

June 1977

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# McGill News Bulletin

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## McGill News Bulletin

Published by the Graduates' Society of McGill University as a supplement to the *McGill News* magazine.

Volume 1, Number 2  
June, 1977

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*Editor's Note: At no time in the past have Quebecers been as self-absorbed as they have since the election of the Parti Québécois last November. With reason. Not only is the future of a province and its citizens at stake but the future of a country.*

*In this issue the McGill News Bulletin examines the implications of the government's proposed language legislation—Bill 1—and presents the full text of the brief which the university will soon present at public hearings in the Quebec national assembly before the bill is given second hearing (approval in principle). L.A.*

### ERRATUM:

In an article in the December 1976 issue of the *McGill News Bulletin* ("Going to the Chapel"), a quote was attributed simply to "McLelland." The person being referred to was Dean of Religious Studies Dr. Joseph McLelland. An earlier identification was inadvertently dropped from the text. We regret the error.

Credits: 4, Harold Rosenberg; 5, Ian Fairlie; 6, Harold Rosenberg; 7, Brian Merrett; 8, Jean-Pierre Rivest, the *Montreal Gazette*; 9, 10, 11, Harold Rosenberg; 14, Mark Sandiford; 15, Courtesy of the McGill-Montreal Children's Hospital Learning Centre.

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### REUNION '77

September 29 - October 2

A special invitation is extended to reunion years (classes ending in 2 or 7) to join all graduates and friends at McGill.

## The McGill Young Alumni of Montreal Summer '77 Program

**Puttin' on the Ritz** - July 12  
8:00 p.m., Youville Court Theatre  
\$10.00 per person  
Champagne, strawberries, and a top revue of Irving Berlin's music.

**Walking Tour and Dinner** - August 7  
4:00 p.m., Place d'Armes  
\$10.00 per person  
A tour of 18th and 19th century Montreal, followed by a sumptuous buffet at the new restaurant, Balthazar.

**Out to the Races** - August 24  
7:15 p.m., Blue Bonnets Racetrack  
\$9.50 per person  
Dine in the clubhouse while you watch the evening's program and place your bets for our special race, the Young Alumni Trot!

Please make cheques payable to the Graduates' Society, 3605 Mountain Street, Montreal, Que. H3G 2M1, and include a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Prices include all gratuities. For further information, call 392-4816.

## Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given of the Annual General Meeting of the Graduates' Society of McGill University.

Thursday, September 29, 1977

5:30 p.m.

Faculty Club — Ballroom  
McGill University

The Meeting is called for the purpose of receiving reports, presenting awards, electing and installing officers, appointing auditors, and other business.

Donna Henophy — Honorary Secretary

## Graduates' Society Nominations

For Graduate Governor on McGill's Board of Governors

Term — Five Years

Charles A. McCrae, BCom'50

President, D.H.J. Industries Inc., New York City.

Director, Dominion Textile Ltd., Montreal.

Director, Swift Textiles Inc., Columbus, Ga.

Former President, McGill Graduates' Society.



Charles A. McCrae

For President

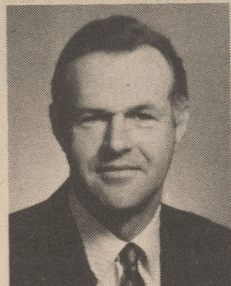
Term — One Year

J.G. (Gerry) Fitzpatrick, BSc'43

President, J.G. Fitzpatrick Construction Ltd.

Director, McGill Graduates' Society.

Former Director, New Brunswick Branch of the McGill Graduates' Society.



J.G. (Gerry) Fitzpatrick

For Vice-President

Term — One Year

R.F. Patrick Cronin, MD'53, GDipMed'60, MSc'60

Dean, Professor, McGill Faculty of Medicine.

Senior Physician, Montreal General Hospital.

Director, McGill Graduates' Society.



R.F. Patrick Cronin

For Vice-President

Term — One Year

Edward M. Ballon, BA'47, MBA (Harvard) '50

Vice-President, Henry Birks and Sons Ltd.

Member, Board of Governors of Selwyn House School and St. Andrew's College.

Former Director, McGill Graduates' Society.



Edward M. Ballon

For Members of the Board of Directors

Term — Two Years

Richard W. Pound, BCom'62, BCL'67

Kyra (Defries) Emo, BSc'53

For Regional Vice-Presidents

Term — One Year

Atlantic Provinces

— William Ritchie, BSc(Agr)'51

Quebec (excluding Montreal)

— William T. Ward, BEng'48

Ottawa Valley and Northern Ontario

— JoAnne S.T. Cohen, BA'68

Central Ontario

— R. James McCoubrey, BCom'66

Prairie Provinces

— Don Pollock, BSc'53, MSc'55, PhD'57

British Columbia

— Boak Alexander, BArch'62

Great Britain

— John Gardner, BEng'49

New England States

— Robert Sylvester, BA'38

U.S.A. Central

— Richard Hart, PhD'70, MBA'73

U.S.A. West

— Neri P. Gaudagni, BA'38, MD'42,

GDipMed'51

Caribbean and Bermuda

— George L. Bovell, BSc (Agr)'45

Article XIII of the Society's bylaws provides for nominations by the Nominating Committee to fill vacancies on the Board of Directors and the university's Board of Governors. Additional nominations for any office received before July 31, 1977, and signed by at least twenty-five members in good standing, will be placed on a ballot and a postal election held. If, however, the Nominating Committee's selections are acceptable to graduates, those named will take office at the Annual General Meeting.

# McGill in Quebec: Living with Uncertainty

by Louise Abbott

November 15, 1976: Campaigning for good government and softpedalling the independence issue, the Parti Québécois (PQ), led by René Lévesque, captures 69 of 110 legislature seats in Quebec's provincial election. The Liberal government under Robert Bourassa is ousted from power.

April 1, 1977: In the Quebec national assembly, the cultural development minister, Dr. Camille Laurin, unveils the government's anxiously awaited white paper on language policy. The eighty-page document outlines proposals to replace the Official Language Act (Bill 22) passed in 1974 and explains the philosophy of the new policy.

April 27, 1977: The government tables Bill 1, its Charter of the French Language, which embodies the proposals set out in the white paper.

June 7, 1977: Public hearings on Bill 1 begin in the national assembly before a nineteen-member parliamentary commission.

It has been seven months since the PQ surprised Canadians, Quebecers, and itself by emerging victorious in Quebec's provincial election. Among anglophones and immigrants expectancy has turned to alarm as the government's plan of action has unfolded. The change in mood came with the presentation of the white paper on language policy at the beginning of April. Those who had adopted a "wait and see" attitude rather than join in the slow but steady exodus of professionals and executives were chagrined by the coercive measures the PQ seemed willing to take to establish the primacy of the French language and culture in Quebec. They felt that the government had betrayed its promise to respect minority rights.

The essence of the white paper was expressed in a terse statement in the third chapter: "There will no longer be any question of a bilingual Quebec." French would be the language of government, courts, public services, collective agreements, signs, billboards, and company names. Both small and large businesses would have to introduce "francization" programs for employees and obtain francization certificates by specified deadlines - or lose their right to conduct business with the province, public utilities, health services, universities, and CEGEPs.

Much-criticized language tests for school admission instituted by the Liberal government under Bill 22 would be replaced by other forms of restriction on enrolments. All immigrants arriving in Quebec after the legislation's adoption would have to send their children to French schools. Access to English schools would be limited to children who are already enrolled or have siblings who are already enrolled; children whose mother or father is domiciled in Quebec at the time of the legislation's adoption and attended English elementary school

outside Quebec; and children whose mother or father attended English school in Quebec. Temporary residents in the province would have access to English schools for at least three years.

The white paper came under heavy fire from numerous quarters inside and outside Quebec. Individuals as well as groups like the Quebec Bar Association, the Montreal Board of Trade, and the Quebec Chamber of Commerce voiced



their opposition to the restrictions it would impose. Nonetheless, the PQ's proposed Charter of the French Language introduced three weeks after the white paper differed from it in only one significant detail: English could be used in court action "if all parties involved" were in agreement. That one "cosmetic change," as a Montreal lawyer called it, was scarcely enough to satisfy unhappy minorities.

Public debate grew even more heated, with moderate francophones joining in the fray. A group of 326 prominent French-Canadians wrote a lengthy open letter decrying Bill 1's radical stance and warning of economic and cultural decline. Anglophone business groups, educators, civil rights advocates, and private citizens continued to speak out, many of them expressing particular concern over Bill 1's incompatibility with Quebec's two-year-old Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms.

One of the most vocal citizens' groups has been the Positive Action Committee co-chaired by two members of the McGill community, alumnus and Montreal lawyer Alex Paterson and Visiting Associate Professor of Philosophy Dr. Storrs McCall. Explains McCall: "It seemed to me that there was need for a committee to give some sort of cohesion to the activities of the anglophone community. Without structure the danger is that people will be swayed entirely by emotion and not at all by reason." What began as a group of fifteen in late December had mushroomed to 115 by March. Although the committee has no direct affiliation with the university,

many of its members are McGill alumni or staff, including Principal Dr. Robert Bell.

After the appearance of the white paper, the Positive Action Committee issued a position paper. The committee explained that it accepted the primacy of the French language in Quebec and felt that English-speaking Quebecers had a definite obligation to speak French. But it also believed that individuals should be able to communicate with public bodies in the language of their choice; that minority rights, language, and culture should be protected; and that second-language teaching in French or English should be an integral part of every young Quebecer's education.

The committee later paid for the publication of a page-long brief in the French and English press entitled "Quebec is our Home," in which it reiterated its stand. (Subcommittees on primary and secondary education and the language of work also produced briefs.) Readers who supported the Positive Action Committee's position were asked to sign newspaper coupons, and more than 30,000 responded. In recent weeks, moreover, the committee has prepared a formal brief for the public hearings on Bill 1.

While members of the university community made statements on the PQ's proposed legislation as private citizens, the McGill administration waited for the language policy to be tabled as a bill before entering the public debate. But the university was active behind the scenes. In January McGill representatives met with the cultural development minister to discuss the language question. "We made a number of representations to him at what seemed like a very cordial meeting," Principal Bell later reported in his annual "state of the university" address to staff in mid-April. "We repeated those representations by letter later and at least some of them appear to have borne fruit.

"For example, we made the point that the universities ought not to be a part of the public administration. That had crept into Bill 22 via ... a sort of appendix.... That recommendation of ours, and I'm sure others have made the same recommendation, has been accepted in the white paper."

In late March Bell and Chancellor Conrad Harrington had an audience with the premier himself. It was a "warm and cordial" meeting, according to Bell, which concluded with Lévesque's assurances that the government is "not out to get McGill." Unlike his predecessor, the premier declined to sign a letter indicating government approval of fund raising by the McGill Development Program - but only on the grounds that the matter was out of his jurisdiction. Education Minister Jacques Yvan-Morin subsequently agreed to lend his signature.

The university took other initiatives as well. The Planning Office began a study of the potential impact of the PQ's proposed legislation. At the urging of the Planning Commission, the principal established a committee on McGill in Quebec (COMIQ) to act as his advisor in formulating responses. (Members represent a cross section of staff and governors.) And as a public gesture of its concern, the university introduced a

seminar series on plural societies, featuring well-informed speakers from near and far.

McGill appears pleased with its relations with the PQ and, as the principal pointed out in April, faces "no obvious change at the operational level" apart from the budget pinch which will be felt by every government-funded institution during the PQ's drive to combat a one-billion-dollar deficit. Nonetheless, the university remains in a vulnerable position. If it becomes law, the PQ's proposed legislation would lead to a shrinking enrolment base and difficulties in attracting staff from outside the province.

Those were among the potentially harmful effects predicted in McGill's first official statement on the issue - a brief on Bill 1 written by the principal with advice from COMIQ and authorization from the Board of Governors. (The full text of the brief appears in a special insert in this issue.) "The threat to McGill is real," the brief concludes. "Would the loss of - or serious damage to - McGill matter to Quebec? We submit that it would."

McGill will be called on in late June to present its brief before the parliamentary commission on Bill 1. Whether the government will take heed of such briefs and modify the language charter accordingly remains to be seen. At press time prospects appeared more optimistic than they had for weeks: Camille Laurin announced that a revision committee was drafting extensive amendments to ease restrictions on access to English schools and to uphold Quebec's Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms. □

Louise Abbott is editor of the McGill News and News Bulletin.

## McGill Series on Plural Societies Quebec in Perspective

*"Pour commencer, je parlerai en français, parce que je veux témoigner mon admiration pour la reine des langues, en faire honneur aux deux langues et deux cultures des gens qui sont ... ici ce soir."*

"I speak first in French because I wish to express my admiration for the queen of languages and to pay my tribute to the bilingual and bicultural nature of the community which is ... here tonight."

After this gracious bilingual preface, Dr. Bruce Miller, a professor of international relations at the Australian National University in Canberra, began an address on the McGill campus in late March entitled "Nationalism and Balkanization." In it he examined an issue on which he is an authority - the sovereign state and its capacity to survive when it serves a plural society. Drawing comparisons with many other nations, he shed light on Canada's current political problems. "Canada could be split up..." he concluded. "The real question is ... whether you want it to be."

Miller's lecture was the first of twelve free public lectures to be given this year by scholars and statesmen from home and abroad on the problems and solutions for societies of mixed language or culture like Canada's. The McGill series on plural societies, as it is known, was con-

ceived by the university administration in mid-January, two months after the separatist-oriented Parti Québécois (PQ) swept to victory in the province. It was viewed as a way of airing and putting perspective on Quebec's problems and, according to McGill Information Office Director Andrew Allen, a way of "making it clear to the public that McGill is not an ivory tower and is concerned with its social milieu." The series is an ambitious enterprise – and an expensive one. Speakers' fees and travel expenses, however, are being underwritten by a university endowment fund.

The second speaker in the series was Dr. Gérard Bergeron, a professor of political theory at Quebec City's Laval University and a columnist for the Montreal newspaper *Le Devoir*. In his lecture, "Un Commonwealth Canadien à inventer," he outlined, as he had in his book *L'Indépendance: Oui, mais...*, a compromise solution between federalism and separatism. His proposal: to develop a new Canadian commonwealth in which the State of Quebec would have equal status with the State of Canada. While Quebec would have liaison with Canada in certain spheres like foreign affairs, it would have its own constitution and power over immigration, language, and communications within its borders. Bergeron insisted that "a poor type of federalism" must be replaced. "It is rigid with obsolescent institutions. Concessions will not satisfy [Premier René] Lévesque, and neither would they have satisfied his predecessors. We must reshuffle everything. The new basis must be equalitarian."

Dr. Davidson Dunton, who served as co-chairman of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism in the 1960s and is presently director of Carleton University's Institute of Canadian Studies in Ottawa, also addressed himself to the question of equal partnership in a lecture of the same title. He clarified the commission's often-misunderstood recommendations and complained of the sluggishness with which they have been implemented. Giving Canada a 50 per cent chance of staying united, he warned that decisive measures would have to be taken to prevent Quebec's separation and to create a "truly equal partnership" for the province within confederation. "French must take its place as the prime working language in Quebec, without the excesses of the White Paper," he said. "Francophones must come to participate more fully in the upper reaches of the Quebec economic system. French and French-speaking Canadians must have the same rights, privileges, and opportunities in other provinces and at Ottawa that anglophones want to hold in Quebec.... There will need to be productive discussions between Quebec and Ottawa and with other provinces on constitutional adjustments."

Dr. Gregory Baum, a Catholic theologian and sociologist from the University of Toronto and a member of the Ontario-based Committee for a New Constitution, spoke next on "Nationalism and Social Justice." He pointed out that central to Canada's current crisis is the fact that the majority of Canadians simply fail to perceive the duality of Canadian culture. "Unless this duality can be brought out more clearly and cast into

institutions that provide equal opportunity for both civilizations, Canada has no future."

Baum criticized Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's strategy for a bilingual Canada as "theoretically inadequate and practically unworkable," and added his voice to those calling for equal partnership for Quebec and the rest of the country in "a commonwealth that corresponds to the self-understanding of the two partners." But above all Baum appealed for social justice. "The clarification of the Canadian duality in justice must always be subordinated to the quest for a more just distribution of wealth and power.... Social justice in this sense takes precedence over what is called the national question."

In late May, Dr. Nathan Keyfitz, a McGill alumnus and Angelot Professor of Sociology and Demography at Harvard University, gave the fifth lecture in the series before a summer hiatus. His topic was "Status Politics and National Unity in Canada: Why class affiliations in Canada have not proved more resistant to language divisions." Keyfitz traced the roots of Quebec nationalism to the decline of religion, traditional agriculture, community life – and a dramatic drop in the birth rate. "Nationalism," he said, "is part of the attempt to recapture the community that has been lost."

Keyfitz was optimistic that the independence movement would stop short of separation, pointing to the "responsible people" in the PQ government and citing a recent poll published in *Le Devoir* which indicated that 44 per cent of Quebecers favour a special statute for the province, but no more than 19 per cent favour outright secession. "But irrespective of the degree of autonomy with which Quebec ends up," Keyfitz concluded, "English speakers can be assured of the continuance of major features of the Canadian tradition. One of these is non-violence.... The events of November 15 and since show an indomitable spirit of compromise. In a world where 80 per cent of national states are tyrannies – count them yourself, using the criteria of torture and jailing of political opponents, press censorship, one political party – it is good to contemplate a thorough democracy that carries civility to the point of calm discussion of its own dismemberment. In a more just world, states like Canada would be the only kind permitted to exist."

