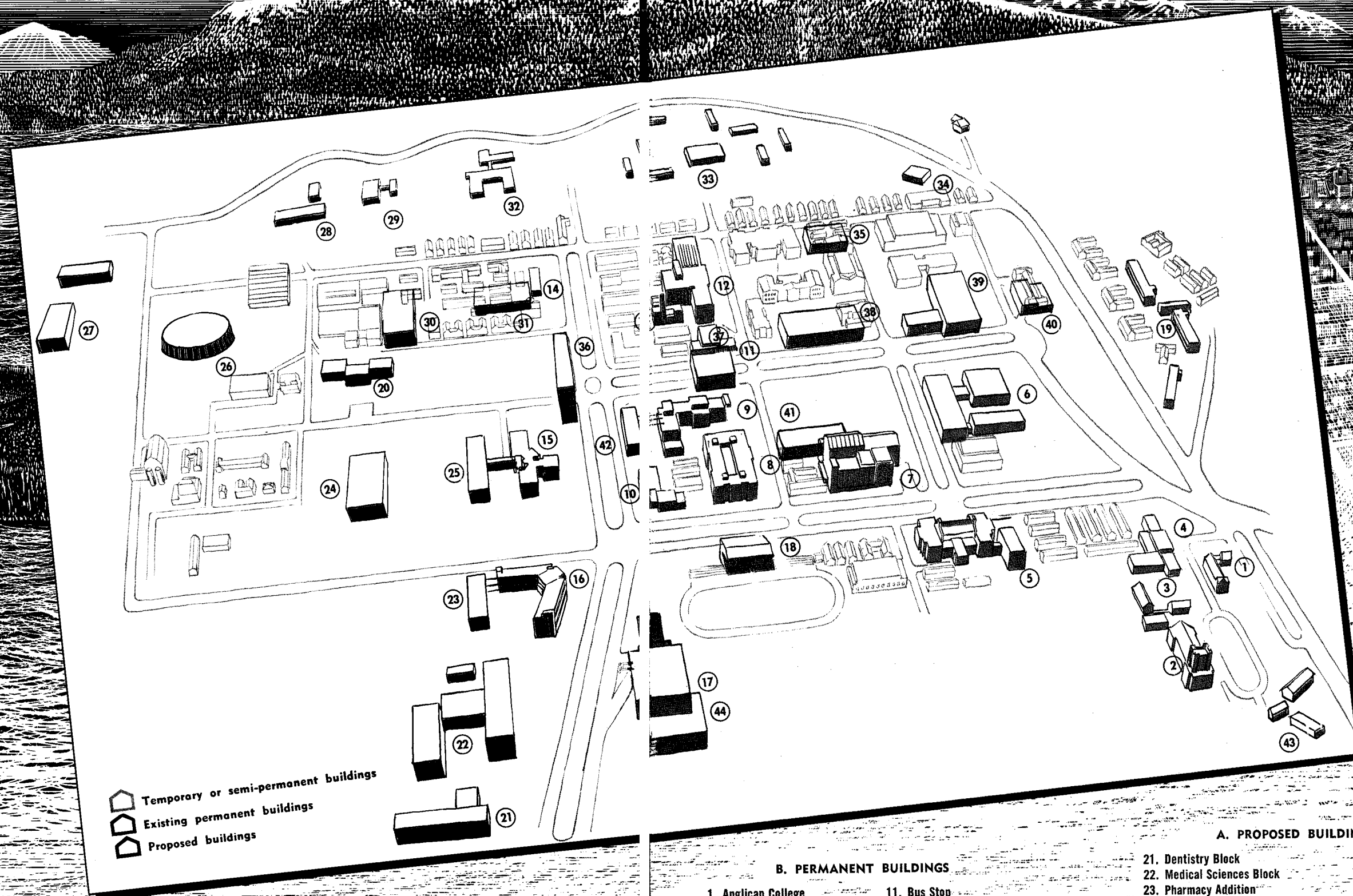
The Alumni Association undertook to canvass every graduate of U.B.C., and organized committees in all communities of British Columbia and many of the larger cities in Canada and the United States. The result was a most heartening increase in alumni activity. Alumni provided the leadership for local campaigns in many communities of British Columbia, and the success of these proved that U.B.C. has many friends in all parts of the Province.

The faculty and staff also responded enthusiastically to the appeal. Alumni and faculty giving reached a total of \$450,000 from 6,500 donors.

Special gifts from the B.C. Cancer Society, B.C. Medical Research Council, City of Vancouver (\$100,000), International House, sponsored by the Rotary Club, and many other clubs and organizations totalled more than \$600,000.

May I record here our deepest thanks to the citizens of British Columbia who demonstrated such a lively and practical interest in the University, to our alumni all over the world who gave enthusiastic support and leadership, and to all others who contributed to the success of the campaign.

