



By BRUCE WILLIS

Last week's Gazette was very interesting. One could hardly put it down. Everything from Athletic Morality to thumbnail sketches of our distinguished alumni.

There have been some 'beefs' aired to me personally. Several local students have complained of the removal of partitions from the desks of the MacDonald Library reading room. We fail to see the reasons behind this move, perhaps they are valid reasons and then, perhaps they aren't. The fact remains that many students who have spent years in the library have been suddenly faced with the task of doing their work under the eyes of numerous others who merely go to the library as a break between table duty in the canteen. There is no more privacy in the library, and Heaven knows that its quite difficult to get your work done when all these distractions are parading in full view. I leave this thought (above) with those turning the wheels.

Another student has written complaining of the lack of social life on the campus. He claims that is a tragedy: boys from outside Halifax go to classes, live in one room and have to be satisfied with that. Then, when a dance comes up, he claims its hard to get a date—everyone's going steady, or wants to, and he doesn't. It seems that Halifax students stick together in a most discouraging manner, and its hard for him, and for others to straddle the gap between social prominence and raving lunacy.

Such confusion on the part of a fellow student moves me to suggest some remedies. Here goes:

Victoria General Nurses' Residence, 2-6441; Children's Hospital Residence, 2-8441 (1st or 2nd floor); Infirmary Residence, 3-9744, 3-9634, 3-9522, 3-9847; Grace Residence, 3-9655 or 3-9988; Shirreff Hall, 3-8801, 3-9745, 3-9746; Mount Saint Vincent, 5-9612 or 5-9758; and others too numerous to mention. Be a do-it-yourself fan, and take it from above.

And the Men's Residence is still with us.

The new Dental Building is a smart addition to the Forrest campus scene. It is a blessing really, in that the boys who are always down in the mouth have something to look forward to. The old Forrest Building has been there for about seventy years or more and looks like it. I personally hope that a fairly nice men's residence will be built on Studley campus soon, in the tradition of expansion so recently initiated by the construction of the Dental building and the planned Science building.

Carleton U. in Ottawa witnessed scenes reminiscent of 1951 here on our campus. When Her Majesty the Queen and her consort visited there during their recent state visit to our capital. With the apprehension over Sputnik and the serious situation in the Middle East taking the back seat to one of our greatest days, the Royal party's opening of Parliament was perhaps the most newsworthy event of the year in Canada. The TV coverage was fairly good in Halifax, but not as good as for the World Series. Was this because, as is unfortunately the case in the U. S., commercial efforts are being pushed rather than public-interest programmes?

Those American announcers in Washington are a case in point. If they are broadcasting a network ball game, their flippancy might not have extended to the point reached on Thursday in D.C. However, the witty Americans will, perhaps, as always, come up with the worn-out and over-played excuse re free speech.

It is a well-known fact, brought forcibly to the outside world the observers in recent months, that all Americans are equal. But some are more equal than others.

I Predict: That the Sputnik will soon lose its value. Reason: The Russians can't send up a repairman or even a person to change the roll of film.

Sir James Dunn

great man, great financier, great benefactor

by Carol Clark

Sir James Dunn was born the son of a shipbuilder in Bathurst, N. B., in 1875. His youth is the reflection of the struggles that have confronted many leaders. Too poor to afford a college education, he left home for the United States after attending high school. He went from prize-fighting for ten dollar purses to working as a deckhand and clerking in a grocery store. Somehow, he managed to save \$650, which he invested in the continuance of his education at the Dalhousie Law School, receiving his degree in 1898. As a young law clerk he laboured with the persistence and brilliance of the best. At that time, two of his friends in the same field were Richard Bedford Bennett, who later became Prime Minister of Canada, and Max Aitken, the present Lord Beaverbrook. His fight for formal education and his drive in furthering his knowledge of the political, social and business worlds makes this man stand out as an example to be emulated by today's students.

The young lawyer started his career in Edmonton but his desire to be part of the heart and mind of Canadian men led him to the nation's capital: Ottawa. Here he specialized in preparing corporate charters for newly formed companies taking part of his fee in stocks. These stocks, coupled with his own contacts, helped to form the banking he required when he switched from law to high finance. His success in dealing with organizations such as the Canadian-backed foreign

companies of Brazilian Traction and Havana Electric led him to the world's banking capital, London. He was soon selling as much as \$10 million worth of securities a day, earning a daily commission of up to \$60,000. By 1914 he had reached the summit of personal wealth—he was a multi-millionaire. The great American banker, Otto Kahn, compliments him: "... a greater financier than all of us."

