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IN MEMORIAM

TRIBUTES

DR. CARLETON STANLEY,
President, Dalhousie University

"In all the recent tributes to the late Dr. Mackenzie there was not perhaps sufficient attention given to the great part he played in the affiliation of King's College to Dalhousie University in 1923. For some time previous to that date there had been an earnest and serious movement to bring together the six degree-granting colleges, which at that time existed in the Maritime Provinces: Dalhousie University itself; King's College, Windsor, N. S.; Mount Allison University, Sackville, N. B.; St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N.S.; Acadia University, Wolfville, N. S.; the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N. B. In the whole movement, President Mackenzie displayed not merely tact and diplomacy, but real statesmanship, and at one time it was felt that other institutions besides King's College would move to Halifax and affiliate with the large university. Had negotiations been wholly conducted by President Mackenzie, the movement might have been more successful. As it was, the affiliation of Dalhousie University and the much older institution of King's College, which had been secular rivals, made a new era in higher education in Eastern Canada. The pooling of teaching and library resources meant that the Arts and Science Faculty could offer a higher education hitherto undreamed of. Besides this, the affiliation, which has been evenly and continuously happy and harmonious, points the way to a new future in higher education. The Earl of Dalhousie foresaw, one hundred and twenty years ago, that in this new country with its limited resources and, at the same time, with its new freedom, denominationalism in religion could have no place in higher education.

No one was more steeped in Dalhousie's loft and far-sighted ideas than President Mackenzie."

C. B. NICKERSON,
Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science:

Dalhousians will always associate the name of Arthur Stanley Mackenzie with education, and future generations will be proud to learn that as an educator he ranked

C. B. Nickerson
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Mackenzie—The Scientist

By DR. G. H. HENDERSON
Professor of Mathematical Physics (King's)

Before accepting the Presidency of Dalhousie, Dr. Mackenzie had already achieved a distinguished record as a scientist. Early in his undergraduate course he made his choice for physics and he graduated from Dalhousie with honours in mathematics and mathematical physics and the Sir William Young Gold Medal. After two years as tutor under Professors Gordon MacGregor and Charles MacDonald he went to John's Hopkins University to study under that great, if somewhat difficult genius, Henry A. Rowland.

It was Rowland, on the witness stand in an important lawsuit, who, when asked by an attorney, "Who is the greatest physicist in America?" replied simply, "I am". When a colleague, greatly daring, rallied him on this lack of modesty, he replied indignantly "But I was on my oath".

JAMES MacG. STEWART,
Chairman, Board of Governors:

Those who saw and heard Dr. Mackenzie presiding when the tablets in memory of his predecessors in office were unveiled during the Reunion little thought that this was to be his last service to his college. He seemed so vigorous and cheerful. The dignity and charm of his prime were still his. Yet within two months that life of devotion to Dalhousie was ended.

As a brilliant student and tutor, as an inspiring professor, and as an active, wise and careful President, his connection with Dalhousie extended over 40 years. He saw it grow from a little college into a University with an international reputation and standing; and in that growth he took the foremost part.

With George S. Campbell, G. Fred Pearson and Hector McInnes he formed the inner committee that constituted the direction, the driving force and the inspiration of Dalhousie's forward movements. He has left behind him a record of service to his college and native Province that is one of the proudest chapters in Dalhousie's history and an inspiration to all succeeding generations of Dalhousie.

DR. W. W. WOODBURY,
Dean of the Faculty of Dentistry:

Dr. A. Stanley Mackenzie was an outstanding example of his own strongly held conviction that education is a very important factor in the development of leadership.

