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Full Support of UBC "Must"

DESPITE its magnificent main buildings, its incomparable locale at Point Grey and a record of notable accomplishments of its graduates, the University of British Columbia is in dire straits. The university needs $30,000,000 for new buildings, facilities, equipment and faculties. Most of the money sought for "The Plan for 1965" has already been pledged either by the provincial or federal governments to the tune of $20,000,000. Therefore, since the provincial government has promised to match, dollar for dollar, any other gifts, donations or subscriptions, the University of B.C. is appealing to the public for the remaining $5,000,000.

While the UBC alumni groups are carrying on the appeal and are in charge of it, it is a healthy and happy sign that the students themselves have been and are continuing to work to better their own lot and that of students to follow them. The students of UBC have developed a vigorous tradition of student autonomy and initiative on behalf of their university. Over the past 25 years their fund appeals and self assessment have resulted in permanent buildings worth more than $3,000,000. Such giving and fund-raising zeal on the part of students is unique on the campuses of North America. Here in Prince Rupert UBC students have already completed their plans for helping to raise money for the University Development Fund. They will be in the vanguard when the alumni launches the official fund drive January 6.

This is no student whim, designed to capitalize on their youth and a mere plea for financial aid to help them through university. The "Plan for 1965" is a crucial, demanding cause that effects the whole of British Columbia and its future. At the end of the Second World War the University of B.C. was the hardest pressed of all Canadian universities. The full-time enrolment doubled from 2,974 to 6,632 in one year. To relieve the problem of space more than 300 former army huts were pressed into emergency service as classrooms, lecture halls, laboratories, offices and residences. Today enrolment stands at 8,900 and the noisy, draughty, inadequate and obselete huts are still in use. Under the pressure of public demand UBC has been called to expand its curricula without first correcting its physical deficiencies.

In the face of the rising tide of youth seeking higher education, all Canadian universities are planning for expansion and UBC is no exception. British Columbia and UBC will not, indeed can not, deny admission to the qualified students our economy requires. Where growth is fast, expansion must match it. Conservative estimates place UBC enrolment at 15,000 in 1968. Emergency measures and temporary buildings can no longer suffice. Permanent buildings are urgently needed now and the university must act at once to carry out a program of development. Teaching and research buildings must be provided and essential campus services and academic facilities must be expanded.

Fewer than five students are enrolled in Canadian universities for every 1,000 of our population. Yet Canada's intellectual capacity warrants enrolments of 20 per 1,000. In Russia the ratio is four times ours. In the United States it is triple Canada's.

Business needs more commerce and art graduates. Industry is snapping up engineers and scientists. Governmental and educational institutions need their new graduates.

"That's here and now," says A. V. Roe Canada Ltd. in the Financial Post. "How will the big demands of Canada's fast growing, fast-maturing economy be met in coming years? There's only one solution: Send more young people to university."

We must have a fully-equipped progressive university where we can send our young people. UBC can thrive only with your full support and the support of the people and communities throughout the province and Canada. When alumni or students of UBC call on you do what you can in the matter of financial aid, remembering that you are helping your province, your nation by assisting YOUR university.

LOOKING BACK . . .

From the Files of The Daily News
DECEMBER 31

10 Years Ago

Appreciation of the leadership of Lieut. Commander Alex Mitchell, of Captain Cook Corps of Sea Cadets, was expressed by corps members at a party in the navy drill hall canteen last night. The corps presented Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Mitchell with a table lamp.

