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Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given of the Annual General Meeting of the Graduates' Society of McGill University.
Thursday, September 27, 1979
5:30 p.m.

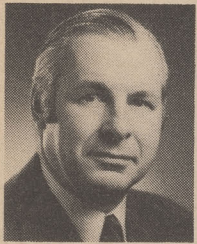
Four Seasons Hotel

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

Graduates' Society Nominations

For Graduate Governor on McGill's Board of Governors
Term - Five Years

Douglas T. Bourke, BEng'49
President, Drummond McCall Inc.
Former President, McGill Graduates' Society.
Former President, McGill Society of Montreal.
Former Reunion Chairman, McGill Graduates' Society.
Member, Board of Management, Montreal General Hospital.



Douglas T. Bourke

Governor, Conseil de Patronat.
Past President, Canadian Steel Service Centre Institute.

For President
Term - One Year

Edward M. Ballon, BA'47, MBA'50 (Harvard)
Vice-President, Henry Birks and Sons Ltd.
Former Chairman of the Board, Selwyn House School.
Member, Board of Governors of St. Andrew's College.
Chairman of the Board, Lucas Foundation.
Former President, McGill Students' Society.
Former Vice-President, McGill Graduates' Society.



Edward M. Ballon

For First Vice-President
Term - One Year

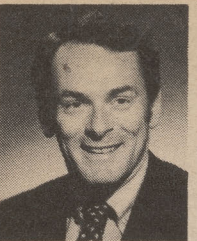
John M. Hallward, BA'50, MA'53 (Oxford)
Vice-President, J.J.C.T. Fine Arts Ltd.
Director, Helix Investments Ltd.
Member, Board of Governors of The Study.
Chairman of the Board, Centraide (Montreal).
Second Vice-President, McGill Graduates' Society.
Chairman, McGill News Editorial Board.



John M. Hallward

For Second Vice-President
Term - One Year

Richard W. Pound, BCom'62, BCL'67
Former Director, McGill Society of Montreal.
Graduates' Society Representative, McGill Athletics Board.
Trustee, Martlet Foundation.
Former Director, McGill Graduates' Society.
Former Reunion Chairman, McGill Graduates' Society.
President, Canadian Olympic Association.
Member, International Olympic Committee.
Lawyer, Stikeman, Elliott, Tamaki, Mercier and Robb, Advocates.



Richard W. Pound

For Vice-President Alumnae
Term - One Year
Joan McGuigan, BCom'55

For Secretary
Term - One Year
Harriet Stairs, BA'67

For Treasurer
Term - One Year
Michael L. Richards, BA'60, BCL'63

For Members of the Board of Directors
Term - Two Years
Michael Carroll, BA'64
Larry Johnston, BSc(Agr)'72
David Laidley, BCom'67
Katie Malloch, BA'73
John MacFarlane, MD'63

For Regional Vice-Presidents
Term - One Year

Atlantic Provinces
- **John William Ritchie**, BSc(Agr)'51
Quebec (excluding Montreal)
- **William T. Ward**, BEng'48
Ottawa Valley & Northern Ontario
- **JoAnne S.T. Cohen**, BA'68
Central Ontario
- **R. James McCoubrey**, BCom'66
Prairie Provinces
- **Janet Pollock**, BSc'53
British Columbia
- **Andrew Boak Alexander**, BArch'62
U.S.A. East
- **Richard M. Hart**, PhD'70, MBA'73
U.S.A. Central
- **Sidney A. Schachter**, BCom'47
U.S.A. West
- **Neri P. Guadagni**, BA'38, MD'42, GDipMed'51
Caribbean & Bermuda
- **George L. Bovell**, BSc(Agr)'45

Article XIII of the Society's bylaws provides for nominations by the Nominating Committee to fill vacancies on the Board of Directors and the university's Board of Governors. Additional nominations for any office received before July 31, 1979, and signed by at least twenty-five members in good standing, will be placed on a ballot and a postal election held. If, however, the Nominating Committee's selections are acceptable to graduates, those named will take office at the Annual General Meeting.

McGill News

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Cover:

Disabled psychology student Patrice Vaast likes to do things for herself. When it comes to opening the heavy entrance doors of the Stewart Biology Building, however, she has to wait for help. The closing devices on some doors, she points out, exert twenty pounds of pressure, making entry difficult even for many non-handicapped students. (See pages 3-4.)

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The McGill Society of Montreal Travel Program 1979-80

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.

Love Boat Cruise

October-November 1979 (one week)
Price: to be announced
Includes return flight to the west coast, six-day cruise from San Francisco to Mexico and return, and first-class accommodation.

Guatemala and Yucatan

February 1980 (two weeks)
Price: approx. \$975.00 (U.S.)
Includes flights, transfers, and first-class accommodation. Tour guide will be Margaret Gurd, taking our second graduates' trip to Guatemala.

Ski Utah

February-March 1980 (one week)
Price: \$495.00 (U.S.)
Includes round-trip via American Airlines, with departure from Montreal or Toronto; first-class accommodation for seven nights; a six-day lift pass; and airport and lodge transfers.

Middle East: Israel, Jordan, and Egypt

April 1980 (three weeks)
Price: approx. \$2,000.00
Includes flights, transfers, and first-class accommodation. Tour leader throughout.

Tour of the Greek Islands

May-June 1980 (three weeks)
Price: approx. \$1,975.00
Includes flights, transfers, cruise, and first-class accommodation. Tour leader throughout.

Norway and Great Britain by Sea

May-June 1980 (three weeks)
Price: approx. \$1,950.00
This Royal Viking cruise to Norway and Great Britain includes flights, transfers, first-class accommodation, and a brief visit to London to start your trip. Leading her third graduates' tour will be Dr. Alice Johannsen, director of McGill's Mont St. Hilaire Nature Conservation Centre.

Galapagos Islands, Peru, and Ecuador

May-June 1980 (two weeks)
Price: approx. \$2,100.00
Includes flights, transfers, course, and first-class accommodation. This third guided tour for graduates offers an unusual opportunity to see the animal life, land forms, and vegetation that inspired Charles Darwin.

Details of these special tours are now being prepared. For tentative itineraries, application forms, or further information, please contact:

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



Towards an accessible campus

Last fall Samuel Miller had to crawl to classes in McGill's Jewish Studies Centre. Born with cerebral palsy, Miller uses canes to walk – except on steep stairs, where he needs handrails for balance. Since there were no handrails on the inside staircase of the Peel Street building, he had to get down on his hands and knees to reach the classroom door.

Psychology student Patrice Vaast, who walks with crutches, must painstakingly negotiate two flights of slippery-when-wet stairs to reach her classes on the third floor of the Stewart Biology Building. Vaast worries that her crutches will slip through the open backs of the stairs, but there is no alternative – the south wing of the building is not equipped with an elevator.

Law student Peter Carver is confined to a wheelchair. Since there is no ramp or chair lift up to the front door of Chancellor Day Hall, Carver has to wait for obliging, strong-armed students to happen along and carry him up the steps.

By last November Miller was fed up with the frustrating and humiliating ordeal of crawling into university buildings – including Social Work's Wilson Hall where, ironically, McGill houses its reference material on the handicapped. Architectural barriers had kept Miller out of the Redpath Museum and Morrice Hall as well, and, because there are no handrails up the front stairs of the University Centre, he had visited the building only three times during his three years at McGill. Miller decided to draw attention to the plight of the handicapped on campus – he refused to pay his student services fees until a railing was installed.

Miller's action brought swift results. The accounts office directed him to Jo-Ann Muller, liaison officer to the dean of students. Within two months handrails had been installed at both the Jewish Studies Centre and Wilson Hall; by February, the Senate Committee on the Coordination of Student Services had established a special task force to report on the architectural barriers facing disabled members of the McGill community.

The task force – consisting of Miller, Vaast, Muller, and Chuck Adler, a planning assistant in the physical resources office – plans to tour all buildings on the downtown campus over the summer to identify problems for the handicapped. Working with the group will be David Covo, assistant professor of architecture; Patricia Falta, professor of *aménagement* from the Université de Montréal, will be called upon for advice. (Confined to a wheelchair, Falta has been instrumental in reducing architectural barriers

at other institutions.) To assist the task force in drawing up recommendations for next September's meeting of the Senate Committee on Physical Development, Miller has diligently gathered information from Canadian, American, and Euro-

pean rehabilitation organizations.

While modern universities are being designed and built with ramps, tunnels, and elevators to accommodate the handicapped, venerable campuses like McGill's – with its scattered buildings and



hilly terrain – are not easily adapted to the needs of the disabled. As a result, there have not been many applications from the handicapped to study or work at the university. Furthermore, the university does not know how many disabled students are already enrolled. ("You can't just ask at registration time, 'Are you handicapped?'" says Adler.) Muller believes there are about five students and three staff members with ambulatory handicaps. Another university official guesstimates the number at twenty. With increasing numbers of handicapped students being integrated into the lower levels of the education system, however, it is certain that, in time, more and more wheelchairs, crutches, and canes will be seen at McGill.

Within the constraints of time and budget, the task force plans to do all it can to solve immediate problems. More handrails will be installed, the Law building should soon be made accessible to wheelchairs, and an informal shuttle service may be set up for students like Vaast who have difficulty getting from one building to another in time for lectures.

Notwithstanding its concern for the problems of individual students, McGill may soon be required by law to make architectural alterations. Bill 9, passed last summer, stipulates that within five years all public buildings in Quebec must be accessible to the handicapped. Accordingly, the task force will not only list minor alterations intended to assist disabled students already enrolled at McGill but, in compliance with Bill 9, it will draw up a priority list for improvements to be made over the next five years.

Bill 9 could present McGill with enormous problems. Adler points out that only two of the university's seventy-six downtown buildings were designed for wheelchair access. (Both the Bronfman Building on Sherbrooke Street and the Rutherford Physics Building on University have been constructed within the last few years.) Doors are another major architectural barrier. Fire regulations require that all doors have automatic closing devices; McGill uses piston-like equipment. It is difficult, and sometimes impossible, for the handicapped to force the doors open.

"Every single door in the Stewart Biology Building and the majority in the Leacock Building operates on the push or pull method," notes Vaast. "I do not really have the balance required to back into a door and push it open, then get through it carrying a heavy bag on my shoulder. And pulling a door open is an impossibility. It would be much simpler



Wide bannisters and open risers turn this staircase into a formidable barrier

if doors with knobs and without pulleys could be installed in these locations. Automatic doors would be marvellous and greatly appreciated." Electric doors – the kind used in supermarkets – may be satisfactory to fire inspectors and accessible to the handicapped but they are financially out of reach. They cost upwards of \$12,000 each.

Architectural problems abound. Broad, ornate bannisters, though beautiful, are not functional for the disabled – they are too wide to be gripped. Fountains and telephones, like elevator control buttons, are usually too high to be reached from a wheelchair. There are also too many steps and too few ramps on campus.

Adler cannot yet estimate what it will cost to modify McGill's buildings in compliance with Bill 9. The handrails installed for Miller cost \$1,200; complete architectural alterations would cost millions of dollars. Nor does Adler know who would pick up the tab – he thinks it unlikely that the provincial government would provide subsidies.

Substantial improvements, however, can be made without renovating every building. Adler hopes the province will accept proposals for phased renovations

of selected buildings and the relocation of classes to those buildings upon request. This system has worked well at the University of British Columbia, Carver notes, although problems arose when classes required laboratories or special equipment. Vaast sees relocation on demand as a reasonable solution but worries that it might be carried to the point where all handicapped students would be herded into special buildings. The last thing the disabled want, she asserts, is to stand out from the crowd more than they already do.

A second option under consideration by the task force is a buddy system whereby handicapped students can call on volunteer or paid help as needed. The students, however, are not in favour of this proposal. "It doesn't give people the kind of freedom they should have," Miller objects. "If I want to go to the library I would like to be able to go, just as everyone else does. Having always to arrange things in advance denies the spontaneity of life. Even if there were a volunteer with us all the time, technological solutions like wheelchair lifts are always better. They allow us to do things for ourselves."

Carver, too, approves of the technological solution. He was disappointed when the university architectural committee turned down a physical resources office suggestion that a wheelchair elevator be installed beside the steps of the Law building. An elevator, the committee felt, would detract from the historic edifice. "I realize our two interests have to be balanced," Carver notes, "and if a handicapped person were asking for a major change in a beautiful building I myself would probably object. But that's not the case here. The elevator was to go at the side of the steps – where the garbage is picked up two or three times a week, and where it would not dramatically alter the façade." The committee has proposed that ramps be built instead.

Vaast also prefers mechanical solutions over the buddy system. At the moment, she calls on her father or a friend to accompany her to the library. Accordingly, she doesn't go as often as she would like. If she had to ask a stranger, she believes her visits would be as infrequent as possible.

Adler sympathizes with the students' requests but feels there must be a compromise. "We'd like to give as much

personal flexibility as possible and we'd like to help as many people as we can, within financial constraints. But we can't put machines everywhere and we can't get the students everywhere they'd like to go without assistance from others."

