

Two girls, nine men . . .

That the publicity campaign of 1922 culminated in immediate government action was due in great measure to the intelligent direction given the student body by the Publicity Campaign Committee.

These eleven students—two girls and nine boys—set high standards of conduct, enthusiasm, and ability for succeeding student endeavours.

The University of B.C. is justly proud of them, not only for their contribution while students, but also for their fine records as citizens.

A. E. "Ab." Richards, committee chairman, is now principal economist in the marketing section, Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

R. L. "Brick" McLeod is in Spokane, Washington, engaging in Pine rust research for the State of Washington. "Brick" was treasurer of the committee.

Jack Clyne, a Vancouver Lawyer, has been appointed chairman of the newly-created Canadian Maritime Commission. He is married to the former Betty Somerset, who acted as assistant secretary to the committee.

Marjorie Agnew, secretary, is a teacher at Technical High School, Vancouver, and girls' principal. Jack Grant, campaign manager, is circulation director for the *Seattle Times*.

Aubrey Roberts, former managing editor of the *Vancouver Daily Province* and the *Vancouver News-Herald*, is a public relations officer in Vancouver.

Al Buchanan, marshal of the committee, is with the Department of Economics at the University of California, Berkeley.

Vice-chairman Percy Barr is head of the Department of English at the University of California, Berkeley.

Jack Brown is in Vancouver, associated with Brown Brothers Florists.

And John Allardyce is with his Alma Mater, a Professor of Biology at the University of British Columbia.

“With much satisfaction . . .”

This campaign shows energy, initiative, organization, ability, and discipline.

It is a remarkable feature of this movement, in which the undergraduates had complete control, that it should have been carried out without indiscretion or sacrifice of dignity or offence against good taste . . . Organizers and participants showed the high spirits and gaiety of youth, but they did not forget that they were ladies and gentlemen. They made their appeal without bitterness and without offence to public men and to the community. In the years to come, when, as mature and influential citizens, they shall contemplate the University establishment at Point Grey, they may look back on their early share in this development with much satisfaction and no self reproach.

—Extract from *Daily Province Editorial*, 1922.



After the Trek: Brock Hall (1940)



New University . . .

By the autumn of 1925, the Science Building, Library, and a bloc of semi-permanent structures were ready for occupancy. The University of B.C. held its first session on the new site. Official opening was celebrated October 15 and 16; and although the students had to sit on a bare auditorium floor, they were singularly happy about it all.

Now the University history moved quickly. First Homecoming was held in the fall of 1926. There were bonfires, theatre night, and rugby games.

In 1927, the first student drive for gymnasium took place. The Gym was opened early in the 1929 session. But 1929 was a black year. Depression made itself felt, and many students were forced to give up their university plans. In 1932, the university budget was cut. With traditional spirit, the students protested.

One bright spot was Harold King's writing of "Hail U.B.C.!" in 1931. Born in a low period of University life, the song seemed to embody the optimistic spirit of the new school.

A contest for a university mascot in 1933 produced the "Thunderbird". The Indian theme was appropriate to the university's historical background and location. Today, the senior teams proudly bear the title "Thunderbirds"; second teams carry out the theme with the title "Chiefs". Pep committee styles itself the "Mamooks", the yearbook, "The Totem".

The tradition of student endeavour grew with the years. In 1936, the students started the union building fund. In 1937, the stadium and playing fields were laid down, and \$45,000 was collected for the union building. Enrollment reached 2,227 . . . and the faculty complained of "overcrowding!"

The student union building was opened in 1940, titled "Brock Hall" in memory of the late Dean and Mrs. Brock. The policy of personalizing the university by naming buildings after former faculty members has often been suggested but never carried further.

By now, the University of British Columbia, born in one war, was faced with a second. The freshmen classes increased in size. Through its science, its C.O.T.C., navy, and air training units, U.B.C. made a contribution to the war effort commensurate with its position in the life of the province.

Dr. R. E. McKechnie, long a friend of the university, passed away May 24, 1944. He was succeeded as Chancellor by the Hon. Eric W. Hamber. President Klinck retired and Dr. Norman A. M. MacKenzie became the new President.

A new era in the history of University of B.C. began mid-way through World War II when the first veterans began returning to classes. Tony Greer started Branch 72 of the Canadian Legion.

The biggest influx of veterans arrived in the autumn of 1945. Enrollment soared to over 8000, and U.B.C. took its position as third university in Canada.

The government granted \$5,000,000 for new buildings. A wing to the library, a new physics building, a power house, aggie buildings, and temporary classrooms were laid down in 1946. In addition, over 250 army huts were moved to the campus for temporary classrooms, and a hangar was taken from the Tofino airfield to serve as a temporary addition to the gymnasium.

