

Seek Suspension Of Lawyers Fees

By LEW MILLER

Many veterans are now, for economic and other reasons, taking their legal education in one province with the desire of practising in another. To transfer his practice to another province, a barrister must pay exorbitant, and, in some cases, almost prohibitive transfer and admission fees.

Last autumn Colin Smith, ex-West Novie Captain, Law Student at Dalhousie, proceeded to take action which, if acted upon, would enable a veteran to transfer to another province within four years of his graduation without being forced to pay the transfer fee. At a meeting of the Student Veterans of Dalhousie Law School, Mr. Smith was empowered to act as chairman of a committee to investigate the provincial barriers set up by transfer fees.

TRANSFER FEES UNNECESSARY

In a circular letter written last fall to other Student Veterans' Associations in Canada, Mr. Smith stated; "We feel that transfer fees could well be abolished in order that student veterans could gain admittance to the Bar of any province on the payment of only the admission fee of the province." He further urged the associations to prepare brief stating their contentions for the purpose of submitting them to the National Conference of Student Veterans slated for the 1946 Christmas vacations in Montreal.

BARRISTERS' FEES

In the same letter, Mr. Smith listed the Transfer and Admission Fees as follows:

Province	Transfer Fee	Admission Fee
B. C.	\$ 1500.00	\$ 270.00
Alta.	500.00	410.00
Sask.	1000.00	155.00
Man.	1500.00	306.00
Ont.	1500.00	262.00
N. B.	200.00	130.00
P. E. I.	200.00	240.00
N. S.	400.00	175.00

F. Q. (Quebec has no fees but its different system of laws virtually restricts the province to those who study it.)

DALHOUSIE PLAN ACCEPTED

Previously prepared by our Dalhousian's action on the matter, delegates to the National Conference—held, as was planned, during the Christmas vacations—discussed the brief prepared by Mr. Smith and submitted by the Dalhousie delegate; and accepted it in full for further action by the National Council of the Student Veterans' Association.

The brief points out that the fees are un-uniform throughout the country; in some cases prohibitive to young ex-service Law graduates who wish to practise in another province subsequent to graduation; among the factors discouraging to the unity of our nation; and a bar only to those with insufficient funds and not as a bar to those with poor scholastic records (The brief states that the laws place a "premium on wealth and a burden on ability" in many cases.)

VETS SERVED ALL PROVINCES

Pointing out that the Medical Profession charges only \$25.00, and the Engineering Profession only \$5.00 for such transfer, the report further states; "The authors of this brief having been members of the armed forces of Canada during the recent war, had, as their object, not service to any particular province, but to all provinces alike and to the Dominion as a whole, and, in consequence, ask to be treated alike by all provinces."

Other factors in the brief—the serious housing problem which forces a veteran to live where he can find accommodation for his family with consideration of the insufficiency of D. V. A. grants, for instance—further the reasons for the elimination or suspension of the transfer fees.

The report is summed up by the following statement:

"THEREFORE it is urged:

1. The present barrister fees as imposed by the several provincial barristers' societies be suspended in the case of veteran graduates in law for a four year period following graduation, or alternatively,
2. The transfer fees, in the case of such veterans, be made uniform, and, it is suggested, nominal throughout the various provinces.

LEGAL PROFESSION CLEAR-HEADED?

In a letter accompanying the brief, Mr. Smith writes: "Veterans moreso than any others know what the name CANADA means, and they, more than all others, demand and need every bit of help in getting rehabilitated. The possibility of reaching fair and more equitable rates is now at its greatest. If we "beg question" this time, it is highly probable that these fantastically old-fashioned and discriminatory, and totally un-Canadian barriers will continue to exist among a profession that is ever prone to have itself recognized as being clear-headed, sensible, and Canadian."

Sing And Sway The Sweater Way

Soft music by Warner and the boys, modulated lights and hundreds of sweaters all added up to make the Millionaires Annual Sweater Dance, held in the gym last Friday night, one of the greatest dance successes of the college year.

The highlight of the evening came when Prof. Maxwell announced that Dorothy Forrest had been chosen Dalhousie Sweater Girl, 1947. Donald Morrison was in charge of photography for this event.

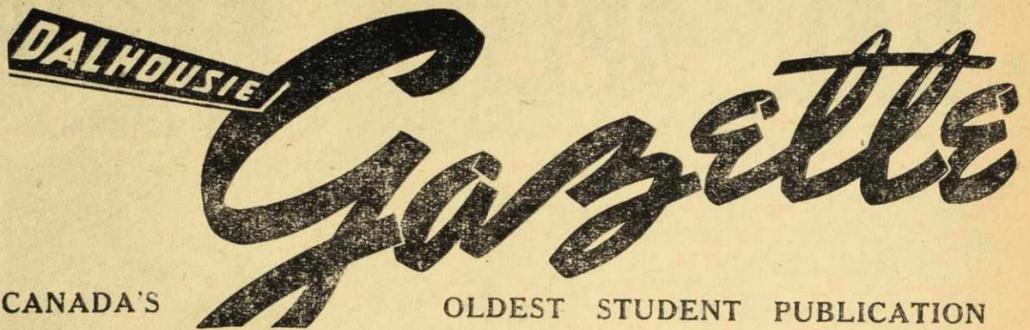
Much of the credit for the dance goes to Jean Bowers who attended to many of the details

of arrangements and directed the decorating job, and to Irving Millie who supervised the distribution of nourishment at lunch time.

