

McGill News

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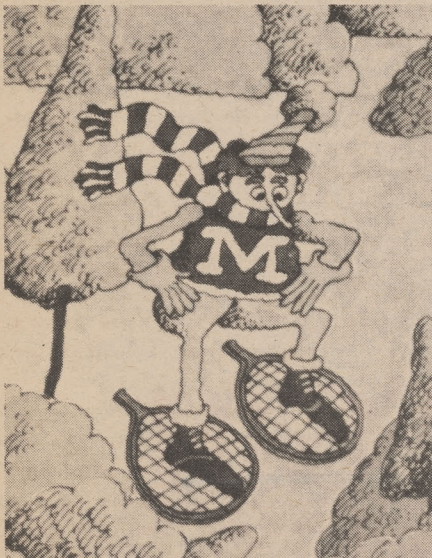
Cover:

Mort tragique du roi de France, a broad-side printed at Quebec City in 1793 by John Neilson (17 1/4" x 21 5/8"). The original is but one of thousands of fascinating historical documents housed in McGill's Lande Canadiana Room (see pages 8-10).

Credits: Cover, Brian Merrett and Jennifer Harper; 3, Harold Rosenberg; 7, David Paterson; 8-9 Brian Merrett and Jennifer Harper; 10, above, Brian Merrett and Jennifer Harper; 10, below, Sean Huxley; 11, Derek De Bono; 12, Courtesy of John Ralston Saul; 15, Harold Rosenberg.

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ON THE MOVE?



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McGILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

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I am pleased to have this opportunity to report to you the great news that the McGill Development Program has reached \$26 million, thus exceeding the objective of \$25.3 million set five years ago.

The books continue to be open until May 31, 1979, and gifts received in the next five months will further increase the total to make this the most successful fund-raising effort ever undertaken by a Canadian university.

As has always been the case with McGill, graduates have been the greatest source of our strength. They have been involved in every way - on the Management Committee, as volunteers from coast to coast, with the Alma Mater Fund class agent and regional organizations, and through personal financial support.

The goal of the Alma Mater Fund for the five years of the Development Program, \$4.2 million, will be exceeded. Total donations from McGill graduates, however, are even greater and, including pace-setting gifts from past and present Governors and excellent support from faculty and staff, account for approximately \$7 million of the total.

We are also grateful for the generous contributions of corporations (\$7 million) and foundations (\$9 million). Parents, Associates, and friends have all contributed to the Program's success.

The McGill Development Program was designed to meet the needs of the seventies. It has provided funds to erect new buildings, renovate existing buildings, provide substantial scholarship and student-aid monies, and support libraries, research, and innovative educational programs. The dollars contributed have been utilized as received so that their impact has been immediate.

I feel confident that McGill will continue to receive splendid support from the private sector. This has always been the source of our strength and distinction.

Conrad Harrington

Conrad Harrington
Chairman

December 1978

Introducing...

The newly appointed executive director of the Graduates' Society has added the final link to his rounds of Quebec's three anglophone institutions of higher learning. An honours history graduate of Sir George Williams (now Concordia) University, Gary Richards comes to McGill after six years as director of public relations at Bishop's University, Lennoxville. "My experience at Bishop's," he notes, "has made me very aware of almost every non-academic facet of a university" — he not only directed student recruitment and raised funds, but also edited the quarterly alumni magazine.

Richards, 36, succeeds Grant Fletcher, BEng'48, who retired in August to begin a career in architectural restoration. Although Richards will not assume full-time duties until next March, he currently commutes to McGill once a week to visit with staff members, meet with graduates, and familiarize himself with his new post.

"I would like to visit all the alumni branches at least once a year," he explains. "Graduates can be our best P.R. representatives, and those I've met so far have impressed me with their loyalty. One of the joys of coming to McGill is the fact that there already is a smoothly running alumni association. I don't intend to tamper with something that works so well."

Richards also hopes to increase university-wide awareness of the work of the Society, partly by maintaining a high profile himself. "I intend to make everyone aware of the Society's activities in fund raising, public relations, and student liaison," he states. "These functions are tied together."

The Graduates' Society is bracing itself for the arrival of the Richards whirlwind. The university might be well advised to do the same. "In a year or two, when I'm settled," says the indefatigable new executive director, "I'd like to take a degree at McGill." *Heather Kirkwood*

On the Record

Alumni browsing in their local record store may be somewhat startled to see LPs bearing the name of their alma mater. Last year a new label, McGill University Records, slipped quietly onto the shelves next to Deutsche Grammophon, London, and Angel.

"The reason for the project is to promote on a national and international scale the performers and composers of McGill," explains the company's executive producer, Dean of Music Dr. Paul Pedersen. "We would like to sell enough records to make the program self-supporting, but McGill University Records is definitely not a commercial venture, nor will it become one. It's a long-term enterprise designed to make people more aware of what's happening musically at McGill."

Recruiting performers has presented no problem. "More people than can be accommodated want to record," Pedersen notes. But musicians — and works — are selected with care. "We try to re-

cord music that will appeal to an audience beyond relatives and friends — music that will be of interest to many people," he explains. "We don't want to duplicate other sources. We intend to select what we consider either unique or inadequately covered by others."

Available in retail outlets as well as by mail from the Faculty of Music, four albums have been released to date. The *Mather-LePage Piano Duo* features a recital of quarter-tone music by faculty members Bruce Mather and Pierette LePage; *Concrete and Synthesizer Music* was composed by Professor Bengt Hambræus and recorded in the Faculty's Electronic Music Studio; *Romantic Flute Music* highlights flautist Jeanne Baxtresser and pianist Paul Helmer playing works by Schubert and Franck; and *The*



Gary Richards: "Graduates can be our best P.R. representatives."

Mount Royal Brass Quintet presents this faculty group performing music from the seventeenth to twentieth centuries.

Slated for release this winter are three additional albums — the Bach gamba sonatas with faculty members Mary Cyr on viola da gamba and John Grew on harpsichord; and recordings by two student groups, the McGill Percussion Ensemble and the McGill Jazz Band.

Making classical, and especially contemporary, recordings is an expensive proposition. The costs for producing a thousand copies of each recording range anywhere from \$3,000 to \$4,000. As Pedersen explains, however, "This is much less than commercial cost because we have the facilities, equipment, and people within the Faculty. No one gets paid for his work — everyone does it for the school."

Largely responsible for the fine sound quality of the albums is Assistant Pro-

fessor Wieslaw Woszczyk. A recording engineer, Woszczyk is a graduate of the five-year "tonmeister" master's program at Warsaw State Academy of Music. Tonmeister programs, which train musicians to be recording engineers, are virtually unheard of in North America. Pedersen, however, is anxious to establish such a program at McGill. "Almost no classical recording is done in Canada," he laments. "One of the recording industry's problems is that there aren't many recording engineers who really know music. In the late sixties a suggestion for a tonmeister program came to us from CBC producers, and we'd already been thinking about it for a long time."

Last spring a third-year course titled "Introduction to Music Recording" was approved by Senate. Details of the program were not available to students until fall registration but the class, taught by Woszczyk, is nonetheless full to capacity. As well as equipping students with the technical know-how, the Faculty is in the process of outfitting a specially designed recording studio above the stage in Pollock Concert Hall. The new studio should be fully operational by next fall.

The seventy-four-year-old Faculty will continue to offer Montrealers high-quality live performances. In addition, however, music lovers from near and far can now enjoy a recorded journey to McGill. *Heather Kirkwood*

Counselling and Guidance

A former principal once remarked that if a student had been accepted at McGill, he didn't have any problems. But students now, as then, *do* have problems — everything from failing grades to disintegrating relationships. The difference is that today they have somewhere to turn for understanding and guidance.

At McGill's Counselling Service, located in a comfortable old house at 522 Pine Avenue, student and staff member alike have access to the skills of five psychologists. (Four hold doctorates and the fifth is currently completing her PhD in counselling psychology at McGill.) "The longer a student is on campus the more inclined he is to come to us for help," explains Assistant Director Dr. Daryl Albright. "We don't have any magic solutions, but we do have a real interest and concern, plus a background in techniques that can help a student understand himself."

Opened in 1974, the centre originally provided only vocational guidance and career information. Today, career planning accounts for no more than fifty per cent of student visits. "Although a lot of this type of counselling is done before the student arrives at McGill, a good number of them change their minds once they get here," explains Albright. Adds counsellor Adrienne Price, "We help students discover what it is they enjoy doing and try to help them assess their values, priorities, and objectives in life, whether these be job security, creativity, or something flexible that might combine both."

Emotional problems account for the rest of the visits. Pressures from parents, peers, or professors can form a load too heavy for some students to bear. They arrive at the centre suffering from depression or extreme anxiety. Difficulties involving personal relationships also take their toll. "If you're thirty years old and have never had a date, much less any sexual experience, the smallest obstacles take on enormous proportions," explains Albright. "Every one of us, at some time in our lives, has despaired, 'What do I say now?' or 'What if they don't like me?'" Overcoming shyness, establishing friendships, communicating effectively, all are learned skills. For those who don't possess them, life in the highly social atmosphere of a university can be miserable.

While students seeking vocational guidance need only one or two visits, those with social-emotional problems require hours of counselling. Many of those hours could have been saved, and much unhappiness averted, counsellors believe. "If we can create an atmosphere that reduces problems," says Dr. Ted Maroun, director of the service, "we won't have to throw all our energies into crisis intervention." "Preventive medicine" is now available at the centre in the form of ten growth groups which focus on topics ranging from sexuality to study skills. The groups, led by staff psychologists, meet weekly for four to eight weeks and attract 200 students each semester. "In these encounters we use a very developmental approach," Price explains, "in that we try to help the students help themselves."

Maroun argues that all these forms of psychological counselling further the university's academic goals. "If a student is depressed, lonely, or just unhappy, his studies will suffer," he says. "And, unless the frustrations are dealt with, the student may eventually drop out. At the very least, he'll be prevented from realizing his full academic potential."

Operating funds for the centre — \$180,000 this year — derive from the Student Services budget. The financial future, however, is not bright. Maroun points out that comparable counselling services in other universities operate on budgets up to three times as large. "I expect that we'll face a real crunch with our next budget," he adds. "The problem is not whether to cut expenditures but how to cut them and still do our job." While faculty and staff members pay \$20 for each one-hour counselling session, students receive the service free of charge. Maroun adamantly refuses to return to the fee-for-service practice that students of the early seventies experienced. "I would resign first," he stresses.

The centre maintains close contact with other service-oriented groups like the Educational Counselling Centre, Gay McGill, the Mental Health Service, Hillel, and the campus chaplaincy service. "We make it our business to know where a person can get the help he needs," says Maroun. As often as not, it is at the counselling centre. The cover of the service's widely distributed leaflet says simply, "We're here." For members of the McGill community, help is only a phone call away. *Christine Farr*

A Forsey To Be Reckoned With

Editor's Note: The life of Senator Eugene Forsey is checkered with contradictions. Once decried as a Bolshevik, he is now honoured as one of Canada's greatest constitutional experts. A socialist who helped draft the CCF Manifesto in 1933, he was summoned thirty-seven years later to the upper house the CCF had tried to abolish. For years vehement in his denunciation of Grit policies, he sits today on the Liberal side of the Senate. Readers of his scholarly works – Economic and Social Aspects of the Nova Scotia Coal Industry (1926), The Royal Power of Dissolution of Parliament in the British Commonwealth (1943), and Freedom and Order (1974) – are baffled by their unique combination of historical traditionalism and social radicalism. "Do I contradict myself?" wrote Walt Whitman. "Very well, I contradict myself... I contain multitudes." So does Forsey.

Born in Grand Bank, Newfoundland, in 1904, Forsey has had a long and distinguished academic career. After receiving a McGill bachelor's degree in 1925 and a master's degree in economics and political science a year later, the Rhodes scholar attended Balliol College, Oxford, earning a BA in philosophy, politics, and economics in 1928, and another MA four years later. A PhD from McGill followed in 1941 and subsequently a Guggenheim Fellowship. Forsey, who had been a sessional lecturer at McGill for twelve years, then became director of research for the Canadian Congress of Labour and later for the Canadian Labour Congress. From 1963 until his retirement in 1969 he was director of a special project for the Labour Congress – writing the history of Canadian trade unionism. Along the way Forsey collected twelve honorary doctorates and ran for political office four times.

Appointed senator by Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, Forsey was a member of the Special Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Commons on the Constitution of Canada. The gadfly senator derides many of Bill C-60's proposals. Particularly distasteful to him is the Trudeau government's proposal to re-

place the Senate with a House of the Federation. The move was designed, Forsey believes, "to take the steam out of provincial demands for more power." Forsey has his own ideas about Senate reform. In a conversation at his Senate office he candidly outlined them for McGill News editor Victoria Lees.

News: How did a former CCFer end up as a member of the Senate?

