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McGill News

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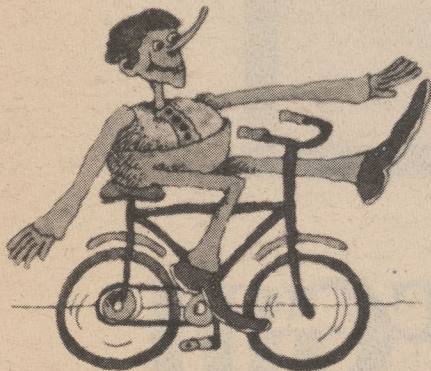
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Letters

Au revoir

The Fall 1977 issue of the *McGill News* was the last to be edited by Louise Abbott, who has left to pursue a career as a freelance writer and photographer. During her four and a half years as editor, the *News* has been considered one of North America's top alumni magazines. Under her editorship it won thirteen citations and awards from the American-based Council for Advancement and Support of Education. In 1974 the *News* was named the Weyerhaeuser Magazine of the Year and received the Certificate of Exceptional Achievement from the American College Public Relations Association. In 1977 it was named one of the top ten alumni magazines in North America, and won four awards for photography and graphic design.

On behalf of the editorial board I would like to thank Louise Abbott for all the time, care, and effort she has devoted to our magazine. We wish her great success and look forward to seeing her work in the future.

James Wright, BA'65
Chairman, Editorial Board
Ottawa, Ont.

A Difference of Opinion

I was delighted to read that Ann Novotny and Rosemary Eakins have made such a success of their research firm in New York ("Super Sleuths," Fall 1977). And it was gratifying to learn that they give me credit for some of their skill in ferreting out information. In fact, they were able sleuths before they ever entered English 500A. If I helped them, it was by speeding up a process of learning that was already underway.

It will seem ungracious of me, after getting such a good notice from Rosemary Eakins, to disagree with her about the evolution of the McGill English department in the late 1960s. Perhaps we're all inclined to feel that institutions deteriorate after we leave. As someone who stayed on, I would deny that the English department either fell apart or introduced a collection of Mickey Mouse courses.

"Mickey Mouse course" is a taunt applied by academics to courses offered by wrong-headed colleagues - that is, colleagues with whom they disagree about the nature of the discipline. The discipline of English studies evolved and diversified very rapidly in the late 1960s: a glance at the programs of the annual meetings of the Modern Language Association between 1968 and 1973 will show that this was a continental phenomenon. The McGill department evolved as rapidly as any, but the consequence was that we came to do more things that Rosemary Eakins recalls as "first class."

As a relatively senior member of the department I submit that graduates in the 1960s and '70s have found, as Ann Novotny and Rosemary Eakins have found, that their training in the department prepared them well for their subsequent careers.

Archie Malloch
Professor of English

A Vote of Confidence

The *McGill News* is sent to my son at my home and is also read by me. I am seventy-seven and never graduated from any school of learning, but I was determined that my son would attend one of the *greatest*.

Your article about Dr. Helen Mussallem and her wonderful, humane work ("A Nurse of the World," Fall 1977) is very appropriate in the case of my wife. She is a complete arthritic cripple and has a nurse calling at home once a week. To care for people at home and save them from going to hospital has been the main objective of Dr. Mussallem, whom I consider a courageous example of Canadian womanhood.

Edward Ernest Wright
Dunham, Que.



McGill's Nobelman

The following letter was received by Principal Dr. Robert Bell.

Dear Dr. Bell:

Thank you for your kind message of congratulations on my winning the Nobel Prize in Medicine.... It would be impossible to answer the hundreds of letters and telegrams which came, but I answer yours because of my deep appreciation for McGill University.

McGill gave me an opportunity to work and study, and it was at McGill that I first became interested in the relationship between brain function and endocrine activity. It was at the Allan Memorial Institute of McGill (in Dr. R. Cleghorn's unit) that Dr. Murray Saffran and I demonstrated for the first time the existence of a hypothalamic hormone. These were indeed the key events in my life. My subsequent work at the Veterans' Administration Hospital/Tulane University unit in New Orleans led to further advances in the hypothalamic control of the pituitary gland....

But I shall never forget that I made my first steps on the hypothalamic regulation of the pituitary at McGill University, and am proud to be a McGill graduate.

Andrew V. Schally, BSc'55, PhD'57
New Orleans, La.

St. Joan of Quebec

It's great that the *McGill News* (Fall 1977) has given us such a fine picture of Madeleine Parent, the Joan of Arc of Quebec.

Years ago, while a minister in Verdun and Pointe St. Charles, I was drawn into the sad plight of the Quebec workers, especially those in the textile industry. I met Madeleine Parent and Kent Rowley and followed them at Valleyfield and Lachute, where I still remember seeing M. Duplessis' burly policemen throwing a pregnant woman into a Black Maria. No wonder I joined hands with those who fought for social justice in what was then the rough Quebec industrial world. Madeleine Parent and Kent Rowley have made a unique contribution to uplifting the working class, and it is a joy to see the *McGill News* recognize it.

Rev. Claude de Mestral
Montreal, Que.

Admirably Handled

I've just read Janet Kask's piece on Madeleine Parent (in the Fall 1977 issue of the *McGill News*). I think you handled most admirably a story that is almost too much to encompass in a magazine article, and you brought it off without any sense of having skimmed surfaces. I should also congratulate the *McGill News*, in whose pages one might sooner have expected to find a full-length sketch of the captain of the 1909 rugby squad and the current whereabouts of his stout-hearted left half!

S.L. Pomerance
Montreal

Alumni giving

I enjoy the *McGill News* and appreciate its excellent quality. I have always treasured a family feeling towards McGill and those associated with it, and I hope this emotion is not anachronistic.

In regard to graduate support of McGill, I believe that since student fees provide hardly one-third of education costs, each of us should endeavour to contribute to McGill during a lifetime at least twice the amount of fees paid as a student.

Russ Merifield, BA'38, BCL'41
Toronto, Ont.

Over the Top

The McGill Development Program's five-year fund-raising drive, which winds up in December, has already reached 93 per cent of its \$25.3-million objective. More than \$2.8 million has come from graduates, and it is expected that the remaining \$1.4 million pledged to the campaign by the Alma Mater Fund will be raised before May 1979.

Mr. X's challenge, issued last spring, has considerably bolstered alumni giving. The anonymous graduate is matching, dollar for dollar to a maximum of \$100,000 a year for five years, all new gifts and all increases over previous donations. Ninety-seven thousand dollars has already been received towards this year's challenge.

"We're getting better support than we've ever had," says Gavin Ross, director of annual giving. "Over a million dollars was raised last year alone, so it is likely that graduates will substantially exceed their assigned objective."

Université McGill University

"These are tough times for the anglophone minority in Quebec. Things are not what they used to be," Premier René Lévesque told a McGill audience of six hundred in late January. "There will be no return to the good old days."

In a wide-ranging, hour-long speech Lévesque touched on a number of topics. Among them: Bill 101 ("We know it's not perfect"), the economy ("Quebec is not going down like the *Titanic*"), and the referendum ("It will be as honest and free as we can make it").

Although invited to the campus by the Political Science Students' Association and the McGill Debating Union specifically to discuss the future for anglophones — especially anglophone students — in Quebec, the premier mentioned McGill only briefly. Like the entire Quebec anglophone community, he said, the university had an important role to play in Quebec's communication with the rest of the world. But, he added, "I hope McGill will remember its first responsibility is to Quebec and not to the continent." Admitting that McGill has a reputation as a world institution, he pointed out that Harvard, also a "world symbol," never forgets its status as a Massachusetts university. "Is there anything to be ashamed of in being a Quebec university?" he asked.

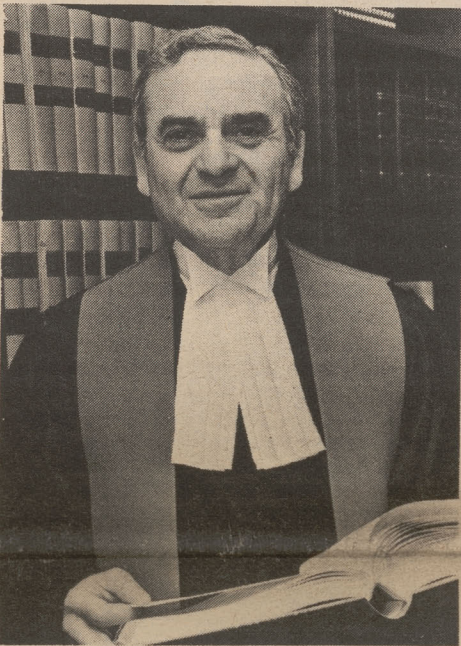
Less than one week earlier, McGill Principal Dr. Robert Bell had also spoken about the university's place in Quebec and the world. At a public hearing of the Task Force on Canadian Unity, presided over by John Robarts and Jean-Luc Pépin, Bell pointed out that the linguistic make-up of the university's 19,000 students (63 per cent English, 16 per cent French, 21 per cent other) is similar to the linguistic make-up of the entire country (61 per cent English, 26 per cent French, 13 per cent other). This gives McGill, he said, some claim to the title of a "truly Canadian university." As such, it fosters the use of both of Canada's official languages. Bell told the task force that McGill students have long had the right to deliver theses and write examinations in either English or French, and that the number of courses taught in the French language increases yearly. In addition, McGill cooperates with French-language universities in a variety of programs.

McGill is committed, the brief stated, "to an increasingly French-speaking Quebec which includes a healthy English-speaking community, and to increasingly healthy French-speaking communities in all those other parts of the country which can sustain them." Nevertheless, the task force statement repeated what the university had said more than a decade ago in its brief to the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism: "McGill University, while gladly playing its part in the expansion of the facilities of higher education and research in the Province

of Quebec, and accepting without reservation the vision of Canada as a country of two cultures and two languages, conceives its role as one which extends to the world at large." □

Here Comes the Judge

There was a time when Quebec Chief Judge Alan Gold dreamed of becoming an actor. Gold, who succeeded William Eakin as chairman of McGill's Board of Governors on the first of January, acted alongside Lorne Greene while both were undergraduates at Queen's University.



Chief Judge Alan Gold

"Lorne played all the heroic roles," Gold smiles. "I was second banana. I was very small — I still am! — so I got the character parts."

Graduating from Queen's in 1938 with a BA in political science, Gold resisted the lure of the stage and decided instead to become a lawyer. He earned his law degree from the University of Montreal in 1941. After serving with the Royal Canadian Artillery during the Second World War, Gold entered private practice. In 1961 he was appointed a district judge, and in 1970 became Chief Judge of the Provincial Court of Quebec. Gold's ties with McGill go back to 1957, when he began a fourteen-year stint as a lecturer in the Law Faculty. He became a university governor in 1974.

For the next two years, the youthful sixty-year-old will help pilot McGill through one of the most exciting — and critical — periods in its history. Gold does not feel that his experience as vice-chairman of the Quebec Labour Relations Board or as chief arbitrator between the provincial government and its employees will be needed at meetings of McGill's Board of Governors. He is not there to mediate. "Presiding over the board is in one sense no different from presiding over meetings of my court," he says. "I am the first of equals. Insofar as the actual meetings are concerned, I am not even supposed to speak. I sometimes think I was elected chairman

so I wouldn't do too much talking!"

There seems little danger of that. Even in the confines of his elegant chambers on the thirteenth floor of Montreal's Palais de Justice, Gold is hesitant to speak for McGill. "That would be presumptuous of me," he says. "I think the people who should speak for McGill are the people doing the day-to-day job." Nevertheless, he feels that the university has an important contribution to make in both the English- and French-speaking communities, and that it must adapt to changing times. "Everybody changes," he points out. "That is the essence of existence. Society wouldn't have gotten anywhere if it had been satisfied with the status quo. These are exciting times, and one should try to keep one's spirit young." V.L.



Principal Dr. Robert Bell

Bell Announces Resignation

by Victoria Lees

On the morning of December 8, faculty deans received a hand-delivered letter from the office of the principal. It contained news that a surprised university community would hear that afternoon at a staff meeting: Dr. Robert Bell, for seven years McGill's principal and vice-chancellor, had tendered his resignation effective June 1979. (He had originally given a year's notice but agreed to a six-month extension to allow the university time to search for a successor.)

"Serving as principal of McGill has been the supreme experience of my life," the fifty-nine-year-old physicist told the assembled staff. He cited a number of reasons for his decision. Among them: his belief that a modern-day principal should serve no longer than eight or ten years, and his desire to devote more time both to teaching and research in McGill's physics department and to his three-year term as president of the Royal Society of Canada, a post he will assume in June.

But a major reason for resigning, he said, was simply personal fatigue. During the last eighteen years he has

served — often concurrently and with no intervening break — as director of the Foster Radiation Laboratory, vice-dean of Physical Sciences, dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, Rutherford Professor of Physics, and finally principal.

In addressing the staff, Bell also reported briefly on McGill's relations with the Parti Québécois government, particularly with the departments of education and social affairs. These relations, he noted, were "good — probably better than they were before the election of the present government." He added, "I hope that we can make up our collective mind to try to be more constructive about our community, about our government, and about the life we lead, which indeed for most of us is a very privileged one."

Later, in a private interview, Bell returned to the topic. "I think that the stuffier sort of graduate wants to believe just what we hope people *won't* believe about McGill — that we are pro-English, anti-French, pro-private, anti-government.... Rather, we try to be good citizens of Quebec while defending English-language education.... We do our homework well and try to give value for the money. And we're given a lot of money." Bell reiterated what he had previously told the staff — that McGill receives, on a per-student basis, a provincial grant 30 per cent larger than that awarded to the University of Western Ontario, which is similar in size and composition.

McGill was not always content with its treatment by the Quebec government. In the late sixties, for example, the university felt it was not getting a fair share of the financial pie. "We said so, and maybe we said it too loudly," Bell remarks. "We convinced people we were going down the drain." Since then, however, the situation has improved considerably, and Bell counts improved relations with the Quebec government as the greatest satisfaction of his years as principal. "But I tend to get all the credit," he says modestly, "when in fact many people work very hard all through the university."

Yet to be named is the thirteen-member search committee. It will be chaired by Chancellor Conrad Harrington and composed of two representatives each from the Board of Governors, the Senate, the Board of Directors of the Graduates' Society, the Students' Society, the Council of the McGill Association of University Teachers, and the Non-academic Staff Electoral College. Bell hopes that the committee will select a person with "academic credibility" as McGill's thirteenth principal: "This would be a bad moment to bring in someone with non-academic qualifications." He also hopes that his successor will not be a carbon copy of himself: "I think the new person should be more politically minded, more comfortable in a political role, and more energetic and aggressive than I have been."