Because of their timeliness, the lectures (which were simultaneously translated) have received wide media coverage. Yet attendance has fallen short of what had been anticipated – largely because spring is a hectic period on the campus. There will be a chance, however, to hear more speakers in the fall. Included in the roster will be Chaim Perelman, a professor of philosophy at the Université Libre de Bruxelles, and Conocruise O'Brien, United Nations commissioner in the Belgian Congo at the time of its independence and presently the minister for posts and telegraphs in the Republic of Ireland. The university also hopes to collate the lectures and publish them in a book to be printed in both *la reine des langues* and the tongue that Shakespeare spake – two of Canada's richest yet most vexatious resources. □

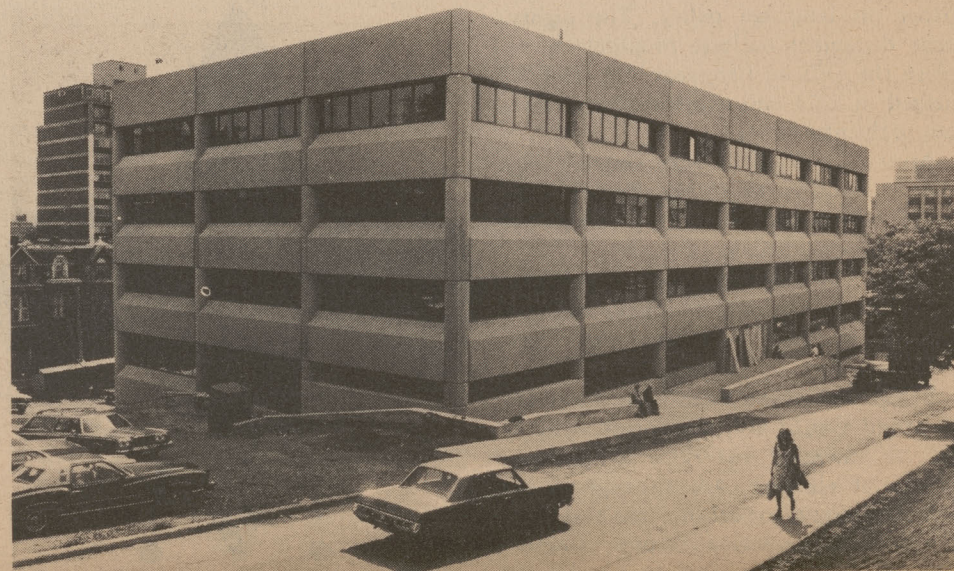
## The Annual Report: A Not-So-Nostalgic Look at McGill in 1975-76

In a brief included in the recently released McGill Annual Report for 1975-76, Dean of Law Dr. John Brierley pulled no punches. "Financing was, as in 1974-75, a principal preoccupation," he wrote candidly in his opening paragraph.

The problem was echoed by nearly every dean or director writing in the fifty-six-page report. With scrupulous financial management of its budget of \$86,734,000, the university combatted in-

researchers continued their investigations in everything from embryology to English literature. But there was one disturbing trend: an apparent renunciation by students of research-based post-graduate programs in favour of professional programs.

The campus building boom may have ended in the late 1960s, but limited new construction took place at the university and its teaching hospitals in 1975-76.



Begun in 1975, the Ernest Rutherford Physics Building will be officially opened in September.

flation and stayed in the black, emerging with an operating surplus of \$45,000 rather than the anticipated deficit of \$350,000. But budgetary restraint forced teaching hospitals to close beds. It kept the Dental Faculty in crowded conditions; slowed research in science and medicine; prevented the Music Faculty from hiring urgently needed additional staff; and thwarted the library's desire to expand its audiovisual facilities and automated rapid-access systems.

If 1975-76 was a bad year in some respects, it was a good year in many others. Despite persistent predictions in the media about plummeting university enrolments, admissions at McGill rose slightly to 19,630 degree and diploma students. Only the Faculty of Science saw a noticeable decline: the number of first-year BSc students was down by 15 per cent. Women were better represented on the campus than ever before, making up 47 per cent of the student body. The proportion of foreign students at McGill remained the same as it has been for fifty years – 11 per cent.

Academic programs continued to expand. The Management Faculty launched a doctoral program in administrative studies in collaboration with Montreal's three other universities. The Music Faculty offered a doctor of music program for the first time. And the Engineering Faculty, in cooperation with the Faculty of Science, introduced new programs in computer science.

Although research dollars did not stretch as far as they used to, McGill

Work began on the Ernest Rutherford Physics Building and on the Wilder Penfield wing of the Montreal Neurological Institute. Badly needed outpatient facilities at the Montreal Children's Hospital were completed. And the Students' Annex – a refurbished house near the McIntyre Medical Building for medical, nursing, and physical and occupational therapy students – opened its doors.

One of the most heartening features of 1975-76 was unwavering alumni support. The McGill Development Program reached 83 per cent of its 1978 objective of \$25.3 million in cash and pledges, while the McGill Alma Mater Fund set a record with \$987,220 from 13,517 graduates. Endowments and private gifts now account for only 3 per cent of the university's operating income; provincial government grants account for 74 per cent. In light of the current uncertainties in Quebec, however, continued alumni support – both moral and fiscal – will be critical to McGill. As Principal Dr. Robert Bell concluded in his brief for the Annual Report: "Our society is poised on the edge of social and economic changes ... which cannot easily be foretold.... We will be challenged in the coming years with new kinds of problems and I hope we are preparing ourselves well." □

*Editor's Note: Copies of the 1975-76 Annual Report may be obtained from the McGill Information Office, Room 429, Administration Building, 845 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal, Quebec H3A 2T5.*

# A Simpler Way of Life

by Esmond Choueke

Beset by pollution and soaring utility bills, many an urban dweller dreams of escaping to a simpler way of life. Recently second-year undergraduates in McGill's School of Architecture showed how it could be done. Under the tutelage of their design and construction course instructor, Professor Stuart Wilson, they developed a blueprint for an innovative community which would rely on elemental harnessing of the wind, water, and sun for power. It would be "a centre for the arts, mechanical trades, and life-enhancement" and a home to about sixty-five people.

"My students this year had a desire to do something about their urges to incorporate ecology-oriented ideas in their design project," Wilson explains. "After at least two days of chewing the fat, we decided to do research into workshops for ceramics, food, and health and to build a project for the study and development of life using intermediate technology."

In conducting their preliminary research, Wilson's students didn't have far to go for expertise: they consulted with staff at the Brace Research Institute at Macdonald College which specializes in developing windmills, solar collectors, and other modes of intermediate technology. Once they had gained a working knowledge of renewable-energy systems, the twenty-three students sat down at their drawing boards. Working in groups of two or three, they designed a cluster of eight buildings based on a triangular grid rather than the more conventional square grid. Says Wilson: "We worked on a triangular grid not just to be different - it's richer in many ways."

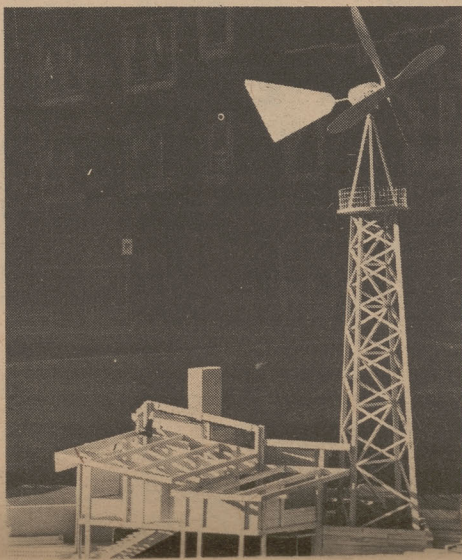
Set into a hillside near a river and lake, each of the two- or three-storey buildings integrates living quarters and working space. Included in the community are a solar greenhouse, an outdoor vegetable plot, an indoor hydroponic garden, a culinary area, and a crafts unit. The most visually dominant elements, however, are a windmill sixty feet high and a watermill ten feet wide. Fronting on a public walkway which connects all the buildings, they not only generate power but also serve as symbols of the community's self-sufficiency.

After completing their designs, the students were given assistance by School of Architecture workshop technicians Gabriel Devault and Raymond Rondeau in constructing scale models. Each is made of white pine and measures three feet in width at the base. Two of the models - the windmill and watermill - will be on view this summer at the Vanishing Wildlife Pavilion at Montreal's exhibition site, Man and His World. A third - the solar greenhouse - is destined for display at the Brace Research Institute. The remainder may be seen at the School of Architecture workshop.

To come up with the final plan for the community was not easy. "One of the hardest parts was making the students stay clear of designs that would have been too jivy or funky," Wilson points out. "But after a lot of work they de-

veloped a design which responds to human needs and desires in socio-economic, cultural, and spiritual spheres and provides a kind of inner and outer harmony." Because the buildings incorporate numerous prefabricated components, they could be built at reasonable cost. But for the moment the community will remain in miniature - a tangible reminder that there are alternatives to the rat race. □

Esmond Choueke, BA'71, is a Montreal freelance reporter and photographer.



This scale-model of a windmill was constructed by second-year McGill architecture undergraduates Ian Fairlie, Ted Mason, and Terry Robinson as part of a project to design a self-sufficient community.

## Banishing Employee Blues

by Victoria Lees

*So the very next day when I punched in,  
with my big lunch box  
And with help from my friends, I left  
that day with a box full of gears.  
I'd never considered myself a thief, but  
GM wouldn't miss just one little piece  
Especially if I strung it out over  
several years.  
The first day I got me a fuel pump, and  
the next day I got me an engine and  
a trunk  
Then I got me a transmission and all  
the chrome  
The little things I could get in the big  
lunch box  
Like nuts and bolts and all four shocks  
But the big stuff we snuck out in my  
buddy's mobile home.*

One Piece at a Time  
Recorded by Johnny Cash

McGill Sociology Professor Dr. William ("Bill") Westley is a man who laughs easily and often. He would be the first, no doubt, to find humour in the tale of a disgruntled assembly-line worker who smuggles home a Cadillac

in his lunch box. But from his perspective as a longtime industrial sociology researcher, he would quickly identify the theft as an example of what nineteenth-century French sociologist Emile Durkheim termed "anomie" - a breakdown in social norms and values.

The auto assembly line, of course, epitomizes the conditions that contribute to anomie: meaningless, repetitive tasks and lack of employee control over work pace or environment. But employee dissatisfaction occurs in jobs of all kinds, producing absenteeism, work slowdowns, official or wildcat strikes, sabotage, and rapid turnover. Generous salaries and guarantees of job security fail to counteract it. More than ever before workers today are demanding personal fulfillment from their jobs.

Anxious to explore ways of banishing employee blues, Westley proposed the establishment of a Quality of Working Life Unit at the McGill Industrial Relations Centre where he is in charge of research. The McGill Development Program came up with a seed grant of \$25,000 and the unit was formed last spring. Westley himself oversees its operations, assisted by an associate director, Dr. Marc Gerstein, and an education liaison officer, Peter Kerrigan.

Aware that old solutions to the problem of worker alienation, such as job enrichment or enlargement, generate only short-lived benefits, the unit has tried a new approach which focuses on social interaction among workers and technical characteristics of production systems. The socio-technical approach, as it is known, calls for the formation of semi-autonomous work groups. Explains Westley: "It's as though you enriched a number of jobs and clustered them into a package. Then you say to a group of workers, 'Look, each of you should acquire multiple skills so that you can do many different tasks. Then form a group and take charge of this whole chunk of work.'"

Companies and institutions which have introduced the socio-technical approach have been pleased with the results, according to Westley. Technological efficiency has increased, while worker alienation and anomie have decreased. A major reason for success lies in the fact that, separated from the traditional control systems of supervisors, time clocks, and regulations, semi-autonomous work groups must invent their own controls. "When such a group forms," says Westley, "and people try to figure out what they ought to do and why, ... moral values reappear."

In just one year, the McGill Quality of Working Life Unit has offered on-campus training programs, lasting anywhere from two hours to five days, to numerous Canadian organizations interested in implementing the socio-technical approach. The concept has been "very well received," points out Westley. "But it takes eighteen months to two years before concrete results can be measured." In addition to providing an advisory service for government, labour, and industry, the unit has undertaken fundamental research. Moreover, this spring it organized a series of six evening seminars which were open to the public. The group in attendance was diverse, ranging from business execu-

tives to factory floor managers. But that didn't faze seminar leaders. Says Westley: "I have never seen an organization - a hospital outpatient department, a government office, an insurance company, a factory - that doesn't yield to socio-technical analysis." □

Victoria Lees, PhD'77, is a regular contributor to the McGill News and News Bulletin.

## The Bookshelf

Among McGill alumni and faculty are many prolific writers who produce everything from scientific treatises to detective thrillers. Herewith a list of books that have come across the *News Bulletin's* desk in recent months and capsule summaries of their contents.

John Asfour - *Nisan*. Fredericton: Fiddlehead Poetry Books, 1976. This first book of poetry by John Asfour, MA'75, explores themes ranging from the religious to the romantic.

Robert Chodos - *The Caribbean Connection: The Double-Edged Canadian Presence in the West Indies*. Toronto: James Lorimer and Co., 1977. Journalist Robert Chodos, BSc'67, explores Canada's long-standing but sometimes-strained ties with the West Indies in business, politics, foreign aid, tourism, and immigration.

Marlene Dixon - *Things Which Are Done in Secret*. Montreal: Black Rose Books, 1976. Dr. Marlene Dixon, a controversial political radical and feminist on the campus in the early 70s, gives a detailed account of the events which led to her resignation as an assistant professor of sociology at McGill in 1975 and to the resignation of political scientist Dr. Pauline Vaillancourt.

Marian Engel - *Bear*. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1976. Torontonian Marian (Passmore) Engel, MA'57, recently won the Governor General's Award for fiction for her strongly mythic novel about a lonely woman's spiritual and physical passion for a bear.

Robert Logan, editor - *The Way Ahead For Canada: A Paperback Referendum*. Toronto: Lester and Orpen Ltd., 1977. McGill Associate Professor of French Canada Studies Dr. Daniel Latouche and Dr. Arthur Cordell, BA'60, are among those from Canadian business, labour, politics, and academia who contributed commentaries and proposals for this book on Canada's future.

Bruce Trigger - *The Children of Aataentsic: A History of the Huron People to 1660*. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1977. Dr. Bruce Trigger, a McGill professor of anthropology, has produced a monumental two-volume ethnohistory of the Huron Indian confederacy, tracing its development over the centuries and the causes of its collapse after Iroquois attacks in 1649.

Alje Vennema - *The Viet Cong Massacre at Hue*. New York: Vantage Press, 1976. New York City physician Dr. Alje Vennema, MD'62, who served at the provincial hospital at Hue during the Vietnam war, gives an eye-witness account of twenty-seven days of carnage at Hue in early 1968 and exposes the atrocities committed in South Vietnam by both sides. □

## Definite Goals

In early April freelance photographer Harold Rosenberg received a puzzling call from the McGill Information Office. He was asked to be on stand-by at the principal's office the next morning for a possible portrait session, but was not told whom he was to photograph or why. Upon arrival he learned the reason for the secrecy: the principal was conferring with the university's choice for new dean of the Faculty of Dentistry. It was not certain whether the candidate would accept the post. But a few minutes later, Dr. Robert Bell emerged smiling and Rosenberg photographed the man with him, dean-elect Dr. Kenneth Bentley.

It is little wonder that the university questioned whether Bentley would be willing to succeed Dr. Ernest Ambrose (who had resigned to become dean of Dentistry at the University of Saskatchewan). After all, the forty-two-year-old Bentley was already swamped with commitments. As well as being a private practitioner and researcher, he is dental surgeon-in-chief at the Montreal General Hospital (MGH) and heads the oral surgery division, department, and graduate program in the Faculty of Dentistry. But Bentley accepted the deanship after being given assurances that he would have time to continue pursuing his clinical, research, and teaching activities. "If you lose contact in a constantly changing field," he says, "then what do you do?"

Even if he decides to step down as the MGH's dental surgeon-in-chief, Bentley will have a hectic schedule during the next five years. But he has the advantage of knowing the inner workings of the Dental Faculty and the university as a whole from the vantage points of both student and professor. He earned his dental degree at McGill in 1958 and his medical degree in 1962. Four years later he joined the Faculty of Dentistry's department of oral surgery as an assistant professor, becoming a full professor in 1975.

Although he only moved into the dean's office on June 1, Bentley has already set definite goals for himself. He hopes to hire additional full-time professors to supplement the Dental Faculty's largely part-time staff and to improve the curriculum by increasing its biological and medical content. He would also like to see the Faculty of Dentistry expand its role in continuing education for dental practitioners and basic oral hygiene education for the public at large. There will be obstacles, including a tight university budget and increased provincial government regulation of language for professionals and of dental care delivery. But someone who put himself through medical school by practising dentistry on the side is not the sort of person to back away from a challenge. □

## A New Tradition

The Parti Québécois' election victory last November may have prompted some anglophones in the province to pack their bags, but it didn't deter nutritionist Dr. Lewis Lloyd from moving back to Que-

bec after ten years away. Lloyd left the Home Economics deanship he had held at the University of Manitoba in order to succeed Dr. Clark Blackwood as dean of Agriculture and vice-principal (Macdonald campus) on June 1. Says the Quebec-born scientist: "I suppose this can be interpreted as a personal confidence that agriculture must continue to play a key role in Quebec's economy and that the majority of Québécois will always want to be Canadian."

