

Oct. 8. To the fray at the Roamers ground to see ex-men tread upon a band of pirates from the northern parts. Left the ground in more glee than the ex-men.

Oct. 9. (Lords Day). Abed all day, head greatly swelled from previous night's revels at the Sty.

Oct. 10. Abed all forenoon (it being Thanksgiving). Up and to the jousting between the Tabbies and the aforementioned pirates, a sad affair. The scholars routed through ineptitude and larceny by a great fat rogue in a striped shirt. Much weeping throughout and thereafter. Didst speak to one quaint speech "ride the bench" greatly incensed at the outcome. Didst also run afoul Keen and Duck in great sorrow (for Keen cannot bend his elbow). Left all to their weeping thence to the Hamilton Home left again overserved with drink and so to my bed which did toss and pitch violently all night.

Oct. 11. No news stirring.

Oct. 12. Didst receive my first copy of the Spectator a worthy thing except for a certain column purporting to be mine but done badly Wen Heden (who didst meddle in my affairs last year) suspected. Should I see her I shall box her ears. To the office wherein great activity. Flour Grinder looking important (fortunately untrue) delegating work to many lackeys. No Brains scouring his mind for scandal (those Liars think of naught else. Left in haste for fear of employment and to my chamber the University."

Oct. 15. Up very betimes in preparation for the great journey to the Hinterland. To the College-by-the-Sea whereupon didst find much anguish. It seemeth some varlets did paint the Great Hall. I know not why but verily a great disgrace to the offenders. Thence to the Hamilton (my coachman being tardy) wherein many crippled Tabbies who didst work earnestly to rebuild their constitutions. Didst remain all the day. Of the evening great cries arose upon the news the Tabbies stricken upon the field. Whereupon all present didst return to the hops most earnestly. Thence home and so to bed.

DAL PHYSICS CHAIR FIRST IN CANADA

BY LeROY PEACH

In 1878, the first chair of Physics, distinct from Natural Philosophy, in a Canadian university, was founded at Dalhousie by George Munro, and the first George Munro professor of Physics installed at the university was Dr. J. G. MacKenzie of Pictou.

Dr. MacKenzie was succeeded in 1879 by Dr. J. G. MacGregor, who later distinguished himself by becoming one of two Dalhousie professors elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London.

Twenty years later, when Dr. MacGregor accepted the chair of Physics at Edinburgh, Dr. S. Dixon of Trinity College, Dublin, became professor at Dalhousie.

Subsequent to 1903, George Munro professors have included Dr. A. S. MacKenzie, later President of the university; Dr. H. L. Bronson, head of the department until his retirement in 1945; and Dr. J. H. L. Johnstone, present head of the department.

It was during Dr. Bronson's tenure that the teaching staff increased from one in 1910 to three by 1928.

Evidence of the high standard of scholarship maintained in the past and at present is found in a recent article in the American Journal of Physics on North American University, "Productivity Indices for Physicists." It is noted that Dalhousie ranks 25th in North America out of 65 universities, and second in Canada.

Through the years the department has produced a large number of well-trained physicists. Of 70 who obtained Master's degrees in Physics from 1910 to 1934:

1. 38 later obtained Ph.D. degrees
2. 14 are full professors in Canadian universities, and one in a British university; five are heads of departments
3. One is chief superintendent of the largest Defence Research establishment in Canada, and two are directors of Divisions of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited
4. One has been a Fellow of the Royal Society of London and five are present Fellows of the Royal Society of Canada
5. Two have been members of the National Research Council of Canada; one of the Fisheries Research Board, and one of the Defence Research Council.

In research, from 1880 to the present, a steady stream of papers have been published. During Dr. Bronson's tenure, important work was done in radioactivity and specific heats in metals. The present head of the department Dr. Johnstone, has worked in

radioactivity, electrical conduction, and dielectric constants and Dr. Henderson, a former professor at Dalhousie, won international fame for his work in pleochroic haloes, which resulted in his election as a Fellow of the Royal Society of London.

Since the end of the war, extensive work has been carried on in Acoustics by Drs. Guptill and MacDonald; electrical break-

down in gases by Dr. MacDonald and students; nuclear moments by Drs. Archibald and Guptill; theoretical Physics by Dr. Archibald; and Geophysics by Dr. Blanchard.

Since 1945 the teaching staff has grown from three to six professors and the outstanding past opportunities offered at the university in Physics still remain today.

This Is ISC

by Dennis Madden

The "Geneva Spirit" which now prevails in international affairs has a parallel in the 5th International Student Conference held at the University of Birmingham, England, during the latter part of the summer.

After World War II, the International Union of Students was established to promote international co-operation and understanding. However, it soon became clear that the organization was becoming a partisan group under Communist leadership. As a result of this political bias the majority of non-communist countries broke away and in 1950 formed the International Student Conference.

Since that time the two organizations have pursued independent courses, thus splitting the student world into East and West, which is deplored by both organizations.

One of the highlights of the Birmingham Conference was the proposal by the Indian representative of the I.U.S., that the two bodies should hold a co-operation conference, in a neutral country, in an effort to create one international body.

After many days and nights of serious debate and appraisal of the I.U.S. suggestion, the conference of co-operation was turned down and in its place the Conference extended a welcome to all national unions, both communist and non-communist, to attend the 6th International Stu-

dent Conference, in order to reconcile their differences.