Bell's calm regime, however, has been an effective one. Under his leadership the university has put its financial house in order, expanded the use of French both in the administration and on the campus, and broadened its services to the community. Choosing someone to fill Bell's shoes will not be an easy task. □

Ronald Melzack: Solving the Puzzle of Pain

Editor's Note: How can a man who has lost both legs feel pain in his feet? Why is a painkiller more effective when administered in a palliative care unit than in a normal hospital ward? These are among the problems that Dr. Ronald Melzack, a professor in McGill's department of psychology, has set out to solve.

In the mid-sixties, Melzack developed the "gate control" theory of pain in collaboration with Dr. Patrick Wall, a biology professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). According to their theory, gate-like mechanisms exist in the dorsal horn of the spinal cord and at every level of the nervous system. These gates can open or close to modulate pain sensations as they travel to the brain. Melzack has since applied the theory to another method of controlling pain – acupuncture.

Much of Melzack's research is conducted at the Montreal General Hospital's Pain Centre, of which he is co-founder and research director. Here pain is viewed as a syndrome as well as a symptom, and patients receive help through the coordinated efforts of neurosurgeons, psychiatrists, physiotherapists, anesthesiologists, and neurologists.

Born in Montreal in 1929, Melzack is a dyed-in-the-wool McGill man. He earned a BSc degree from McGill in 1950, an MSc in 1951, and a PhD in 1954. Post-doctoral fellowships took him to Chicago, Oregon, and Pisa, and he later taught psychology at the University of London and MIT. In 1963 Montreal and McGill called him home.

The author of more than ninety scientific articles, Melzack published in 1973 a landmark book entitled *The Puzzle of Pain*, which is now being translated into five languages. His name also appears on a series of totally different books – collections of Eskimo tales for children. Impressed by the autochthonous Indian culture while visiting Mexico in 1963, Melzack resolved to learn more about Canada's native peoples. From his studies resulted *The Day Tuk Became a Hunter* (1968), *Raven, Creator of the World* (1970), and *Why the Man in the Moon is Happy and Other Eskimo Stories* (1977).

Melzack recently spoke to the News about his pain research:

News: How did you become interested in the study of pain?

Melzack: It started with my PhD thesis which I did with Dr. Donald Hebb. One day he said to me, "You know, it would be interesting to see if early experience influences pain." So we studied dogs that had been raised in restriction cages – they were like normal kennels, with light and air and so on, but the tops were closed off so the dogs could not see outside the kennels. These animals were caged when they were a month old. When they came out seven or eight months later they did not feel pain normally. They would bash their heads into water pipes, they would run around the room and get under your feet so you would accidentally step on a paw. Instead of squeaking as a normal dog would, they showed no

evidence of feeling it. When I lit a match and held it up, they stuck their noses in it again and again. That feels no worse than wetting a finger and touching an iron; nevertheless, a normal dog will do this only once.

News: Why did these dogs not react normally?

Melzack: We learn as we grow up that if we stick a finger on a hot stove, it doesn't feel good. These animals did not know the meaning of a match and they did not know the meaning of pain. They could not pick out what was relevant and what was irrelevant in their environment. Everything went into the nervous system and got them aroused and excited. (It is like a man on the battlefield who may be shot and not even know it.) That study has important implications for understanding pain. It shows that the old theory of pain – which states that the pain you feel is proportional to the amount of damage – is just not right. The dogs were certainly being damaged, but they did not feel pain.

News: A pain questionnaire which you designed is now used in several hundred hospitals. How did you compose it?

Melzack: After I completed my PhD I went to work with a wonderful man named Dr. William Livingston at the University of Oregon Medical School. He was a general surgeon who had become very interested in pain during the Second World War, when he was the commander of a hospital unit for men with nerve injuries. I went for one year and stayed three. I worked in the physiology laboratories and in Livingston's department, but it was in the pain clinic that I saw patients who suffered horrible pain. It is one thing to have pain for a couple of hours or even days, but these people had been suffering for ten, fifteen, twenty years with back pain, head pain, or phantom limb pain (pain in a limb that has been amputated).

I met a wonderful woman in her early seventies who had diabetes. She had developed gangrene, lost both legs, and now suffered terrible phantom limb pain. I would take her for a drive from time to time; we became good friends. I began to realize that she was using very important words to describe her pain, like burning, shooting, stabbing, throbbing. I could detect how bad her pain was from the words she was using to describe it, and could almost predict whether or not she was going to be able to sleep that night. I began to write down all these words and slowly developed a language of pain. I then drew up a questionnaire in which each word implied a certain amount of pain. We gave each a rank value; one can add up the values to get a score.

News: In 1965 you published with Wall a paper called "Pain Mechanisms: A New Theory." This contained your novel theory of a pain gate. Could you explain your theory?

Melzack: A peripheral nerve is composed of a number of fibres. These fibres, or neurons, are different sizes – some are thick and conduct information very rapidly; others are thin and con-

duct information more slowly. These fibres feed into the spinal cord. What Patrick Wall and I proposed in the gate theory is that the transmission of information from the body up to the brain is modulated or gated.

Certain psychological factors, for example, can close the gate. Let's say you are a football player and your attention is directed to the game. You don't feel a kick in the shin simply because the brain is attending to one thing and has closed the gate to other information. On the other hand, your brain might want that gate opened wide. If a woman

are also physiological factors that can open and close the gate. Let's say someone has kicked you in the shin. We all tend to do the same thing: we rub it. When you rub, you stimulate a big proportion of the large fibres, thereby closing the gate. On the other hand, the kick on the shin itself stimulates more of the small fibres and opens the gate. Activity in large fibres tends to close the gate; activity in small fibres tends to open it.

It is more complicated than that, however. We know that there is an area in the mid-brain, the reticular formation, that exerts an inhibitory effect on input. It tends to close the gate all the time – it shuts off the pain. We've come to understand quite a bit about that system. It is one of the major sites for the action of morphine as well as some recently discovered enkephalins, morphine-like substances produced by the body.

News: It would seem that acupuncture activates the small fibres that carry pain. How does it then act to relieve pain?

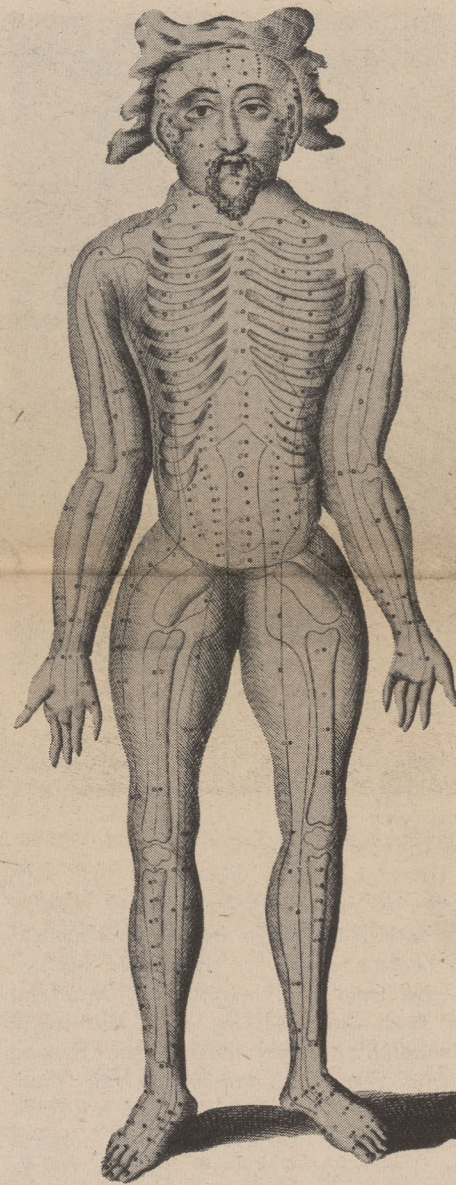
Melzack: That is the paradox. I always thought that when a person had acupuncture a needle was put into some area and left there. Then, in the course of an experiment, I underwent acupuncture myself. The acupuncturist put the needles in and started to twirl them. It is really very painful. Just inserting the needle is no worse than having a hypodermic put under the skin. But when they twirl the needle, it drags tissue with it and causes a deep, achy pain. Sometimes they put electrical pulses through the needles at a level that makes your muscles twitch. I can tell you that is also painful! But if you do that to people who have had severe backache for years and years, they will tell you it hurt while you did it. Once it was over, though, their pain was gone for hours or days. It doesn't cure anything – it simply takes the pain away for awhile.

The way I explain it in terms of the gate theory is to postulate that the small fibres are able to activate the reticular formation – which I have called the central biasing mechanism because it is able to change the bias on the gate. There is very good evidence to show that acupuncture stimulates the small fibres that send messages up to the cortex of the brain. You feel pain. But at the same time, it sends messages into the central biasing mechanism which closes the gates to signals from the body. You don't feel as much pain.

News: You have recently developed a form of acupuncture in which electrodes replace needles. What is the reason for this?

Melzack: To do acupuncture, you need acupuncturists and there are very few of them. I wondered if you could put a disc electrode, about half the size of a dime, over an acupuncture point and electrically stimulate it to achieve the same effect. Patients could do it themselves. You could also avoid the risk of infection or paralysis, a real danger with acupuncture.

Transcutaneous stimulation has been around for a long time – physiotherapists have been electrically stimulating trig-



According to Chinese legend, acupuncture originated when it was noticed that warriors wounded by arrows recovered from chronic illnesses. The technique of acupuncture spread to the West during the Middle Ages.

The chart of acupuncture points reproduced above appears in *Dissertatio de Arthritide* (London, 1683), by William ten Rhyne, a doctor who had practised in Java. The book, once owned by Dr William Osler, is now in McGill's Osler Library.

feels a lump in her breast, she is anxious and worried. The gate opens up; after a while the breast, the shoulder, and the whole arm may become painful. The information that comes from the body doesn't go straight up to the brain and ring a bell. Rather, it is modulated and changed.

There is evidence to show that there

ger points and sensitive spots on the body for years. What we did that was different was to apply electrical stimulation to acupuncture points. We found it had an excellent effect, even on people who had undergone all kinds of operations that did not relieve their pain. In 1975 I did a study with Dr. Elizabeth Fox at the Montreal General Hospital in which we compared acupuncture and electrical stimulation in back patients. We found that one technique was as good as the other.

News: What are your current research interests?

Melzack: A large part of my work with post-doctoral fellows and graduate students is to elucidate the mechanisms in the brain involved in analgesia. A major focus of research is the chemistry of the central biasing mechanism, the area of the brain responsible for gating.

In addition, I am still working on the pain questionnaire – I now give it to women in labour. Labour is a marvellous model because uterine contractions can be measured – we know what the physiological basis is. Some women are feeling the worst pain they have ever felt and others are feeling hardly any pain. We can find out if the labour pain is related to the woman's past, to her culture, to what she learned from her mother.

I am also involved in research with Dr. Balfour Mount, head of the Palliative Care Unit at the Royal Victoria Hospital. In 1975 he invited me to join him in an early study of the "Brompton cocktail," a mixture of morphine, cocaine, alcohol, and chloroform water. We found the mixture very effective in controlling pain in terminally ill cancer patients. We also found it significantly more effective when given to patients in the unit, where they have sympathy and support, than when given in a regular hospital ward. We are currently doing another study to find out more about how the Brompton cocktail works.

News: What are the implications of your research?

Melzack: Because it emphasizes the modulation of input by the brain, the gate theory has led to an investigation of the brain mechanisms that control pain, and to an exploration of the reticular formation. The gate theory also provides a conceptual framework which helps explain the effectiveness of practical techniques to control pain, such as those used by physiotherapists and acupuncturists. Finally, it helps explain the effectiveness of a variety of psychological techniques, which modulate pain by influencing a person's attitudes, attention, and state of relaxation.

News: Has your gate theory been proved or disproved?

Melzack: It has created a great deal of controversy. The study of pain, which was virtually dead until we proposed the theory, suddenly came alive. Thousands of papers on pain have since been printed. The evidence indicates that the mechanisms underlying pain are much more complicated than Pat Wall or I envisaged when we proposed the gate control theory of pain. But on the whole, the theory is holding up very well. □

This interview was conducted by Victoria Lees, editor of the News.

Gregory Baum: Outspoken Theologian

by Janet Kask

For the fall term, McGill's Faculty of Religious Studies welcomed as visiting professor a controversial theologian whose life story is as varied as his views. Dr. Gregory Baum is a mathematician who became a sociologist, a Jew who became a Roman Catholic.

Baum made news a year ago when he resigned from the priesthood over what he describes as "possibly temporary" disagreements on some religious teach-

ing of Roman Catholicism, Baum called for an end to clerical celibacy and for broader Vatican stances on birth control and abortion. In the early sixties he was appointed by Pope John XXIII to the Secretariat for Promoting Christian Unity in Rome. Here he helped prepare some of the most vital documents of the Vatican II Council on ecumenism. The Roman Catholic church, which until then had regarded itself as the only legiti-



Dr. Gregory Baum: "Energy based on religious conviction isn't... easily crushed."

ings. One of his remarks about Quebec independence hit the headlines last May: "Are we so sure God is on the side of confederation?" In January the revelation of his marriage to a former nun put him on the front pages once more.

Born in Berlin just before the rise of the Third Reich, Baum fled Nazi Germany in 1939 at the age of sixteen. He worked as a servant for a farm family in England until the fall of France, when he was interned as a displaced German and shipped off to Canada. There followed two years in internment camps in Quebec's Eastern Townships, where Baum attended schools organized by interned rabbis, scholars, and intellectuals. This period of his life, he recalls, gave him time to study, exchange ideas, and pursue the intellectual life he eventually chose as a profession.

Sponsored out of the internment camp by a private individual, he earned a BA in mathematics and physics at McMaster University in 1946, and an MA in mathematics at Ohio State University a year later. Simultaneously, a growing interest in Christianity led him to become a Roman Catholic. In 1947 he was ordained an Augustinian priest.

Long associated with the radical left

mate religion, underwent "a very exciting renewal and reform movement, which included ecumenism, friendship between Christians and Jews, and a new approach to society."

In Baum's view, however, the development of religious thought cannot be separated from political and social history. He has studied both. Baum received a doctorate in theology from the Swiss University of Fribourg in 1956 and later studied sociology at the New School for Social Research in New York City. He is currently a professor of theology and religious studies at St. Michael's College in Toronto, with a cross-appointment to the University of Toronto's sociology department.

Baum sees political activism aimed at social justice as a natural expression of spiritual responsibility to mankind. Something of a political activist himself, he belongs to a Toronto-based group called the Committee for a New Constitution. As he explained during a speech given at McGill in May 1977, the committee recommends "the free self-determination of Quebec and of English Canada, and then only the creation of a constitutional association, a commonwealth that corresponds to the self-under-

standing of the two partners." In a sociological sense, he points out, Quebec is more of a community than the rest of Canada, if community is defined as "people united by a strong social bond of common history and values." In Quebec today he sees a popular involvement in politics and cultural matters that English Canada can in no way match.