The financial world was not this man's only realm. During World War I, he undertook important secret assignments for the British government which won him the title of Baronet. In the post-war social circles of London, he became the close friend of the Prince of Wales, Prime Minister Lloyd George and Winston Churchill. His inward convictions and his outward demonstration of progress made his personality magnetic.

When abroad, Sir James Dunn kept up with the industry of Canada. Over a period of time he bought up bonds in the Algoma Steel Corporation, which possessed rich holdings in iron ore and coal. His insight into matters of commerce enabled him to predict its bankruptcy through poor management. It was thus in 1932 that he was put in control of a \$75 million dollar company by virtue of an \$8,000,000 investment. Under his guidance the company grew to proportions whereby it now produces

50% of Canada's pig iron and 1/3 of her steel. Among his other achievements were the directorship of the Canadian Steamship Lines Ltd. This is an example of the foresight and financial wizardry that makes the Maritimes call him her son, and gives Dalhousie honour in proclaiming him her student.

Sir James Dunn has been related with this University since his registration day. He, once the president of the Dalhousie Alumni, has taken great interest in his old home: the Law School. He founded a scholarship for post-graduate study in law and with the gift of \$300,000, the University has established a Sir James Dunn chair in Law. From the Sir James Dunn Foundation, one and three-quarter million dollars has been given to Dalhousie and will be used for the erection of a science building in his honour. The final sketches of the building have not been made public, however, the major construction is expected to start in the spring to be finished in 1959. We, on the campus greet this event with applause relative to our need for this new building.

The university has also received a gift with a personal touch. We are now in possession of some one-half dozen pieces of His Lordship's own office furniture which are grazing President Kerr's office. Included in the group are the desks and a pair of handsome bookcases—a reminder of the paper work of the student that goes behind the machinery of today's life.

THE MOOT COURT

by ALADE AKESODE

Last year, after the names of the students who were to take part in the Smith Shield were announced, many people at the university who were not Law students asked, "How did those people get chosen?" When told that they were the "counsels" judged to be best in the previous year's Moot Court, the questioners asked again "what is the Moot Court—a show of some kind?" Yes and No!

The Moot Court is a lively, well-organized make-believe court held in the Moot Court Room under the auspices of the Dal Law Society. Its purpose is to give Law students practice in organizing and presenting a clear, logical argument before a court, to accustom them to thinking on their feet, and to give them a chance of listening to their betters.

All the students in the Law School take part in the Moot Court. The Chief Justice who presides over the court and his associate Justices, all three looking profound in their regalia, and trying as best as possible attentive are third-year students. They guide the proceedings, make certain that counsel keep to the



Harry Wrathall (Senior Counsel), Ted Flinn (Junior Counsel) (Photos by Thomas.)

point, enforce the time-limits, and give the decisions. In the course of argument they can and often interrupt the speaker challenging him on some dubious assertion, or asking for his authority on a debatable interpretation of the law; to do all these, they themselves must be on their toes.

The actors who really have to be rough and ready in this make-believe battle of wits are second-year students - the Senior Counsel. They prepare the facts and dig out authorities to support their side, and organize and present the main parts of the argument. It is the second-year students that are after the prize of taking part in

the Smith Shield. As such they try their best to be logical and convincing.

In their endeavour, the second-year students are aided by first-years—the neophytes designated as Junior Counsel. The latter are usually seen as the nervous wrecks sweating through their first experience in the Moot Court, and getting primed for their own debut the following year. To make these greenhorns feel important they are given the honor of buying the "cokes" for their seniors.

The Moot Court, therefore, is for everyone in the Law School and for any one from the public who



Tom Denton (Associate), Dave Walker (Chief Justice) and Bill Marshall (Associate).

might wish to listen to it. The students enjoy it and the listeners get entertainment and education; "the Faculty, to quote Dean Horace E. Read of the Law School, are proud of it."

You may take the "Poor Man's Law Ball" from the lawyers, you may declare the "Sea Gull Club" out of bounds to them, but you cannot take their Moot Court away or alter it. One professor (U.B.C. Law School) tried to reform the Moot Court, but the students successfully frustrated his plan, shouting "What is good for R. B. (Late Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett) is good for us." As Ed Harris, third-year Law, explained, "The Moot Court is more than

make believe; it is an institution, a tradition by itself." It started in 1883, with the opening of the Law School, and has continued since uninterrupted. No doubt it will go on as long as there is a Dalhousie Law School.