THE PLAN FOR 1965 USED IN THE DEVELOPMENT FUND CAMPAIGN



B. PERMANENT BUILDINGS

1. Anglican College
2. Union College
3. St. Andrew's Hall
4. Law Building
5. Brock Memorial Hall
6. Arts Building
7. Library
8. Physics
9. Chemistry
10. Home Economics
11. Bus Stop
12. Engineering Building
13. Power House
14. Physical Metallurgy
15. Biological Science and Pharmacy
16. Wesbrook Building
17. Memorial Gymnasium
18. Stadium
19. Women's Residences
20. B. C. Research Council

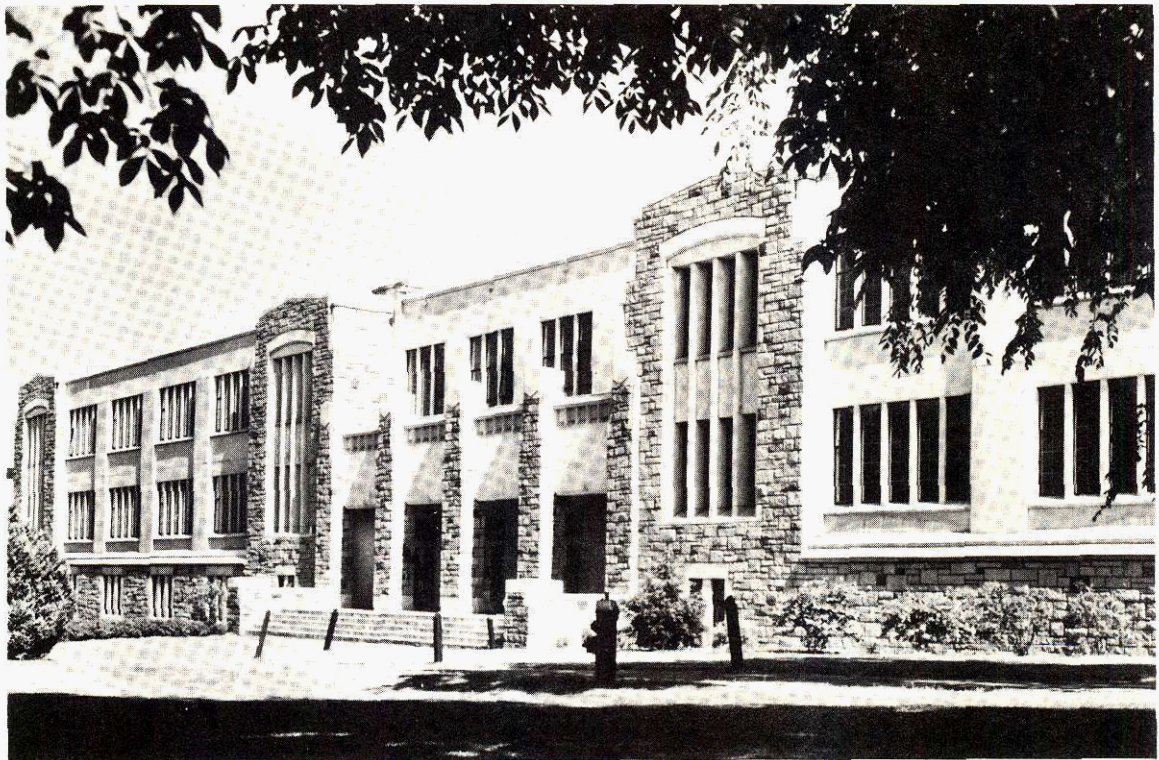
A. PROPOSED BUILDINGS

21. Dentistry Block
22. Medical Sciences Block
23. Pharmacy Addition
24. Multi-Purpose Classroom Block
25. Biological Science Addition
26. Convocation Building
27. Future Residences
28. Science Service Laboratory
29. Fisheries Technological Station
30. Forestry & Agriculture
31. Engineering Addition
32. Forest Products Laboratory
33. Residences
34. International House
35. Commerce Building
36. Administration Building
37. Cafeteria
38. Education Building
39. Fine Arts & Architecture
40. Faculty Club
41. Library Addition
42. Chemistry Addition
43. St. Mark's College
44. Gymnasium Addition

A DEVELOPMENT PLAN

By 1957 it was certain that the University must prepare for a further major expansion. Quite apart from any social or political changes that might lead a higher proportion of our young people into higher education, the increased immigration and the higher birth-rate indicated that the University would double its enrolment in a very few years. Already the population on campus is about the same as that of the City of Kamloops. The 12,000 students we expect in 1961 will be equivalent to the population of Nanaimo.

It was obvious that very careful planning of the development of the campus was necessary if we were to meet the demands we expected and if we were not to make mistakes that would be difficult to amend. We are extraordinarily fortunate in that the foresight of early governments and educators provided us with room to expand, but even in our fortunate position, the land is not unlimited and there are practical limits to how far people can be expected to walk from one building to another between lectures. Moreover, Point Grey does involve some particular difficulties of access. Situated on the point of a peninsula at some distance from the centre of the city, it will always be uneconomic as a terminus of a normal transit system. A high proportion of students will normally travel to and from the University by car, and we may expect the proportion that does to increase. And the number of cars will increase relatively as well as absolutely.



Physics, 1945

With these and other difficulties in mind, the Board of Governors appointed a planning committee and asked it in consultation with the University architects, Messrs. Thompson, Berwick and Pratt, to prepare a development plan for the campus. This would give us general guidance in the planning of our campus.

The committee and architects prepared the development plan in three stages. First they studied probable enrolment for the next fifteen years, together with estimates of the needs of all academic and non-academic departments on campus. Secondly, on the basis of these estimates, they prepared a development plan, comprising a model of the campus, maps and drawings. Thirdly, they made a detailed study of the problems of services, such as heat, light, power, sewerage and landscaping.

Specifically, the first stage was concerned with three questions:

1—How much building space and land will U.B.C. as a whole and each individual department need by 1971-72? (This year was selected as the long range "target date", because it is possible to foresee major developments within the next fifteen years. Many of our freshmen for 1971 are already in school).

2—How much building space will U.B.C. as a whole and each individual department need by 1966-67- (This year was chosen to fit in with the University's current ten year building programme).