Baum is outspoken on a number of social issues as well. He calls the women's movement "possibly the most important cultural movement of our time. It will not only bring justice to individual women, but it will raise some very fundamental questions about power, authority, and human organization." It has already raised theological questions – "our God language is so totally patriarchal," Baum remarks. But the church is now attempting to talk about God and the divine order in a different way, and it is looking at woman's role with new eyes. "We find a new humanism," he says, "where men and women are defined in terms of their responsibility to one another and to history."

Underlying Baum's thought on all political, religious, and sociological questions is a deep-rooted concern for social justice. While acknowledging that the movement for social justice is still a minority group within the church, Baum notes that all critical thought and action are prepared by minorities. The church itself was once a minority movement.

As evidence of the new emphasis on social justice within Canadian churches, Baum cites the creation, in 1971, of ecumenical bodies to study political and economic issues and make recommendations to governments concerning just policy. The social thought of today's church leaders, remarks Baum, is far in advance of social thought at the parish and congregational levels – "almost to the point of being shocking. The church leadership now adopts positions on social justice that come close to socialism." In a 1974 message on world hunger, for example, Catholic bishops stated that "God created food for anyone who is hungry, while our free market system distributes food only to those who can pay for it." A year later the bishops pleaded with the federal government not to develop the North without taking into consideration the wishes of native peoples. They described the corporate system as "leading towards the maximization of profit, of power, and of consumption."

Though no longer in the priesthood, Baum has remained a Roman Catholic. He is committed to the view that his church, and others, can and should play a vital role in the creation of a more humane world. Most of Baum's teaching, in fact, focusses on the impact of religion on society. He believes that in the long run the church will have more social influence than any other pressure group, simply because of its durability. "Other movements based on human hopes and possibilities have petered out," he notes. "But energy based on religious conviction is not so easily crushed."

Baum's optimism results in part from the changes he has experienced in his own church. "If the Roman Catholic church, one of the most ancient institutions in the world, can change," he muses, "anything can." □

McGill's Special Collections: The Print Room

by Holly Dressel

Editor's Note: Printmaking, the art of printing from a prepared block, is traditionally divided into two classes – relief and intaglio. Relief printing, which dates back to the Middle Ages, uses a raised design to hold the ink – the rest of the block is cut away. Woodcuts, for example, are made by pressing paper onto a carved and inked block of wood.

For intaglio printing, the lines which hold the ink are cut into the surface of a metal plate – bitten in with acid to make an etching, scratched with a needle to make a drypoint, or incised with a burin (a steel rod with a lozenge-shaped point) to make an engraving. All three methods can be applied to the same plate and embellished by further techniques such as aquatint, popular in the eighteenth century. In the last two hundred years many new printing processes such as lithography, silkscreen, and soft-ground etching have been developed, and modern technology has endowed the art world with computer prints. Examples of all of these are kept in the Print Room.

In McGill's Print Room, twentieth-century pop-art posters coexist amicably with sixteenth-century Dürer woodcuts. Stored in acid-free cardboard folders and filed away in large metal drawers lie Rembrandts and Beardsleys, Piranesis and Warhols, Gagnons and Lalibertés.

Librarian Elizabeth Lewis, head of the rare books and special collections department of McLennan Library, describes the provenance of most of the 12,000 prints as "lost in the mists of time." Over the past century McGill acquired the works of art through purchase and donation. Protected but unused, they languished in various sections of Redpath Library until 1965, when Lewis began gathering up the material that today has grown into fifty-nine special collections, filling eight temperature- and humidity-controlled rooms. One of these rooms on the street floor of McLennan Library is occupied by the magnificent print collection, valued at well over a million dollars.

The primary purpose of the collection is documentary. "The Print Room is a research tool for scholars," explains curator Gary Tynski. "It is not a museum." Older works are kept for their historical and narrative value, and modern abstract prints are collected as illustrations of the technical developments in printmaking.

McGill students and faculty use the prints to enliven papers, commercial magazines to illustrate articles, government agencies to facilitate restoration projects. Badly needed by all who use

the Print Room, however is a subject index. At the moment prints are listed only by size, artist, and title.

Each year part of the Print Room's budget is allocated for new purchases. Lewis is particularly interested in enlarging the most popular section – Canadiana. The money does not stretch

very far, however. "It is difficult to add what we feel should be added every year," says Lewis. Funds are also allotted for conservation – one or two valuable pieces are shipped off annually to an expert paper restorer in Chicago. There is little more the staff can do to preserve the prints, except to take them

out of their frames. (Glass and cardboard have, over a period of time, a detrimental effect on paper.)

The rare books and special collections department functions independently of the McLennan Library budget. Most of its funds come from the interest generated on money donated long ago. "The really princely sums were given in the nineteenth century by people who loved the library," explains Lewis. Like many other old and delicate things, the Print Room is now obliged to live on a fixed income. □



Above: A sixteenth-century print of Albrecht Dürer's 1497 woodcut, Holy Family with Three Hares, 11" x 15". Below left: Head of a Woman, 6" x 8", a crayon stipple by François Boucher (1703-1770). Below right: Francisco Goya's Hasta la Muerte (Hurry Death), 6" x 8", an etching from the first edition of Los Capriccios (1799).

The Bookshelf

Herewith brief summaries of some recent books by McGill alumni and faculty:

Mona Adilman – *Cult of Concrete*. Montreal: Editions Bonsecours Editions, 1977. In her second collection of verse, ecological poet Mona Adilman, BA'45, deplors material progress bought at the expense of humanist and conservationist values, and investigates the emotional complexities of personal relationships.

William Boyd and Huntington Sheldon – *An Introduction to the Study of Disease*. Philadelphia: Lea and Febiger, 1977. Dr. Huntington Sheldon, BA'51, a McGill professor of pathology, is editor of the seventh edition of Dr. William Boyd's classic textbook for paramedical personnel, first published in 1937.

Roger G. Krohn, Berkeley Fleming, and Marilyn Manzer – *The Other Economy: The Internal Logic of Local Rental Housing*. Toronto: Peter Martin Associates Ltd., 1977. Dr. Roger Krohn, McGill assistant professor of sociology, Berkeley Fleming, BA'66, MA'70, and Marilyn Manzer, BA'70, MA'72, produced this study of rental housing in five areas of Montreal. They found that the amateur landlord offers better housing value than the professional real estate corporation.

James Laxer and Robert Laxer – *The Liberal Idea of Canada: Pierre Trudeau and the Question of Canada's Survival*. Toronto: James Lorimer and Co., 1977. Political scientist James Laxer and his father, Robert Laxer, BA'36, MA'39, professor of educational theory at the University of Toronto and the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, explore the development of Canadian Liberalism during the Trudeau era.

Richard A. Parsons – *Contemplations*. Don Mills: Ontario Publishing Co. Ltd., 1977. In his eleventh book of verse, Richard Parsons, BCL'21, Master of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland, writes of the people and places in his native province.

Darko Suvin – *Pour une poétique de la science-fiction*. Montreal: Les Presses de l'Université du Québec, 1977. Dr. Darko Suvin, McGill professor of English, has produced a literary and historical analysis of the science-fiction genre. □

Popsicle's Birthday

A prominent Montrealer has moved to Ontario – but not for political reasons. Popsicle, a seven-hundred-pound heifer who has been a celebrity since she was born at Macdonald College in December 1976, is now a show cow owned by Auld Croft Farms in Mississauga. Her pedigree is truly something to boast about.

Popsicle was the first calf in Quebec – and only the third in North America – to be born following a frozen-embryo transplant. Her arrival marked the successful culmination of two years of research by the Macdonald Embryo Unit, which was set up in 1974 by associate professor of animal science, Dr. Robert Baker.

As a six-day-old embryo, Popsicle was surgically removed from the reproductive tract of her mother. The embryo was frozen in liquid nitrogen to a temperature of -196°C and stored for ninety-eight days. Researchers then implanted it in the uterus of a foster mother. Nine months later, the healthy, cross-bred Limousin calf was delivered without complication.

Although the techniques required to freeze, store, and thaw embryos have not yet been perfected, Popsicle's success story has important implications for medical science in general and for the cattle industry in particular. Ordinarily, a cow will produce up to ten calves in her lifetime. With embryo transfers, however, it has become possible for a cow to produce many times that number of offspring. Frozen embryos have an added advantage: they can be stored until required. If the donor mother is of prime breeding stock – some are priced as high as \$250,000 a head – the economic advantages are obvious. Cattle exports would also benefit from the use of the technique. Shipping banks of frozen embryos instead of tons of cattle is not only more economical but also does away with lengthy quarantine periods.

Veterinarian Dr. Bruce Downey, a lecturer in animal science at Macdonald College and a member of the embryo unit until it closed shortly after Popsicle's birth, says that "the possibility of spin-offs from this kind of work is tremendous." In fact, several members of the original team are still engaged in related research. Downey spends much of his time at the Animal Diseases Research Institute in Ottawa. He and other researchers are investigating various aspects of embryo transfer, including the freezing and sexing of embryos. (Being able to determine the sex of the embryo before transplanting would greatly assist cattle breeders, who are anxious to increase the number of female progeny.)

McGill doctoral student Neil Segal, who helped organize the freezing program at the college as part of his master's degree, is presently doing research at the Lady Davis Institute of Montreal's Jewish General Hospital on the freezing of kidneys for future transplant operations. And the unit's founder, Dr. Robert Baker, is setting up an embryo transfer

centre in Michigan.

Downey points out that great advances in frozen-embryo transfers have been made even since Popsicle was born. Many international centres researching the technique have reported successful transfers. Meanwhile, Popsicle, a star attraction at Toronto's Royal Winter Fair last November, remains blithely unaware of all the commotion she has helped to stir up. She is too busy gaining weight – in the spring, when she reaches 800 pounds, she will be bred to ensure that she is reproductively sound. Who knows? One day Popsicle may become a donor mother herself and produce the first second-generation popsicles. □

Parasitology Institute Research and Service

Parasites are creatures that most people prefer to think about as little as possible. But exotic species arrive in this country every day, carried by tourists, immigrants, and Canadians returning from abroad. In addition, a number of parasites harmful to man are indigenous to Canada.

Aware of the increasing incidence of parasitic disease in Canada, in 1974 the federal government designated McGill's Institute of Parasitology the National Reference Centre for Parasitic Diseases (NRCP). In 1975 the institute also became a Centre de Recherche and in 1977 a Laboratoire de Parasitologie for the Quebec government. "Parasites as a group occur in everything from the earthworm to man," explains Dr. Neil Croll, director of the forty-six-year-old institute. "We maintain a dialogue with medical doctors, veterinarians, wildlife biologists, even fisheries experts."

As NRCP, the institute focuses on parasitic diseases of man and performs blood tests as a major part of its work. Should a resident of Red Deer, Alberta, or Summerside, Prince Edward Island, suspect he is tenanted, his doctor has the diagnostic resources of the institute at his disposal. One hundred tubes of blood serum arrive in the institute's mail box every week. The institute also trains technicians from all parts of the country to carry out testing procedures at home. On request, the antigen needed for serodiagnosis is sent to provincial laboratories; this responsibility entails the maintenance of large numbers of infected rats and mice. As a further service to doctors and scientists, the institute possesses Canada's only computerized data bank on parasitic diseases.

In its role as a Centre de Recherche, the institute concentrates primarily on provincial wildlife and fisheries biology. Current research projects include an investigation into *Diplostomum*, a parasitic disease which can stunt the growth and reduce the fecundity of an important commercial fish, the Arctic char; and a study of *Metorchis*, a parasitic disease contracted by animals and humans who eat the sucker fish. Canada exports suckers to Japan on a large scale; it

may be that they are sometimes exported carrying the infective stages of the parasite.

In 1976 Health and Welfare Canada awarded the institute and Laval University's department of microbiology a grant of \$100,000 to conduct extensive surveys on a hundred farms in eastern Canada. "The farm people are tested to determine what parasites they might be carrying," states Croll. "Every animal on the farm is also examined – every cow, sheep, horse, pig, dog, and goat." Computerized results are being studied to determine how parasitic diseases are transmitted between animals and humans, and between one farm and another. "We have high hopes that this study will provide new epidemiological information."

Although government contracts bring in considerable revenue, little of this money can be earmarked for the maintenance or extension of the institute's facilities. Its aging, three-storey building at Macdonald College is bursting at the seams: it houses a specialist library and reprint collection, an electron microscopy suite, an operating room, offices, lecture rooms, darkrooms, and extensive animal facilities. Ten staff members and seventeen graduate students share the premises with hundreds of mice and hamsters, and a collection of rabbits, cats, raccoons, snails, fish, ducks, and sheep. Although McGill is doubling the space available for animals, the building is still badly outdated.

Nevertheless, staff morale is high, largely because the Institute of Parasitology is, in Croll's words, "committed to relevant science and service to the community." Certainly Canadians need this service. We suffer from malaria as well as pneumonia, from sleeping sickness as well as the flu. Icy winters and sophisticated plumbing do not protect us from illnesses once associated only with the Dark Continent. V.L.

Turning Over a New Leaf

by Christine Farr

Producing scholarly books is unquestionably an expensive proposition, and it is becoming more expensive all the time. A standard edition that a decade ago might have cost \$12,000 to publish now approaches the \$25,000-mark. The increase has been passed on to the consumer to some extent, but there is clearly a limit to what the market will bear.

Faced with rising costs and static revenues the Montreal-based McGill-Queen's University Press shifted part of its operation – credit, invoicing, and warehousing – to the University of Toronto Press in January. Marketing, editing, and design are still handled at McGill-Queen's headquarters on Pine Avenue.

"This is not a sudden, critical situation," observes director Donald Sutherland. "It has been apparent for some time that we've been living beyond our means. The time has come to move in new directions."

The two parent universities supply the

press with 28 per cent of its half-million-dollar annual operating budget. In addition, the fiscal situation has been eased over the years by grants from agencies like the Canada Council, the Research Councils (two federal agencies funded by the Canada Council), and the Mellon Foundation (an American philanthropic organization). In the present period of inflation and financial restraint, however, the press simply could not make ends meet.

A major economizing step has been the transfer of part of its operations to Toronto. Although the idea of dividing work between publishers is novel, Sutherland believes that it may yet become general practice for university presses, especially if current efforts prove successful. "And there's no reason why the selling and promotion of scholarly books could not also be handled by another team," he notes. "This would leave the university publishers simply to make editorial and design decisions."

The transfer has had the desired financial side-effects. McGill-Queen's has been able to pare five salaries from its budget, leaving nine office employees on staff, and has relegated one half-time editor and three full-time editors to freelance status. "We hope to keep our editors as fully employed as before," says Sutherland. "Cutting down on our output would reduce our sales volume and aggravate our problem." The director regretfully predicts a further money-saving compromise: less handsome scholarly volumes. "Owing to the cost of production," he states, "the market is going to have to accustom itself to accepting less elegant books."