Forsey: I was in the CCF as long as there was a CCF, and then in the NDP. The NDP, in adopting its constitution, struck out in 76 places the word "national." In 38 places they replaced it by nothing at all and in 38 other places replaced it by the word "federal." As Mr. Brocklebank, rapporteur for the committee, stated, (and I am giving you his exact words), "Many of us, especially in the west, have been proud to speak of Canada as a nation, and never realized that when we did this we were wounding and offending our French Canadian fellow citizens." So he went on to say, of course we would never do it again. Well, I moved the reference back of this, suggesting that the committee should behave like men instead of mice and bring in something that wasn't an insult to the intelligence of every person in the hall, French- or English-speaking. I simply could not accept this two-nations notion. I do not believe in two nations in Canada. I believe in one political nation. So I got out of the party. Feeling that way, I voted Conservative in the elections of '62, '63, and '65. When the Conservatives, at the Montmorency Conference, started flirting with this two-nations idea, I said, "That's that. I can't take it from them, either."

Then the present prime minister, in his first big national unity speech as minister of justice, said exactly what I thought needed saying. I wrote him a short note in French and said, "This is what I have been waiting for. I agree with you absolutely. I will support you by any means in my power, even to the point of total silence" – which I thought might be the best asset I could bring him at the time! So in 1968, for the first time in my life I voted Liberal – taking

back not one syllable of what I had said about the previous policies of the Liberal party and of Liberal governments. When Prime Minister Trudeau invited me to become a senator he said, "I don't give a damn where you sit," and I replied, "I shall sit as a supporter of your government because on the great issue of national unity you are absolutely right." I thought I should stand up and be counted on this. I had never dreamt of sitting as a Liberal in any capacity; however, there it was.

News: It has been said that the Senate is a vestigial organ in the body politic, that it no longer plays a useful role in the government of Canada. What is your opinion?

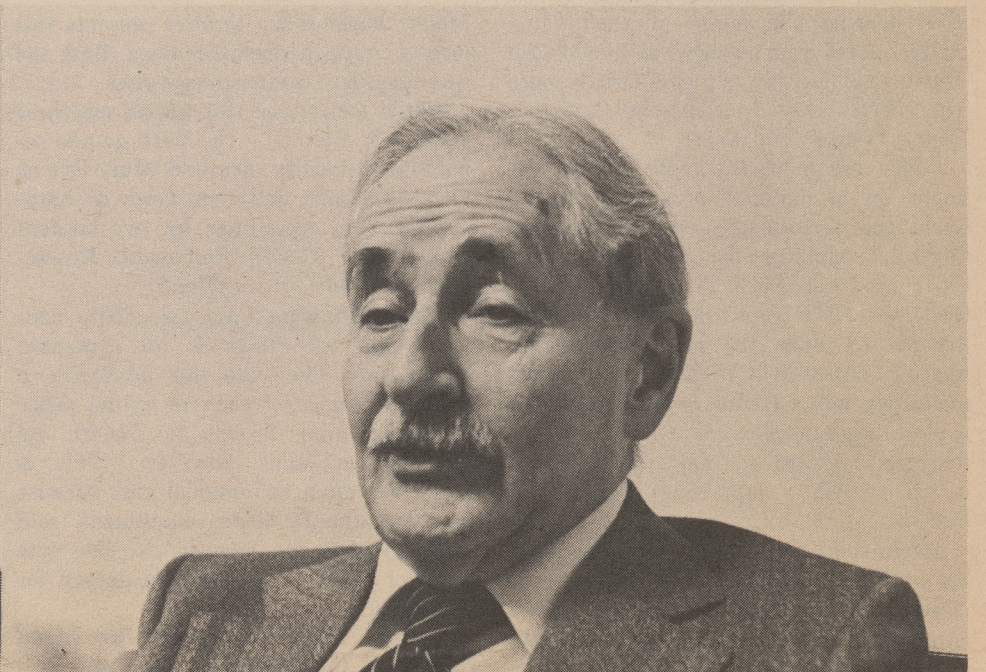
Forsey: The idea of senators as lazy old busters who sit twiddling their thumbs and don't earn their keep is, to say the least, seriously exaggerated. Our work is not spectacular as a rule, but it can be exceedingly important.

What do we do? In the first place, we have the absolute power to throw out a bill as often as we like. If it is thrown out, it stays thrown out. Of course, it can be reintroduced, but then we can throw it out again. Actually, we haven't used that power of veto for over forty years – we haven't got enough political clout. We don't feel we are in a position to turn down something that has been passed by the people's representatives in the House of Commons. If they say, "This is what the people want," then we are not prepared to say nay – except in certain very unlikely circumstances. This is what I call the reserve, or emergency, power of the Senate. For instance: if we got a bill brought to us about four years after an election (in other words by a moribund government in a moribund parliament), and it was a bill on which it was perfectly clear that there was overwhelming opposition in a large area of the country, then I think we might well say, "Look, this wasn't before the country at the last election, so you have no mandate for it. Your majority in the House of Commons does not represent a majority of the popular vote." In those circumstances we might

say, "No, we are not going to pass this. Take it to the country in a general election and, if the country votes for it, all right." We think it is our business to make sure that such a bill is not passed out of inadvertence or in a fit of absence of mind.

What we do most of the time is make very careful technical amendments to bills. Bills often come up to us from the House of Commons in a perfectly dreadful state. You might suppose that if the Department of Justice had drafted a bill it would be well done. This, alas, is not always the case. I will give you two examples. Two years ago a very elaborate and technical bankruptcy bill was introduced here, not in the House of Commons. Our very experienced Banking, Trade, and Commerce Committee looked at it, went over it clause by clause, heard evidence from all sorts of people likely to be affected by it, and proposed 139 amendments. The bill came back to us this last session with 128 of our amendments meekly accepted by the House of Commons, and four others partially accepted. These weren't matters of principle – it was just that experienced technical people on that committee looked at it and said, "This clause will lead to all sorts of difficulties."

In another case there really was a matter of principle that we jibbed at. It was a shipping bill called the Maritime Code Bill. It had gone through the House of Commons which said, "The Department of Justice has drafted this, it has got all kinds of experts at its disposal, it is a purely technical thing. The Conservatives don't mind it, the Liberals don't mind it, neither of them really knows too much about it, and it is not a question on which the whole country is in a blazing fury of partisan debate." They passed it in one day. But our Transportation and Communications Committee took one look at it and every lawyer in the Senate went up in flames. They all said, "This is a dog's breakfast. It is a most appalling mess. It is incompetently drafted beyond belief." There was one provision which was really a matter of principle. Some landlubber had put into it a clause stating



that henceforth there should be one, and only one, port of registry for all ships in the country, and that this one port was to be the great, bustling, maritime seaport of Ottawa! Of course, this just sent the senators from the Atlantic provinces and British Columbia right into orbit – closely followed by this expatriate Newfoundlander! We said, "This just won't do," and it was cut out.

Another Senate task involves inquiries into questions of public policy. We have had reports on a great variety of things: poverty, the mass media, the problems of the aging, land use, the problems of the Indians, employment, and prices. In a number of instances, these reports have produced action. The Ministry of State for Science and Technology is the result of our Science Policy Committee's deliberations and report. Again, the guaranteed income supplement for old-age pensioners is the result of the Senate Committee's Report on the Problems of the Aging. These jobs, often done by Royal Commissions at great expense, are done dirt cheap by Senate committees because we are all paid anyway.

One thing the Senate was undoubtedly set up to do was to protect the other provinces from Ontario. They didn't say it in quite those words, but that is what it amounted to. At the very beginning the maritime provinces and Quebec took a look at the situation and said, "The new province of Ontario, simply because of the size of its population, will undoubtedly have an enormously large number of members in the House of Commons. It is going to be by far the richest part of the country and the most populous part. Now, if we are going to protect adequately the interests of the maritime provinces and of Quebec we've got to have some means of seeing to it that Ontario doesn't, as we say in French, 'make the rain and the fine weather.' We have got to do something to counterbalance the overwhelming weight of Ontario in the House of Commons and something to make sure that this doesn't mean that legislation will ride roughshod over the interests of the maritimes and Quebec." The Senate hasn't had to do much of that – for several reasons. One is that the courts, by their decisions, enormously widened the jurisdiction of the provinces beyond what the Fathers of Confederation had in mind. A much larger part of

the interests of the provinces came directly under the power of the provincial legislatures and didn't need any protection here.

Secondly, the provinces got their strong representation in the Cabinet, which therefore took over quite a big part of the role of looking after the interests of the provinces in legislation under the jurisdiction of the parliament of Canada. And in those two ways a large part of the job that the Fathers had originally considered would be the Senate's has disappeared.

News: Critics have attacked the Senate almost since it was established. What are its most salient faults?

Forsey: First of all, thanks to the fact that as a rule governments remain in office for a very long time, the Senate gets heavily overbalanced. This is not healthy, or sensible, or sound. Fortunately, the overbalance is not as serious as it looks, because nearly all of the Senate's serious work is done in committees, and there I have yet to discover any trace of partisanship.

Another crack that is made against the Senate, and with some grounds, is that most people are appointed on the basis of their adherence to the party in power. This has been the case with all governments, but less so with the present one. Still, there is no doubt that the present system of appointment leaves a good deal to be desired. We are short of opposition people and representatives of labour.

Some people say the place is chock full of worn-out politicians. Well, this is not true. In a good many cases you could say that the senators are not as physically active as they were in their earlier careers. Some of them have come to the point where going around in election campaigns, knocking on hundreds and hundreds of doors, and all the activities connected with that would be beyond them, but very few of them could be described as at all past their best intellectually. Their heads are as good as they ever were.

It is often said that only about a third of the 104 senators really do any solid work. I don't think that is true. I would say at least fifty of the senators are doing a solid job.

I think when you have brought up those points you have said the worst things that can be said about the Senate. Except per-

haps that a certain number of the senators have business connections which they are supposed to be rather tender of.

News: What would you like to see changed?

Forsey: I would like to see a guaranteed minimum number of opposition senators.

And I agree with the 1972 report of the Committee on the Constitution that suggested that half the senators should be appointed by the central government from lists submitted by the provinces. I don't believe in appointments by the provinces alone because I think if you had the provinces appointing us you'd get either complete political has-beens, duds, spavined war-horses, local nuisances, or else dedicated provincial hatchet men, who would come here simply to make the operation of the Government of Canada impossible as far as they could. If you had appointment by the federal government from lists submitted by the provinces you could avoid this.

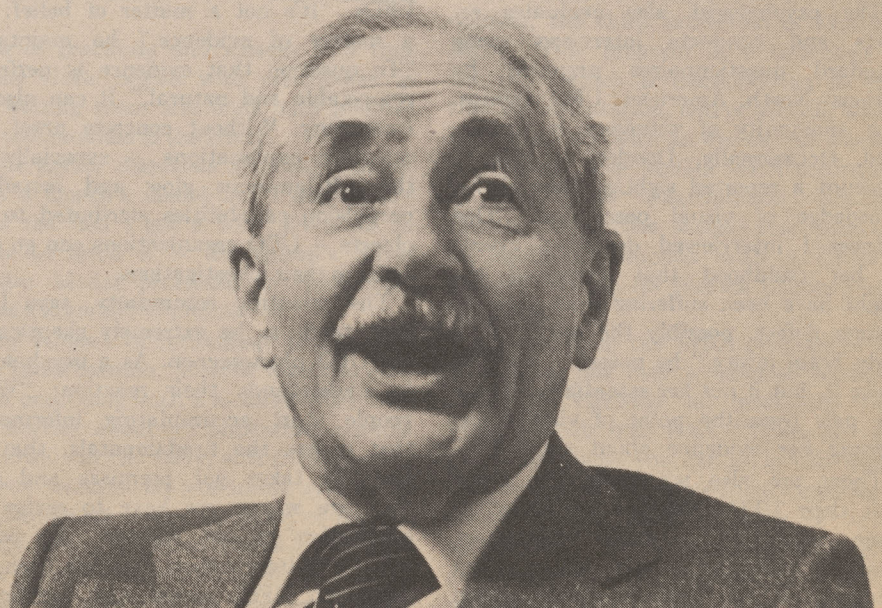
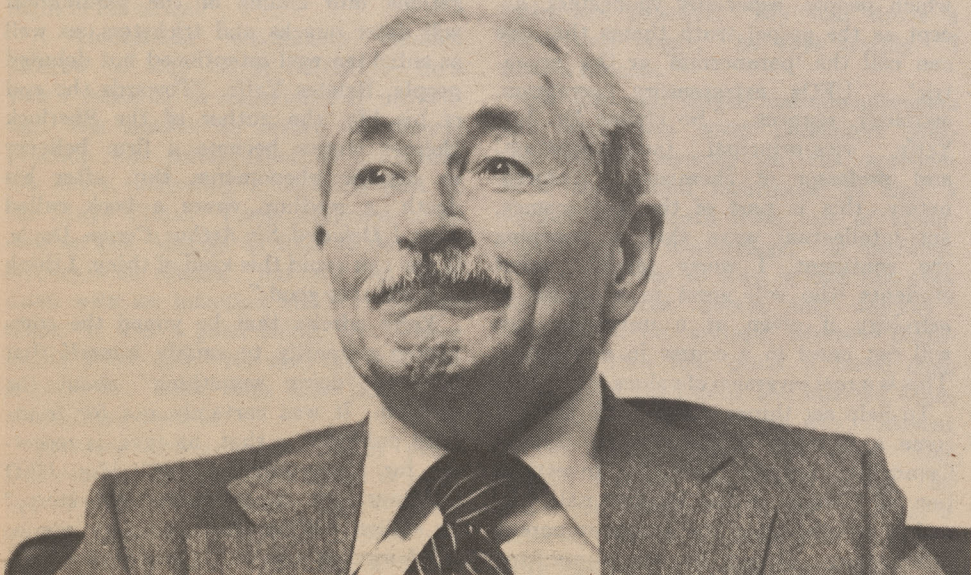
Let's say, for instance, that the province selects a list of six names. The government here takes a look at the first one and says, "No, no, no – he is prematurely senile. Everybody knows that the last four or five years he has been gaga. We couldn't have him at all." Then they take a look at the second one and somebody says, "Wait a minute. Isn't he the chap that was imprisoned a few years ago for embezzlement? Can't have him." Then they look at number three and everybody's eyes light up. "Ah, now, this is rather different. In the first place, a woman. In the second place, her mother was a French Canadian. In the third place, one of her grandfathers was an Inuit, and in the fourth place, one of her grandmothers was a Ukrainian. And in the fifth place, or perhaps it should have been in the first place, she has been very active and very effective in a variety of local good causes and community enterprises. She is highly respected, hard working, sensible. This is the one." This process would give us a much wider range of opinion than we have now, because you would have governments of different political stripes. It would give us representation of various interests, experiences, and walks of life.

