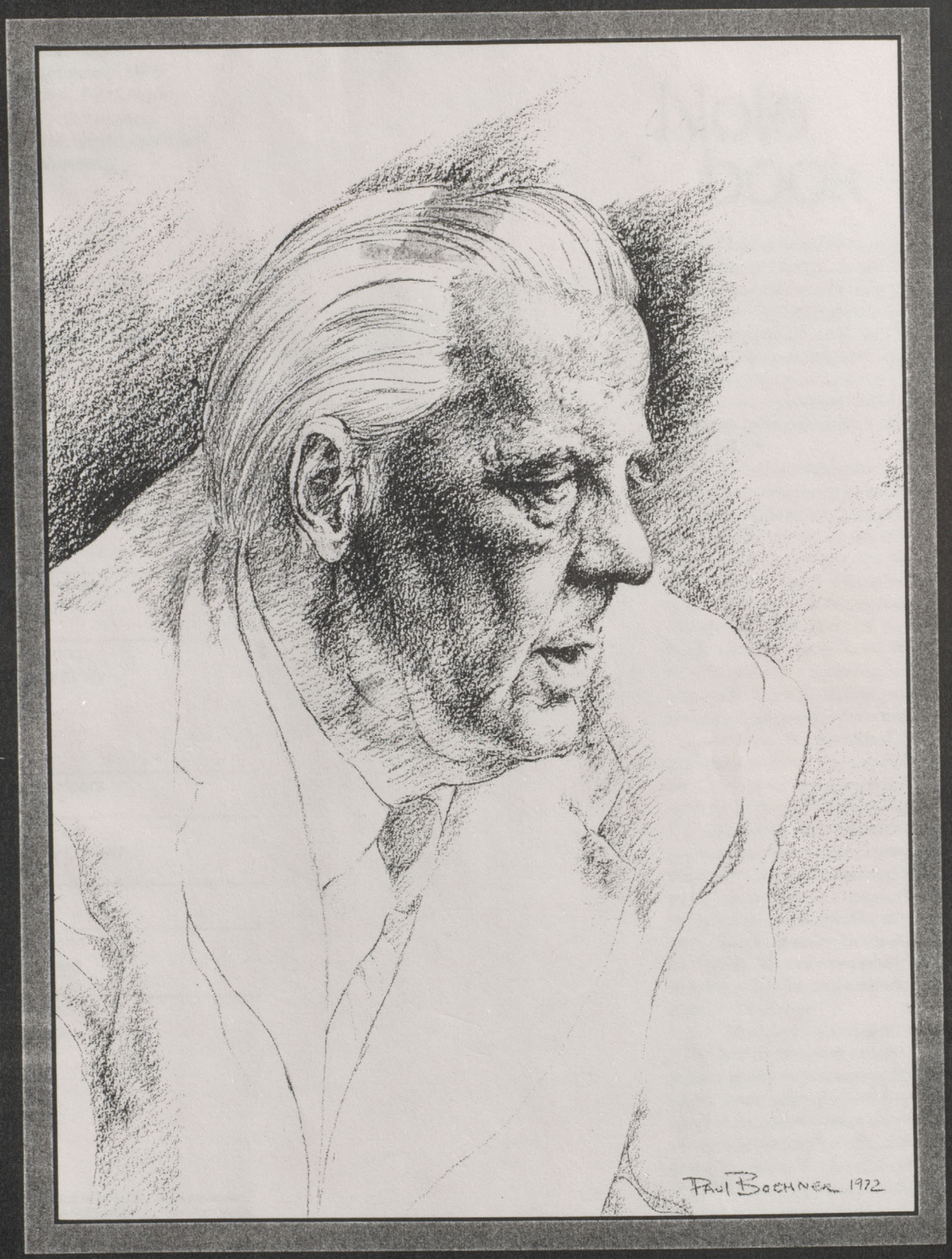
McGill News

January 1973

Eric Kierans, volatile economist, politician and teacher, has returned to McGill. This issue features a survey of his theories and career (p. 12).



cGill
ume 54
uary, 1

torial B

airman,
tor, Ch
sistant E
torial A
mbers,
y Barts
rgot A.
ey Treig

ature A

Credits: Cove
17, Nicholas
Information C

The McGill M
May, July, Se
McGill Univer

Class rates, p
munications
109, Tel. 392
Department,

cGill News
ume 54, Number 1
uary, 1973

ature Articles

epartments

Credits: Cover, Paul Bochner; 6, B.M. Smith; 12, 15, Paul Bochner; 17, Nicholas Kolodka; 20, 21, Brian Segal; 24, courtesy of the McGill Information Office; 27, Evelyn Schusheim; 32, Harvey Schachter.

The *McGill News* is published six times per year, January, March, May, July, September, and November, by the Graduates' Society of McGill University and distributed to graduates of the university. The copyright of all contents is registered. Postage paid in cash at third-class rates, permit number H-6. Please address all editorial communications to: The *McGill News*, 3605 Mountain Street, Montreal 109. Tel. 392-4813. Change of address should be sent to: Records Department, 3605 Mountain Street, Montreal 109.

Note book

Few graduates would deny that McGill University is unique. Modelled partially after American and partially after British universities, McGill boasts a singular identity and outlook. It is at the heart of one of the world's finest cities, a metropolis where humanism and technological progress co-exist. It is surrounded, furthermore, by a country which offers a wealth of natural resources and which fosters intellectual freedom.

Because of its uniqueness, McGill has the potential for becoming a leader in both education and social reform. Yet curiously it seems content to be merely a competent, but uninspired, institute of higher learning. Certainly, there is every reason to be proud of the McGill that was, the McGill that encouraged the likes of Leacock and Rutherford, but the university can ill afford to rest on its laurels. Inertia must be replaced with a mixture of vision and resolution. Only then will McGill produce men capable of guiding us into the future.

Fortunately, there is a small corps of people at the university with an active concern for the future. Among them are economics professor, Eric Kierans, and physiology professor, F.C. MacIntosh. Kierans, whose portrait appears on our cover, is an economist and former politician openly discontented with the *status quo*. He is not merely a vocal critic, however, but offers strong alternative ideas to stabilize our nation's economy. In the article beginning on page 12, former *News* editor, Harvey Schachter, has documented what he calls "The Kierans Challenge."

F.C. MacIntosh is a scientist anxious to see the university establish a carefully formulated science policy. A year and a half ago, he was one of seven leading scholars to speak at a Sesquicentennial conference entitled "The University and Society". Sadly, the conference was dismally attended. Therefore, because we feel that MacIntosh's proposals warrant closer attention, we have reprinted his talk, "McGill and the Sciences," on page 19. For those graduates who may be interested, the other talks presented at the conference are available in book format from McGill-Queen's University Press, or from the Graduates Society. *C.C.G.*

What the Martlet hears

"Blood Brothers"

The McGill skydivers jumped, the droplettes paraded, and a Montreal band played on the University Centre steps. McGill's Blood Drive '72 opened with a flourish.

After a two- or three-year period in which blood donations at the university's annual clinic fell off considerably (a pattern repeated in clinics throughout Quebec) this year's October drive saw a steady, if no startling, improvement. Although the drive failed to reach its objective of 5,000 pints, it did bring in 3,250 pints, about 500 more than in 1971.

The improvement can be attributed largely to the drive's effective organization under chairman, Bruce Katz, his right-hand man, Robert Perlman, and a large executive committee. In their posters, classroom addresses, and radio and TV appeals, the student committee tried to use a humanitarian and low-key approach in preference to the rah-rah and coercion tactics of past years.

They did not rely exclusively, however, on an appeal to the philanthropic in students' natures, but offered a variety of prizes as additional inducement. And not just small carnival-like prizes, but a trip for two to London, a television, a three-speed bicycle, clothing, and countless passes to ski resorts, boutiques, restaurants, and theatres.

As noble as the ends were, the means used by the blood drive organizers drew criticism from some quarters. One student wrote a letter to the editor of the *McGill Daily* in which she denounced the drive as sexist, citing its "Blood Brothers" slogan as an example. The McGill Student Movement, a small but vocal Maoist faction, handed out leaflets on campus which attacked the drive for submitting to "the bourgeois line of medicine" and for appealing to man's materialistic instincts by giving prizes.

Complaints, however, were isolated and did not jeopardize the clinic's success. What did prove discouraging was the widespread sickness at the time of the clinic. Nearly 500 students could not be accepted as donors because of colds or other minor illnesses. A shortage of beds and Red Cross nurses also proved to be a problem, particularly at peak lunchhours and on residence night. Many students had

McGill Blood Drive'72
UNIVERSITY CENTER BALLROOM

to be turned away during the busy times at the clinic and, probably disgruntled, never returned during the slower periods.

Even with the complaints that were lodged and the problems that arose, however, the blood drive's organizers and more than 200 student volunteers had good reason to be proud. If they fell short of their goal, they still managed to reach about 20 per cent of the student population on a campus where motivation is often low, even when the saving of lives is concerned. □

Environmental Studies

With the rapid deterioration of our environment, the need for ecological education has become urgent. Environmental improvement will only come with government legislation, and that, in turn, will only come from the pressures of a well-informed public. It is the university's responsibility to help create that public. Yet it is an unfortunate reality that all educational institutions, try as they might, are inevitably a step behind public needs.

Nonetheless, McGill has begun to respo to the crisis. In 1971 the Faculty of Agricul revamped its entire curriculum so that a stu can now organize his degree program arou a core of environmental studies. At about t same time, a modular course, now called science and human affairs, was set up partl to give humanities and social science stude some background in ecological concerns. H ever, the courses in existence are so scatter in various corners of the university that the general student, who is not in Agriculture b wishes to concentrate his studies on the env ronment, is left to consult numerous Facul course calendars, only to find that it cannot be done without discouraging complicatio

Perhaps by the start of the 73/74 year, ho ever, such a student will have an easier tim Last spring, on recommendation of the Ser Committee on Environmental Studies, a pr fessor was granted a one-year, on-campus l in order to formulate recommendations fo a comprehensive program which will hope allow students to obtain a bachelors degree with an emphasis on environmental studie The man to take on that job is Dr. Benno Warkentin of the Agriculture Faculty's soil department. His task requires that he famil ize himself with the solutions that other uni sities have devised; review all the disparate courses which make up McGill's present pr gram (or non-program); and, perhaps most difficult of all, ferret out those professors wl are capable, interested, and prepared to wo in the interdisciplinary field that environme studies, by its very nature, must be.

At present Dr. Warkentin has only a hazy idea of what his final recommendations wil be. He predicts that about half the courses c fered in the new program will be those alre in existence, with the other half consisting o entirely new ones. All the courses will fall within some coordinating structure, which v not take the form of a new Faculty, but will instead be inter-Faculty, with different Sch of the university adding environment cours – tailored to their students' needs – to their curricula. Engineering students, for exampl will likely be offered courses covering some aspects of microbiology since that science p

ı an important part in the recycling process. ·r. Warkentin points out the program must ›mmodate both specialists and non-special- He is currently grappling with the problem esigning an appropriate program for hu- ıities students. "We are working on a course ch would explain the energy conversion cess to the liberal arts student in language intelligent layman can understand." He ›ying with the idea of establishing a program delled after that of Dartmouth University, ere five core courses in environmental stud- allow the political science and chemistry dent to share a common background in the d.

One problem particular to McGill is that ıcdonald College's facilities, potentially very ·ful to the program, are so far away from downtown campus. Dr. Warkentin has en high priority to working out the mechan- of transferring students to the suburban ıpus, or alternatively, bringing the profes- ·s into Montreal.

In Dr. Warkentin's view, courses on the envi- ıment lend themselves to new teaching ·thods, such as resource centres and modular urses. "When you're drawing people from fferent backgrounds into one course, mo- ıles [units of study broken down so that stu- ıts can proceed relatively independently] ›rk well," he says. The new program, there- re, is likely to incorporate a whole range of cent innovations in education. Not only will be interdisciplinary, but it will also be inter- ıiversity. Besides listing McGill's offerings, ; course calendar will include the resources the field available at all other universities ıd colleges in Montreal. □

F at McGill

ıthough science fiction is hardly new — its ·rigins can be traced back to utopian literature uch as More's — only within the last decade ıas it been introduced into university curricula. 'reviously, S F, as it is popularly known, was elegated to the bottom of the literary heap, ·arning about as much respect as train station ıurse novels. In recent years, however, it has von a more favourable status, and the process ›f legitimizing science fiction as a literary genre worthy of scholarly consideration has nearly been completed.