The reasons behind the changes at McGill-Queen's University Press are obvious. Rising production costs mean more expensive books, resulting in fewer sales and less capital. It is a dilemma not uncommon to today's businessman. But for the university presses, a bad situation is made worse by two principal factors. Firstly, the universities which support them have been faced with escalating costs and correspondingly tighter budgets. "Although the universities have generally maintained their level of financial support," explains Sutherland, "this would have to increase to keep pace with our costs."

The second factor causing concern is that libraries and educational institutions, the principal buyers of scholarly books, have in recent years decreased book purchases to reduce their own expenses. This trend has serious implications for the authors of scholarly books, too. Static or declining sales compel publishers to select material on a market-oriented rather than on a merit-oriented basis. As a result, many worthwhile manuscripts gather dust, an unfortunate situation considering the importance of publication as a means of determining promotion and tenure among academics.

For the moment, however, McGill-Queen's is maintaining its normal annual production of about twenty books, and Sutherland is optimistic about the future. "Essentially we have reorganized," he says. "In this way we hope to continue our level of service to the scholarly community." □

Physics at McGill:

From Alpha Particles to Synchrocyclotrons

"Why do people study physics? Some because they have to, and others because they love it," says physics professor and departmental chairman, Dr. Harry Lam. "People who enter physics tend to have analytical minds – they like to know how and why things work. We often tell students from other disciplines that physics is good training for any kind of analysis – if not for a physics phenomenon, then for a social problem."

Physics research and teaching at McGill fall into five categories: nuclear, high-energy, solid-state, atmospheric, and ice physics. Nuclear physicists investigate the properties of nuclei. They also collaborate with medical researchers in the production of radioactive isotopes which are used to trace the progress of various substances, such as calcium, iodine, and strontium, through the body.

"When you study things that are smaller," Lam laughs, "you need machines that are bigger and have more energy." The largest piece of scientific equipment at the university is the Foster Radiation Laboratory's synchrocyclotron, an accelerator which produces beams of energetic particles for nuclear reactions. When it began operation in 1949, the cyclotron was the second of its kind in the world. (Even today there are only two others in Canada.) Originally designed to accelerate protons up to 100 mev (million electron volts), it was recently upgraded to accelerate other particles as well. The giant machine is also used by medical researchers and nuclear chemists.

Lam is himself a specialist in high-energy physics, the second branch of physics studied at McGill. "For experimental high-energy or sub-nuclear physics," he explains, "you need a machine even larger than the cyclotron, but Canada does not have one. Our people have to do their experiments elsewhere – in the United States or Europe." He adds, "We theorists are lucky. We just need pen and paper."

Solid-state physics involves the study of the structure of solids. Scientists and students are particularly interested in the magnetic properties of solids, the structure of biological membranes, the properties of metals having glass-like structures, and solid-state spectroscopy – the use of lasers to probe solids.

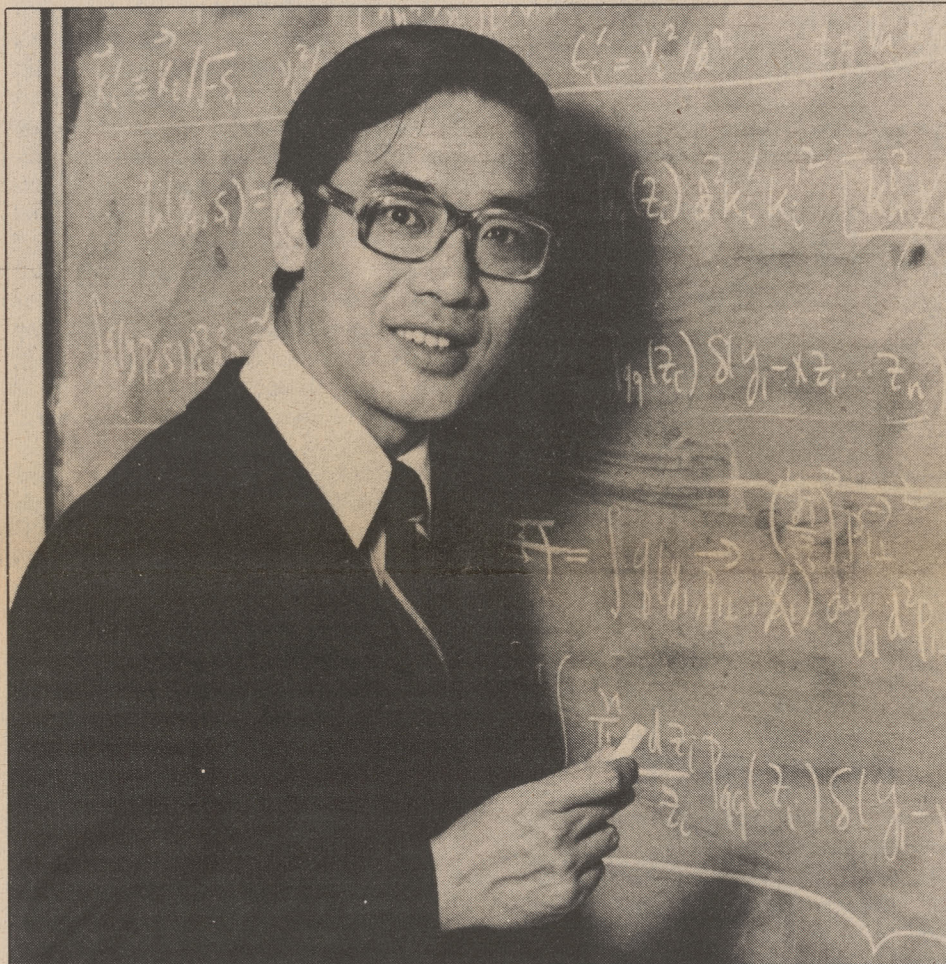
The work of McGill's fourth group – atmospheric physics, more commonly known as the "stormy weather" section – is closely related to meteorology. Research projects underway include short-term forecasting procedures, rain attenuation, tropical meteorology, and microwave communications systems.

The fifth departmental team studies ice and ice movement. Last May seven ice physicists carried out oceanographic measurements in Barrow Strait in the Northwest Territories. Their object: to study the water current and stratification of water of various temperatures. This research project has an immediate

practical application – the shallow Parry Channel in the middle of the Barrow Strait is the potential site of a gas pipeline.

In spite of the range of physics offered at McGill and the excellent facilities available, enrolment has been dropping in some areas. The total number of undergraduate students registered in the honours and majors programs has held steady at around a hundred, but fewer students from other departments are now

The fall-off in student numbers has naturally affected finances – the physics department's budget has been pared ruthlessly since 1971. As Lam explained in the department's 1976-77 annual report, "physics education is expensive This stems not only from the fact that sophisticated instrumentation is necessary to study modern physics, especially at the atomic and sub-atomic levels, but also that physics is an extremely broad discipline, extending from



"I feel more at home in front of a blackboard than behind a desk," says physics professor and chairman of the department Dr. Harry Chi-Sing Lam, a graduate of McGill and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

taking physics courses. Reasons for undergraduate attrition range from the end of the post-war baby boom to changes in secondary education in Quebec. "After the CEGEPs took over many of the courses that had been taught in the physics department, undergraduate numbers had their ups and downs," Lam explains. "Although the Science Faculty is no worse off than other parts of the university, physics has been the hardest hit within the faculty."

The number of graduate students in physics has declined sharply over the past decade: from 65 to the present complement of 45. A decline in the number of Canadian graduate students results from poor employment opportunities in Canada, especially in academic institutions. In addition, the department is frequently unable to accept foreign graduate students because of visa problems; in turn, foreign students are often unable to obtain government financial support.

the very abstract to the very practical, from the ... particle to ... the cosmos.... A wide range of highly structured courses must be offered, with the consequence of having a relatively small enrolment per course. The ... basic problem of cost is inherent in the nature of physics."

As chairman, Lam is also called upon to justify the necessity of large expenditures for research. "The public is supporting our search for knowledge," he says, "and we should be responsible to them." Since physicists develop the knowledge and not the technology, however, Lam feels that they should shoulder no personal guilt over the uses to which their research is put. Fortunately, the application of the physicist's knowledge has generally enhanced the quality of life. Says Lam, "Much modern technology – like the telephone, telegraph, radio, television, and laser – has derived from pure physics." *Karen Schioler*

Rutherford

I would like to emphasize that the credit of the first definite proof of atomic transformation belongs to McGill University. It was in the Macdonald Physics Building in the years 1902-04 that [Frederick] Soddy and I accumulated the experimental evidence that the radioactive elements were undergoing spontaneous transformations.... To McGill belongs whatever credit is due for the early ideas and experiments which opened up the way into the unknown.

Lord Rutherford of Nelson, in a letter to the editor of the *McGill News*, September 1932.

The man destined to be acclaimed one of the world's greatest experimental physicists did not add that he had been severely criticized for his work at McGill. On occasion colleagues in other departments had expressed grave fears that his radical ideas about the spontaneous transmutation of matter might bring discredit to the university.

Born near Nelson, New Zealand, in 1871, Ernest Rutherford received his undergraduate education at Canterbury University College in Christchurch. While engaged in research under Sir J.J. Thomson at Cambridge's Cavendish Physics Laboratory, he used the newly discovered Roentgen rays (x-rays) to ionize, or electrically charge, gas molecules. He reasoned that radium emitted two kinds of rays: highly ionizing but feebly penetrating rays, which he called alpha rays; and feebly ionizing but highly penetrating rays, which he called beta rays.

Recognizing young Rutherford's potential, McGill named him Macdonald Professor of Physics; he arrived in Montreal in 1898 eager to unravel two mysteries. What kinds of rays does radium emit? What happens when radium gives out rays? By the time he left the university nine years later, Rutherford had found his answers.

The Macdonald Physics Building (whose laboratory he called "the best of its kind in the world") was the site of Rutherford's continued investigations into radiation. In collaboration with Soddy (a chemist who was to win a Nobel Prize in 1921), he determined that as an atom of a radioactive substance disintegrates, it gives out an alpha particle and becomes an atom of a gas that itself gives out an alpha particle. One substance gives rise to another, and each time a substance emits an alpha particle its chemical nature changes.

This was Rutherford's revolutionary theory of spontaneous disintegration – revolutionary because at the time it was firmly believed that an atom of one element could not change into an atom of another. (Far from bringing discredit to the university, Rutherford's work on transmutation was to earn him the 1908 Nobel Prize in chemistry.)

At McGill Rutherford also delved into the nature of the alpha particle, which he suspected was a heavy, positively charged particle very similar to a helium atom. This he eventually verified by experiment.

The brilliant young researcher became in time a spell-binding speaker as well. A classics professor who had heard Rutherford lecture wrote in the *McGill University Magazine* of April 1904: "Radioactive is the one sufficient term to characterize the total impression made upon us by his personality. Emanations of light and energy, swift and penetrating ... appeared to sparkle and coruscate from him all over in sheaves. Here was the rarest and most refreshing spectacle – the pure ardour of the chase, a man quite obsessed by a noble work and altogether happy in it."

Leaving McGill in 1907, Rutherford became Langworthy Professor of Physics at the University of Manchester, where he discovered the nucleus of the atom. (His research paved the way for Danish physicist Niels Bohr to develop the first nuclear model of the atom in 1912.) Appointed Cavendish Professor of Physics at Cambridge in 1919, Rutherford used alpha particles to bring about the disintegration of atoms of stable elements – the artificial transmutation of matter – and initiated important studies into the nature of the nucleus itself.

Rutherford died in Cambridge at the age of sixty-six, not from the effects of radiation – he remained miraculously untouched by it – but from post-operative complications. His ashes were laid to rest in Westminster Abbey. He had earned numerous distinctions in his lifetime. Yet perhaps the greatest single tribute to his genius was that the "Rutherford-Bohr atom" became known, in time, simply as "the atom." V.L.

Rutherford Memorabilia

Ernest Rutherford may have left McGill over seventy years ago, but his booming voice still resounds occasionally through the halls of the Macdonald Physics Building where he once taught. A recording of one of his speeches is among the memorabilia housed in the ten-year-old Rutherford Collection. The physicist's desk, modest laboratory equipment, and hand-written notes on various experiments are on display, as are photographs of the master.

Edinburgh University's Dr. Norman Feather, who delivered the 1977 Rutherford Memorial Lecture at McGill last September, made special mention of one piece in the collection: "a tin-can electroscope and a miniscule array of plates at one millimetre spacing." Rutherford had used this simple equipment, he explained, to perform "one of the most amazing experiments in the whole history of science" – the experiment which saw the discovery of the alpha particle.

The collection exists mainly through the efforts of two of Rutherford's students. Howard Barnes, who was to become director of McGill's physics de-

partment, originally rescued the artifacts from his professor's scrap heap and put them in a cupboard under lock and key. There they gathered dust until the late thirties. Finally physics professor F.R. Terroux, who had received his doctorate from Cambridge University in 1931 during Rutherford's tenure there, moved them to his office.

After he retired as associate dean of Graduate Studies in 1967, Terroux was able to realize his dream: to set up a Rutherford collection at McGill. With the assistance of two private donations, he engaged an architect to design the compact museum. He cleaned and sorted the equipment himself, and after spending hours determining the precise purpose of each piece, wrote explanatory notes which the layman could understand.



Macdonald Physics closes its doors.

Although the Macdonald Physics Building has been closed temporarily while plans are made for its future use – as a Priority 1 building, its preservation is guaranteed – Terroux is happy to open it to visitors wishing to view the collection or reminisce about Rutherford. He dismisses his years as curator with a wave of the hand. "I love this building," he says, "and I loved Rutherford." V.L.

The Old Building

"It is a great privilege to stand in the same place Rutherford stood, and to give the last lecture in physics here in this hall of memories." Dr. Norman Feather, 1977 Rutherford Memorial Lecturer, was delivering the final address in room 102 of the Macdonald Physics Building, which closed its doors last September. It was a nostalgic moment, for in this auditorium Ernest Rutherford had announced amazing discoveries to a sometimes-sceptical audience; and in this building he had performed the work that earned him the 1908 Nobel prize in chemistry.

In 1891 tobacco magnate and generous McGill benefactor William McDonald (later Sir William Macdonald) endowed the university not only with a chair of physics but also with a new building. John Cox, the first Macdonald professor, was sent off to visit the best laboratories in America and, upon his return, he assist-

ed architect Andrew Taylor in designing an even better one for McGill. In 1893 the massive Macdonald Physics Building, constructed of cut Montreal limestone and lined with rounded brick, admitted its first students. It was, wrote physicist Dr. A.S. Eve in a 1906 issue of *Nature*, "so complete in every detail that it is scarcely possible ... to suggest any material improvements."