As dean, Lloyd will enjoy a unique relationship with his colleagues. "There are people on staff who taught me in first year," he smiles, "and people on staff whom I taught in first year." That's not surprising. Lloyd began his undergraduate years at Macdonald in 1941 and, apart from a stint overseas during World War

professionnelle des agronomes du Québec. He is also familiarizing himself with the many changes which have taken place at Macdonald in recent years – and he is impressed. "The curriculum is much more varied now and gives emphasis to environmental aspects. There is equal scope for students with urban or rural backgrounds – enrolment is going up every year. Mac has become very relevant to the broad community involved with food production."

The college grounds have changed, too. The central campus so familiar to Lloyd has been leased long term to John Abbott, a west-island CEGEP, and the new Macdonald Stewart Agriculture Building is nearing completion. "Our function," says Lloyd, "should be to build up a tradition associated with the

rick Cronin as dean of McGill's Medical Faculty in September, believes that one – albeit expensive – way of solving the problem is to establish small community health centres to supplement the highly specialized care offered by larger hospitals. He also believes that medical school should imbue students with a sense of responsibility to the patient and to the community. "One of the most difficult tasks facing the dean today," he points out, "is to integrate into the community around us and at the same time maintain the excellence of McGill's teaching, research, and patient care."

Freedman is well suited to meet the challenge. He has a long and distinguished history on the campus: he earned his BSc here in 1949, his MD in 1953, and his GDipMed in 1958, and went on to become a pioneer in clinical immunology as a staff member at McGill and the university-affiliated Montreal General Hospital (MGH). Freedman is author of the classic textbook *Clinical Immunology* (first published in 1971 and recently re-issued under the joint editorship of Freedman and colleague Dr. Phil Gold), a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, and a member of the research advisory group of the National Cancer Institute of Canada. It is largely through his efforts, moreover, that the MGH has one of the largest and best clinical immunology units in North America.

Although it is considered an honour to be appointed Medical Faculty dean, it also means a five-year interruption at the peak of a doctor's career. Freedman will relinquish the post he has held since 1967 as director of the division of clinical immunology and allergy in the department of medicine at the MGH. And he does not anticipate making any major contributions to his research in cancer immunology during his term as dean. But he will continue to teach and hopes to keep up-to-date, he says, "by attending conferences, by going to the odd meeting, and by my own reading in the evening. At least I won't be starting back with a handicap." Does the interruption bother him at all? "No, I don't worry about it. I think that everybody has a certain responsibility to the university community." McGill is fortunate that Freedman is fulfilling his responsibility so admirably. *Victoria Lees*

## Museum Chief

Two years ago McGill transferred the McCord Museum to the custody and care of the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts. But the university retained ownership of the museum collections and Sherbrooke Street building, and was assured equal representation on the McCord's administrative committee. When the search began last fall for a chief curator to replace interim director Harriet Campbell, three McGill staff members were active in choosing the best candidate. The deliberations ended with the appointment of David Bellman in early January.

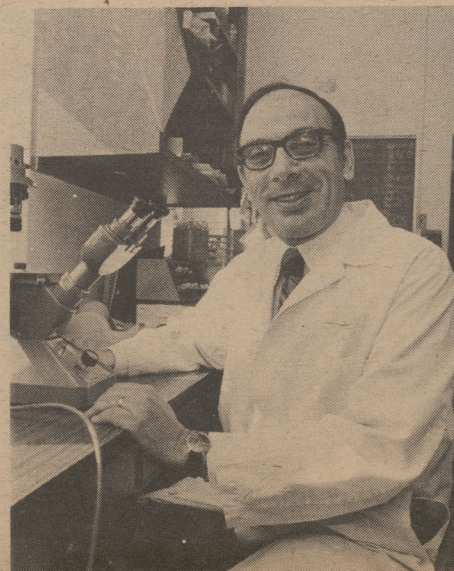
At twenty-seven, Bellman is the youngest chief curator in the McCord's history. But he has the looks, assurance – and knowledge – of a much older man. Since earning art history undergraduate and postgraduate degrees from

new part of the campus that will be as binding and lasting as the tradition associated with the old part." The new dean's buoyant presence should help ease the transition. *Carol Stairs*

## When Duty Calls

"There are many, many good things about modern medicine – new treatments, technical advances," says Dr. Samuel Freedman. "But I think anybody who has been a patient or has had anything to do with hospitals is struck by the impersonality of the process of medical care."

Freedman, who will succeed Dr. Pat-



Clockwise from upper left: Dentistry Dean Dr. Kenneth Bentley; Medical Dean-Elect Dr. Samuel Freedman; McCord Chief Curator David Bellman; and Agriculture Dean Dr. Lewis Lloyd.

II and periodic leaves of absence, he remained on the campus for twenty-six years, earning his BSc in 1948, his MSc in 1950, and his PhD in 1952. He joined the staff in 1951 as a demonstrator in nutrition and by 1960 had become a full professor of animal science. In 1967, however, he decided to head west. He became director of the School of Home Economics at the University of Manitoba in Winnipeg, then dean of the newly formed Faculty of Home Economics.

A decade's absence from Quebec has left Lloyd's once-fluent French a little rusty. But he is now busy polishing up his language skills in order to qualify for membership in the Corporation pro-

the University of British Columbia and the University of Paris, he has racked up an impressive list of accomplishments. He has served as assistant curator of the Burnaby Art Gallery in British Columbia, curator of the University of Calgary Art Gallery, and director of education services at the Art Gallery of Greater Victoria, holding lectureships in art history at the University of Calgary and the University of Saskatchewan along the way.

"I knew from an early age what my goals were," Bellman says, "and I never changed my mind." His particular interest has always been in the social function of art, so he regards his move to the McCord — a museum devoted to the social history of Canada — with great enthusiasm. "I have inherited the museum at the crossroads. It is a respected institution, its collections are well known, and it now seems possible to take the museum a step further — out into a wider community."

To do that Bellman intends to increase the number of travelling exhibitions sponsored by the McCord. "Over the next several years," he explains, "we are going to be sending out exhibitions to small museums and local cultural centres in Quebec and across Canada." Like his predecessors, Bellman is also anxious to keep the museum doors open to the public for longer periods each week. Present finances restrict admission to Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays.

Bellman's ambitious goals include inviting guest curators to organize exhibitions, developing a visiting speakers' program, and bolstering research at the McCord. (The chief curator himself is immersed in several research projects, among them a study of Mount Royal Park.) But he has not lost sight of the day-to-day work necessary to maintain and update the museum collections. "History is not static," he says. "One has a sense here of being concerned not simply with the past, but also very much with the future." C.S.

## Art on Exhibit

It is not unusual for the lights in the studios on the sixth floor of McGill's Education Building to burn late into the night as students work at easels, presses, and potter's wheels. But in the last weeks of March activity reached fever pitch. The reason? Students were rushing to put the finishing touches on work for the April 14 *vernissage* of the fourth graduating art education majors exhibition.

Sponsored by the Education Faculty's department of education in art, the exhibition runs annually for two weeks in the foyer and on the mezzanine of the Education Building. Its purpose is twofold: to allow graduating students to show their work in good viewing conditions, and to allow professors to evaluate their protégés' progress. "It's like their final examination," explains Elizabeth ("Betty") Jaques, chairman of the department and a longtime art teaching specialist. "We evaluate their work on what they exhibit. They have to mount it and frame it. What they select to put up is an indication of their maturity."

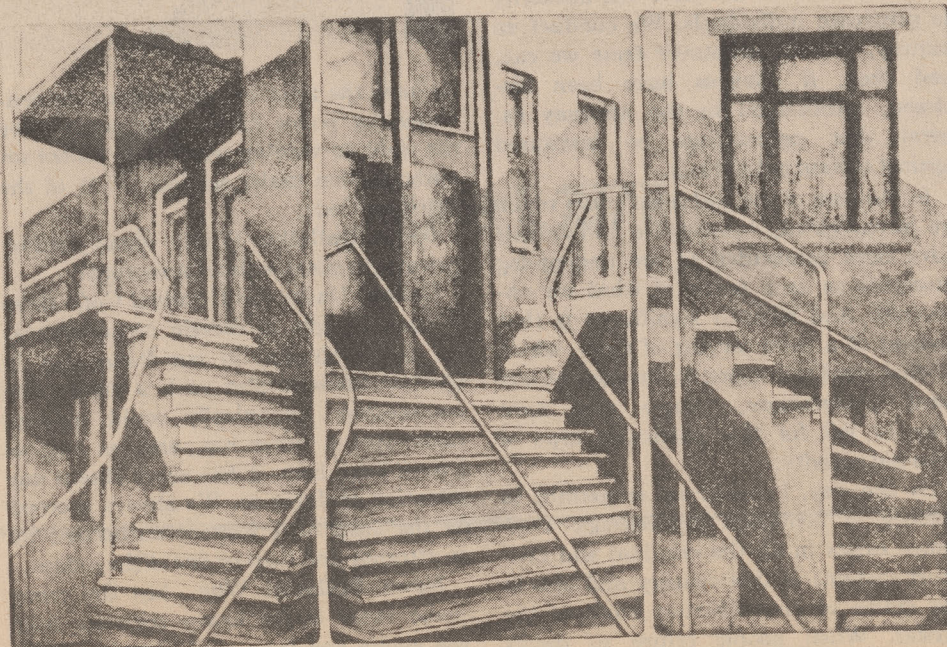
Each of the students in the last year of the three-year undergraduate art educa-

tion program may submit several pieces in any or all of three categories — drawing, painting, and sculpture; graphics; and ceramics. Education faculty members and support staff, moreover, contribute funds and vote for the purchase of their favourite in each division for permanent display in offices, lounges, and corridors throughout the Education Building. (The 1977 winners: Gwen Barker for a painting entitled *Fields*; Keith Benjamin for a graphic entitled *Drummond Street Buildings*; and Anne Horner for a slip-decorated vase.) The Faculty

Purchase Prize, says Jaques, "is really nominal — \$100 for a painting, \$50 for a graphic or ceramic — but it's a way of keeping some of the work and of being fair to the student."

In this year's show there were sixty-one pieces, ranging from surrealistic murals to abstract prints. Jaques sees no distinct trends, pointing out that "the students' approach is somewhat conditioned by the people they're studying with. One man is definitely a hard-edge painter; another is much more subject-oriented." But the department chairman

*Among the works included in the graduating art education majors exhibition held at the Education Faculty in April were Kendra McCarthy's Woman, oil on canvas, 24" x 30", and Anne Horner's Triptych of a Park Avenue Scene, copper etching, 28" x 22".*



is pleased that, whatever their artistic persuasion, students have produced work of high calibre. "The young people are very involved in what they're doing. And I think that, even if we don't do anything else for them, if we give them this total commitment to something, that's a very important contribution to their well-being no matter what they do with their training." □

## Cap and Gown

During his seven-year principalship, Dr. Robert Bell has presided over numerous commencement ceremonies. But this year's Science convocation was very special: he capped his daughter, who earned a BSc in honours geography. Alison Bell was among the more than 5,000 undergraduate and postgraduate students to receive degrees, diplomas, and certificates from McGill in early June.

Students were not the only members of the university community honoured at the Place des Arts convocations. Awarded honorary doctor of science degrees were Hydro-Quebec Research Institute Director Dr. Lionel Boulet; McGill alumnus and McMaster University President Dr. Arthur Bourns; McGill alumnus and agriculture specialist Bertrand Forest; and British medical researcher Sir John McMichael. Honorary doctor of law degrees were conferred on Dr. Chris Argyris, James Bryant Conant Professor of Education and Organizational Behavior at Harvard University; Dr. George Nicholls, a McGill alumnus and Dalhousie University law professor; Dr. Lucien Perras, executive director of the Canadian Council of Ministers of Education; and Dr. R.B.Y. Scott, a theologian and the first dean of McGill's Faculty of Divinity (now the Faculty of Religious Studies). The sole recipient of an honorary doctor of letters degree was Dr. Howard Hong, a translator of Kierkegaard and professor of philosophy at St. Olaf College in Northfield, Minnesota.

The rank of emeritus professor is bestowed sparingly by McGill. This spring, however, the symbolic title was granted to four retired faculty members in recognition of their scholarly accomplishment, distinguished teaching, and devoted years of service to the university. So honoured were Dr. Edward Bensley, former professor of experimental medicine and now research associate in the history of medicine department; Dr. Eric Jay, former professor of historical theology at McGill and dean of the Faculty of Divinity; Dr. George Maughan, former chairman of the department of obstetrics and gynecology and obstetrician-and-gynecologist-in-chief at the Royal Victoria Hospital; and Dr. G.A. ("Gar") Woonton, former Macdonald Professor of Physics and chairman of the physics department.

In their mortarboards and gowns, new graduates, honorands, and emeritus professors seemed equally pleased to share in the convocation ceremonies while friends and families looked on. It was a time to put troubles aside and take pride in accomplishment. As one Arts graduate put it: "I'm not sure what kind of job I'll find, but right now I feel great. I set myself a long-range goal and I've achieved it." □

# Ron Cohen versus Organized Crime

*Editor's Note: Montreal lawyer Ron Cohen admits that he has always wanted to do groundbreaking work. At thirty-three, he has done just that. In the late 1960s Cohen became an ardent advocate of consumer rights. In 1971, barely three years after earning a civil law degree with first-class honours from McGill, he joined the Law Faculty as an assistant professor and soon after became the first director of the university's Centre for Public Interest Law, which he helped establish. He wrote articles on consumer protection and a book entitled The Regulation of Misleading Advertising in Canada; drafted legislation for a regulation on children's advertising in Quebec; and produced a massive report for the federal Food Prices Review Board on the effect of advertising on food prices.*

*Since the fall of 1974, when he joined the legal staff of the Quebec Commission of Inquiry into Organized Crime, Cohen has begun to build a new reputation as a combatant of organized crime. The crime probe, as it's popularly known, was established by the provincial government in 1972 as a separate division of the Quebec Police Force to investigate loan sharking, gambling, prostitution, and other areas of organized crime. The commission hearings, which are televised on cable TV throughout the province, have led to some dramatic exposures, including the existence of a widespread carrion meat trade, and have made Quebecers familiar with the kingpins of the Quebec underworld — men with names like Cotroni, Obront, and Dubois. The hearings have also given viewers a look at chief counsel Cohen's incisive style of questioning sometimes-testy witnesses.*

*New Bulletin freelance writer Victoria Lees recently interviewed Cohen in his sixth-floor office at Montreal's Quebec Police Force headquarters. Excerpts from their conversation:*

**News Bulletin:** Why did the Quebec government decide to establish a crime probe rather than use the normal judicial processes to deal with organized crime?

**Cohen:** There was a study on the administration of justice in the province in the early 1970s which indicated that organized crime was a problem which needed special attention. Organized crime has been a major problem in North America for fifty years, and has not been dealt with effectively in all that time. In this country we have what I sometimes describe as horse-and-buggy criminal laws in a jet age — laws which basically are designed to deal with the crimes of individuals, when we are also faced with the crimes of organizations.

Law, generally speaking, lags behind the needs of the population. In organized crime, the criminals use methods which are sophisticated and approximate in some senses legitimate business methods of corporations. They set up an organization with slots, then fill these slots with the best people they can find.... The people at the top are isolated from the people who are often executing the orders and committing in a more direct way the illegal acts in question. So that

the principles of accessories before and after the fact are not the best possible tools to deal with this kind of attempted isolation of individuals.

I think that the police have their hands tied in coping with the crimes of organizations. Even police who are energetic, enthusiastic, and quite skilled — and there are plenty of those across this country — can go only so far. They need additional tools like wiretaps ... and tools which force people to talk. One of the difficult things to do when you are dealing with an organization is to get to the top — 'to walk up the organization' is the expression that is used. The ordinary criminal process is not really adequate.

**News Bulletin:** Since the crime probe isn't a court and can't try people, is part of its aim simply public education?

**Cohen:** Yes, definitely. The crime probe's major objective is to combat organized crime by exposing it. It operates very well in shade, very poorly in sunlight. And the corollary to this is to educate the public, to take organized crime out of the realm of fantasy in movies and fiction. If people become aware of organized crime, they can learn to avoid certain types of situations. The crime probe has shown that there does exist a method of coping with organized crime. Before the inquiry people were afraid to come forward. Now we have people coming to us who are victims of extortion, for instance, or stock market manipulation. They tell us about their situations and that information is very useful in the pursuit of the criminal organizations.

**News Bulletin:** What about the criminals themselves? They go to jail for contempt or refusal to testify but it seems that they're rarely nabbed for really serious offences.

**Cohen:** Oh, sure they are. I think people really have a lack of understanding at that level. The crime probe holds its hearings in public and those get a great deal of attention. Then it takes us a fairly substantial amount of time to draft a report with recommendations on a legislative level or recommendations as to criminal prosecutions.... We ourselves, of course, do not have the authority to prosecute individuals. We conduct an inquiry, uncover whatever facts we can, and then, if offences have been disclosed, recommend to the attorney general that proceedings be instituted against certain individuals.

In the case of the bad meat trade which we investigated, twenty-five individuals have been prosecuted or are undergoing prosecutions as a result of what we uncovered. And what is significant is that instead of a mere levying of fines, which is what used to happen in the case of bad meat prosecutions, people now have gone to jail for this particular type of criminal activity.

By the way, I should say something in defence of contempt proceedings. Contempt exists in all the criminal and civil court systems in this country and also in the cradle of civil liberties south of the border. When people refuse to testify

before grand juries, quite apart from trials, they can be found in contempt.

You go after the criminals with whatever tools you have, with whatever evidence you can get. Al Capone was never put away for murder. He was put away for fifteen years for income tax evasion. Lucky Luciano, who was the architect of organized crime as it exists today in the United States, was put away for thirty-six years for compulsory prostitution.