Vaast insists that she has the right to the education of her choice and is determined that concrete and bricks will not get in the way. Disabled students are becoming politically active, she notes, and while they are by no means revolutionaries, "they will not be walked over." The suggestion that her educational needs might be better met at the more modern, more compact, and therefore more accessible Concordia University she feels is beside the point. "Why should a handicap affect my choice of universities?" she asks.

Just as the handicapped student's education is enhanced by contact with the non-handicapped, the reverse is also true. Vaast wants to give as well as take at the university. A good many of the problems faced by the disabled are not caused by architectural barriers at all, she notes, but by attitudes. Intermingling, states Vaast, will do everyone a lot of good. *Don Worrall*

Temperature normal

McGill's Faculty of Medicine is back to normal again after a few uneasy weeks last winter. In January the Quebec Ministry of Social Affairs suddenly announced that it planned next year to reduce the number of provincially funded posts for out-of-province interns and residents by 35 per cent, or seventy postgraduate students. All four university medical schools in the province – McGill, Montréal, Sherbrooke, and Laval – give priority to Quebec medical graduates. McGill, however, trains 200 of the total 217 out-of-province interns and residents, and thus stood to suffer most from the new ruling.

News from Gombe

McGill's largest lecture hall was packed – people sat on the steps, lined the walls, perched on the lecture platform. A thousand more gathered outside. So crowded was the H. Noel Fieldhouse Auditorium that it seemed the speaker would have to be passed hand-over-hand to the podium. Making her way warily down the crowded stairs she struggled to the microphone and remarked, "I only wish I could go back to Gombe and tell the chimps how interested you all are!" Dr. Jane Goodall, the English naturalist who has spent nineteen years studying wild chimpanzees in Tanzania's Gombe Stream National Park, came to McGill in May to deliver the Beatty Memorial Lecture.

A controversial decision

In response to a "buyer's market" in the field of post-secondary education, McGill has lowered its entrance requirements in a number of Faculties and Schools to attract more out-of-province students. Early this spring Senate passed eleven University Admissions Committee recommendations which, with one minor exception, aim at easing entry into McGill.

The decision affects only students residing outside Quebec who wish to enter the Faculties of Arts, Science, Education, Management, and Engineering, and the Schools of Physical and Occupational Therapy, Nursing, Social Work, and Architecture – the Faculties and Schools whose entrance applications are handled by the Admissions Office. Although these students represent only 5 per cent of all McGill applicants, Senate's move has proved highly controversial. Campus critics feel that the decision represents the thin edge of a wedge that will lead to an undignified scramble for second-rate stu-

The reason for this disparity in numbers is basically linguistic, explains Dean of Medicine Dr. Samuel Freedman. "We practice reciprocity with the United States as we do with the other provinces. Right now there are about eighty Quebec medical graduates occupying residency positions in the U.S.A., funded from American sources. In return, Quebec is training eighty Americans. Because of language – the other three Quebec medical schools are francophone – McGill's is generally the only Faculty that can reciprocate. Our numbers of interns and residents from outside the province have always been higher."

The Ministry cited economic reasons for the proposed move. With interns and residents receiving between \$12,000 and \$18,000 annually, the cost to Quebec taxpayers last year amounted to \$32.6 million. "We can't afford to pay any more than that ... because we just don't have the money," said an aide to Social Af-

In 1960 the twenty-six-year-old protégée of anthropologist Dr. Louis S.B. Leakey landed on the shores of Lake Tanganyika to live among the chimps. Because African authorities insisted she be accompanied by a European, Goodall brought her mother along. Frustration dogged her steps – for months the chimpanzees fled at the sight of her, and lack of funds forced her to work alone. Camping in the wilderness the two women suffered both from the oppressive climate and from recurring bouts of malaria. Nevertheless, Goodall made some amazing discoveries – she reported on chimpanzee meat-eating and toolmaking, and on fluctuating social hierarchies. In 1965 Goodall earned a PhD for her work – the first student without a bachelor's degree ever to gain a doctorate from the University of Cambridge. Returning to Tanzania she created the Gombe Stream Research Centre which she still directs. Goodall has written extensively of her experiences with the apes. Her books include *My Friends, the Wild Chimpan-*

zees (1967), *Innocent Killers* (1971), *In the Shadow of Man* (1971), and *Grub, the Bush Baby* (1972).

In her illustrated McGill lecture, Goodall expanded on findings reported in the May 1979 issue of *National Geographic*. Chimps, like humans, can become violent, she explained. Males fight and kill over territorial rights, females occasionally kill and eat babies born to others in their group. Between 1974 and 1976 only one infant survived at Gombe. Three, and probably more, were killed and eaten by two females named Passion and Pom. The murders ceased, however, when both chimpanzees bore infants of their own.

The naturalist ended her lecture by bringing the audience up to date on events at the reserve. "All those mothers, whose babies had been eaten one after another, became pregnant," she said, "and in one and a half years we have had twelve infants born – an all-time record."

Good news from Gombe – a baby boom. *Victoria Lees*

airs Minister Denis Lazure. "Why should Quebecers have to pay for the education of people who will leave the province once they've completed their studies?"

Not only did the Ministry propose to reduce the number of funded intern and resident positions, however; it also proposed that the posts be assigned at its own discretion. In the past, Social Affairs issued an annual directive stating the number of places to be funded and it was left to the medical deans and representatives from the Quebec Corporation of Physicians to divide them among the schools on the basis of number of beds and teaching staff available.

The medical schools, as well as the physicians' corporation, voiced strong disapproval of the proposals on two grounds – interference with academic freedom and apparent discrimination against an anglophone university. Largely as a result of broad media coverage

of McGill's position, the Ministry called a meeting of Quebec's four medical deans. At this juncture, says Freedman, "a very satisfactory compromise was reached."

"The economic cuts will be borne proportionately by all four schools – McGill will lose 25 posts rather than 70. There will be no restriction on the number of out-of-province residents and interns. The deans and the professional corporation will continue to be responsible for the distribution of posts, but a Ministry representative will be added to the group – fair enough, since the Ministry pays the bills."

"Something worth emphasizing," adds the dean. "This was the first evidence of any apparent discrimination against McGill by the provincial government since its election, and now it has been withdrawn."

Prognosis for Medicine at McGill? Excellent. *Heather Kirkwood*

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Prognosis for Medicine at McGill? Excellent. *Heather Kirkwood*



Gill were not facing a shortage of students – particularly out-of-province students. "We are not lowering entrance requirements to keep up our numbers but to keep up our mix," he explains. "The percentage of Canadians here is lower than we would like. This has been going on for years; it has been going on because the other provinces are building good universities." Stansbury also points out that the decision Ontario universities made two years ago to lower entrance requirements has also affected McGill's enrollment. "We are quite prepared to adjust [entrance requirements] upwards if and when we get more students," he told Senate.

Not everyone is happy with Senate's decision, however. Students in particular are voicing their concern. Says Management student and Senator John Collis, "For a while McGill has quite a good reputation to live on. It takes years to build it up, but you can lose it overnight." Collis, a native of Bermuda who was recently awarded a Rhodes Scholarship, is recorded in Senate minutes as saying the move represents an "apparent across-the-board lowering of standards." A banner headline in the *McGill Daily* read simply, "Senate lowers standards." *Victoria Lees*

"The old-time kind of financial manager sat there with his cards hidden and doled out the money. No one really understood what money was available. Money was power, so he held the reins tightly and people had to give him his proper place — be friends with him."

John Armour, who recently succeeded Allan McColl as McGill's vice-principal (finance), cringes at the thought of this style of management. "I see the job of chief financial administrator of the university as first of all to interpret the reality of the present distribution of resources and to show the possibilities for the future — 'This is the way things stand at the moment; these are the resources we have and this is how they're distributed; these are the potential resources we could distribute.' Because the financial administrator has a knowledge of money and how to deal with money, he is not himself the manager of resources. The resources are managed by deans, by directors, by departmental chairmen, by administrative assistants."

Armour brings to his new position a considerable breadth of international experience. Born in 1929, he quit school at the age of thirteen and, to help his family in war-torn Glasgow, found work pushing handcarts for a shipfitting company. Three years later he made a surprising decision. "This young kid, who at thirteen pushed nuts and bolts around Glasgow and who was anything but an angel, decided to enter a seminary," Armour recalls. Six years later, however, the young novice abandoned the idea of entering the priesthood and returned to Glasgow to work by day and study accountancy by night.

Armour still felt the call to missionary lands, however, and in 1959 he set out to work as a qualified accountant in Basutoland, now Lesotho. He lectured in finance and accountancy at Pius XII University College near Maseru and later served on the founding committee of the University of Basutoland, Bechuanaland, and Swaziland, for which he became bursar.

After seven years in Africa, Armour became concerned about the educational needs of his young family and decided to move to Montreal. He has advanced steadily through the ranks at McGill, holding the positions of chief internal auditor and comptroller. Despite the demands of these posts, Armour has found time to work as a volunteer at Royal Victoria Hospital's Palliative Care Unit, which is specially designed to meet the emotional, as well as physical needs of dying patients. A devout Roman Catholic, he is also a member of the church's Charismatic Renewal Movement.

The new vice-principal takes over the reins at a particularly difficult time in McGill's financial history. Though the endowment fund stands at a healthy \$124 million, annual grants from the Quebec government are approaching \$100 million, and student applications seem to be on the upswing at least temporarily, there are clouds on the horizon. Annual operating expenditures exceed \$165 million and a budget recently presented to the Board of Governors estimates a \$1.5-million deficit for the financial year now ending, topped by a \$2.5-million deficit for the year just beginning.

McGill has been hard hit, both by inflation and by the "Parizeau cuts" — across-the-board reductions in Ministry of Fi-



The new V-P finance: This man sleeps well at night

nance grants to Quebec universities. McGill received \$2 million less than it had counted on in 1978-79, and \$1.5 million less in 1979-80. In an attempt to make up the \$2 million shortfall, the university pared \$500,000 from academic and support services this year. The remainder of the cut was then taken *pro rata* from all functions, including these same services. The teaching budget bore its share of the cut, but the allocation to individual Faculties was also adjusted to reflect enrolment changes. There were fewer books, larger classes, and lowered thermostats. The university community bit the bullet, but it was not easy.

Armour recently spoke at length to *News* freelancer Valerie Lavoie-Simpkins

about McGill's financial situation. Some of his comments follow:

On the budget cuts: "We have had to cut budgets because of belt-tightening on the part of the government. But we have no specific feeling of having been unfairly treated in relation to other universities. It's part of a general belt-tightening, not only in Quebec but in other parts of Canada and the States as well. Universities are finding life somewhat difficult!"

On enrolment disparities among Faculties: "We have a major problem at McGill — or a major challenge. You have Management going ahead very quickly in student numbers, while Faculties like Arts, Science, and Education are decreasing. And then, some departments within Arts

and Science have increased while others have decreased. That makes the allocation of resources very difficult. Statistics translate themselves into the Faculty of Management's not having enough people to teach all the students they have. They are concerned about how they can continue to expand if the support they receive for the expansion is so marginal.

"In Arts, Science, and Education, we are faced with Faculties which already have staff in place, and therefore have an enormous fixed cost. We haven't yet found the solution to being able to terminate staff who have tenure, or who have been with the university for some years. When the number of students in a class drops from thirty to twenty, you still have to pay the professor. So these Faculties, too, have found difficulty."

On give and take: "There are some paradoxes. First of all, there's the need for flexibility. Despite all this belt-tightening we must have room for spontaneity and creativity, for doing new things. We need seed money to try new things, and sometimes to fail. (If all the new things you tried succeeded, it would mean you're not being very inventive or creative.) Even VPs (finance) must remember that balanced budgets might not always be the optimum good.

"But academic administrators must realize that deficits cannot continue; otherwise, you're simply borrowing from the future. This is just delaying the disaster, which will be all the greater when it happens."

On the pressures of office: "People say to me, 'How do you sleep at night?' My answer is, 'Very well.' I don't worry about any of this outside of the office. I have found that the times I do get anxious are when I've got to cut my own budget and my own staff and I'm sitting thinking whether it's Mary or John who's got to go."

On McGill's endowment: "Our endowment funds are very precious to us — they provide the annual income which enables us to remain a great university. We do not want to erode these funds through deficits, and for the most part we simply cannot. Very little of the \$124 million capital — only about \$10 million — can be used to meet deficits. And once used it's gone. The \$4 million combined deficit for this year and next must come out of this \$10 million. All of the *income* from the endowment is already being used — most of it is earmarked for research, for scholarships, for faculty chairs."

On inflation: "Undoubtedly, a major reason for the deficits has been the steep rate of inflation in recent years. When this year's \$165-million budget is expressed in 1969 dollars, the amount is \$82 million. So the 1969 budget of \$54 million has risen to \$82 million in real value. The remaining \$83 million is inflation!"