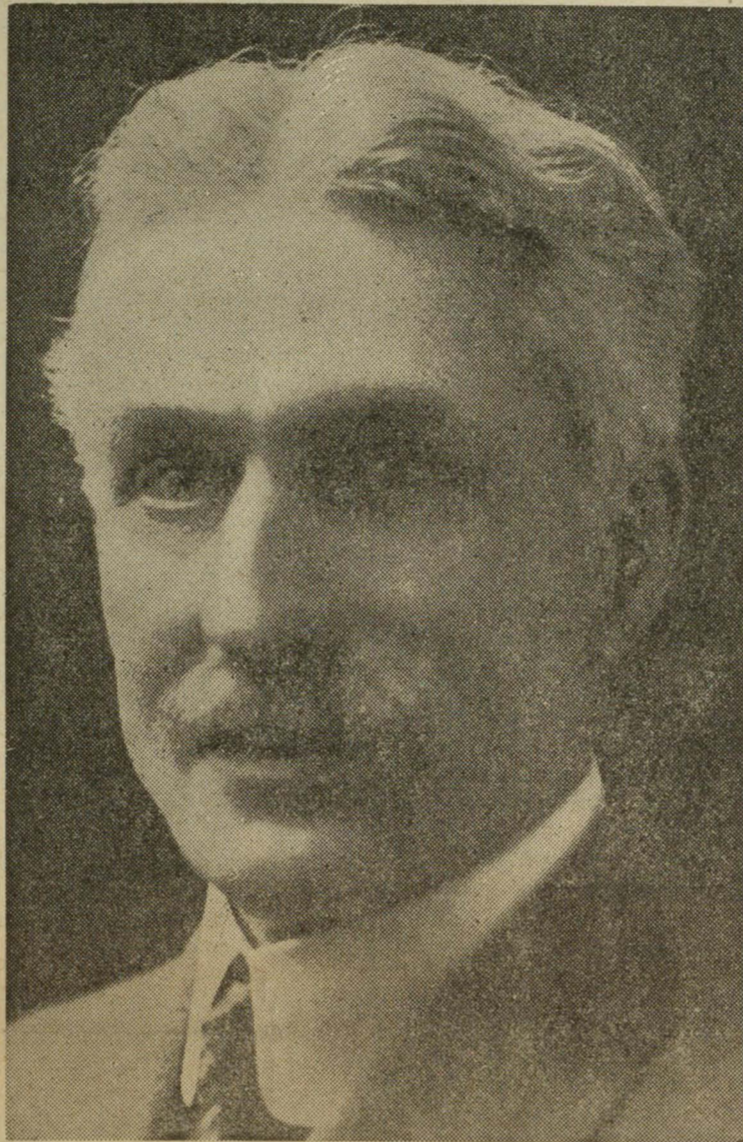
A native ability joined with sound scholarship and ripened by experience; a natural dignity that did not render him any less approachable; a sustained interest in the future and a steady refusal to allow the passage of the years to blunt the freshness of his outlook; these were some of the elements that made him an inspiration to his younger colleagues, and that later made it seem quite natural that he should continue to take an active interest in the vital affairs of his community after he had officially retired from his chief work.

Those of us who were privileged to be associated with the Dental School during the years of his Presidency of the University will carry with gratitude the memory of his of his disinterested service and stimulating leadership.

Mackenzie was one of Rowland's favorite students. That this was so is a tribute both to his qualities as a man and to his skill as a scientist, for Rowland did not suffer fools gladly. To hear Dr. Mackenzie in a reminiscent mood talking of those great days when John's Hopkins was far in the lead in higher education in America, was indeed an unforgettable memory to a physicist of a later generation.

His doctoral dissertation was an investigation of the laws of gravitation of crystalline solids, carried out with an apparatus first made famous by Cavendish but refined to a point calling for the highest of experimental skill. His mastery of this branch of physics led to Dr. Mackenzie's being chosen later to edit the classical memoirs on gravi-

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Mackenzie—The Man

Dr. A. Stanley Mackenzie was born in Pictou in 1865. He attended the public schools of New Glasgow and Halifax, and entered Dalhousie in 1882, after winning one of the George Munro Scholarships. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1885, graduating with honors in mathematics and mathematical physics, and winning the Sir William Young gold medal.

In 1887, Mr. Mackenzie was appointed tutor in mathematics at Dalhousie under Professor Charles MacDonald and J. Gordon MacGregor, names inseparable from early Dalhousie. After two years he proceeded to John's Hopkins University, where he began his post-graduate study and research. He was awarded the Doctors' degree in 1894.

From 1891 to 1905, Dr. Mackenzie was Professor of Physics at Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania. In 1905, he was recalled by Dalhousie to take the chair of Physics. Later, he spent a year doing research work under Sir Joseph Thompson at Cambridge. Afterwards, he was appointed head of the Physics Department at Stevens Institute, New York, and in 1911 was summoned back to Dalhousie to become her President, in succession to Dr. John Forrest.

In addition to the degrees earned in the course of a brilliant academic career at home and abroad, Dr. Mackenzie had been honoured by many sister universities. His writings were mainly scientific and he was the author of numerous articles in educational journals. He published one book, "The Law of Gravitation".

Dr. Mackenzie married Mary Lewis Taylor, daughter of the late Franklin Taylor, Indianapolis, in 1895. She died a year later.

For twenty years Dr. Mackenzie was the President of Dalhousie. During those years he watched and helped the University grow to the valuable Canadian Educational Institution which we know today. During his term of office the medical, law and dental schools were reorganized and won international recognition. The arts and science faculties were enlarged and the departments of commerce, engineering, pharmacy, music and fisheries added. Under Dr. Mackenzie a new university campus—Studley—became the site of the departments of Arts and Science.

For many years, Dr. Mackenzie played a large part in the annual Conference of Canadian College Presidents, which shapes and directs the educational policies of the country as a whole. He also aided greatly in founding and manning the National Council of Scientific Research. He was the last original member of the Council when he retired last March.

