The President's Report 1952-53

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

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VANCOUVER, CANADA, 1954

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

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In submitting this annual report on the work of the University for the academic year 1952-3, I should like to stress that its purpose is primarily to highlight some of the accomplishments—and unresolved problems—of the year under review, and not to present a comprehensive survey of the year's activities. The longer reports of the departments, schools, and faculties are kept on file for reference and archive purposes. I personally regret that in presenting a brief summary of the major matters under review, much that is of absorbing interest to those of us intimately associated with the University has to be omitted. In an effort to compensate for the omission of individual acknowledgments in the text of the report, I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to the faculty, the student body, and the administrative staff for their devotion to the essential purposes of the University. The University is most fortunate in the traditions of those who attend it and those who serve it.

In acknowledging also the voluntary work and counsel of members of the Board of Governors and the Senate, I should like to pay tribute to the memory of a member of the Senate, Richard Claxton Palmer, whose death was a great shock to the University community, but whose life illustrated both a love of learning and a desire and capacity to serve it well.

Norman MacKenzie

President's Report

For September, 1952 to August, 1953

The year under review has seen a continuation of the very widespread discussion which has been taking place about the purposes and curricula of educational institutions, at every level from the nursery school to the research institute. Within this university there has been a continuing examination and review of the University's particular functions—both those that seem to pertain to all universities at all times—and those which arise out of our particular circumstances, and the times we live in.

There are those who take the view that the primary purposes of a University is to discover new knowledge. Those who do so very naturally stress the research function. There are also those who feel that the University must first of all be concerned with the preservation and perpetuation of the cultural inheritance of the past. These tend to stress the teaching function. There are still others who point out that the first universities were in large measure professional training schools and that a primary purpose of all universities will always be that of supplying the more complicated kinds of technical and professional skill which society needs. These tend to stress the practical aspects of learning. It should perhaps be pointed out here that there will always be room for argument about what degree of complexity in technical skill justifies university training and what does not. In recent years those who are traditionally inclined have been shocked by some of the technical skills which have had university doors opened to them. Discussion will continue about whether a specific technology requires sufficient

academic discipline to be included in a university curriculum and it is one of the university's functions to argue such points. On the other hand universities cannot and should not merely resist change, nor merely insist that because technological subjects lacked academic content in the 18th or 19th century they must still lack it in the 20th century. They must, however, assure themselves that public money and students' time is not being wasted by including in a university curriculum what could be better and more usefully learnt "on the job".

The three functions of a university to which I have already referred, the accumulation of new knowledge, the perpetuation of our cultural inheritance, and professional training, are all thoroughly accepted by both the university and the supporting public, though there will be continuing arguments about the relative emphasis which should be given to each. In my own opinion they are all absolute needs and no very good purpose is served by attempting to give them priorities in theory; though the amount of time, energy, and money that can be devoted to each, in individual institutions, at any given time, will depend in large measure on how much the supporting public values each of these activities and how much active support it is willing to give to each.

University Extension

There is, however, another primary function of universities in our kind of society, another absolute need,—even less understood—to which I would like to pay particular attention at this time. I refer to University Extension;—community services in adult education.

This work was not considered a responsibility of universities until recent years and there are still many who have reservations about the extent of the university's present

involvement. Some worry about whether we are spreading our energies too thinly and some worry about the worthwhileness of the effort.

To me the issue is perfectly clear. If we are to have and maintain a society in which every adult citizen is called upon to have opinions and vote on matters not only of local—but of national and international—importance, and if we are to continue to live in a world that is inter-related so intimately as to regulate the standard at which we can live —and indeed whether we can continue to live at all,—some agencies must exist or be created to try to develop and obtain as great an understanding of the problems and nature of citizenship—in its broadest sense—as is possible. Also if we are to continue to live in a complex technological world that is changing and developing rapidly, we must have agencies to help keep the adult population informed about the changing world and the implications of those changes both for their lives and livelihood.

And finally, if we are to enjoy the real benefits of technological development, we must help multiply the opportunities for self development and individual satisfaction in the leisure time technology has made possible.

For all three reasons, certain of the older British Universities around the turn of the century embarked on adult education programmes under the name of University Extension. From somewhat simple beginnings important developments have emerged, in continuing vocational education, in citizenship education, and in cultural education, using almost all the media of mass communication.

Now there is no reason why we should follow the British tradition in this matter. The German Universities have never considered extension activities as integral a part of their operation as have the British, and on this continent

it is the German and the British ideals of education that are most in conflict. In any case, important as both these traditions have been in their own social context, both of them require re-evaluation in the light of North American needs and circumstances.

The fact remains however that we have inherited British tradition in matters of government and we devote a lot of our time and energy to trying to govern ourselves. The British tradition in this respect is now our own tradition and if we are to make a success of operating a democratic society, there must be available to the adult population the means and facilities for continuing study of citizenship problems. This is not something that can safely be left to the press alone, or to radio, TV, or the other normal media of communication. Their job is not primarily educational—though they are important in the educational process. There is in our country no institution other than the University with so many of the attributes or so many of the qualified persons to carry out this work. The public has come to expect the Universities to do it and we have only the choice of doing it—and doing it increasingly well—or of neglecting it—to the jeopardy of both our selfgoverning institutions and our public support. Similarly with our adult cultural educational programmes.

The demand for continuing adult vocational educational programmes raises some different but related questions. These were begun largely for the purpose of bringing to rural areas the fruits of university research, in producing, processing and distributing food. These programmes proved to be so successful that in very recent years teachers, business men, fishermen, trades unionists and many other groups have been knocking at the university's doors asking that provision be made for them too, to have available to them under university auspices night courses, correspondence

courses, short courses, and conferences, designed to keep them abreast of contemporary technical developments in their own fields. The fact is that we have developed no other agencies to do this work and the fact equally is that the universities possess most of the persons best qualified to do it.

In short, in my opinion, there is no way that the universities can avoid trying to meet this new demand, even if they wanted to. The community services rendered by the Department of University Extension are not only here to stay but are likely to increase markedly. Up to the present time we have been taking on one job after another on the assumption that each addition does not cost much and that some member of the faculty can be found who will willingly undertake the additional work over and above his regular duties.

The limits arising out of these two assumptions have in some cases been reached. If we are to continue to provide continuing adult education of the three kinds I have been outlining, we will very soon have to organize ourselves for it on a more formal and more durable basis. We may have to inaugurate a full fledged night class division of the University; we will have to recruit more members of faculty per department in order to meet our intra-mural and extra-mural obligations; and we will have to think through once more the relationships between the traditional academic pursuits of the University and the growing number of community services which our kind of society increasingly requires.

I have chosen to write on this subject at this time because in the year under review, Dr. Gordon Shrum has given over the direction of our Extension Department to Dr. John Friesen, who came to us from Winnipeg to direct this work.

Dr. Shrum took over the responsibility for the development of our Extension Department in 1937, at which time the staff consisted of three members. During the sixteen years which have intervened, the fields of activity of the Department have increased from two to fourteen and the staff has grown to its present number of 32 supervisors, administrators, specialists and clerical staff. This is both a reflection of the increased interest in adult education throughout the province and of Dr. Shrum's distinguished and effective leadership.

Dr. Shrum has himself on many occasions paid tribute to those who preceded him and especially to Mr. Robert England, who established the service. I would also like to say "thank you" to all of them, but particularly at this time to Dr. Shrum, both on behalf of the University and on behalf of the province, for a most important job well done. When he accepted the position of Director of the B.C. Research Council, in addition to his headship of the Department of Physics, Dr. Shrum felt it would be necessary to be relieved of his responsibility for the developing Extension work, as soon as we were able to find someone to succeed him. We are extremely fortunate in finding in Dr. Friesen a man with the training, vision and zeal necessary for this demanding branch of the University's work.