Graduates may be happy to know (or unhappy, if their tastes are unremittedly orthodox) that science fiction study is on solid ground at McGill. The man responsible for its continued presence is English professor, Darko Suvin. As the university's science fiction expert-in-residence, Suvin has campaigned relentlessly for the acceptance of the genre. Nor is he displeased with the results of his efforts: "There are a number of people, of course, who, judging science fiction from the garish covers of its more disreputable specimens, still look on it with disfavour. But the number is dwindling."

"After all," Suvin argues, "if you *a priori* refuse to treat in an academic or pedagogical way, mysteries, detective stories, sentimental romances, or other literature usually dismissed as low genre, you may find yourself excluding a novel like Dostoyevsky's *Crime and Punishment* which is, by some definitions, a detective story. Sure, 80 or 90 per cent of the science fiction written is trash, but then so is 80 or 90 per cent of the psychological or realist literature with which we are more familiar. Nobody pretends that a nurse novel is on a level with Balzac's *Lost Illusions,* yet both are sentimental romances. In any genre, there are bound to be both brilliant and wretched works. Science fiction is no exception."

Those who study science fiction, however, are at something of a disadvantage, for, as Suvin explains, "there is still so much basic historical and analytical work to be done. We are just beginning to develop a theory of the genre, just starting to recognize the Balzacs and the other masters of science fiction."

In light of his firm convictions, it is not surprising that Professor Suvin has been conducting undergraduate courses in science fiction for several years. Three years ago he introduced what he believes to be the only graduate science fiction course in Canada. This year the course has been changed considerably. Called "secondary fictional worlds," the course deals with the pastoral as well as science fiction, and is taught jointly by Professors Suvin and Bristol. As Suvin sees it, "The two genres have interesting sociological and esthetic similarities and equally interesting dissimilarities."

However articulate a spokesman for science fiction Darko Suvin is, and however successful he has been in bringing the genre to academic attention, there still exists some covert skepticism at the university. Last year, for instance, when he organized a symposium on "H. G. Wells and Science Fiction," featuring Wells scholars from Canada, the U.S., France, and Japan, Suvin received meagre financial support. And this year, when he approached McGill-Queen's University Press with the idea of publishing the lecture material from that symposium, his proposal was flatly rejected, ostensibly on financial grounds. Suvin was particularly disappointed, though, because the editorial committee had not even read the manuscript of the proposed book.

The battle, then, is not yet over. It would seem that further campaigning will be needed before the raised-eyebrow attitude to science fiction is finally routed. □

Dental Health Clinic

"Dentists in the Province of Quebec must provide more services for more people, or face losing their monopoly over dental care," Dr. Gilles Pelletier of the government's Social Affairs Department said recently at the opening of the expanded McGill Dental Health Clinic. To improve the quality of oral health, Dr. Pelletier suggested, dentists must adopt a team approach which replaces fees with fixed salaries, stress preventive care, and go out into the community.

To its credit, McGill's enlarged and refurbished clinic already embodies those very suggestions. Dental students are trained in four-man self-counselling units, advancing their level of responsibility each year. Working together, they can both improve their practical techniques and learn to develop a professional rapport with colleagues. Thus, when they graduate, students are fully aware of the benefits to be gained from group practice. The maintenance of a joint office with shared auxiliary personnel is extremely helpful not only to dentists, who often specialize in different treatments, but also to patients, who receive constant

and comprehensive care even when their usual dentist is on vacation or absent for some other reason. As McGill's clinic aptly demonstrates, the team approach to dental care delivery is particularly beneficial to patients who must come into the clinic regularly over a two- or three-year period, for it ensures a continuity of treatment by students familiar with their case histories.

Significantly, preventive care is sharing equal priority with restorative treatment at the university clinic. Before the patient is given x-rays, diagnosis, and restorative work by a dental student, he is counselled in the principles of good oral hygiene.

At every stage in his visit to the clinic, the patient is treated with humane respect. Since more students can work in the increased number of operating areas, patients do not have to wait tedious hours for their turn. In fact, the clinic has been redesigned with patient comfort very much in mind. Bright colours replace institutional monochromy in the operating units, and reclining chairs, which accommodate left-handed as well as right-handed operators, have been specially constructed for the clinic.

However progressive the university clinic is, it is only one of several ways in which the McGill Faculty of Dentistry is struggling to improve the quality of dental care in Quebec. As dean of the Faculty, Dr. Ernest Ambrose, points out, there will soon be a program which will send students, on a rotational basis, out into community schools to introduce elementary and high school children to the basic concepts and techniques of oral hygiene. Another program will survey the needs of old people's homes in order to improve geriatric dental care. Eventually, a mobile clinic may solve the difficulties of treating debilitated patients who are unable to come to hospital centres.

The university's Dental Faculty, of course, cannot singlehandedly improve dental care delivery in a province which has the lowest dentist to population ratio in Canada. As Dr. Ambrose sees it, numerous long-term changes must be made within the dental profession as a whole. One of the most important, in the dean's opinion, is an increased use of auxiliary personnel. While more dentists must be trained by expanding existing dental schools and opening new ones, it is equally important, Dr. Ambrose feels, that more dental assistants be trained at the high school level, and more hygienists at the CEGEP level. If that were done, dentists could spend less time on preventive care education and preliminary operating work. They could service more patients more quickly and even operate on two patients at a time with the help of their assistants. □

Approaches

Mindful of the swelling ranks of students and faculty with an active interest in audio-visual media, the university's English department has issued *Approaches*, a media resources handbook. According to co-authors Carol Rollit, a fourth-year Arts student, and Bill Wees, an associate professor of English, *Approaches* is not intended to be a how-to-do-it guide, but a how-to-find-it directory. Financed by the Office of Educational Development, it is a yellow-pages-style booklet aimed at alleviating the hair-pulling frustrations of finding information on video, film, slides, tapes, media centres, and other matters related to the study and use of media.

While the authors modestly insist that it is no more than a starting point, *Approaches* is, in fact, quite a comprehensive handbook. It indicates where to borrow, rent, or buy every sort of supply or equipment necessary for audio-visual productions and offers some pragmatic advice on how to initiate a project and find a sponsor. Included too are sections on processing film stock, screening films, and importing films. The notes on custom procedures will help the importer avoid what can be a particularly exasperating experience. There is information, as well, on the location and policies of several film libraries and archives and of libraries with extensive collections of film literature.

The handbook lists not only the resources scattered around the campus, but also those in other parts of the city, and in numerous other Canadian and American urban centres. Simple but systematic, *Approaches* is an undeniably useful guide for the media-conscious. □

Blueprint for the Future

For several years now, the bulldozer has been a prominent feature on the McGill campus. To students at the university in the late sixties and early seventies, the sights and sounds of construction were as familiar as the Roddick Gates or bells signalling the end of lectures. With the renovation of several buildings and the addition of the McLennan Library, Burnside Hall, the McIntyre Medical Building, the Education Building, the Otto Maass Chemistry Building, and the Stewart Biology Building, the campus would scarcely be recognizable to an older graduate returning to his alma mater after a long absence.

Even as the varnish trim dries in the recently erected Samuel Bronfman Management Building, however, the question arises: What further changes in the university's physical layout can be expected in the next few years? The Eighth Progress Report of the Senate Committee on Development hints at an answer. Researched over a two-year period, the report indicates that, adhering to provincial guidelines, the university intends to contain its physical growth. Expansion for academic or administrative needs will take place within the university precinct (marked on the map). Any property acquired outside that precinct will serve as an investment only.

Although there promises to be a tapering off of the previous building boom, construction crews will not be absent from the campus altogether. For the Senate report lists as a critical priority the construction within five years of a physics building, a student services building, an extension to the McIntyre Medical Building and an engineering and physical sciences library. In fact, the construction of a physics building has already been approved in principle by the Quebec government. McGill must await final approval, however, before work can begin.

Regrettably, the projected restructuring of the campus will claim its martyrs, including the charming Morrice Hall on McTavish Street. Yet compensatingly, it will help to unify the university and facilitate more efficient operations. Students will no longer find themselves running breathlessly to cover ten-block dis-

es between classes as they must do now
each Redpath from University Street, for
nce.

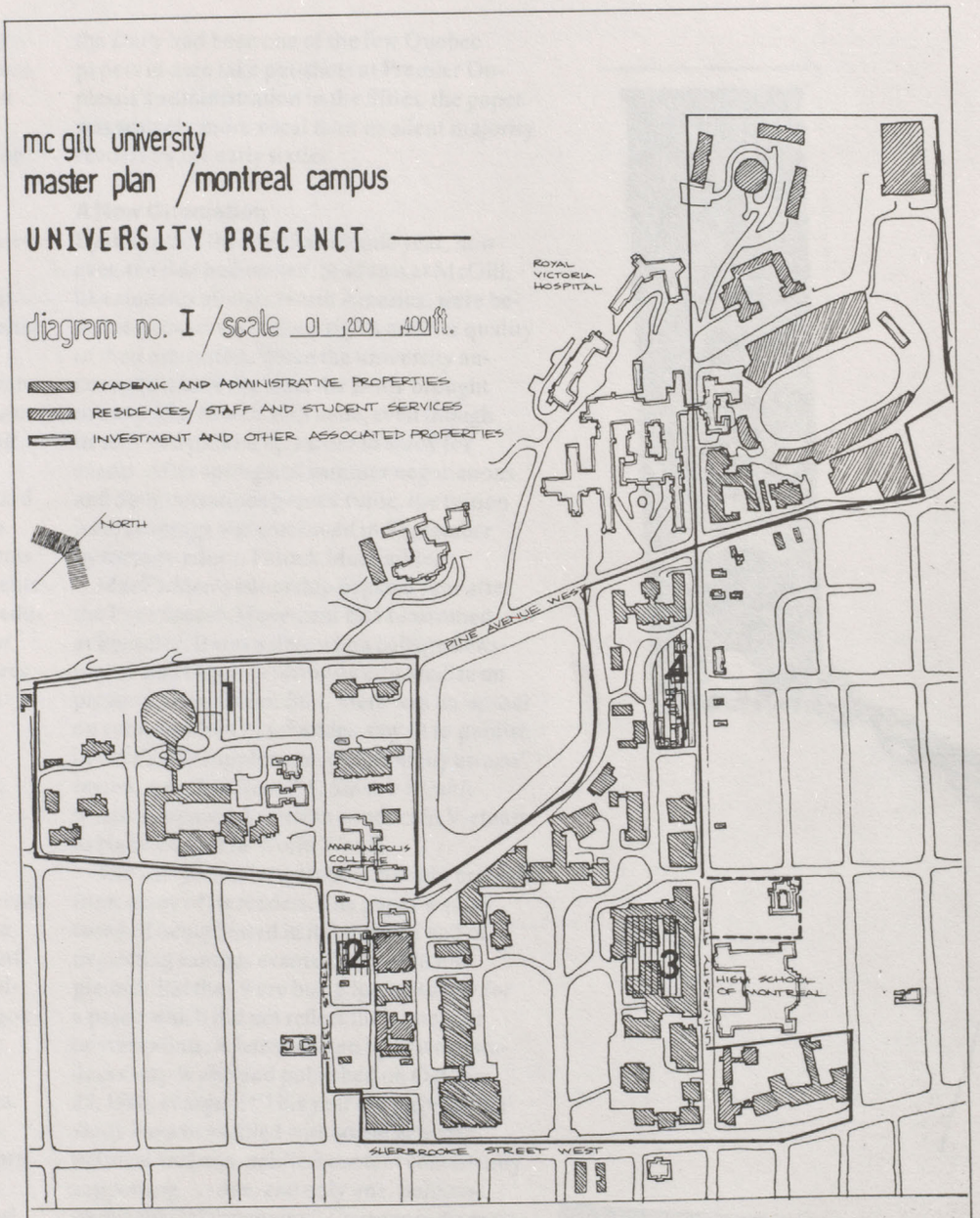
lot everyone, of course, agrees with the uni-
ity's proposed scheme. Among the dissent-
are several architecture students who last
r formed a planning committee to consider
ure physical development on campus. They
icize the projected plan for its lack of overall
spective and cohesion. While they concede
t long-range planning was practiced in the
ly years of campus growth with ample space
ng left for future expansion, they charge
t the university sacrificed foresight in the
sixties when buildings were rapidly con-
icted to meet immediate individual needs.