3—What is the best location on campus for each department, considering the interrelationships between departments and the necessity for students and faculty to move from one lecture room to another?

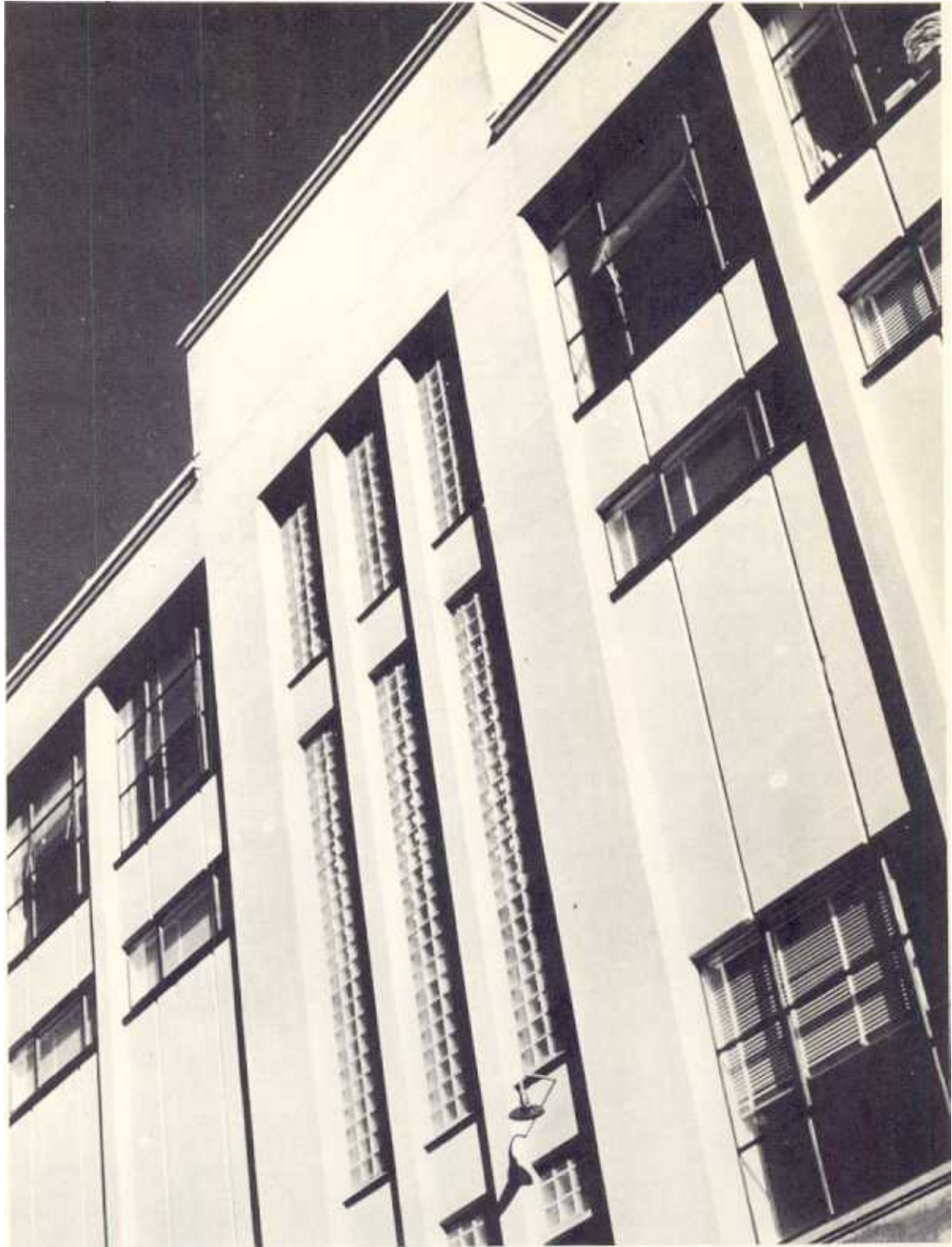
Wesbrook Building, 1949



*Biological Science
& Pharmacy, 1948*



Engineering Building, 1947





Home Economics, 1949

The size, type and location of future buildings on campus will be determined largely by the number and distribution of students among the various departments and by the future policies of the University on such matters as student-faculty ratios, teaching methods, and the development of new studies or the expansion of existing ones. After enrolment had been predicted from birth statistics and present educational trends, future policies were discussed with heads of departments, deans and various University committees. Estimates of future building needs were also made by applying the space standards developed by the University of California for its Berkeley campus.

These estimates of future enrolment and other developments made it clear that by 1971-72, the complete campus area of 1,000 acres would be fully used. After careful consideration of enrolment, existing buildings and the problems of parking, certain broad principles were established. The academic or inner campus should be contained within an area bounded by Marine Drive, Wesbrook Crescent and Agronomy Road. The professional schools should be on the outer fringe. Surrounding or adjacent to the fringe should be a number of parking areas served by a peripheral road system. The area to the south of the main teaching campus should be developed for student residences, government or private research laboratories, playing fields, agriculture, botanical gardens and forestry.

For the second stage of the development plan, the preparation of a physical development plan, the committee and architects decided that, with the exception of some of the agricultural buildings, all the buildings of "permanent" construction should remain indefinitely, and virtually all of them should continue to serve their present purpose. All "temporary" and several "semi-permanent" buildings should be removed and replaced by permanent buildings by 1971-72. The teaching campus will require 215 acres, as follows:

Theological Area	25 acres
Medical Area	40 acres
Other Teaching Groups.....	95 acres
Related Non-Academic Buildings....	40 acres
Faculty Parking	15 acres

Several existing campus roads will be given over entirely to pedestrian traffic, and new roads and parking areas will be developed. In this way we shall create a "walking campus" with the majority of academic buildings within an area half a mile in diameter. By separating pedestrian and vehicular traffic as much as possible, we can speed up the movement of both, and we shall be able to create an architecturally unified campus that would not be possible if there were busy traffic routes and parking lots separating the buildings.