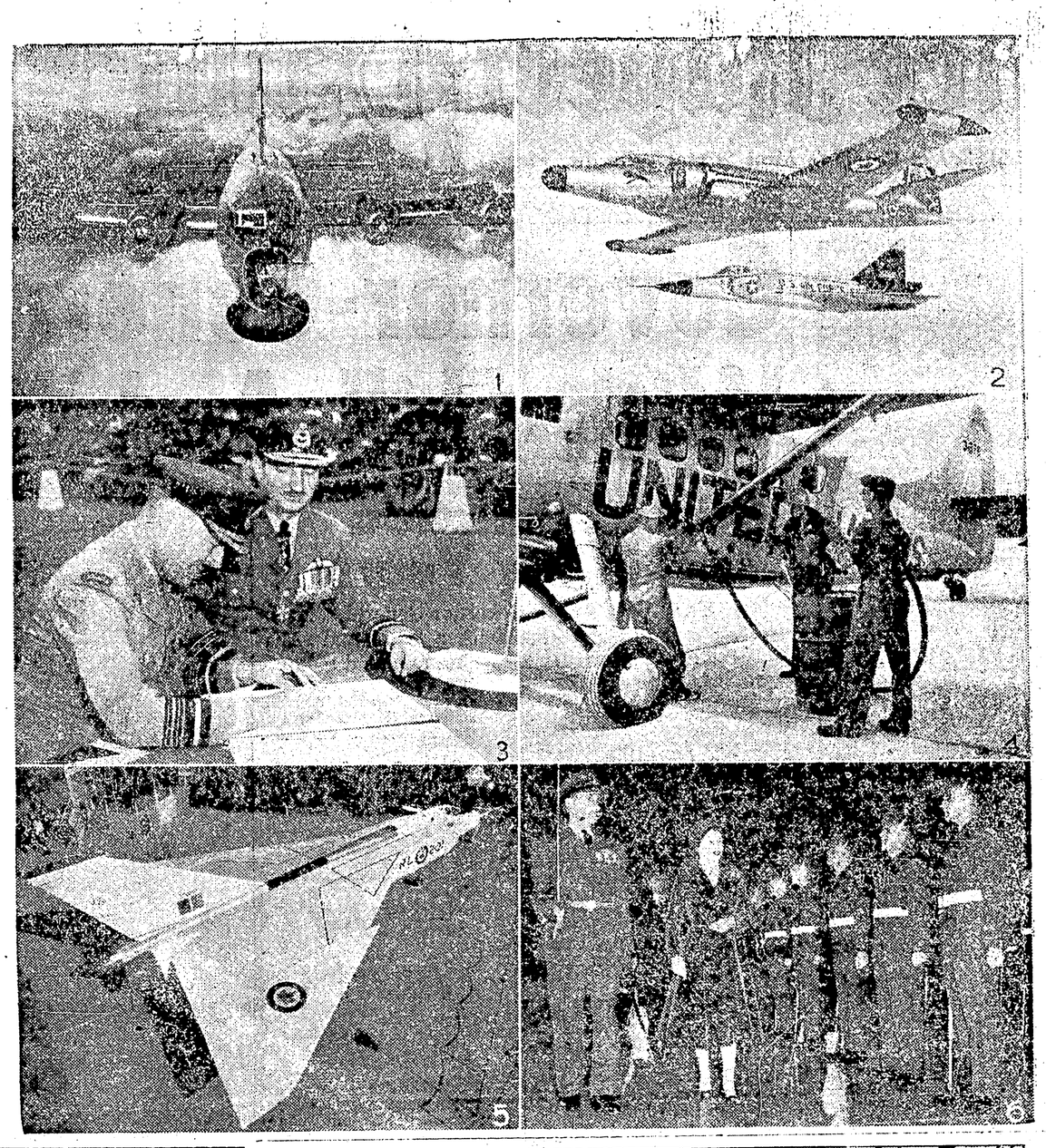
30 Years Ago

The big feature of last night's inter-high school basketball series proved to be the match between Ocean Falls and Prince Rupert in which the locals squeezed out with a 21-10 victory to put them on even footing with Anyox as far as the tournament has now gone.

40 Years Ago

Things are humming at Surf Inlet where a new tube mill is installed to increase the output of the mine.

Retail merchants at Prince Rupert agree that the holiday business has been exceptionally good. It is said that in one store, with a staff of only three, $3,000 was taken in in one day.



RCAF NOTES EVENTFUL YEAR

1957 SAW THE RCAF add materially to its operational efficiency, and at the same time brought a glimpse of new weapons yet to come. Represented pictorially here are some of the RCAF highlights of the year just ending.

1) "Argus" accepted by RCAF — Considered to be the most potent of its type ever produced, the first Argus sub hunter-killer, largest aircraft ever built in Canada, was delivered to the RCAF in September. It is shown here in a nose-on view.

2) Formation of NORD — Formation of the joint North American Air Defence Command was an outgrowth of growing Canadian-U.S. co-operation, represented here by an RCAF CF-100 and USAF F-102 as they fly together on a joint exercise.

3) Change of Command — Air Marshal Hugh Campbell, at right, during changeover ceremonies, took over as Chief of the Air Staff from Air Marshal Roy Slemon (left) who became Deputy Commander of the new North American Air Defence Command.

4) A year of U.N. Service — In Italy and Egypt, units of Air Transport Command marked a full year of service on transport and communications duties with the United Nations Emergency Force. Here, the pilot of an RCAF Otter watches as his aircraft is refuelled before a reconnaissance flight over the Sinai.

5) A Look to the Future — Unveiling of the CF-105 Arrow at the R. V. Roe plant at Malton, Ont., took place in October. First supersonic aircraft ever built in Canada, the Arrow has been called one of the most advanced combat aircraft in the world.