Measuring 125 feet by 64 feet and containing five storeys plus basement and attic, the structure cost Macdonald twenty-two cents per cubic foot – a total of about \$141,000. The two lower floors of the northern half were constructed entirely without iron, down to the nails and window hinges. Even radiators were made of copper to insure that no magnetic interference would affect exper-



Rutherford Physics opens to students.

iments in electricity and magnetism.

Original estimates for the cost of apparatus had come to \$29,000, but when all the bills were tallied, Macdonald gave \$107,000 for equipment. "Whether it has been a question of the building or of the equipment," Cox explained at the inaugural ceremony, "I have heard no other language from Mr. McDonald than ... 'Let us have everything of the best.'"

The benefactor – who lived frugally on \$1,200 a year – donated a further \$146,000 to cover the building's operating expenses. He later remarked that Rutherford's results alone justified all the expense.

The Macdonald Physics Building was designed to meet the needs of the department for fifty years. When it opened there was a teaching staff of five. By 1977 the staff had grown to thirty-three, and the physics department had spread to four other on-campus buildings, not to mention facilities at Ste. Anne de Bellevue and Longueuil.

With the opening of the new Rutherford Physics Building last fall, McGill's oldest unreconstructed building was locked up pending a decision on its future. The interior will likely be renovated to form a Physical Sciences and Engineering Area Library, but as many features of historical and architectural interest as possible will be retained. The Senate Development Committee has recommended preservation of the quartered-oak staircase and the sandstone fireplace, whose motto has sternly remind-

ed eighty-four successive years of physics students to "Prove All Things." □

...And the New

For the first time in almost forty years McGill's physics department is housed under one roof – and it is quite a roof. The Ernest Rutherford Physics Building, two years on the drawing board and two years under construction, opened its doors last September. According to Dr. William Martin, assistant chairman and professor of physics, it was worth waiting for. "When it opened," he recalls, "there were no chairs to sit on, no coat hooks, and no curtains, but we were delighted." The *McGill Daily* dubbed it "the house of marvels."

Located just south of the Strathcona Anatomy and Dentistry Building, the four-storey structure faces the main campus and backs on University Street. It is connected to the Eaton Electronics Laboratory and the Foster Radiation Laboratory by tunnel. The \$16-million building, financed in the main by a McConnell Foundation grant and designed by the architectural firm Dobush Stewart Longpré Marchand and Goudreau, is severe and unadorned. Its exterior, designed to blend with other lower campus buildings, is pre-cast concrete accented by tiers of enormous tinted windows. Most inner walls are fluted or painted concrete block. As project architect Morris Greenbaum notes, "This is a very economical building. There are no frills."

The ground floor houses lecture halls, administrative offices, a computer terminal, a library, and a 150-seat auditorium named for renowned Macdonald Professor of Physics, the late Dr. David A. Keyes. A room has also been set aside for the Rutherford Collection, which may be moved from the Macdonald Physics Building.

Laboratories, storage areas, and study rooms occupy the three upper floors, and the roof supports twelve pedestals for portable telescopes. The two astronomy domes called for in the architectural drawings will be added if funds become available.

The nature of the work carried out by the physics department required some unusual structural features as well. Electromagnets used in solid-state physics can weigh up to five tons apiece; the supporting floor had to be strengthened accordingly. To reduce vibration to sensitive instruments in the yet-to-be-constructed astronomy domes, a heavy concrete slab was poured on the roof. And accommodation has been made in the plans for basement cold rooms which can tolerate -60° C temperatures. Since artificially created permafrost could heave the entire structure, provision has been made to prevent these rooms from freezing the ground outside.

It is hoped that Rutherford Physics, the last building to be constructed under the major expansion program of the sixties, will meet the needs of the physics department for at least thirty years. Its excellent facilities should serve to stimulate further research in a branch of science where McGill has traditionally excelled. □

Constance Beresford-Howe: Practising What She Teaches

by Connie Woodcock

Editor's Note: Dr. Constance Beresford-Howe, BA'45, MA'46, returned to Montreal in triumph last November. On campus, she spoke to a receptive audience about her sixth and latest novel, A Population of One. Meanwhile, in Old Montreal, the Centaur Theatre was staging Eve, a Chalmers-Award-winning play based on her previous novel, The Book of Eve. The production, which ran for two months at Stratford's Avon Theatre and for five weeks at the Centaur, sold out night after night.

The diminutive author, who received her doctorate from Brown University in 1950 and lectured in McGill's English department for twenty years, now teaches literature and creative writing at the Ryerson Polytechnical Institute in Toronto. With the assistance of a 1975 Canada Council senior arts grant, she was able to take a leave of absence from Ryerson. She spent a year in a village in Suffolk, England, writing A Population of One.

You sit down at the back of a drab Ryerson classroom and the lecture begins. The teacher is barely five feet tall and her voice can scarcely be heard at times above the clatter of students in the hall and the constant click of library turnstiles outside. But the class itself is silent. Are they — yes they are — actually listening? They are straining to hear a lecture on eighteenth-century English novelists.

The instructor is reading aloud from Henry Fielding, eyes glittering, head tilted to one side, sparrow-like, a smile lurking on her lips as she reads the particularly comic parts.

"The nub of the matter," she tells them, "is that Fielding uses laughter as a corrective. He is not simply out to make you laugh, to ridicule just for the sake of it, but for the purpose of instruction. You may achieve more moral objectives in so doing than by all the sermonizing in the world."

The funny thing about it is that she could be talking about herself. This tiny woman who manages to keep a classroom full of future librarians interested on a Friday afternoon before the first long weekend of the semester is Constance Beresford-Howe, at fifty-five just becoming known as one of Canada's best novelists.

She is the creator of one of the best female characters in Canadian literature — Eva of *The Book of Eve*. And her newest character, Willy, heroine of her newest novel, *A Population of One*, published last fall, is soon likely to be as well known and well loved as Eva.

Beresford-Howe looks like the schoolmarm everyone remembers — complete with nylon blouse, wool jumper, and a prim, tense look around the mouth. But the nylon and wool are only thin coverings for a warm woman who is not only killingly funny but highly opinionated and cynical as well.

There is no doubt either of the presence of an ego that is badly bruised this particular day by the response of book critics to *A Population of One*. Wil-

ly, they claim, is not nearly as charming as Eva. The book is being described as a disappointment and a letdown after *The Book of Eve*.

It is a shame, really, because Willy, in her own way, is every bit as charming a character as Eva and even shares some personality traits with her. Willy is a thirtyish, virginal spinster who moves to Montreal from Toronto to teach at a school named Cartier College, now that her ailing mother has died and left her free to do something with her life. Willy wants to live a little and, through the



ups and downs of her teaching career and her attempts to find a man to marry, she does.

Eva, as her fans know, is also anxious for a taste of life. So one day, she plunks down the breakfast tray her arthritic old bear of a husband has been demanding and walks out armed only with her pension cheque and a few necessities: "*Wuthering Heights* and a poetry anthology from my bedside shelf; but I didn't forget the grosser animal and also took along my blood-pressure pills, glasses, hairbrush and warm old-woman underpants." Eva finds her freedom in a nasty little basement apartment in one of Montreal's poorer neighbourhoods, finding also, as Willy does, that freedom doesn't necessarily mean happiness.

Willy and Eva would probably have understood each other. Each bear the unmistakable stamp of Beresford-Howe who, like Henry Fielding, never allows us to laugh without a good reason. We

can laugh as Eva, feeling more than a little ridiculous, purchases a pair of boys' sneakers to brave the Montreal winter. But in the end we know and understand a little better how it is to have spent a lifetime being wife and mother without ever having been allowed to be oneself. We snicker our way through Willy's unfortunate sexual encounters. But in the end — when Willy gives up her search for a husband, determines to lead a life of chaste bachelorhood, and heads back to visit Toronto — we realize we have seen a woman confronting yet another

what he said? 'But of course, my dear. What did you expect? You're writing about them!'"

"Them" are the sort of people who pass through *A Population of One*, — people, as Beresford-Howe tells it, "with all their silly little pretensions." There is a gleam in her eye as she admits that a ripple of uneasiness passed through the Ryerson English faculty when word got around about the plot and setting of the new novel. According to another Ryerson inhabitant, "Half of them were hoping they were in it, the other half were praying they weren't."

Beresford-Howe, not surprisingly, has been a book addict since her childhood in the lower middle-class Montreal neighbourhood of Notre Dame de Grace. She published her first novel while still a McGill undergraduate and she describes, with glee, her career as "a kind of child wonder. I was in university but I was tiny, I looked about twelve; this amazed those tough New York publishers. They'd take me out to lunch and offer me a Coke and I'd order a dry martini."

The Unreasoning Heart won an American publisher's award and was condensed in a leading women's magazine. Its author would rather not talk about it, though. "It was crudely done." Three more novels followed in the early fifties and then nothing until the success of *The Book of Eve*.

To earn a living — "I have always supported myself" — she became a teacher at McGill and then at Ryerson after she and husband Christopher Pressnell, a modern languages specialist, felt the storm warnings and left Montreal just weeks ahead of the 1970 FLQ crisis.

The separatist movement is one of the things, like the bad reviews of her work, that brings out the angry best in Beresford-Howe. "It's the vindictive and revengeful glee with which they are going about it!" she exclaims. "It's particularly exasperating for a person like me: to be Quebec-born, to speak and write French, and still to be unwelcome in my own province." A brisk, five-minute lecture follows, ending with: "You cannot make French the working language of a patch — a patch! — of North America."

It is usually at this point in a story that the interviewer retreats gracefully, murmuring sweet nothings about the interviewee — how modest she is, how shy, how self-deprecating.

Shy, Beresford-Howe seems to be, but self-deprecating she is not. She is well aware of her own abilities and is taken aback when asked who she thinks reads her books: "Why, I would hope people as intelligent as myself," she says, surprised.

Egotistical? Perhaps, but she leaves you with the feeling she is afraid success will be a fleeting thing for her, snatched away possibly by some too-influential critic.

"You know, I'm just beginning to develop. I'm just beginning to learn my trade, dammit, and I'd dearly love to continue." □

Alumni Unite

In Praise of Older Women

by Victoria Lees

Producer	Robert Lantos, BA '70
Executive Producer	Stephen Roth, BA '63, BCL '66
Publicist	Douglas Leopold, BA '65
Production Assistant	Alex Dukay, BA '71
Actress	Marilyn Lightstone, BA '61
Extra	Patrice Brunelle, Arts '78
Second Assistant Director	Danni Hausmann, BSc '70, BArch '72

Montrealers trudging to work through last September's rain were puzzled to see tattered Hungarian posters pasted to a kiosk in front of a Mountain Street mansion. No more puzzled, however, than the fellow who called the riot squad about a placard-waving, slogan-shouting mob gathered in front of a staid St. James Street bank.

For three and a half months, parts of the city were transformed into post-war Budapest for the filming of Stephen Vizinczey's best-selling novel, *In Praise of Older Women*. Published in 1965, the book is based on the premise that a woman of a certain age – about 35 – is a more charming and intelligent lover than any teenager.

Chronicled in the novel and now on film are the amorous adventures of a Hungarian Lothario named Andras Vajda, played by Tom Berenger. He begins his career as a pimp for American soldiers in Austria, ends up as a philosophy professor in Canada, and enjoys numerous older women along the way. No fewer than six McGill graduates and one student were involved in the film, which was directed by George Kaczender. They paused recently to talk about their experiences.

"*In Praise of Older Women* is something I've wanted to film for years," says producer Robert Lantos. "I read it when I too was a young Hungarian and I fell in love with it." After graduating with his BA in English, Lantos set up a film distributing company and began to produce his own films. Three years ago he wrote to Vizinczey in London asking if he might buy the movie rights to the novel. Numerous letters, telegrams, telephone calls, and even a trip to England followed until producer and author finally came to an agreement.

Lantos readily admits that *In Praise of Older Women* has none of the ingredients that make today's films popular. "Nobody gets killed; there is not a single car chase; there is no horror and not a single belly laugh. But it was a magical film to make – everybody involved was seduced into it. It became a labour of love."

One of those seduced into making the film was lawyer Stephen Roth, executive producer. "We had a terrible schedule," he remembers. "We were shooting six days a week, many times both night and day. The weather was abominable. Everyone in the crew got sick. And yet, for some reason, there was a spirit that caught on the very first day." Raising the \$1.5 million to finance the film also presented problems, but, according to Roth, the end result was worth all the

hardship. "I think we have a winner," he says.

It now remains for the film to prove itself at the box office. And it will, if publicist Douglas Leopold has his way. Since graduating in 1965 with a degree in history and political science, Leopold has found his niche in the public relations business. As publicist for *In Praise of Older Women*, he breezed through nineteen-hour days and issued dozens of press releases. The result: a film which, according to Lantos, "has had more publicity than every film made in Canada put together."

Like Leopold, production assistant Alex Dukay switched careers in mid-stream. But he maintains that he is still working with the things he studied at McGill. "Comparative religion and psychology deal with symbols," he says. "Film is the biggest symbol there is."

When it was discovered that the actor hired to play a delivery boy could not reach the pedals of his bicycle, Dukay was assigned the part. He also collected many of the film's props from the homes of Hungarian Montrealers, and in an attempt to round up extras, phoned Hungarian churches and religious associations. "No one wanted to be in the movie once they found out there was sex in it," he recalls, "but after a little talking they came across."

It was precisely because of the comic, sexual element in the film that veteran actress Marilyn Lightstone, who began her career with the McGill Players' Club, leapt at the chance to play Klari, one of Vajda's "older women." "On the stage I've done comedy and I've played vicious, disturbed women in very dramatic, tragic parts," she says. "But this is the first time I've had to deal with comedy and sex mixed together."

Patrice Brunelle, a student majoring in political science, joined the cast as an extra "to earn spare money." With the detachment of the child announcing the emperor's nakedness, he dismisses much of the glamour of movie-making. It is, according to Brunelle, pretty boring work.

"If working as an extra were something I did as a permanent job," he says, "I would find it very frustrating. You don't produce or create anything. I don't think it is any better for an actor, because an actor is always told what to do, where to sit, how to move, how to smile. The real creators of the movies are the directors and producers: the rest are just plain people."

Unlike Brunelle, second assistant director Danni Hausmann, who was in charge of casting and organizing four

hundred extras, found an outlet for his creative energy in film-making. Hausmann graduated as an architect but found it boring work. After helping several friends in the film business with their projects, he realized he had to make a choice between cement and celluloid. He denies that his education is wasted but admits to the occasional qualm over his change of careers – there is little work for film crews in Montreal. "You have no security," he notes. "Even when you do have a job, film is something very intangible. You could say it is all tinsel. If you build even the ugliest building, it is a useful, fundamental kind of activity. But to make films is to make dreams – here today, gone tomorrow. Both the film and you."