On McGill's assets: "One of the things I like to keep on stressing is that the university is made up of people — faculty, staff, students — and it is made up of knowledge and ideas, space and buildings. These — not money — are the assets of a university."

A note of optimism: "McGill is not down. We have been in a crisis situation before and one way or another we have overcome it. We will overcome it this time, too. There are real problems, but there are solutions." □

Bookshelf

Herewith brief summaries of some recent books by McGill alumni:

Thomas W. Cooper – *The Private Pilots' Groundschool Workbook: Questions, Answers, and Exercises for the Student Pilot*. Vaudreuil, Que.: Thomas W. Cooper, 1979. Former flying instructor Tom Cooper, BA'71, an illustrator with Spar Aerospace Ltd. in Montreal, has prepared a comprehensive workbook covering such subjects as air regulations, navigation, meteorology, and the theory of flight.

Marian Engel – *The Glassy Sea*. To-

ronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1978. University of Alberta English professor Marian (Passmore) Engel, MA'57, chronicles in this epistolary novel the life of an unhappy and confused woman – her poverty-stricken childhood, her career as an Anglican nun, her marriage to an overbearing husband.

Ronald Forgas and Bernard H. Shulman – *Personality: A Cognitive View*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1979. Coauthor Dr. Ronald Forgas, BSc'50, MSc'51, professor of psychology at Lake Forest College, Illinois, maintains that human personality is cognitive – acquired through knowledge and perception. The text covers a wide selection of psychological theories and discusses personality structure, development, dynamics, assessment, maladaptive behaviour, and personality change.

Gail Henley – *Where the Cherries End Up*. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1978. In her first novel actress Gail (Olsheskie) Henley, BA'72, describes with wit and pathos a scrappy young woman's attempt to escape her poverty-stricken Polish background.

Heather Menzies – *The Railroad's Not Enough: Canada Now*. Toronto: Clarke, Irwin and Co. Ltd., 1978. Heather Menzies, BA'70, spent nine months on the road interviewing Canadians from coast to coast. Her objective: to discover who we are as a people and where we're going as a nation. Menzies reveals her findings in a series of over 200 portrait-interviews.

Wendy Steiner – *Exact Resemblance to Exact Resemblance: The Literary Portraiture of Gertrude Stein*. New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1978. Dr.

Wendy (Luow) Steiner, BA'70, assistant professor of English at the University of Michigan, examines Stein's literary portraits in an attempt to explain her theoretical framework and cultural relevance. Steiner also draws parallels between the author's literary portraiture and cubist painting.

William Weintraub – *The Underdogs*. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1979. As the setting for this political satire, Montreal author and filmmaker William Weintraub, BA'47, has chosen Quebec as it might be twenty years after independence. While impoverished members of the fictional Anglo Liberation Army dream of creating an Angloland separate from Quebec, authoritarian government officials impose linguistic purity laws and sell hydroelectric power to the Soviet Union. □

A sign of esteem

For Montreal's anglophone community, slightly paranoid about the growing number of French street names, this spring brought a welcome sight. A good Scottish street name came down, to be sure, but a decidedly Anglo-Saxon name replaced it. In March, Avenue McGregor became Avenue Docteur Penfield, in honour of one of the world's great neurologists and neurosurgeons.

Born in Spokane, Washington, in 1891, Wilder Penfield studied at Princeton and Oxford, and earned his medical degree from Johns Hopkins University in 1918. After ten years of study and practice in the United States and Europe, Penfield moved to Montreal. He served as a neurosurgeon at the Royal Victoria and the Montreal General Hospitals, was a professor of neurology at McGill, and, in



1934, founded the Montreal Neurological Institute (MNI), which he directed until his retirement in 1960.

The distinguished physician's name lives on in a number of memorials, including the Penfield Pavilion which opened at the "Neuro" in 1977, a year after his death. The city also wished to pay homage to Penfield by naming a street or park in his honour; in 1976 Mayor Jean Drapeau approached the hospital staff for suggestions. "We looked at a number of different streets, particularly around McGill," explains Dr. William Feindel, director of the MNI and a former student of Penfield's. "But it was really Mayor Drapeau's suggestion, finally, to rename McGregor. It goes along a lot of McGill property, leads up to the Royal Victoria Hospital, and is just kitty-corner to the Neurological Institute."

During a half-century of service, Penfield touched the lives of thousands of Quebec citizens. One of them was the city employee who helped install the new street signs. "I spoke to Dr. Penfield twice," he recalled proudly. "He was a great man." *Victoria Lees*

Wonders of modern medicine?

In the McIntyre Medical Building, of all places, the lecturer's ideas surely ranked as heresy. The wonders of modern medicine, he said, have nothing to do with the marked improvement in human health noticeable over the last century. Potatoes, he argued, were as important as pertussis vaccine in lowering mortality rates. Doctors, he claimed, may be interfering too much in the course of disease.

Dr. Thomas McKeown expounded these and other revolutionary views during the third annual Osler lecture which he delivered in mid-April. A controversial critic of modern medicine, McKeown has used British mortality figures dating from 1840 to chart deaths caused by a number of infections, including tuberculosis, respiratory diseases, whooping cough, and measles. In all cases he has discovered that a decline in the death-rate was underway well before chemotherapy was available – indeed, before the disease-causing organism had even

been identified. Medicine, he concluded, has little to do with the amelioration of health.

A science graduate from the University of British Columbia, McKeown earned his doctorate in biochemistry from McGill in 1935. He then studied at Oxford as a Rhodes scholar and at the University of London, where he earned his medical degree in 1942. Four years later he became the first occupant of the Chair of Social Medicine at the University of Birmingham, where he is now a professor emeritus. McKeown has several books and almost two hundred articles to his credit. His most recent – and most controversial – work is *The Role of Medicine: Dream, Mirage, or Nemesis?*

Improved health in the western world McKeown attributes in part to advances in hygiene, including pasteurized milk and a clean water supply. But, he noted, "this accounts for only a fifth of the total decline, that is, for those diseases which were concerned with intestinal infection.... The major influence, the first influence chronologically and the biggest in terms of the total picture, was an advance in nutrition brought about by an increase in food supplies. There is no doubt that food supplies expanded very rapidly throughout the western world from about the end of the seventeenth

century." The limitation of family size that began late in the nineteenth century also contributed to improved standards of health.

McKeown was critical of the medical profession's "overemphasis on intervention." As an example he cited hypertension, a condition which can lead to heart failure. "If one hundred people are identified as hypertensive by screening," he explained, "some, because of the inaccuracy of the measurement, will be incorrectly diagnosed. Some who are correctly diagnosed will not follow the prescribed treatment.... Some who follow treatment will not achieve control of pressure. And some are treated unnecessarily, because there are people whose raised pressure appears compatible with a life of normal expectation and quality. Therefore, for the relatively small number who will benefit, a very much larger group is going to pay a considerable price in terms of side effects of drugs, cost of drugs, and worst of all in the serious threat to life which results from being told they have a life-threatening condition." (Absenteeism rates, it has been noted, go up 100 per cent in workers who have been told they have hypertension.)

One of a doctor's most important tasks, according to McKeown, is to reinforce personal confidence in health. "It is very

easy to shake an individual's confidence in his own health, very easy to turn a whole society into one morbidly preoccupied with disease.... The emphasis is a little bit on that side already in this country, where television uses the morbid fascination of disease to promote commodities of dubious value and where every paper, on every third or fourth page, carries articles which promote the same thing. The human interest story ('How much, how bravely so-and-so has borne her illness'), attempts to appeal for funds ('Help cure cancer'), appeals by screening enthusiasts ('Come and have your disease discovered early') – these things are very well intended, but will be very dearly bought if they lead to a loss of confidence in personal health."

In closing, McKeown wondered out loud what Osler would have thought of his argument. He concluded that the great Canadian physician would not have been shocked. Osler was aware of both the limited capacity for intervention in the disease process, and of the risks of drugs. Osler, McKeown suspected, would have agreed with the statement made by his friend Oliver Wendell Holmes. "If all our drugs were thrown into the Pacific Ocean, so much the worse for the fishes, so much the better for mankind." *Victoria Lees*

River in trouble: A marine scientist speaks out

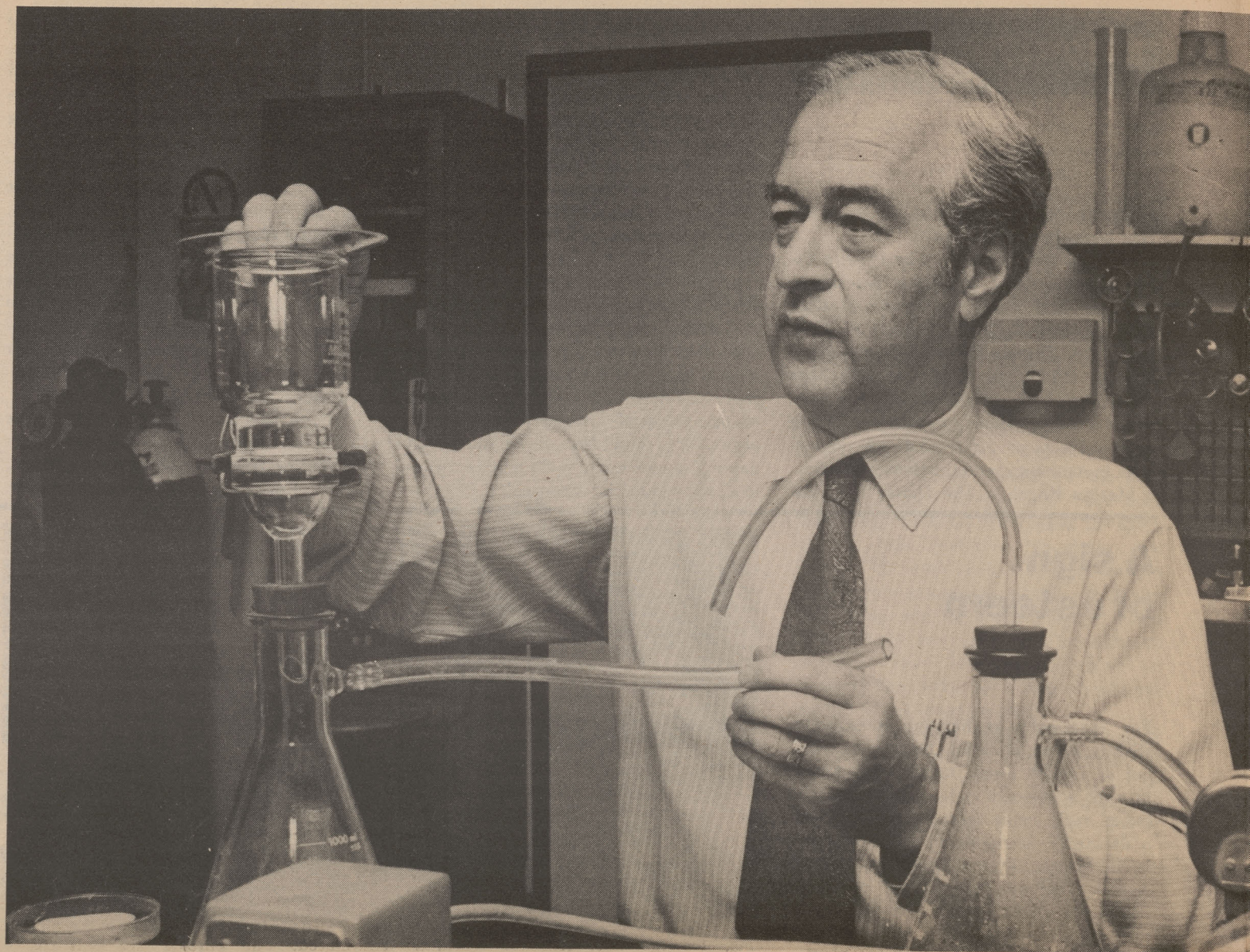
Editor's Note: As rivers go, the St. Lawrence is relatively young, formed as the glaciers of the last ice age rolled back. Jacques Cartier was the first-known European to sail the river, seeking a north-west passage to the Orient in 1535. He found his path blocked, however, by the Lachine Rapids west of Montreal. The vast waterway he named the River of Canada and the outer gulf, the St. Lawrence. Over a thousand miles long, the St. Lawrence drains the heart of a continent and is one of the mightiest rivers in the world. It is also polluted.

While England has worked diligently to restore life to the Thames and the United States has strictly regulated sewage treatment along the Mississippi, Canada has done little to safeguard its largest waterway. The City of Montreal, like many other municipalities in Ontario and Quebec, dumps most of its raw sewage into the river.

Dr. Gilles LaRoche, a professor in McGill's Marine Sciences Centre, sees one major reason for this neglect — ignorance. Canadians, he believes, are unaware of the degree to which their water is being polluted and the probable consequences of this pollution. They are kept in the dark, he claims, by paternalistic governments.

