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WORLD WAR II.
CHANGE
OF COMMAND

I call therefore a complete and generous education that which fits a man to perform justly, skilfully and magnanimously all the offices, both private and public, of peace and war.

JOHN MILTON

PART I—WAR-INDUCED ACTIVITIES

FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 1, 1939, marked the beginning of the Twenty-Fifth Academic Year of the University. This was also the day on which Germany threw the weight of her Army against Poland. On Sunday, September 10, Canada declared war and the University, along with the other universities of Canada, during the following six years, 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 such 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:

Novel Demands of World War II

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.

From the contingent of the Canadian Officers Training Corps, the Navy and Air Force Training Units on the campus, staff and students enlisted to serve in all parts of the world in the armed forces and auxiliary services. It was a period of rapidly widening horizons for the University. By the end of the war, though the physical facilities at Point Grey were still substantially those which had been designed twenty years earlier for 1,500 students, the intellectual attitudes and attainments were those of a major University.

The prelude to the Second World War had been so prolonged that, when hostilities actually commenced, the University, like the community at large, met the event, not with a shock of surprise, but in a sober mood of thoughtful determination. 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 channel of communication between the University and the Government, with respect to academic as distinct from military war work, was 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 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: that is, 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 body 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, increasing 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.C. exemption from three regular course units in lieu of three units to be awarded for success in C.O.T.C. qualifying examinations. Courses thus dropped must be such as were not essential or prerequisite for their subsequent work. 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 war year, 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-officer personnel from among qualified C.O.T.C. cadets. Aided by this regulation, nearly all the cadets who passed the qualifying examinations in this first war year received appointments in one or other of the Armed Services.

For most of the University's 2,400 students the first academic year in war-time, like the first six months of the war itself, went at almost its usual pace. But the spirit of the campus reflected the aroused spirit of Canada. Students gave spontaneously to the \$3,000,000 War Chest Drive of the Canadian Red Cross. In November, 1939, in a crowded assembly, they voted, without a dissenting voice, to sign away two dollars each of their returnable caution money to the Red Cross. Curtailment of social activities was urged and there was a growing sentiment in favour of discontinuing intercollegiate athletics for the war's duration. The underlying consciousness of crisis in world events and the University's resolve to meet it found expression in President Klinck's message which appeared in the 1940 *Totem*:

For some of us, the experience of a quarter-century ago is repeating itself; for others, it is a troubled entrance into manhood; but to us all there come, beating on our minds, the reverberations of a distant war.

More than ever acute is the need for calmness, energy, and resolution, if we are to bring safely through a difficult time the ideals of sanity and tolerance, of unprejudiced science and humanised scholarship. Amid whatever shattering vibrations burst upon us, let us resolve to recognise and to guard the things that must survive.

The urgency of the crisis received a sharp acceleration in the spring of 1940. Within two months Denmark and Norway fell; France and the Low Countries in a month more, and by July the Commonwealth stood alone to face the marshalled might of Hitler. Suddenly the war seemed very serious business. Representatives of the Inter-Universities Conference and of the Federal Department of National Defence met in Ottawa in early July to discuss ways and means by

Compulsory Military Training

which the universities of Canada could best make their maximum contribution to the national war effort. In September, 1940, the University of British Columbia Senate and Board of Governors accepted the recommendation of the Ottawa meeting and the Inter-Universities Conference and imposed compulsory military training on all physically fit male students of the University. The National Resources Mobilization Act at the same time exempted from the call-up students whose C.O.T.C. training reports were satisfactory. In the following University session no fewer than 440 students were enabled to continue their courses under this arrangement.

The successful carrying out of the compulsory military training programme of lectures, parades, and summer camps, alongside and in addition to the regular routines of University work, placed a heavy strain upon the contingent of the Canadian Officers Training Corps, whose numbers suddenly swelled from 219 in the session 1939-40 to 1,738 in 1940-41. That the programme was successfully carried out was due to a number of factors, not least of which was the earnest co-operation of the student body. In his official report at the end of the difficult session, 1940-41, Lieutenant-Colonel Shrum wrote:

Whereas it had been expected that the transition from a voluntary to a compulsory training programme would create a number of administrative problems . . . it is gratifying to note that . . . the students taking the compulsory training showed the same keenness in their military studies and the same willingness to co-operate as those who had formerly taken the training on a voluntary basis. This is even more remarkable when it is considered that approximately half the men in the Unit were not equipped with boots or uniforms, that the Unit as a whole suffered from the lack of text-books and training equipment, and that throughout the winter all the practical work had to be carried on out of doors, often at night, under instructors who had had no special training for the work and who, in many cases, had not even had previous military training. That no protest was made by the men is, in itself, an indication of the high standard of discipline and morale which has always been a characteristic of the Contingent.¹

By arrangement with the University authorities in charge of physical education and athletic schedules, Saturday afternoons were kept free for military training, and the facilities of the Gymnasium and playing fields were placed at the disposal of the C.O.T.C. With the exception of those who had already had two years of C.O.T.C. work, all cadets were required to devote six hours a week to military activities; the others must take three hours of training per week. Those who could not attend the afternoon parades on Wednesday or Saturday were required to do the work in the evening. Although it was difficult, under war conditions, to secure adequate numbers of training personnel, Lieutenant-Colonel Shrum paid

¹ Report of the President of the University of British Columbia for the Academic Year ended August 31st, 1941, p. 79.

C.O.T.C. Gives Armoury

a high tribute to the full-time training and administrative staff supplied by Headquarters, Pacific Command: "The men who were assigned to these duties," he stated, "were carefully selected with due regard to their character, ability and general efficiency. The high standard of service given . . . contributed in a very notable way toward the success of the year's work."

The problem of training was greatly complicated by the lack of a covered, suitable drill floor and accommodation on the campus for the personnel and routine work of a unit of this size. From the time of its reorganization in 1928-29, the C.O.T.C. quarters consisted of a restricted area in the basement of the Arts Building. Hopes were entertained that an armoury might one day be built, and, with that end in view, all officers and cadets contributed their annual training pay to the Corps funds. Year after year, sums were voted for improvements to their temporary quarters on which, by 1941, approximately \$7,000 had been expended. When appeals to the Department of National Defence for support in building a drill hall were ineffectual, the Commanding Officer and members of the Corps, with the support of the President and Board of Governors, decided, in April 1941, to use the entire accumulated Corps Fund, amounting to \$48,000, for the erection and equipment of an armoury. The site was selected, the plans drawn up and approved, and construction proceeded with in the late summer. The Provincial Government made a grant of \$7,500 to take the University power, heat and other services to the new building. On November 22, 1941, the Armoury was officially opened by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Honourable W. C. Woodward. The building was still found inadequate to house all stores and training equipment and to provide lecture rooms, recreation room and offices for the training staff. Such an addition, designed to fulfil these purposes, erected at a cost of \$29,000 in the session 1942-43, was presented to the University by the C.O.T.C. at a formal ceremony on September 22, 1943. An area was cleared and graded to the north and east of the Armoury large enough to permit parades of battalion strength to be held there.

In the new Armoury was found room also for the two additional service units formed on the campus in the spring and summer of 1943; that is, the University Naval Training Division, under command of Lieutenant-Commander H. M. McIlroy, and No. 6 Squadron of the University Air Training Corps, commanded by Squadron Leader J. A. Harris, with W. H. Gage, W. Ure and D. C. B. Duff as Flight-Lieutenants. The Naval and Air Force Units were organized, not to provide basic training as an alternative to that given by the C.O.T.C. but to make available specialized training for those students who had decided to go on active service with the Navy or Air Force on completion of their university studies. The Naval Training Unit relied heavily, during the session, on the

Three Training Units

facilities of H.M.C.S. Discovery, in Vancouver; spring training, from which no exemptions were granted, was conducted at H.M.C.S. Naden, at Esquimalt. The strength of the Naval Training Unit in the last war-session (1944-45) was 177. For members of the University Air Squadron, pre-Aircrew lecture courses were given at the University by Flight-Lieutenants Gage and Duff. Summer training was provided in 1944 at various R.C.A.F. stations in the Calgary area of Alberta.

All three Services were represented on the campus until December 31, 1944, when the Air Training Squadron was disbanded under orders issued by Air Force Headquarters. The 252 members of the Squadron were taken on strength by the C.O.T.C. which, on March 31, 1945, numbered 27 officers and 1,019 cadets. A detached Company, formed at Victoria College in the session 1943-44, under command of Major J. H. Herd, who was succeeded by Captain R. T. Wallace, numbered 101. The C.O.T.C. reached its maximum strength of 1,879 in the session 1941-42. The subsequent falling off of numbers was due to the formation of other service units on the campus, and to the steady reduction in the number of men students of military age and status. The University Training Units made an important contribution to the Armed Services during the period of the war. Enlistments of trained personnel from September 3, 1939, to August 31, 1945, reached a total of 1,680, as follows: from the C.O.T.C., 1,452; from the U.N.T.D., 150; from the Air Squadron, 78. Of these totals, 417 served in the Navy, 629 in the Army, and 634 in the Air Force.

In administering the University Contingent of the C.O.T.C., Lieutenant-Colonel Shrum had the assistance of a full-time staff. During most of the war period Major J. P. G. MacLeod, D.S.O., served as Chief Instructor. In 1945 he was succeeded by Major R. W. Bonner. Other assistants included Captain R. F. Osborne as Training Officer, and Captain S. E. Walmsley as Adjutant. Steady improvement in training conditions contributed to the morale of the Corps, which remained extremely high throughout the entire period. Compulsory training regulations, under the wise administration of the Commanding Officer, caused a minimum of irritation; only one student is known to have withdrawn from the University because of conscientious objection to military training. By 1943, equipment shortages were made up. The ordinary routine was enlivened by training in the latest types of infantry weapons and carriers, and by the provision of specialist training in signals, engineering and other military subjects of a scientific and technical nature. For these reasons summer camps became more and more stimulating.