The third stage of the plan, the planning of individual buildings and services, will require continuing study and consideration as the University expands, and it is in process now. Specialist consultants in overall planning, landscaping, services, medical buildings, etc., are at present preparing reports on their studies of the details of the development plan. New circumstances, doubtless, will force us to make changes in the plan as we now have it, but I think that we can say that we shall be able to work within a plan conceived in the light of intensive study of the problems involved and one which will give us even more reason to be proud of the campus. We have been blessed with a magnificent site. We are determined to try to make the campus worthy of it.



*Memorial Gymnasium,
1949*

OBITUARIES

I record with sorrow the deaths of the following members of staff during the year, and on behalf of their colleagues I acknowledge the Universities debt for devoted services.

Mr. William B. Coulthard	Professor, Electrical Engineering. July 31, 1958.
Dr. B. M. Cwilog	Associate Professor, Physics, 1950-53. March, 1958.
Dr. A. E. Hennings	Emeritus Professor of Physics. January 13, 1958.
Dr. Lavell H. Leeson	Clinical Associate Professor, Surgery. June 29, 1957.
Dr. William H. Perry	Part-time Assistant Professor, Medicine. December 25, 1957.
Dr. George F. Strong	Clinical Professor, Medicine. February 26, 1957.
Dr. Otis J. Todd	Professor Emeritus of Classics. January 16, 1957.

OFFICIAL OCCASIONS

The University celebrated its Jubilee in the traditional manner by conferring honorary degrees at the Fall and Spring Congregations and at four Special Congregations.

At the Fall Congregation, in October, 1957, honorary degrees were conferred upon:

John Villiers Fisher	LL.D.
Harold Scanlon Foley	LL.D.
Leon Joseph Koerner	LL.D.
William Archibald Mackintosh	LL.D.
William George Murrin	LL.D.
James Stewart	LL.D.

At the Spring Congregation in May, 1958, honorary degrees were conferred upon:

Joseph Badenoch Clearihue	LL.D.
Walter Henry Gage	LL.D.
Albert Edward Grauer	LL.D.
Francis Renault Joubin	D.Sc.
Evelyn Story Lett	LL.D.

Arthur Edward Lord	LL.D.
Ralph Carr Pybus	LL.D.
John Ewart Wallace Sterling	LL.D.
Charles Joseph Thompson	LL.D.

At a special Congregation in May, 1958, the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon His Royal Highness the Prince of the Netherlands (Prince Bernhard).

At a Special Congregation in July, 1958, before an audience of more than 5,000 guests, the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Her Royal Highness the Princess Margaret. In accepting the degree, Her Highness said:

Mr. Chancellor: I was deeply touched by the very kind way in which you have welcomed me. I was also greatly moved, Mr. President, by the generous citation which you delivered, and in which you so thoughtfully referred to my being president of the University College of North Staffordshire.

Despite its youth, my university maintains and guards its privileges with the same determined spirit which marks older institutions. This vigilance is all the more evident when a university makes use of its most cherished privilege, the right to grant degrees.

And so I am keenly aware that the highest honor a university can bestow upon any person is admission to the degree which you have just now conferred upon me. For this distinction and for the right to include myself among your convocation, I thank you most sincerely.

The distinction of now being so closely associated with the University of British Columbia is very welcome to me because it means membership in a community which has contributed greatly to the development, not only of this province, but also of the whole of Canada.

In the past two weeks, I have been made very conscious of your influence upon those who live and work in this prosperous and beautiful land. All parts of the community—the professions, industry, and business—depend on your graduates for the learning and responsibility which they acquire here.

I have come to take part in some of the celebrations marking the hundredth anniversary of this province. It is indeed an occasion to give thanks for those who have helped to build this province, to those who have struggled to realize its tremendous material potentialities, and to those who have sustained its high cultural and spiritual achievements. But it is also an occasion to consider the future, to lay plans for further progress, to seek yet higher goals.

For the past 50 years, your university has been a partner in the development of this province. It is altogether fitting that you should join in these centennial celebrations, for your institution has shown itself a true adventurer, worthy of standing beside those bold travellers and hardy colonists who first discovered and then transformed this country.

But as British Columbia looks to the future, so must her university. Everyone here has a vision of what this province will become, and expects from its university the



wisdom and enterprise which will make this dream a reality. I am confident that the foresight shown by your founders, which has been so amply justified, will be matched by your future achievement.

Mr. Chancellor, to be given an honorary degree from a university so energetic and upright in its youth and which now enters its middle years fortified by these same qualities, is a responsibility I gladly accept, and an honour I shall always cherish.

In September, 1958, two Special Congregations were held in conjunction with An Academic Symposium to commemorate the Centenary of the Province, The Golden Jubilee of the University, and the Opening of the Buchanan Building. At the first Congregation, honorary degrees were conferred upon:

W. C. Costin	LL.D.
Harold W. Dodds	LL.D.
Sir Hector Hetherington	LL.D.
D. W. Logan	LL.D.
The Right Reverend Monsignor Irénée Lussier	LL.D.
T. H. Mathews	LL.D.
R. G. Sproul	LL.D.