**News Bulletin:** Does the crime probe itself have broad powers, such as using wiretaps to collect evidence?

**Cohen:** The commission has no right to wiretap. It's as simple as that. But we



do have the right to use information generated by police forces. The police have the right to wiretap when they secure an authorization under section 178.11 of the Criminal Code.

**News Bulletin:** What about raiding private premises without a warrant?

**Cohen:** Under the Criminal Code there is such a right in certain circumstances for police officers. In our Police Act in Quebec there is also such a right. The commission technically could conduct raids. But it never has, and, as long as I have been here, it has never shown any intention of doing so. We always proceed on the basis of a warrant authorized by an attorney and then by one of the judges.

**News Bulletin:** Why has the crime probe come in for heavy criticism from the media and from civil liberties groups

and the Quebec Bar Association?

**Cohen:** One of the reasons is that we are not conducting a trial and yet we do accept proof on a public basis and force people to testify against their own interests.... Back in 1962, Quebec's Court of Appeals ruled that an individual may be forced to testify before a commission even though there may be charges currently before the courts. In cases where a trial is imminent we do not as a general rule force an individual to testify in his own case.

My own background is certainly to the left of centre, and I recognize that there are two sides to the issue. The rules we follow are not the same rules of evidence as would be used in ordinary courts. But I come back to the point I made earlier, that to cope with organized crime you need methods which are different. I think that in the end we cannot be accused of having recommended prosecutions against the wrong people.

**News Bulletin:** Has there been new legislation as a result of the crime probe?

**Cohen:** Yes, and there have been new directives as to the actual administration of existing legislation as well. It's another of our major goals to promote legislation which is more appropriate to deal with organized crime.

The Borrowers' and Depositors' Protection legislation, which is currently stalled before the Canadian parliament, resulted in large measure from the hearings held in 1974, which made public the terrible side of loan sharking. People began to realize that there was no usury legislation in Canada, except the Small Loans Act which deals only with loans under \$1,500. Usurers could charge whatever they wanted.

**News Bulletin:** Has the crime rate in Quebec dropped as a result of the crime probe?

**Cohen:** Well, you've got to distinguish between crime and organized crime. There has been a significant decrease in the activity of organized criminal groups. That is even being noticed elsewhere in Canada. The point is that when you shine the spotlight on them, it is very difficult for them to operate.

While I'm not a criminologist and I don't have the best information about the general crime rate, I think that people have a very wrong idea about crime in Quebec. Probably the only major category of crime in which Quebec is Canada's leader is armed robbery.

Insofar as organized crime is concerned, people who feel that it is the exclusive property of Quebec are so far from being right that it really is unfair. As a matter of fact, I would dare say that, because of the intense publicity that has been given to organized crime in Quebec, it probably has less organized criminal activity than other areas.

As sure as God made little apples, there is organized crime elsewhere in this country, including Toronto, Winnipeg, and Vancouver. Organized crime follows agglomerations of money and people. But unless one inquires into it, exposes it, it remains hidden. □



TO THE HONOURABLE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF QUEBEC

**BRIEF**  
ON THE  
**CHARTER OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE IN QUEBEC**  
**·BILL 1·**

FROM  
**McGILL UNIVERSITY**



June 1, 1977

McGill University was established, according to its Charter of 1821, "for the purpose of education and the advancement of learning" in Quebec. It teaches principally in English and always has done. The reason for this is that it was founded wholly by the private liberality of James McGill, who by his Will left an endowment for the erection of the University to the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, a religiously neutral educational government body. As there was a tendency in Lower Canada in the 19th century for the Roman Catholic community to reject religiously neutral educational institutions, especially those appointed by the governor, the Royal Institution was considered Protestant, which at that time and place meant English-speaking. (According to Fernand Ouellet, *Eléments d'histoire sociale du Bas Canada*, Montreal 1972, p. 181, in 1831, 51% of the heads of families in the City of Montreal were English-speaking, 44% in Quebec City.)

McGill's present full-time student population numbers 15,966, of which 75% are recorded as being from Quebec and 14.6% of the whole as being French-speaking. Its full-time academic staff numbers 1,291.

As an institution of Quebec and of the world of learning, McGill University has obligations that apply to every university; that is, to maintain the following ideals:

I. of freedom of enquiry and opinion and, necessarily, of freedom of speech;

II. of serving and strengthening the broad community that supports the university, sometimes by criticizing that community;

III. of maintaining the orderly continuity and advancement of learning and culture and of the institutions of its community, dedicated thereto.

McGill submits this brief on the Charter of the French Language (Bill 1) because we believe that parts of Bill 1 are incompatible with these ideals.

The Charter recognizes the wish of Quebecers to assure the quality and influence of the French language. Few Quebecers of whatever language, indeed few people anywhere, would dispute this fact. We do not support the imposition by law of unilingualism on bilingual areas here or elsewhere in Canada. But we believe that in a modern, largely urbanized society, it is desirable to have a common language that can be generally understood and spoken and that, in Quebec matters, that language should be French.

The preamble of the Bill also states that the Legislature is

"Intending in this pursuit to deal fairly and openly with the minorities that have a share in the development of Québec."

We laud this intention. But we believe that if the minority groups are to continue to participate in the development of Quebec, they will require more encouragement and assurance than this Bill affords. In one way, Bill 1 represents an advance from the existing Official Language Act (1974, ch. 6) inasmuch as McGill, as a university, is no longer classed as part of the "Public Administration" with all the restrictions that entails. Nevertheless, we believe that the indirect effects of Bill 1, as now drawn, will be severely detrimental to

the University and therefore to Quebec.

Our criticisms of the Bill are directed to some of its specific features, not to what we conceive to be its main thrust, the promotion of the French language. Our comments fall under two heads.

Our first objection to Bill 1 is that it imposes different rights and obligations on different Quebec residents by classifying them into different ethnic and linguistic groups and indeed subgroups within such groups.

Take, for instance, the case of an English-speaking man who lives opposite an English-speaking school. He could fall into any one of the following categories:

Case 1: He or his wife went to an English-speaking elementary school in Quebec; his children, born and to be born, can go to the English school opposite.

Case 2: He and his wife did not go to an English-speaking elementary school in Quebec and his children are not born yet; he cannot send his children to the English school.

Case 3: He is temporarily resident in the terms of the Regulations whatever they may be; he can send his children to the English-speaking school.

Case 4: He and his wife were educated outside Quebec and have one child in an English-speaking school; he can send his other children, born or to be born, to an English-speaking school.

Case 5: He and his wife were educated outside Quebec and have only one child, who is in a French-speaking school; he cannot send his other children to an English-speaking school.

Thus, there are five different categories of rights for a person who is part of the Quebec English-speaking community. More categories can be thought up, if one considers second marriages.

The Bill (art. 172) recognizes that it is inconsistent with the Quebec Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms enacted only two years ago. Such an exception to the Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms is more than simply an injustice to particular groups of citizens; once the principle of exception is established and so soon after its enactment, the rights and liberties of every person are insecure. It should be eliminated by removing from Bill 1 those provisions that made Article 172 necessary; that is to say, the rights and liberties of the citizen under the Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms are, in time of peace, paramount and no citizen who is not in prison should have fewer rights than others.

Illustrative of this tendency to discriminate is the first sentence of the preamble of the Bill which purports to establish that the French language has always been the language of the people of Quebec; if "le peuple québécois" means the inhabitants of Quebec, then the premise postulated in the sentence is untrue and renders suspect the validity of the conclusions which the Bill seeks to draw from the statement. It is well known that the native peoples of New Quebec, which was annexed to the Province from the North West Territories in 1912, have not spoken French in the past and few understand it now. There also exist settlements, principally in the Eastern Townships and in the estuary of the St. Lawrence, that were originally settled by Eng-

lish-speaking people and remain English-speaking today. There is also the not inconsiderable English-speaking community in Montreal and elsewhere, that has been there for at least 200 years and whose members consider that they have legal rights, not privileges, to the use of their mother tongue.

If, on the other hand, "le peuple québécois" means those inhabitants of Quebec that are historically French-speaking, the statement is a tautology and therefore contributes nothing to the reasoning on which the Bill is based.

Articles 2, 6 and 112 (b) also employ the term "québécois" and are therefore ambiguous in the light of the opening sentence of the preamble. We urge that the Bill be amended so as to make it clear that its provisions apply without distinction to all citizens in Quebec and to others lawfully within the jurisdiction.

Furthermore, the Bill is authoritarian because government regulations alone determine who is to be coerced and to what extent. Some 27 Articles of the Bill (Articles 16, 19, 30, 32, 37, 41, 42, 43, 46, 50, 53, 54, 55, 57, 58, 76, 77, 86, 92, 99, 106, 109, 110, 114, 115, 118 and 119) provide for legislation by regulation either by the government, the Minister, or by l'Office de la Langue Française et la Francisation, breaches of which will be punishable by fines and, in default, imprisonment. Some of the regulations must be published 60 days in advance of their coming into force, but none have to be debated in the National Assembly. The National Assembly, consisting of the elected representatives of the people of Quebec and traditionally the guardian of its civil liberties, should not confer on the organs of the Executive Power such a sweeping and vaguely defined authority (see Article 75 of the Bill) over matters intimately affecting the rights and liberties of a not inconsiderable section of the population.

The second head of our objections is of direct concern to the English-speaking community of Quebec and to its educational institutions. The Charter appears as a threat to both, mainly through sections 51 to 59, "The Language of Instruction".

The stated reason for the inclusion of these measures is the fear that the French-speaking numerical superiority is in danger of erosion, owing to the fall in the birth rate of the French-speaking population coinciding with a period of unabated immigration of persons who do not speak French. Recent studies done at McGill indicate, however, that in the past decade a series of factors have combined so that erosion of the French-speaking majority has been averted (see Appendix I). This being so, sweeping measures designed to maintain the French-speaking numerical superiority are unnecessary, and, being also coercive, are detrimental to Quebec as a whole.

Both minorities, the French-speaking minority in North America and the English-speaking minority in Quebec, are particularly susceptible to such fears. Each group should comprehend the fears of the other and deal with the other with understanding. Neither group has been perfect in this respect. For their part, the English-speaking minority may have underestimated the anxiety of their French-speaking compatriots. They

have not always seen that erosion of the French-speaking Quebec population means eventual extinction of a distinct North American culture, even if the French language itself survives elsewhere.

In contrast, erosion of the English-speaking Quebec population, as perceived by the French-speaking Quebecer, means at worst a retreat to other parts of Canada, but not the extinction of a culture. Some think that, while such a displacement of the English-speaking Quebecers might be sad, it might be "justifiable" if it took place without oppression and only as a consequence of depriving, by law, the English-speaking people of access to existing English schools in Quebec, on the grounds that French-speaking people elsewhere do not have a French school to go to.

The French Canadians frequently underestimate the identification with Quebec and the pride of the English-speaking Quebecer in the institutions he has erected, such as schools, universities, museums and hospitals all open to the public. Quebec is his home. This high level of identification and community support is a source of excellence within these institutions. It has been achieved in spite of the fact that the English-language people do not think of themselves as a closed ethnic and cultural group; they think of their institutions as belonging to Quebec as a whole.

We believe that this population and many of its institutions will be seriously damaged by the application of Bill 1 in its present form. We believe that this would be a loss to Quebec, and that this loss would not be accompanied by a corresponding gain for the French language. The intent of the Charter is to make the French language stronger, but it will not be accomplished simply by making the English language group weaker.

What will the consequences of these proposals be if they are not modified? School populations are now falling throughout the North American continent, and on these grounds alone by 1986 the population of our Quebec school systems, both French and English, would be about 80% of the present level.

It is difficult to predict the effect on the French-language system of directing all immigrant children into it, but in any case the effect is not large. If the inflow of immigrants to Quebec were to be completely unaffected by Bill 1, which seems unlikely, the addition of all the children of immigrants to the French-language school system would change the figure to a maximum of approximately 87% instead of the predicted 80% by 1986 (Appendix II). The actual effect will probably be smaller.

On the other hand, the effect of such a measure on the English-language schools can be predicted with greater reliability since neither the children of immigrants nor those of incoming English-speaking Canadians would reach the English schools. Estimates then show that by 1986 the English school system would be no more than approximately 46% of its present size (see Appendix II). We believe that where schools already exist in both languages, parental choice of language of instruction is preferable to decisions made by the state. Even if parental choice is allowed to all English-speaking parents, the English schools would decline to well under 79%

(see Appendix II), a faster decline than that foreseen for the French-speaking system.

Without that provision, after 1986 the English school system would continue to shrink. If all those leaving Quebec are a loss to the English school system and none of those coming in can enter it, then we will see the eventual decline of the English schools to negligible proportions. As 60% of the admissions to McGill are from the Quebec English schools, it is easy to understand our anxiety in the face of the education provisions of Bill 1. Other effects of Bill 1 on population movements, accelerating emigration and retarding immigration, will of course accelerate the above trends.

The consequences for higher education can also be reasonably predicted. A university such as McGill with McGill's present commitment could not operate successfully on a continually shrinking English-speaking population base, especially if the flow of students and faculty from outside Quebec also is restricted by consequences of this Bill, as it inevitably will be.

A good university depends primarily on the interaction of highly trained minds supported by appropriate facilities. McGill has built up its teaching staff with an increasing proportion of Quebec residents, but it is still necessary to attract a considerable number of staff from outside Quebec. All Quebec universities need to attract some staff from outside Quebec.

Some new staff attracted to Quebec universities today would expect to send their children to French schools but many would not. Competition is acute, and if we are to compete successfully, English schools must be open to the children of incoming teaching staff. Indeed, even those who intended to send their children to French schools might hesitate to move into the kind of jurisdiction where existing English schools are forbidden to English-speaking people. Similarly it is important to be able to exempt for the term of their appointment and not merely for three years the small number of incoming teaching professionals from having to qualify in French to receive a professional license. These exemptions cannot conceivably injure the status of French language or culture.

The threat to McGill then, is real. Would the loss of, or serious damage to, McGill matter to Quebec? We submit that it would. A good university is a valuable asset to its community and to its sister universities in that community. McGill's international reputation is of special value to Quebec. Its contribution in the field of medicine alone is unparalleled — the teaching hospitals of McGill are renowned throughout this continent. In the field of agriculture, its Macdonald College is outstanding in Quebec. McGill has trained leaders for almost every segment of society — both French and English.

Amongst McGill's notables, we find such names as Wilfrid Laurier, Ernest Rutherford who split the atom, William Osler the great physician, and the famous Wilder Penfield of the Montreal Neurological Institute of McGill. Quality attracts quality. Our deep and extensive commitment to Quebec is shown in Appendix III.

The promotion of French as the common language is being achieved and could be achieved faster and better by insistence on higher levels of French teaching in the

schools. Therefore, we welcome the compulsory qualification in French before secondary school leaving as mentioned in the Bill.

Our two heads of objection which we have submitted above bear particularly on University matters, first the uncongenial intellectual atmosphere of discrimination and authoritarianism engendered by the Bill, and secondly, the very real detriment to the University likely to flow from the educational provisions thereof. There are objections in other particular fields, such as law and business, which we have left to be dealt with by others; our silence on these subjects does not imply acquiescence.

In sum, therefore, we stand by the ideal of the freedom of choice of individuals among the existing educational institutions, be they schools, colleges or universities. That freedom of choice is exercised by the parent or guardian in the case of a minor. If this ideal is to be realised, greatly improved instruction in the second language will have to be achieved in both the school systems.

Secondly, in any event, the English-speaking schools should be open to the children of all members of the English community, and particularly all English-speaking Canadians from whatever province they come.

Thirdly, the Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms is paramount and should remain so.

Fourthly, the democratically elected legislature should not leave to the Executive Power the more or less untrammelled authority to legislate on language rights, to have recourse to interrogations, production of documents and contempt proceedings without the intervention of the courts, and to coerce by fines and, in default, presumably imprisonment.

