

Nova Scotia Technical College,  
Halifax, N.S.

May 12, 1955

Convocation Address

M.W. Burke-Gaffney, S.J.

It is a privilege for me to be on my feet - to have the floor. I hope that I will not be abusing this privilege if I seize this first opportunity to express my thanks to the Nova Scotia Technical College for the honour conferred upon me. I hold myself indebted to the President and Faculty who recommended to Convocation that this honour be conferred.

I hope, also, that it will not be out of order for me to express to the Technical College, my gratitude for, and my appreciation of, the honour which it has conferred upon my distinguished colleague, Colonel Doane. I will even dare to say that, in honoring Colonel Coane, the Technical College has done honour to itself, in recognizing and acknowledging the debt which Nova Scotia owes to Colonel Doane for his contribution to the profession of engineering in this province.

In this year 1955, it would, it seems to me, be a notable omission if the chosen speaker at the Convocation of this Provincial Institution of Engineering were to omit mention of the Angus L. Macdonald Bridge.

On the first Saturday of April, when the bridge was officially opened, I was at the Dartmouth side. I heard the address of our Right Honourable Premier, Mr. Hicks. The very first words of Mr. Hicks captured

my heart. He said: "I like bridges." So we have as our Premier, and Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Technical College, a man of taste and good judgment.

With the bridge before his eyes, Mr. Hicks pointed out how bridges are a monument to the skill and ingenuity and resourcefulness of engineers. He referred, as many have done since, to its beauty. It is of its beauty, and of the source of its beauty, that I wish to say a word.

When I was a student in engineering forty years ago, there were building laws which specified an allowable unit stress for structural steel in tension of 14,000 pounds per square inch. In those days, there was not uniformity in the building laws of different countries. On this continent, the American Institute of Steel Construction contributed greatly to the standardizing of specifications.

It is not long - or it does not seem long - since the A.I.S.C. specifications specified an allowable unit stress of 16,000 per square inch for structural steel in tension. This was raised, in the course of years, to 18,000 per square inch and, later, to 20,000 per square inch. There were corresponding increases in the allowable stress for silicon steel and nickel

steel in the working stress for cables. These advances were due, largely, to advances in metallurgical engineering.

The situation now is that due to better grade steel, and better assurance as to quality, one can, in fact, design with lighter members than forty years ago. Forty years ago, a bridge similar to the Angus L. Macdonald Bridge could have been designed of the same length, and the same general outline. But it would have been heavier. It would not have been as graceful.

Thus, progress in structural design and in metallurgy has contributed not only to economy of design, but to the beauty of the structure. The progress in civil and metallurgical engineering, though great, has not been as spectacular as the progress in mechanical engineering.

We have been witness to developments in the diesel and the diesel-electric, and to the advent of the jet and turbo-jet and nuclear reactor. In my early days, the jet, of course, was undreamt of, and the diesel was still regarded as something new.

When a student, I heard a paper read on the application of the diesel to submarines. I forget the precise claims that were made; I do remember that at the time, they seemed a little extravagant, and were something to the effect that the submarine could

do 13 knots and stay away from its base for 10 days. Today, we have a submarine which can move faster than any ship afloat.

It is only a question of time before thermal energy from nuclear fission will be in a position to compete with thermal energy from coal. And, there is every reason to believe that, in time, atomic power will be able to supplement our hydro-power.

Besides the advances in mechanical engineering, there has been much progress in electrical engineering. The progress in the field of electronics alone may prove to be more revolutionary than any one development. It may result in peacetime, in the complete automation of industry, or, in wartime, in the successful use of Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles.

The science of electronics, as such, was scarcely born when I was a student. In freshman year we had, lecturing us in physics, a distinguished gentleman, a fellow of the Royal Society, and all that sort of thing. Some students referred to him, with little reverence, as "old man ion." No matter whether he was talking on heat, light, sound or electricity, he seemed to trace everything back to ions. This approach was not universally appreciated. Indeed, I think some of us considered that he was trespassing on the field of the

chemist, to whom ions, then, seemed to belong. Chemistry and physics have since advanced like rivers in flood, and so have broken down the barrier between them.

In chemistry, forty years ago, the element Germanium was little more than a curiosity. The advent of Quantum Mechanics, about the year 1930, offered an explanation of the physical difference between conductors, insulators and semi-conductors. The semi-conductor Germanium then emerged from its seclusion. Early in World War II, it was used as a rectifier. After the war, the germanium point-contact transistor was introduced. Today, the uses of germanium in electrical engineering are continually increasing.

It is superfluous, I hope, to say that none of these great developments could have had practical application but for the mathematicians. Quantum theory was just a theory until the mathematicians devised quantum mechanics to make it work. Also mathematicians were needed to bring Einstein's formula down to earth, from the stars - where it really belongs.