The student group complains that inade-
ate thought was given to the functional and
netic relationships between buildings. Con-
uently, they point out, there exist isolated,
useable open spaces on campus. And the
gineering-science complex is unconnected
tunnels to the arts and social science build-
s opposite. The architecture students further
intain that neither the question of auto traf-
routes nor parking space has been properly
vestigated.

It is indisputable that there are many prob-
ns that the university will have to iron out
the near future. While they plan to have
ilding space that is as convertible as possible,
example, it is questionable whether the
chitecture currently in favour on campus can
easure up to that ideal. Surely there can be
ly limited flexibility in areas such as the cellu-
rooms of the new Management Building.

The Senate Report on Development, how-
er, is by no means definitive. Committee
airman, Vice-Principal Frost, has had the
port distributed to a large number of senior
ersonnel at the university for consideration.
o doubt the campus-wide distribution will
ing additional recommendations. It is en-
uraging that extensive participation in major
niversity decisions has been called for. □

*he accompanying map from the Develop-
ent Committee Report indicates those cam-
us areas likely to be affected by construction
the next five years.*



Priority Construction Sites
1. extension to the McIntyre Medical Building
2. student services building
3. engineering and physical sciences library
4. physics building

The once and future Daily

by David Chenoweth
researched by Mendel Kramer

The *McGill Daily* is one of those things that people love to hate. Each morning, after it has been dispersed in nearly all the buildings on campus, the student paper is grabbed, read or scanned, and vehemently criticized. While there have been many other changes at the university over the past years, enthusiastic antipathy to the *Daily* seems to have remained constant.

However unaltered readers' attitudes to it have been, the *Daily* itself has seen continuous change since its inception in 1911. The last decade has brought a particularly radical transformation in the paper's content. Once focussing almost exclusively on campus events and issues, the *Daily* now looks beyond the classroom to the streets, and beyond the board room to the factory. With a more subjective form of reportage, it examines the movements behind the often emotion-charged news events it covers. Where five years ago it espoused educational reform and student participation in McGill's operation, the *Daily* today embraces the broader issues of society — the Vietnam war, the struggle of labour movements, the expanding activities of women's liberation groups, Canadian Maoism, and the Quebec question.

Changes in the *Daily*, of course, reflect changes in student consciousness. Until the mid-sixties, students considered campus events to be the news. It was those events, therefore, that the paper covered. In 1962, the *Daily* staff climbed aboard the "Big Red Train" and followed the Redmen football team to the league championship. At that time, student apathy could still be simplistically described as the failure to get out and root for the home team.

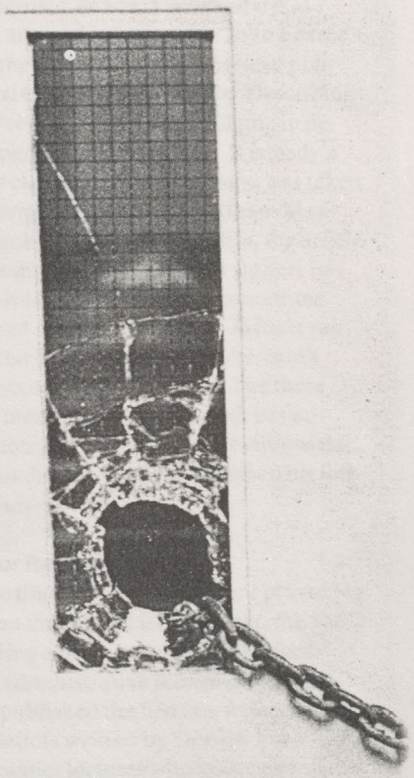
Even in the early sixties, then, the *Daily*'s pages were filled with sports coverage, reports on McGill conferences, and accounts of the annual Red Feather blitz. The campus blood drive usually commanded front-page headlines printed in red. Winter carnival was given a big spread too, with photos of fraternity snow sculptures and carnival princesses. When political activity was reported, it was largely confined to the student branches of the traditional Canadian political parties, the annual model parliament, and the mock United Nations. Although the *Daily* had been one of the few Quebec papers to dare take pot-shots at Premier Duplessis's administration in the fifties, the paper was scarcely more vocal than its silent majority readers by the early sixties.

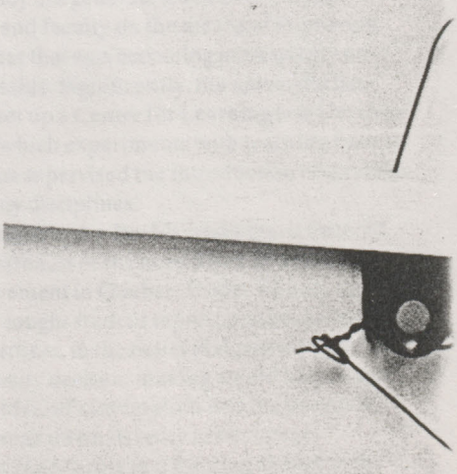
A New Orientation

By the end of the 64/65 academic year, however, the tide had turned. Students at McGill, like students all over North America, were becoming conscious of their rights and the quality of their education. When the university announced a $100 fee hike, the *Daily* brought out a special March 16th issue, even though its staff had packed up earlier to study for exams. After spring and summer negotiations and demonstrations proved futile, the tuition issue coverage was continued in September by the new editor, Patrick MacFadden.

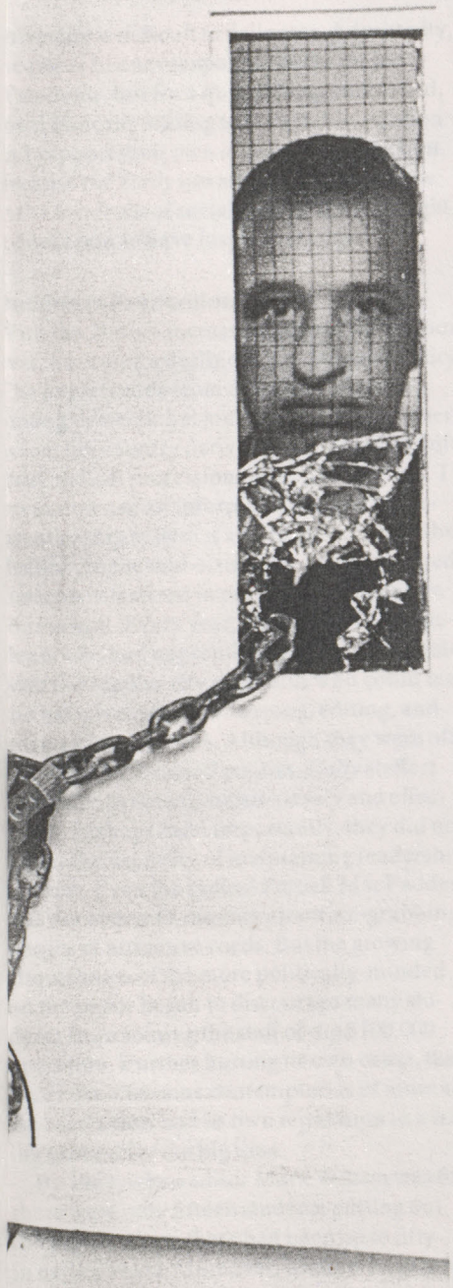
MacFadden's editorship began a year after the Free Speech Movement had blossomed at Berkeley. It was a time when college newspapers had begun to seriously editorialize on pressing social issues. Still, there was an uproar on campus when MacFadden saw fit to publish in the Friday supplement, traditionally an arts' review, a reprint from *I.F. Stone's Weekly* which compared American conduct in Vietnam to Nazi conduct in World War II.

The *Daily*'s new orientation brought protests from many of its readers. The paper was accused of being biased in its coverage and of neglecting campus events. Students complained that they were being forced to pay for a paper which did not reflect their interests or viewpoints. A letter written by Science student Gary Webb and published on October 25, 1965, charged: "This year the pages of the *Daily* have been filled with social activism, political and non-political content consistently supporting . . . one, and only one, politico-philosophical viewpoint." Campus indignation prompted a petition which pressed for MacFadden's dismissal on the grounds that the editor continuously used the *Daily* for his own extreme political purposes, and that the paper no longer represented the majority in the Students' Society. Dissatisfaction mounted predictably, yet the *Daily* also received letters which congratulated it for becoming a relevant





67, during demonstrations in support
lumnist John Fekete, the doors leading
principal's office were barred to prevent
ent entry.



and critical publication representative of a sophisticated intellectual community. Finally, a resolution to the Students' Society, calling for MacFadden's resignation, was defeated at an open meeting.

The cry for MacFadden's resignation proved to be only the first of successive attempts over the next few years to unseat *Daily* editors. As the *Daily* continued to shift its emphasis, students continued to oppose it. Sandy Gage in 1966, Peter Allnutt in 1967, and Mark Starowicz in 1968 were all threatened with dismissal. In 1969, a new twist was introduced into the annual struggle between editors and the Students' Society. Mark Wilson was fired after three days in office – but on the grounds that he was not a registered McGill student.

The *Daily* Crises

The Gage controversy arose from an article which was run on the front page of the *Daily* in November, 1966, under the headline: "Researcher aids Viet War." The writer alleged that a McGill engineering professor was conducting a classified Pentagon-funded soil research project which would have direct military application in Vietnam. Damning the article, the Engineering Undergraduate Society quickly called for the editor's resignation, with initial success. After the Students' Society had dismissed Gage, however, most of the *Daily* staff resigned in protest. A disgruntled group of Gage supporters proceeded to hold a night-long wake which became the stage for plotting the reinstatement of the deposed editor. An open Students' Society meeting forced a Council decision to bring in the more impartial judgement of the Canadian University Press (CUP), the national student newspaper association. CUP organized a commission, which included a professional journalist, to inquire into the morality of the article and the subsequent decision of the Students' Society. The decision reached was that the story was "poorly written and badly timed," and that the headline and lead sentence were misleading. The commission ruled, however, that those were insufficient grounds on which to fire Gage. The editor was reinstated.

The following year, when editor Peter Allnutt was nearly dismissed, the *McGill Daily* made headlines across Canada. The scandal was sparked by an article reprinted in John Fekete's column in the *Daily* from the American politico-satirical magazine, the *Realist*. Describing then U.S. President Johnson indulging in necrophiliac perversions on John F. Kennedy's corpse, and claiming that the account was taken from transcripts omitted from William Manchester's book *Death of the President*, the article led to the summons of three *Daily* staffers before the university's disciplinary committee. There ensued months of struggle. A court suit was filed, and Principal Rocke Robertson's office was occupied by protesters. The three *Daily* staff members were censured, but no further action was taken. Despite petitions demanding his dismissal, Allnutt finished his full term as editor-in-chief.

Catalyst for Reform

At the same time that its politics were provoking both student and public ire, however, the *Daily* was becoming a positive catalyst for educational and administrative reform at McGill. In 1965, it published the first in a series of articles and letters written by Donald Kingsbury, the mathematics lecturer who advocated that the traditional teaching process be revamped by introducing modular courses and other self-pacing structures. Although Kingsbury and the *Daily* were not the only spokesmen for change in teaching attitudes and methods at the university, they did generate discussion among students and faculty on the means of improving a system that was becoming increasingly unacceptable. Significantly, the university has since set up a Centre for Learning and Development which experiments with teaching formats and has supervised the introduction of modules in many disciplines.

It is also to the *Daily*'s credit that it fostered an awareness of the need for more university involvement in Quebec. Under Allnutt, the *Daily* sought student representation on faculty committees, in the belief that participation in university decision making would help to accelerate McGill's integration into the province and break down its ivory tower image.