As Hausmann predicted, the day after



Caught flagrante delicto: Marilyn Lightstone and Tom Berenger in a scene from *In Praise of Older Women*.

shooting ceased the 1950 trench coats and fedoras disappeared from the streets of Old Montreal, and carpenters dismantled the set in the Mountain Street mansion. The film crew has dispersed, but their work remains – a celluloid record of amorous encounters in Magyar Montreal. □

Breakthrough in Batten Disease

by Carol Stairs

For years doctors have watched helplessly as young patients slowly died from Batten Disease, an inherited degenerative disease of the nervous system. In 1976, however, a team of six McGill neurologists, geneticists, chemists, and neuropathologists announced a major breakthrough after many years of work. Under the direction of Dr. Leonhard Wolfe, a neurochemist at the Montreal Neurological Institute and Hospital, the researchers have successfully identified the class of molecule they believe to be responsible for causing Batten Disease.

Over fifty children in Quebec and Newfoundland are afflicted with the condition. The symptoms of the late infantile form usually begin to appear between the ages of eighteen months and two years and include convulsion, progressive mental and

visual deterioration, and finally dementia. Severe neurological degeneration leads to death before the child reaches the age of ten.

The cause of the disease is the accumulation of storage material (known by the non-specific name ceroid) in the child's neurons, and also in many non-neural tissues. Wolfe and his colleagues have succeeded in identifying the fluorescent component of ceroid as derivatives of vitamin A acid (retinoic acid), which collects in body and brain tissues due to a primary enzyme defect in its metabolism. With further research, it may be possible to identify carriers as well as diagnose the disease by testing for an abnormal amount of retinoic acid derivatives in the urine or blood.

For the moment, Wolfe and his team

are studying ceroid's chemical nature. "The original report we made [*Science* 1977] said the complex was a retinoic acid-like compound linked to a small peptide," states Wolfe. "But we have done further work which indicates that there are more acidic derivatives present as well."

Batten Disease is only one of a large group of degenerative diseases involving the accumulation of what are called fluorescent lipo-pigments. "For the neurologist this group of diseases is among the most important of the inherited progressive brain diseases in children," remarks Wolfe. "But it is one for which there is no biochemical understanding." Advances in Batten Disease research, therefore, may well lead to important discoveries in several related diseases and also to an understanding of "age" pigment, which accumulates progressively in neurons in elderly people.

Wolfe admits that the team has not yet found a final answer. Nevertheless, it has begun to treat a six-month-old child, the sibling of a victim of Batten Disease. Diagnosed by skin biopsy as afflicted with the disease, the infant is as yet asymptomatic. The baby's vitamin A intake is being carefully monitored in the hope that the disease can be controlled. "It is perfectly safe," says Wolfe, "and rather than wait till the full answer of biochemistry is in, we thought we should do something." The research continues, but at last there is something doctors can do. □

Cap and Gown

"History has been turbulent for a long time, and will probably continue to be so," Principal Dr. Robert Bell told the graduating class at the November 8 Founder's Day Convocation, held in Montreal's Place des Arts. "I hope and believe your McGill experience will help you to play constructive parts in that turbulent world."

Bell presided over the ceremony which saw the awarding of 967 degrees and diplomas in twelve faculties. Named professor emeritus was Dr. Trevor Lloyd, retired geography professor and expert on circumpolar geography.

Four honorary degrees were also conferred. Dr. Kingman Brewster, former president of Yale University, was given an honorary doctor of laws degree. Now United States ambassador to Britain, Brewster was honored for his innovative approach to university policy – a balance between complete university autonomy and complete social control.

Eileen Flanagan, DipNurs'29, BA'34, also received an honorary doctor of laws degree. Director of nursing at the Montreal Neurological Hospital from 1934 until 1961, she raised the institution's nursing standards to a level of excellence that has become legendary.

The third honorary doctor of laws degree went to E.P. Taylor, BSc'22, captain of industry and breeder of racehorses. Taylor, who has served two terms on McGill's Board of Governors, has generously given both time and money to the university. His alma mater, it seems, is never far from his thoughts – he once won the King's Plate with a horse named McGill.

An honorary doctor of music degree was awarded to Jean ("Ti-Jean") Carignan, recognized by many as the finest fiddler in the world. Although he cannot read or write music, Carignan has at his finger-tips a repertoire of over seven thousand fiddle tunes. He began fiddling in the streets at the age of five; until recently he supported himself by driving a taxi. The diminutive sixty-year-old is expected to retire soon – his progressive deafness has been pronounced incurable.

As the hood was draped over Carignan's shoulders, one of this recorded tunes resounded through the convocation hall. Toe-tapping graduates, though aware of the "turbulent world" awaiting them, seemed content to lose themselves for a moment in the sprightly music of "Ti-Jean" Carignan. □

Jean Carignan

by Abbott Conway

There are many roads to excellence; all are arduous, and many lonely. I thought of this as Jean Carignan and I rode to the convocation ceremonies at Montreal's Place des Arts last November. The self-taught French-Canadian fiddler was to be made an honorary doctor of music. Along the way, he spoke of the renowned violinists whose work he knows and appreci-

ates. He has learned from them all. He talked of their art and craft as one among them, his voice warm with the love of his subject.

"They've been asking me how I feel to be made a doctor of music," he exclaimed. "What a question! I feel no differently than I did before! And yet, it is deeply rewarding to be recognized by those who know what one has struggled to achieve. To be given the special approval of a university – there is a kind of completion in it." He laughed sadly. "And I guess completion is what it is. I am so deaf now I can hardly play on some days. After the concert with Menuhin in January, I think it will be all over. Already, I feel like staying home, away from people." He paused. "But as I was saying, I think that Szigeti is almost

their art. He, too, has sacrificed – financial security, health, even his hearing, for it is believed his aural nerves were first damaged when he operated a jackhammer. An industrial accident later injured his fingers, but even that did not deter him. Fiddling has been his life.

Recognition came slowly. Years ago, he received encouragement from Alan Mills, a champion of French-Canadian folklore. Through him, Carignan met others who recognized his talent. Records, tours, and broadcasts followed. These days, he is an institution, a part of the culture of Quebec. He has played and discussed Irish music at a Toronto conference. He has coached members of the Montreal Symphony Orchestra on violin technique. André Gagnon and Donald Patriquin have written music for



Dr. Abbott Conway, assistant professor of English, helps fiddler Jean Carignan with his academic robes.

unmatched in the way his technique expressed his tremendous warmth as an artist. What emotion! The playing of Heifetz is more brilliant, but it is never quite as warm...."

If those words seem odd coming from a fiddler, then perhaps one does not fully understand the tradition. True, there are fiddlers devoted solely to commercial, "country" music – cowboy hats and flashy tricks. Carignan is decidedly not one of them. But there are also fiddlers who, though they have no formal training and cannot read music, painstakingly build up extensive repertoires only from what they hear. Carignan is one of them. He moves easily both in the world of folklore, in which we place Canadians like folk-singer Alan Mills and musicologist Marius Barbeau, and in the world of the violinists he admires so greatly.

Carignan's life resembles something from another century, when starving musicians sacrificed everything for

him; folklorists have studied him; younger Canadian and American fiddlers have adopted his style. But all the while, the pitch range audible to him decreases and the very sound of the fiddle aggravates his growing deafness....

As Carignan stood before Chancellor Conrad Harrington to receive his doctoral hood, the convocation hall surged with the recorded rhythm of his "Reel du Pendu." Sadly, the consummate performer will soon be forced to retire. But his music will remain, the product of a deep love and a profound study – of the music he plays so well, of the people who have created it, of the violin wherever it is played. He is that rare combination, at once entirely the folk-musician and entirely the artist. □

Dr. Abbott Conway, a full-time assistant professor of English and part-time fiddler, introduced Carignan at the convocation ceremonies.

H.M.S. Pinafore Sails Again

*Life's a pudding full of plums;
Care's a canker that benumbs,
Wherefore waste our elocution
On impossible solution?*

*Life's a pleasant institution,
Let us take it as it comes!*

From the *Gondoliers*,
by Gilbert and Sullivan.

McGill Savoy Society productions have been a welcome harbinger of spring for the past fourteen years. Scores of students have danced, sung, and lovingly lampooned nearly every institution and custom that human civilization has invented. And audiences have laughed at the crumbling spectacle.

Nineteen sixty-four may have seemed an unlikely year to launch a Gilbert and Sullivan operetta company – radio's "Top Ten of the Week" were the rage. But two British students suspected that they were not alone in their admiration for Gilbert and Sullivan. They were right. Gathering together sixty eager students, an amateur orchestra, and a small amount of money, they presented the most popular "G and S" operetta, the *Mikado*.

Attending a Savoy production is fun. Participating in one, according to the members, is – well, exhilarating. From the first audition in October to opening night in March, every production is a hectic whirl of petty tragedies, growing friendships, and mounting anxieties. The troupe, which ranges from forty to sixty-five students, is responsible for every aspect of production, including publicity, costume design, and set construction. When at last the curtain rises, well-rehearsed pirates, Japanese mikados, lord high executioners – and love-sick damsels, of course – weave their way through Gilbert's absurd yet remorselessly logical plots.

"You don't have to have a great voice to join," says Savoy president and second-year master's student Joffre Mercier. "You just have to be able to carry a tune." The large choruses called for in the operettas enable many students from diverse academic backgrounds to experience live theatre. Students tend to flock back to Savoy year after year, often performing different tasks each time – last year's leading lady may be this year's seamstress.

The audience has been as faithful as the company. Perennial sell-out crowds have made the Savoy Society one of the few student clubs that turn a profit or, at worst, incur only a marginal debt.

This year's double bill, budgeted at \$6,000, will run from March 15 to 18 in Moyse Hall. *Trial by Jury* is a lampoon of Victorian courtship laws and British courtroom procedure; *H.M.S. Pinafore*, a lively satire on a class-conscious society. Though *Pinafore* is one hundred years old this year, Savoy organizers are confident that age has not diminished its charm. The centennial production promises to be one the audience will never forget.

"What, never?"

"Hardly ever."

– Myron Welik

Where They Are and What They're Doing

by Carol Stairs

'18

BRYCE A. BROWN, MD'18, has received the Glen Sawyer Service Award from the Ontario Medical Association.

'20

SOLOMON WISEMAN, BA'20, MA'23, has translated the *Discourses of Epictetus* from the original Greek into Hebrew; the book has been published in Israel. He is currently translating the *Meditations of Marcus Aurelius*.

'22

DOUGLAS W. MacMILLAN, MD'22, continues to practice medicine in Los Angeles, Calif.

'24

HARRY BATSHAW, BCL'24, has retired after twenty-seven years as a judge in the Superior Court of Quebec.

ARTHUR H. SWEET, MD'24, has been named a member of the Order of Canada in recognition of his interest in providing rural medical care.

'27

REV. ENOS T. MONTOUR, BA'27, author of the *Feathered U.E.L.s*, has been named a member of the United Empire Loyalist Association.

REV. A.B.B. MOORE, BA'27, has been elected chancellor of the University of Toronto, Ontario.

'30

ROBERT M. HARDY, MSc'30, has been awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree by the University of Alberta, Edmonton, where he served as dean of engineering for more than twenty years.

'32

DONALD OLDING HEBB, MA'32, has received an honorary doctor of civil laws degree from Bishop's University, Lennoxville, Que.

'33

LEONARD C. MARSH, MA'33, PhD'40, an emeritus professor of education at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, has been awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree by York University, Downsview, Ont.

'34

NATHAN KEYFITZ, BSc'34, recently elected to the American National Academy of Sciences, has become chairman of the sociology department at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

'35

REV. DONALD A. CAMPBELL, BA'35, has retired after eighteen years as minister of Zion Presbyterian Church, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

NORMAN WADGE, BEng'35, MEng'36, has retired as executive director of the Ontario Mining Association and the Mines Accident Prevention Association of Ontario.

'37

RONALD L. DENTON, BSc'34, MD'37, has been elected vice-president of the Corporation of Bishop's University, Lennoxville, Que.

'38

H. ROY CRABTREE, BSc'38, has been awarded an honorary doctor of civil laws degree by Bishop's University, Lennoxville, Que.

RONALD M. RUTHERFORD, BEng'38, has been appointed executive vice-president of Foothills Pipe Lines (Yukon) Ltd.

'40

ORLANDO A. BATTISTA, BSc'40, is author of *People Power* (RSC Publishers, Texas).

DOUGLAS GEORGE CAMERON, MD'40, professor of medicine at McGill and physician-in-chief at Montreal General Hospital, has been named president of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada.

BERNARD D. CULLITY, BEng'40, professor of metallurgical engineering at the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, is the recipient of the College of Engineering's Outstanding Teacher Award.

ALISTER J. MacLEAN, BSc(Agr)'40, MSc'42, has been named a Fellow of the Canadian Society of Soil Science.

'42

THOMAS L. CHOWN, BCom'42, has become sales and marketing manager, precipitation division, of Joy Manufacturing Co. (Canada) Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.

SIR WILLIAM DOUGLAS, BA'42, president of the McGill Society of Barbados, has been appointed to the British Privy Council.

J. AURELE GAGNON, MA'42, president-elect of the Canadian Association of College and University Student Services, is the recipient of the association's award of merit for his contribution to the field of counselling.

G.N. RUSSELL SMART, BSc'42, PhD'45, has been appointed faculty marshal at Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa.

EDWARD TABAH, BSc'40, MD'42, GDipMed'51, has been appointed secretary-treasurer of the alumni society of the Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York City.

'45

DR. DOUGLAS BOCKING, GDipMed'45, has been named vice-president, health sciences, of the University of Western Ontario, London.

'46

CLEVE A.I. GORING, BSc(Agr)'46, has been named a Fellow of the American Society of Agronomy.

WILLIAM P. WILDER, BCom'46, has been appointed executive vice-president of Gulf Oil Canada Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

'47

DAVID M. CULVER, BSc'47, has become president of Alcan Aluminium Ltd., Montreal.

KEITH GLEGG, BEng'47, MSc'49, has been named vice-president, industry, of the National Research Council of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

JACK HAHN, BEng'47, has become chairman of the board of directors of SNC/GECO, Toronto, Ont.

SEAN BULLER MURPHY, MD'47, chairman of McGill's department of ophthalmology, has been selected to serve as a member of the Canada Council for three years.

'48

MICHAEL OLIVER, BA'48, MA'50, PhD'56, president and vice-chancellor of Carleton University, Ottawa, Ont., has received an honorary doctor of philosophy degree from Laval University, Quebec City.

SYLVIA (WISEMAN) OSTRY, BA'48, MA'50, PhD'54, has been named head of the Economic Council of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

'49

MORTON R. LANG, BSc'45, DDS'49, has been selected as national president of the Federation of Jewish Men's Clubs.