I mention these signs of progress as a slight reminder of the fact that engineering today is progressing, and progressing with acceleration. The acceleration forebodes a rapid progress in the future - a rapid progress in which the graduates of today cannot be disinterested.

The progress of engineering is, of course, not inevitable, nor necessarily accelerated, nor absolutely continuous. In the distant past there were centuries when engineering made no progress, and centuries when its progress was not rapid. In the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, engineering suffered a change, an abrupt change. Civil engineering was divorced from military engineering. This severance I regard as constituting a discontinuity in the history of engineering, and of its progress.

Since the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the progress in engineering has been continuous. Today, progress in engineering appears as a function of time. It appears as a continuous function within certain limits - say from the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century until some, as yet undetermined (but not indeterminate) time in the future.

As I am saying that engineering will continue to progress for some time, perhaps I should say that my prognostications are not the result of looking into a crystal ball, or of reading the stars.

The graph of the progress of engineering, from the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century until the present day is an upward curve. By the method of finite differences we can interpolate. By means of mathematical probabilities we can foretell.

The resulting forecasts are more certain than the forecasts of our weatherman. Nothing but a cosmic cataclysm can upset them. A major depression will not affect them unless it be prolonged. It is true that engineering is dependent on the economic state of the country, but it is not affected by the daily fluctuation of the market. Thanks to long-term contracts, engineering can ride a temporary drop in the market, even as a long ship rides the waves. And as for the economic state of the country, it is not independent of our efforts. The development of our economy in the future, as in the past, depends on individual personal achievement. A nation's progress is in direct proportion to its peoples' willingness to strive and to struggle.

If we can safely say that engineering will progress in the next ten or fifteen years, it is not, on the other hand, safe to predict in what direction it will progress most.

Here we have an analogy with the forecasts of the insurance companies. The insurance companies have their mortality tables, drawn up by actuarial scientists, based on statistical analysis. Any good insurance company will tell you how many people will die in any big city in the next twelve months. But an insurance company cannot tell who is going to die. It will not

say that the oldest inhabitant is going to die; or that you are going to die, or that I am going to die, but it will tell the number of people who are going to die in a given year.

Similarly we do not know if the progress in engineering in the next few years will be greatest in the field of electronics or in some other field, because the direction taken depends to some extent upon the will of men.

Nor do we know if the progress will be stimulated by the discovery of some hitherto unsuspected source of power, or method of harnessing power.

But there is every sign and indication that there will be progress, and that this progress could be so great that the knowledge which the graduates of today have, here and now, will be inadequate for the problems which will confront them ten or fifteen years from now.

There will be problems to be solved fifteen years from now which have not yet been thought of. Their solution is not to be found in any books. The graduates of today will be expected to solve them. Ten or fifteen years from now, today's graduates will be at a crucial point of their careers. They will be senior engineers. Problems will be dropped in their laps. Their ability to solve these problems will assure their further success; their failure may leave them no alternative but to subside into a settled mediocrity.

But personal success or failure will not be the only issues at stake. The welfare of our country leans on the engineering profession. The engineering profession in turn relies upon the ability of its members. Consequently, for the individual, there is question of duty to one's profession and to one's country. It is very necessary, therefore, for graduates not to rest upon their oars, but to keep rowing, to watch the current, and to keep in training in order to develop their abilities.

Ten or fifteen years from now, the graduates of today will be in a position to solve the problems of their day, if they meanwhile embrace their every job with devotion and singlemindedness, and put enough effort and devotion into their work to develop their potential. And all this they will do, if they are earnestly and entirely devoted to their profession which again they will be if they enter their profession with a professional attitude.

By a "professional attitude" I mean an attitude characteristic of, and conforming to, the standards of our profession.

What do we mean by a "profession?"

The word "profession" came into the English language very early. It was used in English in the early 13<sup>th</sup> century, a century before Chaucer wrote a line. The large twelve volume Oxford dictionary tells us that from

its first use until the 16<sup>th</sup> century, the word "profession" had only one meaning: it was used only to mean the faith or promise made by one entering a religious order.

Early in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, it was used by graphic writers in a metaphorical sense. They referred to the "profession of medicine." The metaphor was good. In many of the universities of Europe, at that time, the so-called Hippocratic Oath was exacted from graduates. The graduates made profession of their ability to heal, and promised to use their skill solely in the service of their fellow men, and to respect the confidences of their clients. The metaphor was much used, so much used that it ceased to be regarded as a methaphor, and became accepted as meaning a vocation in which a professed knowledge in some department of learning was used for the service of others.