1st June 1977

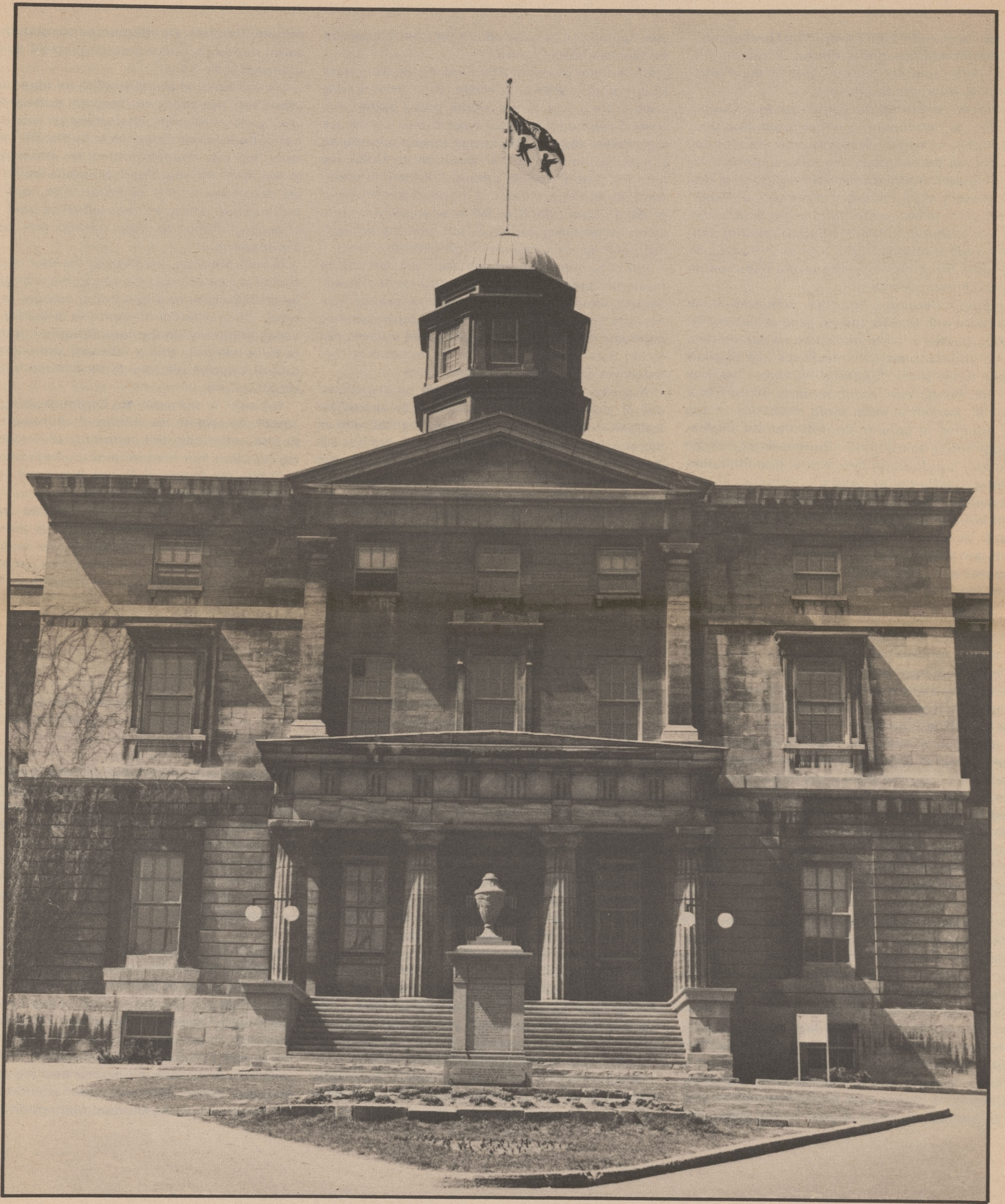
R.E. Bell  
Principal and Vice Chancellor  
MCGILL UNIVERSITY

"Si je savais une chose utile à ma nation qui fût ruineuse à une autre, je ne la proposerois pas à mon prince, parce que je suis homme avant d'être François, (ou bien) parce que je suis nécessairement homme, et que je ne suis François que par hasard".

*Pensées et fragments inédits de Montesquieu:*

*Charles de Secondat, Baron de Montesquieu, (1689-1755). Publié par le Baron Gaston de Montesquieu à Bordeaux, 1899.*

*This brief is supported by three appendices: Appendix I — Recent Factors Affecting the Linguistic Composition of the Population of Quebec; Appendix II — A Statement Regarding the Future Size of the English-Language School System in Quebec; and Appendix III — A Statement Regarding the University's Commitment to the Quebec Community. Limited quantities of these appendices are available on request from the McGill Information Office, Room 429, Administration Building, 845 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal, Quebec H3A 2T5.*



# George Mager: A Man with Two Vocations

by Judy Rasminsky

Instead of eating lunch, Dr. George Mager, an associate professor of education at McGill, spends an hour and a quarter a day working out at the Y.M.C.A. in downtown Montreal. Unlike others who skip meals, he doesn't feel deprived; he feels self-indulgent. For him exercise is pleasurable – and necessary. "I have been doing heavy, concentrated exercise since I was nine years old," he says. "To stop suddenly would really be detrimental to my health." Mager has no desire to break a thirty-year-old habit. A psychologist-cum-choreographer, he is one of those lucky people who do what they like all day long. He has never made the distinction between work and leisure.

Mager comes from a Greek immigrant family that loves the arts. As a child in Philadelphia, he studied piano, violin, and ballet. His father's greatest desire was to see his son become a violinist, but it was ballet that eventually won Mager over. "Initially I really didn't like it," he recalls. "But I grew to love it. When you're beginning, it's very tedious.... It's not until basic techniques and skills fall into place that you can really use dance as a way of expressing yourself."

Mager danced after school hours all through high school and his undergraduate years at Franklin and Marshall College, where he studied English. After graduation he headed for New York City and answered a want ad for teachers in the public school system – despite the fact that he had never taken any education courses or even considered teaching. He soon found himself in a classroom in Delebanty High School in Queen's and launched a career that was to be as crucial to him as dance.

During the day Mager taught English, and in the evening he attended ballet classes at the school of Russian dancer Natanya Branitzka. But after one year the balance shifted: Mager reduced his teaching load and began to spend more time dancing. In addition to performing with the Fokine company, he did summer stock and Christmas shows at Radio City Music Hall.

While Mager was with the Fokine troupe, he ripped the cartilage in one knee. "The other knee went sympathetically," as he puts it, and he ended up in casts for nine weeks. The result: he became more a partner, less a technician, and thereafter less a dancer. The direction of his life had been altered. "I could have worked through the problem of my legs," he admits, "but I suppose I never truly found performing that satisfying."

Instead Mager found a job that allowed him to dance offstage. On a visit to his parents in Philadelphia one weekend, he heard that the Devereux Foundation for Emotionally Disturbed Children and Adolescents was looking for two teachers, one for English, one for dance and movement. In Mager the school got both.

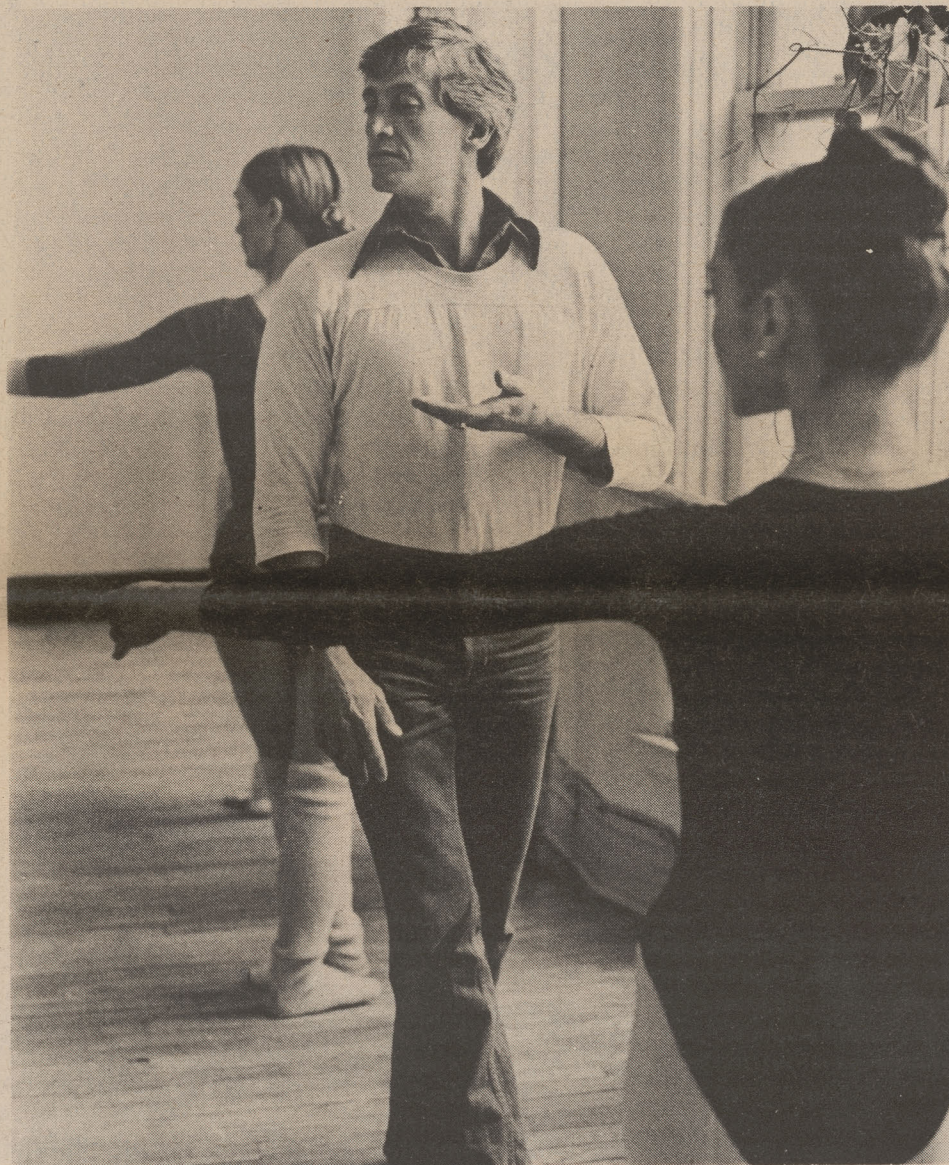
Mager decided that the best way to help emotionally disturbed children was to get them involved. "I was tired of people sitting down and saying, 'What's your prob-

lem, kid?' I don't teach kids to macramé; I macramé when kids are around. I don't teach kids to dance; I begin to move and hope that they will want to join me." At the Devereux school he taught English by having his students put on "all kinds of shows – movement, drama. It was very exciting."

The Learning Institute of North Carolina thought so, too. Always on the lookout for innovative educators, the institute invited Mager to join the faculty of the North Carolina Advancement School. A brief stint in Alabama had given Mager

consultant Dr. Ralph Moser was so impressed with it – he called it a "liberating experience" – that he asked Mager to teach it at Harvard. In Cambridge Mager earned a master's and a doctorate in psychological education; worked at the university's Agassiz Theatre, where he became interested in choreography; and wrote his second book, *Liberating Education: The Uses of Improvisational Drama*.

From Harvard Mager came to Montreal in 1971 to set up a Protestant School Board pilot project for emotionally dis-



McGill psychologist-cum-choreographer George Mager coaches dancers at the Danse Icarus studio which he helped found.

a painful awareness of racial hostility. His special assignment at the Advancement School in Winston-Salem was to study the problems of desegregation and underachievement and to develop a means of helping children to explore racial issues through improvisational drama and dance. Inevitably, he danced as well as taught and found time to write a textbook, *Experiential Language*, which describes the use of physical exercises to teach language.

In the late 1960s, the school moved to Philadelphia and became known as the Pennsylvania Advancement School. Mager redesigned his course to meet the needs of urban ghetto underachievers. Harvard

turbed adolescents. The Montreal Children's Hospital soon recruited him to work at the same job from a different angle. Two years later he joined the McGill department of educational psychology and sociology, where he teaches adolescent psychology and emotional disturbance. "The old days, when education was for people who could not do, are gone," Mager says. "We are doing a lot of creative things up here at the Faculty of Education."

Mager is the moving force behind several of them. Only months after arriving on the campus, he gave the Education Faculty "a little Christmas gift" – a ballet with a scenario by colleague and

poet Paddy Webb-Hearsey. But his major extracurricular achievement to date was probably his first "psychological" ballet, "Another Adventure," based on Elisabeth Kübler-Ross's book, *On Death and Dying*. In it Mager and collaborator Webb-Hearsey, who wrote the scenario and poetry, wanted to bring the taboo issues of death and dying out into the open. The Royal Victoria Hospital's Palliative Care Unit for terminally ill patients sponsored the ballet and conducted discussions with the audience following each performance. Kübler-Ross herself led one of these sessions.

The post-performance "teach-in" is central to Mager's work, in which the dance is not permitted to take precedence over the issues. "Our purpose," he explains, "is to present specific topics in psychological purity. One can do something beautiful with regard to movement, which dance companies do, whereas we want our movement to be beautiful if it's supposed to be beautiful, and ugly if it's supposed to be ugly. We want it to express our content." Mager believes that "heightened aesthetic experience helps to clarify issues."

Mager's association with most of the dancers with whom he works dates from 1974 when he casually began to teach professionals at Leah Cohen's studio on Côte-des-Neiges. This association was formalized last fall with the creation of the Danse Icarus Company and School, which includes as performers and instructors dancers from Les Grands Ballets Canadiens, Les Ballets Jazz, the Eddy Toussaint Jazz Company, and Entre Six. The new company aims to do what Mager aimed to do in "Another Adventure" and "Interactions," a later ballet about emotional disturbance: to present psychological, sociological, and educational issues to the general public.

The group also intends to visit schools and perform ballets especially relevant to adolescents, with themes like emerging independence and sexuality. "These things are changing in our culture," Mager points out, "and we want to give kids the opportunity to explore them in classrooms.... It's also educating them about dance."

Under the artistic direction of Mager and co-choreographer Conrad Peterson, the Danse Icarus troupe made its public debut in late November with a dance about love, called "EVOL". Local newspaper reviewers expressed some misgivings. But garnering critical acclaim is simply not the company's goal. "Our desire is not to compete with marvellous companies like Les Grands Ballets Canadiens or Les Ballets Jazz," Mager says carefully. "Rather it is to help to educate people about dance so that they will support those companies. We see Danse Icarus really as a service to the community." □

Judy Rasminsky, a regular contributor to the McGill News and News Bulletin, is a Montreal freelance researcher, writer, and editor.

# George Athans: The Thinking Man's Athlete

by Ira Turetsky

Twice champion of the world and winner of more than one hundred lesser titles, George Athans may be the finest water-skiier who has ever lived. But because water-skiing receives little attention in the media, his fame is limited. In fact, the only time he made international headlines was in 1972 when he was in Vancouver on business and on a whim decided to take a peek through the penthouse window of the late recluse Howard Hughes, who was registered in a hotel on the waterfront. Pulled by a speedboat, Athans took flight with kite and water skis. He never got close enough to Hughes's window to see anything, but the media delighted in the exploit.

Today, the stunt long since forgotten, Athans lives in Montreal in relative obscurity, studying in the McGill Management Faculty's master of business administration program. Although he still appears in watershows, he no longer skis competitively. Prior to the biennial world championship in 1975, where he was scheduled to defend the title he had held since 1971, he injured his right knee. The injury mended well enough for him to continue to do everything on water skis except jump. But he decided to retire anyway. He is not perturbed by the fact that, at twenty-four, he has left his competitive career behind. "I've been skiing since I was four years old and had competed since I was nine. I had reached all the goals I had set for myself and had exhausted the sport's possibilities. When that happens, it's time to look for something else."

However proud he may be of his achievements, Athans does not perceive himself solely as an athlete. He resents the popular misconception that athletes are one-dimensional, physical creatures. "I once asked a sportscaster," he says, "why people in his profession always ask athletes the same boring questions, like 'When did you know you had it won?' He said he didn't think most athletes could answer anything more complicated!"

Athans himself is a multi-faceted, multi-talented individual. A native of Kelowna, British Columbia, he headed east in 1970 and enrolled at Montreal's Concordia University, where he held a National Health and Welfare Educational Scholarship and won the Loyola College Premier Award for Modern Sculpture. In 1972 he undertook a government-sponsored cross-Canada tour to promote mass participation in sports and physical fitness. Two years later, in recognition of his many accomplishments, he was invested as a member of the Order of Canada. And in 1975 he graduated from Concordia with an Arts degree in film and English literature.

Not surprisingly, Athans has some very strong opinions about sport in Canada. "Unfortunately," he points out, "our most popular sports do not lend themselves to participation by large groups of people, and particularly by people over thirty. If there were more

participation in sports like skiing, tennis, jogging, hiking, and swimming, we would have a much higher level of fitness and health. There would be a great reduction in certain types of illness, and I'm convinced that there would be residual benefits in the form of increased productivity and creativity."

The Canadian sports establishment, however, does not seem to be moving in that direction. Says Athans: "The emphasis is still on elite athletes, many of

expand his management skills and to help him evaluate his interest in the business world. So far he has been able to combine business with sports. He acts as an agent for his brother Greg, 1976 Canadian water-ski champion and one of the best freestyle or "hot-dog" snow skiers in the world; and he has set up a firm, AWA Marketing Limited, which specializes in the production of sports events, serving as a liaison between sponsors, the media, athletic groups, and athletes.

But Athans keeps an open mind in planning a career. "I've been negotiating with several groups about the production of water-skiing and freestyle skiing events, but I'm not about to plunge into anything. I have to explore all my options. It seems logical to use my academic and sporting backgrounds, but in the end I may go into

welcomed the second job. Intercollegiate basketball at McGill was foundering, never fully recovered from the effects of severe budget cutbacks in 1970. But Staples, who had several years of coaching experience behind him, was determined to turn the situation around.

It didn't take him long. This season the Redmen exploded into national prominence as no other Quebec university basketball squad had ever done. Their won-lost record: 29-5. Scoring an average of 90.7 points a game and allowing their opponents only 65.8 points, they led the country in average-point differential, stood number one on defence and number three on offence. They trounced nationally ranked teams from Carleton, Laurentian, York, and Prince Edward Island universities. They won the Pinky Lewis



Last fall George Athans, a McGill MBA student and former water-skiing champion of the world, performed in a indoor watershow at Montreal's Olympic site.

whom are elite only on the Canadian level. Our performance in the Olympics proves that a lot of the money that was spent on just a few individuals could have been better used in other ways. Rather than building elaborate facilities, we should be spending time and money training teachers and coaches, and we should be instituting solid physical education programs in elementary and high schools. That would increase fitness and ultimately develop many more world-class athletes.... It's only common sense."

As dedicated as Athans is to sports, his energies and talents may eventually lead him into other areas. He enrolled as an MBA student last September in order to

something totally unrelated to sport, if that's what is right for me." □

Ira Turetsky, BA'69, LLB'73, BCL'74, is a Montreal business executive and freelance writer.

## Sweet Victory

In 1973 Lionel ("Butch") Staples was appointed coordinator of McGill's flourishing instructional athletics program. A year later he was asked to double as head coach of the men's intercollegiate basketball team. Not everyone would have

Tournament at McMaster University and the Western Invitational Basketball Tournament at Western. To top off their successes, they represented the Quebec Universities Athletics Association at the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union (CIAU) national championships held in Halifax in March and took fourth place in a strong field of eight.