The *Daily*'s role in triggering change at the

niversity is difficult to delineate. Admittedly, ıe paper has never spoken for the majority f students, but for a questioning, concerned, ocal minority willing to flout public opinion nd support their own ideologies with action. ecause the *Daily* has allied itself with those t the forefront of social and political thought, does seem to have inspired change.

ecline in Production Quality

Vith the *Daily*'s increasing politicization, howver, has come a decline in production quality. he paper's slide from a position of respect mong professional journalists and publishers cross the country derives in part from its shift rom radical professionalism to radicalism. The reakdown of an informal, but effective aprenticeship system is also responsible for the ecline. In the mid-sixties, the *Daily* attracted tudents interested in professional careers in ournalism. Every year, the staff included stulents who had apprenticed during the summer vith the regular city press and who could teach he basic techniques of writing, editing, and ayout to newcomers. Although they were often ıbsorbed by frenzied politics, *Daily* staffers vere able to communicate clearly and effecively. Perhaps most importantly, they did not orget the necessity of maintaining readership nterest. Even the radical Patrick MacFadden was not averse to running attention-grabbing photos of attractive coeds. But the growing cliquishness of the more politically-minded on the paper began to discourage many students from joining the staff of the $100,000 operation. Further hurting its own cause, the *Daily* itself became contemptuous of journalistic careerism and its own reputation as a training ground for the big time.

By 1969, when editor Mark Wilson was fired, there were only fifteen students putting out the paper, where there had been up to fifty in earlier years. Moreover, when Wilson left, those fifteen resigned. As an outcome, the 69/70 *Daily* under editor Charles Krauthammer became a turning point in *Daily* history. Only three students out of the six on his Managing Board had previous newspaper experience, and with little time for on-the-job training, they were the least experienced Board to run the paper in many years. The *Daily* suffered severely and has not recovered since.

From a Light Heart to a Heavy Hand

Besides a decline in production quality the *Daily* has suffered a more serious decline in the characteristic vitality of its staff. At one time, the paper boasted its own political party the Congress toward Canadian Maturity, which held lively coeducational meetings in the University Centre women's washroom. The party's platform demanded that the Canadian anthem become "God Save the Moose," and supported rules of order which allowed only the president to vote, the other members waiving their voting rights in the interests of objectivity. Like the Congress's meetings, *Daily* Christmas parties were also boisterous affairs guaranteed to yield more than a few choice anecdotes.

The lightheartedness which helped to reduce the strain of the staff's heavy work load has disappeared. As the *Daily* has grown more politically-oriented, it has become ponderous and heavy-handed. With the exception of George Kopp's cartoons, recent *Daily*s have replaced satire with sombre sermons and humour with a distasteful self-consciousness. Like Victorian doctors, the reporters dish out castor oil which is scarcely palatable to their reading public.

Its loss of internal spirit has probably hurt the *Daily* more than its political dogma. Previously, staffers gave their time freely to the *Daily* because the office provided an enjoyable, if hectic, working atmosphere or because they had strong personal ambitions to carve out a career in journalism. Even desk editors, whose jobs required at least one weekly dusk-to-dawn session laying out the paper, copy editing, headline writing, and seeing the publication through the printing stage, were not in short supply.

If lighthearted attitudes and a cohesive internal spirit exist at *Daily* quarters now, they are not apparent. Present staffers might argue that a political ideology is as good a motivation as enjoyment in recruiting students who are willing to put in the effort necessary to produce a top-rate newspaper. But unfortunately, when the ideology promulgated is so restrictive that it draws only a miniscule corps of students, the paper cannot hope to reach its audience. Politically unilateral or not, the *Daily* appears grim and forbidding. Without a pleasant, relaxed environment, the *Daily* cannot expect to attract new staff.

Needs Revitalization

Interestingly, a recent Canadian Senate Committee on Mass Media expressed little concern with the faults of the student press. It pointed out that because of its inherent freedom, the student press can "subject its participants to several years of marvellous journalistic training." Student journalists, according to the committee report, "mature in an atmosphere of endless controversy and sometimes learn more about the process of social change than they would in six years of a postgraduate political science program." The committee concluded that student papers are important even when, and indeed because, they irritate their readers.

The *McGill Daily* however, is no longer an irritant. It is becoming a bore, harping as it does on a collection of recycled radical concerns. A publication can be effective only if it is read—even if its audience reads it to reject it. The *Daily* is in serious danger of being ignored. Where in 1966 an article on defence research at McGill resulted in an editor's temporary dismissal, last year an article claiming that the university had received over $800,000 in military research grants generated no counter- or pro-university protest.

Still, it is not too late for the Daily to be revitalized. It could seek out new directions and draw on available resources to attain the professionalism necessary for any publication, regardless of its political bias. Even more importantly, it could rediscover a sense of humour. Admittedly, the world is an iniquitous and oppressive place, and the *Daily*'s crusade for justice is admirable. But man does not live by tracts alone. □

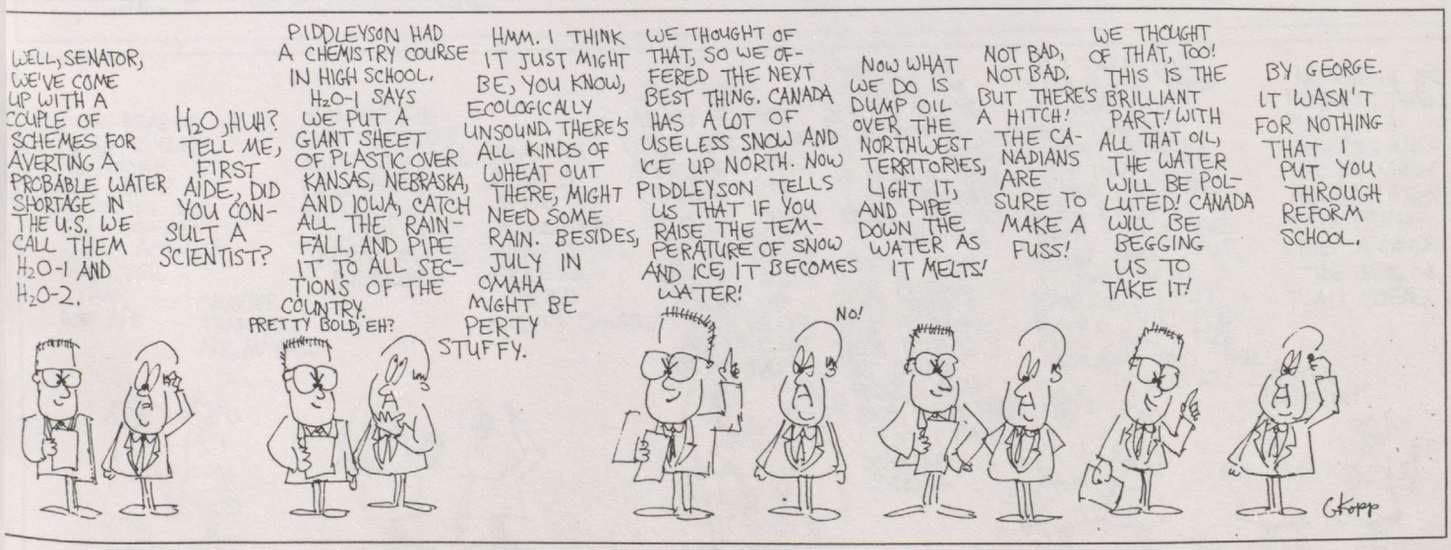
Dave Chenoweth is a McGill student, a columnis for the Montreal Gazette, *and a former Managing editor of the* Daily. *Mendel Kramer is a former features writer for the* Daily.

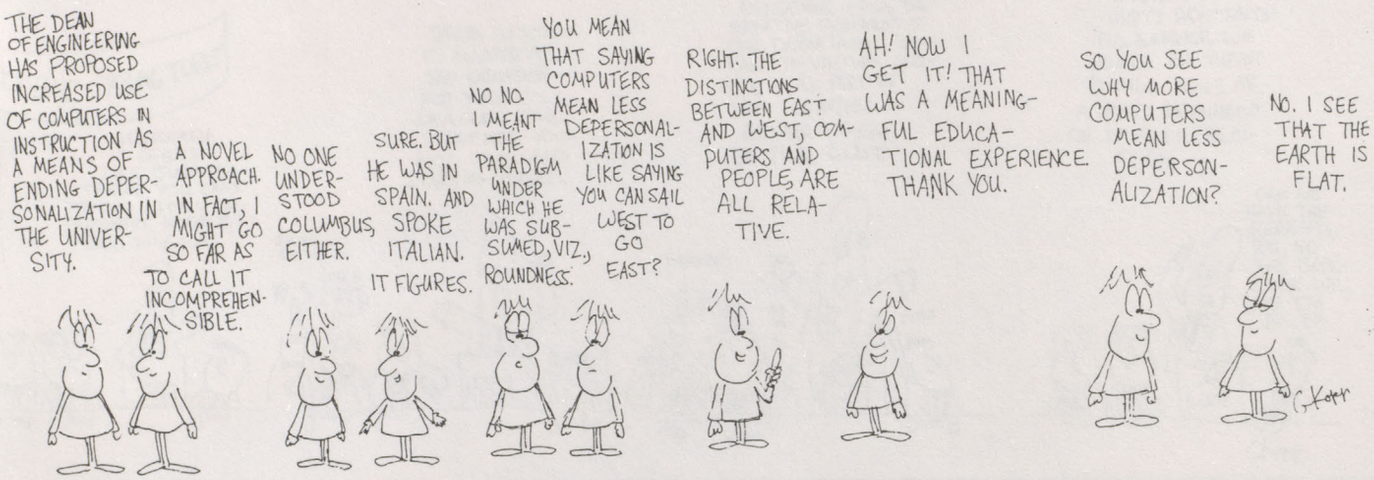
"Lean and hungry"