It is in this sense that I understand the word "profession." With this sense it was already used, in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, for the profession of medicine, of law, and of divinity, and for the professions of arms and of military engineering.

Now, a profession, considered as a vocation, carries with it obligations. In all professions there is an implied promise of service to one's fellow men. The professional man believes that reasoning beings were created for one another's sake. He is, therefore, ready

to sacrifice his repose and his pleasures for the service of his clients or his employers, or his country. He respects the principles of natural ethics, and regards such spiritual qualities as truth, justice and integrity, as much a part of nature as mass or energy.

Universities, in their professional schools, endeavour to develop in their undergraduates the ideals requisite to make a professional man. And each university endeavours, in its motto, to sum up in a few words, some chosen ideal. These few words are, normally, engraved on the seal of the university, with the hope that they may become engraved upon the memories of graduates.

Those who graduate from Tech have not one Alma Mater, but two. They have the mottoes of two universities to remember: the motto of Tech and the motto of their associated university.

Graduates of the ancient university of King's will never forget the devise written in their hearts as on their seal: "The Lord is my light."

The Memorial University of our newest, yet most ancient, province exhorts its students to advance to higher things: Provehito in Altum.

These higher things are enumerated by Mount Allison as literature, religion and science, and more widely, by Saint Francis Xavier as "Whatever is true."

Dalhousie encourages with the reminder that learning leads to latent power, and Acadia that one conquers in learning: In Pulvero Vinces.

Saint Mary's exhorts: Age Quod Agis - Give to God each moment as it flies.

Finally, Nova Scotia Technical College has on its seal the Gaelic words: Eolas agus obair - knowledge and work - qualities as much needed by the graduate as the student.

And now, as I have twisted my tongue with the Scottish Gaelic motto, I shall endeavour to straighten it out by concluding with an Irish Gaelic blessing: Go many a Dia guth - May God be with ye.

May it please Your Grace:

We beg to present, for conferring of the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, a Puisne Judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada, the Honourable Mr. Justice D. Kearney, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Civil Law, Military Cross.

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Mr Justice Kearney obtained his ~~Bachelor's~~ degree of Bachelor of Arts from Loyola College, in his native city of Montreal, and his degree of Bachelor of Civil Law from McGill University.

Mr Kearney had only just joined the Bar, when the First World War broke out. Mr Kearney volunteered for service. He was offered, and accepted, a commission in the Canadian Field Artillery. After training he was sent overseas, and found himself in France. For ~~brave~~ conduct under fire, he was awarded the Military Cross.

Returning to Montreal, Mr Kearney returned also to the practise of law. He became a partner in the firm of Ralston, Kearney, Duquet and MacKay. Mr Kearney's sound advice to his clients was matched by the conduct of his private life. For his wife he chose an Irish girl, Miss Winnifred Greenish of County Cork. His legal acumen was recognised in 1931, when he was created King's Counsel.

During the Second World War, Mr Kearney was appointed Canadian High Commissioner to Ireland, and left his lucrative practice in Montreal to serve his country in Dublin. There, he achieved the aim of an ambassador: he ~~made the people of~~ left the <sup>people of</sup> country to which he came revering the country from which he came. Mr Kearney left Ireland to become Canadian Minister to Norway, where he remained until appointed Minister to Denmark

When the Empire of India was partitioned, it became necessary for Canada to appoint a High Commissioner to the new Dominion of India. Mr Kearney was chosen to fill this delicate position, which he did until the Dominion of India changed its status and became a Republic. Mr Kearney was then appointed Ambassador to the Republic of Argentina, which had just adopted a new constitution, engineered by Juan Peron.

During his diplomatic career, Mr Kearney was Canadian Delegate to several international conferences, of which the last was the twelfth session of the Economic and Social ~~Council~~ Council, held at Santiago de Chile in February and March 1951.

Mr Kearney's diplomatic career, and his ability to still serve his country, was recognised by his appointment, in November 1951, as Puisne Judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada. At the same time, Mr Kearney served for more than five years as Chairman of the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada.

In acknowledgment of his legal knowledge, his learned judgments, and his services to his country, in peace and war, we ask Your Grace to confer on the honourable Mr Justice John D. Kearney, the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*.

Convocation, May 15, 1961  
(Father Burke-Gaffney)

Right Reverend Vice-Chancellor, Right Reverend, Very Reverend and Reverend Fathers,  
Reverend Sisters, Distinguished Guests, Graduates, Ladies and Gentlemen:

In the year seventeen hundred and eighty-eight, the founders of Georgetown University, with far-sighted vision, purchased extensive lands by the banks of the Potomac River, and erected the first building of an expandable institution. Ten years later, the College received its charter from the newly constituted Federal Government.