A biochemist with an interest in comparative physiology, LaRoche specializes in the biological impact of water pollution. After graduating from the Université de Montréal in 1947, LaRoche received his MSc from McGill in 1951 and his doctorate from the University of Washington six years later. In addition to teaching and carrying out research, LaRoche has often been called upon to lend his expertise to industry and government. He also makes himself readily available to media representatives. The public must learn the truth about pollution, he believes, no matter how distressing the news may be. "We're not trying to save bodies of water just for the sake of having something neat," asserts LaRoche. "It is essential to the survival of society."

The News recently interviewed LaRoche in his McGill office. In the following excerpts, the biochemist talks about the present condition of the "River of Canada" and the possibility of improving the quality of its waters:



News: How badly polluted is the St. Lawrence River?

LaRoche: That depends on where you look. The St. Lawrence is highly polluted downstream from the island of Montreal and along the north shore from the Ottawa River all the way to Quebec City and below. Also, if one looks right below an area of intense human activity, even on the south shore, it will be polluted again for a portion of the way. Before it enters Lac St. Louis, the St. Lawrence is relatively clean compared to what it is at the northeastern end of Montreal — but it's certainly nothing that one would drink without cleaning.

The advantage with the St. Lawrence is that it has a very big trough, or trench, in the middle for most of the way. This large body of water moves very rapidly towards the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The sides don't move quite as quickly in many areas; therefore, the condition of the water remains worse against the shores where the pollution is being dumped.

Another fortunate — or unfortunate — thing is that one has in the St. Lawrence a huge river that has a very high capacity for carrying wastes. But we're taking advantage of this. The question is, how long can we do it? Isn't it a bit reckless to assume that it will continue to take all the "ecological insults" we can throw at it? Shouldn't we be stopping this, or at least slowing it down? Even this large body of water has a saturation point.

News: Is there regular testing of the water?

LaRoche: The main place that is regularly tested in our area is where raw water comes into filtration plants prior to processing into drinking water.

As for the analytical criteria for drinking water followed by the City of Montreal, they were published back in 1968. I don't know if the city has tried to improve drinking water treatment by keeping up to date with new knowledge — new methods of treating the water, new methods of analyzing it for constituents that we didn't suspect as harmful prior to 1968. For instance, we now know that if one chlorinates drinking water, one kills bacteria all right, but organic materials released by the killing — plus soluble organics already present — produce substances that can be harmful to life. One such substance is chloroform. Chloroform is now recognized as a carcinogen in mice. No relationship between cancer and chloroform ingestion in humans has yet been established, but there's no reason to think that such a relationship does not exist.

I myself drink mostly tap water — no coffee or tea. On occasion, I do a mental crossing of the fingers.

News: How is human life affected?

LaRoche: At a New York Academy of Sciences conference in September 1977, scientists reported that over 80 per cent of organic products dissolved in the water supplies of important North American cities contained products that had not yet been identified. After chlorination of drinking water supplies, dissolved organics yield low concentrations of volatile chlorinated and brominated products, some of which are known to be carcinogenic to laboratory animals.

With most carcinogens, there is a sequence of biological events. A nominal exposure over a period of time will be followed by what is often called an induc-

tion period. This period may last quite a long time — time when the biological system does not show any detectable response. But after this induction period, one may start to note changes that may be quite troublesome. If the longevity of the individual is shorter than the induction period, there is no problem: the anomaly will not appear before the organism expires from some other cause. However, if the longevity is longer than the induction period, one will observe increased incidence of neoplasia [tumor growth], for instance. Since human longevity is likely to increase, the introduction of toxic materials at higher and higher concentrations early in life will certainly lead to higher incidence of problems in old age.

There are other problems, too. For example, domestic sewage is going down the St. Lawrence untreated. A fair number of women in Montreal are taking contraceptive pills; what is the impact of "the pill" or its derivatives on downstream populations? We don't know.

In these matters, ignorance is bliss. For the next generation, however, it may not be bliss.

News: What sewage treatment facilities does the City of Montreal presently have?

LaRoche: At present, Greater Montreal treats less than 5 per cent of its sewage. The city, however, is finally responding to a provincial order dating back to 1934 and is going to build a sewage treatment plant. It is supposed to be ready in the early 1980s, but I don't think it is going to be built for a good while yet — not much before the 1990s. And it will be inadequate from the start, according to guidelines set down by the U.S. Environ-



LaRoche: Yes – if they are caught. If a ship, by accident, dumps a bit of oil over the side, it creates a visible sheen that can be traced back to the offender. He could be sued and get quite a fine. But I don't think there is much activity there.

As you remember, not too long ago the Queen's yacht was more or less forbidden entry to Montreal harbour because of the raw sewage it dumped. But when you think of the millions of gallons that we're dumping at the end of the island of Montreal, this is absolutely ludicrous! It is seeing the world upside down! This is strictly political shenanigans that wouldn't exist if the public were informed.

News: What other effluents are polluting the St. Lawrence?

LaRoche: There are essentially two things. One finds domestic wastes – a fair amount of phosphates, detergents, and organic and inorganic matter. These tend to stimulate the growth of aquatic plants. On the other hand, one has toxic substances being thrown into the river – industrial residues, heavy metals, organic and inorganic chemicals. The thing one doesn't know is that when all these substances are mixed together into a "soup," how toxic is the mixture? Nobody really knows.

News: Is your research directed towards this problem?

LaRoche: By profession, I'm a biochemist and my interests are linked to what we call toxic response in aquatic organisms. I've been associated with projects attempting to identify conditions leading to tumor formations in clams, for instance. Another research interest is a study on the impact of effluents from industrial sources on the behaviour of fish. This is essentially to evaluate how fish attempt to avoid certain concentrations of these effluents, find the concentrations at which the fish do not show a response, and develop adequate treatments and diffusing operations to allow rapid dilution of treated effluents.

News: How is animal life on the river affected by pollution?

LaRoche: We don't have any studies from Jacques Cartier's or de Maisonneuve's time but there is a fair amount of evidence to show that many tributaries of the St. Lawrence were once salmon rivers. I don't think you're going to find too many now. One still has less-sensitive migratory fish and smelts that come up part way.

A fair number of migratory fish, many salmonids in particular, will not feed very much on the way up for spawning, so they may not get too contaminated, if they manage to survive while swimming through toxic waters. But the resident species certainly can become contaminated, though one would probably have to eat a fair number of these fish to ingest enough toxicants to be detrimental to one's health. No one really knows. One can't just go to a chemist and say, 'Here's a fish – analyze it.' One has to say what for. There are thousands of products that could be in there. They could be toxic to varying degrees and could interact, either neutralizing each other or compounding their effects on life.

News: Is the St. Lawrence under provincial or federal jurisdiction?

LaRoche: The federal Ministry of Transport has jurisdiction over the St.

Lawrence because it is a navigable waterway. But the provincial government also has jurisdiction because drinking water is its responsibility.

Generally speaking, it goes this way when dealing with pollution: the federal government is currently best equipped to establish whether the river is polluted or not. Then, if a problem is identified, it contacts the provincial government which attempts to make the polluters stop or pay. I don't know that this is an official policy – it is at least a kind of ad lib arrangement.

News: Does the Canada Water Act of 1970 not provide the provinces with money to clean up their waterways?

LaRoche: The Canada Water Act was an agreement between the federal government and some provincial governments to share in matters of water, but it was never signed by Quebec. If it had been signed, there would have been a sharper definition of roles and Quebec would have been entitled to federal money for the building of treatment facilities.

I think it was a question of jurisdiction that dates back to the proud days of Duplessis – of not allowing erosion of provincial jurisdictions. In this sense, Ontario, for example, has benefitted from large grants. Quebec did not get much, if any.

News: Is there any formal agreement between Canada and the United States to control river pollution?

LaRoche: There is a sort of theoretical one. There's a promise of marriage – an engagement, so to speak – but I don't think the marriage has been consummated. The parents are still discussing the arrangements. For one thing, North America has been hit with the energy crisis. Canada is in fairly decent shape if it does not have to sell fuels to other countries. But the United States is in a precarious position because of oil dependency linked to a struggle with inflation. To clean up pollution means spending more energy on what is currently considered a less-productive venture. Right now, the United States is making sure there will be enough heating oil to go around next winter!

News: How long would it take to clean up a large body of water like the St. Lawrence?

LaRoche: If one reduced the dumping of pollutants into the St. Lawrence to a minimum, one would certainly find that the improvement would be significant and fairly rapid because of its swift flow. In the case of Lake Erie, even when contamination is stopped, it will take much longer than the St. Lawrence because it doesn't move as fast.

News: What would this clean-up cost?

LaRoche: It would certainly cost a lot and, one way or another, society would have to pay for it. And the longer we wait, the more it will cost. One hears the expression, "It is not economically feasible." But, if one considers the alternatives, it might not only be feasible but essential to clean up eventually. To maintain the St. Lawrence as it is now is not realistic – its quality is deteriorating. Introducing primary sewage treatment plants might slow the process somewhat, but we'd still be on a downhill slope with respect to water quality.

As for the cost of a secondary sewage treatment plant for Montreal, we're probably talking in the billions of dollars,

I'm quite sure. I think that for the cost of the Olympics, one could have had something significant underway in terms of cleaning up.

News: What is the government attitude towards pollution of the river?

LaRoche: The way it is now, it is almost limited to the government to establish what is needed – the water-quality criteria, the rules, the enforcement. They do not have to divulge much of anything to anybody. I think this is a very paternalistic way of doing things. We find politicians saying things like, "Don't worry, we are taking care of it," or, "Don't worry, we are studying the St. Lawrence." Generally speaking, statistics on water quality remain well-guarded secrets – so as not to frighten "the child," society. The danger here is that they are treating society like a bunch of children and they, the masters, know what is best for them. There is a great danger in this: I suspect that the children are going to react childishly eventually and the politicians will find themselves in hot water – maybe not over the St. Lawrence but over some other hidden issues.

News: Perhaps the government hasn't given priority to pollution because the electorate hasn't.

LaRoche: Absolutely! We have the elected officials we deserve, just as we have the spouses we deserve. Most often, elected officials are not any brighter, better informed, or more knowledgeable than the people who elected them.

News: How can one build public awareness?

LaRoche: I think basically if there were enough pressure groups like STOP [Society to Overcome Pollution], and enough of a desire or means on the part of informed people, society as a whole would understand the situation and demand a clean-up. Even a compromise to the Canada Water Act could be found.

The best way to get the answers about water quality would be to have universities working with industries towards a common goal. The government should not be building huge institutes involved in pure research. These white elephants are loaded with highly qualified people working in their own sphere. The interests of a researcher in his own lifetime remain relatively narrow; the needs of society may change rapidly over a short period of time – especially in an area like water pollution where so little is known. Buying adequate expertise in the private or academic sector would be far cheaper and more productive.

News: Where do we begin?

LaRoche: It's a question of public information and attitude. To our present way of thinking garbage and sewage are evil; residues from our activities are bad. They are bad as they are, that is certain, and one would not want them in the house. But even residues from human activities have some value in their proper place. For instance, there is an area in the midwest United States where domestic effluents are used to make fertilizers. If it can be done there, it can be done in a city the size of Montreal. "Appropriate recycling" will eventually be the watchwords – and we might as well start soon. □

This interview was conducted by Carol Stairs, assistant editor of the News.

Peace and joy

McGill's Gothic-inspired chapel, considered one of the loveliest small chapels in Montreal, took on a new look in April with the unveiling of hanging banners and painted panels by artist Norman Laliberté. The works were commissioned by the university's eight-member Visual Arts Committee and were financed largely by the Principal's Discretionary Fund.

Jeanne Bell, a long-time member of the committee, was the first to suggest that something be done to enliven the chapel's cool grey stone and carved oak panelling. "Over the years that Bob has been principal, I've gone to the chapel fairly frequently," says McGill's former First Lady. "I felt it was very much in need of something to draw it together. We started discussing what we might do and gradually got the idea of ecclesiastical banners or embroidery. Once we thought about Laliberté we were all fired up and got in touch with him right away."

It was the artist who suggested that painted panels could be placed on the altar without destroying the ornate woodwork, and that cloth banners could be hung behind the altar without detracting from the west wall's imposing stained-glass window. "The banners are in the same wonderful colours as the window," says Mrs. Bell. "They've made a tremendous difference to the chapel."

For advice on the images to be portrayed, the Visual Arts Committee turned to Dean of Religious Studies Dr. Joseph McLelland and his staff. "It's a non-denominational chapel, so we didn't want anything too specific," explains Mrs. Bell.

The three satin-on-velvet banners, ren-



dered in brilliant hues of red and purple, feature the crucifix and the dove of peace. The lively lacquered panels on the altar also take their themes from the Bible. As committee chairman Bruce Anderson, professor of architecture, explains, "The central panel contains the Greek symbol for Christ, XP, flanked by panels depicting the four Evangelists, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. On the left side of the altar Laliberté has described the Root of Jesse and on the right, Adam and Eve."