During the past year the demands made on our Agriculture, Home Economics, Parent Education, Art, Handicraft and Theatre Services have increased and are now at the limit of what we can supply without major additions to personnel.

The Library and Film Services continue to meet the needs of increasing numbers of borrowers. During the past year the Film Service brought to completion the first directory of film sources for the Canadian Universities Film Council.

Special features of the Extension Department activities include the programme for B.C. fishermen, the annual Dominion Provincial Youth Training School, the Correspondence Courses for Academic Credit, and the Summer School programme in the Arts and Crafts. I should like to refer briefly to two of these. The Dominion Provincial Youth Training programme is an excellent illustration of all three of the main purposes of our Extension programme. Financed by Dominion and Provincial funds, it brings together for the months of January and February from 50 - 70 young people from the interior of the province to undertake a programme of study that is partly vocational, partly cultural, and partly training for citizenship. They are for the most part young men and women who are not planning to proceed with higher education, but who will be looked to for community leadership in their areas. They live in men's and women's residences in our youth training camp. They undertake very intensive short courses and they develop a remarkable appreciation of the purposes for which they are there. There can be no doubt of the stimulation they receive, nor of the lasting benefits to the communities from which they come. The Extension Department deserves great credit for the continuing success of this important adult education venture.

The second special feature to which I would like to refer is the Extension Department's summer programme, which is held at the same time as the "academic" Summer Session. In recent years there have been increasing and persistent demands for more non-credit cultural courses, in arts and crafts, in theatre and music, in radio and TV, in community organization and inter-cultural relationships.

As a consequence of this, there has been developing a modified arts festival in connection with the Summer

Session, a kind of development for which our campus and our summer climate are admirably suited, and a kind of development which has contributed much both to the academic Summer Session and to the developments of the arts in Vancouver. I fully expect to see this aspect of our Extension work develop still further.

In addition to the wide variety of activities indicated above, I should also report on the much increased demand for night courses by business and professional groups. Not all of these have come under Extension Department direction. Many are carried on by individual schools and departments with such assistance in providing means and facilities as the Extension Department can manage. The total volume, however, suggests that it will not be long before we must make more permanent and adequate administrative arrangements for all night class activities.

It will I think be seen from even this abbreviated account that under Dr. Shrum's direction, the Extension Department has branched out and is rendering important educational service to every area of the province, almost every section of the community, and at almost every level of adult education, from the casual lecture to the tightly knit credit course. To continue and further develop this work we will need additional trained people and an increase in our budget.

In turning from the work of the Department of Extension, I should like to report, first, on the activities of the various faculties during the past year. Within the faculties is to be found the traditional work of the university—the teaching and the research that go on from year to year, often without much dramatic change or alteration. My comments will be consequently limited to certain significant advances or events that occurred within the period under review.

Graduate Studies

The Faculty of Graduate Studies exists for the purpose of providing opportunities for advanced study and for training in the processes of research. There is no separate teaching staff in this faculty. The teaching and guidance of the post graduate students is done by the members of the existing faculties, schools and departments. Our post graduate programme has consequently been developed in those fields in which this university has some natural advantages and special interests, and in which we have adequate staff, laboratory facilities and library resources. We do not contemplate giving up our responsibility for our undergraduate programme even to develop an educational service much needed in Canada today. It says much for the diligence, qualifications, and enthusiasm of the faculty that we have been able to offer as many courses as we have leading to the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees. The Ph.D. degree is now being offered by the Faculty of Forestry; by the Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Biology, Zoology, Mathematics, Agronomy and Dairying, Biochemistry, Metallurgy, Physiology and in certain fields of Canadian History, Economics, and Anthropology. In addition, courses leading to the degree of Master of Commerce were arranged during the year under review, a number of other new programmes at the master's level were added and the diploma course in Community and Regional Planning became a master's degree course. A beginning was also made towards a diploma course in Criminology, designed for the training of personnel for correctional institutions.

All these developments are of great importance to the productivity and the human efficiency of the province and the country. To build a great graduate institution takes time, money, and above all scholars of pre-eminent quality. We

have made a good start and there is no disposition to make haste to the detriment of sound scholarship.

Arts and Science

The Faculty of Arts and Science consists of the Liberal Arts core of the University, together with the professional schools of Social Work, Education, Physical Education, Commerce, and Home Economics. It also provides the pre-professional education for all the remaining faculties and schools. During the year under review there was a good deal of attention given to improving the competence of foreign and new Canadian students in the use of the English language. This work was undertaken by the Departments of English and Psychology in co-operation with the Department of Student Services. It is still too early to be dogmatic about the ultimate outcome, but a difficult situation has been taken in hand with some encouraging results.

It is perhaps worth noting that the University has continued to extend and strengthen its offerings in the social sciences and humanities, although I regret to report that we have not made the progress I had hoped for in the fields of the fine arts and Asian studies. Certain courses in the fine arts have been added, but there is an urgent need for still further development.

In the field of Asian Studies, I am happy to report a gift of $5,000 from the Vancouver Chinese-Canadian community, given for the purpose of adding to our Library holdings against the day when we are able to develop a more extensive programme in this field. That day has moved appreciably closer and I hope to be able to report more fully on this project in the near future.

In commenting on new projects and developments I am not forgetful of the impressive record of current achievement which is contained in the reports of the departments

and schools which constitute this faculty. The members of the faculty have been particularly concerned about the classes with large enrollment, those with small enrollment, and with the problem of bridging the gap between high school and the first year in the university. There seems to be general agreement that, in view of the large and increasing numbers of freshmen entering the university annually, we must devise better methods of helping each of them find his or her own niche as rapidly as may be, by ensuring that they become known as persons to those who are teaching them and do not remain just so many faces in a lecture theatre. The real danger to education in large Universities lies in the possibility that students may never come to know the people who lecture to them as people, may never have the opportunity to sharpen their minds on those of their professors by personal conversation. This is a danger that should at all costs be avoided and the faculty of Arts and Sciences is particularly concerned about ways and means of improving the present situation in the first two years. After the first two years the situation seems to be pretty well taken care of by the departments, schools and faculties in which the student is doing his major work, but the first two years still remain a real problem.

This year saw the retirement of six of the most valued senior members of the Faculty; Professor Larsen of the Department of English, Professor Logan, Head of the Department of Classics, Professor Clemens, Head of the Department of Zoology, Professor Sage, Head of the Department of History, Professor Drummond of the Department of Economics, Political Science and Sociology, and Professor Spencer of the Department of Zoology. To all of them the thanks of the University has been extended for long and valued service. We wish them every happiness in their years of retirement.

Professor Logan is succeeded by Professor Malcolm McGregor, one of our own graduates who comes back to us after years of important service at the University of Cincinnati, Professor Clemens by Professor Ian McTaggart Cowan, and Professor Sage by Professor Soward.

Applied Science

This year also saw the retirement of Dean MacLeod, who as Head of the Department of Electrical Engineering and more recently as Dean of the Faculty, has provided distinguished educational leadership to his own and allied professions, both in British Columbia and throughout Canada. The University is particularly grateful for his professional and for his personal contributions. We are very fortunate to have as his successor Professor Henry Gunning, Head of the Department of Geology and Geography. Professor Frank Noakes succeeds Dean MacLeod as Head of the Department of Electrical Engineering.

The demand for engineers of all kinds has given rise to a good deal of discussion relating to problems of recruitment, admission, curriculum, post graduate study and research in this field of activity. The current demands made upon the staff for teaching, administration, and consultation have meant here as elsewhere a more limited emphasis on research and post graduate study than we would like to give. Means of remedying this situation are currently under review by the faculty and some of the first results have been the obtaining of research grants from government and industry and the recommendation, already reported, for the establishment of courses leading to the doctoral degree in metallurgy and for a master's degree in Community and Regional Planning. We can look forward as time and finances permit to further developments of this

kind in the other branches of engineering and in the other schools of this faculty.