Since that day, the University has grown gracefully, with a steadily increasing acceleration. When the twentieth century dawned, Georgetown had, already, a reputation in academic circles, that was supreme. Its schools of Law, Medicine, Denistry, and Nursing, as well as its Hospital, were acknowledged as the equal of the best.

Georgetown's reputation was built by its graduates, who were recognized by their devotion to their fellow men, and consequently, to their country. Hence, it is not surprising that never, in their whole history, have the Senate of the United States, nor the Congress, nor the Bench, nor the Diplomatic Service, been unaided by Georgetown Graduates.

The present time is no exception. Among the notable graduates of Georgetown Law School is Lyndon Johnson, Vice-President of the United States. And among the former students of the Georgetown School of Foreign Service, is another able assistant to Mr. Kennedy, namely his wife, Jacqueline.

Mr. Kennedy has shown that, in politics, experience alone does not count. Neither is experience in education everything; but it is a salt which seasons. Georgetown's nearly two centuries of experience enables it to give an education with a tradition. The experience of one University President is passed on to the next. So it is that in Georgetown's long series of Presidents, each one seems to be the superior of his predecessor. Theoretically, then, the present President of Georgetown University must be near to the zenith. That this is so, in fact, is indicated by his long tenure of office. He has held his position longer than any of his predecessors in the past one hundred and seventy years.

It is our honour and privilege to have with us this evening to address our Convocation, the most distinguished president of a long line of <sup>distinguished</sup> presidents, whom I here present, Very Reverend Edward B. Bunn, ██████, of the Society of Jesus.

1962 May 14

CITATION

Professor Ralph Lent Jeffery

Most Reverend Chancellor:

I wish to present to you Ralph Lent Jeffery, distinguished mathematician, educator and humanitarian.

Professor Jeffery is a native of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. He was not born with a silver spoon in his mouth. If he has accomplished much for mathematics, for education and for his native Province, it has been due to a rare combination of intelligence and industry.

Having chosen teaching as his profession, he graduated from Nova Scotia Normal School. After six years of High School teaching, he left his post of Vice-Principal of Horton Collegiate Academy, to take up graduate studies at Cornell University, from which he received his Master of Arts degree, before returning to his native Province to become Head of the Department of Mathematics at Acadia University. Four years later, he returned to Cornell, to pursue, and obtain, his Ph.D. degree in Mathematics. Resuming his position at Acadia, he remained there for fifteen years, before accepting the position of Head of the Department of Mathematics at Queen's University in Kingston, a position which he filled with distinction for seventeen years.

During Professor Jeffery's years of teaching and administration, he found time for research. Over a period of thirty years, scarcely a year passed without his making some original contribution to the Transactions of the American Mathematical Society.

He also found time to write three text books, which were published by the University of Toronto Press.

One of Professor Jeffery's main purposes in life has been to make Mathematics better known and appreciated in Canada. He was one of the prime movers in the foundation, in 1946, of the Canadian Mathematical Congress. He has contributed much to the success of this Congress. He was instrumental in starting the Summer Research Institute of the Congress, and has been Director of this Institute since its beginning in the year 1950. He played an important part in organizing Canadian Mathematical Congress Scholarships for High School students. If these Scholarships have been offered annually for the past ten years in Nova Scotia, it is because Professor Jeffery was able to

sell the idea that when searching for oil one should go to Alberta, but when searching for brains, one should turn to Nova Scotia.

Professor Jeffery's contributions to mathematics and education have not gone unrecognised. As early as the year 1937, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, and served a term as President of the Mathematical Section of this Society. During his last eleven years at Queen's University, he was Chairman of the Board of Graduate Studies. He was President of the Canadian Mathematical Congress from 1957 to 1960, and since 1956 has served the National Research Council as Chairman of a Committee on Pure Mathematics.

Besides his research papers on Mathematics, Professor Jeffery has written general articles, as, for instance on "Productive scholarship in the undergraduate college", and on "The future of mathematics in Canada".

Therefore, Most Reverend Chancellor, I present to you, for the degree of Doctor of Science, honoris causa, a distinguished Nova Scotian, who, by productive scholarship has ensured for Canada a future in mathematics,  
RALPH LENT JEFFERY.

CITATION

The Honourable Henry Poole MacKeen

Most Reverend Chancellor:

It is my honour and privilege to present to you The Honourable Henry Poole MacKeen, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia.

In the days of chivalry, a gracious prince was hailed as having been born to the purple.

Medieval hagiographers were wont to begin the life-story of a saint by telling us that he was born of pious parents.

Mr. MacKeen is the son of a former Lieutenant-Governor of this province; his parents were good presbyterians; and he was predestined, by the place of his birth: he was born in Cape Breton.