Those, I think, are the two chief changes I'd be inclined to suggest. But

there are a lot of others where I would be inclined to go along if colleagues generally thought it would work well. For instance, if the Senate committee that is now studying the matter decided we should have term appointments – ten years whether renewable or non-renewable – I wouldn't have any particular objection to that. I think there might be difficulties about it: if you have a very short term you probably couldn't get people in the prime of life to accept appointments. They would say, "If I leave my profession for six years and then go back to it, I will be too rusty to do things properly, or too old, by the usual standards." ("Oh well, he is over fifty, no use putting him in again.") If you make it a longer term, that might work better. On the other hand, you then might say, "There is too much inflexibility in this. We ought to have more new blood coming in more often." If you made it a renewable appointment, I would be a little scared of that. There might be a tendency for a senator who is getting near the end of his first term and hopes to be reappointed to have an eye peeled for the government that had recommended him. I think this would be very unfortunate, because the more independence you can get here, the better.

Another reform a great many of us are rather keen on is that, on appointment, every senator should sever completely his ties with any political party, at least for senatorial purposes. Once we are in here, we should regard ourselves as Independents. There should be no party whips, and on every bill that comes before us we should vote exactly as we see fit, and not on the basis of what the whip tells us. This particular reform would be no skin off my nose because that is what I have done all along. No whip has ever come near me; if he did he would get a flea in his ear, I can tell you!

Another thing that some of us feel is very important is to have some provision for getting rid of people who are simply not capable of doing work in the Senate, or who are in fact not doing it. There are not very many deadheads, mind you, but there are some, and there are one or two rather flagrant cases which upset us very much. We think they detract from the public's idea of the Senate and the usefulness of the upper house. □



Two Professors Discuss Unidentified Flying Objects

Psychologist Don Donderi

To many people, unidentified flying objects are as fictional as Luke Skywalker and Darth Vader. Skeptics deride those who report aerial phenomena, dismissing the sightings as figments of the imagination or natural astronomical occurrences. But, for those who claim to have seen a UFO and for those investigating their reports, it is no laughing matter.

McGill's resident UFOlogist is Associate Professor of Psychology Dr. Don Donderi. "My specialty in research is visual perception," he explains. "UFOs are my hobby. I became professionally interested in them because a lot of the argument is about whether people's visual perception is adequate to distinguish stars and planets from strange events, and whether the strange events could be some kind of misperception."

Donderi is a founder of the four-year-old research organization UFO-Quebec, whose twelve members "range all the way from chicken farmers to engineers and professors." As well as contributing articles to UFO-Quebec's quarterly newsletter, Donderi helps investigate some of the hundreds of sightings reported in the province each year.

"There are a relatively large number of sightings in the Montreal-St. Bruno-St. Hyacinthe region," notes the psychologist. Several UFO-Quebec members have postulated that these correlate not to the density of population but rather to the heavy concentration of geological fault lines in the area. In July Donderi and a colleague spent a weekend near the Baskatong Reservoir northwest of Montreal, where two campers had seen and photographed a self-luminous, disc-shaped object hovering above the trees at dusk. "We went back to take supplementary photographs using the same camera so that we could make a better estimate of the distance of the object and consequently its size," explains Donderi. "The original photos are very good — they've been carefully analysed and we are satisfied that they're genuine."

The psychologist also evaluates reports and conducts interviews using standard questionnaires prepared by various North American UFO groups. The anonymity of witnesses is guaranteed. Occasionally, Donderi is able to discount a reported sighting through his knowledge of visual perception. "One witness I interviewed described events in her childhood that suggested she might have been suffering from a visual system defect, possibly the result of an early brain injury," he notes. "I couldn't prove it, but it put her essentially beyond the pale from the point of view of accepting her evidence about the UFO."

There are also witnesses who claim that their UFO sightings are linked to some revelatory religious experience. Donderi explains: "They either want salvation or they want to make contact

with superior creatures to get information about how to run the earth. A variety of ill-thought-out reasons can lead people with a religious bent to an interest in this kind of phenomenon. They accept a notion and want to deal with it without finding out more about it. This doesn't interest me and it doesn't interest UFO-Quebec or most of the hard-nosed research organizations."

Then there are the cases of out-and-out fraud. "A photograph is no better than the person who took it or the analysis, or both," says Donderi. "You've got to be very careful — some people mischievously look for ways to mess up other people's work." Unfortunately, even lie-detector tests and hypnosis are not infallible methods of weeding out such witnesses.

For all the zanies, crackpots, and religious fanatics, however, there are the reliable witnesses whose character and reputation are above reproach. It is usually possible to explain 80 or 90 per cent of sightings as misperceptions of astronomical phenomena, Donderi maintains. But 10 to 20 per cent remain genuinely puzzling.

In Quebec there have been numerous reports of daylight discs, not to mention close encounters that defy explanation. "In a close encounter of the first kind," says Donderi, "the object is within your near range of vision and is sufficiently large to be seen in some detail. Close encounters of the second kind are similar but there is additional evidence along with the observer's report — a photograph, impressions in the ground where the object supposedly landed, a burned or crushed tree where it took off. Finally, there are close encounters of the third kind, where the presence of occupants in or near the UFO is reported." The psychologist himself has only ever seen a nocturnal light — something strange in the distant sky that moves in a way that makes it unlike an airplane, planet, or star. Though he would like to see something more, he laughs: "It's very difficult to know where to go for a close encounter! They just happen."

Donderi cautions that 'belief' is the wrong word to use in connection with UFOs. "It's not a matter of belief; it's a matter of evidence," he maintains. "To question that evidence is perfectly respectable and natural." It can also be frustrating. Without concrete proof and scientific explanations — especially for the self-luminous glow and incredible propulsion capabilities attributed to the objects — UFO organizations can go only so far in their investigations.

The scientific community, says Donderi, tends to be extremely skeptical of the UFO phenomenon. As a psychologist he understands their reaction: "When people start accumulating information that upsets the fundamentals, that essentially takes our premises and says they are wrong, we have to revise the orientation of our science," he points out. "The information that has been collected on UFOs meets with terrific re-

sistance because most people working within a given set of premises have a vested interest in continuing their work on the same terms. Few of us are imaginative enough to accept a complete revolution in the terms of reference under which we've been working for the past twenty years."

Needless to say, Donderi's extracurricular hobby raised many eyebrows at McGill in the beginning, but he has begun to notice a subtle shift. "To start with," he recalls, "my colleagues were always, I'd say, on the skeptical-respectful side. But I've always stressed the fact that UFOs are not my only work and that this interest is based on evidence. A university where people shoot you down if you present things that are too far out of line is a good place to be whenever you're



Amateur astronomer Pat McCarthy photographed this UFO while bird-watching near Hamilton, Ontario, in March 1975. (Reproduced courtesy of the Hamilton Spectator.)

trying to present a new proposition.

"I think my colleagues have begun to be won over by the evidence. A couple of months ago, I was utterly amazed to discover that I was able to have a half-hour conversation with members of the psychology department — not on whether these things existed or not, but what questions we would ask the extraterrestrial visitors when we finally made contact." *Carol Stairs*

Chemist Leo Yaffe

"A number of reputable scientists today are concerned about the readiness with which people, especially youngsters, accept as the gospel truth things that one can call the 'paranormal' or the 'eccentric' — UFOs, extrasensory perception, astrology, séances...." So claims Dr. Leo Yaffe, vice-principal (administration) and professor of chemistry. "Unfortunately, this is part of the anti-science, anti-intellectual wave that is sweeping the continent. I worry terribly about students who will enrol in a course in astrology if given at a university but will not enrol in a course in astronomy. This is a real inversion of values."

To help set things right, Yaffe has become a member of the recently formed Committee for the Scientific Investigation of Claims of the Paranormal (Canada), an offshoot of the American parent organization. Others on the committee

who share Yaffe's concern include author Pierre Berton, Montreal magician Henry Gordon, and several McGill colleagues — psychologist Dr. Dalbir Bindra, philosopher Dr. Mario Benge, and former chancellor, psychologist Dr. Donald Hebb.

"All we are really trying to do is bring some rationality into the investigation process," says Yaffe. "There is so much public hysteria, particularly about UFOs. I don't know whether UFOs exist or not — there is much we don't know. But that doesn't mean it is abnormal or that we shouldn't be looking for it. The scientists I know are saying, 'let's not attempt to debunk this; let's take a look at it and apply the same skepticism one applies to any normal scientific discovery or experiment.' What you have to do is apply

proper statistical analysis. It's like science — intellectually demanding, but the rewards are very great."

As an example of the scientific approach to paranormal phenomena, Yaffe cites the case of an ongoing American project that sends regular radio signals out into space in the hope of making contact with extraterrestrial beings. "So far they have not come up with anything," he relates, "but I think they ought to be encouraged. I am convinced that there is life on other planets, that hospitable chemical environments exist. I think it is sheer arrogance to say that we are at the highest stage of intellectual evolution."

The committee hopes that its investigations into claims of the paranormal will deter quacks and tricksters, as well as enlighten well-intentioned but deluded people. Relates Yaffe, "Towards the end of his life, the author of the Sherlock Holmes stories became a firm believer in psychic phenomena. But, after his death, a medium wrote a book called *How I Deluded Sir Arthur Conan Doyle*. If one can avoid this kind of thing, I think it is all to the good."

Yaffe admits that he joined the committee primarily to satisfy himself that he was "doing something" about the problem. It was certainly not for front-page publicity — that, he says, is reserved for "sensational stuff" like UFO sightings. "It is the same old story," he smiles. "When the retraction comes, it is buried on page 60." *Carol Stairs*

Country Doctor Lynn Morrow

A Half-Century of Service

"The attitude of younger doctors today – and I guess mine was once the same – is that older doctors should be kicked out when they reach sixty-five. Well, probably they should be relieved of their position in the operating room, but people with all that experience..."

Lynn Morrow, second-generation country doctor, has no intention of wasting the skills he has acquired in fifty years of practice. Not given to nostalgic brooding or to counting the number of babies he has delivered, Morrow bears his seventy-three years with indifference. Certain concessions have been made to the advancing years: he now sees patients only in the afternoons and evenings and makes few house calls. "But, occasionally, I have to go on out to see people," he explains, "the old people I've been looking after for years."

Morrow's practice covers a vast rural area surrounding the village of Metcalfe, thirty miles south of Ottawa. Known the length and breadth of "the Valley" as Dr. Lynn, Morrow was born in the Metcalfe house that is still his home and medical office.

Following in the footsteps of his father, Morrow entered McGill's Faculty of Medicine at the age of seventeen. A diminutive ninety-eight pounds "soaking wet," he became an outstanding athlete, earning his college letter in tennis and track. He joined the medical fraternity Alpha Omega Alpha and, dangling the fraternity's gold pin, he reminisces: "I missed many dances for this – you needed an average of 75 and mine was in the 80s." (That same fraternity recently awarded him an engraved medallion to mark his golden anniversary in medicine.)