Faculty of Medicine

The year 1952-53 marked the third year of the Faculty of Medicine, and the organizational period has now been about completed. High academic standards have been maintained and the students who have been accepted by the Faculty since its inception have been of fine calibre. This has been due, in part, to the careful selection policy laid down by the Faculty and, in part, to the fact that large numbers of students have been applying each year for the sixty available places.

The physical plant of the Faculty is as complete as the temporary accommodation warrants. The great need now is for the construction of the medical building at the Vancouver General Hospital, and the permanent Medical Sciences building on the University campus which were promised when the university agreed to organize a Faculty of Medicine. The clinical departments are hard pressed to conduct the teaching for the third and fourth years under present arrangements, and it is to be hoped that we can proceed with the plans that have been prepared at an early date.

By the end of the year more than two hundred "academic" appointments had been made in the Faculty, of which twenty-five are full-time, and the remainder part-time and honorary. We have been extremely fortunate in finding highly qualified medical specialists who have been willing to give of their time and experience as honorary members of faculty to provide adequate—and more than adequate—clinical training. We are much indebted to them.

Though the Faculty is, as I have indicated, still in its infancy, it is already receiving fairly large sums of money

for research purposes. These sums, which totalled over $116,000 for the year, come chiefly from national research and health groups (for example, the National Research Council, the Defence Research Board, the National Cancer Society, Multiple Sclerosis, etc.), and from the Federal Government.

Faculty of Law

The most dramatic and colourful incident for the Faculty of Law during the year was the official opening of the new Law Building on 4th September, 1952, by the Prime Minister of Canada, the Rt. Hon. Louis St. Laurent, in the presence of distinguished visiting jurists from Great Britain, France, and the United States, and members of the Canadian Bar Association gathered for their annual meeting. The opening of the building was followed by a special congregation, described in another section of this report.

The Faculty was able during the year to develop a programme aimed at strengthening associations between student-lawyers and members of the profession. Student committees of the Law Undergraduate Society affiliated with corresponding groups of the B.C. Section of the Canadian Bar Association, and as a result of the success of this experiment, made for the first time at this University, the Canadian Bar Association is now accepting students as associate members.

During the year, the Faculty was also able to provide a series of lectures in Victoria for practising lawyers. This is the first time in the history of the Province that "refresher" courses of this kind have been made available to members of the profession.

Faculty of Agriculture

Like the Faculty of Law, the Faculty of Agriculture had the pleasure of opening a new building during the year. This was the Horticulture Building, opened on 23rd May,

1953, by Mr. W. H. Robertson, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, in the presence of a large gathering of interested people. This building, which was a much needed one, also serves as the "Headhouse" or Service Building for the greenhouses.

The Faculty continued to serve the Province as a service and consulting organization. Through the influence of its graduates, through the research of faculty members, through special short courses and conferences, it made contributions to all aspects of agriculture—from the breeding of poultry to the development of an improved strain of the now internationally known rhizoma alfalfa. Typical of these contributions were the highly successful Poultry Science Association Conference, held on the campus and attended by 700 delegates from forty American states and six Canadian provinces; the Vegetable Trials, continued for the seventeenth consecutive season in co-operation with the Canada Department of Agriculture and the Canadian Seed Growers' Association; and the Flower Trials, continued for the eighth consecutive season in co-operation with the Provincial Department of Agriculture and several seed firms.

In the Department of Dairying the most significant undertaking was the institution of the M.Sc. degree in Agricultural Microbiology and the beginning of work towards a Ph.D. degree in the same field. This undertaking was carried out in co-operation with the Department of Agronomy.

This year saw the retirement of Professor Lloyd, Head of the Department of Poultry Husbandry, and Professor Barss, Head of the Department of Horticulture. To both these men the University owes a great debt of gratitude for many years of able and devoted service. We wish them all happiness. Professor Jacob Biely has succeeded Professor Lloyd as Head of Poultry Husbandry, and Dr. Barss is

returning for an additional year directing our work in Horticulture.

Faculty of Forestry

At the end of the year Dean Lowell Besley of the Faculty of Forestry resigned from the University teaching staff to take a position in the United States, his native country. The University is most grateful to Dean Besley for the energy and initiative which he showed in promoting the interests of the Faculty. We wish him well in his new position. We were fortunate in finding a worthy successor among the members of our own staff in the person of Professor George Allen, who took up his new work at the beginning of the academic year 1953-54.

The Faculty continued to develop its teaching and research programmes, much of the latter financed by private industry, and completed a plan for the management of the University Research Forest near Haney, following several years of survey and inventory.

Through the generosity of Dr. H. R. MacMillan, two more forestry lectures were given by visiting authorities, the first by H. G. Champion, Professor of Forestry at Oxford University, on "Co-operation between State and Non-State Organizations in the Promotion of Forestry," and the second by Dr. Miles Gibson, Dean of the Faculty of Forestry at the University of New Brunswick, on "The History of Forest Management in New Brunswick."

Faculty of Pharmacy

The work of the Faculty of Pharmacy continued without marked change in its teaching programme. The Faculty, however, was able to extend its range of co-operation with the profession throughout the Province. In collaboration with the Council of the B.C. Pharmaceutical Association district meetings were conducted through the Okanagan

and Kootenay districts and in other districts as far north as Fort St. John. Three members of the Faculty—V. Chivers-Wilson, G. A. Groves, and Dean A. W. Matthews—assisted in presenting refresher lectures at the annual Summer School of the B.C. Pharmaceutical Association in June.

Research

I have referred earlier to the four primary functions of the University; the perpetuation of our cultural heritage; the provision of professional training; the provision of adult educational community services; and the accumulation of new knowledge. In the reports on the faculties I have noted that the pressure of teaching and administrative duties is interfering with an expanded programme of research. I hope I have made it clear that this is not what faculty members wish. They are doing their best to maintain high standards of activity and quality, and to carry out all the duties that devolve upon them for which we have as yet inadequate funds and facilities. This is not to say that we are not grateful for the support which the people of the province, the legislature and the governments of British Columbia have provided. We are extremely grateful. The point I wish to make at this time is simply that the need for money for teaching can be stated quite clearly. The need for money and building space for research is more difficult to state or see, because University research involves an act of faith and a belief that new knowledge is good for its own sake. Its value is not as evident as the value of a good road where no road has been before. It may be that few people even appreciate the significance of what is being attempted at the outset of a research project—and many projects will prove abortive. And yet there are few, if any, "investments" more important to us and to those who come after us than supporting fully and generously the search for new know-

ledge. This search requires free time—time that is not easily found by faculty members who have heavy University duties, and inadequate personal incomes. These conditions do not lend themselves to the unhurried and unharried pursuit of new knowledge. Despite these problems, there is a slowly increasing amount of money available for research and a strong desire on the part of the staff to undertake research, with the result that the University's research programme is both interesting and impressive. During the year under review more than $500,000.00 was spent on research, most of this in the sciences; physical, medical and biological. Research in the social sciences and humanities was not neglected for much can be done by private study in a library but more money is required to carry out research programmes in the humanities and social sciences. There are many fundamental problems in the fields of human and social relations; in communications; in labour management relations—to mention only a few obvious areas—which badly need the attention of trained humanists and social scientists and for which very little financial support is forthcoming.

The range of studies currently being carried on is however encouraging and the record of those studies in the annual "Publication of the Faculty and Staff" steadily increases this university's reputation for scholarship and research.