Dr. Mackenzie retired from the Presidency of Dalhousie in 1931, but to all those who had known him, and also to those who had only been told about him, he was still part of the University. His last public act in connection with Dalhousie, was to unveil the cornerstone of the new Medical Library during the Reunion activities. Many there are who will long remember this occasion when they saw for the last time Dr. Stanley Mackenzie, their professor, president, friend—or as we who are younger saw him—as a very great Dalhousian.

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DR. H. M. TORY,
Member, Canadian National Research Council:

I find it difficult to express myself concerning the death of Dr. Mackenzie so great is my sorrow at his passing. He has passed on but his work cannot be forgotten. He was one of the few of his generation who on graduation saw that due to lack of opportunity for graduate work in Canada foreign study was necessary if he were to make a place for himself in his chosen profession. It was during the years he was studying and teaching abroad that he established his reputation as a man of Science.

His return to Nova Scotia as Principal of Dalhousie came at a time when higher education was finding a larger place in our national life, an opportunity for study and research was being greatly extended. He was soon recognized as one of the outstanding figures in Canadian Education. From the beginning he took a prominent place not only in building up the Institution of which he was Head but as a leader in promoting progressive effort in Canada as a whole. His long association with the National Research Council of which he was a member from the beginning until 1937 illustrates the position which he held in the estimation of those who were associated with him. Kindly in his relation with his fellows, he was clear in his opinions and firm in judgment once he saw his way. While he did not pursue his purpose with emotional enthusiasm he had an intellectual intensity which it was not easy to resist. The Dalhousie of today is a monument to his steadiness of purpose and his ability to interest others in his ideas. In his death Canada has lost an outstanding citizen, Nova Scotia a distinguished son and we who knew him intimately a most beloved friend.

C. L. BENNETT,
George Munro Professor of English Literature and Head of Department:

The dominant impression left by Dr. Mackenzie is that of command: command of his field of study; command of his organization; command of those activities he had to guide; command of himself and of any situation in which he found him-

C. L. Bennett
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WALTER C. MURRAY,
President Emeritus, University of Saskatchewan:

A great man has left us. The name of Stanley Mackenzie will go down in university history beside those of Dawson and Grant. Like them he transformed a small college into a national university, preserving the best of the Scottish tradition.

President Mackenzie found Dalhousie in a brick building on a city lot; he left it on a spacious campus with stone buildings of rare beauty. The dignified and beautiful exterior is worthy of the great tradition of high scholarship, public service and academic freedom which he preserved and enlarged. This miracle was wrought within twenty years, not withstanding the harassment of a great war and scanty resources.

He was one of the original members of the National Research Council and for over twenty years he exercised a beneficent influence upon the research activities of the universities of Canada.

President Mackenzie was also one of the original and more influential members of the National Conferences of Canadian Universities which brought about better relations between the universities of Canada, higher standards, more uniform requirements, the development of graduate schools in Canada; and better relations between the Canadian and the British universities, more particularly with respect to graduate work.

Great and distinguished as have been the services of President Mackenzie as a national leader, they were overshadowed by his devotion to his students, to his colleagues and his friends. In sympathy, sound judgment and steadfast loyalty he was supreme. Ever ready to listen to the difficulties of others, and disinterested in advice, he never failed to give wise counsel. May I, as one who consulted him, whenever possible, say that never once did he fail me, never once was his judgment wrong, never once was it rejected. More than words can express I owe to him.

He rose above the mean and petty things of life. He was a prince in outlook, in generosity and in loyalty. His like we shall not soon see again. It was a high privilege to be numbered among his friends.

Mackenzie—The Teacher

By DR. J. H. L. JOHNSTONE
O. E. SMITH Professor of Physics

When the writer entered Dalhousie College, the late Dr. A. Stanley Mackenzie has just completed three years as the George Munro Professor of Physics. His outstanding ability as a teacher was then recognized far beyond the walls of the College. I was advised to register for "Stan's" Physics I even before coming to Halifax. From the beginning he impressed the youthful but critical audience with his commanding presence; we were enthralled by his brilliant expositions and by his artistry with chalk and blackboard. His bi-weekly conferences with individual students were memorable; we were quickly put at ease; he was kind and sympathetic. He pointed out our deficiencies in such a pleasant way and then gave encouragement. We came away resolved to do better things. He was at his best in these conversations,

and the next call to his Office was eagerly awaited. It is not surprising that he was revered by his students.

His class record book is as easily read now as on the day it was written. It shows, for instance, that during the session 1908-09 he lectured to eighty-one students in five separate classes and supervised laboratory work as well. There was little time left for research, but, even so, if you passed his laboratory windows late at night, the lights were often burning. In all he did, he was painstaking and thorough. Shoddy work of every kind he abhorred, and woe betide the careless or lazy student. His records often show, "disqualified for poor work".

When Mackenzie came to Dalhousie—
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