As a boy, he went to school to St. Andrew's, in Toronto. From there he proceeded to McGill University, Montreal, from where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He graduated in the fateful year of nineteen hundred and fourteen.

When the guns of autumn roared, he offered to lay down his life (if God so willed) for his king and country. Commissioned in the Canadian Garrison Artillery, he set out as a lieutenant and returned, five years later, a major.

After the demobilization, he turned to law. He graduated as a Bachelor of Civil Law, at McGill. He facilitated practice in his native province by taking his Bachelor of Laws degree from Dalhousie University.

*Read by W. Stewart, May 8, 1967, due to my absence in hospital.*

In the year 1921, he went into partnership with Messrs. Stewart and Smith. It was not long before the names of Stewart, Smith and MacKeen were among the best known in Halifax. His continuous attention to his profession was broken only by the Second World War, when he served with the Halifax Rifles, from which he retired as a lieutenant-colonel. He was retired, but not forgotten: in the year 1963, he was gazetted Honorary Colonel of the Regiment.

Long before he had completed his 42 years of the practice of law, he had earned for himself the title of eminent. As a trial lawyer, he was known not only for his ability, for his knowledge of the law, for his clarity of exposition, but also for his sense of equity.

Early in his career, he was created a King's Counsellor. Recognized by his fellow-lawyers, he was elected President of the Barristers Society, and, later, Honorary President, and, finally, Honorary Life Member.

Four years ago, he was asked to serve his Queen and Country as Lieutenant-Governor. His nomination did honour to the sound judgment of those responsible for it. His acceptance was characteristic of his willingness to make personal sacrifice for public service. In office, Mr. MacKeen has more than fulfilled high expectations. He has been gracious and devoted, over and above the call of duty.

Accordingly, Most Reverend Chancellor, I present to you for the degree of Doctor of Laws, honoris causa, a distinguished jurist, a veteran of two wars, and the worthy representative in Nova Scotia of Her Majesty the Queen, The Honourable Henry Poole MacKeen.

SAINT MARY' S UNIVERSITY  
Halifax, N.S.

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Convocation 1967: May 8, 2.30 PM.

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ADDRESS TO GRADUATES.\*

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It is an honour for me to address graduates headed by  
Doctor MacKeen, the representative in Nova Scotia of Her Majesty  
the Queen.

It is a pleasure to have this opportunity to congratulate  
all gathered here on the Centennial year of Canada's  
confederation.

The hundred years of confederation has been a lesson  
to all the world in cooperation.

I am aware that Nova Scotia was already old when it agreed  
to enter confederation.

The first letter from Canada received by a Superior  
General of the Society of Jesus, in Rome, was written from  
Annapolis Royal. It was written in the year 1611 by Father  
Biard.

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*Delivered by Fr Gen. Amupe.*

Five years later, Father Biard, in France, published his Relation de la Nouvelle France. The reading of this book stimulated <sup>the desire of</sup> St. Jean de Brébeuf and his early companions to come to Canada.

Before they could come, the lure of the ~~seaway had drawn~~ <sup>Saint Lawrence had drawn</sup> traders to Quebec. The Jesuits did not forget Nova Scotia. Ships bound for Quebec disembarked Jesuits at St. Ann's Bay in Cape Breton, where they established a settlement at ~~a~~ <sup>the</sup> site now known as Englishtown. From there they ~~journeyed~~ <sup>journeyed to the</sup> ~~mainland~~ <sup>mainland</sup>, and as far south as ~~Guysborough~~ <sup>Guysboro</sup>.

When compared with the habitation at Annapolis Royal, the buildings of Saint Mary's University are, as it were, a milestone on the way. In three hundred years from now, they will be the worse for the ravages of time.

Man's contribution to the world has to take account of changing times.

Indeed, it was changing times which moved the provinces of Canada to confederate. One hundred years ago, a dominant issue was communications. A transcontinental railway was deemed to be advisable. Cooperation was needed to make it feasible.

Today, communication is not only by land and by sea, but also by air and by radio waves. What happens in the Congo one afternoon may be seen that evening on the TV screen.

One benefit of modern communications is that it makes known to one half of the world how the other half lives. This is a benefit in more ways than one. It generates sympathy for less fortunate people, and makes us wonder what we can do for our fellow men.

It is now commonplace to say that poverty is, in large measure, due to cultural disorder, and that cultural disorder is due to lack of education.

An educated people have enlightened rulers. Uneducated masses are easily led by a demagogue.

President Johnson has gone as far as to say that education is the answer to all the world's problems.

The interest taken by political leaders in the education of youth is most hopeful.