E.R. WARD NEALE, BSc'49, has received an honorary doctor of laws degree from the University of Calgary, Alberta.

J.R.G. SADLER, BEng'49, has been appointed general manager of mining and metallurgical operations at Flin Flon/Snow Lake, Man., for Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co. Ltd.

'50

GEORGE BEKEFI, MSc'50, PhD'52, is co-author of *Electromagnetic Vibrations, Waves, and Radiation* (MIT Press).

GEORGE ALEXANDER HARROWER, MSc'50, PhD'52, has become president of Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ont.

W. DAVID HOPPER, BSc(Agr)'50, has been named vice-president, South Asia operations, of the World Bank.

F. ALVIN STEWART, BSc(Agr)'50, has been appointed vice-chairman of the Milk Commission of Ontario.

'51

MORRIS SCHNITZER, BSc(Agr)'51, MSc'52, PhD'55, has been named a Fellow of the American Society of Agronomy.

J. MONTAGUE ("MONTY") SQUIRE, BEng'51, is now head of the standards branch, research service, of Dominion Engineering Works Ltd., Montreal.

'52

DONALD K. CAMERON, BSc'52, has become biostratigraphic coordinator for the exploration program of the Arabian American Oil Co., London, England.

JOHN M. GAREAU, BSc'52, has been named manager, land and exploration, of Mesa Petroleum Co., Amarillo, Tex.

CONSTANCE R. (LEPOFSKY) GLUBE, BA'52, is the first woman to be appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, trial division, Halifax.

WINIFRED M. ROSS, MSc'48, MD'52, an assistant professor of therapeutic radiology at Tufts University School of Medicine, Medford, Mass., instructs a special program for dentistry students in oral cancer screening.

J. DUNCAN STRACHAN, BEng'52, is now residing in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, where he is president of a subsidiary of Ajax Magnethermic Corp. of Warren, Ohio.

'53

PAUL J. BOURASSA, BEng'53, has been named president of La Société Québécoise d'Exploration Minière (SOQUEM), the Quebec government's mining exploration company.

ROBERT M. SKOMOROSKI, BSc'53, has become a research chemist in the research and development department of Engelhard Industries, Iselin, N.J.

'54

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

JAMES L. ROSS, BA'50, MD'54, has been elected president of the Corporation of Bishop's University, Lennoxville, Que.

'55

BRUCE M. BENTON, BSc'55, is principal of Vradenburg Public School, Agincourt, Ont.

'56

GEORGE BEALL, BSc'56, MSc'58, has been named a Research Fellow by Corning Glass Works, Corning, N.Y.

EDWARD KINGSTONE, BSc'52, MD'56, DipPsych'62, has been appointed vice-provost, health sciences, at the University of Toronto, Ontario.

BERNARD J.F. PEREY, MD'56, MSc'60, GDipMed'62, has been awarded an honorary doctor of civil laws degree by Bishop's University, Lennoxville, Que.

'57

GLEN T. FISHER, BEng'57, has been elected chairman of the board of directors of Vanier College, Montreal.

'58

CORNELIS KLEIN, BSc'58, MSc'60, is coeditor of the nineteenth edition of *Manual of Mineralogy*, written in 1848 by James Dana (John Wiley and Sons Inc.).

JOSEPH SEBASTYAN, BEng'58, DipM&BA'61, has been appointed marketing and sales vice-president of International Systcoms Ltd., Montreal.

'59

JOHN GILLHAM, PhD'59, has won the American Chemical Society's Award in the Chemistry of Plastics and Coatings.

'60

REV. GUY DESCHAMPS, BD'60, is national liaison officer for French-English relations of the United Church of Canada.

'62

ISADORE HOROWITZ, BSc'60, MD'62, MSc'71, has become senior director, clinical research, of Hoechst-Roussel Pharmaceuticals Inc., Somerville, N.J.

HELEN D. TAYLOR, BN'62, MSc(A)'75, president-elect of the Canadian Nurses Association, has been elected chairman of the Canadian Council on Hospital Accreditation.

'63

ROBERT GOODLAND, BSc'63, MSc'64, PhD'69, has become an ecologist with the World Bank in Washington, D.C.

RONALD T. HARVIE, BA'63, has been appointed associate creative director, Montreal, of MacLaren Advertising Ltd.

LYNN NADEL, BSc'63, MSc'65, PhD'68, is teaching in the psychology department of Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.

'64

DR. WILBERT J. KEON, MSc'64, chairman of surgery at the University of Ottawa, has received the A.D. Dunton alumni award from Carleton University, Ottawa.

ROBERT SILVERMAN, LMus'60, BMus'64, who won the 1977 Grand Prix du Disque from the Liszt Society, Budapest, recently performed ten piano concerts in the Soviet Union.

INDERJIT L. WADEHRA, PhD'64, has become senior engineer at the Kingston, N.Y., Development Center of IBM Corporation's system communications division.

'65

ELIZABETH ROWLINSON, PhD'65, has been appointed dean of residence, St. Hilda's College, and dean of women students, Trinity College, at the University of Toronto, Ontario.

'66

JOHN WELDON, BSc'66, a cartoonist with the National Film Board of Canada, Montreal, has won an Etrog award for his ten-minute animation entitled *Spinnolio*.

'67

H. ROSE IMAI, BN'67, has become director of professional services for the Canadian Nurses Association, Ottawa, Ont.

'68

FRANK BONAR BUFFAM, BSc'64, MD'68, is practising ophthalmic plastic surgery at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver.

TULLIO CEDRASCHI, MBA'68, has been appointed president and chief executive officer, CN investment division, of Canadian National Railways, Montreal.

JOHN D. MAROTTA, BSc'64, DDS'68, who practises in Welland, Ont., has been elected president of the Niagara Peninsula Dental Association.

Society Activities

by Tom Thompson

In an effort to keep its burgeoning membership informed about McGill, the society is in the process of reshaping its lines of communication with graduates.

"For the first time in the recent history of the Graduates' Society we have, in the *McGill News* newspaper, a publication which permits us to communicate with all our graduates on a regular basis," said president Douglas Bourke, BEng'49, at the October Annual General Meeting. Incoming president Gerry Fitzpatrick, BSc'43, complimented the *News's* editorial board and staff members for maintaining quality of content in the new format. The newspaper's reduced costs appear to have solved a perennial dilemma: how to communicate with all alumni while remaining within the budget.

In connection with the possible publication of a new graduates' directory to replace the 1965 edition, Douglas Bourke reported a modest measure of success. The society has endorsed the directory projects of the Toronto and Macdonald College branches as models for an overall directory. In both cases the direct use of a computer printout has all but eliminated the cost of typesetting. The Macdonald branch, already putting its new directory to work, is experimenting with an expanded newsletter which will help keep alumni abreast of academic and research programs, redevelopment projects, and the activities of the Macdonald Agriculture Campaign.

A new directory, however, requires up-to-date records. Supervisor of records, Joyce Newton, BA'58, oversees the revision of about four hundred addresses every week, but she

also spends considerable time tracking down "lost" graduates. (Most alumni, it seems, average six address changes in the first ten years after graduation!) Changes of address or marital status should be forwarded to the Records Department, 3605 Mountain Street, Montreal, Quebec H3G 2M1 (telephone: 514-392-4820).

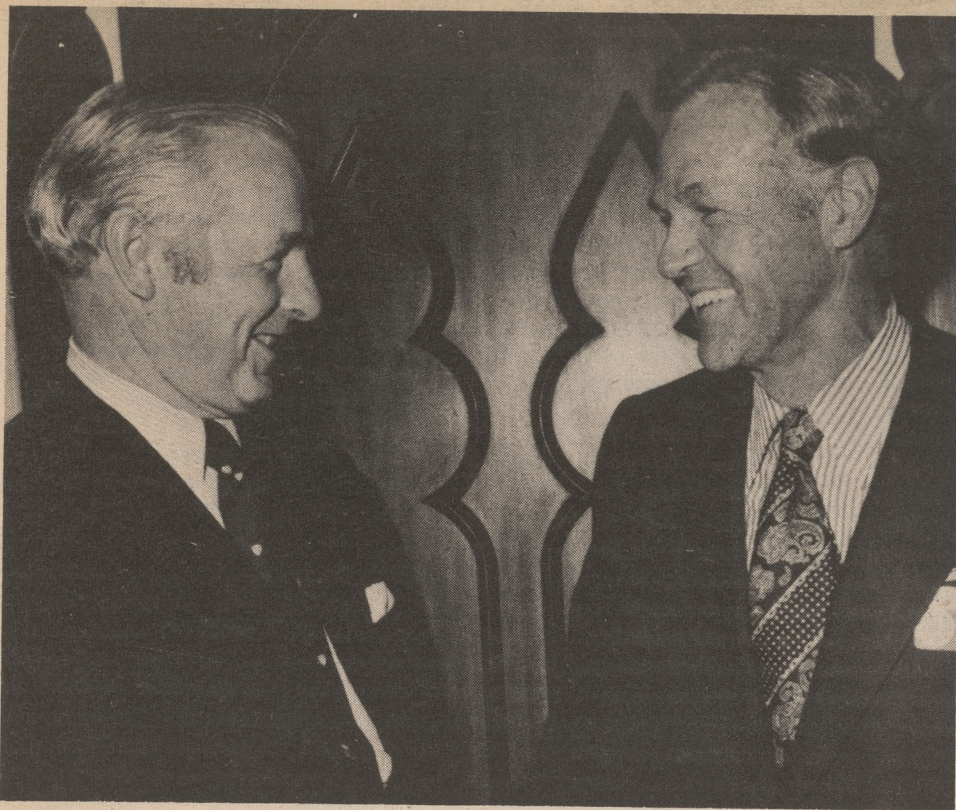
Branching Out

Newsletters and other publications, however, cannot take the place of personal contact among graduates. This is the role of the society's sixty-five branch programs. Since October over twenty-eight events have been held in many parts of the world.... In spite of a howling blizzard, a capacity audience of 240 Ottawa alumni gathered to enjoy the "China Perspectives" program, which featured guest speakers Chester Ronning, Charles Lynch, and John Walker.... In Toronto over two hundred graduates and friends attended a November dinner and theatre night, and the annual Molson dinner in February broke with tradition and included women for the first time.... Branches in Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg and Halifax rallied to assist McGill's College and School Liaison Office in organizing meetings with potential students....

Sal Lovecchio, BCom'67, BCL'70, chairman of the branch committee of the society, is busy updating guidelines for branch activities. He would like to see the best features of each program not only maintained but shared worldwide with other branches. To this end, he has proposed the establishment of an inter-branch newsletter. Suggestions concerning this project or other means of improving alumni communication are always welcome.

Tom Thompson is director of alumni relations.

Outgoing society president Douglas Bourke, left, welcomes his successor Gerry Fitzpatrick.



At the society's Annual General Meeting last September, the following were elected officers of the board of directors: President, Gerry Fitzpatrick; first vice-president, Dr. Patrick Cronin; second vice-president, Edward M. Ballon; alumnae vice-president, Leiba Aro-noff; honorary treasurer, Richard M. Hart; and honorary secretary, Donna Templeton-Henophy.

Regional vice-presidents named were: John William Ritchie (Atlantic Provinces), William T. Ward (Quebec excluding Montreal) Jo-Anne S.T. Cohen (Ottawa Valley and Northern Ontario), R. James McCoubrey (Central On-

tario), Donald D. Pollock (Prairie Provinces), Andrew Boak Alexander (British Columbia), Robert Sylvester (New England States), Richard M. Hart (U.S.A. East), Neri P. Guadagni (U.S.A. West), and George L. Bovell (Caribbean and Bermuda).

Elected members of the board of directors were: John E. Cleghorn, Joan Dougherty, Kyra Emo, Hugh G. Hallward, John M. Hallward, Pierre Jutras, Taylor Kennedy, Sal J. Lovecchio, Charles A. McCrae, Richard W. Pound, Sherrill M. Rand, Peter Reid, Michael L. Richards, Dr. Alan G. Thompson, and James G. Wright.

ANNE McMURTRY, BA'68, has received a PhD in comparative religion from McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont.

ELLEN ROSEMAN, BA'68, is coauthor of the *Canadian Consumers' Survival Book* (General Publishing Co. Ltd.).

'69

ANNABEL COHEN, BA'69, has become assistant professor of psychology at the University of Toledo, Ohio.

ULRICH LASKA, BArch'69, has won a Plan for Excellence scholarship from the Business School, University of Western Ontario, London, where he is studying for his MBA.

REV. VASANT SAKLIKAR, BD'69, has become minister at Sixth Avenue United Church, New Westminster, B.C.

JOHN RALSTON SAUL, BA'69, is author of *The Birds of Prey* (Macmillan), a political thriller about the 1968 assassination of France's chief of staff, Charles Ailleret.

FRANKLIN M. WHITE, MD'69, is director, communicable disease control and epidemiology, for the Province of Alberta, Edmonton.

'70

SUSAN (GOLDMAN) FEINGLOS, BA'70, MLS'72, is a reference librarian, Duke Medical Center Library, and a Senior Fellow, Duke Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development, Durham, N.C.

RONALD S. PURCELL, BCom'70, has been appointed a group product manager, consumer products division, at Robin Hood Multifoods Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

ALLAN G. REYNOLDS, PhD'70, has become dean of Arts at Nipissing University College, North Bay, Ont.

'71

RONALD K. COLE, BSc'71, is currently involved in the Cycle One Alternative Student Teaching project in McGill's diploma in education program.

IRWIN A. MICHAEL, BCom'71, has become a senior fixed-income portfolio manager with Beutel Goodman and Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

'72

PIERRE LACOMBE, BEng'72, has been appointed plant manager of Kent Homes Ltd., Buctouche, N.B.

RASHID MAGSOOD, BEng'72, has been awarded a graduate studies scholarship by the Business School, University of Western Ontario, London.

WENDY LYNN McKNIGHT, BN'72, who is completing the second year of her master's degree at McGill, has been awarded a scholarship by the Canadian Nurses Foundation.

G.R. WAYNE MOORE, MD'72, has completed graduate studies at the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine, Rochester, Minn.

WILLIAM D. SWINDEN, BEd(PE)'72, who is completing a four-year odyssey around the world, hopes to resume physical education teaching in Quebec this fall.

'73

MARK FEINGLOS, BSc'69, MD'73, has been appointed to the Faculty of Medicine, endocrinology division, of Duke University Medical Center, Durham, N.C.

INGEBURG SCHAMBORZKI, BScN'73, a first year master's student in McGill's School of Nursing, has won a scholarship from the Canadian Nurses Foundation.

'74

PETER A. CARUSONA, BA'74, has won first prize in the Nathan Burkan Memorial Competition for his essay on the protection of government copyrights. He is a student at the Chicago-Kent College of Law of the Illinois Institute of Technology.