Congregations and Special Events

As usual, two regular congregations were held during the year—the Autumn congregation on 30th October, 1952, and the Spring Congregation, held on two successive days, 19th and 20th May, 1953.

At the Autumn Congregation 313 students were awarded degrees in course, and three noted historians—Denis William Brogan of Cambridge, England; George William Brown of the University of Toronto; and Arthur Reginald

Lower of Queen's University, Kingston—were awarded the degree of Doctor of Laws *Honoris Causa.* Dr. Brogan delivered the Congregation address.

On the first day of the Spring Congregation honorary degrees of Doctor of Law were conferred on William John Rose, noted Slavonic scholar who, since his retirement from the University of London, has been teaching at this University; and on Leolyn Dana Wilgress, Under Secretary of State for External Affairs. On this day Mr. Wilgress delivered the Congregation address.

On the second day the recipients of honorary degrees were Frank Ebenezer Buck, teacher and horticulturist who, over many years, has done much to beautify the University grounds; and Alfred Rive, an alumnus of the University and Canadian High Commissioner in New Zealand. Dr. Rive delivered the address.

In the two days 873 students received degrees in course.

Two special congregations were also held during the year. The first followed the official opening of the Law Building on 4th September, 1952, and honorary degrees were conferred upon the Rt. Hon. Louis St. Laurent, Prime Minister of Canada; Sir John Morris, Lord Justice of Appeal of Great Britain; Howard Barkdull, President of the American Bar Association; Georges Chresteil, Batonnier of the French Bar; John Arthur Clark, President of the Canadian Bar Association; Wendell Burpee Farris, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of British Columbia; Gordon McGregor Sloan, Chief Justice of British Columbia; and Reginald Hibbert Tupper, Treasurer of the British Columbia Bar Association. Sir John Morris delivered the Congregation address on this notable occasion.

The second special Congregation was held on 9th October to observe the formal opening of the B.C. Cancer Institute. At that time the honorary degree of Doctor of

Science *Honoris Causa* was conferred on Sir Stanford Cade, Senior Surgeon of Westminster Hospital, London, England, and on Professor Brian Wellington Windeyer, Director of the Meyerstein Institute of Radiotherapy, the Middlesex Hospital, London. The address was delivered by Sir Stanford Cade.

Enrolment

The University attendance during the year amounted to 5355 students enroled during the winter session. Of these, 4085 were men and 1270 women. This was a drop of less than 200 from the previous year and probably indicates the lowest number of students we will have from now on. We can be certain that within the next ten years the enrolment will increase considerably year by year and it is inevitable that we will be called upon to face increasing and urgent demands for additional accommodation, both in our classrooms and laboratories and in our student residences. These demands for additional construction will come at a time when we are already facing increasing pressures for replacement of many of our temporary and semi-permanent buildings which have almost outlived their usefulness.

Recent estimates of future enrolment, based on school population studies, indicate that we may expect at least 7000 undergraduate students by the year 1960 and 10,000 in a decade. We cannot ignore the critical situation which will develop if we are unable to plan ahead for these young people and if we are unable to supply them with the essential facilities they need if they are to benefit from higher education. In large measure this is a financial problem and considerable sums for capital development must be made available to the University in the very near future.

During the year only 152 veterans attended the University on allowances, although some 200 more veterans not in receipt of allowances were attending classes.

Summer Session

The 34th Summer Session of the University opened on 6th July and closed on 21st August and it is noteworthy that after several years of declining enrolment, due to the departure of many of the veteran students of the immediate post war years, the registration of the Summer Session once more increased from 971 in the previous year to 1045. Ninety-one percent of the Summer Session students were residents of British Columbia. Every other part of Canada, however, was represented on the student body, including students from Newfoundland and from the Yukon Territory. It is interesting, too, to note that students from Ethiopia, Spain, Hong Kong, British West Indies, Argentine and Chile were enroled in Summer Session classes and that more than half of the total enrolment was made up of teachers taking advanced courses.

The outstanding feature of the Summer Session was the Conference on Education held on 6th, 7th and 8th August. The idea for this conference was originally that of Mr. Kenneth Caple of the University Board of Governors and the conference was directed by Dr. J. Ranton MacIntosh, Director of the School of Education and Director of the Summer Session. Based on the theme of "Conflicting Theories of Education" the conference panels and discussion groups were led by four distinguished educators: Jacques Barzun, Professor of History at Columbia University; Kenneth D. Benne, Director of Human Relations Centre of Boston University, P. Raymond McConnell, Chancellor of the University of Buffalo, and Dr. Ira Dilworth of the C.B.C., Toronto.

Attendance at this conference far exceeded expectations and actual registrations totalled more than 700. At the general session held in the Auditorium on the morning of Friday, 7th August, more than 1000 attended.

The Summer Session offered 50 three unit courses and 19 courses of one and a half units or less. These courses were given by a total of 65 instructors, of whom 24 were visitors. Of these visiting instructors two were from Europe, thirteen from the United States and nine from other parts of Canada.

University Library

The University Library made the largest additions to its collections in the thirty-eighth year of its history. Acquisitions totalled 18,100 as against 15,216 during the year 1951-52 and these new acquisitions were almost equally divided between books and periodicals. They have varied enormously in kind, one of the outstanding collections received being that pertaining to Mary, Queen of Scots presented by Dr. G. B. Salmond of Surbiton, England, in memory of his wife, Mrs. Marie Salmond. This collection consists of 200 volumes running from the 16th to the 20th centuries. Dr. H. R. MacMillan continued his gifts. In addition to his contributions to the Forestry Library Fund he presented to the library an almost complete set of the two series of Hakluyt Society Publications (1847-1951); 231 volumes of the long series of Scottish documents issued by the Bannatyne and Maitland Clubs (1823-1867); a complete file of the Alpine Journal (1863-1950); and volumes relating to early explorations in Fisheries.

In addition the Library received foundation grants from the Carnegie Corporation for Anthropology and French Canadiana, and from the Rockefeller Foundation for Slavic Studies; a grant from Mr. Walter C. Koerner honoring Dr. William J. Rose in Slavic Studies, and Koerner Funds for Law and other fields. An outstanding contribution was a gift of $5,000 from the Chinese community in Vancouver for Asian Studies.

It is pertinent at this point to mention that the Library maintains an Extension Division that serves the reading interests of persons engaged in University Extension programmes and, within the limits of its resources, the Library needs of the Province. In serving this latter field the University Library supplements local, regional and provincial agencies and is co-ordinated with the Inter-Library Loan and Extra-mural Services of the main University Library. The Extension Division draws upon the resources of the main Library as well as upon its own segregated collections of about 3500 volumes and 8000 copies of plays. During the year 706 general readers and 206 dramatic groups were served by this division. These services involve the loan of more than 30,000 volumes—29% of which were volumes of plays and 12.5% of which came from the main Library collections. It is gratifying to note that during the year there was a large increase in the proportion of rural borrowers to urban. This is partly because of the emphasis now being placed on the use of local resources. The Extension division also offers a loan and reader's advisory service which ranges from fulfilling orders for specific books to providing tailor-made reading programmes for personal study and research. The staff's knowledge of their collections and clientele, and their concern for the interests and problems of their correspondents would be difficult to match or to replace.

I should like, also, to report that a branch of the Bio-Medical Library was opened at the Vancouver General Hospital in October. This branch is an integral part of the University Library system which provides service to the clinical departments of the Faculty of Medicine and to the B.C. Medical Centre. This branch is jointly financed by the University and groups associated in the medical centre and it is administered with the advice of a President's Committee representing all the contributing bodies. It has absorbed

both the collection and the service loan of the former Medical Centre library. In order to develop the collections and to provide access to information and to promote use of the collections among a wide and varied clientele the library has developed a twice-daily delivery service between the campus and the branch facilities. This facilitates the flow of materials and reduces the tendency towards isolation and duplication. Library staff serve regularly both in the main library and in the branch.