If any doubts about McGill's acceptance as a national power remained, they were dispelled at the CIAU awards banquet. Redmen Charlie Galbraith and Joe Farroba were selected first-team All-Canadians, while Staples was the overwhelming choice as Coach of the Year. Galbraith was also runner-up for the Mike

Moser Memorial Trophy, awarded annually by the CIAU to the outstanding intercollegiate basketball player in Canada.

Those were just a few of the honours showered upon the team this year. Galbraith, Farroba, Gordie Brabant, and Gerry Ostroff were singled out on several occasions for their strong performances and named to tournament all-star teams. On the campus Galbraith won both the Martlet Trophy (awarded by the Martlet Foundation to the most valuable player on the basketball squad) and the Forbes Trophy (awarded by the McGill Athletics Board to the athlete who has brought the most recognition to the university).

Yet the Redmen were not dominated by individual stars. Ranging from the towering Galbraith to the diminutive Rollie Brisset, they were probably the most cohesive, team-oriented squad in the country. As Galbraith, an MBA student off the court, puts it: "We knew we had a lot of talent, but we also knew there were other teams out there with more. We sometimes gave away size at four or five positions, but we knew if we played our game the way Butch told us to, we could beat those teams."

McGill's game, honed by hours of practice, featured relentless, high-pressure defence, aggressive rebounding, and patient but powerful offence. "I want my teams to be aggressive at all times," says Staples. "I want them to force the play - to disrupt the other team's rhythm and force them to react. It's vital to concentrate on a player's strengths. If you dwell on his weaknesses, you destroy his confidence, and he'll never contribute. I want all my players to contribute."

Staples could not be more pleased with the way his strategy succeeded this year. "On the way back from Halifax," he recalls, "I kept thinking about the season - the practices, the games, the road trips, everything. And you know, there wasn't one negative feeling about the whole year. It was a fantastic season. I just can't say enough about this group of players." Even after the official playing season was over, the Redmen did not disband. They held a raffle to raise money for a two-week tour abroad in May, scheduling four exhibition games against Czechoslovakian university teams. They returned with an unbroken string of wins.

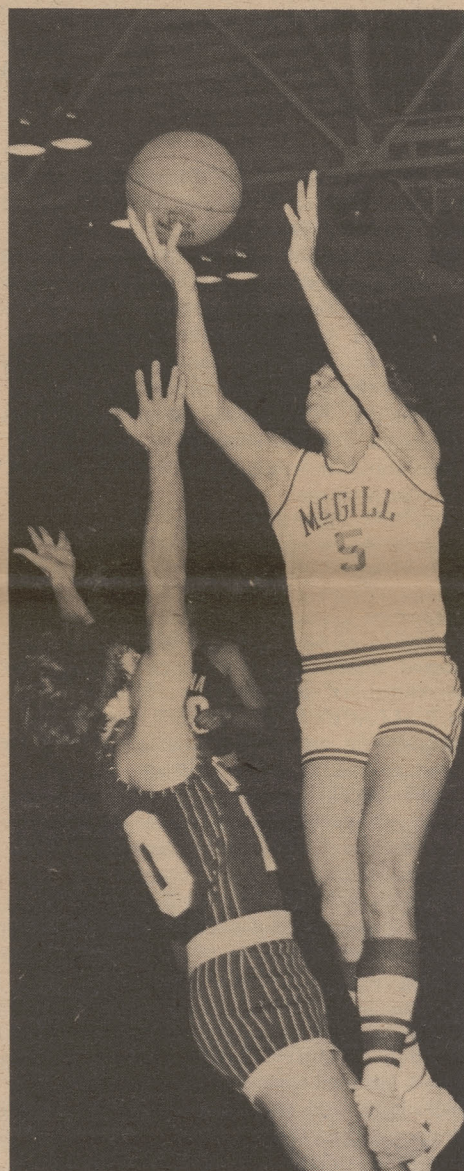
In September tryouts for the Redmen will be held once more and grueling practices will begin. Staples will face the challenge of every winner: to do it again. At least two of this year's players - Galbraith and Farroba - will be missing from the line-up. But Staples hopes to continue cultivating new basketball talent. Whatever happens, he will always have this year's victory to savour. *I.T.*

## Fighting Stress

There is little question today that the way you live affects the way you die. In the last two decades evidence has been mounting that personality is a decisive factor in the incidence of North America's number one killer - coronary heart disease. Psychologists and psychiatrists have now joined cardiologists

in efforts to prevent and treat chest pain known as angina pectoris and heart attack known as myocardial infarction. Among them is McGill alumnus Dr. Michael Spevack, a psychologist at the university-affiliated Montreal General Hospital (MGH) who is studying the relationship of stress to coronary heart disease.

Spevack's research is rooted in the findings of two California cardiologists. In the early 1960s Dr. Meyer Friedman and Dr. Ray Rosenman first delineated what they called Types A and B behavior patterns and amassed data indicating that the Type A individual is twice as likely as the Type B to develop coronary heart disease because of his personality traits. Whereas the Type B male is relaxed, the Type A is restless, competi-



McGill basketball team member Gordie Brabant shows the playing form that won the Redmen Cagers the Quebec Universities Athletics Association championship this year.

tive, and aggressive, incessantly endeavouring to do more and more in less and less time. He eats, talks, walks, and works rapidly. In achievement-oriented North American society, he is usually rewarded for his labours with a swift ascent up the career ladder. But the price of his success is often a burned-out body. The Type A female is luckier: because the incidence of coronary heart disease is lower in women than men, she faces the same risk as a Type B male. But the easy-going Type B female can expect the longest life of all.

Convinced that behaviour patterns and

stress affect the heart as much as diet and exercise, Spevack and McGill alumna Dr. Ethel Roskies, a psychologist at the University of Montreal, recently began a research project aimed at preventing coronary heart disease by altering lifestyles. The project - a stress management program for men manifesting the coronary-prone (Type A) behaviour pattern - is being funded by the MGH's Behaviour Therapy Service which Spevack co-directs.

By careful screening, Spevack and Roskies found thirty male volunteers between the ages of thirty-nine and fifty-nine who were free of any sign of coronary heart disease, earned upwards of \$25,000 a year, and in standardized interview revealed Type A characteristics. Income was a factor in the researchers' choice because it so often serves as an index of success. "One of the criteria for these men being accepted into the program is that they're successful," Spevack explains. "This is one of the definitions of the Type A behaviour pattern. They are at or close to the top in their corporations or professions... But they see their friends disabled or dying of heart attacks, and this is their great concern."

In March the volunteers began the first of fourteen weekly sessions, each lasting one and a half hours. They were asked to keep records for several weeks of stressful experiences in the course of their day-to-day activities. Says Spevack: "An interesting thing about these fellows is that in general they are not tuned in very well to their lives, and they are not all that aware of when they are feeling stress." Next the volunteers were taught stress reduction techniques - simple relaxation exercises and assertiveness training - and were encouraged to develop an exercise program for the sake of both mental diversion and physical fitness.

It can be painful for Type A individuals to slow down. But those in the research project were helped to cope with the guilt and embarrassment they sometimes felt and, from the informal feedback he has received, Spevack believes that they have started to moderate their headlong approach to life. At the end of the treatment sessions in June, the researchers administered clinical and psychological tests duplicating those carried out before the program began. Over the summer they will compare the results and plan a new program for the fall. Spevack is optimistic that in the future group stress reduction training will become standard practice, with business firms routinely sending employees for instruction. The stereotype of the harried executive may just be on the way out. *Victoria Lees*

## Mr. X's Challenge

"Stand up and be counted" urged an Alma Mater Fund brochure sent to McGill's 65,000 alumni in late March. The brochure was more than just a routine fund-raising appeal; it issued a special challenge. An anonymous graduate, it explained, had decided to celebrate an important graduation anniversary by offering to match, dollar for dollar to a maximum of \$100,000 annually, all gifts from

new donors, all second gifts from current donors, and all increases over donors' previous contributions. The offer, valid for a full five years, could generate as much as \$1 million.

"The challenge gift has provided a contest, a little excitement," says Alma Mater Fund chairman Harold Corrigan, who graduated in commerce in 1950 and is now president of Alcan Canada Products Limited in Toronto. "I personally don't know anything about the donor other than that it's a generous gift."

Several thousand alumni have also been impressed by Mr. X's generosity and have responded to his challenge. By the end of May, the Alma Mater Fund had received more than this year's \$100,000 objective, raising the total figure for annual giving in 1976-77 to more than \$1 million. □

## Society Activities

The Graduates' Society has long maintained a network of graduating class representatives. These officers coordinate the distribution of class questionnaires and newsletters, offer guidance for class reunions, and give information on Society activities. The slate of 1977 class representatives includes: Architecture: Alan Orton; Arts and Science: Robert Long; Dentistry: Mel Schwartz, Peter White; Education: Ann Angelidis, Carole-Ann Mallory; Engineering: Peter Lee (Chemical), Janet Laks (Civil), Mitchell Kobernick (Electrical), Angelo De Santis (Mechanical), Charles Berard (Mining and Metallurgical); Law: Ronald Desautels; Management: David Engel, Richard Simon; Medicine: Tom Bulger, John Gordon; Music: Roelf Bertsch; Nursing; Yolanda Rozenstraten, Elaine Shea; Occupational Therapy: Judith Vincent; Physical Therapy: Glenna Jones, Roberta Nowlan; and Post-Graduate Students' Society: Brent Hughes, Mary Ellen Smith.

Numerous branches of the Graduates' Society have been active in recent months. In mid-June more than 200 Macdonald College graduates, staff, and friends met to bid farewell to the retiring dean of the Agriculture Faculty, Dr. Clark Blackwood... Earlier in the month Eastern Townships graduates gathered in Knowlton to honour special guest Lorne Gales and heard the outgoing dean of the Medical Faculty, Dr. Patrick Cronin, speak about recent developments at McGill... East Asian Studies Centre Director Paul Lin discussed China today with members of the Quebec City branch in late May... The McGill Society of Ottawa has had two meetings recently with presentations by Tom Lawand, the director of field operations at the Brace Research Institute, and Don MacSween, director of the National Arts Centre...

The 1977 McGill Book Fair will be held next October 19 and 20 in Redpath Hall. But the Alumnae Society and the Women's Associates, which cosponsor the annual sale of new and used books to raise funds for the Student Bursary Fund, urge people to put books aside now. There are depots all over Montreal. For more information please call the Graduates' Society at 392-4816. *Tom Thompson*

# Where They Are and What They're Doing

by Carol Stairs

'97

JOHN M. TURNBULL, BEng'97, who celebrated his hundredth birthday on June 14, has been awarded an honorary life membership for distinguished service by the British Columbia and Yukon Chamber of Mines.

'04

REV. JAMES URE STEWART, BA'04, recently celebrated the seventieth anniversary of his ordination to the ministry.

'11

GARDNER S. ELDRIDGE, BSc'11, is the recipient of an honorary life membership for distinguished service awarded by the British Columbia and Yukon Chamber of Mines.

'12

ROBERT NEWTON, BSA'12, is writing his memoirs, which will include a chapter on his years at Macdonald College.

'19

BRIG.-GEN. JAMES ARTHUR LALANNE, BA'19, has been appointed grand president of the Royal Canadian Legion.

'23

REV. NORMAN EGERTON, BA'23, honorary assistant at Christ Episcopal Church, Westerly, R.I., recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination.

'26

ARTHUR WITTENBERG, MD'26, is retiring after fifty years of medical practice.

'27

LEON EDEL, BA'27, MA'28, internationally known biographer, is currently a professor of English at the University of Hawaii, Honolulu. HENRY JANES, MA'27, has been named director of the Stephen Leacock Memorial Home in Orillia, Ont.

'28

CHARLES D. GRANT, BA'28, celebrated his seventieth birthday on May 30.

'31

ELIHU ("BUD") THOMSON, BSc'31, has been appointed sales representative for eastern Canada for the Trojan Pools division of AMI International Ltd.

'33

MURRAY E. WIGHT, BSc'33, has retired as director, wholesale sales, of Petrofina.

'34

HENRY FINKEL, BArch'34, has been elected president of the Association of Canadian Industrial Designers.

EDWIN P. GRANT, BSA'34, MSc'40, has retired after eight years as director of Agriculture Canada's fruit and vegetable division.

JOSEPH N. SWARTZ, BEng'34, PhD'37, formerly director of research and environmental services for Bowater Inc., has retired after forty-four years in the paper industry.

REGINALD A. WILSON, MD'34, has been named clinical professor emeritus of pediatrics at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver.

'35

JOHN BARTLETT ANGEL, BEng'35, president of United Nail and Foundry Co. Ltd., St. John's, Nfld., has been invested as a member of the Order of Canada.

H. RANULPH HUDSTON, BSA'35, has been elected president of the Master Brewers Association of the Americas.

JOHN J. STUART, BCom'35, was recently elected to a three-year term on the Ontario Economic Council.

G.H. TOMLINSON, PhD'35, was recently appointed a member of the research advisory board of the International Joint Commission.

'37

JOHN STEWART CAMPBELL, BEng'37, has recently been appointed vice-president and general manager, Manitoba rolling mills division, of Dominion Bridge Co. Ltd., Selkirk, Man.

'38

MICHAEL J. MESSEL, BEng'38, president of Lake Asbestos of Quebec Ltd., Black Lake, has been elected president of the Quebec Asbestos Mining Association.

JAMES P. STANLEY, BEng'38, president of Ronalds Federated Ltd., Montreal, has been elected assistant treasurer and regional vice-president of the Graphic Arts Technical Foundation, Pittsburgh, Pa.

'39

PHILIP GORDON, BEng'39, has been made a senior vice-president of Shell Canada Ltd.

PHILIP F. VINEBERG, BA'35, MA'36, BCL'39, has been named to the McGill Board of Governors.

'40

ALEX D. HAMILTON, BEng'40, has become a member of the McGill Board of Governors.

MURIEL (HEILIG) KAPLAN, BA'40, was recently sworn in as the first woman councillor in Westmount, Que.

ANNE (SIROTA) SHUGAR, BA'40, MED'72, who until recently was a remedial teacher and school consultant at the Douglas Hospital, Montreal, has moved to Ottawa where she intends to resume her work.

'41

CHARLES M. HARLOW, PhD'38, MD'41, has become chief of pathology at the Dartmouth General Hospital, Nova Scotia.

'42

ROBERT L. GRASSBY, BEng'42, has been appointed general manager, industrial products group, of the heavy equipment division of Dominion Bridge Co. Ltd., Lachine, Que.

'43

JOHN R. IRWIN, BEng'43, has become vice-president, industrial products group, of the heavy equipment division of Dominion Bridge Co. Ltd., Montreal.

JEAN H. RICHER, BEng'43, has been elected chairman of CANAC Consultants Ltd., Montreal.

JOSEPH L. SHUGAR, BSc'41, MD'43, formerly chief of the orthopedics department at the Jewish General Hospital, Montreal, has moved to Ottawa where he is practising at the Grace General Hospital and the Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario.

'45

FRANZ EDELMAN, BSc'45, has been named staff vice-president, business systems and analysis, of RCA Corp., New York City.

'47

CHARLES G. MILLAR, BSc'47, has been appointed chairman, president, and chief executive officer of Northern Telecom Canada Ltd., Islington, Ont.

HELEN K. MUSSALLEM, BN'47, has received an honorary fellowship from the Royal College of Nurses of the United Kingdom in recognition of her work at the international level in advancing nursing education and standards.

F. WARREN NUGENT, MD'47, has been elected president of the American College of Gastroenterology.

'48

IAN A. BARCLAY, BCL'48, is chairman of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.

LEON DAVICHO, BA'48, director general of the office of public information of UNESCO, is promoting a campaign to save the Acropolis in Athens, Greece, from further damage.

RAYMOND PALLEN, BEng'48, has been appointed director of reduction research and development for Aluminum Co. of Canada Ltd., Arvida, Que.

PETER SAVAGE, BSc'48, has been elected president of the Canadian Geoscience Council.

KENNETH E. VROOM, BSc'48, has become vice-president, administration, of the Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada.

'49

LOUIS I. ARSENAULT, BCom'49, has become senior investment officer of Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Co., Massachusetts.

RALPH GARBER, BSW'49, MSW'52, has been named dean of the School of Social Work at the University of Toronto, Ontario.

DAVID A.I. GORING, PhD'49, has been appointed vice-president, scientific, of the Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada.

ROBERT C. PATERSON, BCom'49, has been appointed vice-president and general manager, finance and investments, of the Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal.

STANLEY PEARSON, Eng'49, is general manager, Quebec region, of Polaris Realty (Canada) Ltd., Montreal.

'50

RUSSELL G. CHAMBERS, BEng'50, has been named director of marketing operations for Worthington Compressors Inc., Holyoke, Mass.

D. WALLACE CLARK, BEng'50, has been elected president and general manager of Bowater Newfoundland Ltd., Corner Brook.

BAIRD DAVIS, BCom'50, has been appointed general manager, wholesale building materials distribution, of Weldwood of Canada Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.

ARTHUR K. KERMAN, BSc'50, has become director of the Center for Theoretical Physics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge.

'51

ROSS E. CHAMBERLAIN, BEng'51, DipM&BA'63, has been appointed senior vice-president, engineering and manufacturing, of Dominion Bridge Co. Ltd., Hanover, N.H.

LOUIS A. GOTTHEIL, BEng'51, has become director of quality control for St. Lawrence Cement Co., Montreal.