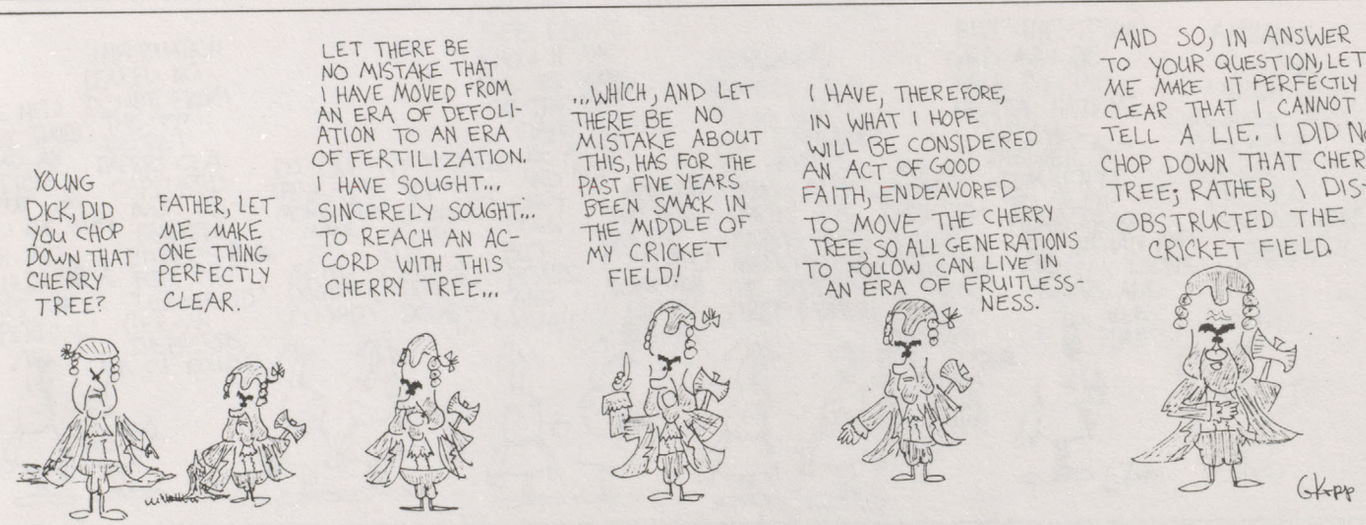
toons by George Kopp

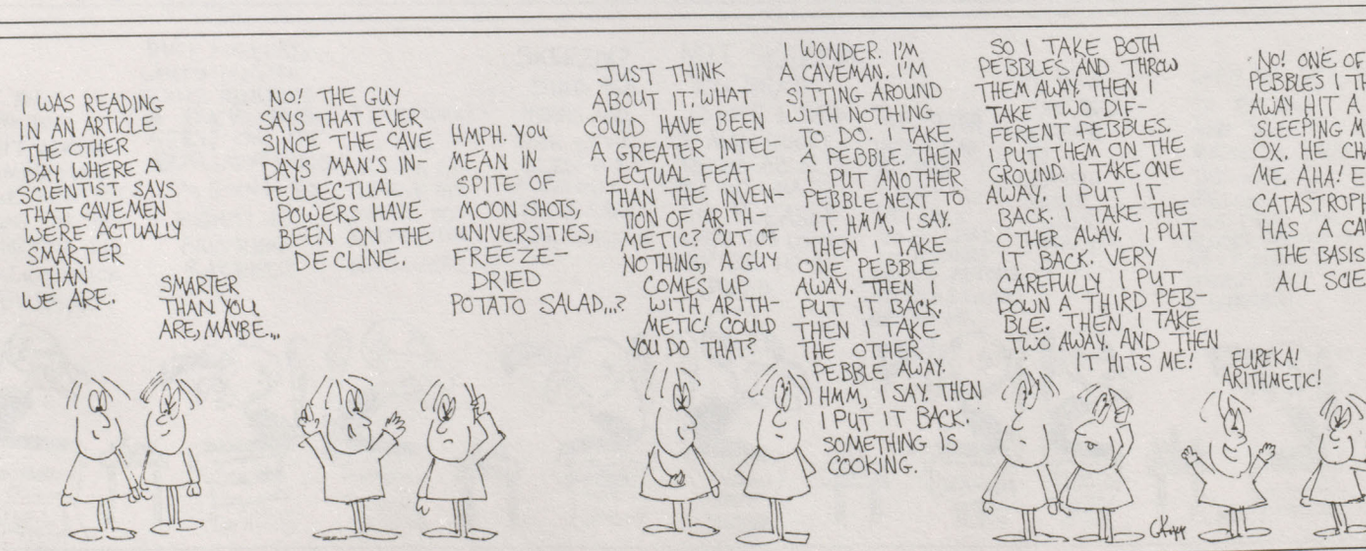
For three years, the cartoon strip "Lean and Hungry" has been a regular feature in the *McGill Daily*. Its creator, George Kopp, is a former honours philosophy student at the university and is now employed in Montreal. Because of its relevance and perceptive wit, "Lean and Hungry" has won a wide following both on and off campus. In fact, Kopp's cartoons have found their way into university publications across the country. The recent University of Western Ontario course guide, for instance, featured a full series of reprints from the 71/72 *Daily*.

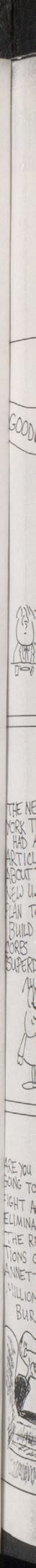
Our selection of Kopp's work is necessarily limited, but still suggests the diversity of his subject matter. It is presented in the spirit in which it appeared in the *Daily* — as thought-provoking entertainment.

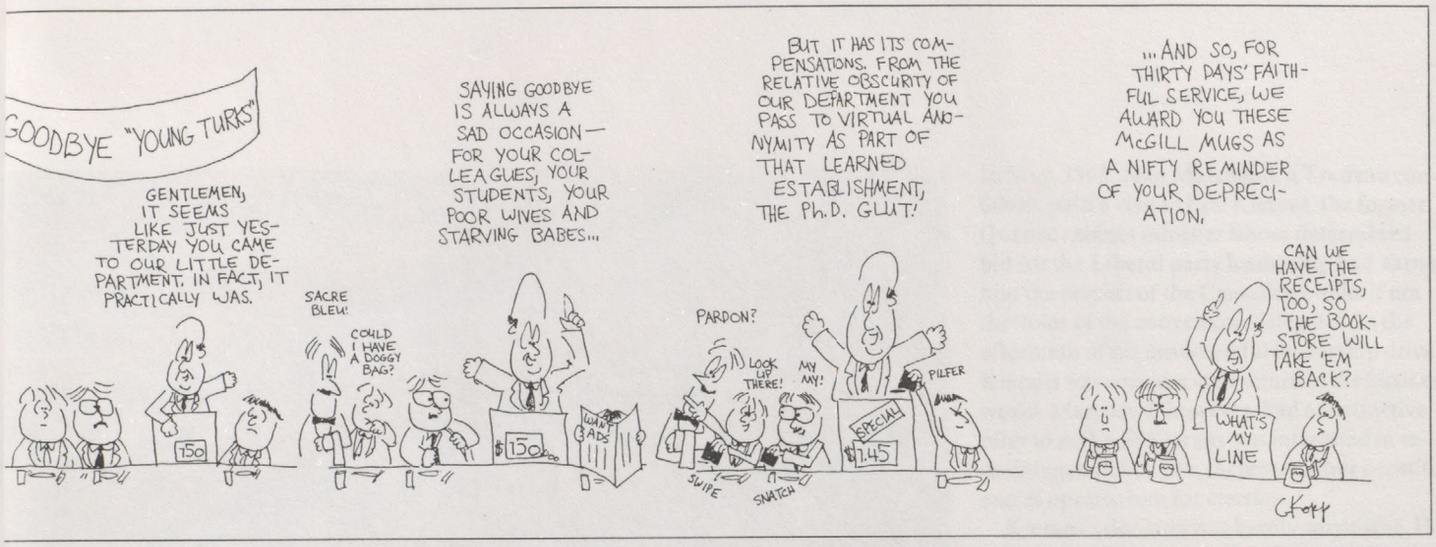


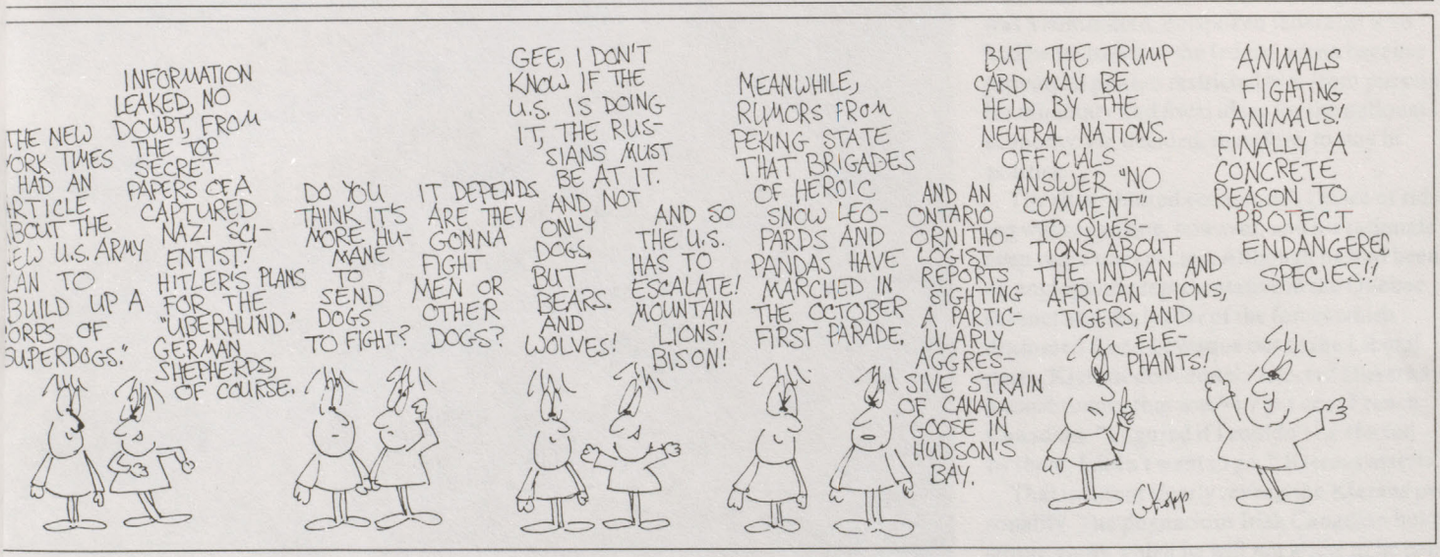

THE DEAN OF ENGINEERING HAS PROPOSED INCREASED USE OF COMPUTERS IN INSTRUCTION AS A MEANS OF ENDING DEPERSONALIZATION IN THE UNIVERSITY.
A NOVEL APPROACH. IN FACT, I MIGHT GO SO FAR AS TO CALL IT INCOMPREHENSIBLE.
NO ONE UNDERSTOOD COLUMBUS, EITHER.
SURE. BUT HE WAS IN SPAIN. AND SPOKE ITALIAN. IT FIGURES.
NO NO. I MEANT THE PARADIGM UNDER WHICH HE WAS SUBSUMED, VIZ., ROUNDNESS.
YOU MEAN THAT SAYING COMPUTERS MEAN LESS DEPERSONALIZATION IS LIKE SAYING YOU CAN SAIL WEST TO GO EAST?
RIGHT. THE DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN EAST AND WEST, COMPUTERS AND PEOPLE, ARE ALL RELATIVE.
AH! NOW I GET IT! THAT WAS A MEANINGFUL EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCE. THANK YOU.
SO YOU SEE WHY MORE COMPUTERS MEAN LESS DEPERSONALIZATION?
NO. I SEE THAT THE EARTH IS FLAT.
GKopp

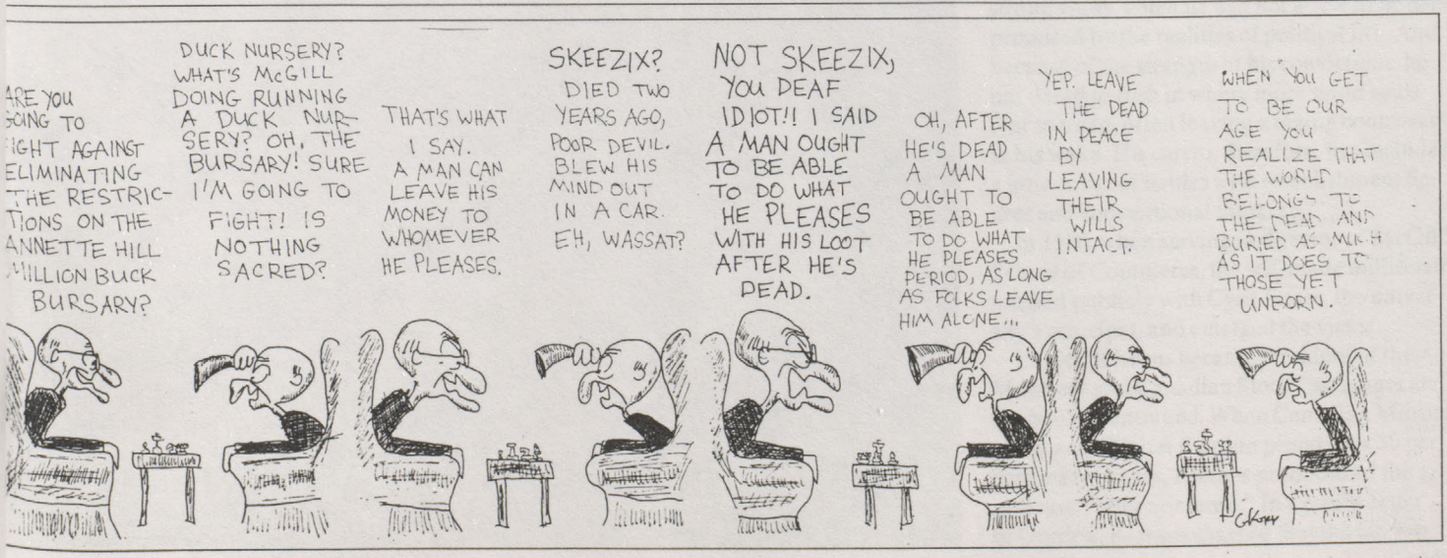

YOUNG DICK, DID YOU CHOP DOWN THAT CHERRY TREE?
FATHER, LET ME MAKE ONE THING PERFECTLY CLEAR.
LET THERE BE NO MISTAKE THAT I HAVE MOVED FROM AN ERA OF DEFOLIATION TO AN ERA OF FERTILIZATION. I HAVE SOUGHT... SINCERELY SOUGHT... TO REACH AN ACCORD WITH THIS CHERRY TREE...
...WHICH, AND LET THERE BE NO MISTAKE ABOUT THIS, HAS FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS BEEN SMACK IN THE MIDDLE OF MY CRICKET FIELD!
I HAVE, THEREFORE, IN WHAT I HOPE WILL BE CONSIDERED AN ACT OF GOOD FAITH, ENDEAVORED TO MOVE THE CHERRY TREE, SO ALL GENERATIONS TO FOLLOW CAN LIVE IN AN ERA OF FRUITLESSNESS.
AND SO, IN ANSWER TO YOUR QUESTION, LET ME MAKE IT PERFECTLY CLEAR THAT I CANNOT TELL A LIE. I DID NOT CHOP DOWN THAT CHERRY TREE; RATHER, I DISOBSTRUCTED THE CRICKET FIELD.
GKopp