I should like, also, to mention an additional example of the close relationship between the University and the business community. In September the library of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of British Columbia was formally transferred to the University Library. This move was made as a step toward co-ordinating the training of articled students with the programme of the University School of Commerce. Members of the Institute of Chartered Accountants and students are eligible to use the wide range of material available in this collection.

Of special interest are the acquisitions made by the Library during the year in the field of French Canadian studies. Under the guidance of Dr. Gilbert H. Tucker, Professor of Canadian History, government publications, books, newspapers, maps and other pertinent materials are being brought steadily into the Library collections with special attention being directed to the Post-Confederation era. The Library is also obtaining the basic historical and fundamental works relating to the whole period of French Canadian history. The University feels that this programme is both of inter-cultural and research significance and that it strengthens at its weakest point the Library's existing resources in Canadian history, and supplements the invaluable Howay-Reid Collection.

Personnel and Student Services

The Department of Personnel and Student Services continued its active programme of student counselling during the year, and enlarged its testing programme. For the first time, all first year students were given special educational and evaluational tests, with the option of receiving counselling later on the basis of the test results. In all, 1181 first year students were given tests and 321 of these later reported for counselling. The Department also undertook to advise and assist first year students who failed in their Christmas examinations. In January and February over two hundred and forty of these reported for guidance and advice. The Department also interviewed and advised over a hundred students from upper years during the year. Personally I feel that this type of counselling has become an essential service in the university community. At best we live in a complex and an uneasy world; the period of adjustment between high school and university is seldom an easy one, and many of our students require advice based upon the best principles that are available to us. I am glad that the University is equipped to give it.

The Department has also maintained its impressive record of student placement in employment. Not only did it place nearly three hundred graduating students in permanent positions; it also found summer employment for over eleven hundred students; helped another five hundred obtain employment during the Christmas holidays; and helped over four hundred more in self-help programmes and in getting part-time and casual jobs.

Prizes, Scholarships, Bursaries and Loans

The annual report, submitted by Dean Gage on behalf of the Joint Faculty Committee on Prizes, Scholarships, Bursaries and Loans, is always both heartwarming and

disturbing; heartwarming because it reflects the immense effort that goes into helping students and because it also reflects the increasing support which this important work is receiving; disturbing because back of the figures which follow are clear indications of a great need which is not by any means adequately met. Too many students are trying to get by on too little and their educational development is suffering from it. Too many of the best qualified high school students are unable to come to university and our national life will suffer from that. It is apparent that the University and the community are both trying to make it possible for the best qualified of our young people to carry on with their education, but it is also apparent that we need a national scholarship programme if we are not to stint our national development for the lack of the skills it currently needs.

During the year under review the following sums were disbursed through this University to help meet student needs:

		Number	Amount
Dominion-Provincial Student Aid Bursaries and Loans			
Bursaries	$48,339.00		
Loans	32,226.00	414	$ 80,565.00
University Special and Summer Session Bursaries		234	28,565.00
Named Bursaries (announced in the Calendar)		163	21,297.67
Fellowships, Scholarships and Prizes (announced in Calendar)		389	77,902.83
Awards made by others, but paid through the University		52	11,345.50
University Loans granted		336	63,898.70
Totals		1,588	$283,574.70

The Committee points out that, although 1588 awards were made, some of these were small and two or three are sometimes given to one person. As a consequence it is estimated that between 1100 and 1200 students received aid, or about one out of every five.

A number of new awards have been established during the year. Lists of these are to be found in the Pamphlet "Gifts, Grants, Bequests," which is distributed at the Spring and Fall Congregations.

Among the larger gifts made in 1952-53 which should be mentioned are the bequest of the late Jean McIntosh Smith of $10,000.00 to endow the Jean Craig Smith Scholarship, the bequest of the late Louis Lipsey Toohill of $40,000.00 to establish the Louis Lipsey Toohill Medical Scholarships, a bequest of $7,000.00 from the late Marion Shaffer to endow the W. D. Shaffer Memorial Bursary, the gift of Mrs. H. L. W. Turnbull of over $1,000.00 to the Dr. H. L. W. Turnbull Memorial Scholarship Fund, the gift of Mr. Leon Koerner of $2,500.00 to provide an annual scholarship of $500.00 in biology for five years, the receipt of over $1,500.00 from the estate of the late Anne S. Campbell for the bursary fund bearing her name, of $500.00 from the Faculty Women's Club for the Anne Wesbrook Scholarship Fund, of a second gift of $500.00 from Mr. Walter D. Frith for the loan fund bearing his name, and of approximately $1,700.00 from the Annie B. Jamieson Committee to establish a memorial scholarship. These, however, are only examples of the many splendid contributions which have been received.

The growth in the number of awards available for students entering the University from high school is gratifying, even though many more are needed. Particularly in the sciences there has been an increase in graduate awards. But if we are to encourage the best students to come to the

University or to continue their work here, larger awards must be made available.

While I should be the last to discourage donors from making gifts designated specifically for the fields of their own interests, I hope that some at least will be willing to leave the field of award to the discretion of the Committee. At present, there are several fields in which distinguished students can obtain virtually no material assistance to encourage them to continue their studies.

Gifts, Grants and Bequests

Although it is not possible to include here appropriate mention of all those who have contributed so generously to the University's well being, I would like to acknowledge the total of some $720,000 which was received for research, scholarships, bursaries and loans, for teaching purposes, or for use at the discretion of the Board of Governors. Within this total I would like to make special mention of the Alumni Development Fund which amounted to approximately $20,000, and which represents a much appreciated increased annual giving on the part of a still relatively young constituency of Alumni. I should also like to make special mention of the fact that a much larger number of persons than ever before have indicated during the year their intention to make the University a beneficiary under their wills. It is deeply appreciated that the University is attracting this kind of support and is regarded as worthy of this kind of trust.

To all our benefactors our very sincere thanks.