At the second Congregation, honorary degrees were conferred upon:

The Honorable Frank M. Ross	LL.D.
The Right Honourable John G. Diefenbaker	LL.D.
The Honourable W. A. C. Bennett	LL.D.
The Honourable Lester B. Pearson	LL.D.
The Honourable Brooke Claxton	LL.D.
M. J. Coldwell	LL.D.

The general theme of the Academic Symposium was *The Scholar, The University, and the World Community*. Professor Roy Daniells, Head of our Department of English, gave the first address, and on succeeding days addresses were given by the Right Reverend Monsignor Irénée Lussier, Dr. W. C. Costin, Sir Hector Hetherington, and Dr. Rhys Carpenter. These addresses will be published by the University in the near future.

The Buchanan Building was formally opened by the Honourable W. A. C. Bennett.



Mary Bollert Hall, 1950



*Memorial Gymnasium
Pool, 1954*



St. Andrew's Hall, 1958



St. Mark's College, 1958

*Turning the Sod
Carey Hall, 1958*



Buchanan Building,



The Future

SUMMARY OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

(Excluding Capital Additions to Endowment, Student Loan and Capital Development Funds) April 1, 1957 to March 31, 1958

REVENUE	General Funds	%				Trust Funds					Total	%
			Teaching and General Purposes	%	Non-Endowment Fellowships, Scholarships Prizes and Bursaries	%	Research	%	Endowment	%		
Government of Canada Grants	\$ 1,363,868.54	17.0	\$ 19,332.62	4.6	\$ 7,200.00	3.1	\$ 738,376.86	66.7	— —	—	\$ 2,128,778.02	21.7
Province of British Columbia Grants	3,936,329.63	49.1	21,250.96	5.0	100.00	.0	36,216.68	3.3	— —	—	3,993,897.27	40.7
United States Government	—	—	— —	—	— —	—	70,650.77	6.4	— —	—	70,650.77	.7
Student Fees	2,441,253.26	30.5	— —	—	— —	—	— —	—	— —	—	2,441,253.26	24.9
Gifts and Grants (Commerce, Industry, Associations Foundations and Individuals)	— —	—	372,438.96	87.6	225,201.85	96.0	260,363.98	23.5	— —	—	858,004.79	8.7
Miscellaneous	268,680.61	3.4	11,945.01	2.9	2,133.99	.9	1,347.00	.1	35,655.65	100.0	319,762.26	3.3
	\$ 8,010,132.04	100.0	\$ 424,967.55	100.0	\$ 234,635.84	100.0	\$ 1,106,955.29	100.0	\$ 35,655.65	100.0	\$9,812,346.37	100.0
EXPENDITURE												
Academic Faculties and Departments and Associated Academic Services	\$ 5,736,362.72	71.6	\$ 392,726.30	92.4	— —	—	— —	—	\$ 2,241.52	6.3	\$ 6,131,330.54	62.5
Administration	451,396.65	5.6	— —	—	— —	—	— —	—	— —	—	451,396.65	4.6
Service Departments and Maintenance	1,365,280.07	17.1	— —	—	— —	—	— —	—	— —	—	1,365,280.07	13.9
General Expenses	160,357.82	2.0	5,440.35	1.3	— —	—	— —	—	— —	—	165,798.17	1.7
Fellowship, Scholarship, Prizes and Bursaries	62,618.00	.8	151.20	1.0	230,949.25	98.4	— —	—	19,554.23	54.8	313,272.68	3.2
Research	25,870.24	.3	— —	—	— —	—	1,077,466.32	97.3	— —	—	1,103,336.56	11.2
Miscellaneous	75,717.46	.9	— —	—	— —	—	— —	—	— —	—	75,717.46	.8
	\$ 7,877,602.96	98.3	\$ 398,317.85	93.7	\$ 230,949.25	98.4	\$ 1,077,466.32	97.3	\$ 21,795.75	61.1	\$9,606,132.13	97.9
Buildings, Equipment and Campus Development	\$ 132,529.08	1.7	— —	—	— —	—	— —	—	— —	—	\$ 132,529.08	1.4
Non-Endowment Funds carried forward to meet expenditures in 1958–59	— —	—	26,649.70	6.3	3,686.59	1.6	29,488.97	2.7	— —	—	59,825.26	.6
Endowment Fund Income carried forward to 1958–59	— —	—	— —	—	— —	—	— —	—	13,859.90	38.9	13,859.90	.1
	\$ 8,010,132.04	100.0	\$ 424,967.55	100.0	\$ 234,635.84	100.0	\$ 1,106,955.29	100.0	\$ 35,655.65	100.0	\$9,812,346.37	100.0