In February 1946, the students began a \$500,000 War Memorial Gymnasium campaign.





Expanding University . . .

If strength of character is born in adversity, then University of B.C. has not weathered two wars and a depression in vain. From those early days in the Fairview Shacks, will and spirit have carried the university into a new era.

Perhaps no structure could be more symbolic of this new period than the new Physics Building.

Students and Alumni will have the privilege of taking part in the official opening ceremonies during Homecoming, 1947. They will see bright new laboratories, comfortable classrooms, and three amphitheatre-type lecture halls—all lighted scientifically and acoustically perfect.

The contrast with the physics classes held in the old tents on the General Hospital Grounds will give many an Alumn a visible "lift".

Pictured on page 13 is the Physics Building under construction, a view especially chosen to represent U.B.C. 1947—an *expanding university, but one which does not forget its past.*

For despite the modern interior, the outside of hewn stone will blend with the other permanent structures, the Science Building and the Library.

Advancing side by side with the Physics Building is the new Library wing, scheduled to reach completion in 1948.

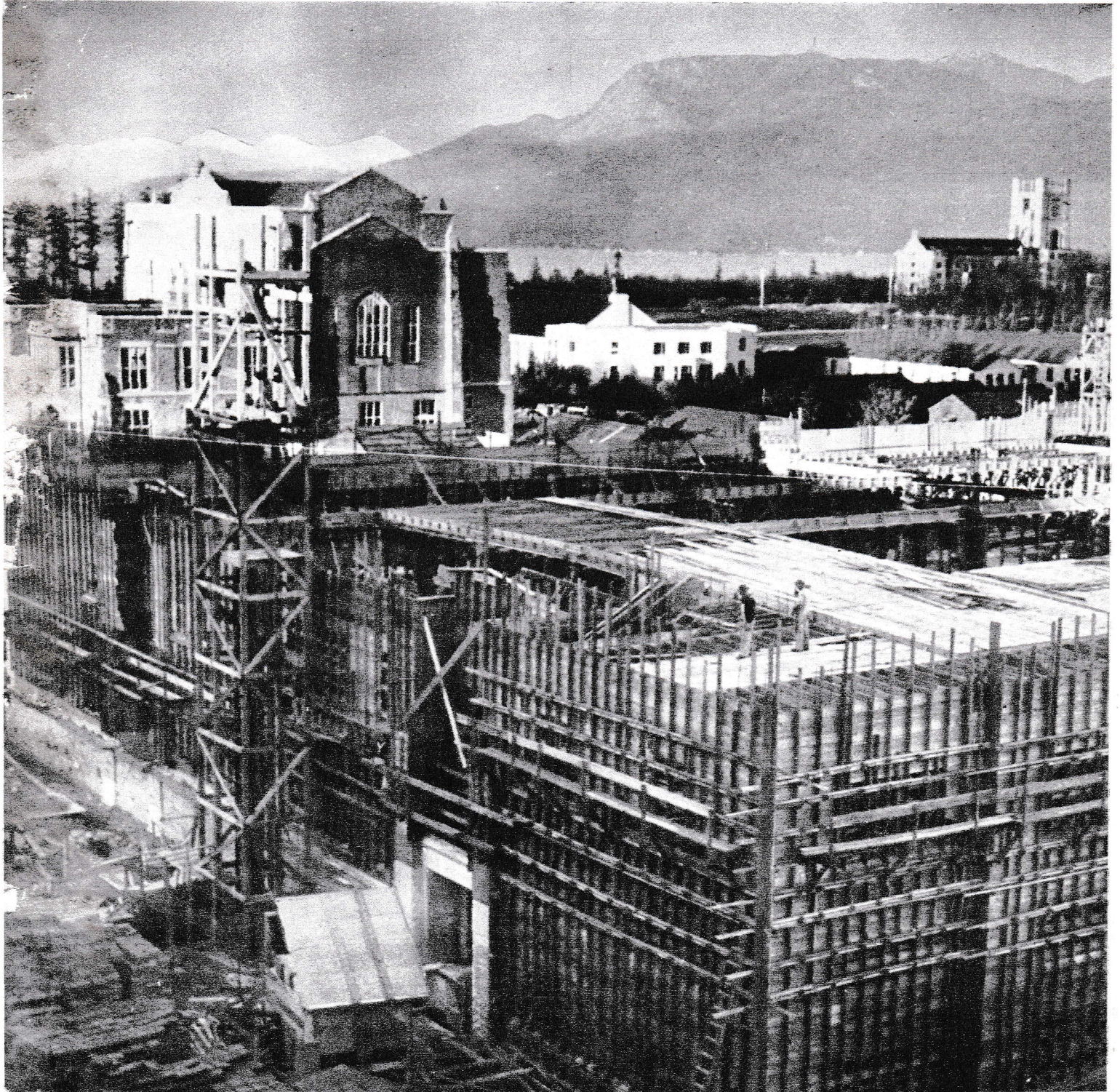
Since 1943, steadily rising enrollment has shown present facilities inadequate. The new wing will include extra "stacks", study space on the main floor, music lecture rooms, and special Library collection rooms.