I WAS READING IN AN ARTICLE THE OTHER DAY WHERE A SCIENTIST SAYS THAT CAVEMEN WERE ACTUALLY SMARTER THAN WE ARE.
SMARTER THAN YOU ARE, MAYBE...
NO! THE GUY SAYS THAT EVER SINCE THE CAVE DAYS MAN'S INTELLECTUAL POWERS HAVE BEEN ON THE DECLINE.
HMPH. YOU MEAN IN SPITE OF MOON SHOTS, UNIVERSITIES, FREEZE-DRIED POTATO SALAD...?
JUST THINK ABOUT IT. WHAT COULD HAVE BEEN A GREATER INTELLECTUAL FEAT THAN THE INVENTION OF ARITHMETIC? OUT OF NOTHING, A GUY COMES UP WITH ARITHMETIC! COULD YOU DO THAT?
I WONDER. I'M A CAVEMAN. I'M SITTING AROUND WITH NOTHING TO DO. I TAKE A PEBBLE. THEN I PUT ANOTHER PEBBLE NEXT TO IT. HMM, I SAY. THEN I TAKE ONE PEBBLE AWAY. THEN I PUT IT BACK. THEN I TAKE THE OTHER PEBBLE AWAY. HMM, I SAY. THEN I PUT IT BACK. SOMETHING IS COOKING.
SO I TAKE BOTH PEBBLES AND THROW THEM AWAY. THEN I TAKE TWO DIFFERENT PEBBLES. I PUT THEM ON THE GROUND. I TAKE ONE AWAY. I PUT IT BACK. I TAKE THE OTHER AWAY. I PUT IT BACK. VERY CAREFULLY I PUT DOWN A THIRD PEBBLE. THEN I TAKE TWO AWAY. AND THEN IT HITS ME!
NO! ONE OF THE PEBBLES I THREW AWAY HIT A SLEEPING MUSK OX. HE CHARGES ME. AHA! EVERY CATASTROPHE HAS A CAUSE! THE BASIS OF ALL SCIENCE...
EUREKA! ARITHMETIC!
GKopp



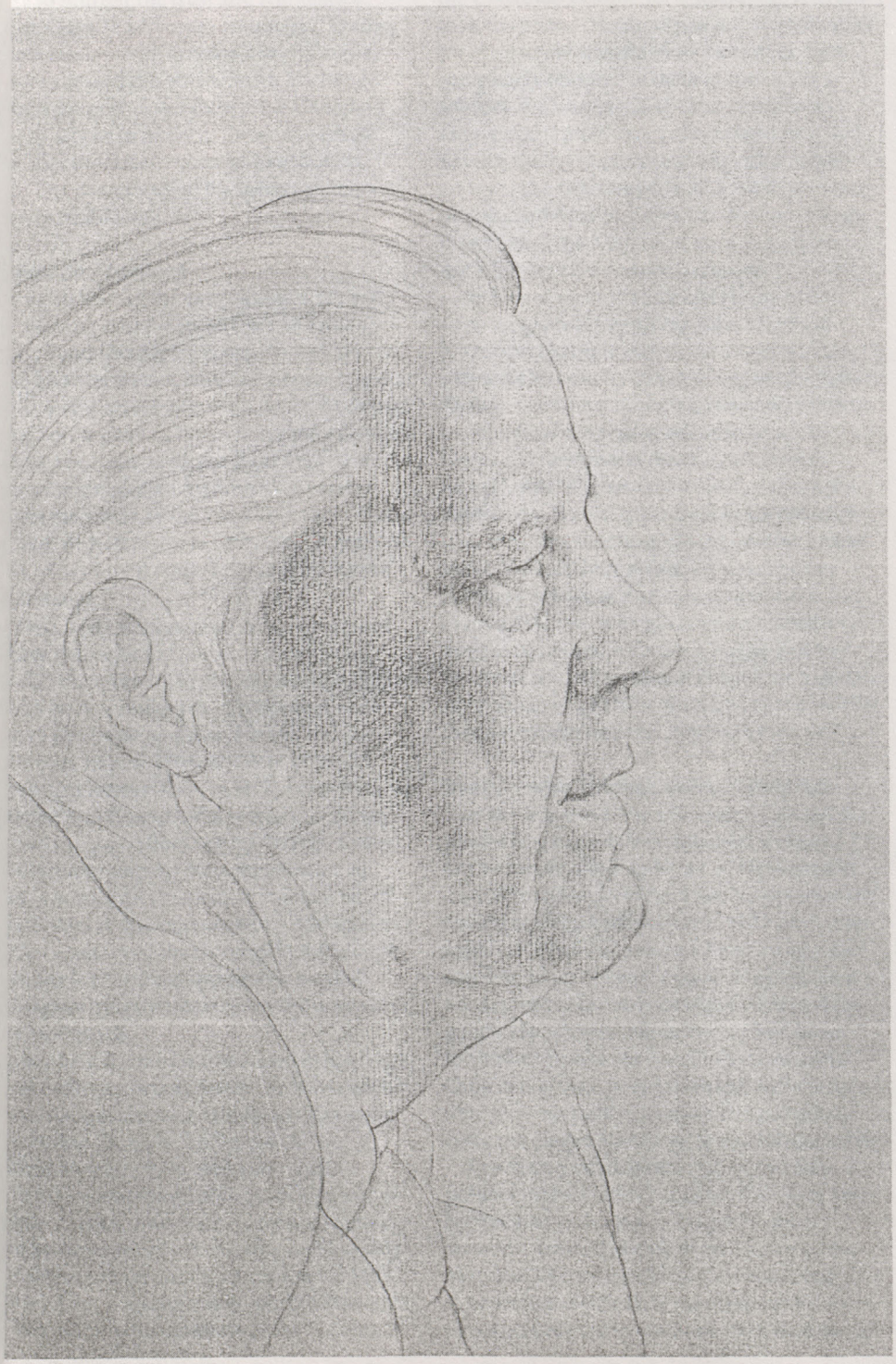

GOODBYE "YOUNG TURKS"
GENTLEMEN, IT SEEMS LIKE JUST YESTERDAY YOU CAME TO OUR LITTLE DEPARTMENT. IN FACT, IT PRACTICALLY WAS.
SAYING GOODBYE IS ALWAYS A SAD OCCASION— FOR YOUR COLLEAGUES, YOUR STUDENTS, YOUR POOR WIVES AND STARVING BABES...
BUT IT HAS ITS COMPENSATIONS. FROM THE RELATIVE OBSCURITY OF OUR DEPARTMENT YOU PASS TO VIRTUAL ANONYMITY AS PART OF THAT LEARNED ESTABLISHMENT, THE Ph.D. GLUT!
...AND SO, FOR THIRTY DAYS' FAITHFUL SERVICE, WE AWARD YOU THESE McGILL MUGS AS A NIFTY REMINDER OF YOUR DEPRECIATION.
SACRE BLEU!
COULD I HAVE A DOGGY BAG?
PARDON?
LOOK UP THERE!
MY MY!
PILFER
SWIPE
SNATCH
SPECIAL
$1.45
WANTED ADS
WHAT'S MY LINE
CAN WE HAVE THE RECEIPTS, TOO, SO THE BOOKSTORE WILL TAKE 'EM BACK?
CKopp


THE NEW YORK TIMES HAD AN ARTICLE ABOUT THE NEW U.S. ARMY PLAN TO BUILD UP A CORPS OF SUPERDOGS."
INFORMATION LEAKED, NO DOUBT, FROM THE TOP SECRET PAPERS OF A CAPTURED NAZI SCIENTIST! HITLER'S PLANS FOR THE "UBERHUND." GERMAN SHEPHERDS, OF COURSE.
DO YOU THINK IT'S MORE HUMANE TO SEND DOGS TO FIGHT?
IT DEPENDS ARE THEY GONNA FIGHT MEN OR OTHER DOGS?
GEE, I DON'T KNOW IF THE U.S. IS DOING IT, THE RUSSIANS MUST BE AT IT. AND NOT ONLY DOGS, BUT BEARS, AND WOLVES!
AND SO THE U.S. HAS TO ESCALATE! MOUNTAIN LIONS! BISON!
MEANWHILE, RUMORS FROM PEKING STATE THAT BRIGADES OF HEROIC SNOW LEOPARDS AND PANDAS HAVE MARCHED IN THE OCTOBER FIRST PARADE.
AND AN ONTARIO ORNITHOLOGIST REPORTS SIGHTING A PARTICULARLY AGGRESSIVE STRAIN OF CANADA GOOSE IN HUDSON'S BAY.
BUT THE TRUMP CARD MAY BE HELD BY THE NEUTRAL NATIONS. OFFICIALS ANSWER "NO COMMENT" TO QUESTIONS ABOUT THE INDIAN AND AFRICAN LIONS, TIGERS, AND ELEPHANTS!
ANIMALS FIGHTING ANIMALS! FINALLY A CONCRETE REASON TO PROTECT ENDANGERED SPECIES!!
CKopp


ARE YOU GOING TO FIGHT AGAINST ELIMINATING THE RESTRICTIONS ON THE ANNETTE HILL MILLION BUCK BURSARY?
DUCK NURSERY? WHAT'S McGILL DOING RUNNING A DUCK NURSERY? OH, THE BURSARY! SURE I'M GOING TO FIGHT! IS NOTHING SACRED?
THAT'S WHAT I SAY. A MAN CAN LEAVE HIS MONEY TO WHOMEVER HE PLEASES.
SKEEZIX? DIED TWO YEARS AGO, POOR DEVIL. BLEW HIS MIND OUT IN A CAR. EH, WASSAT?
NOT SKEEZIX, YOU DEAF IDIOT!! I SAID A MAN OUGHT TO BE ABLE TO DO WHAT HE PLEASES WITH HIS LOOT AFTER HE'S DEAD.
OH, AFTER HE'S DEAD A MAN OUGHT TO BE ABLE TO DO WHAT HE PLEASES PERIOD, AS LONG AS FOLKS LEAVE HIM ALONE...
YEP. LEAVE THE DEAD IN PEACE BY LEAVING THEIR WILLS INTACT.
WHEN YOU GET TO BE OUR AGE YOU REALIZE THAT THE WORLD BELONGS TO THE DEAD AND BURIED AS MUCH AS IT DOES TO THOSE YET UNBORN.
CKopp

he Kierans challenge

ey Schachter



In May, 1968, Jean Marchand, a Trudeau confidant, paid a visit to Eric Kierans, the former Quebec cabinet minister whose determined bid for the Liberal party leadership had earned him the respect of the Canadian public if not the votes of the convention delegates. In the aftermath of his unsuccessful leadership drive, Kierans was considering a return to the business world. Marchand, however, had an attractive offer to make. If Kierans was interested in remaining in public life, there were four constituencies open to him for election.

Kierans's decision was hardly surprising. He was a committed, outspoken federalist who had been drawn to the federal arena because provincial politics restricted him from pursuing his monetary and fiscal ideas for the national economy. He decided, therefore, to stay in politics.

The silver-haired economist's choice of riding was surprising, however, and his rationale even more unexpected. Although he had been an anglophone representative in the Quebec cabinet and the leader of the forces which drummed René Lévesque out of the Liberal party, Kierans deliberately selected Duvernay, a constituency that was 94.7 per cent French Canadian. "I figured if I couldn't be elected by them, I didn't want to go, " Kierans asserts.