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

DEGREES CONFERRED 1934-1958

YEAR	Ph. D.	M. A.	B. A.	M. Com.	B. Com.	B. Ed.	M. Ed.	M. Sc.	M. A. Sc.	B. H. E.	B. A. Sc.	B. Arch.
1934 SPRING	—	11	204	—	31	—	—	—	3	—	37	—
FALL	—	6	36	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	5	—
1935 SPRING	—	14	196	—	23	—	—	—	8	—	57	—
FALL	—	12	45	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
1936 SPRING	—	15	175	—	21	—	—	—	6	—	50	—
FALL	—	10	38	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	3	—
1937 SPRING	—	21	190	—	28	—	—	—	4	—	48	—
FALL	—	9	54	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
1938 SPRING	—	20	204	—	31	—	—	—	6	—	56	—
FALL	—	10	53	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	4	—
1939 SPRING	—	19	217	—	22	—	—	—	7	—	71	—
FALL	—	5	63	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
1940 SPRING	—	30	212	—	37	—	—	—	4	—	71	—
FALL	—	6	62	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
1941 SPRING	—	21	189	—	26	—	—	—	7	—	81	—
FALL	—	8	73	—	9	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
1942 SPRING	—	14	170	—	52	—	—	—	9	—	82	—
FALL	—	12	51	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	2	—
1943 SPRING	—	13	167	—	31	2	—	—	3	—	92	—
FALL	—	8	51	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	—
1944 SPRING	—	6	163	—	37	1	—	—	7	—	87	—
FALL	—	1	45	—	4	7	—	—	—	—	1	—
1945 SPRING	—	10	189	—	43	4	—	—	—	—	97	—
FALL	—	5	41	—	4	8	—	—	4	—	3	—
1946 SPRING	—	12	220	—	54	9	—	—	2	15	112	—
FALL	—	12	96	—	56	19	—	—	10	—	5	—
1947 SPRING	—	25	385	—	151	15	—	—	14	28	131	—
FALL	—	11	151	—	78	32	—	—	7	6	4	—
1948 SPRING	—	33	599	—	208	21	—	—	6	39	170	—
FALL	—	20	192	—	64	41	—	—	6	6	6	—
1949 SPRING	—	36	698	—	190	14	—	—	12	48	326	—
FALL	—	25	197	—	51	46	—	—	10	6	11	—
1950 SPRING	2	38	584	—	129	14	—	—	7	43	480	3
FALL	2	29	199	—	20	29	—	—	5	7	17	2
1951 SPRING	—	52	451	—	62	10	—	—	13	45	324	16
FALL	2	24	169	—	13	18	—	—	13	5	23	1
1952 SPRING	3	29	380	—	60	5	—	—	8	26	205	17
FALL	2	14	146	—	10	30	—	2	5	7	12	2
1953 SPRING	3	22	329	1	72	10	—	15	3	29	129	12
FALL	8	12	124	—	6	41	—	8	3	4	17	1
1954 SPRING	3	22	294	—	74	12	—	10	4	27	109	7
FALL	1	8	113	—	9	36	—	7	1	4	21	1
1955 SPRING	5	14	294	M. B. A.	85	29	—	10	3	27	117	14
FALL	10	10	104	—	7	62	—	9	6	4	15	—
1956 SPRING	12	22	299	1	96	36	—	11	10	35	132	8
FALL	7	17	116	—	9	84	—	10	5	4	19	—
1957 SPRING	4	15	318	1	102	G 48	—	10	8	20	159	14
FALL	7	9	119	—	10	S 1	—	12	4	—	3	2
						E 10						
						G151						
						S 7						
						E 25						
						G 92						
						S 14						
						E 29						
1958 SPRING	8	26	225	—	103	B. Sc. 70	3	18	12	32	177	7

★ G - Graduate; S - Secondary; E - Elementary

M. F.	B. S. F.	B. A. Sc.	B. S. W.	M. S. A.	M. S. W.	B. S. A.	B. S. P.	B. P. E.	M. D.	LL. B.	Total	Grand Total
—	—	Nurs. 5	—	4	—	12	—	—	—	—	307	3583
—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	57	3640
—	—	13	—	2	—	19	—	—	—	—	332	3972
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	68	4040
—	—	7	—	5	—	16	—	—	—	—	295	4335
—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	59	4394
—	—	2	—	7	—	14	—	—	—	—	314	4708
—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	80	4788
—	—	7	—	3	—	19	—	—	—	—	346	5134
—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	77	5211
—	—	8	—	4	—	22	—	—	—	—	370	5581
—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	86	5667
—	—	13	—	3	—	18	—	—	—	—	388	6055
—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	74	6129
—	1	8	—	2	—	19	—	—	—	—	354	6483
—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	94	6577
—	3	6	—	2	—	26	—	—	—	—	364	6941
—	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	76	7017
—	2	12	—	3	—	25	—	—	—	—	350	7367
—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	69	7436
—	3	9	—	1	—	24	—	—	—	—	338	7774
—	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	63	7837
—	3	8	—	2	—	19	—	—	—	—	375	8212
—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	71	8283
—	12	19	37	1	—	32	—	—	—	—	525	8808
—	1	2	1	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	209	9017
—	9	16	56	11	—	52	—	—	—	—	893	9910
—	1	—	1	2	8	4	—	—	—	—	305	10215
—	15	14	56	7	—	91	—	—	—	59	1318	11535
—	1	4	4	3	4	9	—	—	—	4	364	11899
—	41	14	69	5	6	134	47	31	—	101	1772	13671
—	—	3	19	4	11	13	1	7	—	26	430	14101
—	76	16	58	7	11	124	64	21	—	125	1802	15903
—	2	—	29	7	8	9	3	7	—	21	396	16299
—	67	B. S. N. 9	54	10	7	58	62	30	—	90	1360	17659
—	2	2	25	3	18	11	3	7	—	20	359	18018
1	27	15	46	8	5	54	36	12	—	100	1037	19055
—	2	3	8	6	19	13	4	7	—	21	313	19368
—	22	7	46	1	3	51	43	15	—	60	873	20241
1	1	1	3	8	10	11	4	3	—	2	268	20509
4	14	7	47	9	1	34	37	16	54	68	853	21362
—	—	4	1	1	30	6	1	7	2	—	253	21615
3	19	18	46	3	20	30	31	10	56	70	905	22520
—	1	11	4	8	5	4	6	6	2	4	278	22798
1	20	—	39	5	18	25	38	19	60	58	945	23743
—	3	21	—	1	2	7	2	7	—	—	314	24057
1	25	—	37	6	17	18	34	19	48	52	967	25024
2	—	32	—	2	2	4	5	3	2	—	404	25428
3	18	B. S. F. Sopron 28	—	35	4	8	28	36	14	45	72	1107
												26535