The reaction of both students and staff has been very favourable. "I think they were just delighted," says Anderson. "They've responded very well to the contemporary quality of the works - it wasn't as if they were getting old-fashioned religious banners sometimes seen in churches. The symbols Laliberté has used, like the dove, are basically symbols to which people of all faiths can relate." Carol Stairs

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When the new chapel artworks were dedicated on April 5, the university received a personal message from artist Norman Laliberté. Printed in multi-coloured inks on two sheets of sketching paper were these words:

Religion and art are a celebration of man's relationship with the divine. They share very much in common; religion reveals a unity of truth and art renders this truth imaginable. Each gives life to the other.

Religion without art could be beyond man's grasp. And art without religion would have no place in man's heart.

Art gives an insight into man's spiritual life with his hopes and fears, virtues and joys. It expresses his ideas of good and evil.

The artist works with what God has revealed and creates an imagery to communicate the philosophy to the worshipper. And the circle is completed as the worshipper becomes the artist adding new life and meaning with his own spiritual journey. Peace and joy. - Laliberté.

The young arm of the law

... That same evening Patsy took some marijuana from her indoor garden which she sold to a friend for 20 dollars. She also sold some white powder which she claimed was cocaine but was really unscented talcum powder to another friend for 15 dollars....

This tale of illegal but lucrative small business unfolds in a Legal Education Kit produced by enterprising law students at the McGill Campus Legal Aid Clinic. Each year the group gives free legal information to two thousand people - Quebec Bar regulations prevent the students from offering legal advice. Every weekday from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., two staff members are available for consultation in the legal aid offices at the University Centre. (During the winter, thirty-five student volunteers take two-hour shifts; in the summer, three students work full time for the minimum wage.)

Funded by the Students' Society, the Legal Aid Clinic serves not only students but staff members, hospital workers, and

CEGEP students as well. Most common among their concerns are immigration visas, unscrupulous employers, divorces, and landlords. Recently, the office had to expand into a second room - interviews can become quite tense and lease disputes and divorce action do not mix. "People tend to get more emotional about leases than divorces," observes director Brent Hussey, BCL'78, LLB'79.

When a client arrives at the clinic, staff members first determine the nature of the problem. ("Often a problem in itself," notes Hussey.) The worker then explains the client's rights and obligations under the law and describes the various means of recourse available. Sometimes the services of a lawyer will be required; often, however, an individual can represent himself in small claims court or before the rental board. A switchyard for legal problems, the clinic directs its clients to the help they need.

In 1978 the federal government gave the Legal Information Research Group, an affiliate of the clinic, a grant of \$27,000 to produce a series of kits. So far six titles have appeared: *The Legal System and How It Works*, *The Quebec Auto Insurance Plan*, *Family Life from Birth to Death*, *Lease and Hire of Premises*, *Constitutional Issues*, and *Criminal Law*. Intended for teachers in high-school

and CEGEP classrooms, the kits are comprehensive and lively, illustrated with anecdotes like that of Pusher Patsy. Each kit contains a description of pertinent laws, worksheets with questions and answers concerning fictional cases, a glossary of legal terms, and a bibliography. About 150 copies of each kit have been distributed and requests continue to pour in from schools as far away as James Bay.

The students have also produced a 100-page booklet entitled *The Elderly and the Law*. Intended for community workers involved with old people, the handbook covers topics like leases, medicare, pensions, and veterans' benefits. First printed in a run of 100 copies, the handbook has proved so popular that a second edition has been ordered.

A third project, also funded by the federal government, is the Quebec contribution to *A Canadian Directory of Information Services*. Published by the Canadian Legal Information Council, the thirteen-volume set lists private and governmental organizations providing legal information.

The Legal Aid Clinic plans to expand even further this summer. A number of projects should keep eighteen proto-lawyers busy - a French translation of *The Elderly and the Law*; a set of 30-minute,

videotaped documentaries on the law; and additional legal information kits. Future kits may explore civil liberties and the issue of sentencing - "a crucial area," says Hussey, "since approximately 90 per cent of all court pleas are entered as guilty."

McGill Legal Aid is not intended to be a replacement for professional lawyers. Rather, students involved in the project believe they bring lawyers more work. "People who understand the basics of the law tend to be more aware of their rights and obligations," says Hussey. A well-informed individual will see a lawyer to pursue action whereas a person ignorant of his rights might let the matter drop.

As for Patsy the Pusher, she is in big trouble. Cultivating marijuana without a licence is punishable by up to seven years in prison; possession of a narcotic could add another seven years; and trafficking could put her behind bars for life. □

Further information may be obtained from:

McGill Campus Legal Aid Clinic,
University Centre,
3480 McTavish Street,
Montreal, Quebec H3A 1X9.
Tel.: (514) 392-8918.

Inner space

Travelling into space can be a sickening experience for an astronaut. In fact, space sickness is so common – and serious – that Spacelab 1, to be launched in August 1981 as a joint venture of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the European Space Agency, will be equipped to study the problem.

Spacelab's four scientist-astronauts will perform a full spectrum of scientific experiments in solar, space, plasma, stratospheric, and upper-atmospheric physics, as well as in biology, astronomy, and medicine. (While two thousand experiments were submitted to NASA by scientists from around the globe, only seventy-five were selected for performance in the one-week flight.) The space-sickness investigations to be undertaken have been designed, in large part, at McGill's Aviation Medical Research Unit

by Dr. Douglas Watt and director Dr. Geoffrey Melvill-Jones, who was recently made a Fellow of the Royal Society for his work on the functions of the vestibular system.

Why do astronauts suffer space sickness, a problem thought by many to be a form of motion sickness? Watt's tests are based on two accepted theories – that motion sickness is linked to the balance functions of the inner ear's vestibular system, and that the activity of the inner ear, which cannot be measured directly, is reflected in the muscular response of the legs. "By knowing what the leg muscles are doing, we know what the inner ear is doing," explains Watt. "The adaptive processes reflected in the leg muscles are really vital to an understanding of motion sickness."

Scientists have other clues as well. "We know that motion sickness is preceded by some kind of conflict between the vestibular and another sensory system," says Watt. He points out that aboard ship where a good deal of motion sickness occurs, "your vestibular system says that you are rolling back and forth. But your eyes tell you you're not, because the cabin is moving with you."

Sensory conflict seems to play a similar role in space sickness. Early Gemini and Mercury astronauts, whose small capsules severely restricted movement of any kind, did not suffer from motion sickness. Yet, in later Apollo flights where astronauts had larger quarters, space sickness proved to be a problem. "It would seem," says Watt, "that the less movement, the less sensory conflict, and the less sickness."

In their McGill laboratory Watt and his fellow researchers have experimented with "changed gravity" – rotating the gravity vector 90° by keeping the experimental subject supine. "When you test someone's leg-muscle activity by causing a sudden fall immediately after he's been horizontal for a couple of hours, he may feel he's falling, but there is no vestibular reaction," Watt notes. "It's as if he didn't have an inner ear at all. The landing isn't comfortable and it's a matter of hours before he reacts properly."

Watt carried out further work on vestibular function during thirty-second periods of zero gravity produced during NASA-sponsored parabolic flights. "Thirty seconds doesn't really give you enough time to conduct conclusive experiments,"

Watt comments, "but we did verify that inner-ear function decreases markedly when you first go into zero g, just as when you change gravity."

Space-sickness experiments in Spacelab will test leg-muscle response in a variety of situations – a sudden fall, hopping, and, as a control, a coast and land manoeuvre. As well, the space travellers will be tested before and after the flight to study adaptation to weightlessness and readaptation to gravity. The astronauts will not find the experiments completely new – the Spacelab 1 payload and mission crew spent two days at McGill in February preparing for the scientific work they will carry out in space.

During the 1981 earth-orbital flight, the Montreal scientists will monitor their experiments by satellite communication with both the astronauts and Houston control. Watt, Melvill-Jones, and their colleagues at the Aviation Medical Research Unit have every reason to believe that Canada's first life-science experiment to be carried out in space will be a success. "Once we fully comprehend how motion sickness is caused," says Watt, "it shouldn't be too difficult to come up with a solution." □

Phys ed for the exceptional

Philippe is retarded. Until recently he was a shy, uncommunicative boy, the product of seven years in an institution where, his mother says, "they were told to shut up and behave."

Today, it's impossible to distinguish the boy in the crowd of noisy, active people working out in McGill's Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium. "He's progressed so much," his mother comments. "He plays ball, runs all around the gym, and talks easily with his clinician."

Philippe's remarkable transformation can be largely attributed to a unique, ten-week movement and fitness program, which teams retarded individuals with McGill students enrolled in a course called Physical Education for Exceptional Children. Now in its second year, the program was created by Assistant Professor of Physical Education Greg Reid, and Noella Douglas, Recreation Coordinator for the Montreal Association for the Mentally Retarded.

"The program has been very valuable," says Reid. "It has given the students a chance to put into practice the theory they have learned. Practical experience with the handicapped is a definite asset when it comes time to find a job. It has also given the students a chance to work directly with the retarded and to discover how similar they are to other people, while at the same time giving them an understanding of a retarded person's special needs."

Each student in the course is required to draw up an initial physical assessment of the retarded person assigned to him, testing muscle strength, endurance, motor skills, measuring size and weight. The student then tailors an exercise program to suit the individual and, in the two hours a week he spends with his

charge, sets about rectifying problem areas.

"The exercises that keep normal people in shape work just as well for those who happen to be retarded, once a few adaptations are made," says Reid. When a fifty-yard dash is scheduled, for example, students set up bright yellow cones to mark the finish line and to provide visual motivation. But the basic exercise remains unchanged.

Individual exercise programs include a combination of aquatics, gymnastics, weight lifting, stationary bicycle work, and group sports like floor hockey, baseball, and basketball. The retarded are not the only participants, however. "We don't just tell them what to do," emphasizes one student: "We do it right along with them – it keeps us in shape at the same time."

For the fifty mentally retarded participants, who ranged in age from six to thirty-five, the benefits were immediate and dramatic. Each showed noticeable improvement at the end of the program, not only in physical conditioning but also in social and personal development. "Just a few years ago a program like this would not have been possible," claims Douglas. "Nobody knew what to do with the retarded and they weren't getting any exercise at all. Now they have a friend in their McGill student; they have a purpose."

For Wayne, an energetic twenty-four-year-old who attends a sheltered workshop, baseball is now a favourite activity. "He's really excellent at it," attests his clinician. "When Wayne first came here, he lacked in upper-body and abdominal strength, but now he's a really good athlete." For twelve-year-old Denise, both balance and eye-hand coordination have improved as a result of the work in the gym. Her most significant advance, however, has been an increased willingness to socialize and communicate. "Denise has really improved," boasts the student assigned to her. "But I would have preferred more time. Another month would have been helpful."

Helpful, yes, but possible, no. The rea-



son is money. Reid will devote much of the summer to finding funds to continue the project next year. "Our biggest single expense is transportation," he says, "but it is one thing that we can't eliminate, or even cut back on."

The retarded travel to and from McGill almost exclusively by taxi – public transportation is simply too time-consuming, considering the distant locations of the workshops and schools. In addition, not all the retarded are capable of handling the inherent difficulties. This year taxi fares have been paid by the individual schools and workshops, but Douglas points out that "budgets have been cut back, and recreation is not provided for in provincial subsidization."

Yet Reid speaks with confidence of the program's future. Some of the improvements he plans to implement next year are increased cooperation between McGill students and the schools and workshops responsible for the retarded, separate gym days for retarded children

and adults, and more emphasis on group sports. Reid would also like to expand the program to a year-round format. "The benefits of physical education, to be real, depend on continuity," he explains.

Douglas is enthusiastic about the program. "It allows our people to get out of their specialized environment and mingle with other people, something they don't often have occasion to do," she remarks. "We could never duplicate at the schools the facilities available at McGill."

The noise in the gym during workouts is nothing compared to the din at the farewell party which winds up the program. There is much laughter and reminiscing – Maureen tells how she finally managed to do a somersault, John boasts of his weight-lifting prowess. Eight-year-old Steven, however, is too busy eating cake and ice cream to divulge any of the basketball secrets he learned from the McGill Redman who was his own private coach. *Christine Farr*

Where they are and what they're doing

'97
JOHN MONCRIEFF ("JAKE") TURNBULL, BEng'97, an emeritus professor of mining engineering at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, recently spoke with students about the early days of mining in the province; he celebrated his hundred-and-second birthday in June.

'24
ANSON McKIM, BCom'24, BA'27, has received an honorary doctor of civil law degree from Bishop's University, Lennoxville, Que.

'27
ALAN ROSS, MD'27, continues to teach pediatrics and practises part-time at the Montreal Children's Hospital.

'29
MURIEL (BALL) DUCKWORTH, BA'29, was awarded an honorary doctor of humane letters degree by Mount Saint Vincent University, Halifax, N.S., in 1978.

'31
ROBERT I.C. PICARD, BA'31, MA'32, has been appointed a governor of the University of Victoria, British Columbia.