Chaperones were: Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Butler and Prof. and Mrs. Stanley Cummings.

SENIOR CLASS MEETING

Thurs. an. 30th.
Room 3—Arts building
AGENDA:
Financial Report.
Election Hon. President.
Convocation committee.



CANADA'S

OLDEST STUDENT PUBLICATION

Kings Orators Out-talk Dal

DOOR NOT TO BE COMPLETELY OPENED

The first inter-collegiate debate of the season was held Jan. 16, when Dalhousie played host to a debating team from King's. The winning King's team of Rhodes Cooper and Dene Burchill, upheld the negative of the resolution "That Canada should have an open-door policy of immigration." Dalhousie was represented by Phil Arlett and Whitney Dalrymple. Chairman for the debate was Jim Saunders, of Dal. Speakers for the affirmative (Continued on page 8)

Aid The Man Who Came To Dinner

EVERY STUDENT OF DALHOUSIE SHOULD PLAY A PROMINENT PART IN THE COMING GLEE CLUB PRODUCTION.

Next Friday the Dalhousie Glee and Dramatic Society presents, for the entertainment of the student body, that uproarious comedy *The Man Who Came to Dinner*, at 8.30 p.m. But on Saturday, at the same time, this same show will be presented to the Public. It is on these public performances that the Glee Club relies to help defray their very great expenses. If every student on the campus would take upon himself the responsibility of encouraging at least two Haligonians to attend this performance, then the fact that our means of publicity are very limited would not cause the anxiety that it has in the past.

N. S. Premier Honors Dalhousie

Added incentive to debating has been given by the Sodales announcement that Premier Angus L. Macdonald has established at Dalhousie an annual debating award to be known as the "Macdonald Oratorical Award".



Premier Macdonald

The medal, to be awarded in perpetuity, 1 1/4 inches in diameter, depicts Joseph Howe, one of Nova Scotia's greatest orators, on a debating rostrum. In the background is the Province House where Mr. Howe delivered the greater portion of his speeches, and in the lower left corner is embossed the Dalhousie motto, "Ora et Labora." The circumference is inscribed with the name of the award.

To Outstanding Debater

The medal will be awarded to the outstanding debater of the year who must be a volunteer in interfaculty debating and be chosen to participate in intercollegiate competition.

The judges, President of Dalhousie university, Dean of Arts & Science, and the Dean of the Dalhousie Law School, will choose a subject for the competition two weeks prior to the date set for the contest which will be at least a fortnight before Munroe Day, at which time the award will be made.

Each competitor will speak for ten minutes, and the decision shall be made according to material, arrangement and presentation of material, delivery and personality. The competitors will be judged independently and shall be called upon in alphabetical order.

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CIC Elects Executive

CHEMICAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA IN 1947

Jan. 8—The first meeting of the Dalhousie branch of the Chemical Institute of Canada was held this evening, at which members and visitors were shown films depicting C.I.C. work in Canada, and a new slate of officers was

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Dal Institute of Public Affairs Pioneers In Health Insurance

(JACK MacCORMACK)

A university has been described as "a collection of books" and this description was once considered both accurate and adequate. Today, however, much more is demanded of such institutions. The modern community expects the university to provide dynamic leadership in every day life as well as in the field of higher thought.

Well merited publicity has been given to the St. F. X. Extension Department and to the "Antigonish Movement" sponsored by that university; but little has been heard of any comparable undertaking. To conclude, however, that Dal is just another ivory tower would do less than justice to a small but potent group.

On Studley Campus, between the Arts Building and the library, stands a grey, be-shuttered, frame building quaintly betitled the Murray Homestead. On entering the front door an observant person might notice a small tin sign on which is printed the words: "Institute of Public Affairs." The sign is indicative of the unobtrusive nature of the Institute. They are little known; they do good work.

The worth of the group's achievements can best be explained to the layman by an account of a survey conducted by the organization in 1939, three years after its founding. Seven years ago, long before Health Insurance hit the headlines, Dr. Richter and his fellow workers were pondering the problem. The first big question facing the opponents of such a scheme, they reasoned was this: How much would the demand for medical attention increase if a scheme for Health Insurance should be

carried out? Obviously this question was of prime importance since it was closely tied to the probable cost of such a plan.

Casting about for a good example of Health Insurance in action they hit upon the mining community of Glace Bay which had a well-matured system of compulsory health insurance, perhaps the best example of such a project in North America.

The Dal researchers then decided not only to survey Glace Bay but also to conduct a parallel survey in Yarmouth, a town which was considered to be about average in medical facilities.

After hard work in both centres, the results were ready. Briefly and significantly, the Institute found that the Glace Bay demand for health services was fully 50% higher than the Yarmouth demand. More important still it was found that the Glace Bay rate of attended illnesses per one thousand persons closely approximated the U. S. rate of illnesses of which only 78% is attended.

In 1945 the report of the Institute was requested by the U. S. Senate Sub-Committee on Health, headed by Claude Pepper. The report was then published by the American equivalent of the King's Printer.

The above is but an indication of the tasks performed quietly and efficiently by the Dalhousie Institute of Public Affairs.

The Institute publishes a quarterly called "Public Affairs" edited by Dr. Richter. It contains factual, meaty articles by Canada's best brains and boasts the highest circulation of any Canadian university quarterly.

(This is the first of a series of articles of this nature.)