SUMMARY OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

April 1, 1952 to March 31, 1953

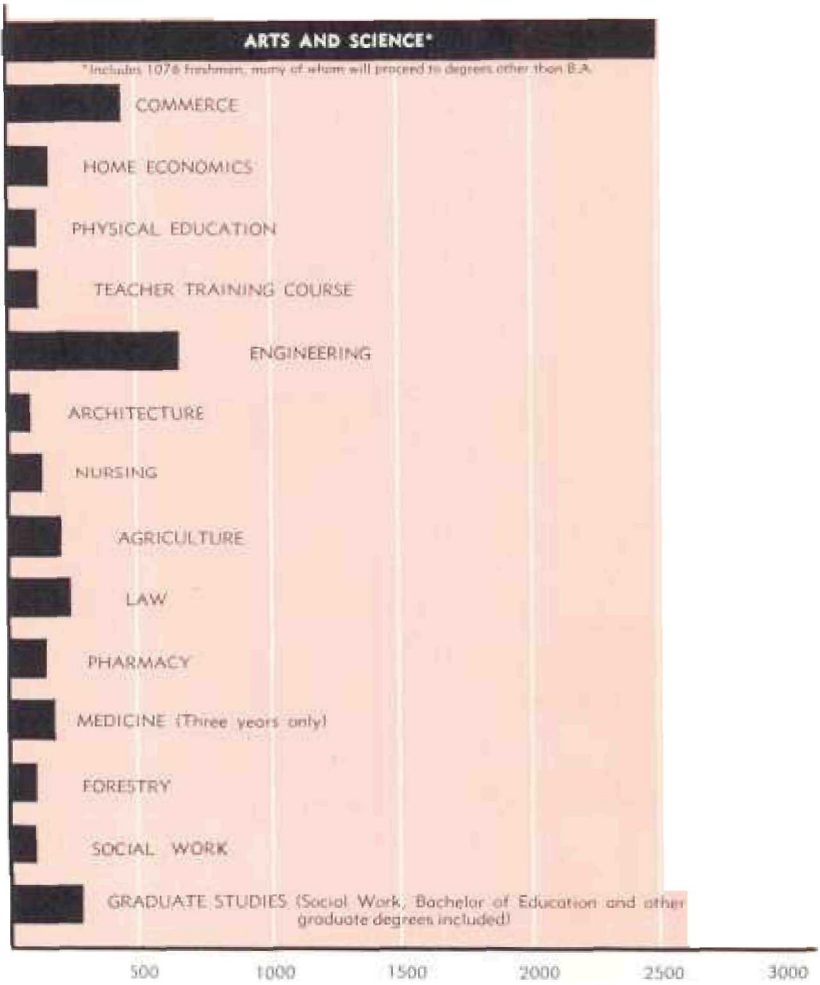
Revenues

Provincial Government Grant	$2,272,116.48	45.52
Student Fees	1,311,863.66	26.28
Grants for Teaching and Research	720,643.05	14.44
Government of Canada	561,203.10	11.24
Miscellaneous	125,975.21	2.52
	$4,991,801.50	100.00

Expenditures

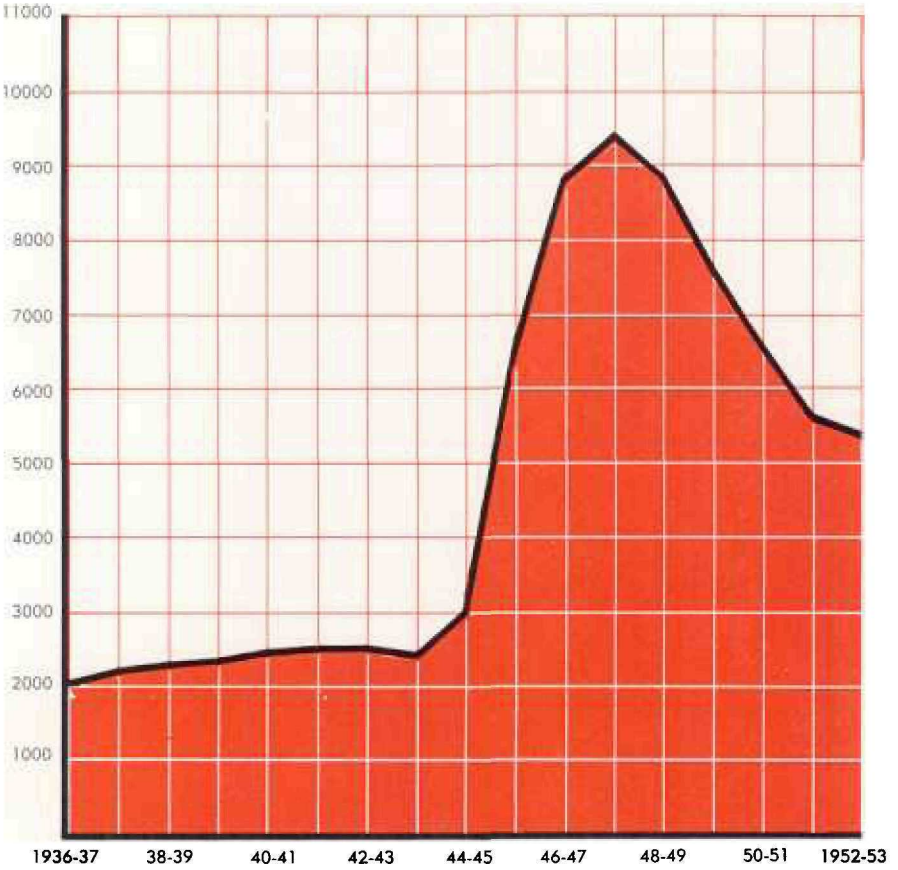
	Salaries and Wages	Supplies and Operating Expenses	Total	
Teaching Cost (including Library)	$2,585,406.23	$ 595,608.35	$3,181,014.58	63.72
Research	267,462.22	275,252.37	542,714.59	10.87
Maintenance	397,101.60	373,968.84	771,070.44	15.45
Administration	220,772.46	45,248.06	266,020.52	5.33
Miscellaneous	1,202.21	229,779.16	230,981.37	4.63
	$3,471,944.72	$1,519,856.78	$4,991,801.50	100.00

REGISTRATION FOR 1952 - 53

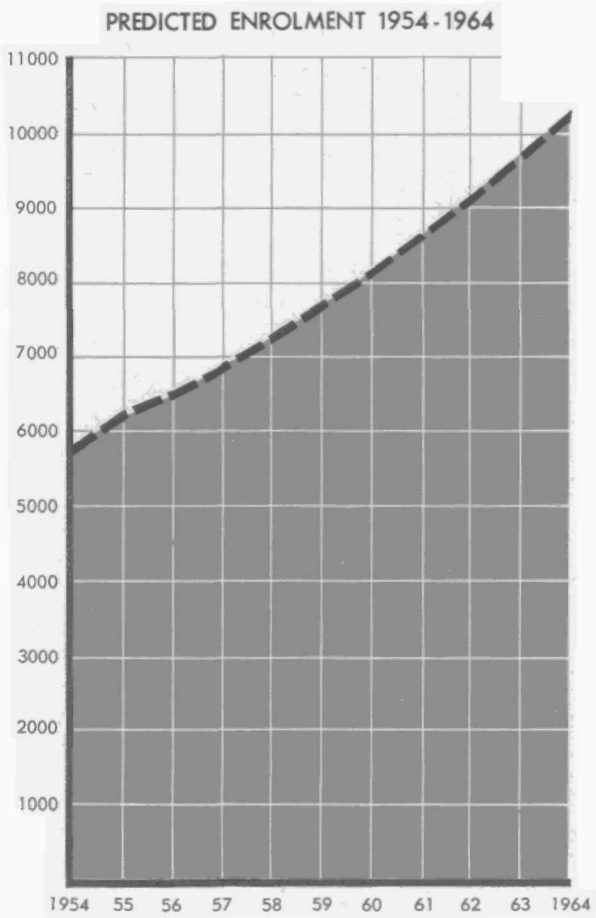


Arts and Science	2489	Agriculture	193
Commerce	447	Law	238
Home Economics	157	Pharmacy	134
Physical Education	111	Medicine	176
Teacher Training	114	Forestry	91
Engineering	667	Social Work	89
Architecture	78	Graduate Studies	270
Nursing	101		

ENROLMENT (WINTER SESSIONS) BY YEARS

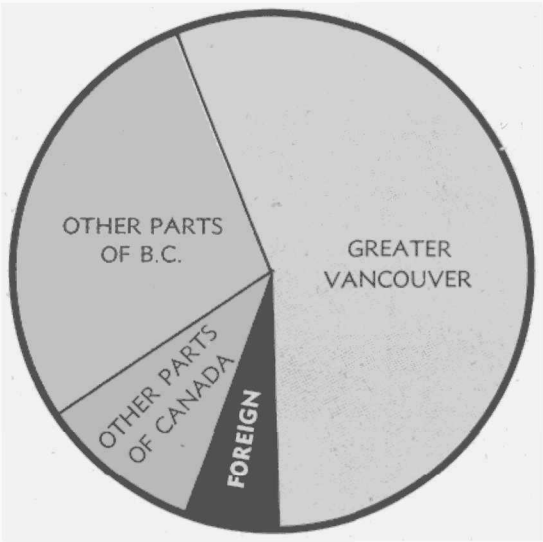


1936-37..	.2049
1937-38..	.2223
1938-39..	.2286
1939-40..	.2371
1940-41..	.2487
1941-42..	.2537
1942-43..	.2538
1943-44..	.2430
1944-45.	.2974
1945-46.	.6632
1946-47.	.8741
1947-48.	.9374
1948-49.	.8810
1949-50.	.7572
1950-51.	.6432
1951-52.	.5548
1952-53.	5355