'33
DENIS COOLICAN, BEng'33, has been named a member of the Ontario Environmental Assessment Board.

'35
S.D. CLARK, MA'35, a professor of sociology at the University of Toronto, Ontario, has received an honorary doctorate from Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.
HOWARD J. LANG, BEng'35, has been elected to the board of governors of the University of Waterloo, Ontario.

'36
H. ROCKE ROBERTSON, BSc'32, MD'36, a former McGill principal, has been reappointed to the Science Council of Canada.

'38
JOHN ARTHUR DANDO, BA'38, MA'45, a professor of English at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., and the producer of television documentaries on Dante and Shakespeare, is celebrating his twentieth anniversary as a literary critic for the "Voice of America" program.

'39
MONTY BERGER, BA'39, has been elected president of the Canadian Public Relations Society (Toronto), Inc.
EUGENE H. LANGE, MSc(Agr)'39, has been named an honorary associate of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro.
IRVING LAYTON, BSc(Agr)'39, MA'46, has received an honorary doctor of letters degree from York University, Downsview, Ont.
E.C. ("TIM") McCOY, BA'34, MD'39, has been reelected president of MD Management Ltd., the financial and investment arm of the Canadian Medical Association, Ottawa, Ont.

'41
LOUIS SIMINOVITCH, BSc'41, PhD'44, chairman of medical genetics at the University of Toronto, has been awarded an honorary degree by McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont.

'42
JOHN A. HALL, BSc'42, BEng'49, has become senior vice-president, mines, of Noranda Mines Ltd.
J. ARNOLD ROBERTS, BSc(Agr)'42, has retired after thirty-six years with the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture.

'43
JOSEPH L. SHUGAR, BSc'41, MD'43, has been appointed assistant professor in the University of Ottawa's division of orthopedics and has also become associate editor of the *Canadian Journal of Surgery*.
GORDON W. THOMAS, BA'40, MD'43, has been awarded an honorary degree by Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.

'45
W. MANSON CATTERSON, BSc'45, has been appointed vice-president, manufacturing and engineering, in the products organization of Shell Canada Ltd.
FRANK R.N. GURD, BSc'45, MSc'46, a professor of biology at Indiana University, Bloomington, has been awarded the rank of distinguished professor, the university's highest faculty honour.

BLOSSOM T. WIGDOR, BA'45, PhD'52, an associate professor of psychology at McGill, has been appointed director of the University of Toronto's new gerontology program.

'46
MICHAEL SHAW, BSc'46, MSc'47, PhD'49, vice-president, academic, at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, has been reappointed to the Science Council of Canada.
DONALD M. SMITH, BSc'46, PhD'56, has been elected chairman of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs.
WILLIAM P. WILDER, BCom'46, has been appointed president and chief executive officer of Consumers' Gas Co.

'47
W. GORDON DONNELLY, BA'39, BCL'47, has been appointed a part-time employer member of the Ontario Labour Relations Board, Toronto.

SHEILA (ABBEY) FINESTONE, BSc'47, has been named director of youth protection at Jewish Family Services, Montreal.
SEAN B. MURPHY, MD'47, a professor in McGill's ophthalmology department, has been appointed chairman of the board of National Museums Canada.

HELEN K. MUSSALLEM, BN'47, executive director of the Canadian Nurses Association, has received the Teachers College/Columbia University medal for distinguished service in advancing "the quality of health care throughout the developed and underdeveloped nations of the world."

HOWARD K. RAE, BEng'47, has been appointed director of applied research and development at Chalk River Nuclear Laboratories, Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd., Ontario.

'48
JEAN-PIERRE BASTIEN, BCom'48, has been named assistant general manager, Quebec, of the Personal Insurance Co. of Canada.
ROBERT E. BELL, PhD'48, outgoing principal of McGill, has received an honorary degree from McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont.
CHRISTOPHER G. COOK, BEng'48, has been appointed a vice-president of the Alberta Gas Trunk Line Co. Ltd., Calgary.
ERNEST G. INGHAM, BA'48, has been appointed international and subsidiary business manager, explosives division, of Canadian Industries Ltd.
LEONARD V. PARK, BA'48, has been named vice-president and secretary of Inter City Papers Ltd., LaSalle, Que.

'49
MAVIS (COLLINS) CAIN, BA'49, has won a gold medal at the International Film and TV Festival of New York for a series of television commercials.

ANDRE E. GADBOIS, BCL'49, has been appointed chief counsel of Hydro-Quebec.
DR. IAN EDWIN L.H. RUSTED, MSc'49, has been named Citizen of the Year by the Jaycees, St. John's, Nfld., for his contribution to academic medicine and health care in the province.
MARIANNE SCOTT, BA'49, BLS'52, director of libraries at McGill, has been elected president of the Canadian Association of Research Libraries.
HENRY S. TAMAKI, BEng'49, has been named vice-president, human resources, of Dominion Bridge Co. Ltd.

'50
BERNARD R. BELLEAU, PhD'50, a McGill chemistry professor, has received an honorary doctor of science degree from l'Université Laval, Quebec City, and has also been awarded the McLaughlin Medal by the Royal Society of Canada for his drug research.

W.E. ("TED") BEMBRIDGE, BSc'50, has been elected chairman of the board of directors of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association of Canada.

THORNTON B. LOUNSBURY, BEng'50, DipM&BA'55, has become vice-president, operations, of CanWest Investment Corp., Toronto, Ont.

TOM F.S. McFEAT BA'50, a professor of anthropology at the University of Toronto, Ontario, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

W. KENT NEWCOMB, BA'50, has been appointed manager, economics department, of the Steel Co. of Canada Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

GEORGE M. STORY, BA'50, has been named the Henrietta Harvey Professor of English Language and Literature at Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's.

PAUL TRACEY, BSc(Agr)'50, is chief microbiologist at the Saint John Regional Laboratory, New Brunswick.

HUGH P. WALLIS, BCom'50, has been appointed general sales manager, valve and industrial division, of Crane Canada Ltd.

'51
ANNEMARIE (HARRIS) CHAPLIN, BA'51, has been named curator of the Bytown Museum by the Historical Society of Ottawa, Ont.

J. EVAN CHURCH, BCom'51, has been appointed vice-president, merchandising, of the Bay.

ELLEN (HIRSCH) LEVITT, BA'51, is a director of the newly established Los Angeles Children's Museum, California.

MARY RICHMOND, BN'51, has been named acting director of the University of Victoria School of Nursing, British Columbia.

'52
J. PEARCE BUNTING, BCom'52, is president of the Toronto Stock Exchange, Ontario.
LORNE W. GOLD, MSc'52, PhD'70, assistant director of the building research division at the National Research Council, Ottawa, Ont., has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

DONALD A. GUTHRIE, PhD'52, has been appointed manager of new products planning, plastics and additives division, at CIBA-GEIGY Corp., Ardsley, N.Y.

MYER HOROWITZ, DipEd'52, has been elected president of the University of Alberta, Edmonton.

DOUGLAS G. JONES, BA'52, a professor of English literature at the University of Sherbrooke, Quebec, has been named a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

GEOFFREY G. McKENZIE, BCom'52, has been elected president of the Institute of Management Consultants of Ontario, Willowdale.

BRENDA MILNER, PhD'52, a psychology professor in McGill's department of neurology and neurosurgery, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, London, England.

WALTER JOHN STENASON, BCom'52, MCom'54, has been elected president of Canadian Pacific Investments Ltd.

JOHN B. STIRLING, BEng'52, DipM&BA'62, has been appointed president and chief executive officer of Fathom Oceanology Ltd., Mississauga, Ont.

'53
MORLEY CALVERT, LMus'53, BMus'56, a music teacher and concert band director at Barrie Central Collegiate, Ontario, is the first Canadian elected to the American Bandmasters Association.

SAMUEL FREEDMAN, BSc'49, MD'53, GDipMed'58, McGill's dean of medicine, has won a 1978 Gairdner International award for his work in early cancer detection.

TIMOTHY RICHARD PARSONS, BSc(Agr)'53, MSc'55, PhD'58, a professor of oceanography at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

'54
ALEXANDER G. BALOGH, BEng'54, has been named vice-president, metallurgy, of Noranda Mines Ltd.

J. LOUIS BLAIS, BEng'54, has become director of public affairs, eastern Canada, for Gulf Canada Ltd.

HELEN M. GAULT, BSc(P&OT)'54, retired director of McGill's School of Physical and Occupational Therapy, has received an honorary doctorate from Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.

HUGH H. HANSARD, BSc'54, has been named head of the radar engineering department of Cutler-Hammer's AIL division, Deer Park, Long Island, N.Y.

JOSEPH P. VILAGOS, BEng'54, has become vice-president, strategic planning and product development, of CN Express, Montreal.

'55
DONALD G. HARRIS, MD'55, has been made chief of staff at El Camino Hospital, Mountain View, Calif., and is also an associate professor of clinical medicine at Stanford Medical School.

GEORGE W. MANNARD, BSc'55, MSc'56, PhD'63, has been elected vice-president, mineral exploration division, of Texasgulf Inc., Golden, Colo.

'56
JAMES E. BELFORD, BEng'56, has become vice-president, mining, of Texasgulf Metals Co. at Kidd Creek, Ont.

MARTIN GOODMAN, BA'56, has been elected president of the Canadian Press.

HUGH J. McQUEEN, BEng'56, a mechanical engineering professor at Concordia University, Montreal, is involved in two projects of the Canadian International Development Agency; he is a consultant to the new industrial engineering department at the University of the West Indies, Trinidad, and is teaching a graduate course on metal forming at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

NICKOLAS J. THEMELIS, BEng'56, PhD'61, has been appointed corporate vice-president, technology, of Kennecott Copper Corp.

'57
DR. LIONEL E. McLEOD, MSc'57, dean of medicine at the University of Calgary, Alberta, has been elected president of the Association of Canadian Medical Colleges.

RUTH (ROSKIES) WISSE, BA'57, PhD'69, director of McGill's Jewish Studies Program, has received a leave fellowship from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada.

'58
VIRGINIA CARTER, BSc'58, is vice-president of Tandem Productions, Hollywood, Calif.
RONALD CAVELL, BSc'58, has received the Chemical Institute of Canada's Alcan Lecture Award for his research on the chemistry of fluorinated derivatives of phosphorus.

IAN C. MacINNES, BEng'58, has been elected chairman of the board of the Canadian Construction Association.

'59
JOHN BRIERLEY, BCL'59, dean of McGill's Faculty of Law, has received a leave fellowship from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada.

'60
MERVYN FRANKLIN, PhD'60, has been named president of the University of Windsor, Ontario.

'61
CHARLES KEITH BERNARD, BEng'61, has become general manager of the Bay Area Rapid Transit District, Oakland, Calif.
LEONARD L. GAGNE, BEng'61, president of Explosives Sales (1970) Ltd., has been elected president of the Canadian Explosives Distributors Association.

PHILIP GOLD, BSc'57, MD'61, MSc'61, PhD'65, director of McGill's Cancer Centre, has won a 1978 Gairdner International award for his part in developing a technique for early cancer detection.

JOHN CHRISTOPHER HARDY, BSc'61, MSc'63, PhD'65, a senior research officer with Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd., Chalk River, Ont., has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

MARCEL MASSE, BCL'61, has become Clerk of the Privy Council, Ottawa, Ont.

'62
H. GARTH COFFIN, BSc(Agr)'62, has been named chairman of the department of agricultural economics at Macdonald College.
MICHAEL A. HASLEY, BA'62, has been made a senior vice-president of Traders Group Ltd. and Guaranty Trust Co. of Canada.

'63
ROGER B. BUCKLAND, BSc(Agr)'63, MSc'65, has become chairman of Macdonald College's department of animal science.

GERARD HEBERT, PhD'63, a professor at the University of Montreal's School of Industrial Relations, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

LEONARD LEVY, BSc'63, has joined Sandoz Pharmaceuticals, East Hanover, N.J., as product manager.

PIERRE PAQUIN, BCL'63, has been appointed general manager, France, for Air Canada.

JOHN PARRY, PhD'63, a McGill professor of geography, has received a leave fellowship from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada.

F. DAVID RADLER, BCom'63, has been appointed chairman of the board of Crown Trust.

JUDITH (IRWIN) SIMSER, BEd(PE)'63, is a senior aural habilitationist in the audiology department of the Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario, Ottawa.

'64
NATHAN B. BREGMAN, BSc'60, DDS'64, a Fellow of the Academy of General Dentistry, practises in Chomedey, Laval, Que.

MERLYN ROYEA, BEng'64, MEng'67, has become superintendent of the Sullivan Mine at Kimberley, B.C.

REV. DONNA RUNNALLS, BD'64, an associate professor of religious studies at McGill, has been awarded a leave fellowship by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada.

PETER S. SEYBOLD, BEng'64, has been appointed vice-president, operations, of Emco Wheaton (International) Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

ANDREE (DURIEUX) SMITH, BSc'64, MSc(A)'68, PhD'74, is chief of audiology at the Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario, Ottawa.