Governments today, while harnessing natural resources, are <sup>not unaware</sup> ~~aware~~ also of the need of developing the moral, intellectual and spiritual energy of man, - a genuine source of power for the social situation of the future.

The Church has always rated highly the importance of education, and its influence on social progress.

The Society of Jesus, from its beginning and throughout its history, has made education one of its primary works. It has persevered in this work for more than four centuries in ~~nearly~~ every quarter of the globe, It has been faithful to the admonition of its Founder that procedures must be adapted to times and places.

The methods of education must needs change with the times. It is this continuing change that makes it as difficult to define education as to define poetry.

A seven-year old boy, in New York, when asked what education was, replied: "Education is how kids learn stuff".

Prime Ministers and Premiers and University Presidents would wish that the whole problem <sup>were</sup> was as simple as that.

Not all wisdom is to be garnered from books. Now is it all to be gathered from the gadgetry of electronics. To be educated one has to mingle with one's intellectual peers and listen to one's elders.

Over the world today there is a glow of hope coming from the galaxies of students in universities who are seeking to learn more about history and political science and economics, in order to know more about their own duties and the rights of others.

It is heartening to see so many taking to the mental discipline which education necessitates.

Discipline of mind makes the university graduate potent in the sphere in which he works. He is not vague or vapid, with ill-informed or shifting opinions, He is not a mere mental barometer of the thoughts and feelings of the circles in which he moves.

Today, we have need of such grained minds to guide the destinies of the world.

The world is not yet destitute of men who have evaded all mental discipline while growing to man's estate. There is the facile talker who contradicts himself in successive sentences without being aware of the fact. There is the <sup>distressing</sup> ~~distressing~~ person who returns again and again to opinions from which logic has already driven him out.

The mental infirmities from which these men suffer are due to a lack of education.

<sup>Their</sup> ~~There~~ numbers can be reduced by the influence upon their fellow men of those who have had the advantage of a university career.

An understanding and sympathy with one's fellows is a contribution to order, tranquillity and prosperity, <sup>within</sup> ~~the~~ ~~in~~ the nation and in the family of nations.

One hundred years ago, it was with understanding and sympathy that the provinces of Canada united, sacrificing provincial preferences for the common good.

Today, the problems of neighbouring nations are close enough to us to be our concern. We know enough to know that all men are our fellow men, <sup>that</sup> all men are our brothers, No one ~~to~~ <sup>asks</sup> ask: "Am I my brother's guardian?" <sup>We know the answer. And we know</sup> ~~was never justified.~~  
~~that the question~~  
~~Indeed,~~ it has a tainted origin.

You, young graduates of today, are going out into the world rich, not materially, but intellectually.

Towards your less fortunate brethren, I am sure, you will be, by virtue of your education, sympathetic.

To those who come begging you, can give a helping hand, saying, with St Peter: "Riches and gold have I none, but what I have I give in the name of Jesus Christ, the Nazarene"

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6)

In the fall of 1958 Boucher turned professional with Ottawa-Hull, won the team scoring title and tied for most goals scored.

He accepted a position as playing-coach with a senior team in Chamonix, France in 1961 following an absence of a year-and-a-half from hockey due to a serious eye injury sustained while playing with Ottawa-Hull.

The following season he played for Greensboro, N.C., of the Eastern Pro League where he scored 60 goals and was named to the all-star team. Boucher returned to Europe in 1963-64 as a player and assistant coach with a senior aggregation in Innsbruck, Austria.

After two more years as a player with Greensboro and Jacksonville, Boucher hung up the skates and has just returned from Labrador City, Nfld., where he coached a senior all-star team.

#### RESIDENT ARTIST APPOINTED

C. Anthony (Tony) Law, who combined painting with Navy service and earned distinction in both, has been named Resident Artist at Saint Mary's University.

Announcement of his appointment was made during an exhibition held in March by the Canadian Atlantic Group of Painters and Sculptors in the Saint Mary's University Art Gallery, by Very Reverend C. J. Fischer, S.J., University president.

Commander Law presented his first one-man show in Quebec in 1938 and exhibited his paintings at the Royal Canadian Academy and the Montreal Art Association the same year. He has twice been awarded the Jessie Dow prize, in 1939 and 1951, for oils exhibited in the open show of the Montreal Art Association.

In December, 1943, while his torpedo boat flotilla was being commissioned, he was appointed a special war artist, and in June 1945 became an official war artist.

He received a mention-in-despatches in February, 1942 for his part in the Channel action against the German battleship Scharnhorst and was given a second mention for his part in fierce fighting off the Dutch coast in March 1943 when he was acting senior officer of his flotilla. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross as a result of 15 successive actions during the Normandy coast landings, in which his flotilla experienced heavy losses in ships and personnel.