MAURICE LeCLAIR, BSc'49, MD'51, is secretary of the federal government Treasury Board, Ottawa, Ont.

EMIL NENNIGER, MEng'51, is president of the Canadian Society for Chemical Engineering.

'52

ARTHUR G. ROBINSON, MSc'52, is head of the entomology department, Faculty of Agriculture, at the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

JEFFERY A. SKELTON, BCom'52, has become vice-president of Alcan Canada Products Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

'53

GUY B. CHAMPAGNE, BEng'53, DipM&BA'60, has been named systems manager, eastern Canada, of Gulf Oil Canada Ltd., Montreal.

ROLAND CLOUTIER, MSc'53, PhD'55, has been awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree by the University of Winnipeg, Manitoba.

RALPH P. MILLER, MD'53, has retired after nineteen years on the staff of the Brockville Psychiatric Hospital, Ontario.

J. EDWARD OLIVIER, MD'53, has been appointed to the staff of the division of mental health at Geisinger Medical Center, Danville, Pa.

'54

PHILIP BATE, BSc'54, has been awarded a proficiency medal by the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy for his contribution to the mineral industry as a teacher and geologist.

JOHN R. OGILVIE, BSc(Agr)'54, has been named professor and director of the School of Engineering at the University of Guelph, Ontario.

'55

STEPHEN F. ANGUS, BEng'55, has been named general manager, Ontario branch, of Dominion Bridge Co. Ltd.

MORREL P. BACHYNSKI, PhD'55, is president of a newly formed company, MPB Technologies Inc., Montreal.

'56

E. GRAHAM BLIGH, PhD'56, has become maritimes director, technology branch, for the federal Department of Fisheries and Environment, fisheries management service.

C. KIRK BROWN, BEng'56, PhD'63, has been named director of research for the Institute of Man and Resources, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

'57

LEO W. BERTLEY, BA'57, is author of *Canada and Its People of African Descent* (Bilongo Publishers).

MICHAEL J. CRIPTON, DDS'57, has been elected president of the Canadian Dental Association.

DAVID H. RACE, BEng'57, is vice-president, operations, of CAE Industries Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

JAMES R. RAINFORTH, BSc(Agr)'57, MSc'60, has become director of the soils and crops branch of the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

'58

GERALD A. SCHWARTZ, BCom'58, has been appointed executive director of the Universities Council of British Columbia, which is the funding and planning authority for all B.C. universities.

DAVID C. SMITH, BEd'58, MA'61, is senior author of a new history textbook, which is entitled *Canada: Discovering Our Heritage* (Ginn and Co.).

DAVID C. WADSWORTH, BCL'58, has been appointed executive director of the Quebec Association of Protestant School Boards.

'59

JOHN D. FINCH, BEng'59, MEng'68, has been appointed manager of the Toronto, Ont., office of Computel Systems Ltd.

GRAHAM C. POWER, MA'59, has accepted a position in planning research with the Alberta provincial government, Edmonton.

GERALDINE J. (OSTROFF) SCHWARTZ, BA'59, MA'69, PhD'76, has been named director of the psychology department at the Children's Hospital, Vancouver, with a joint appointment in the pediatrics department of the University of British Columbia.

'60

C. DENIS HALL, BEng'60, has become president of Bell-Northern Research Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

PETER F. MORAND, PhD'60, has been named dean of the Faculty of Science and Engineering at the University of Ottawa, Ontario.



'61

J. GORDON GARRETT, BEng'61, has been appointed general manager, northern area, general business group/Europe, for IBM Canada Ltd., Paris, France. JOHN P. MBOGUA, MA'61, has been selected as Kenya's ambassador to the United States. PIERRE A. PERRON, BMus'61, is a music consultant with the Quebec education department.

'62

W. PETER ADAMS, MSc'62, PhD'66, has been selected as a member of the National Advisory Council on Fitness and Amateur Sport. TASSOS ANASTASSIADES, BSc'60, MD'62, MSc'66, PhD'68, is the recipient of the Basmajian award, presented by Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., for excellence in medical research. RAY BARTNIKAS, MEng'62, PhD'64, has been made a fellow of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. BARBARA (BERGQUIST) ELLEMERS, BN'62, has been appointed executive director of the Saskatchewan Registered Nurses' Association. M. LAWRENCE LIGHT, BSc'62, has been elected a member of the executive committee of Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn Inc., New York City.

'63

JOHN BLOCHA, BEng'63, has been appointed general manager, Indalloy division, of Indal Ltd., Toronto, Ont. ROBERT H. COOK, BSc(Agr)'63, has been named director of the St. Andrews Biological Station, New Brunswick. GRAHAM V. GODDARD, PhD'63, professor of psychology at Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S., has been awarded a Canada Council Killam Senior Research Scholarship to pursue research on epilepsy and fundamental brain mechanisms. I.G. STEVENSON, BA'63, MA'65, is an associate professor of political science and a senator at Carleton University, Ottawa, Ont.

'64

NICHOLAS RUSSELL, BA'64, is head of the journalism training program at Vancouver Community College, British Columbia. ARTHUR M. SULLIVAN, PhD'64, has been appointed director of the extension service of Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's. C. MURRAY TRIGG, PhD'64, is president of the Alberta-Northwest Chamber of Mines, Oils and Resources, Edmonton.

'65

JOHN R. HEWSON, BSc'63, MD'65, MSc'70, an anesthesiologist at the Montreal General Hospital, is co-researching a new process to prevent lung failure in intensive-care patients. GAETAN A. LUSSIER, MSc'65, has been appointed federal deputy minister of agriculture. ANNE (STALKER) MacDERMAID, BA'65, has been appointed archivist of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

'66

EZRA BEINHAKER, BA'63, BCL'66, has been called to the Bar of the Province of Ontario. JOHN R. NEWMAN, BCom'66, has been appointed treasurer of Multipak Ltd., Montreal. FRANK SLOVER, BA'66, has become financial communications manager, corporate public relations department, of R.J. Reynolds Industries Inc., Winston-Salem, N.C. JOHN A. WILLIAMS, BCom'66, has been awarded a certificate of excellence by the American Institute of Internal Auditors for scoring one of the highest grades on the institute's Certified Internal Auditor Examination.

'67

YVONNE CHAPMAN, BN'67, is executive director of the Alberta Association of Registered Nurses.

RUDOLPH P. HOCK, BA'67, has been made an assistant professor of classics at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa. ANN (HUTCHIN) MANICOM, BEd'67, has been elected president of the McGill Society of Halifax, Nova Scotia. RICHARD W. POUND, BCom'62, BCL'67, has begun a four-year term as president of the Canadian Olympic Association.

'68

C. NORMAN CRUTCHFIELD, MBA'68, has become vice-president, sales and purchasing, of Goodfellow Lumber Sales Ltd., Montreal. JEANNETTE FUNKE, DipN'66, BN'68, has received a grant from the Toronto Sick Children's Hospital Foundation to study maternal adaptive behaviour. MARLENE (LANE) GRANTHAM, MSc(A)'68, has been named director of nursing service at the Victoria General Hospital, Halifax, N.S. REV. W.H. KENNETH MacGOWAN, BSc'68, has written the first francophone Bible correspondence course in North America. ROGER URQUHART, BEng'68, MEng'70, has been appointed division metallurgist, American and Canadian operations, of Chromasco Ltd., Montreal.

'69

PAULINE EVELYN THOMPSON, BN'69, has become supervisor of public health nurses, Fundy health unit, in Windsor, N.S. JOSEPH P. TURKEL, BSc'69, has been appointed regional financial manager, central region, of Air Canada, Toronto, Ont.

'70

PATRICK J. COLEMAN, BA'70, who recently completed his doctorate at Yale University, New Haven, Conn., is an assistant professor of French at the University of California, Los Angeles. ZOLTAN J. CSENDES, MEng'70, PhD'73, is on staff at the General Electric Research and Development Center, Schenectady, N.Y. KENNETH FRUMKIN, MA'70, PhD'72, a student at Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., has been elected a member of Alpha Omega Alpha, a national medical honour society.

'71

GRACE (JOHNSTON) BATCHELOR, BSc'71, has been appointed coordinator of continuing education, division of community health, at the University of Toronto, Ontario. STEWART GRANT, BMus'71, is teaching oboe at the International Summer School of the Performing Arts, George Brown College, Toronto, Ont. DAVID R. JONES, BMus'71, has been named Canada Council community musician at the University of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown.

'72

ALAN JORDAN COHEN, BSc'72, who recently received his PhD in chemical physics from Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., is a research physicist with Shell Development Co., Houston, Tex. CHARLES C. GURD, BA'72, has graduated with a master's degree in architecture from Rice University, Houston, Tex., and has joined the staff of I.M. Pei and Partners in New York City. JOHN R. KIRBY, BA'72, who has completed his PhD in educational psychology at the University of Alberta, is a lecturer in the department of education at the University of Newcastle, New South Wales, Australia. JEAN MIGNAULT, BCL'72, has become director of personnel and industrial relations of St. Lawrence Cement Co., Montreal. SHANE M. WATSON, LLB'72, is executive manager of Tyche Financial Services Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. ALAN WHITE, BEng'72, has been named lecturer in the School of Administration at the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton.

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# In Memoriam: Sadie Hempey

The mounds of paperwork on her desk promised yet another late night at the McGill Students' Society office. Nonetheless, Acting Comptroller Sadie Hempey took a break from budgets and purchase vouchers and set out across the campus in the bright sunshine of March 17, nattily attired for an interview for a student TV production on student housing. The interview never took place. Before the cameras rolled, Sadie collapsed of apparent heart failure. She was rushed to the Royal Victoria Hospital where she died less than two hours later.

Strong-willed, straightforward, yet sympathetic, sixty-year-old Sadie Hempey had come

a cigarette and chat over a cup of tea. More often than not she stayed after five o'clock to catch up on the work that lay idle on her desk during the day as she kept abreast of developments in the University Centre. In order to keep close tabs on budgets, she felt it was necessary to be in constant touch with all student activities. It was an awesome undertaking but one which she relished.

Sadie didn't hesitate to grumble about her job, but she never ceased to delight in the opportunity it gave her to interact with young people. Many were intimidated by her salty, sometimes gruff manner, but those who got to know her realized that she was a kind, warm-



to symbolize an era in Students' Society history. She had seen the Society grow from 5,500 members to more than 18,000 and move from its old quarters on Sherbrooke Street to a new building on McTavish. Starting as a bookkeeper-cashier in 1954, she had risen to the position of comptroller by 1969. But throughout her more than twenty-two years of service, her influence extended well beyond the boundaries of her formal job description.

As comptroller, Sadie had to initiate ever-changing student executives and club treasurers into the ways of accounting. Their bookkeeping was expected to conform to her exacting standards. "She was not much of a compromiser," recalls one former club president. "She went over our budget with a fine-tooth comb - she didn't miss a thing."

In the early 1970s the Students' Society became mired in administrative and budgetary problems. The pressure of directing its fiscal affairs was crushing, and in 1973 Sadie welcomed an offer to become the first coordinator of off-campus housing and, shortly after, administrative assistant to Dean of Students Dr. Saeed Mirza. In December 1975 the student executive pronounced the Students' Society unmanageable and resigned. The university Senate complied with a request to suspend the Society's constitution until various committees could explore new structures. Sadie was asked to help sort out the Society's financial morass - and being Sadie, she couldn't say no.

Despite the strain of two demanding jobs, Sadie always welcomed a chance to relax with

hearted woman with sympathy for the underdog and a strong sense of justice. Just as she would rescue injured or stray pets and nurse them surreptitiously in her office until they could be returned to their owners or taken to the S.P.C.A., Sadie loved nothing better than helping students lost in the maze of university bureaucracy.

An astute judge of character, she could discern students who could be depended on and had a way of motivating them to undertake projects which she thought worthwhile. While her unorthodox work methods left some ragged edges on the paperwork, she always made sure the show got on the road. In crises loyal students inevitably responded to her calls for help.

Sadie's role as surrogate mother to hundreds of McGill students through the years never detracted from her relationship with her daughter, whom she raised alone after her husband Charles was killed in a railway accident in 1953. As Patricia Hempey says, "Mother was always there for me."

In 1974 the student yearbook, *Old McGill*, was dedicated to Sadie. Now a permanent memorial is being planned by the university in recognition of her service. McGill has lost a unique, and devoted employee, and many would agree with Dean of Students Mirza that it "will simply never find another Sadie Hempey." □

*The author of this tribute, Cynthia Taylor, is completing her Arts degree at McGill and is on staff at the Students' Society.*

'73

REV. PETER JONES, PhD'73, has become president of the Canadian Council of Christians and Jews, Toronto, Ont.

'74

THOMAS D. ARKWRIGHT, PhD'74, has become the first computational linguist at the Defense Language Institute, Monterey, Calif. ION GEORGIADIS, BSc(Arch)'74, BArch'75, a graduate student at the University of Waterloo, Ontario, has been awarded a Waterloo Construction Council fellowship.

GEORGE NAKITSAS, BA'74, MA'76, who is completing his doctorate in economics at McGill, has been appointed junior economist of the Canadian Labour Congress.

ELIZABETH L. THOMSON, LLB'74, BCL'75, called to the Bar of the Province of Ontario in March, is practising international law in Hong Kong.

'75

WILLIAM BOOTH, BA'75, who is completing an MA at McGill, has won an IODE War Memorial Scholarship and hopes to continue post-graduate work in England.

BARRY BURROWS, BEng'75, is a program supervisor at the Y.M.C.A., Edmonton, Alta.

SHIRLEY ANN HOWDLE, BSc'71, MD'75, a family physician, has joined the staff of the Kootenay Lake District Hospital, Nelson, B.C.

'76

DOUGLAS BULGER, BEng'76, has joined Shell Canada Resources Ltd. as an engineer, gas, and is enrolled in the master of management program at the University of Calgary, Alberta.

LYNDA SZCZEPANIUK, BCom'76, has become a project director with McConnell Advertising, Toronto, Ont.

## Deaths

'99

AARON HAROLD LEVY, BA'95, MD'99, at London, England, on March 31, 1977.

'01

ESTHER MARTHA SMITH, BA'01, MA'06, at Quebec City, on March 23, 1977.

'02

THOMAS HERIOT ADDIE, BSc'02, at Toms River, N.J., on April 3, 1977.

'04

G. HERBERT COLE, BSc'04, MSc'05, in California, on Sept. 14, 1976.

'10

VIRGIL Z. MANNING, BA'10, on Dec. 9, 1976.

'11

WINIFRED E. WILSON, BA'11, at Montreal, on May 4, 1977.

'12

RUSSELL W. STERNS, BSc'12, at Toronto, Ont., on March 10, 1977.

ARTHUR BRITTAIN WALTER, MD'12, at Saint John, N.B., on Feb. 14, 1977.

'13

ALAN E. CAMERON, BSc'13, MSc'14, at Wolfville, N.S., on March 7, 1977.

W.L.L. CASSELS, BSc'13, in October 1976.

'14

HELEN A.E. WILLIS, BA'14, MA'17, at Kowloon, Hong Kong, on June 16, 1976.

'15

THEODORA C. BRAIDWOOD, BA'15, on Jan. 31, 1977.

'16

GEORGE C. HAY, BSA'16, on April 29, 1976.

EDGAR S. MARROTTE, BArch'16, at Long Beach, Calif., on Jan. 23, 1977.

F.G. ROUNTHWAITE, BSc'16, on Feb. 10, 1977.

REV. ROBERT DeWITT SCOTT, BA'16, on May 10, 1977.

'17

ANITA E. (McCARTHY) CREIGHTON, DipPE'17, at Montreal, on March 13, 1977.

'20

EWEN MacEWEN, BSc'20, at Barrie, Ont., on Feb. 13, 1977.

DAWSON A. McDONALD, BCL'20, at Montreal, on April 30, 1977.

ARCHIBALD BOWMAN RUTHERFORD, BSc'20, at Montreal, on Feb. 27, 1977.

THOMAS PATTON GLADSTONE SHAW, BSc'20, MSc'22, at Cornwall, Ont., on March 30, 1977.

CHARLES HAROLD SIHLER, MD'20, on Sept. 24, 1976.

'21

OSWALD BEAMISH, MD'21, at Ottawa, Ont., on April 23, 1977.

C. LEONARD DEWAR, BSc'21, MSc'22, at Oakville, Ont., on May 11, 1977.

CECIL C. LANGSTROTH, BSc'21, at Hampton, N.B., on Feb. 6, 1977.

PAUL-EMILE RENAUD, BCL'21, LLM'22, MA'23, at Montreal, on March 17, 1977.

LESLIE S. WELDON, BSc'21, at Montreal, on Feb. 13, 1977.

MORLAND P. WHELEN, BSc'21, on March 11, 1977.

'22

W.B. GERHARDT, BSc(Agr)'22, in October 1975.

C. ALEX PARKER, BSc'22, on March 24, 1977.

WILLIAM HAROLD RICHTER, BCom'22, on April 16, 1977.

EDWARD FREDERICK SISNETT SHEPHERD, BSc(Agr)'22, at Sheffield, England, on April 20, 1977.

'23

EDWARD ROSS DALRYMPLE, BSc'23, in Florida, on March 17, 1977.

WALTON H.Y. SMITH, MD'23, on Jan. 25, 1976.

J. HAROLD G. WAY, LLB'23, at Bradenton, Fla., on Aug. 29, 1976.

R.C. PETER WEBSTER, BSc'23 at Brockville, Ont., on Feb. 11, 1977.

'24

JOHN ROBERT KAYE, BSc'24, at Halifax, N.S., on Jan. 20, 1977.