The machine that masterminds each year's activities of the Moot Court consists of the three students who lead the class in the second year final examinations. And how good the Moot Court is, during the year depends on them. This year, Ed Harris, Bill Charles and Joe Pellerine on the committee, the Law Society expects to have a successful session, and invites all to come and see.

HOWE: The Man

by ANNA COOKE

For the first time in the history of Dalhousie University, a Chancellor has been appointed. Indeed, the Board of Governors has chosen one of the most dynamic personalities Canada has ever seen to fill this position.

The Rt. Hon. Clarence Decatur Howe, has emblazoned his name on the annals of Canadian history. During his 20 years of political service, he has markedly changed the face of our nation. Truly, this man may be called the "Architect of Modern Canada."

COUPLE OF YEARS

In 1908 George Swain, an Engineering professor at M.I.T., received a fateful letter from Dalhousie University in Halifax, Nova Scotia. The letter requested that Swain forward his best available graduate to fill a full professorship in civil engineering at Dalhousie. The salary attached to the position was \$2000 a year. The letter was relayed to the Clarence Decatur Howe and James Madison Barber. Jobs were scarce in the U.S. at that time and this was an excellent opportunity. The two young men read the letter, looked silently at one another, tossed a coin, and Howe won. Howe's comment at the time was: "I'll go up to Canada for a couple of years until things get back to normal the college professor had established his own company, C. D. Howe and Co., Consulting Engineers, for

GRAIN ELEVATORS

After serving five years on Dalhousie's faculty, Howe left to become a prairie grain elevator engineer. This transfer was due largely to Robert Magill, a Dalhousie theologian and economist who became head of the Board of Grain Commissioners, and who was authorized to build the grain elevators which Canada badly needed at the time. He was acquainted with only one engineer, his colleague, Howe, in Halifax and he offered him the job at \$5000 a year. At that time Howe said, "I know nothing of grain elevators; I've never even seen one!" To this statement, Mc comment at the time was: "You're the only engineer I know." In the year 1916 the college professor had established his own company, C. D. Howe and Co., Consulting Engineers, for

that was to attain heights few men ever approach.

Thus at 22 years of age, Howe, the youngest full professor ever to serve on this University staff arrived on the Dal campus. Being broke on his arrival he found it necessary to borrow \$100 from the university treasurer to tide him over until his first check. Little did he realize that at the age of 40 he would be a millionaire.

The teaching methods used by Howe were very new to Dalhousie. As his engineering students were only a year or two younger than he was himself, Howe treated them as colleagues.

During those pre-World War I days the expansion of railways was booming in Canada. In line with this new sensation, Howe's engineering class camped out for many weeks during the academic year building numerous imaginary railroads throughout Nova Scotia.

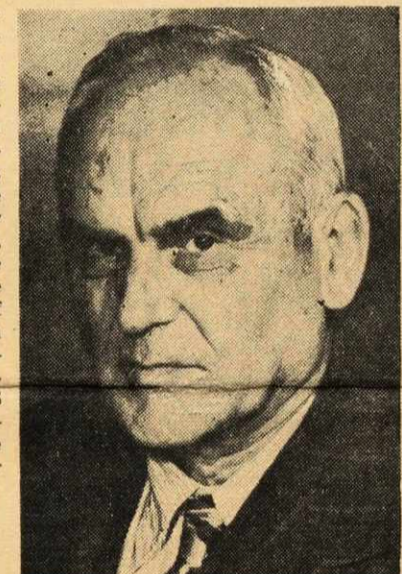
designing, supervising and constructing pulp mills, grain elevators and many heavy engineering structures valued at many millions of dollars.

PARLIAMENT

In 1935 Howe was elected to the House of Commons as the Liberal member representing the constituency of Port Arthur, Ontario.

PAST-TIMES

In the fiftieth year of his life, a man who was not a trained politician or parliamentarian, entered a field in which he was destined to achieve remarkable accomplishments. In the year of his being elected to Parliament, Howe was appointed Minister of Railways and Canals and Minister of Marine. In 1936 the two departments merged into the Department of Transport under his able leadership. It was apparent to Howe that the problem of binding the Canadian provinces together was an engineering one whose ultimate solution could be effected only through political action.