Participation of women undergraduates in war work increased progressively as the need for their services became more definite. Women students constituted

about one-third of the Alma Mater Society membership—in the session 1939-40, 853, in a total registration of 2,594. Considerable work was done by individual students in this first war session. Many took the courses in Home Nursing and First Aid offered as a special war service by Instructors in the Department of Nursing and Health. As the war developed, greater and greater demands were made on the services of women students, both on and off the campus. Various groups were organized for voluntary Red Cross work. In 1941-42 a room in Brock Hall was set aside where sewing and knitting sessions were conducted for a student group under direction of the Faculty Women's Red Cross Unit. In the 1942-43 session, at the request of the Women's Undergraduate Society, compulsory war work for women students was introduced. Shortage of accommodation and of trained instructors limited the programme offered under the plan to two hours per week for each student. One of these hours was spent in Keep-Fit classes organized by the Instructor in Physical Education for Women. The second hour was spent in training for possible war emergency or in Red Cross work. Through the co-operation of members of the Faculty, courses were offered in First Aid, Home Nursing, Day Nursery, Motor Mechanics, and Map Reading. The Motor Mechanics course was given by the Ford Company of Canada in its Burnaby plant. A second room was reserved in the Brock Memorial Building for Red Cross work. Here, under the joint leadership of Dr. Joyce Hallamore and Mrs. F. H. Soward, the students established a separate Red Cross Unit of their own. The work produced by this University Unit, for its high quality, earned the special commendation of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society. In the following year, 1943-44, in conformity with Red Cross policy, the Unit was organized on military lines and was provided with smart grey uniforms with Red Cross insignia on hat and sleeve. Fifty students were enrolled, with Dr. Hallamore as Commandant and Dr. Sylvia Thrupp as Assistant Commandant. Drill parades were held in the Armoury, where the Unit was officially inspected at the end of the University session. In the last year of the war, while many of the special courses were dropped, the Red Cross activities continued, with the Corps under command of Dr. Hallamore, assisted by Miss Nora Neilson. The great majority of women students devoted their campus war activities, other than Physical Training and First Aid, to the classes engaged in sewing and knitting, under the direction of Dr. Blakey-Smith and Mrs. J. F. Muir. The lively interest taken in First Aid training, conducted by Miss Margaret Kerr, Department of Nursing and Health, is shown by the fact that 144 women students passed the examination of the St. John Ambulance Association in the session 1943-44. In her annual report for this session, Miss Dorothy Mawdsley, Dean of Women, in whose office was centred the Women's War Work Plan as a whole, expressed

Enlistment Exemptions

satisfaction with the continued loyalty of the co-eds in bearing their share of war-induced activities on the University campus.

The spacious Armoury, war-gift of the C.O.T.C., not only relieved the congested conditions for military training, but also, in the post-war years, proved of inestimable value for the annual routines of registration and sessional examinations. Because of its large seating capacity it became the logical locale for Alma Mater Society assemblies. Above all, it will be remembered by post-war alumni as the scene of their graduation ceremony.

The special position accorded to certain groups of University students by federal legislation governing enlistment was frequently and quite naturally misunderstood by the public. Their misunderstanding, and often their resentment, found expression in the contributions to the "Letters to the Editor" column in the daily press. The editor of *The Vancouver Province* met such criticism head-on in an editorial on November 23, 1942:

It is indeed a thoughtless, irresponsible and ill-natured thing to fling such wounding epithets as "draft-dodger" and "slacker" against those boys on the Campus of the University of British Columbia, against the whole community of them, regardless of all the special reasons why the Government itself has decided that some students for the time being had better keep on with their studies.

As President Klinck had pointed out in his Annual Report of August 31, 1942:

If physically-fit under-graduate men students of military age were in any sense a privileged class, it was because, in the national interest, the Government temporarily placed them in that category. As individuals, as a class, they were quick to realise that the nation's interests were paramount and that the interests of institutions and individuals were purely secondary.

A year later the President reported:

Notwithstanding the strong recommendation of the Department of Labour that University students continue their studies until after graduation, six hundred members of the C.O.T.C. volunteered and were accepted for Active Service.

The exemptions granted to University students by the National Resources Mobilization Act, so far from condoning the actions of draft-dodgers or slackers, was, in fact, a tardy recognition by the Federal Government of the value to the nation of the work done by Canadian universities. An indication of this new attitude was already evident in the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Plan Bursaries, set up for the session 1939-40, under which, on the basis of scholarship and need, limited funds were made available to enable students to attend the University who would not be able to do so without such financial assistance. The renewal of this Bursary Plan on its expiry in 1942, the establishment by the Federal Government of War Service Bursaries in 1940, and the granting of the National Selective Service Bursaries by the Dominion Department of Labour in 1942 all pointed in the direction of federal support for the universities. Thus the

Bursary Plan, which had been so difficult to get started at U.B.C. in the later years of the depression, blossomed in the fires of war. It is true that strings were attached to the Selective Service Bursaries; students awarded these funds were required, on graduation, to place their services at the disposal of the Director of Selective Service for work in industry, in the fighting services or in research. But the door of federal educational grants to the universities had been opened, and it was not to be closed again.

Among the grimmer war experiences of the campus were those which had to do with defensive steps taken against the possibility of enemy attack, especially attack from the air. In retrospect these experiences are not without their humorous aspects, though they were serious enough at the time. Their development on the campus was gradual, following the beginning of hostilities in Europe. A Civil Protection Committee was appointed, to organize Air Raid Protection throughout British Columbia, in co-operation with the Department of National Defence. "A.R.P." wardens were appointed in all communities. Instructional courses for them in Fire Protection in relation to Air Raids, in Chemical Warfare and in related subjects were given at the University by members of the Chemistry, Physics and English Departments, under the sponsorship of the Provincial Civil Protection Committee. In the winter of 1940-41 a survey was made of the University buildings to determine the best shelter accommodation in case of emergency. Sand boxes and shovels were placed on the roofs of buildings and A.R.P. notices posted in all rooms and offices. The outbreak of war in the Pacific in December 1941 was the signal for further precautions. The adventurous ingenuity of Japan's aggressive methods in prosecuting the war placed the whole of the Pacific Northwest on guard. The launching in Japan of many lighter-than-air, motorless balloons, with their potentially destructive payloads of incendiaries and other forms of explosives, and the successful, though in most cases harmless, dropping of these mechanical payloads, made it necessary to intensify measures of defence. On December 8, the day after Japan declared war on the United States and the Allied and Associated Powers, a complete blackout was imposed by the Provincial Government throughout the Province. At the University, first aid stations were established and equipped. Additional fire-fighting equipment was purchased and an air-raid siren installed. University records and certain valuable equipment were transferred to more bomb-proof buildings. On February 20, 1942, a practice air-raid alarm was sounded; buildings were cleared of staff and students in three minutes; personnel were evacuated to the forest area by designated trails. Dim-out preparations were completed, at considerable expense, for all the buildings on the campus, early in 1943. But the enemy failed to penetrate, in threatening numbers, the defensive sea, air, and land barriers far out in the

Pacific; the main tide of war flowed away around the shores of Western Europe; the sand boxes, shovels, buckets and stirrup-pumps, and the preparatory training for their use by U.B.C. staff and students, were fortunately never put to the test.

Enrolment at the University remained unexpectedly high, except for attendance at the Summer Session, in which there was a sharp falling off in the middle years of the war. The main effect of the war on student registration was to check the yearly rate of increase which had set in during the late Thirties. In 1938-39 the numbers had risen, in a five-year period, to 2,476 from the depression low of 1,606—an increase of 870 or 54%. In 1943-44 registration was 2,569, an increase of only 93, or 3.7% in a four-year period. The sudden rise in enrolment in 1944-45 to 3,058, showing an increase of 18% in a single year, indicated the partial easing of mobilization requirements for the Armed Services due to the successes of Allied armies in Western Europe during the summer months of 1944. The session 1944-45 was also marked by the return to the campus of large numbers of veterans and surplus aircrew. Overcrowding once more became acute. In this last year of war the University facilities of classrooms, laboratories and the Library were actually serving twice the number of students for which they had been designed when the move to Point Grey took place in 1925.

Staff shortage also was a problem. In order to meet war needs, degree courses in the Sciences were revised and new courses were added to the curriculum. Such action applied to courses in the Chemistry of Munitions, the Elementary Principles of Electricity and Acoustics, Optical Instruments, Rigid and Fluid Mechanics, Elementary Hydro-Dynamics, Aero-Dynamics, Ballistics, Manufacturers' Metallurgy in strategic metals, Radio and Short Wave, Surveying and Mapping, and Structural Design. Added to the normal teaching load of Departments were the many war-time duties and special research and other assignments. In the session 1942-43 the following special courses were given in response to requests received from military authorities, interested in the special training of prospective officers, of technicians and of returned men who lacked the academic qualifications for university entrance: Pre-Aircrew Training for Enlisted Personnel of the R.C.A.F.; No. 2 Canadian Army University Course; Short Course in Discussion Group Techniques for Navy, Army, and Air Force Educational Officers; course in Personnel Administration; Canadian Legion Correspondence Courses.² Members of all Faculties were involved as instructors in one or other of these courses which, in number and character, are typical of the extra-curricular burden of instruction carried during the entire period of the war.