That incident clearly reveals the Kierans personality. The pugnacious Irish Canadian holds strong views which he will not allow to be compromised by the realities of political life. And, because of the strength of his convictions, he has dared to rush in where more timid souls fear to tread, often leaving a raging controversy in his wake. His career, therefore, has included a long string of battles with establishment figures and conventional thinking.

In 1956, when serving as director of McGill's School of Commerce, the self-made millionaire tangled publicly with Cyril James, the university's principal, and emerged the victor.

In 1960 Kierans became president of the Montreal and Canadian Stock Exchanges and the battles continued. When Canadian Minister of Finance Walter Gordon proposed a 30 per cent takeover tax, Kierans pronounced the measure "utter nonsense." In a public letter to Gordon, Kierans charged that the tax was

ke to murder the trust and confidence
en Canada and other countries." During
ate session with Gordon that followed,
olly advised the senior Stock Exchange
bers present to sellshort their Canadian
any stocks in order to force immediate
n. Gordon knew when he had met his
h. The controversial budgetary plank was
ptly withdrawn.

uipe de Tonnerre

r fights during the early sixties were less
. Writing about Kierans in *The State of*
ec, Peter Desbarats notes: "It was known
e had attempted, without success, to place
in a seat on the Montreal Stock Exchange
had even gone so far as to support changes
ting regulations on the Exchange to weak-
e stranglehold on membership exerted
lder members of the Anglostocracy. Worse
that, he had lectured in French at the Uni-
ty of Montreal while he was president of
Exchange."

1963, after Kierans had made numerous
ches throughout Quebec which ripped
t Réal Caouette's highly popular monetary
cies, he was invited to join Premier Jean
ge's *équipe de tonnerre*. Two years later
hunder began. Then minister of health
acting minister of revenue, Kierans became
ayed that Canada was secretly acceding
merican guidelines urging foreign-owned
idiaries to step up their repatriation of
ls. Ignoring all protocol, Kierans fired off
lic letters to both the secretary of commerce
the secretary of the treasury in the United
es. His highly irregular protest worked.
shington quietly toned down the guidelines'
ct on Canada.

oday Eric Kierans is embroiled in his tough-
nd most important battle. He has launched
werful assault on conventional economic
king and thereby challenged the en-
ched, conservative, and monolithic-
ded financial establishment of Canada. If
rans is right, the country's economic policy
to be dramatically reversed — and quickly.
He delivered the first blow on June 3, 1971,
onth after walking out of the Trudeau cabi-
. Speaking in the quarters of the "enemy," the Canadian Economics Association, Kierans took dead aim: "Some of you have again called for investment stimulants or incentives. I am completely opposed to them as providing a solution to Canada's long-term chronic unemployment problems. I also believe that they have contributed more than any other single policy to the concentration of American ownership that now exists in Canada. In other words, it's not what the Americans have done to us, but what we have done to ourselves."

As Kierans sees it, since 1949 Canada has been misguidedly applying John Maynard Keynes's economic theories to a context that demands an entirely different approach. "Declining investment opportunities and a weakening marginal propensity to consume are no longer the nightmares that Keynes feared," he explains. "Keynes wrote amidst a horrible depression. He was quite right in his prescription. In such a situation, you emphasize investment. You produce pyramids, you produce anything as long as it puts people to work. But in today's world, with governments faced with huge social needs in housing, health and welfare services, and pollution control, an expanding volume of effective demand exists to which investment can and will respond naturally."

Despair with Trudeau Cabinet Policies

Kierans insists that the economy's capacity for production is more than adequate and need not be blindly built up by tax concessions for capital investment. In his opinion, government should concern itself with demand rather than supply. He would like to see more money allocated to the poor and the aged to lighten their burden and to increase consumer demand for goods. He believes that monetary and fiscal tools must also be used to stimulate demand. Only in that way, he is convinced, will the economy grow and will consumer demand determine the proper allocation of capital resources.

For three years Kierans argued for those policies in the Trudeau cabinet. For three years he watched in despair as the government steered a course contrary to the one he recommended. The economic establishment was determined to stimulate the economy by encouraging capital investment. "Mr. Benson, in 1970, altered the amount of capital expenditures that could be written off against profits," Kierans recalls bitterly. "Gone was the concept that a cost was a cost. For every $3 million that a mining company invested in a new plant and equipment, they could put down as the cost for tax purposes, not $3 million, but $4 million, an addition to costs without any basis in reality. In December, 1970, he gave manufacturing companies the right to price their investment expenditures at 115 per cent of their cost.

"Perhaps on the principle that what his predecessor could do, he could better, Mr. Turner upped the ante. On May 8, 1972, he said that all machinery and equipment acquired after budget day for manufacturing and processing could be written off in two years. A machine with a twenty-year lifespan, depreciable at the rate of 5 per cent per year, could be written off at a rate of 50 per cent per year and charged off entirely to profits in two years."

"Unemployment Will Rise"

Kierans details a host of economic ills aggravated by the Benson-Turner policy. The first and the most distasteful is unemployment. "Secular unemployment will rise in the seventies," he predicts ominously. "Canada has a surplus supply of labour and a shortage of capital. One would therefore expect that government policy would be to maximize the use of the factor which is in surplus supply. If it is going to discriminate against any factor at all, it is going to discriminate against the factor in short supply. In fact, our policy has been to discriminate against the employment of labour and to favour the employment of capital.

"The government can argue that the new production facilities created as a consequence of its policies are obviously more efficient, that they have a higher capital output ratio. But that's a technological assessment. An economic assessment has to take account of the relative factors of supply in the country. In Canada, that means we can no longer adopt without question the technological orientation of the United States. We have to reverse immediately the bias against unemployment."

Another Kierans complaint is that present government policies have created an unstable

econo
mally
are be
media
for ev
"Priva
their v
them
tax inc

Tax In

The in
ous in
munit
he has
who ha
fare bu
shrugg
of Can
is much
reason
headed
Exchan
Comm

The
taxes, a
he taxe
advanta
governi
In 1968
ions sto
mates t
by the e

"The
oans to
nvest in
o inter
xtende
ies suc
acturin
ntensiv
Econom

"The
ble. Th
come Ta
usiness
he impa
with loa
o small
be comp

economy. Investment decisions that would normally be made over the course of several years are being bunched together to generate an immediate economic upswing. Thus the chance for even and stable growth is being jeopardized. "Private investment booms are unstable by their very nature," Kierans declares. "We make them doubly so when we force them through tax incentives."

Tax Incentives

The inequities of tax incentives and their insidious influence on monetary policy add further munitions to Kierans's attack. On that issue he has an ally in NDP leader David Lewis, who has lambasted Canada's "corporate welfare bums." The financial community has shrugged off the shrill assault of the leader of Canada's socialist party easily enough. It is much harder, however, to dismiss the calm, reasoned arguments of the man who once headed the Montreal and Canadian Stock Exchanges as well as McGill's School of Commerce.

The controversy revolves around deferred taxes, an accounting device used to indicate the taxes a corporation has saved by taking advantage of the excess depreciation rates the government offers to attract capital investment. In 1968 deferred taxes by all Canadian corporations stood at $2.8 billion, and Kierans estimates that the figure will jump to $4.7 billion by the end of 1972.

"The $2.8 billion represents government loans to business for one specific purpose: to invest in plants and equipment. The loans carry no interest charge whatsoever. It is tax relief extended principally to capital-intensive industries such as mining, oil, and gas, and in manufacturing industries, to the larger, capital-intensive firms," Kierans told the Canadian Economics Association.

"The monetary implications are considerable. This "Bank of Deferred Corporate Income Taxes" with loans of $2.8 billion to big business at zero interest rate compares with the impact of the Industrial Development Bank with loans outstanding in 1968 of $371 million to small business at high interest. It can also be compared to the business loans outstanding of all the chartered banks in Canada which amounted to $7.6 billion at the end of 1968."

"The government, by lending back taxes due, is a bigger lender to business than any single chartered bank and the rate of interest is zero. Not only does this lessen the dependence of the larger firms on the banking system, it also reduces the pressure to market new equity issues in Canada. The firms, benefiting from these loans, are immune to monetary policy, and changes in the interest rate affect only the customers of the Industrial Development Bank or the chartered banks."

Tax advantages to large, capital-intensive corporations result in higher taxes for all other corporations. Kierans's preliminary calculations indicate that the abolition of the tax incentives could produce a general corporate tax rate under 30 per cent — a tempting drop from the present 52 per cent. In fact, Kierans speculates that the rate could even be as low as 25 per cent and still bring in the same revenue as at present.

Kierans's salvo against Canada's tax policies does not stop there, however. He is irate that the tax structure abets the country's foreign ownership problem. "If foreign ownership dominates the mining and petroleum industries, our tax system has clearly invited this concentration," he declares. "We have not only extended a warm invitation to foreign capital, but we have told it where to go. If you invest in the service industries, we say, you will have to pay taxes on 87 or 90 per cent of your profits. On the other hand, in metal mining you will only have to pay on 13 per cent and in petroleum, on 5.7 per cent of your profits. The invitation says in effect, 'come and gut us'."

On that point, Kierans's criticisms reflect his thoughts on a national industrial strategy and on foreign ownership, thoughts which constitute a second front in his war with the economic establishment. Again he believes that present policy is dangerously misguided. Again his attack is extensive and deserves careful consideration.

The essence of the Kierans philosophy is a belief that the government is pursuing a suicidal course by promoting the capital-intensive, natural resource sector of the economy over labour-intensive, manufacturing industries. The government has been implementing that policy through tax incentives that raise the profitability of natural resource industries. It unconsciously adds to the problem, Kierans believes, by following the Department of Finance's assumption that "there is no inherent reason why Canada cannot be a major exporter of raw materials and of manufactured goods at the same time."

Trade

Kierans points out that Canada's major trading partners, particularly the United States, will always insist on paying for our raw materials with their manufactured goods in order to maintain a satisfactory balance of trade. In such a situation, Canada will inevitably lose out. "An additional $1 billion export of energy resources to the United States, for example, would give us $68 million in wages and salaries," Kierans notes. "The balancing inflow of $1 billion in manufactured goods could mean that we are importing anywhere from $200 million to $350 million in wages and salaries, depending on the industry." Worse yet, as he explains, "the $1 billion of oil and gas exports yield Canada little or no profits, since they are foreign-owned, and little in the way of corporate income taxes, which we have given away by privilege and dispensation."

Concern with Long-Term Development

Kierans is calling for an expansion of manufacturing and an end to the acceleration of exploitation of Canada's natural resources. The cabinet, he feels, must take a firmer stand against foreign ventures that threaten our natural resources. When he was in Trudeau's cabinet, Kierans found that the government was more concerned with how the employment picture would appear at the next election than with long-term economic development. Individual cabinet ministers were also unduly concerned with their own ridings. "If there was an opportunity for a minister to assure himself of an extra 200 or 300 jobs in his riding, he would go to almost any length to see that that development took place, regardless of the impact on our overall economic policies," Kierans

s. As a result, the government easily gave
e demands of foreign corporations ex-
g Canada's resources if their enterprises
l immediate jobs. Kierans believes that
ernment must assert itself in such cir-
nces and tell multi-national corpora-
'Unless you operate on our terms, we'll
rselves."

ans contends that the government must
nediately to solve the foreign ownership
m because "there is already a sufficiently
reign involvement in Canada to main-
elf at a rate compounded annually that
sure its continual domination." The rea-
hat our economic policies help foreign
nies to finance takeovers and expansion
ithin the Canadian economy. American
aries in Canada received only 5 per cent
funds in 1968 from the United States.
er cent of funds came from the subsi-
' profits, which were increased by lenient
s; 33 per cent resulted from depreciation
and another 20 per cent was tossed in
adian financial institutions.

g with the immediate repeal of tax in-
s for natural resource investments,
s would like to see the reduction of tariff
s. "I despise the tariff more for what
to us than anything else," he declares.
s all Canadian manufacturers and entre-
rs the feeling that they are operating
coon, in a closed market. They don't
re themselves with other nations. It
a lack of confidence."

ans is convinced that Canadian entre-
rs are equal to their American counter-
nd do not need tariff protection. In time,
ects that Canada could start to specialize
ain manufactured items which it could
ce with proficiency. Those would be ex-
to the United States with far greater
mic benefit than the present exportation
ral resources.

ierans Formula

s expects, however, that free trade and
ing exchange rate will force the value
dollar down to 85¢: "The American econ-
15 to 20 per cent more efficient than
nadian. Though as individuals we are
as good as the Americans, they can count on larger markets, and a cheaper cost of capital because of their enormous pools of capital and Canada's conservative monetary policy. As well, their climatic conditions are better, making construction costs for plants cheaper, and their transportation costs lower."