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

REGISTRATION BY FACULTY

Session	Arts & Sc.	Ap. Sc.	Nursing	Agric.	Law	Soc. Work	T. T. Course	Pharm.	Com	Arch.	Forestry	Med.	Grad. Studies	Total Winter Session	Summer Session	Short Courses Corres: Ext. Sess: Bot. Even	Grand Total
1933-34	1147	287	48	63		—	61	—		—	—	—	—	1606	370	124	2100
1934-35	1238	320	57	71		—	66	—		—	—	—	—	1652	377	165	2294
1935-36	1337	336	68	80	—	—	62	—		—	—	—	—	1883	464	278	2625
1936-37	1499	366	47	95	—	—	42	—		—	—	—	—	2049	566	306	2921
1937-38	1560	416	50	100	—	—	67	—		—	—	—	—	2223	650	279	3152
1938-39	1634	419	59	117	—	—	57	—		—	—	—	—	2286	659	290	3235
1939-40	1664	434	65	139	—	—	69	—		—	—	—	—	2371	715	253	3339
1940-41	1724	466	60	166	—	—	71	—		—	—	—	—	2487	587	206	3280
1941-42	1763	488	63	155	—	—	68			—	—	—	—	2537	457	184	3178
1942-43	1744	522	98	140	—	—	34	—		—	—	—	—	2538	329	98	2965
1943-44	1709	515	67	113	—	—	26	—		—	—	—	—	2430	441	131	3002
1944-45	2098	546	112	147	—	51	20	—		—	—	—	—	2974	861	113	3948)
Special Spring Session — Ex-Service Personnel.....																	278)
																	4226
1945-46	4814	1083	128	406	87	67	47	—		—	—	—	—	6632	2368	151	9151)
Special Spring Session — Ex-Service Personnel.....																	2014)
1946-47	5666	2003	141	552	240	93	46	—		—	—	—	—	8741	1781	294	11,165
1947-48	5750	2115	112	546	409	105	70	—		—	—	—	—	9374	1626	209	10,816
1948-49	5172	2008	100	507	473	135	145	—		—	—	—	—	8810	1430	282	11,189
1949-50	4028	1676	103	379	446	173	215	188		—	—	—	364	7572	1075	326	10,252
1950-51	3604	1028	92	286	325	142	213	166		—	142	60	374	6432	1098	430	8973
1951-52	3261	812	102	235	264	117	146	135		—	85	120	271	5548	976	418	7960
1952-53	3205	667	101	193	238	89	113	134		78	91	176	270	5355	958	387	6942
1953-54	3254	726	133	158	226	95	100	131		79	93	232	273	5500	1040	644	6700
1954-55	2754	793	165	143	197	108	113	139		82	96	231	325	5914	1161	(54) 713	7184
1955-56	3860	904	177	163	212	84	120	136		91	111	222	323	6403	1420	(55) 1038	7798
1956-57	3555	1032	216	153	231	77	905	142	572	94	129	209	384	7699	1810	(56) 1649	8861
1957-58	4150	1157	243	165	248	76	1125	119	605	100	328 (Incl. Sopron)	213	457	8986	3507	(57) 2406	11,158
																	14,899

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF STUDENTS ADMITTED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 1957

University Entrance Standing

British Columbia	1718
Alberta	33
Saskatchewan	15
Manitoba	8
Ontario	20
Quebec	5
Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories	3
Non-Canadian	142

Senior Matriculation (Grade XIII, B.C.)

British Columbia—full	345
British Columbia—partial	209
Alberta	45
Saskatchewan	29
Manitoba	16
Ontario	33
Quebec	3
New Brunswick	2
Nova Scotia	2
Prince Edward Island	1
Non-Canadian	78
One Year Victoria College	63
Two Years Victoria College	50
Undergraduate above Senior Matriculation	119
Graduate	220
Non-Matriculation	15

SUMMARY

University Entrance Level	2153
Senior Matriculation Level	617
Above Senior Matriculation Level	389
Non-Matriculation	15

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS 1957 - 1958

Adventists - Seventh Day	14
Baptist	209
Buddhist	28
Christian and Missionary Alliance	30
Christian Science; Church of Christ-Scientist	45
Church of Christ, Disciples	3
Church of England in Canada; Anglican	2,117
Confucian	4
Congregationalist	4
Doukhobor	12
Episcopalian	11
Evangelical Church	12
Greek Catholic	20
Greek Orthodox	75
Hindu	34
Jehovah's Witness	6
Jewish	185
Lutheran	345
Mennonite	104
Methodist	29
Mormon	20
Moslem; Islam; Mohammedan	27
Pentecostal	39
Plymouth Brethren	21
Presbyterian	270
Protestant	1,075
Quaker	4
Roman Catholic	975
Salvation Army	5
Sikh	39
Ukrainian Catholic	4
Unitarian	15
United Church of Canada	2,091
Other religions	111
No religion; Agnostic; Atheist	184
Religion not given	819