Government agencies made growing demands upon the staff for technical and

² Report of the President of the University of British Columbia for the Academic Year ended August 31, 1943.

various services, involving, in many instances, prolonged leave of absence from university work. All universities in Canada were in the same predicament. Greater difficulty was experienced year by year in maintaining an adequate teaching strength in the face of constant drainage for war services. The serious withdrawal of the teaching staff for work elsewhere in the national interest began in the spring and summer of 1941 and continued to the end of hostilities. The work done by members of the Faculty who were appointed to war-time tasks away from the University was of unusual and, in many cases, of national significance. H. F. Angus (Economics, Political Science and Sociology) was special Assistant to the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs from 1941 to 1945. F. H. Soward (History) served in a similar capacity from 1943 to 1946. The Honourable G. M. Weir (Education) was Acting-Federal Director of Training for Rehabilitation from January 1942 to September 1944. A. M. Crooker (Physics) was Head of Research in optical design for Research Enterprises Limited, Toronto, from April 1941, and in 1945 he became a member of the Scientific Intelligence Advisory Sub-Committee at General Eisenhower's Headquarters in Europe. K. C. Mann (Physics) from 1941 worked with the National Research Council and later, under the authority of Research Enterprises, assisted with certain special radar set designing for the British Admiralty. Hector J. MacLeod (Mechanical and Electrical Engineering), with the National Research Council, was employed on problems of the Navy concerned with mines, torpedos and degaussing of ships. G. M. Volkoff (Physics), from 1943, with the National Research Council at their Montreal Laboratories, worked on the "Manhattan District" secret war project having to do with the successful creation of the atomic bomb. As Head of the Theoretical Division of the Laboratories he was in charge of designing the Atomic Energy plant at Chalk River. J. E. Liersch (Forestry) from 1942, under the Office of the Canadian Timber Controller, managed the cutting of spruce in the Queen Charlotte Islands for aircraft production. During the last year of the war, F. S. Nowlan (Mathematics) and R. D. James (Mathematics) served as mathematical consultants for the United States armed forces both at home and in the European theatre of operations. All these and many other activities and tasks performed by Faculty members increased the magnitude and value of the University's achievement in these critical years.

A large number of those who remained on the campus were called upon to fill the seemingly endless demand for technological assistance. New scientific investigations were undertaken and researches already under way were modified. All three Faculties were deeply involved. Problems for solution were presented to the Faculty of Arts and Science by the National Research Council, by industry

and by the Armed Services. Research studies ranged from bacterial food-poisoning (Department of Bacteriology and Preventive Medicine) to polymerization in production of synthetic rubber (Department of Chemistry). Investigations were conducted in explosives, munitions, gases and war materials. A great deal of interest was shown in Great Britain in the new cordites developed in the Department of Chemistry, one of which was put into commercial production in 1942. Other research work in the same Department included investigations of activated carbons and war gases, rare earths, the preservation of fish nets, solvent extraction of British Columbia coal and shale, surface reaction of minerals, development of improved types of flares for the R.C.A.F., the mechanism of smoke production from chlorosulphuric acid, chemical extraction of tin from low-grade ore, glass wool. Exploration for and exploitation of deposits of strategic minerals, including oil, was the principal preoccupation of the Department of Geology and Geography. Most of the basic research conducted in the Departments of Mathematics and Physics was, by its very nature, indirectly applicable and was, in many cases, applied to problems of war. These two Departments also played an important part in organizing and presenting courses for radio technicians and Army enlisted men which were conducted on the campus. Among members of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences who were actively engaged in such work were: C. E. Dolman, D. C. B. Duff, and L. E. Ranta (Bacteriology and Preventive Medicine), John Allardyce (Biology and Botany), R. H. Clark, W. F. Seyer, M. J. Marshall, W. Ure, J. A. Harris, J. G. Hooley (Chemistry), M. Y. Williams, H. V. Warren (Geology and Geography), W. H. Gage, S. A. Jennings (Mathematics), G. M. Shrum, H. D. Smith (Physics). Such a list as this might be extended indefinitely, for there was not a Department in the University which did not give material assistance in the technical aspects of the war, either through the part-time or summer employment of its members with war agencies.

Research work done by the Faculty of Applied Science involved the Departments of Mining and Metallurgy, Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering and Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. Included in this research were such general fields as chemical and metallographic testing of machine parts, spectrographic analysis of metals and minerals, metal fatigue, smelting of low-grade ores. Consulting work was done by members of the Civil Engineering Department on structural design programmes for the Services and war industries. The mechanical and Electrical Engineering Departments received frequent requests for technical work and advice from the locally-based Army Forces. In the Department of Mining and Metallurgy, research was greatly stimulated by the close association with the British Columbia War Metals Board. This body, which

proved to be the forerunner of the Division of Mining and Metallurgy of the B.C. Industrial and Scientific Research Council, was formed in 1941 under agreement of co-operation between the Dominion Government, the Provincial Government, the Mining Association of British Columbia and the University. Largely under the influence of the War Metals Board and in an endeavour to keep pace with the growth of the manufacturing industry in the Province, the Department of Mining and Metallurgy was transformed during the war years. The emphasis in the nature of its basic work was shifted from miners' and smelters' metallurgy to manufacturers' metallurgy. A pilot mill was set up by the War Metals Board to treat experimental lots of tungsten, nickel and antimony, to make possible the beneficiation of low-grade ores on a commercial basis. H. V. Warren (Geology and Geography), G. A. Gillies, F. A. Forward (Mining and Metallurgy), W. O. Richmond (Mechanical and Electrical Engineering), A. H. Finlay, J. F. Muir and A. Peebles (Civil Engineering) were among those who took a leading part in these war research developments in the Faculty of Applied Science.

As in World War I, the Faculty of Agriculture co-operated in the war effort with the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture. Members of the Faculty aided in co-ordinating the work of the local War Agriculture Production Committees and gave assistance in directing the Dominion-Provincial Emergency Farm Labour Service. Projects were undertaken also with agricultural associations, with the B.C. Research Council and with private industry. The main effort of the Faculty in its war-time research may be said to have been directed toward helping to solve the problem of production of an adequate supply of high-quality food-stuffs for the Allied Armed Forces and the civilian population in all parts of the world. In this effort the war contribution of the Faculty of Agriculture grew naturally out of the remarkable series of basic and applied research experiments conducted amid the discouragements of the 1930's. The Department of Agronomy carried out extensive soil surveys and grazing land studies, continued its experiments with seed grains and grasses, including the further development and seed production of U.B.C. Rhizoma Alfalfa; work done on a search for a disease-free potato stock met with conspicuous success. The Department of Animal Husbandry laid special emphasis on its Health of Animals programme, including studies aimed at the control and elimination of tuberculosis, Bang's disease, mastitis and other ailments. Poultry blood testing was done for pullorum disease on a wide scale. This Department achieved distinction in the record of production of its Ayrshire dairy herd in 1942 when Ubysey Royal Carma stood at the head of the Mature Class—365-Day Division—for the whole of Canada. In the following year the University Ayrshires were classified

with an average all-round percentage of 86.5, a mark exceeded by only one herd in Canada. In 1945 the official classification of the University herd was 87.5%. Advances already made by the Department of Dairying in the science of cheese-making enabled this Department, in the war years, to give direct aid in increasing the cheese output of British Columbia. A short course for cheese-makers was, in fact, a special feature of the war-time curriculum in the Faculty of Agriculture. In the Department of Horticulture researches were undertaken into the factors affecting food values of British Columbia-grown fruits and vegetables; studies were made of fertilizers and the use of growth stimulants; vegetable seed trial plots were laid out and foundation stocks of certain vegetable varieties were established. The Department of Agricultural Economics made intensive studies of the industry, including poultry and egg production, fruit growing in the Okanagan Valley, the dairy industry and the Vancouver milk market, farming in the Prince George and Vanderhoof areas. So great were the demands made upon the Department of Poultry Husbandry for special research work that it was found necessary to erect and equip a nutritional laboratory. Under the direction of E. A. Lloyd, a new breed of birds was actually brought into being—the Hampbar. As a result of tests which have been made over a period of years, both at the University and by private breeders, the Hampbar has established itself as an auto-sexing, general-purpose breed of outstanding meat quality and egg-laying capacity.

Among members of the Agriculture Faculty taking part in these varied and significant war-time research activities were Dean Clement (Agricultural Economics), G. G. Moe, D. G. Laird, V. C. Brink (Agronomy), H. M. King, S. N. Wood, J. C. Berry (Animal Husbandry), Blythe Eagles (Dairying), A. F. Barss, G. H. Harris (Horticulture), E. A. Lloyd, J. Biely (Poultry Husbandry). The financial burden of all these undertakings, which lay outside the regular work of the Faculty of Agriculture, was borne, in large measure, by special Government grants from Ottawa and Victoria, and by donations from private industry.

Due to the pressures of the war, the University was able for the first time in its history to carry out one of its basic functions; that is, applied research. The University Calendar for the session 1915-16 contains these words:

As the research arm of the Province, it will be the policy of the University to place its resources for research at the service of its citizens.

Lack of funds had inhibited the University in its efforts to make this contribution to the economic life of the country. Now, at last, the co-operation of Government and industry with the University had demonstrated the practical value of research as applied to industry, and steps were taken to ensure the continuance of its

B.C. Research Council

operation. In July, 1943, Dr. J. F. Walker, Provincial Deputy Minister of Mines, and member of the University Board of Governors, submitted plans to the Board for the organization of the British Columbia Industrial and Scientific Research Council, which, on the analogy of the British Columbia War Metals Research Board, would bring together, in a permanent form, representatives of Government, industry and the University. The effect of the organization would be to bring under a central direction and control all branches of applied research. The Board of Governors approved of the proposal, and in January 1944 the Council came into being, with a Board of Management and a Technical Advisory Board. The University's representatives on the Board of Management were R. H. Clark, Faculty of Arts and Science, Blythe A. Eagles, Faculty of Agriculture, and F. A. Forward, Faculty of Applied Science. Dr. Gordon Shrum, Head of the Department of Physics, was appointed Acting-Head. His selection was doubly appropriate both because of his distinction as a scientist and because the new organization was a specialized form of University Extension, of which Department also Dr. Shrum was Director. A headquarters office was set up on the campus, in what limited accommodation could be found. Eventually, in 1952, the Council moved to its permanent site. The Council now employs a research staff of about forty, a large proportion of whom are U.B.C. graduates. The close and continuous relationship existing between the Council and the University is found to be mutually advantageous.