'75

JAMES C. ADAMS, BEng'75, has been awarded the Canadian Pacific Fellowship at the Business School, University of Western Ontario, London.

'76

JACQUES H. FILTEAU, BSc'76, has been awarded a graduate studies scholarship by the Business School at the University of Western Ontario, London.

ISABEL CAROLINE MILTON, BN'76, a master's student in McGill School of Nursing, has won a scholarship from the Canadian Nurses Foundation.

PETER L. WALLACE, BCom'76, has received a General Foods Company Limited Fellowship for MBA studies at the Business School, University of Western Ontario, London.

JOAN WEINBERG, BA'76, teaches courses on women and society and on classroom films for the New South Wales education department, Australia.

'77

KERSTI (SUNNE) BIRO, BCom'70, MBA'77, has been appointed vice-president of Contemporary Research Centre Ltd., Montreal.

PETER ROBERT DUMAS, BA'77, is studying medicine at the Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

ROBERT C. KAILL, PhD'77, has become chairman of the sociology department at Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.

DAVID KASSIE, BCom'77, is the recipient of a Plan for Excellence scholarship from the University of Western Ontario's Business School, London.

Deaths

'10

VIVIAN (MURCHISON) FRY, BA'10, at Salisbury, N.B., on Dec. 2, 1977.

'13

NORMAN BROWN, MD'13, at Calgary, Alta., on Jan. 18, 1978.

'14

WALTER SYDNEY ATKINSON, MD'14, at Watertown, N.Y., in January 1978.

JOHN ROSS TAYLOR, BA'14, BSc'20, at Montreal, on Jan. 22, 1978.

STEPHEN V. WRIGHT, BA'14, on Sept. 16, 1977.

'15

NORMAN B. LAING, BSc'15, on Dec. 27, 1977.

CHARLES CRAWFORD LINDSAY, BSc'15, at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., on Dec. 28, 1977.

'16

PEARL ROBINS BURRELL, BA'16, on Jan. 31, 1978.

'17

LETHA ANN SMITH, BA'17, MSc'21, at Sherbrooke, Que., on Nov. 1, 1977.

'18

CHARLES S. PARKE, BSc'18, on June 10, 1977.

'19

CHRISTOPHER R. LEGGO, MD'19, in January 1977.

'20

WILLIAM THOMAS DONNELLY, DDS'20, at Montreal, on Jan. 24, 1978.

WILLIAM L. DUNCAN, BA'20, at Beloeil, Que., on Oct. 13, 1977.

'21

E. HOWARD CLIFF, BA'16, BCL'21, at Montreal, on Oct. 16, 1977.

EPHRAIM GOLDWATER, BA'19, DDS'21, on Jan. 28, 1978.

REGINA V. REID, BA'21, at Montreal, on Jan. 8, 1978.

'22

GEORGE E. KERR, BSc'22, at Montreal, on Oct. 14, 1977.

ELEANOR PERCIVAL, BA'15, MD'22, at Montreal, on Jan. 11, 1978.

'23
CLIFFORD P. WILSON, BCom'23, at Victoria, B.C., on Oct. 28, 1977.

'24
EDWARD WILLIAM DONOHUE, BSc'24, at Cornwall, Ont., on Dec. 31, 1977.
HAROLD STOCKDALE WILSON, BSc'24, MSc'25, on Jan. 22, 1978.

'25
ANDREW KEITH CAMPBELL, BA'25, at Montreal, on Dec. 31, 1977.
R. BRUCE DAVIS, BCom'25, at Ottawa, Ont., on Dec. 10, 1977.
MARGARET (CHAUVIN) LOUCKS, DipPE'25, at Hamilton, Ont., on Dec. 9, 1977.

'26
WINNIFRED M. COOKE, DipNurs'26, at Arundel, Que., on Nov. 16, 1977.
D.C. McDIARMID, BSc'26, on Feb. 25, 1974.

'27
EDWARD C. GLIDDON, MD'27, at St. Thomas, Ont., on Dec. 3, 1977.
MICHAEL A. KELLY, MD'27, at Cornwall, Ont., on Dec. 27, 1977.
CLARKE K. McLEOD, MD'27, on Nov. 23, 1977.

'28
ALAN DEAKIN, BSc(Agr)'28, at Ottawa, Ont., on Jan. 9, 1978.

'29
DR HAROLD L. FRANK, BA'29, MA'30, on Nov. 16, 1976.
JACK MOAR, BSc'29, at Victoria, B.C., on April 21, 1977.
ALEXANDER I. OLMSTED, MD'29, at Hamilton, Ont., on Oct. 19, 1977.
PAUL SHERMAN SMITH, BA'26, BCL'29, at Hawkesbury, Ont., on Nov. 28, 1977.

'32
HILARY A. BELLOC, BEng'32, at San Francisco, Calif., on Oct. 11, 1977.
CLEMENT C. CLAY, MD'32, in Kentucky, on Jan. 16, 1978.
BENJAMIN P. HELLER, BA'28, MD'32, at Montreal, on Dec. 6, 1977.
GERRARD J. JACKMAN, BCom'32, on Oct. 6, 1977.

'33
GEORGE G. COWAN, Eng'33, at Sherbrooke, Que., on Feb. 21, 1977.
SAMUEL G. GAMBLE, BEng'33, on July 31, 1977.
CARL ARTHUR WINKLER, PhD'33, at Montreal, on Jan. 22, 1978.

'34
J. ROSS CAMERON, BA'30, BCL'34, in 1977.
BELLA (GARDNER) SHAPIRO, BA'34, at Montreal, on Dec. 15, 1977.

'35
ROBERT E. E. COSTELLO, BEng'35, on Dec. 12, 1977.
REV. CYRIL WALTER FOGGO, BA'35, on Oct. 19, 1977.

'36
J. KENNETH McLEOD, MD'36, on Oct. 13, 1977.

'37
ALLAN TAYLOR BROWN, BA'32, MD'37, at St. Catharines, Ont., on Dec. 17, 1977.

'39
CLARA ROPER AITKENHEAD, DipNurs'39, on Jan. 17, 1978.
ALEC L. GORDON, BSc'36, MD'39, at Montreal, on Nov. 21, 1977.
WILLIAM STEWART MOWAT, BA'39, on Jan. 28, 1978.

'40
MONA JEAN (ROBINSON) BROWNRIGG, BA'40, at Nassau, Bahamas, on Dec. 8, 1977.
ARNOLD F. JONES, MD'40, GDipMed'49, on Oct. 8, 1977.
CHARLES KENDALL NORRIS, MD'40, at Fulford, Que., on Oct. 16, 1977.

'41
JOHN KENNETH ROSS, BArch'41, on Jan. 28, 1978.
ROBERT G. TOWNSEND, BSc'39, MD'41, at Montreal, on Nov. 29, 1977.

'42
JAMES KEITH MOWAT, BSc'42, at Montreal, on Dec. 31, 1977.
RONALD A. RIVETT, BCL'42, at Whitehorse, Yukon, on Aug. 7, 1977.

'45
REINA (VOSBERG) PINANSKY, BSc(HEC)'45, on Aug. 10, 1977.

'46
MARGUERITE (PALMER) BUCHANAN, BN'46, at Saskatoon, Sask., on Oct. 5, 1977.

'47
JOHN LENNOX ABLACK, DDS'47, on Oct. 23, 1977.
JAMES RALPH JAMIESON, PhD'47, at Montreal, on Nov. 25, 1977.

'48
ALLAN J. CLARK, BSc'48, in September 1977.
MAURICE L. LAFLECHE, BCom'48, at Montreal, on Nov. 20, 1977.

'49
MAYNARD B. GOLT, BCL'49, on Jan. 12, 1978.
JOHN CLIFFORD McKAY, BCom'49, at St. Jerome, Que., on Feb. 23, 1977.
MARY ALICIA (McDONALD) SLEDGE, BSc'49, BSc(HEC)'66, at Pointe Claire, Que., on Jan. 5, 1978.

'50
ROBERT HAMILTON MEWBURN, MD'50, at Edmonton, Alta., on July 28, 1977.

'51
SOPHIE GOLDFARB, BSc'51, MSW'56, on Nov. 19, 1977.
WILLIAM SANSOM, BEng'51, on Feb. 10, 1977.

'52
SHEILA (BALL) ARGUE, HEC'52, at Ottawa, Ont., on Oct. 16, 1977.
PIERRE D. LACAILLE, BCom'52, in Gueloupe, on Dec. 8, 1977.
KEITH E. LeLACHEUR, BSc(Agr)'52, at Charlottetown, P.E.I., on Oct. 29, 1977.
IRMGARD L. (POKULS) PAKALNINS, DipP&OT'52, at Montreal, on Dec. 26, 1977.

'55
REV. DAVID K. BYRD, BA'55, BLS'56, at Calgary, Alta., on Oct. 27, 1977.

'58
DONALD MERING MARTIN, BEng'58, at Smiths Falls, Ont., on Oct. 8, 1977.

'59
ROBERT BRUCE TYLER, BEng'59, at Montreal, on Nov. 1, 1977.

'63
REV. KEITH A. WHITNEY, BD'63, at Toronto, Ont., on Sept. 1, 1977.

'74
BARRY MURRAY COHEN, BSc'74, in Mexico, on Dec. 20, 1977.
TERRY GOODWIN, BED'74, at Montreal, on Nov. 8, 1977.
ROBERT FRANKLIN LISAK, BA'74, at Ottawa, Ont., on Dec. 2, 1977.

Focus

When the twenty-four-year-old conductor of the Montreal Chamber Orchestra steps up to the podium, she hopes it is her music that will attract attention and not her femininity. "Several years ago," says Wanda Kaluzny, BMus'76, "I saw a woman conductor who wore a long, flowing gown and was ever so delicate and lovely. But all through the concert I was conscious of her femininity, not of



Wanda Kaluzny — choir director at eleven, conductor of her own orchestra at twenty-one.

the music and what she was doing with it." Kaluzny decided to buy a pantsuit and cut her hair. "I don't feel I'm giving in to the image of a man," she explains. "I'm just taking out the things that are distracting."

When Kaluzny isn't conducting her orchestra or teaching piano, she can usually be found rehearsing a McGill musical or studying cello, voice, or jazz dancing. Music has held a lifelong fascination. "If there was an instrument in the room, I always gravitated towards it," she says. "But I started piano very late — at the age of ten." Diligent practice made up for lost time. Barely a year later she was hired as church organist and choir director in her home parish of Holy Cross.

Academically, her bent in high school was scientific; summer jobs included work in biochemistry at the Allen Memorial Institute. "I realized that I enjoyed the job because I enjoyed the people," she recalls, "but the field wasn't something that excited me." Music was, though, and Kaluzny decided to study piano and conducting at McGill.

A 1972 summer scholarship from the Polish government took the young musician to Poznan, Poland, to study choral conducting. Since then she has spent almost every summer in Maine as a student conductor at the Pierre Monteux Memorial Foundation. In 1974, while a third-year McGill student, Kaluzny realized a dream. She founded the twelve-member Montreal Chamber Orchestra.

One of her aims has been to take chamber music out of the concert hall. She recalls the ensemble's first performance, given at a blood donor clinic: "People said, 'I thought chamber music was only for little old ladies with knitting needles. But this is really neat!' It was very gratifying."

Funded by provincial, corporate, and private grants, the orchestra performs four ma-

lor concerts in a regular season. Kaluzny tries to keep all concerts free of charge despite the restrictions of a small budget. Whenever additional support is available, the musicians welcome the opportunity to entertain hospital patients, senior citizens, and school children as well.

A 1975 Local Initiatives Program grant gave the ensemble an opportunity to take chamber music into the schools on a large scale. "We played for hundreds of children in over forty schools," Kaluzny notes. "At the school for the blind we took all the instruments out into the audience for the children to touch and play."

Kaluzny offers her varied audiences music ranging from baroque to modern, and a Canadian work is usually included on the program. "At the moment classical music interests me most," she confesses. "The flow of the music is important to me. Though modern, discordant works don't turn me on, I feel it is necessary to experiment. The arts reflect what is happening, so perhaps that's why they're often so intense and ugly."

A minimum of twelve hours of rehearsal precede each concert. "There are some things you have to explain to the musicians ahead of time," she notes, "and some things you communicate through conducting. I think one of the most important things is to reduce the music to its skeletal structure and then build it up from there. Then it makes musical sense — it comes from somewhere, goes somewhere, and does something."

Predictably, Kaluzny's spare-time activities also revolve around music. For three consecutive seasons she has been musical director for the Savoy Society's Gilbert and Sullivan operettas. And last December she was pianist-conductor for the Players' Club production of the Broadway hit, *Promenade*. On closing night the cast ceremoniously presented her with two indispensable conducting aids: for her uncompromising musicianship, they gave her a whistle; and for her good-humored tolerance, a set of earplugs.

What does the future hold? Kaluzny's plans are still undefined. "If a major symphony orchestra called me tomorrow and asked me to conduct a concert, I'm not sure I should accept," she says. "It's a question of doing things when you're ready. I would like to go away to study first." Kaluzny feels she needs about ten years to mature as a conductor. Then, when the invitation comes, she will pack her pantsuit and go. C.S.

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McGill University
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Note: *Macdonald College Reunion: October 14*
Dentistry Reunion: November 11

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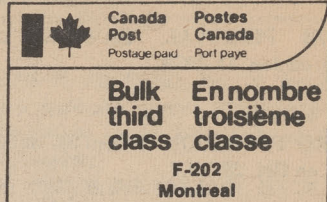
OLD MCGILL YEARBOOKS

Old McGill '78 will be available sometime after June. *Old McGill '76* and *'77* have been unavoidably delayed. The *'76* yearbook should be available April 15 and the *'77* edition on October 1.

Are you missing a past edition?

A limited quantity of the following yearbooks is still available: 1966 through 1973, and 1975. They may be purchased for \$10 each at the University Centre box office or ordered by mail for \$10 plus \$2.50 postage.

Please contact:
Mr. Earle Taylor
The Students' Society of
McGill University
3480 McTavish Street
Montreal, Quebec H3A 1X9
Tel: (514) 392-8926



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The Middle East: Egypt, Israel, and Jordan

10 May - 31 May
Price: \$1,760.00
Includes flight, transfers, and first-class accommodations. Tour guide will be Dr. Charles Adams, director of McGill's Institute of Islamic Studies.

Tour of the Greek Islands

14 May - 3 June
Price: \$1,850.00
Includes flight, transfers, and first-class accommodation. Tour leader will be Professor George Snider, chairman of McGill's department of classics.

Galapagos Islands, Peru, and Ecuador

27 June - 11 July
Price: \$2,100.00
Includes flight, transfers, cruise, and first-class accommodations. An unusual opportunity to experience the striking contrasts of vegetation, animal life, and land formations in Ecuador, 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...

— a charter flight to Moscow for the 1980 Olympics.

- 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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