'65
JOHN PRIOR, BSc'65, has become assistant vice-president, operational systems, in the information services department of Canada Permanent Trust Co., Toronto, Ont.

MARY CLARKE WARKENTIN, BLS'65, a librarian at York University, Downsview, Ont., has received a grant from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada to help prepare an index of major Canadian English-language publications.

'66
DAVID APPEL, BA'62, BCL'66, has been selected as a member of the Quebec Consumer Protection Bureau.

CATHERINE E. CRAGG, BScN'66, is a nurse educator, division of nursing education, at the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, Ont.

DAVID RODIER, BEng'66, is assistant manager of Canadian Electrolytic Zinc Ltd., Valleyfield, Que.

ROBERT TROTTIER, MSc'66, is head of Agriculture Canada's Pesticides Information Liaison Office, Ottawa, Ont.

'67
ANTAL DEUTSCH, PhD'67, an associate professor of economics at McGill, has been named a Research Fellow at the Center for International Affairs at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

COLIN A. GRAVENOR, BA'64, BCL'67, has formed the law firm of Gravenor and Keenan, Montreal.

GREGORY R. LATREMOILLE, BSc'67, has become a vice-president of Beutel, Goodman and Co., a Toronto investment firm.

TOM C. POUND, BSc'67, MSc'71, has been appointed manager, telephone wires and PIC cables, in the communications cable division of Northern Telecom Canada Ltd., Lachine, Que.

GRAHAM WILSON, BSc'67, has been named vice-president and treasurer of MacMillan Bloedel.

'68
ROGER BARNESLEY, MA'68, PhD'71, has become acting associate dean of Science at the University of Lethbridge, Alberta.

MICHAEL A. ERNEST, BArch'68, is a partner in the newly formed architectural firm of Watson-Donald and Ernest, Vancouver, B.C.

BARRY FRASER, BSc(Agr)'68, has become agricultural representative for Kent County, Ontario.

EVELYN H. LAZARE, BSc'68, has established Lazare Associates, a Toronto-based firm providing research, technical writing, and editing services.

'69
ALAIN H. BERRANGER, BEng'69, MBA'73, has been appointed president and general manager of Cogesult Inc., a Montreal management consulting firm.



GET IT TOGETHER...

FOR THIS YEAR'S GET-TOGETHER

PLAN NOW FOR REUNION '79

McGILL REUNION — September 27 - 30

MACDONALD REUNION — October 13 - 14

CLASS PARTIES SCHEDULED TO DATE: Reunion Year (years ending in 4s and 9s)

FACULTY AND YEAR

Arts '19
R.V.C. '19

Arts & Science '24
Commerce '24
Engineering '24
M.S.P.E. '24
R.V.C. '24

Agriculture & Home Ec. '29
Commerce '29
Engineering '29
Law '29
Medicine '29
M.S.P.E. '29
R.V.C. '29

Agriculture & Home Ec. '34
Arts & Science '34
Commerce '34
Engineering '34
Medicine '34

Arts & Science '39
Commerce '39
Engineering '39
Household
Science '39
Medicine '39
R.V.C. '39

Agriculture & Home Ec. '44
Commerce '44
Dentistry '44
Engineering '44
R.V.C. '44

Arts & Science '49
Agriculture '49
Commerce '49
Engineering '49
Home Ec. '49

CHAIRMAN

Beatrice (Mitchell) Bourke
Beatrice (Mitchell) Bourke

Laurence Tombs
Frank Windsor and Harry Marpole
Mr. A.O. Leslie
Lois (Ibbotson) McTaggart
Gwen (Feilders) Buchanan

Barbara Dougherty
Hal Banks
Ernest Viberg
Miller Hyde
Stewart Allen
Mary (Cussans) Marler
Ruth (Harrison) Swan

Gordon O'Brien
Edgar Cohen
Donald McRobie
Mark Stein
William Slatkoff

Claude Tétrault
Edmond Lemieux
Jim Cameron
Betty (Gray) Sibson, Sylvia (Levine) Silver,
and Betty (Fowler) Mungall
Richard Harbert
Evelyn (Petch) Case

Joy (Harvie) Maclaren
Herschel Victor
Robert Cohen
George Groome
Edith (Hudson) Drummond

Leonard Ashley
Herbert Bashaw
Jean-Claude Dubuc
Arthur Earle
Dorothy (Welch) Sim

FACULTY AND YEAR

Law '49

Library Science '49
Phy. Ed. '49

Agriculture &
Home Ec. '54
Commerce '54
Dentistry '54
Engineering '54
Law '54
Medicine '54

Agriculture & Home Ec. '59
Commerce '59
Engineering '59
Law '59
Medicine '59

Architecture '64
Arts & Science '64
Law '64

Agriculture & Home Ec. '69
Arts & Science '69
Commerce '69
Dentistry '69
Engineering '69
Law '69
Medicine '69
Occupational Therapy '69
Phys. Ed. '69
Physiotherapy '69
Social Work '69

Agriculture & Home Ec. '74
Civil Engineering '74
Dentistry '74
Education '74 (all)
Mechanical Engineering '74
Medicine '74
Occupational Therapy '74
Physiotherapy '74

CHAIRMAN

Morgan McCammon, Q.C. and
Georges Pouliot, Q.C.
Lionel O'Neill
Dorothy Nichol

Herb McRae and
Barbara (Belyea) Wilding
Derek Speirs
Harold Scherzer
Gordon Leslie
Jerome Smyth, Q.C.
Brian Catterill

Janet Finlayson
Stanley Hopmeyer
Doug McNabb
Lionel Segal
Jack Cohen

Patrick Blouin
Nike (Coulourides) Bichet
Michael Flavell

Cameron Clarke
Richard Bourne
David Carin
Arnold Closner
Eugene Roditi
Bernard Stern
Murray Katz
Carolyn (Cornfield) Reich
Joanne (Carson) MacDonald
Chauncey (Fitzsimmons) Bramwell
Rosanne (Baatz) Carswell

Allen McWilliams
Alfonso Puccio
Gerald Trager
Harry Zarins
Joan Di Pietro
Michael Dworkind
Joy (Tardy) Samborsky
Jenny Bromage

If this is a reunion year for your class (all years ending in 4s and 9s) but your class is not listed above, why not contact Janet Smith (514-392-4815) at Martlet House, 3605 Mountain Street, Montreal, Quebec H3G 2M1, and 'start something'!

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JOHN S. COWAN, BEng'69, has become director of finance and administration for Hercules Canada Ltd., Montreal.

'70

MADABUSHI V. CHARI, PhD'70, has been appointed manager of the electromagnetics program at the General Electric Research and Development Center, Schenectady, N.Y.

ARCHIBALD CURRIE, BArch&BSc(Arch)'70, has become a partner in the architectural firm of Cornoyer-Hedrick, Phoenix, Ariz.

JOSH FREED, BSc'70, has won the Toronto Press Club's feature writing prize for his *Montreal Star* series on the Moonies, followers of religious leader Sun Myung Moon.

PIERRE S. HEIMRATH, MEd'70, a Montreal-based research consultant in human relations, has been elected director of the residential living division of the American Association on Mental Deficiency.

DR. ELIZABETH S.M. SAZIE, BSc'70, is a senior resident in internal medicine at Maricopa County Hospital, Phoenix, Ariz.

NORMAN E. THOGERSEN, BA'70, has been appointed manager of pulp and paper sales, industrial chemicals division, of Canadian Industries Ltd.

'71

JULIA I. CASE, BA'71, has become assistant to the principal of Grenville Christian College, Brockville, Ont.

HELENE GAGNE, BCL'71, has been named a counsel of the Insurance Bureau of Canada, Toronto, Ont.

DAN PAUL HARTMANN, BSc'71, PhD'76, is an assistant professor of pathology at Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.

TOR JAN HUSVEGG, BCom'71, has been appointed president and general manager of J.M. Chabot Inc., a Montreal-based marine and industrial supply company.

RUTA (VOLUNGE) MURDOCH, BPT'71, is director of physiotherapy at Dr. J.O. Ruddy Hospital, Oshawa, Ont.

SHARON (YOSSEM) SCHNEIDERMAN, BA'71, DipEd'75, has graduated magna cum laude from Tufts University, Boston, Mass., with a master's degree in education.

'72

M.A. ("VIC") AMER, PhD'72, has been appointed vice-president, food technology division, of Gay Lea Foods Co-operative Ltd., Weston, Ont.

REV. JOSEPH GAVIN, PhD'72, has become president of Campion College at the University of Regina, Saskatchewan.

MARY SWAINE, BA'72, a former artist-in-residence at McGill, recently exhibited her drawings and batiks at the Canada House Gallery, London, England.

'73

CONRAD M. BLACK, MA'73, president of Argus Corp., has received honorary doctorates from the University of Windsor and from McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario.

DAVID FLEISZER, BSc'69, MD'73, a surgery resident at the Grenfell Mission, St. Anthony, Labrador, has been awarded the Canadian Association of General Surgeons' research prize for his paper on bowel cancer.

REV. DAVID OLIVER, BTh'73, director of Epiphany House in Iberville, Que., has been appointed a member of the Protestant Committee of the Quebec Superior Council of Education.

'74

LARRY J. BEHAR, BA'74, has received his doctor of jurisprudence degree from Nova University, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

YVONNE MARTIN, MA'74, PhD'77, is an assistant professor of education at the University of Victoria, British Columbia, and serves as a consultant to the Prince Rupert School Board.

JOSEPH S. POREPA, BSc'70, MD'74, recently received his fellowship in pediatrics and is practising in Toronto, Ont.

SIDNEY SWEIBEL, BCL'74, has joined the accounting firm of Richter, Usher, and Vineberg.

JAMES R. YEATES, MSc(A)'74, has become sales unit manager for Digital Equipment of Canada Ltd.'s Calgary branch, Alberta.

'75

NORMA SALEM BABIKIAN, MA'75, a research fellow in McGill's Centre for Developing Area Studies, recently chaired an inter-university conference on war and peace in the Arab world.

JONATHAN BAYLEY, BMus'75, will be a flute instructor at the 1979 New Brunswick Summer Music Camp in Rothesay.

EMILY (HAMILTON) BENAROYA, MD'75, is a resident in obstetrics and gynecology at Montreal's Royal Victoria Hospital.

OWEN MATTHEW GROSSMAN, BSc'75, has received his MD degree from the Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

HOWARD K. GRUENSPECHT, BA'75, is assistant director of domestic policy at the White House, Washington, D.C.

PETER HICKLENTON, MSc'75, who received his doctorate from the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, last year, has joined the staff of the Kentville Research Station, Nova Scotia.

ANNA MARIA MAGNIFICO, MA'75, has become a policy analyst with the Ministry of the Solicitor General, Ottawa, Ont.

JULI MORROW, BCL'75, LLB'76, recently called to the Ontario Bar, is working with the Toronto law firm of Goodman and Goodman.

'76

COLLEEN FARNAN, BA'76, is a probation officer with the New York State Division of Probation, Gloversville.

LAUREN KAYE, BA'76, is the chef at Gracie Mansion, home of the mayor of New York City.

DENISE-MARIE PEPIN, BCom'76, has been named international officer at the First National Bank of Boston, Massachusetts.

DIANE ROTHON, BSc'71, MD'76, is practising at Popondetta Hospital in the northern province of Papua New Guinea.

'77

MARY BRIDE MAYER, MLS'77, a librarian at the Churchland branch of the Portsmouth Public Library, Virginia, has received a professional development grant from the American Library Association.

STEPHEN G. MLOT, BEng'77, is mine superintendent at the Silver Bear Mine of Terra Mining Ltd., Great Bear Lake, N.W.T.

'78

JAMES N. BRIDGEMAN, BCom'78, has been appointed investment account administrator with the Bank of Bermuda Ltd., Hamilton, Bermuda.

LINDA GLENNCROSS, BSW'78, is a group leader with Katimavik, a federal government project involving young Canadians in community projects.

EVAN KIPNIS, MSc'78, recently called to the Newfoundland Bar, is practising law with the St. John's firm of Chalker, Green, and Rowe.

PAUL SCHIEMAN, BMus'78, will teach oboe, organ, bassoon, and conducting at the New Brunswick Summer Music Camp to be held in Rothesay in August.

Deaths

'07

THOMAS ERNEST PRICE, BA'07, BSc'10, at Vancouver, B.C., on March 16, 1979.

'09

W. ALAN KENNEDY, BSc'09, at Montreal, on April 30, 1979.

'11

LAURENCE C. BOYD, BSc'11, on Jan. 11, 1979.