Members of the University Faculty have been most generous in assisting members of the Council Staff. The Council assists the University by relieving those Faculty members who are engaged in Fundamental Research of the many requests from Industry for assistance with Applied Research problems.³

Dr. Shrum was made Director of the B.C. Research Council in 1953. Scientific research on the campus had been greatly aided by the liaison maintained with the National Research Council in Ottawa through the membership on the Council of Dr. R. H. Clark dating from 1937. In 1943 the continuance of this helpful association was assured by the Dominion Government's appointment of Dr. Shrum in succession to Dr. Clark.

The physical resources of the University, which had been seriously inadequate to meet the peace-time demands of the 1930's, became greatly overstrained by the increased burden of war work. "The difficulties which arise from lack of accommodation," wrote President Klinck, in his annual report for the academic year 1938-39, "can be resolved only by limitation of registration or by greatly increased lecture room and laboratory space, involving heavy capital expenditure."

³ Gordon M. Shrum, "The B.C. Research Council," *U.B.C. Alumni Chronicle*, Vol. 11, No. 1, Spring, 1957, pp. 22-23.

Overcrowding

Just before the opening of term in September 1938, the regulation limiting registration, which had been published each year in the Calendar since the session of 1931-32, and was now about to be applied for the first time to First Year enrolment, was suspended for the ensuing year, at the request of the Government. In taking this action the Board of Governors relied "upon the Government to provide the additional accommodation which will be necessary as the result of the action requested."⁴ The rule for limitation of numbers remained in suspense and, in fact, was never afterwards applied; the progress of events removed the hope for such "heavy capital expenditure" as would "resolve the difficulties which arise from lack of accommodation." As we have already seen the University took up its load in a spirit of resolution and fortitude. In his report for the first war-session, 1939-40, President Klinck wrote:

In these stern days, when the needs of individuals and institutions must give place to the greater needs of the Empire and of humanity itself, it would ill become the University to press its claims importunately, urgent though they be.

Some relief was given by the use of surpluses from Federal Government grants for the radio technicians and other courses for men in the services. With these monies an addition was made to the General Science (now the Chemistry) Building, and, at the end of the war, a second storey was added to the Electrical Engineering Building. Still, laboratories for Physics and Chemistry continued to be seriously and, in some cases, dangerously over-crowded. The Biological Sciences, too, were under specially severe strain with their limited laboratory space and the seemingly unlimited demand for their services in supplying the basic instructional needs of the Pure and Applied Sciences, Agriculture, Forestry and, after 1943, Home Economics. There were also many pre-medical students in these classes and the prospect of additional teaching duties for the Faculties of Medicine and Pharmacy and a possible Department of Fisheries when these would be established at U.B.C. made provision of new facilities for the Biological Sciences a matter of first priority in the post-war reconstruction plans of the University. With much heart-searching by both the University and the Provincial Government, the construction of the Preventive Medicine Building, the plans for which had already been accepted in 1939, was abandoned at the outbreak of war. This first major addition to lecture and laboratory accommodation to be proposed since the move to Point Grey in 1925 would have done much to relieve the desperate laboratory congestion.

Much thought was given in these years to the problem of student housing. In this, as in other respects, the development of U.B.C. has lagged far behind the

⁴ Report of the President of the University of British Columbia for the Academic Year ended August 31st, 1939, p. 11.

vision of her founders. The first plans, submitted by Sharp and Thompson, newly-selected University architects, in November 1912, included designs for a dormitory to house 100-150 students, as one of the initial group of four essential buildings on the campus. For many years after the move to Point Grey all students, as well as the President and staff, were without living quarters at the University. Under duress, National Defence Headquarters arranged for the repair and re-equipping of what was known as the Point Grey Relief Camp, or the Forestry Camp on Acadia Road, where enlisted students, taking the special courses for service men, were housed from the summer of 1941. At the termination of these courses in May 1944, Major-General G. R. Pearkes, v.c., General Officer Commanding the Pacific Command, and the Army authorities offered to turn over these buildings to the University. The offer was accepted and Acadia Camp thus became the first permanent residential unit on the campus. Similar arrangements were made in June, 1945, for the acquisition of the military camp buildings erected by the Department of National Defence near the Artillery Fort at Point Grey and Fort Camp was launched on its career as a second residential unit. The students themselves, with characteristic initiative, made their own contribution toward solving the housing problem. A Students' Co-operative Association, formed in the late 1930's, at a time of community enthusiasm for co-operative ventures, was active in promoting small co-operative "houses" in West Point Grey during the early war years. The Alumni Association pressed for development of dormitory accommodation of some form on the campus. The idea of student dormitories for the campus was kept alive also by public bodies. In September 1944 the Associated Boards of Trade in eastern British Columbia memorialized the President and Board of Governors on the need to provide residences at the University for the sons and daughters of families living outside of Vancouver. Lack of funds retarded this desirable development for a further 15 years, during which time the combined ingenuity of the University authorities and the students devised a variety of temporary housing expedients — a thrifty type of procedure to which the University was well accustomed.

The President and Board of Governors were faced with new situations as a result of the war in their efforts to balance the University budget. The Provincial Government basic grant remained almost stationary. In 1940-41 it was \$425,000. (Twenty years earlier, in 1920-21, it had been \$420,000.) In 1944-45 it was \$430,000. Student fees were unchanged in the war period. There were, on the other hand, new expenditures. For permanent members of the teaching staff who enlisted for active service, annuity payments were maintained by the University in the case of those who continued their own contributions. Cost-of-living bonuses were paid from 1941 according to the schedule

Balancing the Budget in War-Time

prevailing for Provincial Government employees. After a struggle, the Board of Governors persuaded the Government to add the cost of these bonuses to the University's annual grant. An additional obligation of the University was the payment of contributions to unemployment insurance and a hospitalization scheme for the non-teaching staff. In a time of rapid inflation, labour relations with such a miscellaneous group as the maintenance and labouring staff of the University were bound to offer difficulties. The University, tied to a more or less fixed income, could not match the high hourly wages paid in war industries and generally preferred, where possible, to pay its personnel by the month. From the autumn of 1942 conditions of employment and wages paid became a matter of negotiation, when the University of British Columbia Employees Local Union No. 116 was formed and certified as bargaining agent. It is a tribute to the good sense and goodwill of the Union officials and of the negotiating committee of the Board, whose chairman was the Honourable Mr. Justice Denis Murphy, that relations between the University and its employees remained excellent throughout the war period.

Most departments were overworked; many were understaffed; no salary increases were possible. Paradoxically, although from 1943 the economy of the Province was booming with war industry and though the activities of the University had expanded enormously, the University itself was in financial distress; when the budget for 1944-45 was prepared, it showed an estimated deficit of \$4,928. This was partly attributable to the determination of the President and Board of Governors to grant long overdue increases in salary. As deficit financing has been forbidden the University since 1920, it was avoided on this occasion by deducting \$5,000 for salary increases from the Contingent Fund. By the spring of 1945, when the plans for post-war construction were being made, the worst of the financial stringencies were over. Still, the operating revenue remained extremely tenuous and balancing the University budget continued to be a delicate task.

PART II—ACADEMIC ADVANCE

It must not be thought, however, that financial considerations and the pressures put upon the University by the war absorbed the attention of Faculties, Senate and Board to the exclusion of regard for their function as the responsible agents of a provincial institution of higher learning. We have already seen the extent to which the necessities of the war affected the curriculum in all Faculties. It remains to observe the effect on the University of other than war influences, the

ever-widening scope of the University's academic activities and the development in its Departmental and Faculty structures. Perhaps the greatest single impetus behind the enlarging of academic fields was the growing desire of all classes in the community to have their children attend the University. This desire reflected an increasing awareness of the importance of higher education as an agent of economic and social change. It will be seen presently that the adult educational work of the University also grew and flourished in this fertile soil.

One of the most important innovations in the history of education in British Columbia, the accrediting of high schools in the Province for University Entrance, took place in this period. The High School Accrediting Board, composed of representatives of the public school system and the University, after a prolonged study of University entrance requirements, followed by a term of limited experimentation, recommended the plan which was approved by Faculties and Senate in October 1939. The general effect of this action was that, henceforth, all high school students from accredited high schools, who completed Grade XII with a C plus average or better in their course work, could enter University without writing examinations. The accrediting of high schools was and has remained a centre of controversy. Within the University, during the war years, new subjects of study, in addition to those induced by the war, made their appearance. A course in Beginners' Spanish was re-introduced in the session 1943-44 after a 16-year absence from the curriculum. In April 1945 came a demand for the teaching of Russian, soon to issue in the formation of the Department of Slavonic Studies. Both these courses gave indications of wider areas of interest in the community served by the University. A small number of courses disappeared, temporarily, from the curriculum, owing to a lack either of students enrolled for these courses or of budget funds to provide instruction. The Department of Agricultural Economics, with Dean F. M. Clement as Head, came into being in 1940, A. F. Barss replacing Dean Clement as Head of Horticulture. The organization of this Department gave tardy structural form to the courses of lectures offered in this subject by Dean Clement since 1923. The Department of Botany was reorganized in 1940 as the Department of Biology and Botany. A new degree, Bachelor of Education, was created in 1942, on the advocacy of Dr. Max Cameron, Acting-Head of the Department of Education. This degree, which required at least two years of practical and academic work beyond graduation, gave the Teacher Training Course an added professional status, and helped to raise still higher the standards of the teaching profession in the Province.