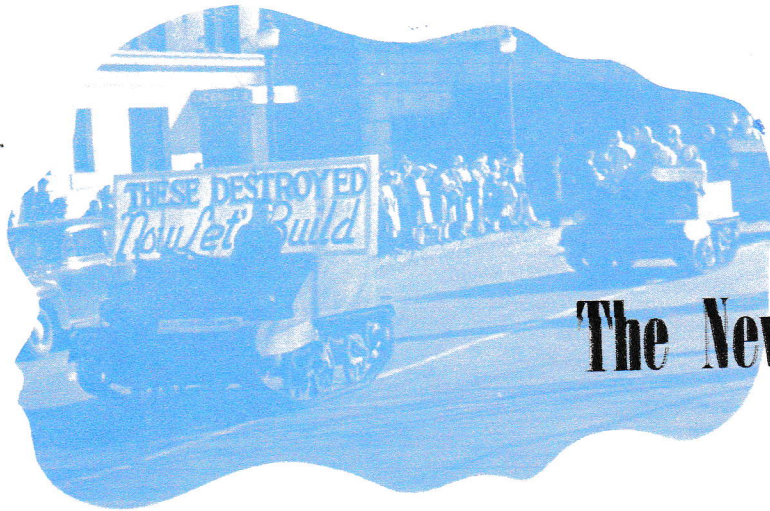
The current high of 9000 students is not expected to continue; some authorities visualize a steady decline beginning next year but not dropping below 4500. A second wing is therefore not thought necessary at this time.

Other new buildings on the campus this year include the students' scenery shop, built at a cost of \$8000. In it, students of the drama, stage design and stage settings will produce their own scenery for Players' Club and Musical Society productions.

And the new "gym"—an airplane hangar from Tofino, Vancouver Island—will carry some of the overflow from the old gym until the War Memorial Gymnasium is built.

How long will the army huts stand on the campus? No one knows. But when the gallant little green buildings, which lent a hand when U.B.C. needed help, finally disappear, post-war transition will have ended for the University of B.C.





The New Dream . . .

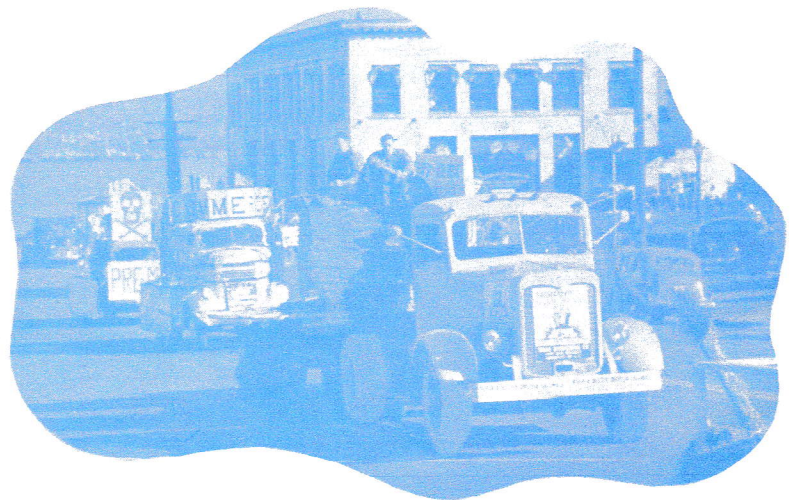
The War Memorial Gymnasium, to be built at a cost of over \$500,000 is the logical result of the Great Trek of 1922.