Commander Law was executive officer of the former R.C.N. Arctic patrol ship Labrador from 1955 to 1957, including her transit of the Northwest Passage and circumnavigation of North America. During 1964-65 he was in command of H.M.C.S.

Cape Scott on her medical expedition to Easter Island. He retired from the Royal Canadian Navy last November.

In addition to his appointment as Resident Artist at Saint Mary's, Commander Law is also chairman of the centennial visual arts sub-committee for Nova Scotia which is responsible for the operation of the centennial art gallery in the Halifax Citadel and the centennial craft gallery in the Old Town Clock.

#### CONVOCAATION ADDRESS

It is an honour for me to address graduates headed by Doctor MacKeen, the representative in Nova Scotia of Her Majesty the Queen.

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I am aware that Nova Scotia was already old when it agreed to enter confederation.

The first letter from Canada received by a Superior General of the Society of Jesus, in Rome, was written from Annapolis Royal. It was written in the year 1611 by Father Biard.

Five years later, Father Biard, in France, published his *Relation de la Nouvelle France*. The reading of this book stimulated the desire of St. Jean de Brébeuf and his early companions to come to Canada.

Before they could come, the lure of the Saint Lawrence had drawn traders to Quebec. The Jesuits did not forget Nova Scotia. Ships bound for Quebec disembarked Jesuits at St. Ann's Bay in Cape Breton, where they established a settlement at the site now known as Englishtown. From there they journeyed to the mainland, and as far south as Guysboro.

When compared with the habitation at Annapolis Royal, the buildings of Saint Mary's University are, as it were, a milestone on the way. In three hundred years from now, they will be the worse for the ravages of time.

Man's contribution to the world has to take account of changing times.

Indeed, it was changing times which moved the provinces of Canada to confederate. One hundred years ago, a dominant issue was communications. A transcontinental railway was deemed to be advisable. Co-operation was needed to make it feasible.

Today, communication is not only by land and sea, but also by air and by radio waves. What happens in the Congo one afternoon may be seen that evening on the TV screen.

One benefit of modern communications is that it makes known to one-half of the world how the other half lives. This is a benefit in more ways than one. It generates sympathy for less fortunate people, and makes us wonder what we can do for our fellow men.

It is now commonplace to say that poverty is, in large measure, due to cultural disorder, and that cultural disorder is due to lack of education.

An educated people have enlightened rulers. Uneducated masses are easily led by a demagogue.

President Johnson has gone as far as to say that education is the answer to all the world's problems.

The interest taken by political leaders in the education of youth is most helpful.

Governments today, while harnessing natural resources are not unaware of the need of developing the moral, intellectual and spiritual energy of man,—a genuine source of power for the social situation of the future.

The Church has always rated highly the importance of education, and its influence on social progress.

The Society of Jesus, from its beginning and throughout its history, has made education one of its primary works. It has persevered in this work for more than four centuries in every quarter of the globe. It has been faithful to the admonition of its Founder that procedures must be adapted to times and places.

The methods of education must needs change with the times. It is this continuing change that makes it as difficult to define education as to define poetry.

A seven-year old boy, in New York, when asked what education was, replied: "Education is how kids learn stuff."

Prime Ministers and Premiers and University Presidents would wish that the whole problem were as simple as that.

Not all wisdom is to be garnered from books. Nor is it all to be gathered from the gadgetry of electronics. To be educated one has to mingle with one's intellectual peers and listen to one's elders.

Over the world today there is a glow of hope coming from the galaxies of students in universities who are seeking to learn more about history and political science

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8)

and economics, in order to know more about their own duties and the rights of others.

It is heartening to see so many taking to the mental discipline which education necessitates.

Discipline of mind makes the university graduate potent in the sphere in which he works. He is not vague or vapid, with ill-informed or shifting opinions. He is not a mere mental barometer of the thoughts and feelings of the circles in which he moves.

Today, we have need of such trained minds to guide the destinies of the world.

The world is not yet destitute of men who have evaded all mental discipline while growing to man's estate. There is the facile talker who contradicts himself in successive sentences without being aware of the fact. There is the distressing person who returns again and again to opinions from which logic has already driven him out.

The mental infirmities from which these men suffer are due to a lack of education.

Their numbers can be reduced by the influence upon their fellow men of those who have had the advantage of a university career.

An understanding and sympathy with one's fellows is a contribution to order, tranquility and prosperity, within the nation and in the family of nations.

One hundred years ago, it was with understanding and sympathy that the provinces of Canada united, sacrificing provincial preferences for the common good.