CARL FRANCIS MARALDI, MD'24, at Winthrop, Mass., on Dec. 23, 1976.

ELIZABETH MASSY-BAYLY, BA'24, at Montreal, on April 28, 1977.

L.G. McLAREN, BSc'24, at Ormond Beach, Fla., on Feb. 18, 1977.

DOROTHY VERNON ROSS, BA'24, MA'26, at Montreal, on Feb. 28, 1977.

JEANNIE DOUGALL (ROBINS) SMITH, BA'24, at Sherbrooke, Que., on March 5, 1977.

KENNETH STEWART, BSA'24, MSc(Agr)'26, at Oakville, Ont., on Jan. 26, 1977.

PETER D. WARD, MD'24, in January 1977.

'25

LORING W. BAILEY, BSc'25, on Jan. 14, 1977.

SYDNEY I. DOUBILET, MD'25, on March 11, 1977.

'26

WALTER E. CHARLAND, DDS'26, at Montreal, on March 29, 1977.

FERDINAND MANCUSO, MD'26, on April 12, 1977.

'27

ERNEST K. CUNNINGHAM, MD'27, at Carman, Man., on April 3, 1977.

P.J. HARE, BSc'27, in England, on Sept. 28, 1975.

'28

FRASER F. FULTON, BSc'28, at Palgrave, Ont., on Feb. 4, 1977.

MILAN OXORN, BA'25, BCL'28, at Ottawa, Ont., on Jan. 27, 1977.

'29

MAVIS (SMITH) HOWE, BA'29, on Aug. 17, 1976.

MEILACH MAGID, BA'29, on Feb. 20, 1977.

SAUL MILLER, BCom'29, on March 31, 1977.

REV. R. DOUGLAS SMITH, BA'29, at Scarborough, Ont., on March 4, 1977.

RHODA (LANDE) WEINTRAUB, BA'29, at Brookline, Mass., on May 6, 1977.

'30

CHARLES N. SULLIVAN, MD'30, in Florida, on March 8, 1977.

'31

FREDERICK GORDON COLLINS, BCom'31, at Montreal, on March 15, 1977.

B.D. MCAULEY, BSc'31, in Florida, on Feb. 22, 1977.

JACK S. TAYLOR, BCom'31, at Hollywood, Fla., on Jan. 28, 1977.

MOSES S. YELIN, BA'28, BCL'31, in April 1977.

'32

STUART A. COBBETT, BCom'32, at Montreal, on Feb. 7, 1977.

'33

WILLIAM M. FITZHUGH, MD'33, at Pebble Beach, Calif., on Sept. 19, 1976.

'34

O'NEILL O'HIGGINS, BCom'34, at Ottawa, Ont., on May 14, 1977.

REGINALD EDMUND WATSON, MD'34, at Montreal, on Feb. 23, 1977.

'35

GERALD G. GARCELON, MD'35, in Maine, on April 14, 1977.

GEORGE W. STILES, Eng'35, at St. Lambert, Que., on Oct. 13, 1975.

'37

HARRY W. S. LEBEL, BEng'37, on March 3, 1977.

HAROLD J. LOISELLE, BEng'37, on Feb. 7, 1977.

'38

MORDECAI ETZIONY, BA'28, MA'31, MD'38, early in 1977.

PREM P. SAHNI, DDS'38, at New Delhi, India, on Dec. 17, 1976.

JOHN H. SHIPLEY, PhD'38, at Pointe-Claire, Que., on April 21, 1977.

'40

MALCOLM A. BYERS, BA'40, at Toronto, Ont., on April 30, 1977.

ROY D. GRIMMER, MD'40, on May 3, 1977.

ARNOLD H. KATZ, BSc'37, MD'40, at Montreal, on March 25, 1977.

'41

ELEANOR JEAN MARTIN, DipN'41, at Montreal, on May 9, 1976.

'42

DAVID HAVILAND, BEng'42, in 1976.

W. JOSEPH REA, MD'42, on March 11, 1976.

'43

EVA G. PAUMANN, BSc(HEC)'43, at Ottawa, Ont., on March 23, 1977.

HYMAN S. SHELL, BSc'43, on Feb. 14, 1977.

ALLANA G. (REID) SMITH, BA'43, MA'45, PhD'50, on Feb. 27, 1977.

'45

JAMES M. BROWN, BA'43, MD'45, at St. Catharines, Ont., on March 5, 1977.

WALTER K. ODZE, BEng'45, at Montreal, on May 3, 1977.

'46

ROBERT K. BROWN, PhD'46, in 1975.

'47

RALPH ANTONY LUDWIG, PhD'47, at Ottawa, Ont., on Jan. 10, 1977.

'48

MORRIS ROSS JONES, BEng'48, at St. Catharines, Ont., on May 20, 1977.

'49

G. VERNON ALLISON, BCom'49, at Ottawa, Ont., on April 11, 1977.

GEORGE ALEXANDER R. ANDERSON, BCom'49, at Montreal, on Dec. 22, 1976.

ALFRED GOLD, BCom'49, on March 16, 1977.

ROBERT LINCOLN TRERICE, BSc'49, at Plattsburgh, N.Y., on Feb. 15, 1977.

'50

CHESTER R. BRAATEN, DDS'50, on Nov. 16, 1976.

FREDERICK THORBURN BROWN, MSc'50, in March 1976.

HENRY ERNEST DINSDALE, BA'50, in Florida, on Feb. 20, 1977.

RODERICK MacDONALD, BSc(Agr)'50, MSc'52, at Quebec City, on Nov. 5, 1976.

'51

FLORENCE (BIARD) BOOTH, BA'51, at Abercorn, Que., on April 27, 1977.

HUGH A. DUNN, BArch'51, in November 1976.

EDMUND W. REID, BA'51, at San Salvador, El Salvador, on March 10, 1977.

'52

EVA (STACHIEWICZ) HORTON, BSc'52, MSc'54, PhD'62, at London, England, on Feb. 10, 1977.

'53

KENNETH R.H. READ, BSc'53, on Feb. 24, 1977.

ISIDORE STAR, DDS'53, on Feb. 8, 1977.

'55

R. MAURICE HAMEL, DDS'55, on July 29, 1976.

HEATHER RUTH (ROY) HARLING, BSc'55, at Montreal, on Jan. 29, 1977.

ROBERT K. ROW, BA'51, MD'55, on April 4, 1977.

'59

DON E. FARLEY, MD'59, on Aug. 12, 1976.

JUNE B. NICKSON, DipPT'59, DipOT'60, BSc(P&OT)'61, at Victoria, B.C., on Oct. 31, 1976.

PETER F. WILCOCK, MD'59, at Edmonton, Alta., on Oct. 27, 1976.

'60

WILLIAM C. McCALLUM, BSc'51, BCL'60, at Montreal, on Feb. 9, 1977.

'62

GORDON ECKERSLEY, BEd'62, at Toronto, Ont., on May 3, 1977.

'64

ABRAHAM NATHAN FERSTMAN, MSW'64, on March 29, 1977.

MARION B. (BRAMSON) GOGUE, BA'64, on Feb. 14, 1977.

'66

HAROLD P. LUTZ, MD'66, on Feb. 10, 1976.

'69

IRWIN LUCHFELD, BSc'69, at Toronto, Ont., on May 24, 1977.

'72

MARGERY LANGSHUR, MED'72, at Montreal, on May 13, 1977.

'75

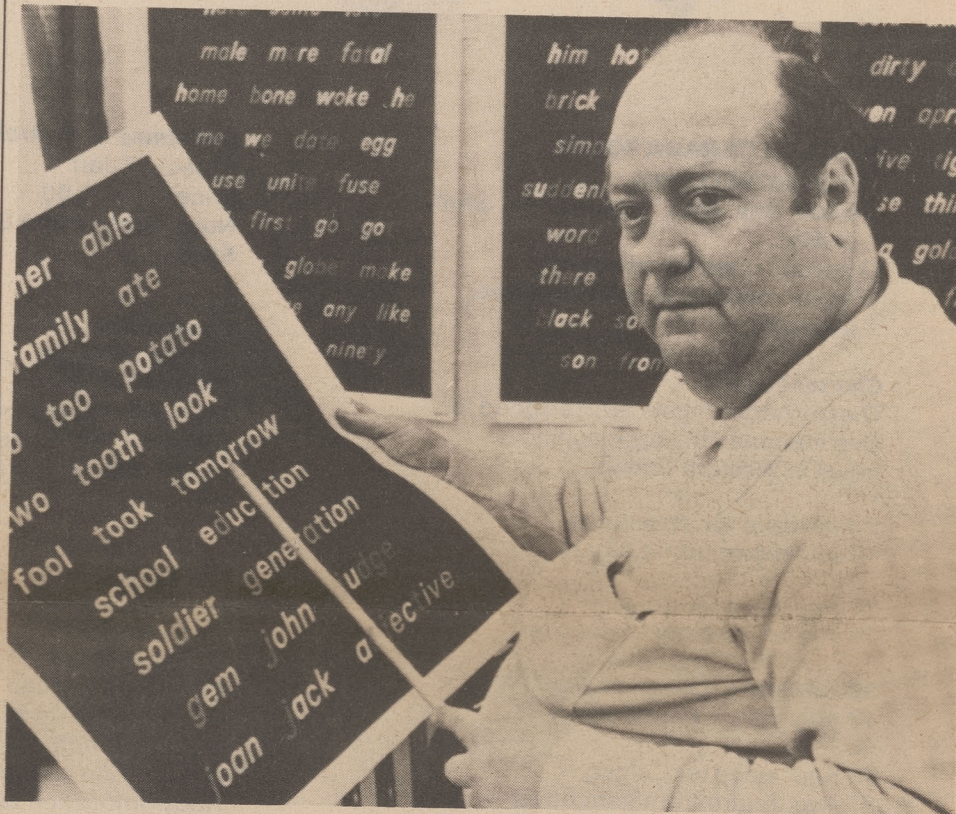
ALLAN JAY SOLOMON, BSc'73, MD'75, at Toronto, Ont., on Feb. 24, 1977.

## In Memoriam:

# Sam Rabinovitch

On April 26 the university community lost one of its most respected and well-liked members with the untimely death of psychologist Dr. Sam Rabinovitch. Born in Montreal in 1927, Rabinovitch earned his BSc from McGill in 1948, his MSc in 1949. He went on to earn his PhD at Purdue University, Indiana, in 1952. Two years later he returned to Montreal to become director of the psychology department at the Montreal Children's Hospital (MCH) and part-time assistant professor of psychology at McGill. By 1971 he had moved through the ranks to full professor.

Rabinovitch gained a world-wide reputation as a child psychologist, researcher, and edu-



cator, specializing in the study and treatment of learning disabilities. He was showered with honours, the most recent being the 1976 Award of Excellence of the International Federation of Learning Disabilities. He gave public lectures throughout North America and abroad; acted as a consultant and host of a Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) TV series on learning problems; and served as advisor for a series of National Film Board remedial films for children known as "Loops to Learn By." The project of which he was proudest, however, was the McGill-MCH Learning Centre which he founded in the early 1960s and directed until his death.

What made Rabinovitch so much more than just a diligent academic was aptly expressed in a tribute delivered by McGill Psychology Professor Dr. Muriel Stern at a meeting of the university Senate in early May. "A listing of his academic and service accomplishments does not convey the qualities of mind and spirit that inspired so many children to refer with deep affection to him as 'Doctor Sam.' Nor does it convey the feeling of enrichment of his friends, colleagues, and acquaintances, because they knew him. Sam Rabinovitch was a loving man, realistic, ironic, and ... possessed of an earthiness which pervaded his human relations.

"His course in child psychology, which attracted 500 to 600 students a year, had something of the 'medicine show' and not a little of P.T. Barnum about it. Never diluting the intellectual content, he presented his lectures and demonstrations with a truly theatrical flair. But more than showmanship, his deep respect

for children, his ability to share his sense of wonder at the variety of behaviours that were possible ... [in] babies and young children aroused corresponding respect in his students.

"In part, it was the fact that Dr. Sam listened to children and observed them so carefully and lovingly that made him so extraordinarily innovative in his solutions of their individual problems. From his patient observations of children with learning disabilities, he concluded that many of them had peculiar notions of their body and seemed to be inept in manipulating parts of the body. So, when a child who had trouble discriminating 'up' from 'down' also had trouble discriminating 'w' and

'm', it followed that this child as part of remedial education would practice going up and down stairs. While parents sometimes wondered how jumping up and down on a trampoline could help their child improve his reading, it was obvious to Dr. Sam.

"Whoever saw him as host of the CBC TV series recalled the intensity of concentration with which he faced a child's problem. Nothing else existed but that individual child and his need to communicate his trouble. Sam Rabinovitch gave his colleagues the same intense attention. On a visit to his office with a problem, academic or personal, he would raise his considerable bulk behind the awesome chaos of his desk top, pull up a chair beside his visitor and listen. He gave considered advice and he gave it with kindness and love. He also gave tough-minded intellectual criticism with the same generosity. He was capable of impatience with stupidity and insensitivity and of deep anger which he usually reserved for those unlucky people he knew personally or professionally, who had the temerity to use their children as pawns ... in their lives."

Sam Rabinovitch's death was a tragic loss for his family, his friends, and the entire McGill community. But as Dean of Arts Dr. Robert Vogel said at a memorial service, "Because he was so vital and so human, his influence and his presence will remain.... The Learning Centre which he created will continue with his work and his ideas, and those many hundreds of children who owe their health to their contact with him—those children will carry that wholeness throughout all their lives." □



# The McGill Society of Montreal Travel Program for 1977-78

The McGill Society of Montreal announces its sixteenth year of travel service to the McGill community. Membership in the Travel Program is available to graduates, parents, and associates making contributions to McGill, or by paying a \$10.00 fee to the McGill Society of Montreal.

## WESTERN CANADA TOURS

- Best possible rates.
- Book any time (subject to availability).
- Special rates for car rental.
- Motor coach tour, Alaska cruise available.

### Charter Flights

These charter flights are designed to give members the opportunity to travel in Western Canada.

2 July leave for Vancouver  
16 July return from Calgary

16 July leave for Calgary  
30 July return from Vancouver

30 July leave for Vancouver  
13 Aug. return from Calgary

13 Aug. leave for Calgary  
27 Aug. return from Vancouver

Price: \$199.00 from Montreal return.

### "One-Way" Charters

2 July:  
Vancouver — Montreal  
27 Aug.:  
Montreal — Vancouver  
Price: \$125.00

### Florida

Daily departures  
Length of stay: 6 - 30 days  
To Tampa and Orlando: \$162.00 return.  
To Miami and Fort Lauderdale:  
\$175.00 return.  
Accommodation and car rental extra.

### Disneyworld and Beach Holiday

Daily departures  
Price: \$298.00  
Includes air transportation, car rental, and accommodation (3 nights in Disneyworld and 4 in Clearwater Beach).

### Barbados

26 Nov. - 9 Dec.  
Price: \$500.00  
Includes air transportation, first-class hotel accommodation, sightseeing, and transfers.

### Christmas in Australia

9 Dec. - 7 Jan.  
Price: \$1,222.00  
Note: Book before September and save \$118.00.

### Guatemala

26 Dec. — 6 Jan.  
Price: \$760.00  
Includes round-trip group air transportation, first-class hotel accommodation, meals, tours, sightseeing, and transfers.

### Ski Europe

Four departures: 18, 25 Feb. and 4, 11 March  
Group Flight: \$461.00 return — 14 days, Montreal - Zurich.  
Group tour from \$685.00 including flight to Zurich, transfers to St. Anton, guest house accommodation.  
Accommodation available to suit personal preference.

### "Around the World in 30 Days"

18 Feb. — 19 March  
Price: \$2,500.00  
This exclusive tour will be a welcome change for both experienced and inexperienced travellers. Trip includes reasonably priced rooms with breakfast, and sightseeing tours in each location.  
Ports of call include London, the Seychelle Islands, Sri Lanka, Penang, Bangkok, Hong Kong, Tokyo, Honolulu, and San Francisco.  
Return ticket from Honolulu valid for one year from date of purchase.

### Fly-and-Cruise across a Continent

2 April - 16 April  
Price: from \$1,440.00  
This unique tour offers a cruise from Los Angeles to New York on the *Queen Elizabeth II*. Ports of call include Mazatlan, Panama City, Cristobal, Caracas, St. Thomas, and Port Everglades. Economy air travel to Los Angeles and home from New York and a choice of accommodation on board ship are included.  
Further details available upon request.

### The Middle East: Egypt, Israel, and Jordan

8 April — 29 April  
Price: \$1,375.00  
This guided tour provides a unique opportunity to visit the cornerstone of civilization. Price includes flight, transfers, first-class accommodation, sightseeing, and meals.

### Ireland

Price: \$790.00  
April departure  
An 8-day tour through the enchanting castles and countryside of Ireland, followed by four days in London for sightseeing and shopping.

### Tour of the Greek Islands

14 May — 3 June  
Price: \$1,600.00  
Guided tour with Professor George Snider, chairman of McGill's department of classics. Price includes flight, transfers, and first-class accommodation. Brochure and details on request.

### Galapagos Islands and Peru

16 June — 30 June  
Price: approx. \$1,500.00  
An unusual opportunity to experience the striking contrasts of vegetation, animal life, and land formations in Peru and the Galapagos. This tour, conducted by Dr. Alice Johannsen, will provide a glimpse of Darwin's world, still almost untouched by man.

### Looking ahead to...

- Russia in June 1979
- Moscow for the 1980 Olympics
- Eastern Europe 5-country tour

- All prices subject to change without notice.
- Taxes and gratuities not included in prices unless specified.

For membership application forms, flight registration, and further information, contact:

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