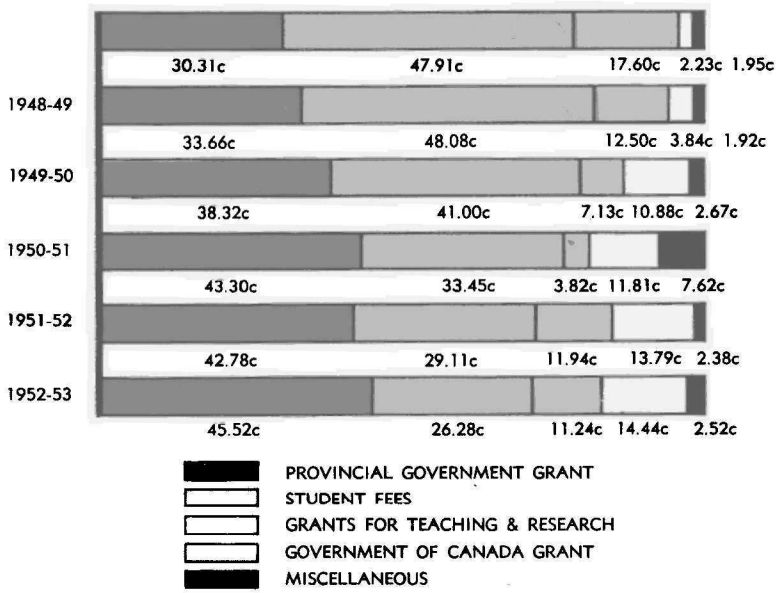
1954.	...5811
1955.	...6251
1956.	...6511
1957.	...6893
1958..	..7297
1959..	...7726
1960.	...8180
1961.	8662
1962..	...9172
1963.	...9711
1964.	.10283

GEOGRAPHICAL SOURCE OF STUDENTS 1952 - 53

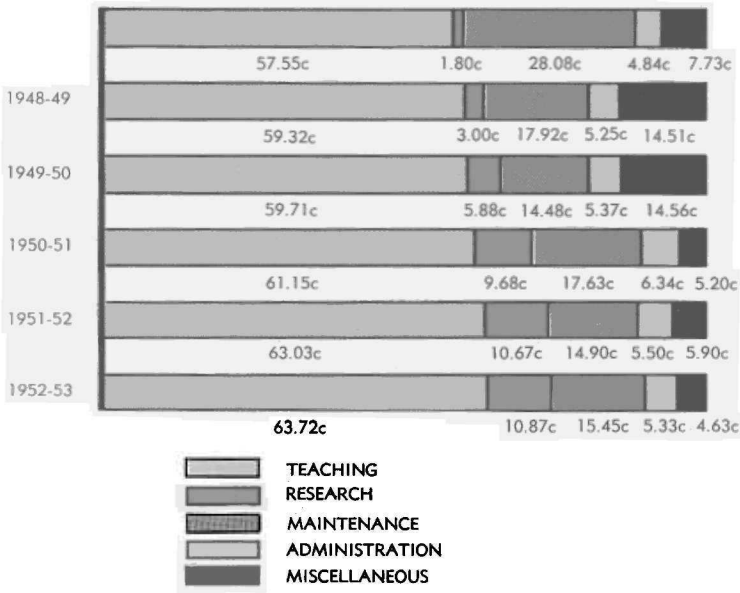


CANADA	
GREATER VANCOUVER	2957
OTHER PARTS OF B.C.	1600
OTHER PARTS OF CANADA	504
FOREIGN	
AFRICA	5
ASIA	16
BRITISH ISLES	14
CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES	22
EUROPE	29
NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA	5
SOUTH AMERICA	9
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	36
UNSPECIFIED	158
TOTAL	5355

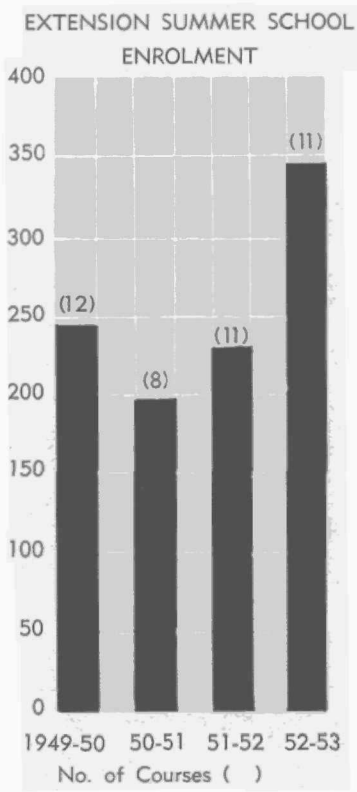
WHERE DOES THE UNIVERSITY DOLLAR COME FROM?

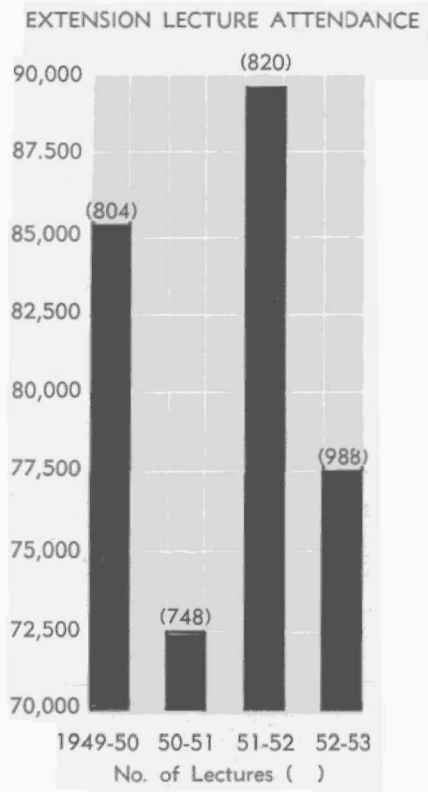


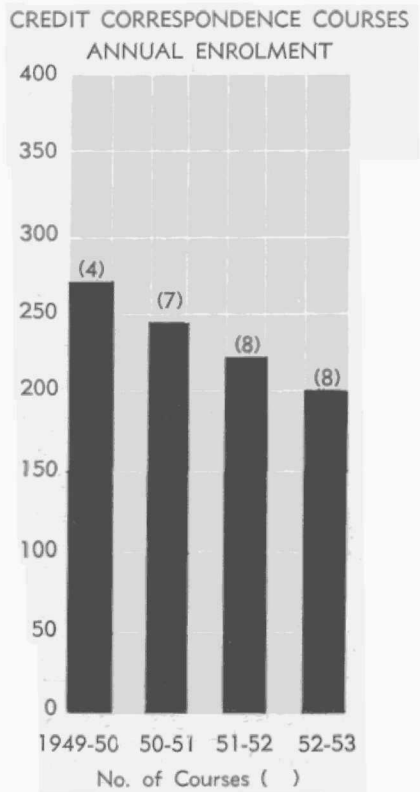
WHERE DOES THE UNIVERSITY DOLLAR GO?