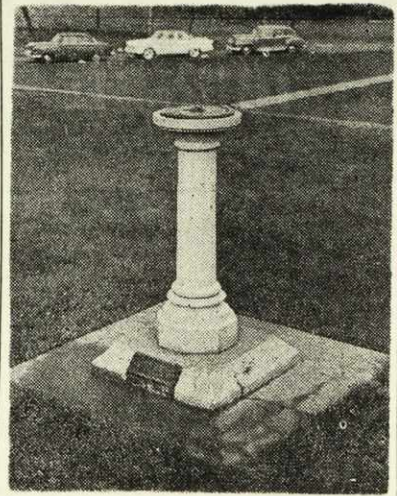
Over 53 countries were represented at the Conference, making it the most representative student assembly ever held. To cope with the diversity of languages spoken by the delegates, from such countries as Hong Kong, Argentina, Gold Coast, Greece, Iceland and Yugoslavia, it was necessary to adopt three official languages, which were French, English and Spanish. The scene in the conference hall, with its translators boxes, ear-phones, microphones and ear-phones, reminded one of a meeting of the United Nations.

Other topics dealt with during the ten-day gathering included travel and exchange programs, international student identity cards, to racial problems in South African Universities, and persecution and imprisonment of students under the Peron regime.

The Canadian delegation, representing NCFUS, played a leading role in the sessions and was elected to the three major committees. The delegation was composed of students from Western, Toronto, Alberta, British Columbia and Dalhousie universities.

MEMORIAL OF THE 20's

(Photo by Jollymore)



One of the most interesting memorials to be found on the campus is the sundial, 35 years old this year.

Donated by the graduating class of 1921, the sundial was erected along with two stone

benches which have since been moved to another part of the campus. Members of the 1921 graduating class wished their memorial to be something out of the ordinary and finally decided on a sundial. Because at the time of graduation sufficient funds to erect the memorial were lacking, the sundial had to be built and paid for the following year.

The sundial itself is centrally located. It is situated in the middle of the quadrangle formed by the MacDonald Library, the Men's Residence and the Arts, Science and Law Buildings.

At the base of the sundial the class had a plaque set in with the date of their graduation engraved on it. On its metal dial surface there is a plate bearing the inscription, "L'heure passe, L'amitie reste." Time passes out but friendship remains; a lasting memorial from a departing class of students who had spent many enjoyable hours on Dalhousie's campus.

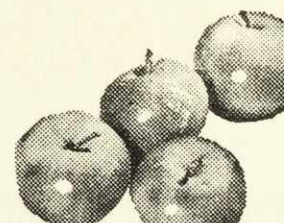
BUT THE WRONG ONE CRIED

The old man was somewhere between weight and dryness, wrinkled like a fallen apple, with something of fall-apple red color, yet they were always arresting and sometimes very deep and curiously empty, like space, tidy and black.

The boy was one of those changeling creatures, between bright childhood and wary adolescence. Unlike most children of that age, he was attracted by the alien qualities of old people. Something in his mind compelled: The old man would talk, and he would hear with his mind and feeling, the old times, when men were good and women were revered but unapproachable. Something gentle and fine in the stories attracted him, more than the passing delight he took in a clear dawn or a fast game of ball.

It was the old tale of battles and gallantry, of patience and adversity, but there was more than the stark moral: gallantry was qualified; patience was meditative, these men in battle were not the machined and undeviating pasteboards of a juvenile fiction. Men, real men, are a scrap of guts and a prayer; a fine hand or tongue, and a curse in the dark. And principles are the same—ideals are to man what man himself is—an apparent whole, a mass of conflicts, and maybe underneath it all, a final resolution. The boy can't say this; he rather feels it, shelters it and in it shelters himself, protecting his ideals and sometimes his illusions, against the unroads of life.

What you own alone, the old man I give you my old and squabble over your friends wants didn't even have it. "See it this way people are entitled own; you know the things we can touch and see aren't really important to us . . . the things we can own in our minds are. That's what property really means, the right to have something outside us to reassure ourselves that we still own our private selves. But if all those outside things, like this knife, are lost, the private things inside, the secret island where we live, is still ours."



is yours by custom would say; now, if knife, don't fight it every time one of a look at it; you by right of making . . . you and I, all to something of our what I mean; but the things we can touch and see aren't really important to us . . . the things we can own in our minds are. That's what property really means, the right to have something outside us to reassure ourselves that we still own our private selves. But if all those outside things, like this knife, are lost, the private things inside, the secret island where we live, is still ours."

The certainties of children are like steel springs: immensely resilient, but breaking, they snap cruelly inside a tender mind. The boy, despite his difference of understanding was gang-minded. It is one of the phenomena of the young adolescent that he can be so different, and yet act so similarly, with his species. So it was as sure as the proverbial little apples that the old man's orchard would be the Hesperides of the neighborhood. And one day the topmost fruit was especially tempting. They crammed mouths and pockets indiscriminately, until the hard little shouts and giggles suddenly died into the occasional rustle of leaves and a harsh voice.

"What the hell are you young b—s doing in my best tree? Get your g—d— carcasses off my property!" And he kicked the last one down, hard enough to bruise for a week. "That'll learn you!"

It learned him, all right. The gang was one on the subject of who was the meanest old sob in the world, and in this statement are often more eloquent than fact: and so it was with the boy. Love is the hardest blow of all. Even reality only crushes, love cuts to the quick.

A week later. "Won't you come over today? I've got some stories I forgot before. And a present. Won't you come?"

"No," said the boy. And that night, for the first night in a long time, the old man cried.

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