6) Royal Visit — A memorable event was the visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, who is shown inspecting the RCAF guard of honor which greeted her when she arrived in Ottawa.

(National Defence Photo)

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PRINCE RUPERT

As I See It

By Elmore Philpott

NATO Lacked Pearson

OTTAWA—It is now clear that the recent NATO meeting failed because it lacked exactly what Lester B. Pearson could have supplied, had he been there.

It is worth noting that Chancellor Konrad Adenaeur made the most constructive contribution to the discussions. It was his intervention which turned the flank of the incredible Dulles position of no talks with the Russians. And it is also worth noting that the German leader's intervention actually followed, word for word, the advice given by Mr. Pearson in his speech on his receipt of the Nobel Peace Prize.

But the conference did not follow Mr. Pearson's advice on two equally important points of procedure.

It failed publicly to answer the recent Russian messages to the west, point by point.

It failed publicly to answer the recent Russian messages to the west, point by point.

It failed to make confidential use of the regular agencies of diplomacy to find out whether or not the Russians really mean business in their latest "peace" manoeuvers, or whether they are just another tactic in the propaganda war.

MR. PEARSON'S concern for a point-by-point public answer to the Russian messages has already been justified by events.

The Russian leaders had actually made three "peace" propositions to the west—two of which were so good and so constructive that they could have and should have been accepted on the spot, by the NATO meeting.

The first proposition was for a two-year moratorium on nuclear bomb tests, to date from January 1, 1958.

Here was a proposition which the NATO leaders could have accepted, right at Paris, without further beating about the bush. They could have done so without any change in the world balance of power, because the United States has long boasted that it already has a stockpile of H-bombs sufficient to blow Russia clean off the map in event of war.

Britain is the only big power which would have been affected by such a two-year ban on nuclear bomb tests. But surely that fact is not a valid objection to such a ban. For the only reason that Britain feels constrained to make such tests is because her

(Continued on page 5)
See PHILPOTT

January 1, 2058?

Cartoon by Tom Nicol

Lester Pearson Column

By HON. LESTER B. PEARSON

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I hope that the Christmas holiday has been kind to you, even though the spirit of good-will and peace is conspicuous by its absence in many parts of the world. Perhaps there is no better symbol for the state of the world on Christmas 1957 than Bethlehem itself. Christ's birthplace was at peace this year for its pilgrims in the sense that there was no violence. But a few hundred yards away there was barbed wire beyond which the shepherd might be shot.

On this day, however, our own and the world's troubles are veiled by the bright Christmas lights or the even brighter light of children's eyes on yule morning. Our great festival gives us renewed faith and hope—as always Those who have public responsibilities, especially, will need these qualities, and courage and resolve, in the year that lies ahead.

Tomorrow the "year ahead" will be here. This is the time, therefore, for looking both backward and forward.

There can seldom, in a period of technical peace, have been such a stirring twelve months as those which we have just passed. Nor are we likely to become bored by the monotony of national or international life in the immediate future.

A highlight at home, of course, during the past year was our election and change of government. You would not expect me to rhapsodize over that. I can, however, share the happiness of all Canadians over the civilized way in which the change-over took place, in accordance with the best traditions of parliamentary democracy, and with a minimum of dislocation or disturbance, a civil service which had for 22 years administered policies of governments formed from the same party, became at once the loyal and skillfull servant of the new administration. It was an important test for the stability, efficiency and continuity of our governmental machinery and it was met successfully.

A second domestic development that should be mentioned was the levelling off during the year of many of the indices of our recent spectacular growth. This does not mean a halt in that growth but it forecasts new and difficult problems of trade, development and employment in the New Year.

During that year, however, in company with other free countries, we are going to face problems even more vital than economic ones. This new year comes at a time when western peoples are increasingly questioning the thesis that a nation's greatness—or even its power—can be measured primarily in terms of consumer standards or capital expansion. We are examining with a greater intensity our scales and priorities of social values. We are more aware, I think, than a year ago that man does not live by bread alone, or by a new-model car every year or a television set in every room.

Certain shocks we have received in 1957 from behind the iron curtain may have been partly responsible, at least, for this national soul searching. These shocks have had the greater impact because they occurred in a field of activity in which western peoples in the last century and made their greatest progress and in which achievement was thought to be closely related to conditions of free thought and free life.

Nevertheless, in spite of, indeed largely because of a standard of material living which

(Continued on page 5)
See LESTER PEARSON

FROM THE MANAGEMENT AND STAFF
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