REGISTRATION 1957 - 58
COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP

North America		Poland	9
Canada	7557	Portugal ...	7
Mexico	3	Romania ...	5
United States	108	Soviet Union	26
		Sweden	2
Central America		Switzerland .	7
Dominion Republic	1	Yugoslavia .	15
Honduras, British	2		
Panama	1	Africa	
Barbados	1	Egypt	1
Jamaica	14	Gold Coast	4
Trinidad	143	Kenya	2
Other British West Indies	6	Morocco	1
		Nigeria	5
South America		Rhodesia	3
Argentina	2	Union of South Africa	5
Bolivia	1		
Chile	1	Asia	
Columbia	1	Burma	1
Guiana, British	2	Ceylon	4
Peru	1	China	71
Venezuela	2	Hong Kong	21
		India	49
Europe		Indochina	2
Austria	4	Iran	1
Belgium	6	Japan	12
Czechoslovakia	6	Java	1
Denmark	17	Korea	4
Eire (Ireland)	7	Malaya	6
Finland	3	Pakistan	6
France	7	Palestine (Incl. Israel)	8
Germany—Western Zone ..	103	Philippines	3
Germany—Eastern Zone ..	4	Syria	2
Great Britain & N. Ireland	315	Turkey	1
Greece	8		
Hungary	210	Oceania	
Italy	10	Australia ...	14
Netherlands	74	New Zealand	8
Norway	22	Stateless	38

REGISTRATION 1957 - 58
OCCUPATION OF PARENT

Agricultural .....	. 638
Clerical .....	. 246
Commercial .....	. 600
Communication .....	. 87
Construction .....	. 464
Electric Light, Power Production, and Stationary Enginemen	. 80
Finance .....	. 165
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping .....	. 85
Labourers (not agricultural, fishing, logging, mining) ....	. 95
Logging .....	. 155
Manufacturing and Mechanical .....	. 830
Mining and Quarrying .....	. 112
Professional .....	. 1,526
Owners, Managers—General .....	. 1,466
Service (exclusive of professional service) .....	. 387
Transportation .....	. 321
Unspecified, Retired, Disabled or Deceased .....	. 1,729

REGISTRATION 1957 - 58
GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS
(B.C.—Based on Census Divisions)

East Kootenay and Upper Columbia River	(1)	122
West Kootenay, Columbia River and Slocan Lake	(2)	346
Okanagan, Similkameen, Kettle, and Upper Shuswap Rivers	(3)	444
Lower Fraser Valley and Howe Sound	(4)	5441
Vancouver Island	(5)	888
North Thompson, Shuswap, Nicola, Chilcotin South, Lillooet East, Bridge—Lillooet	(6)	189
Bella Coola, Knight Inlet, Powell River	(7)	83
Nechako—Fraser, Chilcotin—North, Cariboo, Skeena, Takla Lakes ..	(8)	90
Atlin Lake, Skeena Coast, Queen Charlotte Islands	(9)	87
North East B.C.—Laird, Finlay—Parsnip, Beaton River	(10)	68
Alberta		321
Saskatchewan		115
Manitoba		61
Ontario		154
Quebec		38
New Brunswick		6
Nova Scotia		12
Prince Edward Island		2
Newfoundland		1
Yukon		9
Northwest Territories		5
Africa		23
Asia		141
British Isles		62
British West Indies		149
Central America		9
Europe		33
Oceania		7
South America		17
United States		63

BUILDINGS 1917 - 1958

Dairy Barn	1917	Memorial Gymnasium*	1949
Beef Barn	1919	Bee House	1949
Agronomy Barn	1920	Headhouse & Turkey Research ...	1950
Administration	1924	Poultry Science Service	1950
Agriculture	1924	President's Residence	1950
Forestry & Geology - Old App. Sci. ...	1925	Law Building	1950
Arts & Science Building (Old)	1925	B.C. Research Council	1950
Auditorium	1925	Mary Bollert Hall	1950
Mechanical Labs	1925	Isabel MacInnes Hall	1950
Electrical Labs	1925	Anne Wesbrook Hall	1950
Mining & Metallurgy	1925	Horticulture	1951
Chemistry	1925	Stores & Shops (B. & G.)	1951
Library	1925	Buildings & Grounds Office	1952
Power House	1925	Central Animal Depot	1952
Horticulture Barn	1925	British Empire Games Pool	1954
Horse Barn	1926	Physical Metallurgy	1954
Farm Cottages (4)	1926	Home Management House	1955
Fire Hall & Workshops	1926	Bookstore & Bus Stop	1955
Anglican College	1927	Administration Addition	1955
Women's Gymnasium	1928	Plant Pathology	1955
Union College	1929	Mink Furring Shed	1955
Vocational	1931	Brock Addition (Annex)*	1956
Stadium*	1937	School of Education	1956
Farm Cottage No. 5	1941	Women's Residence No. 5	1956
Armoury*	1943	Married Quarters - Wes. Villa	1956
Physics	1945	Turkey House	1956
Brock Memorial Hall*	1940	Fisheries Storage & Lab.	1956
Agricultural Pavilion	1945	Deer Barn	1957
Bull Barn	1946	New Buildings & Grounds Office..	1957
Scenery Shop*	1946	Medical Research Labs	1957
Library - Addition	1946	Heather Street Medical School Bldg.	1957
Engineering	1947	Sculpture Studio	1957
Field House	1947	Principal's Residence (Union)....	1957
Insectory	1947	Federal Forest Prod. Labs.	1958
Dominion Animal Pathology	1947	St. Andrew's Hall	1958
Bio. Sciences & Pharmacy	1948	Technological Station	1958
Agricultural Engineering	1948	International House (Gift)	1958
Greenhouses	1948	New Faculty Club (Gift)	1958
Wesbrook	1949	Buchanan Building	1958
Home Economics	1949	Faculty Row Housing	1958
		St. Mark's College	1958

*Built with Student Funds.