The closing years of the war saw quite remarkable developments at the University in the creation of new Departments, Faculties, and fields of study. These developments were made possible by special grants from the Provincial Govern-

ment and donations from groups and private individuals. In the late 1930's there had been considerable pressure on the University to begin work in Law, Pharmacy, advanced Pre-Medical Training, and Home Economics, and to set up an Institute for Research in the Social Services. Such expansion had to be postponed in each case for lack of funds. The President and Senate, however, in recommending postponement in February 1940 adopted a system of priorities in accordance with which Home Economics was to be established first, because of prior claims, and the Faculty of Law second if money became available. Home Economics had indeed been authorized in 1929-30, but, before getting started on its way, the Department had fallen a victim to the necessary curtailment of expenditures. A certain number of students who had enrolled in the University in the expectation of the subject being taught were provided with scholarships for study elsewhere from the substantial fund collected by the Parent-Teacher Federation for support of the Department. The persistent determination of the women's organizations, pressing the Government for action, was at last rewarded. The Minister of Education included in the estimates for 1943-44 a sum of money to cover the cost of establishing Home Economics in the University, using the laboratories in the Vancouver City High Schools. In October 1942 Senate agreed to the revival of the Department and in February, 1944, the courses of study for the degree of Bachelor of Home Economics were considered and approved. Miss Dorothy P. Lefebvre was appointed Associate Professor and Acting-Head of the Department. In April 1944, the Parent-Teacher Federation urged that the fund of \$20,000, which it had donated for the support of Home Economics, be used for the erection of a Home Economics Management House on the University campus, a project eventually realized in March 1956.

Positive action on a Faculty of Law came in the summer of 1945, after veteran students had already begun to appear on the campus. Senator J. W. deB. Farris, acting for the B.C. Law Society, suggested to the Government and to the University that, with a minimum of cost, provision could be made at the University whereby students returning from overseas could begin their legal education without loss of valuable time. Strong support was available from the members of the B.C. Law Society, whose committee on legal education had made a close study of the proposal which was favourably received by the University Board and Senate. On July 20, 1945, Premier Hart announced a Government grant of \$10,000 for the establishment of a Faculty of Law. The University responded quickly. Approval of the Board was given on July 30 and of Senate on August 24. Professor G. F. Curtis, of Dalhousie University Law School, was appointed Dean, and Frederick Read, of the Manitoba University Law School, Associate Professor. Lectures in Law began with the autumn term. A great deal of the

load of lecturing was borne—and still is borne—without remuneration, by members of the legal profession, many of whom also made generous donations of books to the Library of the embryo Faculty. This new Faculty could thus function with a small capital expenditure. Discarded army huts, brought to the campus for the purpose, provided lecture-room, library and office space and remained the home of the Faculty until 1952 when, on September 4, the Right Honourable Louis St. Laurent, Prime Minister of Canada, formally opened the modern building over whose entrance are inscribed the words, *Fiat Justitia Ruat Coelum*, "Let Justice Be Done, Though The Heavens May Fall."

In the meantime, events had been taking place which resulted in the formation of a new Department of Social Work in February 1945. The two-year course for the Social Service Diploma, founded in 1929-30, had been slowly expanding through the intervening years, under the general direction of Professor C. W. Topping, within the Department of Economics, Political Science and Sociology. Graduates might complete the Diploma Course in one Winter Session and one Summer Session; for all others it required, at first, two years of study and, after 1935-36, three years. From 1940-41 the Diploma Course was restricted to graduates only. In 1944 a "Professional Course in Social Work" was instituted, leading to the Social Service Diploma and requiring 12 months for its normal completion. The abnormal social conditions arising from the war made more acute the need for a plentiful supply of qualified case and group workers. In the spring of 1942 the University took the initiative and began negotiations to secure the appointment of a full-time instructor in Social Work. This appointment was made possible in that year by a special grant from the Provincial Secretary's Department. With the aid of a second grant in the 1943-44 fiscal year, the staff was further strengthened by the appointment of Miss Marjorie J. Smith, an experienced social work teacher and administrator, who became Head of the new Department on its organization in the following year within the Arts Faculty.

Physical Education made rapid strides at the University during the war years. Its development was in large measure the result of student initiative and a genuine desire of the undergraduates to support, by action, the general sentiment in favour of physical fitness. It was due to their persuasive efforts, as we have seen, that Physical Education was organized in 1935-36. Again it was the students who, through the Students' Council in 1939, asked that Physical Education be made compulsory so that an increase of athletic facilities might be justified. Requests from the Parent-Teacher Federation and other organizations to expand this work fell on willing ears and in October 1939 a Senate Committee recommended, subject to availability of funds, an extension of this programme, the introduction of compulsory physical education for First and Second Year students and the

establishment, as soon as possible, of a Department of Health and Physical Education. Funds were not forthcoming yet for a Department, but compulsory military training, introduced in August 1940, brought with it compulsory physical training, which was soon made to involve participation by both men and women students. Still, interest continued unabated in the proposal for a Department of Physical Education, giving the prospect of professional training and a degree. The innovation found a resolute advocate in the Canadian Physical Education Association in 1943. It was pointed out that teachers and leaders were needed to carry out the Dominion Government's National Fitness Programme, to teach Physical Training and Health—subjects required in the schools—and to take charge of industrial recreation programmes, of community centres and group work of various kinds. The Alma Mater Society, at a special meeting held January 13, 1944, unanimously approved a resolution in favour of the establishment of a Department of Physical Education. In February, 1944, the Alumni Association's Committee on Athletics made a similar recommendation. On May 9, 1944, the Senate gave approval to the report of a Joint Committee of Faculty and Senate in favour of creating the new Department which came into being late in 1945, when the new Degree of Bachelor of Physical Education was authorized and R. F. Osborne was appointed Director.

One of the notable ironies of fate in U.B.C.'s history is the relatively late appearance on the campus of the Faculty of Medicine. The still-born University Act of 1890-91 had empowered the University to grant a degree in Medicine. The Act of 1908, section 9, stated the obligation of the University to provide for degree work in all branches of knowledge, including Medicine, "so far as and to the full extent which its resources from time to time permit." The medical profession had given outstanding leadership in the University's development. Henry Esson Young, the "Father" of the University; Frank Fairchild Wesbrook, first President; Israel W. Powell, Chancellor of the moribund University of 1890-91, and R. E. McKechnie, U.B.C. Chancellor for twenty-six years, were all medical graduates. Yet none of them lived to see the establishment of a Medical Faculty. It was not until the demands of World War II impressed on the community the importance of the University in the life of the nation that the appeals of the medical profession and of a few others, made at frequent intervals since 1915, found an answering echo among the general public or in the Provincial Government. Not until then did the Province begin to feel that its resources could afford to add this costly Faculty to the University. Within the University, however, there had always been an eager desire to extend the bounds of studies in those Departments which served or might serve the pre-clinical needs of medical students. The Department of Bacteriology and Preventive Medicine, whose

founder and first Head was Dr. Wesbrook, began its laboratory work in 1915 in close association with the Vancouver General Hospital. Under the Headship of C. E. Dolman, and with the support of the Honourable George Weir, Provincial Secretary and Minister of Education, this Department had long been working toward the creation of an Institute of Preventive Medicine on the campus. We have seen how this project was thwarted and had to be abandoned on the outbreak of World War II. By sponsoring a refresher course for returned medical practitioners in the autumn of 1944, Dr. Dolman's Department showed the teaching capacity already attained by the University in regard to pre-medical work. The Department of Nursing and Health, founded in the early Twenties, offered a sound basis for more advanced medical studies. The steadily increasing enrolment during the war years in pre-medical courses, such as Comparative Anatomy and Histology, was one of the chief factors in producing serious over-crowding of available lecture and laboratory space in the Biological Sciences. The need of a Medical Faculty to give direction to all medical studies was strikingly dramatized in March 1944 when the University found it necessary to return a conditional gift of 5,000 pounds sterling, donated by Sir Victor Sassoon for the purpose of establishing a Department of Physical Medicine. In the same month the Vancouver Board of Trade urged the setting up of a Medical Faculty as soon as possible. In October 1944 the Vancouver General Hospital offered the use of its wide facilities for teaching purposes. The time seemed ripe for a forward move. By direction of the Senate, a strong university committee had been appointed in March, under the chairmanship of J. N. Finlayson, Dean of Applied Science, with membership representing Faculty, Senate and Board of Governors. This committee met during the summer in conference with the Committee on Medical Education appointed by the British Columbia Medical Association, with Dr. K. D. Panton as chairman. A brief, prepared by a joint sub-committee, advocating establishment of a Faculty of Medicine at the University of British Columbia, was submitted in October to Premier Hart and members of the Government. In January 1945, a delegation representing the University and the Medical Association was received by the Premier and Executive Council. Finally, in the University capital grant announced in the Legislature in 1945, the sum of \$1,500,000 was included to provide for the beginning of a Medical Faculty.

While these arrangements were proceeding, plans were rapidly coming to a head for the introduction of still another Faculty. In August 1945, Senate gave its approval to a degree course in Pharmacy. The formal admission of this subject of instruction was the culminating point in a long series of negotiations, extending back into the early 1920's, in which the participating parties were the Pharmaceutical Association of British Columbia, the Provincial Department of Education

and the University. Jealous for the professional standards of its members and for the training of its apprenticed students, the Pharmaceutical Association urged the University to follow the example of the other western universities of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, where courses in Pharmacy had long been offered. The final brief, presented to the Board of Governors in December 1944, "emphasised that British Columbia was losing stature in the national Pharmacy scene as a result of not having a College Degree prerequisite for entrance to the profession."⁵ The plans at this stage would provide for a Department of Pharmacy within the Faculty of Arts and Science. The University's approval was made easier by the Association's renewal of an earlier offer of \$5,000 for equipment and by the gift of \$25,000 made by George T. Cunningham, pioneer head of a leading Vancouver firm of druggists and member for many years of the University Board of Governors. The Cunningham gift was to be used toward the cost of a building for Pharmacy when materials and labour became available. The provision of staff and facilities for teaching consumed the greater part of the year following Senate approval of the Pharmacy degree. Sixty-eight students were enrolled for the session 1946-47 in the first courses to be given under the Headship of Professor E. L. Woods, formerly Dean of the College of Pharmacy of the University of Saskatchewan. "Under his guidance the new Department was destined to go on to the early attainment of full Faculty status and to an important place within the circle of the Canadian Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties."⁶

Mr. Cunningham's generous gift was an indication of the growing interest of leaders in business and industry in the work of the University. One of those who had early recognized the economic value of University education was H. R. MacMillan, who, it is well-known, frequently appointed graduates of the University of British Columbia to key positions in his expanding industrial enterprises connected with the twin natural resources of forestry and fisheries. His bursary and scholarship donations had given encouragement to many aspiring students. In 1944-45 his benefactions to the University were substantially increased by gifts designed to strengthen two Departments of primary importance in developing the natural resources of the Province. To the Department of Forestry he donated \$7,500 a year for three years "for the appointment of special lecturers of importance;" he inspired the B.C. Packers' Board of Directors to authorize a similar grant which enabled the President of the University to appoint a Professor of Fisheries in the Department of Zoology. At the same time sums of money were placed at the disposal of the University in the form of bursaries and scholarships

5 A. W. Matthews, "Faculty of Pharmacy, History and Development," *U.B.C. Alumni Chronicle*, Vol. 11, No. 2, Summer, 1957, pp. 14-15.