After graduating with a BSc and an MD in 1928, Morrow did a year's internship in general medicine at Montreal's Queen Elizabeth Hospital. To prepare himself for work in his father's practice, the young doctor spent an additional year studying surgery at Royal Victoria Hospital. "I thought I'd better learn to remove gall bladders, fix hernias, and take out tonsils. My father had to call in specialists from Ottawa and in those days you got \$35 to take out a set of tonsils. It was better than working all night in the office!"

A Rockefeller scholarship enabled Morrow to stay on at McGill to do a year's research in experimental physiology. His resolve to return to general practice was sorely tried by numerous job offers, including a teaching post at the Mayo Clinic. "I was supposed to go over to Los Angeles in 1928 to do chest surgery," he recalls, "but my dad came down with an infection and I had to go home. It was a good thing, too. Where would I be now? No one has his ribs clipped out these days now that antibiotics have come in."

Morrow's return to the family practice resulted in a certain amount of medical conflict. "My father and I didn't always agree about things," Morrow admits. "But the funny thing was, when I'd

go away, he'd still do things by the old methods but he'd use the new methods, too." Morrow does not dismiss those old methods as valueless. "I know a time we had a patient come in and I asked my father, 'What's the matter with him?' 'Typhoid,' he said. I took a blood sample, did a glutinization, and it was typhoid, all right. 'How did you know?' I asked. He said, 'I could smell it.'"

Morrow is not overawed by the advances in medical methodology that have been made in the century spanned by the



father-son practice. "My dad drove a horse and buggy," he says simply. "I drive a Lincoln."

He has also driven manure-spreaders and ice-cutters when necessary. Morrow recalls arriving on the spreader at a snowbound farmhouse to find a woman near death from loss of blood. "She'd had a miscarriage," he explains. "I had told her to stay in bed but they never do what they're told anyway." With a 20 cc. syringe, Morrow painstakingly drew four pints of blood from members of the family and injected them into the woman the same way, followed by two quarts of warm salt water. "Her bladder was not functioning either," he notes, "so I went to the barn and got a straw to use as a catheter. You know, when your back is up against the wall..."

Stitching up local hockey players, repairing the damage done by inept midwives, and providing ambulance service in the back seat of his car have been rewarding work, and Morrow says he has never regretted turning down the Mayo or missing the trip to California. "The way I feel about it, I've got a comfortable bed, I've got air conditioning, and I married a nurse. And anywhere I've gone I've never been better fed."

Morrow's work has not gone unappreciated. Last spring 800 people – a third of the village – attended a banquet marking the half-century of medical service Dr. Lynn and his wife Myrtle have given the community. (According to the newspaper account, most of those present had been delivered by the guest of honour.) There are numerous other

ing you can read the medical journals and relate them to your patients. That's what makes medicine so interesting. You are dealing with people who have ideas and opinions and who can talk to you."

Morrow's father practised until the age of 94. Dr. Lynn has every intention of carrying on the family tradition. *David Lees*

McGill's MBA: A New Look

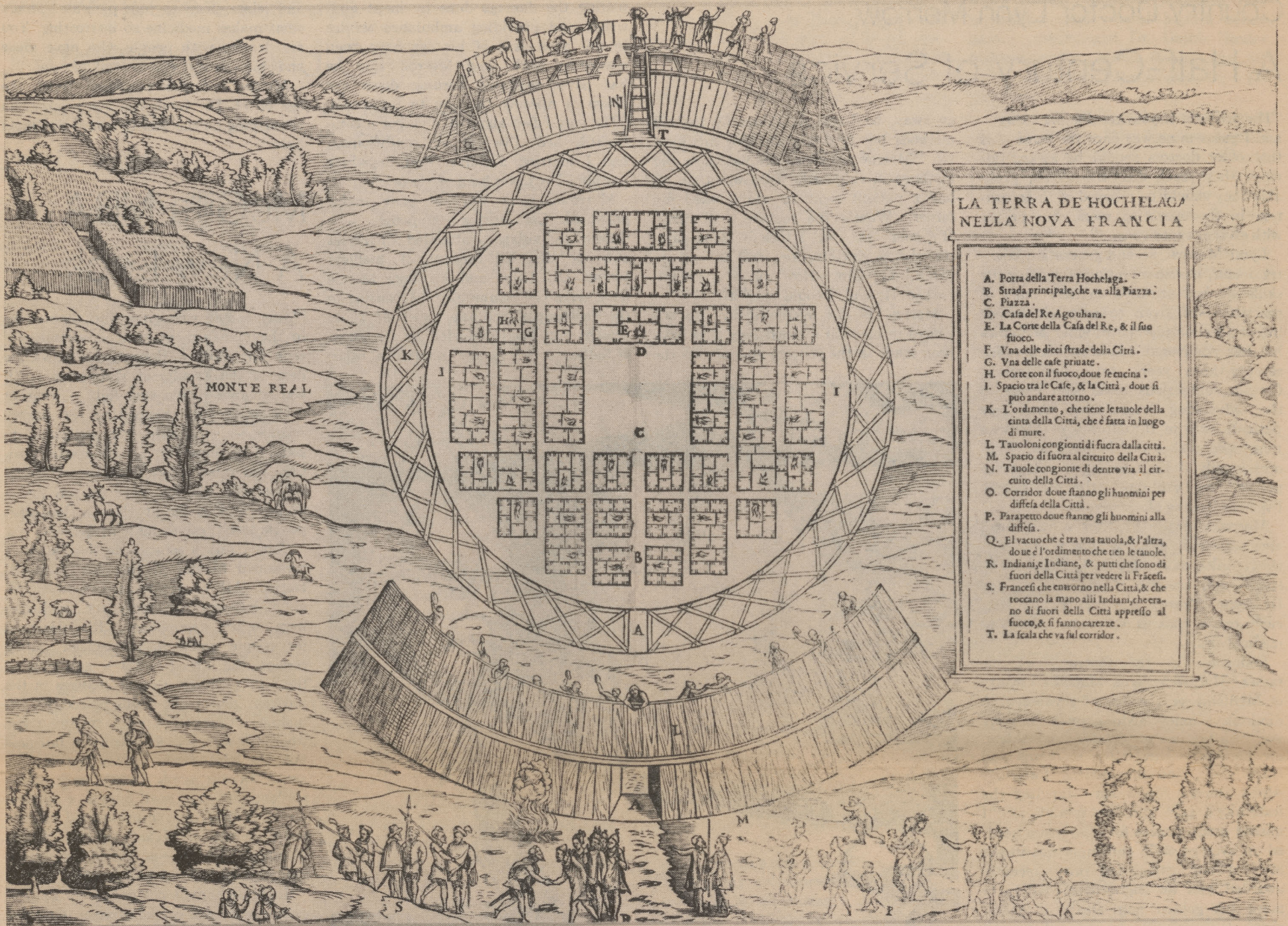
"Most people who grow find themselves in the management side of operations," says Dr. Robert Cooper, 35, associate dean of the Faculty of Management. "If you advance within your field – whether it is medicine, engineering, or library science – invariably you are going to end up in some sort of managerial position and move away from the technical side of the job you were trained for in university. But the problem is that most people aren't trained for management."

Cooper sees a solution in the Faculty's revamped Master of Business Administration (MBA) degree, a two-year program intended primarily for graduates from other disciplines. "It's designed for people going into business, public service, the armed forces – any walk of life," he explains. Recent changes in the program reflect the needs of today's job market. "Companies want to hire those who have a general knowledge of business but are also fairly expert within one area," Cooper notes. Accordingly, MBA students in first year pursue a general course of study and in the second concentrate in one of sixteen specific fields, including finance, personnel, regulated industry, and the public sector.

Students benefit not only from the Faculty's wide variety of courses but also from its deliberately eclectic pedagogical approach, Cooper maintains. Modern management teaching has been dominated by two schools of thought – the case schools, which subscribe to the "learn through doing" philosophy, and the theory schools, which emphasize the use of textbooks to provide background knowledge and technique. "The fact of the matter is that a combination of the two works best," he says, "so we've positioned ourselves almost dead centre."

An international flavour is, in Cooper's opinion, the third attraction of McGill's MBA. "Our program is a reflection of the city, which is cosmopolitan in culture and orientation, and of McGill, which is a university with an eye on the world," he remarks. The McGill MBA accordingly emphasizes international business courses, and offers second-year students an exchange program with a Parisian business school, les Hautes Etudes Commerciales.

Enrolment in the MBA program is restricted to just over a hundred students annually. Virtually all graduates find work in their own field. "There are not too many places you can go in this world without good management training," Cooper argues. Students seem to be in agreement – enrolment in the MBA program jumped 70 per cent this year. *Donna Nebenzahl*



McGill's Special Collections: Another Dimension to Canadian History

Students of Canadian history and literature at McGill carry out their research in surroundings as beautiful as any on campus. Located among the history stacks on McLennan Library's fourth floor is the Lawrence Lande Canadiana Room, lined with natural pine bookcases and furnished in antique oak. Centuries-old maps and hand-tinted prints grace the walls; Indian artifacts on loan from the McCord Museum fill illuminated glass cabinets; handwoven rugs and *ceintures fléchées* add splashes of brilliant colour.

The room itself, however, is only the chest that protects the real treasure – ten thousand items representing four centuries of Canadiana. The core of this valuable collection came to McGill fifteen years ago through the generosity of Lawrence Montague Lande, BA'28, DLitt'69. A notary, author, bibliophile, and inveterate collector, Lande felt that the Canadiana he had amassed throughout his life would enhance the expansion of the university's Canadian Studies Program. "Being able to see and read the actual books, maps, and newspapers of another era brings an invaluable immediacy to

historical research," says Lande. "When you have that original document right in front of you, centuries simply melt away."

Lande's passion for collecting was nurtured from an early age. "As a child I collected stones and butterflies and bugs and stamps," the vigorous seventy-two-year-old remembers. When still a boy, his father gave him a weekly allowance of \$5 with instructions that it be spent exclusively on books. "I would go down to Goodwin's or Morgan's because they often had sales of eighteenth-century books from Christie's in London. The salesladies all learned to be on the lookout for me and put aside books they felt I would be interested in."

Lande's first major collection – books by and about the Romantic poet and artist William Blake – was given to McGill in 1951. Now housed in the Rare Book Room, it is considered the best Blake collection in the country. Lande then moved on to Canadiana – almost by accident. "At that time," he recalls, "I was selling cars at Lande Motors on Decarie Boulevard when a man came in with a bunch of shabby books under his

arm. 'I understand you are interested in poetry,' he said. (In those days I was collecting Blake and people who wrote about Blake always housed their work in the most beautiful bindings, the most beautiful typeface, with lovely illustrations.) I looked at these moth-eaten, scruffy, scroungy poetry books published in Montreal in the 1820s and said, 'Uh-uh.' So the gentleman said, 'Do me a favour – just read them.' I took them home that night and I was fascinated. I began to realize that it wasn't so much a question of the quality of the poems, because writers simply copied Byron and all the great poets of the time; I realized that these poets were important because they showed the moving force of history. Each one was the champion of a cause. They stood out as individuals. They told me a story of the pioneers of Canada."

Out of that pile of "scruffy" books grew the original collection of Canadiana that Lande gave to McGill. Among the 2,300 items: *Les Voyages du Sieur de Champlain*, published in Paris in 1613 and one of only twenty-five extant copies; Pierre François Xavier de Charlevoix's

Histoire et Description Générale de la Nouvelle France, printed in 1744; and Alexander Mackenzie's *Voyages from Montreal to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans in the years 1789 and 1793*, published in 1801.

In 1966 Lande collaborated with McGill in the purchase of the 4,000-item Nathan Arkin Collection of Western Canadiana. Now known as the Lande-Arkin Collection, it focuses on the west during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries – the Riel Rebellion, the Manitoba School Question, the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway – and is one of the country's most important sources for western-Canadian research.

A bequest from Montreal jeweller Jean Michel in 1972 enabled McGill to pur-

Above: The earliest-known engraving of Montreal, Hochelaga, from *Della Navigazioni et Viaggi* by Giovanni Battista Ramusio, 1556 (14 1/4" x 10 1/4").

At right: From Samuel de Champlain's *Carte Geographique de la Nouvelle France* in *Les Voyages du Sieur de Champlain*, 1613 (15" x 16 1/2").

chase Lande's second collection. Notable among its 2,500 items is original sheet music printed before Confederation. The covers, often embellished with engravings, "give another dimension to history," says Lande, "and nostalgia can be evoked not only by pictures but by old melodies as well." A special treasure in the Michel-Lande Collection: Andrew

Thevet's *The New Found Worlde*, dated 1568, probably the first book on "Canada" to be published in the English language. Further insights into Canadian history are provided by personal narratives written by visitors and a portfolio of ephemera - broadsides and small throwaway items like tickets, advertisements, and circulars.

The three major collections in the Lande Room are complemented by a number of smaller ones, including imprints from a small press established at the turn of the century by Moravian missionaries at Nain, Labrador, and material on the Canadian Indian and Eskimo - reports of conditions among the natives as well as religious tracts, Bibles,

and sermons translated into the native dialects.