- '12 FRANCIS STEPHEN BEVERLY HEWARD, BSc'12, at Victoria, B.C., on March 18, 1979.
- '14 HECTOR J. MacLEOD, BSc'14, at Vancouver, B.C., on Nov. 30, 1978.
- '16 SIDNEY BALDWIN, BA'14, MD'16, at Vancouver, B.C., on Jan. 24, 1979.
- '19 EPHRAIM LEVITT, BSc'19, at Montreal, on April 22, 1979.
BERTRAND F. RANKIN, MD'19, on Jan. 6, 1979.
JOHN ALEXANDER TALLON, MD'19, at Cornwall, Ont., on March 19, 1979.
- '21 WALLACE W. FOWLER, BSc'21, on Aug. 30, 1978.
FREDERICK GORDON GREEN, BSc'21, on April 5, 1978.
ARTHUR MAGUIRE TERROUX, BCL'21, at Montreal, on May 17, 1979.
- '23 JOSEPH D. CHISHOLM, BSc'23, at Antigonish, N.S., on May 6, 1979.
LOUISA MARGARET FAIR, BA'23, MA'24, at Montreal, on April 6, 1979.
NEIL KENNEDY, BSc'23, at Owen Sound, Ont., on March 3, 1979.
EDWARD WINSLOW KNAPP, BSc'23, at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., on May 28, 1979.
EDWARD T. RENOUEF, BSc'23, at Montreal, on May 8, 1979.
MILDRED (GRIGG) WHEATLEY, BA'23, in England, on May 11, 1979.
CARL RAYMOND WHITEMORE, BSc'23, MSc'24, at Belleville, Ont., on March 24, 1979.
- '24 HARRY A. COVELER, MD'24, at New York City, on May 1, 1978.
- '25 HAMILTON ACHESON BAXTER, DDS'25, MSc'30, MD'36, at Hamilton, Ont., on April 15, 1979.
LYALL A. MIDDLETON, MD'25, at Lachute, Que., on May 5, 1979.
FRANCIS GRAHAM ROSS, BA'25, at Miami, Fla., on Jan. 14, 1979.
G. EARLE WIGHT, MD'25, on March 30, 1979.
- '26 MOSES FEIGENBAUM, BCL'26, on May 9, 1979.
JOHN ANGUS OGILVY, BA'23, BCL'26, at Montreal, on May 4, 1979.
- '27 REV. W.D. GRANT HOLLINGWORTH, BA'27, at Vancouver, B.C., on April 21, 1979.
- '29 NORA (HOME) BRIDE, BCom'29, at Burnaby, B.C., on Feb. 23, 1979.
JOHN HOWARD CILEY, BSc(Arts)'29, at Montreal, on April 23, 1979.
- '30 FLORA MacDONALD STEWART, BA'30, at Montreal, on May 30, 1979.
- '31 WILLIAM L. BALL, BSc'31, PhD'35, on March 14, 1979.
HAROLD G. YOUNG, BA'31, at Quebec City, on March 27, 1979.
- '32 EDWARD PERCY AIKMAN, BSc'32, MSc'33, PhD'35, at Littleton, Conn., on April 17, 1979.
MAURICE E. LEONARD, MD'32, on Feb. 19, 1979.
- '33 HUGH B. CANNON, BSA'33, in June 1978.
- GLENN H. CRAIG, MA'33, at Houston, Tex., on Feb. 5, 1979.
SYLVIA (BERCOVITZ) FREEDMAN, BA'33, on March 16, 1979.
ALMA RUTH HART, BA'33, on March 13, 1979.
HENRICK W. JADERHOLM, MEng'33, at Montreal, on March 20, 1979.
- '34 RODERICK W. MacLEAN, BCom'34, on May 9, 1979.
- '35 MITCHELL A. WILDER, BA'35, at Fort Worth, Tex., on April 1, 1979.
- '36 WARREN D. BABB, MD'36, on Dec. 23, 1978.
GORDON BLAKE O'NEIL, MD'36, at Seattle, Wash., in early 1979.
- '37 HELEN (TAYLOR) BILLINGS, BA'37, at Hendersonville, N.C., on April 12, 1979.
MARVIN DUCHOW, BMus'37, on May 24, 1979.
KENNETH MUNRO PLACE, BCom'37, at Pointe Claire, Que., on March 27, 1979.
JOHN ROBBINS WIGDOR, BCom'37, on Nov. 23, 1978.
- '38 PHYLLIS (EVANS) AINSWORTH, BA'38, on Feb. 13, 1979.
- '39 COLIN LIVESEY, BSc'39, on May 1, 1979.
- '40 REGINALD H. HARRIS, BA'40, in 1978.
- '43 WILLIAM R. BRODE, MD'43, on March 4, 1979.
JAMES M. KERR, MD'43, at Seattle, Wash., on April 17, 1979.
TALAT SALMAN, BEng'43, MEng'44, PhD'65, on April 26, 1979.
- '46 ROBERT BONIN, BEng'46, at Montreal, on Dec. 27, 1978.
ROGER P. BOUCLEY, BEng'46, on March 22, 1979.
ELEAZAR JOSEPH LAZARUS, BSc(Agr)'46, at Montreal, on April 13, 1979.
LOIS AMORETTE SMITH, BSc(HEC)'46, at Montreal, on April 4, 1979.
- '48 C.R. ("BLACKIE") BLACKSTOCK, DipPE'46, BSc(PE)'48; in Ontario, on April 5, 1979.
GORDON ANDREW MACKKEY, BEng'48, at Toronto, Ont., on March 14, 1979.
- '51 VERA RENIE (GLASER) KELTON, BA'51, at Niagara Falls, Ont., in early 1979.
- '52 MARY LOUISE (TAYLOR) EDWARDS, BA'52, at Montreal, on April 18, 1979.
- '62 CLAUDE BOISVERT, BCL'62, at Ste. Agathe, Que., on April 14, 1979.
- '64 TADAS GUGIS, BSc'64, in Kenya, on April 3, 1979.
- '68 M. CLAIRE RHEAULT, MSc(A)'68, on Feb. 15, 1979.
- '73 GEORGES HAKIM, MA'73, on March 1, 1979.
- '77 JEROME NEIL CAPLAN, MD'77, in Norway, on Feb. 25, 1979.

Society activities

by Tom Thompson

Graduates' Society directors and officials gathered in May to honour outgoing principal Dr. Robert Bell and his wife Jeanne. The meeting, which heard informal reports on the work the Society has undertaken since Bell took office in 1970, provided a special opportunity to reflect on purposes, programs, and directions.

Reunion '79 chairman Richard Pound noted that class participation in Homecoming Weekend has increased by 100 per cent over the past nine years. Several popular features have also been introduced, including the Principal's Dinner for the fiftieth anniversary class and the Chancellor's Dinner for those who graduated fifty-five years ago or more.

John Hallward, vice-president of the Society and chairman of the *McGill News* editorial board, reported that the quarterly publication has now entered its sixtieth year; it remains the alumni's primary source of information about McGill. To meet readers' changing needs and interests, however, the editorial board has maintained an ongoing examination of the content, format, and circulation policy of the *News*. (The publication is now mailed to all North American graduates for whom the Society has known addresses, as well as to all foreign Alma Mater Fund donors.)

Spokesmen for the largest segment of the McGill community, the Montreal branches of the Society, reported growing support from both local graduates and the public at large:

- The Young Alumni, celebrating their tenth anniversary, continue to schedule lively social evenings and interesting guest speakers - nineteen events have been held this year alone;
- The ninety-year-old Alumnae Society has sustained an active interest in continuing education, women's programs, management workshops, and scholarship and bursary programs. (A generous bequest from the estate of Mabel King was recently added to its scholarship fund.) Members are now in the throes of preparing for October's Annual Book Fair, which they cosponsor with the Women Associates. Over 100,000 books will be offered at bargain-basement prices;
- The McGill Society of Montreal has also prospered in recent years, attracting nearly 6,000 people to sixty-two events in 1978-79;
- The Macdonald branch has been preparing for the October 13 Reunion as well as assisting with plans for the College's seventy-fifth anniversary celebrations in 1980.

Outside Montreal, the number of Society branches continues to grow. In 1970-71 there were twenty-three active chapters;

today there are sixty-five. The Ottawa branch, for example, has stepped up efforts as more McGill graduates take up residence in the capital; seven events have already been held this year. Further afield, the Hong Kong branch has been revitalized and the newly formed McGill Society of Greece has screened the McGill film, "The Way It Is," at three senior high schools in Athens.

Graduates' Society president Dr. Patrick Cronin then reported on a lesser-known area of service - the important role of graduate representatives on McGill's Board of Governors. Currently serving on behalf of the Society are Warren Chippindale, Joan Dougherty, Hugh Hallward, Charles McCrae, and Alan Thompson.

The Alma Mater Fund, said its chairman Carlyle Johnston, enjoyed the most successful year in its history in 1978-79. With donations from more than 25 per cent of graduates sparked by an anonymous challenge gift, the fund has already exceeded the one-million-dollar mark set for this year. During Bell's tenure as principal, annual alumni gifts to the Alma Mater Fund have grown from \$750,000 to over \$1.2 million.

That the Graduates' Society has achieved so much since 1970 is due in no small measure to the active support and enthusiasm of Robert and Jeanne Bell. For this they deserve - and have received - the appreciation of McGill graduates around the world.

Branching Out

This spring Dean of Medicine Dr. Samuel Freedman visited west-coast graduates. A Vancouver meeting drew more than 135 graduates and, in San Francisco, 85 local alumni enjoyed a reception and dinner. Freedman's message was most encouraging: the Quebec government has withdrawn its proposal to set quotas on the number of out-of-province interns and residents accepted by Quebec's four medical schools. The dean also won support for the west-coast coordination of interviews for local medical students applying to McGill. In May Freedman carried his message to alumni in Moncton, New Brunswick.

Graduates in New York City experienced the charm of an historic local residence at the June meeting hosted by Dr. and Mrs. Richard Coburn. Dean of Students Dr. Michael Herschorn was the special guest. Meanwhile, the Northern Alberta branch in Edmonton held a reception where the invited speaker was alumnus Dr. Myer Horowitz, president-elect of the University of Alberta.

In early June, while Southern Ontario graduates competed for the P.G. McCracken Trophy at their annual golf tournament, Townships-area Macdonald graduates toured the College's Experimental Farm in Lennoxville and met with university representatives at a special reception.

It has been said that there is strength in numbers. The proverb bodes well for the Graduates' Society as it enters its second century - incorporated in 1880 with less than 2,000 members, it is now more than 65,000 members strong. □

Tom Thompson is director of alumni relations.

McGILL ATHLETICS — SUMMER PROGRAM

This summer the McGill athletics department will offer graduates quality instruction in the following activities:

- TENNIS
- SQUASH
- GET FIT
- YOGA
- LEARN TO SWIM
- SWIM FITNESS
- SYNCHRONIZED SWIM
- SOCIAL DANCE
- DISCO DANCE
- TAP DANCE
- JAZZ DANCE
- CONTEMPORARY DANCE
- BALLET

SESSION II — JULY 9 to AUGUST 17

Currie Gymnasium, 475 Pine Avenue West

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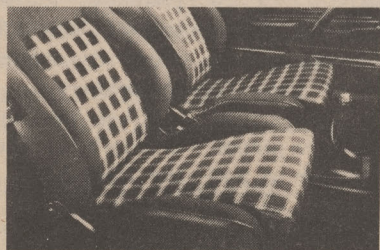
Saturday Night Rabbit.



Introducing the Volkswagen Rabbit GTI.

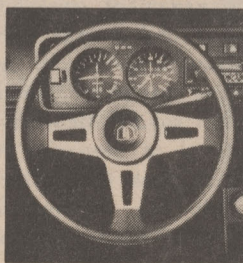
And while the GTI provides the economy, performance and room Rabbit is famous for, it does so with a very special Saturday Night feeling. Because GTI's all dressed-up and raring to go with very special standard equipment.

Outside, there's a large front spoiler, wide steel-belted radials, stylish black fender flares and black trim accents.



GTI's sport seats with adjustable head rests.

Inside, black dominates the scene as the Gran Turismo feeling continues with specially bolstered bucket seats and a 3-spoke steering wheel.

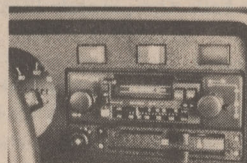


GTI's Action Central includes tachometer.

And, performance is very much a part of the feeling. A fuel-injected engine powers this Rabbit from 0 to 80km/h in a mere 8.5 seconds

and does so economically on regular gas. A 5-speed manual transmission adds to that economy and makes an already quiet car, quieter still. All this and much more, is standard equipment on the GTI.

Which brings us to the nicest part of all. You get all this and a Rabbit, too.



GTI's AM/FM stereo system with cassette.

The New
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Champagne for BComs

Fall reunion planned for former students of Dr. William Pugsley.

Graduates are invited to send information about their activities to:

Bill Pugsley
 McGill Faculty of Management
 Bronfman Building
 1001 Sherbrooke St. West
 Montreal, Quebec H3A 1G5

The graduate writing in from farthest away wins for his class a magnum of champagne!

For further information, see the Fall issue of the *McGill News*.