6 Loc. cit.

to aid undergraduates and graduates to pursue studies in the fields of Forestry and Fisheries. Mr. MacMillan's gifts were warmly welcomed and formed a stepping-stone for further development in the work of these two Departments. Graduates in Forestry were further encouraged by the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association donation of an annual Forestry Fellowship of \$1,000.

On March 5, 1943, an Order-in-Council was promulgated in Victoria which was of great significance to the future of Forestry studies at U.B.C. This measure transferred to the University an area of 10,000 acres in the Pitt Lake region of Garibaldi Park, to be used for the purposes of Forestry research. The suggestion that the Provincial Government set aside this area for University use was originally made in July 1940 by Professor F. M. Knapp, Acting-Head of the Forestry Department. In the summer months of 1944 and 1945 work got under way on the construction of a University Forest Camp at Loon Lake in the area. The required capital was provided initially by a grant of \$2,000 from the donations of the Goodyear Tire Company and the Ford Motor Company of Canada, and another \$2,000 from the B.C. Research Council. With the picturesque, log-cabin type buildings as their headquarters, the Forestry students of U.B.C. have held their annual field work summer camp in the University Research Forest since 1945.

The Department of University Extension may be said to have found itself during the period of the war. Some of its larger programmes, developed during the first three years of its existence, had to be restricted, partly because they were dependent on Government financial support which was now withdrawn. This was especially true of the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Programme, begun in 1938 as a relief measure, whose rural leadership section was abandoned in 1942, and whose scholarship work and technical training, still under University administration, were gradually merged with the Government's programme for the technical education and training of war personnel. Broadly speaking, however, in these years, this Department, true to its name, extended the University until it reached almost every corner of British Columbia. In so far as this is true, the Department realized the expressed intention of the University at its very beginning

to organise an extension division, upon a broad basis, to assist the people of the Province to assimilate the useful knowledge so rapidly advancing, and to carry it to those whose circumstances deprive them of the opportunity of attendance within these walls.⁷

A programme of adult education for British Columbia fishermen, begun in 1939-40, in co-operation with the Dominion Department of Fisheries, met with outstanding and widely-acclaimed success. The Federal Government ensured the continuance of this work by an annual grant of \$5,000. The programme had its

⁷ The University of British Columbia, *Calendar*, First Session, 1915-16, p. 22.

origin in a short course on "Co-operatives," conducted by the Rev. J. D. N. MacDonnell of St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, Nova Scotia. As the programme of education in credit unions and co-operative work developed, the response of the fishermen was enthusiastic. The Prince Rupert Co-operative, the most successful of such ventures on the Pacific Coast, and the clam cannery at Massett owed their formation to the educational impetus of this extension programme, which also may be said to have resulted, in the last year of the war, in the organization of the Fisherman's Co-operative Federation and the Fisherman's Mutual Marine Insurance Society.

The Department of Extension was greatly influenced by war conditions which enlarged the scope and variety of its services. As the resources of the Department increased, more and more attention was given in response to public interest to short courses instead of occasional lectures. Close co-operation was established with the Canadian Legion War Services and other auxiliary organizations to whom visual material for use in educational and recreational work was provided. Many new services were undertaken. One of these—the first to be established in Canada—was a phonograph lending service, begun in January 1941, through which music appreciation groups, in all parts of the Province, were able to borrow from the University's Carnegie Music Set. In 1942, in co-operation with the National Film Board, a film circuit service was started to circulate educational films in rural areas not served by commercial cinemas. Drama programmes continued to develop under the inspiring direction of Miss Dorothy Somerset who organized and assisted dramatic groups among war workers and units of the armed forces. Summer School courses in theatre increased in number. A large part of University Extension work continued to be done in night-school classes, discussion groups and lectures. Adult education in almost all its aspects was undertaken on a Province-wide scale. Letters of appreciation from organizations and private persons poured into the Director's office in a steady stream.

"The University Library is not primarily a building, as undergraduates commonly suppose, but it is the continually growing collections of research materials and the facilities and opportunities to make them useful to competent users."⁸ Interpreted in this sense, the Library grew and steadily improved during the war years. John Ridington, the Library's presiding genius since 1915, gave place, in the session 1940-41, to Dr. W. Kaye Lamb, formerly Provincial Librarian and Archivist in Victoria. Despite budget shortages and war-induced conditions including a rapid rise in the price of books and restriction of purchase to the United States market, and in the face of a sharp advance in the value of the American

⁸ Neal Harlow, "The U.B.C. Library—Life at Forty," *U.B.C. Alumni Chronicle*, Vol. 9, No. 1, Spring, 1955, p. 16.

dollar, the Library holdings increased from approximately 60,000 in 1939 to more than 100,000 in 1945. In this year the Library became a member of the Pacific Northwest Bibliographic Centre and thus greatly expanded its offerings through inter-library loan services. Private donations of money, though not abundant, increased steadily during the period. These included the annual contribution of the Summer Session Students' Association and \$4,000 in 1944 from the gifts to the University by the Goodyear Tire Company and the Ford Motor Company of Canada. As overcrowding increased and because the Library is quite literally the workshop of the whole University, staff and students alike, a new wing for the Library held high priority in the planning, begun in 1943, for post-war building needs. Dr. Lamb warned that if, due to large registration of students, the Library could not perform its services properly, the pressure to institute separate Faculty and Departmental libraries would become overwhelming, with consequent wasteful dispersion of effort.

Numerous gifts in kind continued to reach the Library. Notable among these were: the Lionel Haweis bequest, President Klinck's donation, the Library of the late Chancellor R. E. McKechnie, and the A. M. Pound collection of Canadiana. To this period also belong the choice bequests of Judge F. W. Howay and Dr. Robie L. Reid, K.C., who, in identical terms, bequeathed their libraries to the University on condition that the two collections be shelved together in a special room of the Library, access to which would be restricted to research scholars. Judge Howay, who had been a candidate for the Chancellorship in 1912, and was for many years a member of the Senate, died in November 1943. Robie Reid, University Solicitor from the beginning of the University, member of the Board of Governors 1913 to 1935, passed away in February, 1945. Both men were known as historians of British Columbia. There was also in the Reid library a great deal of general history material, along with fiction, poetry and essays, with special emphasis here upon Western Canadian writers. Judge Howay's books were acquired by him primarily for purposes of his personal studies and belonged to a narrower field. The bulk of his library related to Western Canada and the Northwest coast of America. Among the items was found almost everything in print regarding the maritime fur trade, on which subject Judge Howay was an authority; also, there was a wealth of material relating to the colonial period in British Columbia. The Howay-Reid Collection of Canadiana, as the co-bequest of these two lovers of the University came to be called, has become one of the principal centres of research for the history and development of the Pacific Northwest area.

In the summer of 1945 a new agreement for the affiliation of Victoria College was entered into with the Provincial Department of Education and the Victoria

Board of School Trustees, who, with the University, were responsible for administering the College. Under the memorandum of affiliation, agreed upon in 1920, all appointments to the teaching staff, having been recommended by the other two administering authorities, required the concurrence of the University. When the College Principalship became vacant in 1943, owing to the death of Percy H. Elliott, the conflict which occurred in the process of choosing a new Principal revealed the inadequacy of the appointing machinery, chiefly due to the lack of a central, unified authority representative of the three administering bodies. The University withheld approval of a candidate agreed upon by the others. In the end, in May 1944, after six months of alternating conference and stalemate, the three parties agreed on the appointment of John M. Ewing, Principal of the Provincial Normal School in Vancouver, to the Headship of Victoria College. Then, in February 1945, the University Committee on Victoria College, of which J. F. Walker, Deputy Minister of Mines, was chairman, was requested by the Board of Governors to take up with the Victoria School Board and the Department of Education the desirability of drafting a new agreement of affiliation. Subsequent negotiations resulted in the setting up of a new, composite body, Victoria College Council, vested with the responsibility of administering the College as an affiliate of the University and in its special relations with the Victoria School Board and the Provincial Department of Education.

Changes in personnel of the University teaching staff during the war years were more numerous than usual for various reasons. National service of one kind or another, as we have seen, drew many away; their removal involved at least temporary replacement. The new courses and Departments required new staff. Many of the pioneer Professors reached the retirement age in this period; names and faces and voices known to generations of undergraduates began to disappear from the classroom and the campus; their places had to be filled. As the shortages of staff increased, due to war drainage and to pressure of teaching duties, the rule which enforced retirement at age 65 was waived and many of this early generation of teachers were asked to remain at their posts. This was specially the case in the Faculty of Applied Science which experienced very great difficulty in finding replacements. Fortunately for the University most of these Professors were prepared to continue their teaching work.