The collector has carried his search for Canadiana as far away as Japan. On a visit to Tokyo some years ago, he asked a hotel clerk to direct him to the old-book section of the city. "He wrote out in Japanese 'second-hand book section' on one side of a card, and on the other the



Above: Cover of patriotic song "Our Homes" (1871). The final verse reads:

Hurrah! Hurrah! for Canada!
The fairest, brightest gem
That graces happy, proud, and free,
Victoria's diadem.
The light of hope is on her brow,
Her peaceful flag unfurled, —
O may she ever stand, as now,
The vanguard of the world.

Below: 1882 political cartoon "The Fifth Wheel," by J.W. Bengough.

exact address of the hotel," Lande recounts. "Without that card I would have been sunk. I presented it to a taxi driver and we arrived at the second-hand book section — there were literally miles of it.

"I went into the first shop I came to, picked up a book at random, and said 'Canada?' The shopkeeper looked at me and repeated, 'Canada.' He searched around and finally found a copy of *National Geographic*. I picked up an old volume and said, 'No, I'm looking for something old about Canada.' He didn't have anything but he made me a little map to show, 'You go two streets this way and two doors to the right.' I did that and finally a nice elderly chap brought out a folio bound in silk. It was a map of North and South America done in watercolours on rice paper in 1857; all the western part of Canada was in Japanese. I said to myself, 'Well, now, this is for me!'" After a lengthy bargaining session conducted in sign language, Lande acquired his treasure for eighteen American dollars. The rare Japanese map today belongs to McGill.

Detailed bibliographies catalogue the thousands of books, pamphlets, maps, prints, and broadsides in the collections. The first and most elaborate bibliography, published in 1965, was considered by reviewers to be one of the most beautiful books ever printed in Canada. A supplement to index new acquisitions appeared in 1971 and work on a third is currently underway.

Lande regularly drops in at the library to work on the bibliography and handle questions relating to Canadiana. Montreal journalist and historian Edgar Andrew Collard once asked him how he could bear to give up his collection. Lande replied, "I didn't give it; I followed it." □

Bookshelf

Capsule summaries of books by McGill faculty members and alumni:

James G. Ashwin — *God's Mountain*. Cap-de-la-Madeleine: Publications Chrétiennes, 1978. James Ashwin, PhD'53, presently a researcher with the Bureau of Drugs in Ottawa, was crippled with polio in 1954 while working in India as a medical missionary. He recounts his struggle to reorient his life without losing his faith.

Donald F. Bouchard, ed., and Sherry Simon — *Language, Counter-Memory, Practice*. Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University Press, 1977. Selected essays and interviews by twentieth-century philosopher, critic, and historian Michel Foucault have been translated, edited and introduced by Associate Professor of English



Dr. Donald Bouchard.

Graham W. Gibbs and Paul Pintus — *Health and Safety in the Canadian Mining Industry*. Kingston: Queen's University Centre for Resource Studies, 1978. Director of McGill's Occupational Health and Safety Unit Dr. Graham Gibbs, MSc'69, PhD'73, and colleague Paul Pintus, BSc'71, examine the varied working environments of Canada's 95,000 mine and mill employees and advocate measures to improve on-the-job safety and health.

Clark Gillespie — *Your Pregnancy Month by Month*. New York: Harper and Row, 1977. Clark Gillespie, BSc'44, MD'45, describes the development of the fetus from conception to birth, answering the questions most often asked by expectant parents.

Robert B. Greenblatt — *Love Lives of the Famous: A Physician's Reflections*. Lancaster, England: MTP Press, 1978. Robert Greenblatt, BA'28, MD'32, a professor emeritus at the Medical College of Georgia and a pioneer in fertility and contraception, studies the sexual practices of a number of famous and infamous historical figures.

D.G. Jones — *Under the Thunder the Flowers Light Up the Earth*. Toronto: The Coach House Press, 1977. A professor of Canadian literature at the Université de Sherbrooke, Douglas Jones, BA'52, recently won the Governor-General's Award for English-language poetry for this slim volume of poems that contrast the garden and the wilderness.

Christopher Knapper, George Geis, Charles Pascal, and Bruce Shore — *If Teaching is Important ... The Evaluation of Instruction in Higher Education*. Toronto: Clarke, Irwin and Co. Ltd., 1977. Dr. George Geis, associate professor of education and director of McGill's Centre for Learning and Development, and Dr. Bruce Shore, BSc'65, DipEd'66, MA'67, who holds a joint appointment in the centre and the Faculty of Education, are contributing editors to this collection of essays on the evaluation of university teachers and teaching.

John P.S. Mackenzie — *Birds in Peril*. Toronto: McGraw-Hill Ryerson, 1977. In this work illustrated by noted wildlife artist Terence Shortt, John Mackenzie, BCom'47, examines the life cycles, habits, and habitats of twenty endangered species of North American birds and describes recovery programs now underway.

Hereward Senior — *The Fenians and Canada*. Toronto: Macmillan Co. of Canada Ltd., 1978. In this account of the rise and demise of the Irish nationalist movement and, particularly, of the Fenian Brotherhood in Canada, History Professor Dr. Hereward Senior, BA'48, MA'51, PhD'59, captures the restless zeal of nineteenth-century Irish revolutionary politics and sheds new light on this chapter in Canadian history.

Edward Sheffield, Duncan D. Campbell, Jeffrey Holmes, B.B. Kymlicka, and James H. Whitelaw — *Systems of Higher Education: Canada*. New York: Interbook Inc., 1978. This is one of twelve nation-by-nation studies sponsored by the International Council for Educational Development. Project director Edward Sheffield, BA'36, MA'41, and four colleagues examine the structures, processes, and effectiveness of Canada's systems of higher education. □

East and West

Helping the Twain to Meet

Mount Sinai Hospital may be located just a stone's throw away from Toronto's bustling Chinese quarter but, until four years ago, the area's residents viewed the institution as a forbidding place where only the critically ill and dying went for help. They continued to turn to their herbalists for a cure even though their condition often did not improve.

Attitudes towards the hospital in particular, and western medicine in general, began to change when Mount Sinai initiated a Chinese Outreach Program in May 1974. Its petite and dynamic coordinator is Maria (Siu) Lee, BSW'72, MSW'73, who admits she feels a bit like a godmother to the Chinese community she serves. Eve Kenyon, director of social work at the hospital, calls Maria bicultural: "She interprets more than just languages; she understands their problems — and ours, too."

The outreach program was the first in Toronto to be directed at a specific ethnic group, Lee notes. "It developed from the realization that many of the Chinese patients who came to the hospital had serious health problems that could have been helped much sooner with less expensive treatment and less cultural trauma."

Lee began by carefully researching the needs of the city's far-flung Chinese community — four-thousand-strong in Chinatown alone, and numbering eighty thousand in the metropolitan area. She pounded the pavement, introducing herself as a friend and confidante rather than as a university graduate attached to a big hospital. "I chatted with neighbourhood people who had been around for a long time," Lee recalls. "Cantonese is the most prevalent dialect but I also speak Mandarin and Taisan; being of the same culture, I understood their fears and readily identified with them. I also connected myself to the social agencies and churches in the community."

Her next step was to explain the role of the hospital to the Chinese so that they would avail themselves of Mount Sinai's services. Lee also worked with hospital officials to modify procedures and lessen the culture shock experienced by Chinese patients. She noticed, for example, that the steady western diet available in the hospital did not always agree with them. "When people are hospitalized they are in a very stressful situation and often can't eat the food that is provided," she remarks. "We have very good Canadian food at Mount Sinai, but dietary habits that have been established for a long time are hard to change — particularly when people are ill." The solution? Lee set up a hospital meals-on-wheels program, first in conjunction with local Chinese churches and later with community restaurants.

The young social worker also initiated and directed open-house clinics, including glaucoma screenings, family check-ups, and hearing tests. Since most area residents work in service industries, the clinics were held on Sundays. And, because it had been Lee's experi-

ence that immigrant Chinese women lack adequate knowledge of health care, another Sunday was set aside for medical examinations, displays, and talks on family planning, childbirth, and nutrition. "In a community that has not been exposed to a lot of hospitalization," she explains, "education is a priority."

Lee has been remarkably successful in winning the confidence of the Chinese citizens. People needing help will now drop into her office unannounced. "It's much easier for them just to walk into



Social worker Maria Lee.

my office, especially the elderly who don't speak English," she says. "To use the phone means going through the switchboard operator and my receptionist, and they don't speak Chinese."

A large part of Lee's work revolves around the aged, particularly elderly men. "Some of them were among the first Chinese immigrants to come to Canada at the turn of the century when men were allowed but not women," she explains. "So there are a lot of elderly Chinese men who are quite lonely." Although the community banded together to build a home for the aged, it has not met with total acceptance. "The traditional concept is that institutionalization is only for really desperate elderly people," Lee says. "I have to talk to the elderly and help them understand what institutions are."

Lee cites the case of an eighty-year-old woman who lives alone. She adamantly refuses to go into a nursing home despite the fact that she has twice broken her hip. "If you send me to an institution I'll jump out the window and kill myself," she once told Lee. Such attitudes engender enormous guilt in sons and daughters who may want to look after their ailing elders but simply cannot manage it. As Lee puts it, "The Chinese traditionally feel that they are not doing a proper job if they cannot care for their parents. But landlords in Toronto don't want extended families

living in one apartment and financially it's just not possible for every family to buy their own house. In working with them I try to explain what their responsibilities are; I tell them that society has changed and remind them that they are now living in Toronto."

New immigrants also turn to the Chinese Outreach Program for support. "Even people with no particular social problems are under stress when they come into hospital, but immigrants are in a stressful situation to begin with. If the head of the household or the breadwinner becomes ill, things can become desperate. At least people now know that when they have problems they can come to us."

When Lee is not working in the community, she is active on the hospital wards. She counsels every Chinese patient admitted to Mount Sinai and, if possible, sees that they are referred to the Chinese family practitioner on staff or to one of several Chinese-speaking residents. Even admission papers and test requisitions have been demystified: Lee has translated all forms that must be completed or signed by patients into Chinese.

Also translating for doctors and nurses as necessary, Lee explains to patients the whys and wherefores of tests or surgical procedures to be administered. One patient she counsels recently learned he has cancer and must undergo radiation therapy: "I have to explain the illness, the radiation, the implications... it's very painful." Something as simple as a blood test can also be a bewildering and frightening experience, Lee explains. "To the Chinese, blood is the very essence of life. When blood is taken out of the body every day, the patient fears he is being reduced to a twig."

As well as allaying the patient's anxiety, Lee maintains close contact with the family throughout the hospitalization period, ensures that the discharged patient is receiving adequate care at home, and forwards a case summary to the family doctor. A major part of her role, she feels, is bridging the gap between patient and physician.

When Maria Siu left Hong Kong in 1969 to upgrade her mathematics and physical education teaching certificate, she had not even considered social work as a possible career. After a year in McGill's Faculty of Education, however, she switched courses and has never looked back. "Social work," she says, "is more personal and more satisfying than teaching."

Though she now feels completely at home in Canada, Lee has not forgotten the loneliness she experienced when she first arrived. "I didn't have anybody here," she recalls. "I had heard a lot about McGill University in Hong Kong but I didn't have any conception of the place — or the weather! I didn't know what Canada was like except for the trees and the colours." Once classes began, however, a group of Hong Kong students took her under their wing. "We all lived in residence but on the weekends we would get together and cook the food we missed so much. I was the chef," she laughs. "All the others were guys."

Lee ended up marrying one of them — chartered accountant William Lee, BCom'69. Together with their twenty-

month-old son they enjoy camping and fishing — even more now that Mount Sinai has opened a weekend Chinese Community Health Centre. "During the week I was always there and able to assist any patient but on weekends, when most Chinese could come to the hospital, I wasn't there to help," Lee recalls. "Now there is a centre staffed by Chinese doctors and nurses that provides a continuity with the outreach program available during the week."

It seems that even godmothers need to get away from it all once in awhile. *Marilyn Mirabelli*

Cap and Gown

"The test of those years was not that we were prepared for this job or that — although that happened. The real test was what happened to us as persons, as men and women," reminisced Rev. Dr. Arthur Moore, BA'27, BD'30, in his November Convocation address. "We came away from those campus experiences with new values, new disciplines of mind and spirit, new perspectives on ourselves and our world, new awareness to beauty and meaning."

Moore, Chancellor of the University of Toronto, was addressing the largest convocation in McGill's history — 1,150 degrees were conferred and four honorary doctorates bestowed. Moore himself received an honorary doctor of divinity degree. Former Moderator of the United Church of Canada, he is an outstanding Canadian churchman and a noted ecumenist.

Physicist Dr. Germain Gauthier, director of the Institut National de la Recherche Scientifique, was awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree and was recognized as a "knowledgeable friend and critic of Quebec universities." A past president of the Conseil des Universités du Québec (an advisory body to the Minister of Education), Gauthier was honoured for his efforts on behalf of higher education in the province.

