

Dr. Sanger Addresses Scientific Society

"The application of science to the construction of building foundations is a fairly recent development," said Dr. Sanger when he spoke to the first meeting of the Scientific Society on Thursday, October 9. Dr. Sanger, in speaking on "The Science of Building Foundations" took the specific case of a warehouse on 100 feet of clay and showed how scientific methods were used to determine the best means of laying a solid foundation. Professor Kennedy, President of the Scientific Society introduced Dr. Sanger, who is Professor of Drawing at this University. Dr. Sanger is well qualified to speak on building foundations, said Professor Kennedy, "for he has made this the subject of special study, and he gained valuable experience when he worked at building construction in Shanghai, China, during the war."

"Before attempting to build a huge warehouse one should know the exact nature of the soil beneath," said Dr. Sanger. He cited the specific case of a warehouse 500 by 200 feet, which was to be built on a clay soil in Chicago, and outlined the procedure followed. "First there was the Geological process—numerous borings were made over the site and the long cylinders of earth examined in the laboratory. In this case there was found to be about 100 feet of clay, with layers of cinders, silt and sand on top. A huge warehouse is apt to sink on such a foundation unless it is properly supported. The exact nature (moisture content, etc.) of the clay was determined in the laboratory by means of various tests. A graph was drawn to illustrate the re-action of the clay to various stresses and from this graph it was possible to determine the type of piles that would have to be used to be certain of a solid foundation."

Before Dr. Sanger's talk a membership committee was appointed, consisting of Dr. Smith, Dr. Baird, and Don Cooke. This committee will bring its report to the next meeting.

Professor Kennedy announced that Dr. Lewis, Director of Research at the Atomic Energy Plant at Chalk River would be the speaker at the next meeting to be held on Monday evening, 27 October.

Frank Clarke was appointed to see that advance notices and write-ups of meetings are made through the medium of the Brunswickan.

Before the meeting, tea was served by Don Duer.

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President of Engineering Institute at UNB

"If you are going to be and remain successful engineers you will always be students," said Col. L. F. Grant, President of the Engineering Institute of Canada, while addressing students of the Engineering Faculty at Memorial Hall on Thursday afternoon, October 6th.

Col. Grant, outlining the possibilities for employment of all the engineering students in large graduation classes in the next few years, he said, "there are four bright features:

1. A larger proportion than normal will be retiring from engineering within the next five years.
2. Canada is much more industrialized than ever before.
3. Industry is more conscious of engineers.
4. Many industries are employing persons that have completed an engineering course, for non-industrial work. However, there is still a problem, the increase in employment will not reach the increase in engineering graduates in the next few years."

Speaking on the value of the Engineering Institute to the student, Col. Grant referred to a portion of a letter of application he received from a student who wanted to become a member because:

"... To join the largest All-Canadian association of my profession.

To associate with other men and exchange opinions (this tends towards originality).

To join the local branch and meet the local professional engineers.

To take advantage of the Employment Service.

To obtain, by membership, the stamp of approval of my fellow engineers and the prestige that goes with it.

By preparing papers, to read at meetings thus learning how to express myself clearly.

To obtain contact with the leaders of the Society and the older men. And to make the transit from the university to my profession an easy one."

Col. Grant praised the efforts of Canadian Engineers. He has visited the Welland Canal and considers it to be a monumentary piece of engineering designed and built by Canadians. "The world is astonished with the war effort of Canadian Engineers, they were making things six months later that they didn't even know the name of before. Canada lacks confidence, they have shown that they can do it."

Speaking of this fine country of Canada, Col. Grant said, "of the one per cent of the most fortunate people of the world, we in this room could be considered in that percentage." He finished his address with the remarks he heard from a displaced person coming to Canada. "I want to live in a country where somebody laughs."

Col. Grant is an associate professor at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont., and Queens University, Toronto. He is making a presidential tour of New Brunswick accompanied by his wife.

While attending a dinner with the Chancellor of UNB, Lord Beaverbrook, the Engineering Faculty and members of the Saint John branch of the Institute, he was interrupted in his address by the calm voice of a waitress that said: "Excuse me sir, but the place is on fire." Col. Grant at first thought it was a trick to cut his speech short but quickly helped Lord Beaverbrook and the others to put the fire out by the bucket brigade method.

C. A. Carey, President of Montreal Engineering, and Calgary Power Co., also addressed the stu-

(Continued on page seven)

Prof. C.P. Wright Addresses S.C.M. Palestine Situation Explained.

"Palestine is an Arab country and the Zionists have no claim to it whatever," said Prof. C. P. Wright in his address to the Student Christian Movement last Sunday evening.

Describing the geography of the Holy Land, the speaker explained that in Biblical times the Hebrews had never occupied the fertile coastal strip (land of the Philistines) which the Zionists had purchased from the Arabs in recent years for their settlements. Consequently, he declared, the Zionists have turned their backs on their religious heritage and have settled in the land of the Philistines.

Tracing the origin of modern confusion as to whether the Jews were a nation or a religion, Prof. Wright explained that it goes back to the myth of the Promised Land - - a myth manufactured at a later date to justify Hebrew conquests and settlements in Palestine and then attached to the name of Abraham. The speaker went on to say that the Promised Land was not only a

myth but that it was both one-sided and evil in that it represented only the Hebrew claim to the land and was an attempt to drive a bargain with God.

About two thousand years ago, the speaker continued, the Jews left the hills of Judaea in large numbers. This exile, he said, was to a large extent voluntary though some Jews had to leave because they refused to obey Roman authorities. These Jews, he explained, settled in various parts of the Roman Empire. Some of them, Prof. Wright went on to say, settled in Europe and in the course of mediaeval persecutions were driven eastward while others infiltrated into Russia from the south and made many converts of non-Semitic origin. Admitting that evidence was rather indefinite, Prof. Wright nevertheless felt that what facts there are support the conclusion that the Polish Jews are descendants of these people and not, to any large extent, of the original Jewish settlers in Palestine.

In the past fifty years, he continued, these people have turned their eyes toward Palestine because of suffering in Poland.

Out of this desire to leave eastern Europe, he explained, the Zionist movement arose about thirty years prior to the outbreak of the first World War. During the war years, he continued, pressure was brought to bear on the British Government by the Jews in England in support of Zionism, and as a result the Balfour Declaration was issued in 1917. This Declaration, Prof. Wright went on, was not even a promise and certainly not a statement of policy.

At the same time, Prof. Wright explained, the British Government promised the Arabs independence from the cruel rule of the Turkish Empire in order to get their support in the war against Germany. As a result, he continued, the Arabs remained neutral despite strong Turkish and German pressure, thereby keeping the Suez Canal and the whole Middle East free from intrusion and open to the British. For this great service, the speaker

(Continued on page seven)



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right now you're taking
hurdles in your stride...
but the ones ahead are tougher!

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