In the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, S. J. Schofield (Geology), one of Westbrook's appointees, retired in September 1940. L. F. Robertson, pioneer among the pioneer Professors, Head of the Department of Classics, retired in September 1941, to be succeeded by O. J. Todd, graduate of Harvard, well-known scholar and one of the early generation of teachers. H. T. J. Coleman, Head of the Department of Philosophy and Psychology, gave place, in the spring of 1940, to

Staff Changes : Retirements

J. A. Irving who, in turn, on his appointment to the University of Toronto in 1945, was succeeded by Group-Captain S. N. F. Chant. Three early-vintage Professors in the Arts Faculty, who reached the age of retirement in these years, continued for some time in their teaching duties, viz., E. H. Archibald (Chemistry), John Davidson (Biology and Botany), and A. E. Hennings (Physics). The Department of Education was without the services of its Head for most of the war period. The Honourable G. M. Weir, who, as already stated, was on leave of absence from the session 1933-34, was granted special war-time leave in January, 1942, for duty with the Dominion Government in Ottawa. He resumed his work at the University in September 1944. M. A. Cameron, who later succeeded Weir, continued as Acting-Head until Weir's return. In 1945 Cameron was granted leave from University work while conducting an investigation for the Provincial Government into the financing of education. Miss Mary L. Bollert, after twenty years' service as Dean of Women, retired in 1941, giving place in that office to Dr. M. Dorothy Mawdsley. W. H. Gage was appointed Assistant to the Dean of Arts and Science, retaining his normal duties as Professor of Mathematics.

In the Faculty of Applied Science Captain J. F. Bell, O.B.E., was called to an appointment in war work in March 1940, the year in which he was due to retire. His retirement became effective August 1. A. Lighthall (Civil Engineering) and J. M. Turnbull, Head of the Department of Mining and Metallurgy, continued at work beyond the retirement age. Professor Turnbull relinquished the Headship of his Department to F. A. Forward in July 1945. In the Faculty of Agriculture, another Wesbrook man, P. A. Boving (Agronomy), scholar and humanist, lover of the soil and its products, retired in October 1939. F. E. Buck (Horticulture), who had designed and supervised the landscaping of the University site, remained at his work after reaching the usual age of retirement. S. W. Mathews, University Registrar since 1919, was succeeded by C. B. Wood, Assistant Registrar, in 1941.

Gold keys, symbolizing freedom of access to the University they had served for so many years, were presented to Robertson, Archibald, and Mathews by their colleagues of the Faculty Association in June 1941, at a banquet in Brock Hall at which Garnet Sedgewick read a biographical poem written for the occasion by H. T. J. Coleman, ungarlanded poet-laureate of the Faculty.

Death deprived the University of two of its teachers. W. B. Bishop (Mining and Metallurgy) died in June 1940; L. Richardson (Mathematics), first appointed in 1916, died suddenly in October 1943.

Many new appointments were made, especially toward the end of the war, as student enrolment increased and the post-war instructional needs became clearer. Among these appointments were: Agronomy, V. C. Brink; Chemistry, J. G.

Appointments : Publications

Hooley; Civil Engineering, A. Hrennikoff, S. H. de Jong, W. G. Heslop; Classics, L. A. MacKay, W. L. Grant; Dairying, Miss Nora Neilson; English, Miss M. Dorothy Mawdsley, G. P. V. Akrigg, W. Robbins, Miss Ruth Humphrey; Forestry, T. G. Wright, G. A. Allen; French, Miss Ethel Harris; Geology, V. J. Okulitch; German, Mrs. M. Laurie; History, Miss Margaret A. Ormsby; Home Economics, Miss Charlotte S. Black, Miss Mary Holder; Mathematics, S. A. Jennings, R. D. James, D. C. Murdoch; Mining and Metallurgy, L. G. R. Crouch, C. S. Samis; Nursing and Health, Miss H. Evelyn Mallory, Miss Pauline Capelle; Philosophy, A. P. Maslow; Physical Education, Captain R. F. Osborne, H. D. Whittle; Social Work, Miss Mary C. Gleason, Miss Elizabeth V. Thomas; Spanish, C. V. Brooke; Zoology, Ian McTaggart Cowan, W. S. Hoar; Special Assistant to the President and to the Director, Department of University Extension, A. H. Sager. Every effort was made by the administration to maintain the standards of teaching in difficult times. There was some improvement in conditions of employment. Salary increases were slight but this fact was offset by payment of the cost-of-living bonus. Annuity contracts with the Dominion Government and the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association were developed in their present generous form.

It may be said with confidence that the prestige of the University grew steadily in these years. This was due in part to the high quality of work maintained at the University by the staff, encouraged by the policy of the administration, and despite the war-time restrictions. It was due in part also to the important contributions to the national effort made by students and staff, both in British Columbia and far beyond its borders, in the vast variety of war occupations in which they were engaged. Publications by members of the Faculty upheld and advanced a reputation already established for distinguished achievement. From the fluent pen of F. H. Soward came three books in this period: a revised edition of his earlier work, *Moulders of National Destinies, Twenty-five Troubled Years, 1918-43*, and *Canada in World Affairs—The Pre-War Years*, written in collaboration with J. F. Parkinson, N. A. M. MacKenzie, and T. W. L. MacDermot. In 1940 appeared A. F. B. Clark's *Jean Racine*, printed in the Harvard Studies in Comparative Literature. C. W. Topping's *Canadian Penal Institutions* was republished in a revised edition in 1943. *British Columbia and the United States*, published in 1942, was the combined work of Judge F. W. Howay, W. N. Sage and H. F. Angus. Two volumes of *The Letters of Dr. John McLaughlin* were edited by W. Kaye Lamb, U.B.C. Librarian. C. McLean Fraser's scholarly work, *Hydroids of the Atlantic Coast of North America*, was published in 1944.

The results of many research projects in science and studies of current problems in public affairs were contributed by members of the Faculty to the learned and

professional journals and to periodicals. A perusal of the lists of these publications shows that lively research activity was carried on by Faculties and Departments throughout the war period. Various honours conferred on members of Faculty added to the academic stature and standing of the University. The Royal Society of Canada elected as Fellows President Klinck, O. J. Todd (Classics), Andrew McKellar (Physics), A. F. B. Clark (French), H. V. Warren (Geology) and V. J. Okulitch (Geology). William Ure (Chemistry) was elected Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; C. S. Dolman (Bacteriology and Preventive Medicine, Nursing and Health) was made a Fellow of the American Public Health Association, and M. Y. Williams (Geology), an Honorary Member of the Professional Institute of the Civil Service of Canada; J. A. Irving (Philosophy and Psychology) was elected Vice-President of the American Philosophical Association. W. N. Sage succeeded the late Judge F. W. Howay as British Columbia member of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.

Sweeping changes took place in this period in the membership of the University Board of Governors. Of its nine members in the session 1939-40 only three remained in 1944-45; they were Judge J. B. Clearihue, G. T. Cunningham and the Honourable Mr. Justice Denis Murphy, all appointees of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. Of the other three officially-appointed members, Brigadier-General V. W. Odlum resigned to proceed on war service in 1940, S. H. Shannon resigned for private reasons in the same year and P. R. Bengough resigned in 1944 to take up residence in Ottawa as President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. These members were replaced respectively by W. G. Murrin, E. H. Barton and R. H. Neelands. Of the three Board members elected by Senate, Sherwood Lett resigned in 1940 prior to going overseas, Miss Annie B. Jamieson, pioneer teacher and noted educationist, retired in 1941 and, in the following year, Mrs. Evelyn F. Farris retired after thirty years' service as a member of the Senate or of the Board and, for a considerable part of this time, as a member of both. She was elected a member of the first Senate in 1912 and was first appointed to the Board in 1917. She was for many years the Board's Honorary Secretary. To fill the three vacancies thus created Senate elected A. E. Lord, City Solicitor, *vice* Sherwood Lett, H. T. Logan, formerly Professor of Classics, Principal, Prince of Wales Fairbridge Farm School, *vice* Miss Jamieson, and J. F. Walker, Provincial Deputy Minister of Mines, *vice* Mrs. Farris whose place as Honorary Secretary was filled by Mr. Lord.

The spirit of the campus during the entire period of the war is recorded in a front-page headline in the first issue of *The Ulysses* in the session 1940-41. "Students Pledge Full Support as Second War Session Opens." Under this

policy, all extra-curricular activities which had to do with the war, directly or indirectly, flourished; all others dwindled, were reduced or, in some cases, were temporarily abandoned.

Undergraduate generosity in the cause of the war knew no bounds, whether in personal service or in other less exacting forms of giving. We have seen already their whole-hearted response to the claims of the war for enlistment in the fighting and auxiliary forces, and their ready co-operation in compulsory military training imposed on the entire student body. In November 1940 they voted all their returnable caution money to the Red Cross. Fraternities and sororities bought war bonds worth thousands of dollars and sponsored social functions to raise money for Milk for Britain's Babies Fund, International Student Service, Red Cross and other war charities. The Players' Club revived their very successful twenty-fifth anniversary production of *Pride and Prejudice* to aid the A.M.S. Red Cross Fund. In 1941-42 nearly \$6,000 was raised by the students for war charities. We have already seen that the only two major buildings to be erected on the campus in the war years were the results mainly of student effort and sacrifice—Brock Hall and the Armoury. *The Ubyyssey* continued to give a faithful account of campus life. It is interesting to see here, on the Editorial Board, the names of persons now well-known in Canadian journalism, radio and letters. In the session 1940-41 the editor of the Tuesday edition of *The Ubyyssey* was Pierre Berton, while there began to appear each Tuesday the hilarious and extremely popular column called "The Mummery," written by honours student Eric Nicol, under the pseudonym of Jabez. It was soon joined by another column, "Pearl Castings," by Lister Sinclair and still another, called "Fruit Salad," by Pat Keatley. In 1942-43 the editor of *The Ubyyssey* was Andrew Snaddon. The war seems to have proved a stimulant to literary and journalistic talents. The student annual, the 1941 *Totem*, edited by Elizabeth Quick, was awarded "All American Honours" rating by the National Scholastic Press Association, the highest honour accorded such yearbooks in North America, and the first such award ever received by a Canadian university annual. Only seven out of more than 200 entries were given this honour. A similar award was also given the 1942 *Totem*, whose editor was Lionel H. Salt. *The Totem* did not appear in 1943 and 1944, since the Publications Board were acutely aware of the shortage of essential printing materials in Canada, and, although permission was given to secure what was needed to put out the annual, the students decided to make yet another contribution to the war effort by discontinuing publication.