An honorary doctor of laws degree also went to philanthropist David Macdonald Stewart, generous benefactor of both McGill University and Macdonald College. The Macdonald Stewart Foundation, of which Stewart is president, has made numerous significant contributions to Canadian society through its support of schools, universities, and hospitals.

An honorary doctor of letters degree — and a standing ovation — were accorded Jeanne (Atkinson) Bell, BA'47, BLS'53, wife of Principal Dr. Robert Bell. McGill's gracious First Lady was celebrated for her outstanding contribution to the vitality and well-being of the university community.

Classicists and feminists alike will also thank Jeanne Bell for her part in correcting the Latin wording on McGill's sheepskins. While signing his wife's diploma, the principal noticed that the citation read, *virum clarum et illustrem* ("man" — in the strong sense of male — "bright and distinguished"). Bell discussed the matter with the university registrar and the secretary-general — in future, all honorary degrees bestowed on women will read, *feminam clarum et illustrem*. □

Death of a General From Dissertation to Best Seller

March 9, 1968: A DC-6 takes off from Reunion Island in the Indian Ocean. Instead of turning right at the end of the runway and heading out over the sea, the pilot unaccountably veers left into a steep cliff. Killed in the crash are twenty passengers and crew — including France's Chief of Staff General Charles Ailleret, his wife, and daughter. Newspaper accounts dismiss the event as an unfortunate accident.

1970: John Ralston Saul, BA'69, a University of London doctoral student researching the role of the military in the modernization of France, becomes suspicious that Ailleret's plane was sabotaged. He spends the next seven years tracking down the assassins.

1977: Macmillan publishes Saul's novel *The Birds of Prey*. Within weeks it is an international best seller. The hero of the political thriller is journalist Charles Stone who begins to question the circumstances surrounding the death of Ailleret, a Gaullist general detested by the officers he commanded. The official explanation of the plane crash: overloaded fuel tanks and an inebriated crew. But when a pilot's widow mentions that her husband never took a drink, Stone begins to suspect that Ailleret was assassinated by political enemies. Anxious to protect its well-guarded secret, the monolithic French establishment employs all the weapons in its arsenal to stop Stone's investigation — wiretaps, spies, threats, and finally, gunmen.

Originally written in French and published in Paris as *Mort d'un général* (Seuil), Saul's novel rocked France's political and military circles to their very foundations. Its characters bear decided resemblances to people both living and dead. Predictably, response from the upper echelons of government was swift: Saul was barred from appearing on state-owned radio and television. Michel Debré, former prime minister and de Gaulle's chief political ally, claimed in a major interview that if Saul had spoken to him he would have set the record straight. Infuriated, the author wrote Debré reminding him of their previous meeting and challenging him to a public debate on the Ailleret case. Debré turned him down.

Although French journalists have talked about reopening the Ailleret case, Saul is not interested. He claims to have incriminating evidence on the identity of the assassins locked in a bank vault; it is likely to remain there. "The government would just whitewash an official inquiry," claims Saul. "Some interesting stuff would start coming out and then the government would replace the judge with someone who realized that if he didn't want to ruin his career he, too, would whitewash everything."

"In the novel my basic theory is that the guilty people don't really matter, that it is the system that is at fault. It doesn't matter if you get the truth out because the system can bury it. I would, in fact, be annoyed if they did put anyone in jail, because then they would feel good. They

would have thrown up a sacrificial lamb; they would have pulled a Dreyfus."

It was to reveal important truths — and not the identity of the killers — that Saul chose to put forth his findings in a novel rather than in a government document. "I wrote it as a novel for about fifteen different reasons, some of which were necessary but not important, such as the legal matter." (By French law the Ministry of the Interior can seize any documents written by a foreigner and published in France. A novel, from a



public relations standpoint, is much more difficult to suppress.)

"But there is a moral problem that is more interesting," says Saul. "Most people helped me off the record, and it wouldn't have been fair to name them. Also, this book represents a return to the roots of the novel. Voltaire and Tolstoy used it as a political document — they tried to popularize their ideas. When most eighteenth-century novelists sat down to write, this is what they were doing. I was going the same route."

One of the concepts Saul weaves into his novel: no matter which government is in power, it is the army that rules France. "In Canada the government knows what it can get away with," he notes. "The population won't let the politicians go too far; they know they can

throw them out at the next election. But you don't have that in France. To guarantee the regime you have the army. That doesn't mean the army is out in the streets but, by its very existence, it represents stability.

"A lot of people assume that the French army isn't powerful anymore; but the army is stronger today than it has been for a long time. All they have to do is withdraw their support from a regime. The absence of the army creates a vacuum and, when there is no longer a guarantor, the regime falls."

Saul's indictment extends beyond the boundaries of France to all such overly sophisticated government systems. "The book is also about Canada," he warns. "We are on the same road they are — they just happen to be further along it."

The slender, fine-featured thirty-one-year-old hardly looks the part of a self-styled undercover agent. Elegantly attired in an English tailored suit and raw-silk tie, he seems every inch the product of Eton and Oxford. In reality, he is the businessman son of a Canadian army colonel. (For two years assistant to Petro-Canada chairman Maurice Strong, Saul resigned when Strong left to run for parliament; he now serves as his policy advisor in Toronto.)

Though *The Birds of Prey* is Saul's first published novel, he has written two other books as well as numerous poems. ("I think we Canadians do two things more than anybody else in the western world," he laughs: "Talk on the telephone and write poetry!") Now preparing a new novel, he is managing the financial fruits of his creativity with care. "I suppose I am a peculiar bird in the sense that I write novels but also have a business background," he says. After the book had proved itself in France and Canada, Saul sold the American hardcover rights for a reputed six-figure advance. "Now I'll sell the paperback rights and then the film. I don't see why any profit shouldn't come to me."

Does Saul have difficulty reconciling the artist and the businessman? He refuses to consider the dichotomy — he has always avoided pigeonholes. "When I finished my honours BA at McGill and went in for my oral exam in front of a board from the history department," he recalls, "the first question they asked me was, 'How would you define the difference between political science and history, Mr. Saul, since you are taking honours in both?' I said, 'Quite frankly, I don't see any difference at all.' You could tell that my chances of graduating fell quite drastically." Nevertheless, McGill did award Saul his arts degree and he went on to do postgraduate work at King's College, London, and the Institut d'Etudes Politiques in Paris.

Why seek a doctorate? "I've often asked myself that question," Saul admits. "I suppose the reason is that most of my professors figured I was incompetent. My feeling was that if I could succeed in all the things they considered important, then I'd have proven two things: that I wasn't incompetent and that they were." Growing serious he adds, "A PhD is a very useful tool — it provides an opportunity to study something in depth over a period of time."

And how did his examiners feel about his thesis? "The professors seemed to find it journalistic in many ways," Saul responds. "A great deal of it was based on interviews that could only be corroborated by believing me. What it didn't prove was that Ailleret had been assassinated because they wouldn't have given me the degree. They didn't want to give it to me as it was — they already thought the thesis was far too outrageous."

Few will have an opportunity to form their own opinion about the merits of Saul's dissertation. Realizing that anyone who read it alongside his book would be able to attach real names to the fictitious characters, Saul sauntered into the two university libraries holding copies of his thesis and stole them both.

One doesn't spend seven years researching sabotage without picking up a few tricks. *Victoria Lees*

Where They Are and What They're Doing

by Carol Stairs

- '23 ROBERT CECIL PARENT, BSA'23, MSA'24, has been named a Fellow of the Agricultural Institute of Canada.
CHARLES B. RORKE, BSc'23, has received a Sons of Martha Medal for distinguished service to the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario.
- '25 ARTHUR J.M. SMITH, BSc (Arts)'25, MA'26, has received an honorary doctorate from Trent University, Peterborough, Ont.
- '26 PHILIP B. HUGHES, BSc'26, has won a Sons of Martha Medal in recognition of his contribution to the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario.
- '27 REV. ARNOLD MATHEWS, BA'27, has been appointed pastoral assistant to the minister of Runnymede United Church, Toronto, Ont.
- '31 D. ALAN SAMPSON, MD'31, who continues to practise radiology, has been honoured by the Philadelphia Roentgen Ray Society, Pa.
- '32 ROBERT B. GREENBLATT, BA'28, MD'32, has been elected honorary vice-president of the American Fertility Society and will serve as honorary president of the May 1979 congress of the Société de Gynécologie Française in Rheims, France.
- '34 W. STANFORD REID, BA'34, MA'35, has retired as chairman of the history department at the University of Guelph, Ontario.
- '36 DANIEL F. MURPHY, BEng'36, has been awarded the Engineering Medal by the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario for his contributions in the field of marine engineering.
HENRY U. ROSS, BEng'36, MSc'38, has been honoured by the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineering with its 1978 Alcan Award.
- '37 WILLIAM BRISSENDEN, BEng'37, MEng'38, has been named chairman of the board of Patino Mines (Quebec) Ltd. and Lemoine Mines Ltd.
- '40 JOHN PARKER, BA'40, a Montreal City Councillor and assistant executive director of the Quebec Association of School Administrators, recently received the Samuel R. Laycock Memorial Award from the Canadian Home and School and Parent-Teacher Association for his contribution to Canadian education.
- '41 ALPIN O. DRYSDALE, BSc'41, has been appointed vice-president, corporate projects, of Canada Cement Lafarge Ltd.
- '42 HANS SELYE, DSc'42, has received an honorary doctor of laws degree from the University of Alberta, Edmonton.
- '43 RUDOLPH A. MARCUS, BSc'43, PhD'46, has been named Arthur Amos Noyes Professor of Chemistry at the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena.
- '44 RUTH GOLDBLOOM, DipPE'44, chairman of the Board of Governors of Mount St. Vincent University, Halifax, N.S., has received the National Human Relations Award from the Canadian Council of Christians and Jews.
IRMA (PATTERSON) HAGERMAN, BCom'44, is manager of food services at McGill's co-educational residences.
- '47 WILLIAM H.J. CAMERON, BSc(Agr)'47, has been appointed vice-president, personnel, of Canada Cement Lafarge Ltd.
HOWARD KEITH RAE, BEng'47, has won the R.S. Jane Memorial Lecture Award of the Canadian Society for Chemical Engineering.
RALPH F. ROUTLEDGE, BEng'47, has received the Award in Industrial Practice of the Canadian Society for Chemical Engineering.
NORMAND ST-JEAN, BSc(Agr)'47, has become president and general manager of Modern Plastics Ltd. and its three subsidiaries.
- '48 GERALD COOPER, BSc'48, MSc'51, PhD'53, has been appointed vice-president, exploration, of Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.
GERALD G. HENDERSON, BSc'48, MSc'50, has been named senior vice-president and director of Chevron Standard Ltd.
DONALD S. MacLACHLAN, BSc(Agr)'48, MSc'49, has been appointed director, fruit and vegetable division, of Agriculture Canada.
WILLIAM J. RILEY, BEng'48, has become president and chief executive officer of Halifax Industrial and Marine Ltd., Nova Scotia.
- '49 GORDON KINSMAN, BSc(Agr)'49, has been appointed director of marketing and economics for the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture.
JUSTICE GERALD LeDAIN, BCL'49, has received an honorary doctor of civil laws degree from Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.
B. CHARLES LeROYER, BCom'49, has been named commissioner for the Restigouche Development Corp., New Brunswick.
FRANK S. MILLER, BEng'49, treasurer of the Province of Ontario, has received a Citizenship Award from the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario.
HAROLD PUGASH, BA'49, is executive vice-president of the Adams Distillers Group Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
DAVID ROSEN, BSc'47, MD'49, has been appointed chairman of the ophthalmology department at Long Island Jewish-Hillside Medical Center and professor of ophthalmology at the State University of New York's health sciences center, Stony Brook.
H. TERRY VAN PATTER, BSc'47, MD'49, chief pathologist and director of laboratories of North York General Hospital, Willowdale, Ont., has been elected president of the Ontario Association of Pathologists.
EARLE J. VINING, BCom'49, has become vice-president, finance, and secretary-treasurer of Fiberglas Canada Ltd.
HARVIE D. WALFORD, BEng'49, has been appointed vice-president, corporate planning, of Canadair Ltd., Montreal.
- '50 LILLIAN B. MATTHEWS, BSc(HEC)'50, is chairman of the home economics department at Indiana University, Bloomington.
BRUCE McCUAIG, BSc'50, has been named vice-president, brewing operations, of Labatt Breweries of Canada Ltd.
SIDNEY MORRIS, BCom'50, has been appointed director of finance at the Jewish Hospital of Hope Centre, Montreal.
- '51 DAVID HUBEL, BSc'47, MD'51, professor of neurobiology at Harvard University, Boston, Mass., has won a 1978 Louisa Gross Horwitz prize from Columbia University for his research on the brain's analysis of visual information.
GORDON F. SKILLING, BSc'51, has been appointed executive director of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.
WILLIAM G. WINFIELD, BScPE'51, has become vice-president, personnel, of Warner-Lambert Canada Ltd., Scarborough, Ont.
- '52 PAT (ROWE) DEMONT, BScPE'52, has become a lecturer in the School of Recreation and Physical Education at Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.
JOHN H. DINSMORE, BEng'52, has been elected chairman of the board of Marine Industrie Limitée.
J.A. KANE, BEng'52, DipMan'69, MBA'72, has been named general manager of S & S Controls, a division of Montel Inc., Mississauga, Ont.
E. LEO KOLBER, BA'49, BCL'52, has been named chairman of the executive committee of the Cadillac Fairview Corp. Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
C. CLIFFE MIDWINTER, BEng'52, has been appointed vice-president and director, western Canadian operations, of Sandwell and Co. Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
SARAH (WEINTRAUB) PALTIEL, BA'52, has become director general of the Association of Jewish Day Schools, Montreal.
- '53 PALLE KIAR, BSc'53, has been appointed vice-president, customer development, of Northern Telecom Ltd.
- '54 RONALD DOYLE, BEng'54, has been appointed president of Sault College of Applied Arts and Technology in Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- '55 RICHARD B. HOLDEN, BA'52, BCL'55, has joined the Montreal law firm of Geoffrion and Prud'homme.
CHARLES SCRIVER, BA'51, MD'55, professor of pediatrics at McGill, has received the Alcan Award of the American Society of Human Genetics.
- '56 L. ALBERT DESCHAMPS, BEng'56, has become the Ottawa, Ont., representative of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
J.H. STUART DYSON, BEng'56, has been appointed director of sales and marketing for M&T Chemicals Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
LOWELL GREEN, DipAgr'56, has been named parliamentary correspondent for CHUM Group News, Ottawa, Ont.
- '57 ROBERT J. COOK, BSc'57, BArch'62, has been appointed assistant vice-president, planning division, of the American Stock Exchange Inc., New York City.
BARRY CULHAM, BEng'57, has been named vice-president, underwriting and assessment, and chairman of the risk assessment panel for Export Development Corp., Ottawa, Ont.
BARBARA JANE (USHER) GOLDBERG, BA'57, MA'59, is studying for a doctor of laws degree at the University of La Verne, California.
T.J. ("TIM") WAGG, BEng'57, has been elected vice-president, special projects, of Consolidated-Bathurst Ltd.
- '59 DENNIS F. DWYER, BCom'59, who has pastoral responsibilities in Cowansville, Que., is a candidate for the United Church ministry.
WILFRID B. LAMB, BArch'59, has opened an architectural practice in London, Ont.
- '61 HAZEL (COOPER) BRAMSON, BA'61, has been named medical project manager, market development division, of Systema Corp., a Chicago-based consulting firm.
THOMAS E. KIERANS, BA'61, has become acting chairman of the Ontario Economic Council, Toronto.
- '62 RONALD D. KENNEDY, BEng'62, has been appointed manager, business development, of Petrosar Ltd.
WENDELL H. LAIDLEY, BEng'62, has formed Laidley Development Group Ltd. in Edmonton, Alta.
KENNETH R. MORDEN, BCom'62, has been appointed vice-president, finance, of Aztec Steel Manufacturing Inc.
- '63 R. FRASER ALLAN, BEng'63, has been named director of business development for Hercules Canada Ltd., Varennes, Que.
DR. HAROLD FRANK, MSc'63, has become physician-in-chief of the Jewish General Hospital, Montreal.
JOHN D. GUNN, BSc'63, has been appointed vice-president, operations, of Tricentrol Oils Ltd.
- '64 JOHN D. HARRIES, MD'64, GDipMed'69, has been appointed dean of the Mercer University School of Medicine, Macon, Ga.
JOHN A. WALKER, BSc'64, has become manager, personnel administration, for Marathon Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio.
CAROL (FREEMAN) WEIDMAN, BA'64, recently exhibited her paintings at Artel Gallery in Georgetown, Md.
- '65 C.E. ("TED") COOK, BEng'65, has been appointed chief engineer of Bird Construction Co. Ltd.
JACK GARTNER, BEng'65, has become manager, project engineering, of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.
FRED S. McROBIE, BA'65, a vice-president and counsel of Pepsi-Cola Canada Ltd., has been appointed PepsiCo International's vice-president and area counsel for Canada and the Far East.
THOMAS SUREK, BEng'65, has become task manager in the Photovoltaics Program Office of the Solar Energy Research Institute, Golden, Colo.
- '66 JOHN BOBALJIK, BArch'66, has joined the architectural firm of Concert Developments Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
- '67 RONALD E. CAPE, PhD'67, has been named a member of the Rockefeller University Council, New York City.
DANIEL KLASS, MD'67, assistant professor of medicine at the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, has won a three-year scholarship from the Canadian Life Insurance Association to continue his research into the physiology of lung surfactant.
ANTON SCHORI, BSc(Agr)'67, has joined Techman Ltd., a Calgary consulting firm, as senior soil scientist.