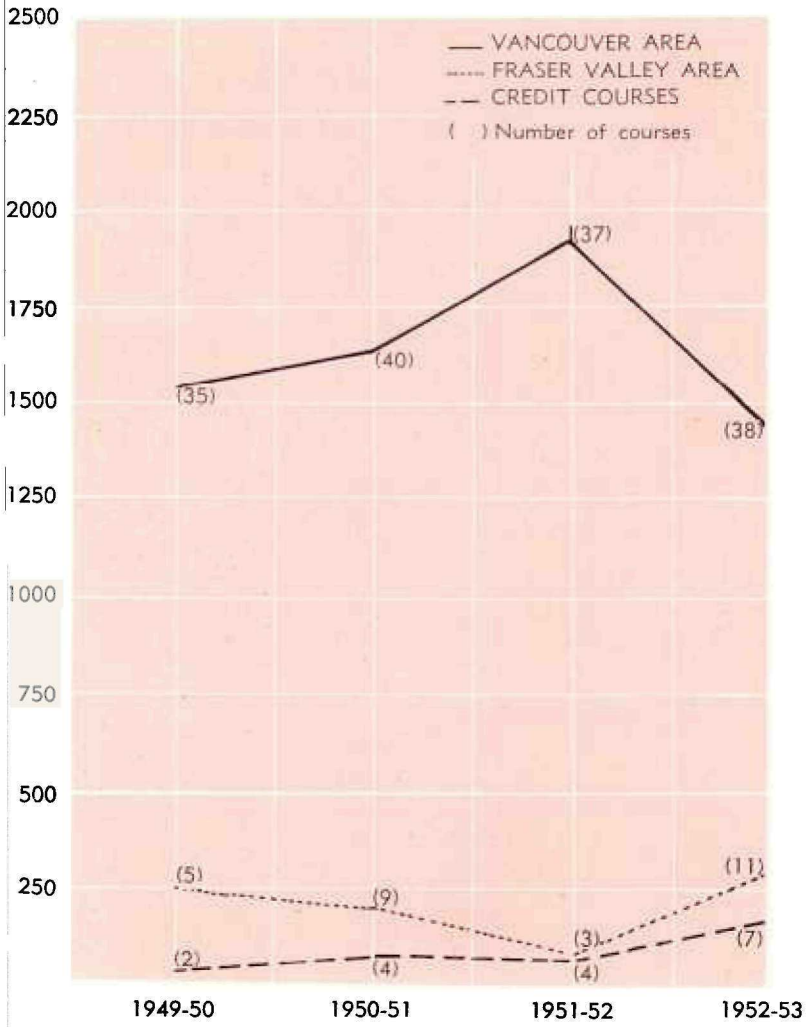
EXTENSION DEPARTMENT: ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE



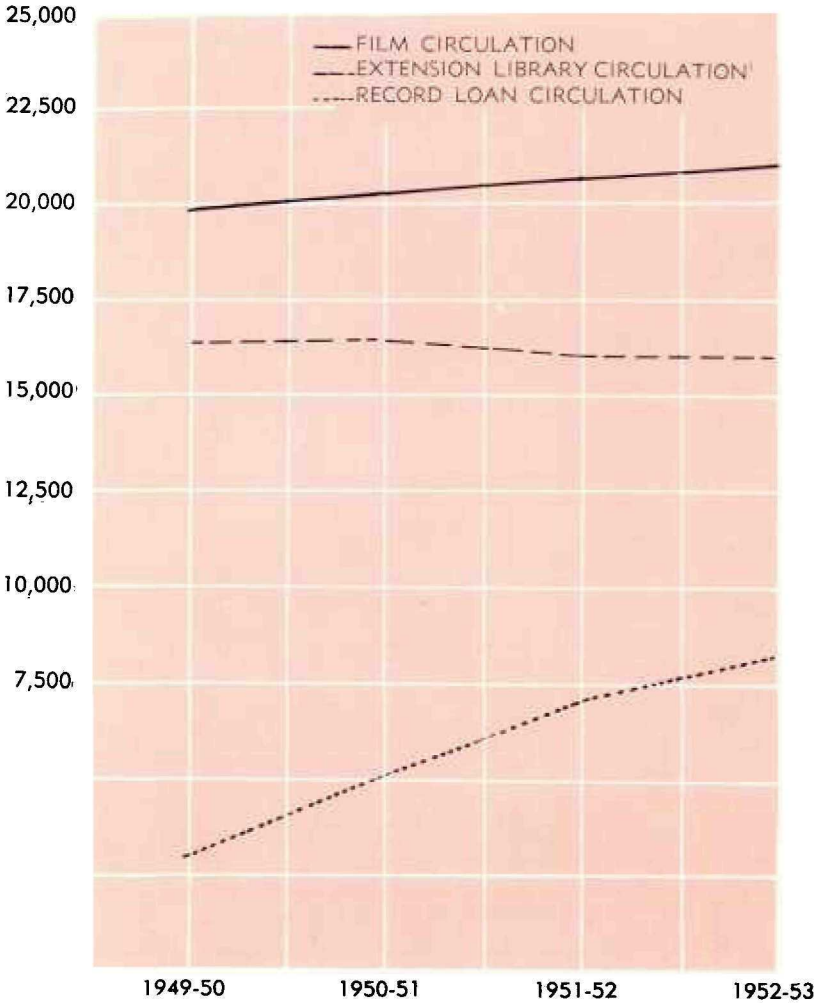




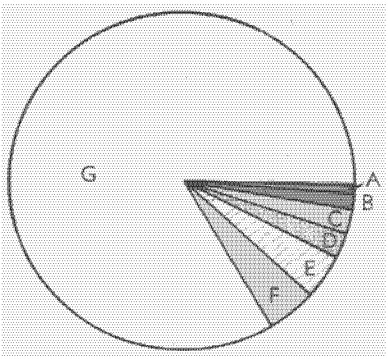
EXTENSION DEPARTMENT: GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF NIGHT CLASS ENROLMENT, 1949-1952



EXTENSION DEPARTMENT: CIRCULATION OF BOOKS, RECORDS, FILMS

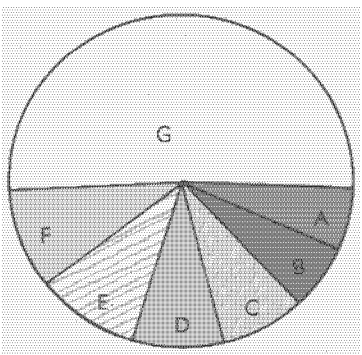


EXTENSION DEPARTMENT: GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF SERVICES



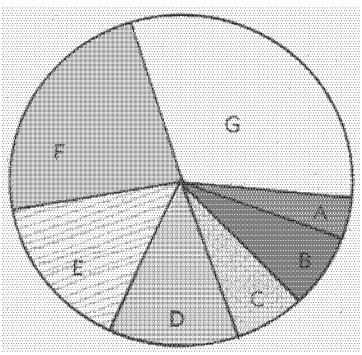
DISTRIBUTION OF RECORD LOAN SERVICE

A. Lower Mainland 1%
B. North and Central B.C. 2%
C. Vancouver Island 3%
D. Kamloops-Okanagan 3%
E. Kootenays 5%
F. Coast 5%
G. Greater Vancouver 81%



DISTRIBUTION OF FILM SERVICES

A. Central and Northern B.C. 5.2%
B. Kootenays 6.3%
C. Coast 7%
D. Kamloops-Okanagan 8%
E. Lower Mainland 11%
F. Vancouver Island 11%
G. Greater Vancouver 51.1%



DISTRIBUTION OF EXTENSION LIBRARY LOANS

A. Kootenays 1%
B. Kamloops-Okanagan 10%
C. Coast 10%
D. Lower Mainland 14%
E. North and Central B. C. 17%
F. Vancouver Island 21%
G. Greater Vancouver 27%