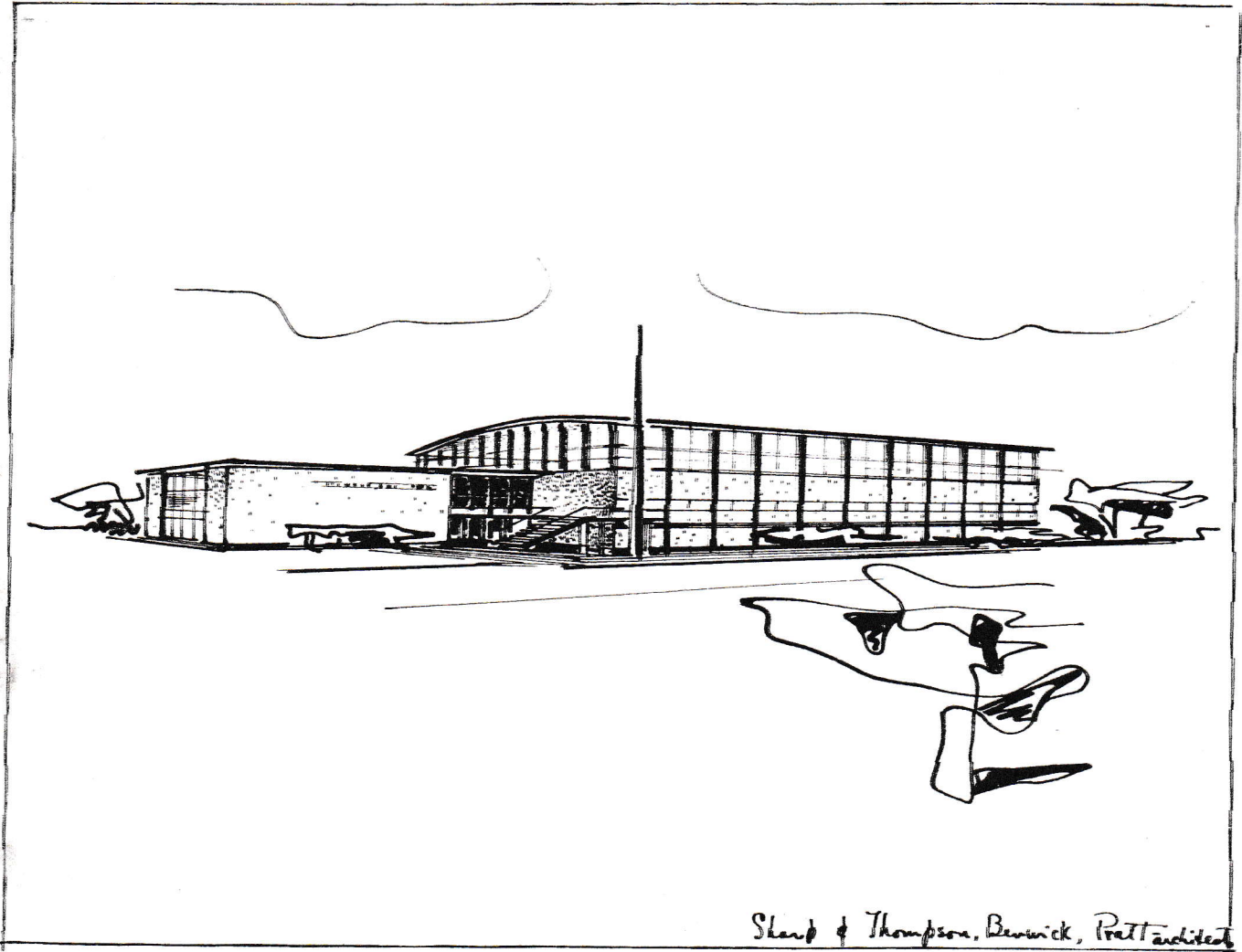
The tradition of student endeavour begun then is one of the most cherished of the students of today. The armouries, the old gym, the stadium and playing field, Brock Hall, and the scenery shop—all of these built by student funds—are stepping stones in the direction pointed out by the trekkers.

First planned in 1946, the gym campaign had a great deal of downtown co-operation; but the half-million dollar objective proved too high for one campaign. In the autumn of 1946, therefore, J. D. Penn McLeod, a coastal command veteran and Commerce graduate, was hired to direct the drive.

By the end of the session, close to \$250,000 had been raised from student productions, canvassing of the citizens, the alumni, and the government.

A further drive will be held this winter; but whether or not the objective is reached, no work will likely be done on the gymnasium until 1948.





Next step: The War Memorial Gymnasium

(A Proposed Design)



Homecoming

1947

CAIRN ANNIVERSARY BANQUET

1922 - 1947

"O Canada"

Chairman Remarks—Joseph F. Brown, Jr. (B.A. '23)

Toast to the University—Dr. L. S. Klinck, President Emeritus, U.B.C.

Response to Toast—Dr. Norman A. M. MacKenzie, President, U.B.C.

Anniversary Address—John A. Grant (B.A. '24)

Alumni Greeting—Darrell T. Braidwood, President, U.B.C. Alumni Association

Anniversary Presentation—Grant Livingstone, President, Alma Mater Society

"God Save The King"



"THE GREAT TREK"—*Editor*: NORMAN KLENMAN.

Historical material: Totem 1923; Totem 1947; NEV TOMPKINS; U. of B.C. Calendar.

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