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The Centre closes 22 December 1978 and reopens 2 January 1979.

'68

MICHAEL A. ERNEST, BArch'68, a visiting faculty member at the University of British Columbia School of Architecture, Vancouver, has been elected to the Council of the Architectural Institute of British Columbia.

'69

CLIFFORD J. ADAMS, MSc'69, who recently earned his doctorate from McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont., is on staff at CANMET Laboratories, Department of Energy, Mines, and Resources, Ottawa.

JAKE KNOPPERS, MA'69, PhD'75, is program officer and director of the Social Science Federation of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

CLAUDE PERRON, MBA'69, has been named president of CN Express, Montreal.

'70

JOHN C. McCREA, MEd'70, has become executive director of Canadian Special Olympics Inc., Toronto, Ont., which provides opportunities for mentally retarded citizens to participate in sports and recreation programs.

MARK ROMOFF, BSc'70, has been named second secretary, commercial, with the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in Lagos, Nigeria.

'71

PENNY (DRURY) BALLEM, BSc'71, recently graduated from the University of British Columbia's Faculty of Medicine, winning the Hamber medal and prize for outstanding achievement.

DIANE CLAIROUX, MSc(A)'71, has been appointed speech therapist for Prescott-Russell, Ontario.

MICHAEL B. CORBER, BSc'71, recently received his master's in business administration from the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, and is on staff with the pharmaceutical manufacturer William H. Rohrer and Co.

VICTOR DABBY, BA'71, has been named Montreal news editor of the Canadian Press.

'72

HUGH JAMES FREEMAN, MD'72, presently completing postgraduate studies in gastroenterology and gastrointestinal oncology at the University of California, San Francisco, has joined the University of British Columbia Faculty of Medicine, Vancouver.

LAWRENCE J. MONONEN, MA'72, PhD'76, who resides in Bethesda, Md., is a staff fellow at the National Institute of Health.

'73

VINCENT DI NINNO, BSc'73, a doctoral candidate at McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont., has won the E.B. Eastburn Fellowship from the Hamilton Foundation and is presently conducting immunology research at the University of Toronto.

ALEX ROSTAS, BSc'69, MD'73, is an assistant professor of medicine at the University of Western Ontario, London.

SHERIDAN SCOTT, BA'73, has won a Law Foundation Entrance Scholarship from the University of Victoria, British Columbia.

ROBERT DOUGLAS WAYE, BSc'69, MD'73, has been appointed director of the obstetrics and gynecology residency program at St. Mary's Medical Center, Evansville, an affiliate of the Indiana University School of Medicine.

'74

LLOYD ALEXANDRA HENRY, BTh'74, has received his master of divinity degree from Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo Lutheran Seminary, Ontario.

'75

CHERYL (PRESSER) LIBERMAN, BSc'75, has been appointed manager of media services for Joseph E. Seagram and Sons Ltd., Montreal.

ANNA MARIA MAGNIFICO, MA'75, a policy analyst with the National Capital Commission, Ottawa, Ont., has won a 1978 United Nations Internship in New York City.

'77

STAVROS ARGYROPOULOS, MEng'77, has won a research fellowship from the Steel Co. of Canada Ltd. and is studying towards his doctorate in metallurgy at McGill.

JOANNE PALMER, BA'77, winner of a Gulf Canada Ltd. Fellowship, is taking her MBA degree at York University, Downsview, Ont.

Deaths

'10

LEO ELIAS FROOMESS, MD'10, on Dec. 16, 1976.

E.E.W. ("GENE") WALKER, MD'10, on July 15, 1978.

'11

LT. GEN. MAURICE ARTHUR POPE, BSc'11, at Ottawa, Ont., on Sept. 20, 1978.

GILBERT ("BARNEY") ROBERTSON, BSc'11, at Montreal, on Oct. 19, 1978.

'12

ALAN B. McEWEN, BSc'12, at London, Ont., on Dec. 12, 1978.

'13

WILLIAM ALEX MIDDLETON, BSA'13, on April 11, 1976.

ANNA H. (LEONOWENS) MONAHAN, BA'13, at Montreal, on Nov. 21, 1978.

'14

KENNINGTON H.S. HAGUE, BSc'14, at Vancouver, B.C., on Nov. 30, 1978.

CLOVIS (MORGAN) WALLEY, BA'14, at Nanaimo, B.C., on May 8, 1978.

'15

H. MACKIE G. GARDEN, BSc'15, at Ottawa, Ont., on Aug. 4, 1978.

'16

CECIL G. BRONSON, Eng'16, at Pierrefonds, Que., on Sept. 25, 1978.

'17

KEITH GORDON GRANT, MD'17, on April 29, 1978.

SADA ST. CLAIR (CALDWELL) JOHNSTON, BA'17, on Nov. 16, 1978.

ANDREW PATRICK MURTAGH, MD'17, at Cobden, Ont., on Nov. 29, 1978.

'18

IDA MAY (PATTERSON) CLARKE, BA'18, at Lachute, Que., on Nov. 15, 1978.

'19

JACOB A. LEVIN, BSc'19, at Ottawa, Ont., on Oct. 9, 1978.

'20

LT. COL. G. HAROLD BURLAND, BCom'20, on Nov. 25, 1978.

'21

MYRON NOTKIN, MD'21, on Oct. 7, 1978.

'22

GEORGE STEELE FINLEY, BCom'22, on Oct. 8, 1978.

CATHARINE (WILSON) MACKEEN, BSc'22, on Aug. 28, 1978.

'23

O.P. CHATTERS, MD'23, at Windsor, Ont., on Oct. 27, 1978.

LORNA (KERR) RADLEY, BA'23, in 1978.

AUDREY (STEWART) STEPHENS, BA'23, at Maxville, Ont., on Dec. 12, 1978.

ABRAHAM WAXMAN, MD'23, at Los Angeles, Calif., on July 20, 1978.

'24

FRANK SINTON DORRANCE, MD'24, at Montreal, on Dec. 3, 1978.

MEREDITH HARVIE DYKE, BA'24, on Sept. 12, 1978.

CLAUDE RITSON MITCHELL, BSA'24, MSc'28, at Montreal, on Oct. 29, 1978.

'25
PETER W. HENDERSON, DDS'25, at Charlottesville, Va., on Dec. 1, 1978.
HYMAN ISRAEL, DDS'25, on Oct. 5, 1978.
DONALD R. PATTON, BCom'25, at Rivière Beaudette, Que., on Oct. 29, 1978.
MARJORIE (RUTHERFORD) WALLACE, DipPE'25, at Toronto, Ont., on Oct. 16, 1978.
DR. NOAH A. WEVRICK, BSc'25, at Montreal, on Sept. 13, 1978.

'26
REBECCA (SCHWARTZ) BACAL, CertSW'26, on Nov. 7, 1978.
JAMES G. HEARN, BSc'26, at Sillery, Que., on Sept. 2, 1978.
ARTHUR WILLIAM WALLACE, BArch'26, at Burlington, Ont., on Dec. 1, 1978.

'27
JOHN E. EASTERBROOK, BSc(Arts)'27, at Sarnia, Ont., on Oct. 18, 1978.
REV. S. WILSON FRANCIS, BA'27, on July 3, 1978.
MAUD (MARTIN) STOCKWELL, BA'27, DipLS'28, on Sept. 14, 1978.

'28
ABRAM KRAKOWER, MD'28, at Coconut Creek, Fla., on Oct. 23, 1978.

'29
VERA BERONIA ALLEN, CertNurs'29, at Toronto, Ont., on Nov. 1, 1978.
HULDAH (ALEXANDOR) CHORNEY, BA'29, on Oct. 2, 1978.
CHARLES B. WRIGHT, MD'29, at Victoria, B.C., on Aug. 16, 1978.

'30
BERTRAND O. BOISSONNAULT, BSc'30, on March 28, 1978.
ESTHER MAUDE (McGILL) HARKNESS, LMus'30, at Vancouver, B.C., on July 1, 1978.