Today, the problems of neighbouring nations are close enough to us to be our concern. We know enough to know that all men are our fellow men, that all men are our brothers. No one asks: "Am I my brother's guardian?" We know the answer. And we know that the question has a tainted origin.

You, young graduates of today, are going out into the world rich, not materially, but intellectually.

Towards your less fortunate brother, I am sure, you will be, by virtue of your education, sympathetic.

To those who come begging you can give a helping hand, saying, with St. Peter: "Riches and gold have I none, but what I have I give in the name of Jesus Christ, the Nazarene."

REPRESENTS SAINT MARY'S

Reverend Alphonse J. Bates, C.S.C., Arts '48, who is Principal of Notre Dame College School, Welland, Ontario, represented Saint Mary's at the Convocation held by Brock University, St. Catharines, Ontario, Tuesday, May 30th, for the Installation of Chancellor Richard Lankester Hearn and the conferring of degrees.

Our Slogan "700 In '67"

NEW ENGLAND ALUMNI

Elsewhere in this issue you will observe a notice for the meeting of the New England Alumni to be held on Friday evening, June 16 at 8:00 p.m. in the Holiday Inn, Waltham, Mass. To add to the entertainment of the evening the Executive Secretary of the Alumni Association plans to be present with a number of new slides taken around the University within the last twelve months. Most of the slides have been taken by Professor Allan Sabeau who many of you know is an ardent photographer.

SUMMER SCHOOL

This year Saint Mary's will operate two Summer Schools, one from May 16 to June 29 and the second from July 3 to August 19. In the first session eleven courses are being taught with a total registration of 334. This is the largest summer school enrolment in the history of Saint Mary's.

NOTE: If you have enjoyed this issue of the "Maroon and White", please send in your Alumni dues, if you have not done so for 1967.

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When compared with the habitation at Annapolis Royal, the buildings of Saint Mary's University are as if were a million years in the way. In three hundred years from now they will be the worse for the ravages of time. Man's contribution to the world has to take account of changing times. Indeed, it was changing times which moved the province of Canada to confederate. One hundred years ago, a domain state. One hundred years ago, a domain state was communications. A transcontinental railway was deemed to be desirable. Co-operation was needed to make it feasible.

Commander Law was a military officer of the former R.C.M. Artillery and the last major from 1915 to 1937, including the rank of the Lieutenant Colonel and the command of North American during 1941-43 he was in command of H.M.C.S. He received a mention in dispatches in February, 1943 for his part in the Channel action against the German battleship Scharnhorst and was given a second mention for his part in force fighting off the Dutch coast in March 1945 when he was being senior officer of the British 1st war awarded the Distinguished Service Cross as a result of 12 successive actions during the Norwegian coast landing in which the first his captured heavy losses in ships and personnel. Commander Law was a military officer of the former R.C.M. Artillery and the last major from 1915 to 1937, including the rank of the Lieutenant Colonel and the command of North American during 1941-43 he was in command of H.M.C.S.

Saint Mary's University  
Halifax

Convocation May 6 1968

CITATION

Most Reverend Chancellor:

It is my privilege to present  
to you Mrs. Angus L. MacDonald.

Mrs. MacDonald is a Haligonian, by birth, by  
education, and by choice.

When her school years were over, Agnes Foley (as  
she then was) studied music for several years.

As does the nightingale, she sang after dark as well  
as during the day.

Her sweet Irish voice was heard in many homes and  
halls.

It was inevitable that she should meet a tall dark  
and handsome man.

The young barrister who won her heart and her  
hand, shortly thereafter turned to politics.

A charming wife is an asset to a man's political  
future.

Angus L. MacDonald became Premier of Nova Scotia.

A nightingale cannot sing in a cage, but a young  
lady with soul can be inspired by her habitation.

Between the kitchen, the nursery and public  
functions, Mrs. MacDonald found time to write poetry.

Scarcely a year passed in which she did not publish  
some verse.

Friends prevailed upon her to publish a selection of her poems. A copy of her modest volume is treasured in the reference department of the Memorial Library.

Mrs. MacDonald is Honorary President of the Halifax Centre of the Poetry Society, of which she is a charter member.

She has been for a number of years, a member of the Authors' Society and of the Fine Arts Society.

She has served several years on the boards of the Halifax Regional Library, the Children's Hospital, and the Halifax Symphony.

She was a member of the Canada Council from its formation in 1957 until the expiration of her term in 1963. During these years her principal interest was music in general and the Halifax Symphony Orchestra in particular.

Accordingly, Most Reverend Chancellor, I present to you for the degree of Doctor of Letters, honoris causa, a distinguished widow and grandmother, who, besides her personal contributions to the arts and literature has furthered their cause by her community efforts, Mrs. Angus L. MacDonald.