As was to be expected, the war bore heavily on athletics, especially those involving team play. To begin with, the teams performed almost as usual. In the session 1939-40 the Canadian rugby squad were, in fact, quite outstanding.

The Thunderbird team, undefeated and untied, won all available trophies, including the Hardy Cup. Their total season score was 163 to 40 points scored against them. The Cricket Club, now in its second year of competition, won the Fyfe-Smith Shield in September 1939 with a string of seven successive victories. From the end of the "phoney" war, however, in the spring of 1940, until the session 1944-45, team sports in general were at a low ebb, in terms of success in competition. The Thunderbird basketball team showed a flash of greatness by winning the Provincial and Dominion Championships in 1940-41. In the same year the senior English rugby team played through the season without winning a single game—a record low, so it was said, in rugby history at U.B.C. The first sign of a revival of inter-collegiate athletic success came in 1943-44 when U.B.C. won the Pacific Coast Cross Country Championship, which the string repeated in the following year. In 1943-44 also, the rugby team won the Miller Cup, emblematic of the Mainland Championship. In 1944-45 the experience of World War I began to be repeated and all teams were strengthened by returning veterans. In consequence, partly, of this good fortune, the Thunderbird basketball team won the City and Provincial Championships; the English rugby Thunderbirds, for the first time in U.B.C. rugby history, won all their games, and four cups—Miller, Tisdall, Rounsefell, and McKechnie.

Other signs of a return of normalcy to the campus came at the beginning of this last war-session with publication of three instead of two editions of the campus newspaper per week and at the end of the session *The Totem* re-appeared. A sufficient number of returned soldiers had registered in the preceding session to form a Canadian University Returned Men's Association, in the spring of 1944. In the following session this group had grown to such proportions that it was accepted as the U.B.C. Branch of the Canadian Legion and declared itself independent of the Alma Mater Society. Debating flourished in the war years. In 1941-42 U.B.C. won the McGoun Cup, for the second time in 17 years. Robert W. Bonner, a senior student, was a member of one of the U.B.C. debating teams. The student authorities maintained their interest in inter-university student relations. Under the vigorous leadership of A. M. S. President Richard M. Bibbs, representatives of sixteen universities and colleges in Canada met in London, Ontario, in the 1944 Christmas vacation and reconstituted the National Federation of Canadian University Students. Bibbs was elected "War-time President" of N.F.C.U.S. and Kenneth D. Creighton, treasurer of the A.M.S. at U.B.C., was elected Secretary-Treasurer. Looking back to events taking place on the campus during these years it is clearly seen that the undergraduate body proudly upheld the tradition of service established by the University in the First World War.

Changes in Chancellorship and Presidency

The year 1944 will always be memorable in the history of the University for the change which took place in the two highest offices in the administration, the Chancellorship and the Presidency. On April 25, Dr. McKechnie celebrated the 83rd anniversary of his birth and his twenty-sixth year as Chancellor. On May 12 he presided as usual at the Congregation for conferring of degrees. On May 24 the University was shocked and saddened by the news of his death from a swift-moving infection, incurred while he was performing a surgical operation. At the funeral service, held in Christ Church Cathedral, Vancouver, President Klinck, who had served under Chancellor McKechnie during the whole of his 25 years as President, described his departed chief as one in whom

his fellow citizens, by common consent, saw a strength of personality, a nobility of character, a professional proficiency, an altruistic public spirit . . . a man whose interests and sympathies were as spontaneous as they were catholic; a man gentle in disposition, quiet and unassuming in manner, constant in friendship, wise in counsel and tireless in his devotion to duty.⁹

During the ensuing months, Convocation proceeded to choose a successor to Dr. McKechnie with the result that the Honourable E. W. Hamber was elected Chancellor by acclamation. No happier selection could have been made. A graduate of Manitoba University with honours in Classics, he had spent his life in banking and business. Dr. Hamber brought to the University experience and talents which he expended on his new tasks with energy and devotion during the seven years of his Chancellorship. He was no stranger to the University. He was a member of the Board of Governors in 1936, prior to his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, and was awarded the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws in 1939. During his term of office,

he fully supported the policy that the University should be expanded to meet the needs of the youth of the Province as rapidly as competent academic Staff and financial support would permit.¹⁰

He presided at his first Board of Governors' meeting October 30, 1944.

Before Chancellor Hamber entered upon his duties, the University already had a new President. As early as February 1943, over a year before Chancellor McKechnie's death, Dr. Klinck had indicated to the Board of Governors his wish to retire on January 20, 1944, the date on which his superannuation would become effective. He was persuaded to remain at his post until June 30, 1944. He met the Board of Governors for the last time on June 26, when the Board, under the Chairmanship of the Honourable Mr. Justice Murphy, made a presen-

⁹ Quoted by Walter N. Sage, in "Makers of the University, Robert E. McKechnie," *U.B.C. Alumni Chronicle*, Vol. 9, No. 4, p. 17.

¹⁰ Sherwood Lett, "Makers of the University, The Honourable Eric Werge Hamber," *U.B.C. Alumni Chronicle*, Vol. 11, No. 4, p. 17.

tation and conferred the title of President Emeritus as from the date of his retirement. At a banquet given in his honour in March by the Faculty and their wives, Dean Clement of the Faculty of Agriculture said of him,

He has not been a man who has loved action for action's sake, but rather action with a purpose . . . He has carried us safely and happily through stormy times.

President Klinck himself knew the inner story of the University as few could know it—his hopes, his aims, his frustrations and his achievements. When replying to the citation for the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Science which the University conferred on him on May 12, 1944, he said:

Today, pride in achievement is tempered by the poignant recollection of unattained objectives. Of the visions and dreams and plans a-plenty of the past three decades, few, very few indeed, have been transmuted into realities. The academic structure, so auspiciously begun under the first President, the late Dr. Frank Fairchild Westbrook, is still grievously restricted. Nevertheless, others have caught something of the vision he saw so clearly—the vision of an ever-expanding University—a University of a thousand years. If, in the beginnings thus far made, the principles of sound learning have been faithfully observed and discerningly applied, the official passing of a pioneer worker today is of little moment:

For, so the Ark be borne to Zion, who

Heeds how they perished or were paid who bore it?

For, so the shrine abide, what shame—what pride—

If we, the priests, were bound or crowned before it?¹¹

In this quotation from Rudyard Kipling's *The Proconsuls*, President Klinck found both comfort for past disappointments and cheer for past successes. Modestly and with quiet dignity a few weeks later he withdrew from the scene of his absorbing labours.

Meanwhile, the Board of Governors, on receiving President Klinck's statement of intention to retire, had appointed a committee early in 1943, with Judge Murphy as Chairman,

to consider the question of selecting a successor and to report to the Board the names of eligible and available men who might be free to assume the duties of the Presidency.¹²

The names of more than a score of persons were placed before the Board. After several weeks of deliberation the Board eventually selected Norman Archibald MacRae MacKenzie, M.M. and Bar, B.A., LL.B. (Dalhousie), LL.M. (Harvard), LL.D. (Mount Allison and New Brunswick), K.C., F.R.S.C., President of the University of New Brunswick.

¹¹ Blythe A. Eagles, *Makers of the University, Leonard Sylvanus Klinck, U.B.C. Alumni Chronicle*, Vol. 11, No. 1, Spring, 1957, p. 25.

¹² Report of the President of the University of British Columbia for the Academic Year ended August 31, 1943, p. 7.

Installation of President MacKenzie

Dr. MacKenzie's letter of acceptance of the Presidency was received by the Board of Governors at the end of February, 1944. His appointment dated from July 1. He took over the administration on August 1. He was formally installed by Dr. Hamber at the Autumn Congregation, held on October 25, 1944—the first public ceremonial act performed by the new Chancellor. After the installation he was welcomed to the University in brief addresses by Dr. Isabel MacInnes, speaking for the Faculties, Brigadier Sherwood Lett, for the alumni, and Richard M. Bibbs, for the undergraduates. He then delivered the Congregation address. His opening sentences were words of tribute to the U.B.C. graduates and students who had died in the war:

I hope that the sacrifices these young men and women have made and are making will inspire the rest of us to do great things and to provide fitting memorials to their memory.

He proceeded to give his views on education, on what a university should be and do, and on a university president—his place in the university and in society:

The University should and must strive to serve the community and every group and individual in it, either directly or indirectly, and the measure of its success is likely to be the completeness and the importance of this service. . . . The University is a society of scholars. . . . It must, too, be ever alert to the importance of freedom . . . free Universities are possible only in a free country and in a free world.

The president must aim high. He should be a scholar among scholars; he should have imagination, a capacity for hard work, courage, integrity; he should possess ability in business, administration, public relations; he stressed the importance of right relations with Faculty and with students. In conclusion Dr. MacKenzie said:

For myself, I will do what I can for British Columbia, for the University of British Columbia and for Canada, and with the co-operation and support which I know I will get from the rest of you, I believe we can together accomplish a great deal.

This lofty statement of the new President's educational "credo" won an immediate response. It fitted well the basic ideas of his two predecessors and the established tradition of the University. Few among his hearers could doubt that the speaker, who, as a young man, had won high awards for valour; who, in the intervening years, had laboured for justice and order among the nations, and had won distinction as a university teacher, would give conspicuous leadership to the University in the years that lay ahead. They were not to be disappointed. The ceremonies, although over-shadowed by the clouds of war and saddened by its tragedies for many of those present, were a happy augury for the future.