'32
GEORGE L. KENNEDY, MD'32, at Minneapolis, Minn., on Sept. 1, 1977.

'33
FRANK S. OLMES, MD'33, at Pottsville, Pa., on Nov. 23, 1978.

'35
ANSON ROBERT ATKINSON, MD'35, at Norwood, Ont., on Oct. 2, 1978.
A.J. FERGUSON, BSc'35, PhD'39, on Jan. 28, 1976.

'36
JULIA (MOORE) ANGLIN, BA'36, at Vancouver, B.C., on Nov. 9, 1978.
EDWARD BENJAMIN EDWARDS, MD'36, on July 17, 1978.
BRUCE N. JONES, BCom'36, at Montreal, on Aug. 1, 1978.

'38
CATHERINE (STEWART) McMORRAN, BA'38, at Ottawa, Ont., on Sept. 18, 1978.

'40
REV. WILLIAM H. BAUGH, BA'40, on March 3, 1978.
GLEN W. HARVEY, MD'40, on Aug. 14, 1978.
ERLING F. THORSON, MSc'40, on July 21, 1978.

'42
BLAKE B. COLDWELL, BSc(Agr)'42, MSc'48, PhD'51, at Ottawa, Ont., on Aug. 22, 1978.
THOMAS V. MATTHEWS, MD'42, on Jan. 12, 1978.

'43
HERBERT E. FISHER, PhD'43, on Sept. 17, 1978.
HAROLD BRUCE FLETCHER, MD'43, at Massawippi, Que., on Oct. 26, 1978.

DAVID A. SCHWARTZ, BCL'43, at Pointe Claire, Que., on Oct. 10, 1978.
J.A. WILLIAMSON, MD'43, in 1978.

'45
FRANCOIS CHADILLON, MEng'45, at St. Jerome, Que., on Sept. 28, 1978.

'46
BORIS GARMAISE, BA'42, BCL'46, on Oct. 1, 1978.

'48
PHYLLIS (ROSS) EDWARDS, Arts'48, at Ancaster, Ont., on Oct. 23, 1978.
ALMA (MARCUS) GRAY, BSc'48, MSc'50, at Albany, N.Y., on Sept. 1, 1978.
BARBARA (TIDMARSH) WEYMAN, BA'48, at Palo Alto, Calif., on Oct. 15, 1978.

'49
LEONARD GRIESBACH, MSc'49, on Aug. 23, 1978.
WILLIAM DAVID KING, BCom'49, at Toronto, Ont., on Nov. 18, 1978.

'50
A. KEITH BARTRAM, BEng'50, at Montreal, on Sept. 21, 1978.
RICHARD MURRAY HESLAM, BSc'48, MD'50, at Knowlton, Que., on Dec. 3, 1978.
MAJ. EDWARD SCULLY O'TOOLE, BCL'50, in 1978.
HORACE EDWARD JOHN WILKINSON, BCom'50, at Pointe Claire, Que., on Dec. 6, 1978.

'51
FRANCES (CURRIE) O'BRIEN, BA'51, on April 1, 1978.

'52
PETER ISSENMAN, BEng'52, on Nov. 29, 1978.

'53
WILLIAM MERRILL DesBRISAY, MD'53, on Dec. 1, 1978.

'54
JAMES ANDREW CARTIER, BA'50, BCL'54, at Ottawa, Ont., on Oct. 19, 1978.

'57
MARGARET M. FORBES, BN'57, at Montreal, on Dec. 8, 1978.

'58
CARL HERKKO BERGSTROM, BEng'58, at Montreal, on May 25, 1978.
VICTOR L. GUZZETTA, DDS'58, at Rochester, N.Y., on Aug. 29, 1978.

'61
ANTHONY MOISAN ACER, BEng'61, at Toronto, Ont., on Nov. 4, 1978.
DOROTHY M. DUKE, MLS'61, on Aug. 14, 1978.
CHRISTOPHER RHODES ELIOT, MD'61, on Aug. 21, 1978.

'70
SAVINO ("SAM") D'IORIO, MEd'70, at Pointe Claire, Que., on Oct. 17, 1978.

'72
ELLEN FILION, BA'72, on Oct. 18, 1978.

'74
SHIRLEY ANN (WILLIAMS) FAYLE, BSc'74, at Victoria, B.C., on Nov. 21, 1978.

'75
GEORGE R.H. SMITH, DipMan'75, at Montreal, on Oct. 24, 1978.

'76
KATHRINE (BARR) LENISTON, MSW'76, at Montreal, on Sept. 25, 1978.

'77
LISA MARIE LOKEN, BScPth'77, at Trondheim, Norway, on Sept. 9, 1978.

Society Activities

by Tom Thompson

Editor's Note: At last September's Annual General Meeting, the Graduates' Society elected the seventy-sixth president since its incorporation in 1880. He is Dr. R.F. Patrick Cronin, MD'53, GDipMed'60, MSc'60, a professor and former dean of the Faculty of Medicine. Long an active supporter of his alma mater, Cronin is convinced that the Graduates' Society still has a valuable role to play in the ongoing work of the university. He recently spoke with the Society's director of alumni relations, Tom Thompson, about his present concerns and future hopes:

Universities are going through a challenging period in North America. McGill faces its own special challenge – it must reshape its role in Quebec and in Canada. And it is quite evident that if the university is to remain strong it needs to draw on its alumni for advice, leadership, and support.

Graduates often have the impression that they no longer play a role in university affairs. This is just not so. They have every right to participate and, in fact, constitute an integral part of the university as it exists today. McGill consists of students, faculty, staff, and alumni. This is recognized in the composition of Senate, the senior administrative body of McGill; it is also seen in the composition of the Board of Governors and the many ad hoc committees of the university. But the alumni body itself often loses sight of this reality.

The primary objective of the Graduates' Society is to provide a mechanism whereby alumni can participate in the activities of the university. This includes continuing education. We are just on the frontier of this experience and I hope that it is something the Society will be able to foster.

Another area where graduates can contribute is recruitment. We want the best students to come to McGill. The Society has a valuable resource in its 69,000 alumni scattered around the world, many of whom are in positions of leadership in their communities. They can influence students towards considering McGill.

There is, however, a certain amount of bewilderment when a graduate's son or daughter applies to McGill and encounters obstacles not met elsewhere. The Board of Directors of the Graduates' Society is aware of this and is responding to it. We have met with authorities

within the university and have convened a committee to maximize the Society's assistance in this area and to bring recommendations to the university. We do not want any special treatment for the progeny of alumni – just courtesy and thoroughness in the processing of applications.

And the alumni, of course, contribute financially to the running of the university. We are extraordinarily fortunate to have a loyal and generous alumni group whose contributions provide a considerable cushioning affect against adjustments to the university budget.

I feel it is the duty of the Graduates' Society to communicate this message to the membership: they can participate according to their means. Most alumni feel that their experience at McGill has contributed to their material well-being. I think many of them recognize this spontaneously and make a very generous response to requests from the Alma Mater Fund.

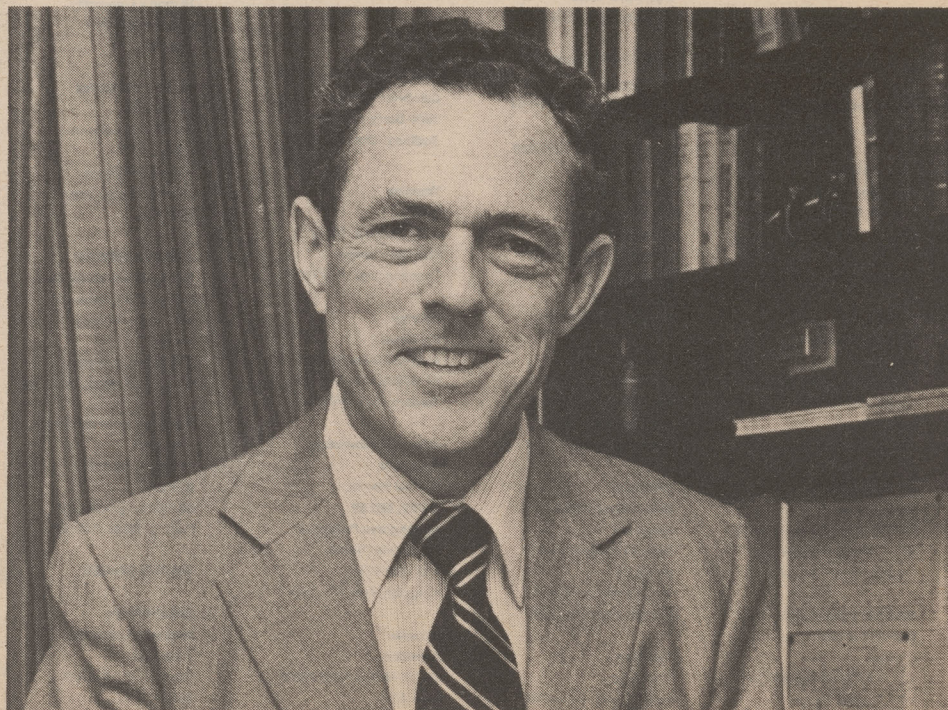
Especially in these times of declining enrolment and shortage of funds, the Society's work is extremely important. The total cost of running the Graduates' Society is only a fraction of the university's annual expenditures – less than a third of 1 per cent. In my view, that makes the Society's work worth its weight in gold.

Branching Out

New Graduates' Society branches are sprouting up around the world – in Lesotho, under the direction of Jeffrey Aronin, MArch'51; in Ireland, under the direction of Mary O'Sullivan, BA'36; and in Greece, under the direction of Dr. Spyros Gonticas, MD'56. Two additional branches are in the formative stages: Dr. Lawrence Lande, BA'28, hopes to establish one in West Palm Beach, Florida, and Graeme Hammond, MD'62, is working towards that end in New Haven, Connecticut.

Closer to home, Graduates' Society vice-president Edward Ballon, BA'47, has been selected to chair the Society's ad hoc committee on admissions and recruitment. His mandate: to obtain a consensus of alumni concerns regarding McGill's recruitment activities and admissions policies and procedures. The committee will then present recommendations to the university regarding these key areas.

Last Fall the Alumnae Society and the Women Associates collected, stored, collated, and priced over 90,000 books in preparation for their annual Book Fair, now the largest of its kind in Quebec. As well as providing an excellent service to the McGill community, the Book Fair netted \$20,000 – a healthy addition to their scholarship fund. □



The Graduates' Society's seventy-sixth president, Dr. Patrick Cronin.

The McGill Society of Montreal

Travel Program for 1979

Membership in the Travel Program is available to graduates, parents, and associates making contributions to McGill, or by paying a \$10.00 fee to the McGill Society of Montreal.

Disney World and Beach Holiday

One-week vacations:
Weekly departures.
Price includes air transportation, car rental, and accommodation (3 nights in Disney World and 4 nights in Clearwater Beach) via Skylark and Sun Tours.

Ski Utah

10 Feb. - 17 Feb., 1979
Price: \$575.00 (U.S.)
Includes round trip via American Airlines, departure Montreal or Toronto; accommodation at Cliff Lodge for 7 nights; a 6-day lift pass (Park City or Alta); and airport and lodge transfers. Tour leader will be ski instructor Marvin Budd.

The Middle East:

Israel, Jordan, and Egypt

April 1979 (3 weeks)
Price: approx. \$2,000.00
Includes flight, transfers, and first-class accommodation. Tour guide will be Dr. Stanley Frost, former dean of McGill's Faculty of Religious Studies and presently director of the History of McGill Project.

Tour of the Greek Islands

May-June 1979 (3 weeks)
Price: approx. \$1,875.00
Includes flight, transfers, course, and first-class accommodation. Tour leader will be Professor George Snider, chairman of McGill's classics department.

China Trip IV

May-June 1979 (3 weeks)
Price: approx. \$2,500.00
The McGill Society of Montreal has applied for permission to make another special group visit to the People's Republic of China in 1979.

Galapagos Islands, Peru, and Ecuador

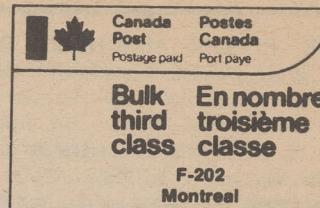
May-June 1979 (2 weeks)
Price: approx. \$2,100.00
Includes flights, transfers, course, and first-class accommodation. An unusual opportunity to see the animal life, land forms, and vegetation that inspired Charles Darwin. David Lank, naturalist, author, and expert tour leader, will guide this special group tour.

Norway

June 1979 (3 weeks)
Price: approx. \$1,950.00
Includes flight, transfers, and first-class accommodation. Tour leader will be Dr. Alice Johannsen, director of McGill's Mont St. Hilaire Nature Conservation Centre.

Details of these special tours have been finalized. For an itinerary and application form please contact:

Jost Travel
100 Alexis-Nihon Blvd.
St. Laurent, Quebec H4M 2N7
Tel.: (514) 747-0613



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