RT. HON. C. D. HOWE

GREATEST ORGANIZER

His task defined, Howe began to work. The great public companies which he founded and which serve as the milestones of his ministerial career are the tangible expressions of the achievement of his goal. Under his capable guidance the Canadian National Railways were reorganized, the National Harbours Board was inaugurated; he organized the operational end ground service for Canada's first transcontinental air system and thus founded TCA. Here at work was the man whom the late MacKenzie King called "the greatest organizer of his time." Here was a great executive manipulating forces that were to make Canada great. In April of 1940, Howe was appointed Minister of Munitions and Supply. had ended, however, Howe had at that time Canada's war potential was negligible. When the war helped to raise the country to a position that was fourth among the Allied producers. He had not only equipped the Canadian armed forces but had also given away to all allies "more material per capita than any member of the Alliance—not excuding the United States."

Howe has been called one of the toughest politicians that Canada has ever seen. His five terms in Parliament during which he has held eight cabinet posts have been turbulent ones.

He was indeed an embattled politician. His single-mindedness, his

will to get things done, his scorn of red tape may have caused him to become impatient with the cumbersome procedures of political administration. He gave his opposition a very rough time, this being very evident during the pipe-line debate which was won after gigantic struggles with his fellow Parliamentarians.

BENEFIT FROM LEADERSHIP

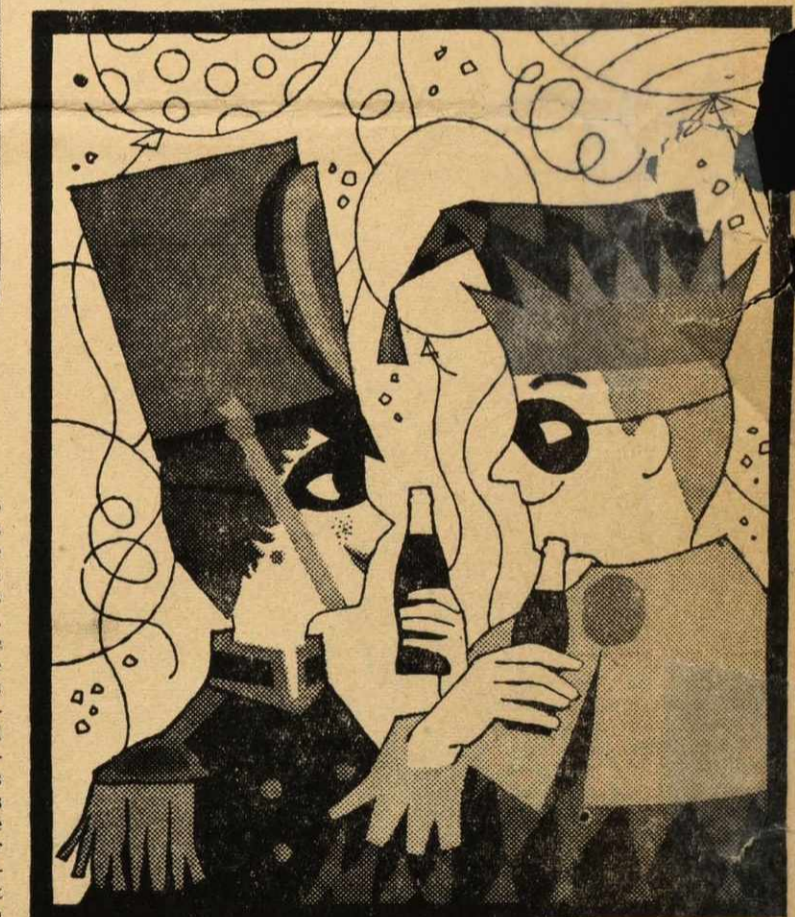
Dalhousie can only benefit from the remarkable ability and wisdom of this great Canadian. In accepting the chancellorship of Dalhousie, Howe said, "During my term as Chancellor, I hope that I will be able to give some leadership towards solving the problem that faces all Canadian universities, that of expanding facilities to keep pace with the rapid growth in student registration. That will be my objective. The high educational standards that are traditional at Dalhousie must be maintained at all costs."

Campus Co-ordinator

Anyone interested in applying for Campus Co-ordinator please see Murray Fraser at Council Office before Saturday.

GHANA

Matt Epstein speaks on Ghana and shows color slides from his summer tour at Shirreff Hall, on Tuesday, October 29, at 8 p.m.



It's a puzzlement:

When you're old enough to go to college, you're old enough to go out with girls. When you're old enough to go out with girls, who needs college? Oh well, there's always Coke.



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