Free trade. A floating exchange rate. The end of corporate tax concessions. A hefty decrease in the corporate tax rate. An expansionary monetary policy. The transfer of wealth to the poor and the aged. Add in a healthy skepticism about the actual efficiency of large corporations and you have the entire Kierans formula for the Canadian economy, the policies he is challenging the government to adopt.

Kierans believes strongly in those policies, so strongly that he relinquished a prestigious cabinet post so that he might press publicly for a complete overhaul in government economic policy. After holding many exciting and influential positions, he now serves simply as a McGill economics professor. One of hundreds of professors, he works in a Leacock Building cubbyhole office and even shares a telephone line with a colleague.

McGill Home

But for Eric Kierans, McGill is the place to be. In a university milieu he can hone his economic theories, and McGill is the university where his roots lie. Economists like Jack Weldon, Earl Beach, and Tom Asimakopulos are in the department with him, providing an accessible and highly critical forum for testing out his ideas. And, of course, students are there too, a group whom Kierans values for their willingness to criticize prevailing orthodoxies.

Thus Eric Kierans spends his days in the traditional activities of a university professor, seeking truth and imparting knowledge. He teaches McGill students, lectures throughout Canada, flies to Manitoba every two weeks to carry out a pathfinding study of that province's natural resources, writes articles and public letters taking the Trudeau administration to task, and makes the requisite television appearances. Most importantly, in whatever spare time that exhausting round of activities leaves him, he works on a book about Canadian economic policy, a book that the concerned citizen can only await eagerly.

Will Eric Kierans win his one-man struggle with the Canadian economic establishment? No one knows better than he the odds against such a victory. He delights in telling stories that highlight the inflexibility of both the federal government and its stodgy bureaucracy. But Kierans is a determined man with an impressive track record. He is not a man who loses battles. Just ask René Lévesque orthe constituents of Duvernay. □

Harvey Schachter is the former editor of the News.

quest of art-time egree programs

n Levine

owing number of CEGEP-educated students olding back from immediate university llment. After fourteen or so years of ol-centred life, many are anxious for a k from institutionalized learning. Some b-hunting, aware that their chances are r after a college diploma than after a uni- ty degree when potential employers might away from their status- and salary-boosting ifications. Others pack their bags, lured urope or the Middle East. Yet their deci- to forego full-time university enrollment not necessarily indicate a desire to com- ely abandon formal education. It does sug- , however, that many CEGEP graduates ld prefer to pursue their studies in a more ble way compatible with their interests aspirations and with the grim employment ities of the seventies. They would like the ortunity to work toward a university degree part-time basis.

oung CEGEP graduates, moreover, are not e in their desire for part-time education. re are many other people anxious to attend versity but unable to carry a five-course time load — men and women who went ork directly after high school and want egree for further job advancement; house- es and others with leisure time that they h to use for intellectual improvement; and ployees in rapidly changing technological ds who must upgrade their knowledge and lls to keep pace.

To say that McGill offers nothing to those ple is both unfair and untrue. The univer- 's Centre for Continuing Education gives rt-time evening students a choice of over courses, many of which, if taken in specified quences, lead to diplomas and certificates various fields. Since its establishment in the e forties, the Centre has steadily expanded, ubling its enrollment every ten years. "In 50," Acting Director Alistair Duff points out, e had about 4,000 registrants; in 1960, ap- oximately 8,000; and now we are up to about ,000." The number of evening students, then, close to that of full-time day students at cGill.

Clearly, the Centre for Continuing Educa- n has responded to a very real community need, despite the fact that it has never received university subsidies. Still, in most cases the Centre does not provide degree programs. And, as Professor Morrison, chairman of the recently disbanded Work Group on Degree Programs for Part-Time Students, firmly states, "The next logical step for McGill is the implementation of degree programs for part-time students."

Fortunately, Morrison's statement reflects a new attitude among university administrators. After decades of headshaking and reluctance, key decision makers are now eager to develop part-time degree programs. In fact, they have already approved in principle a program to be launched in the 73/74 academic year that will enable students to obtain bachelors degrees in commerce and education through part-time studies. Eventually, all Faculties of the university will be affected to varying extents by the growing acceptance of part-time students.

McGill's Neglected Stepchild

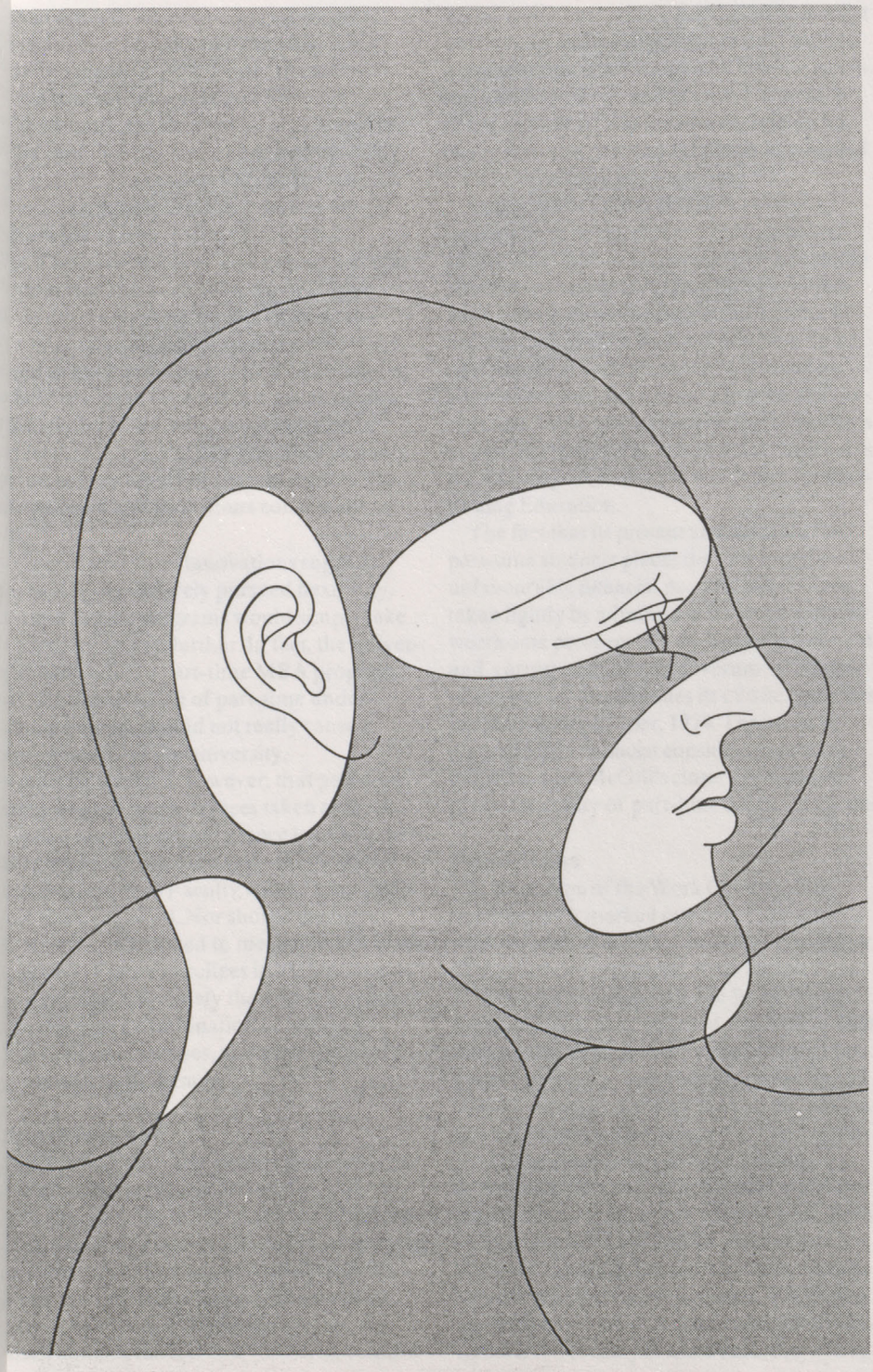
A natural question at this juncture is: Why did the university procrastinate for so long in instituting part-time degree programs? After all, there has been public criticism of McGill's inactivity in the field for at least ten years. True, Senate-appointed committees and other interested groups have, at various times, investigated the matter and made recommendations. But part-time education was inevitably designated a low priority need.

The reasons why part-time degree work remained the university's neglected stepchild for so many years, and why it is now the focus of so much attention are complex and revealing. The argument most frequently used to justify shelving the idea was that there was insufficient demand for it. With the existence of a large crop of potential part-timers among recent CEGEP graduates, however, that argument is no longer convincing. The concern that McGill's program might fail to attract adequate participation, of course, is closely linked to an understandable hesitancy to encroach on the student market already served by the evening degree programs at Sir George Williams University and Loyola College. As Principal Bell explained in his address at the Centre's 1972 convocation, McGill is "suspected of imperialistic designs on the pool of potential candidates" for the other two local anglophone universities whenever it considers setting up part-time degree programs. Yet in recent years, those other universities have increasingly advanced into areas like Graduate Studies and Education which were traditionally assumed to be McGill's domain. Such developments have generated a rethinking of the value of competition. At present, there are many at McGill who believe that competition in small doses can be a healthy stimulant.

Furthermore, CEGEPs, regional school boards, and community organizations have been stepping up their efforts in non-credit continuing education in the past few years. Consequently, more and more of the non-credit courses given at McGill's Centre for Continuing Education have become wasteful duplications, which constitute a misuse of the talents of highly educated faculty.

Another argument against McGill's establishing part-time degree programs has been that professors would be forced to radically change their lifestyles. With students attending classes as late as ten o'clock in the evening, many faculty members have worried that their work day might be unduly lengthened or rescheduled disruptively. They have questioned, too, whether they would receive adequate financial recompense for their increased teaching hours. Such apprehensions have caused some staff antipathy to part-time degree programs, yet they are premature and probably unfounded. For if a part-time program is well planned — and there is no reason to think that McGill's will not be — overworked, underpaid professors are not a likely by-product. Certainly, adjustments will have to be made during the transition phase, with some professors who now moonlight at the Centre losing their supplementary income. Ultimately though, each department will define what their professors' work load should be, and equitable arrangements will be made.

The unsuitability of part-time studies to certain disciplines, such as the physical and biological sciences, has posed another problem. As Dean Stansbury of the Science Faculty stresses,



"There are tremendous benefits in concentrated study in the sciences. If science studies are not kept within a reasonable span of years, there is the danger of the student's forgetting what he has learned in a course before he comes to use it in another related one." Stansbury is also concerned about scheduling long laboratory periods during the fewer evening hours.

It has now been recognized, however, that problems that certain Faculties would encounter need not stymie McGill's overall progress in establishing part-time degree programs. The final report of the Work Group on Degree Programs for Part-Time Students, a document which will undoubtedly prove extremely influential in McGill's policy choices, clearly recommends that "the decision as to how (or whether) to move, and when, be made by the Faculties in the light of their own perceived needs and objectives." Faculties like Science, then, will have no programs arbitrarily imposed on them, but neither will other Faculties be barred from going ahead if they so desire.

Perhaps the most serious stumbling block has been the widespread fear that a degree taken on a part-time basis would be qualitatively inferior to one earned on a full-time basis. Many professors, however, now realize that a properly run program would preclude that possibility. Professor Duff, among others, takes a decidedly pragmatic approach. "Standards," he claims, "are a question of the individual professor in any case. If you're not faced with an integrative problem such as in Science or Engineering, the standards question is nonsense." The standards argument, of course, is symptomatic of an academic snobbery entrenched in traditional universities like McGill. While there is open-mindedness in many quarters, there still exists a faction at the university who feel that employed people cannot possibly do academic work of the same quality as full-time students. As Duff puts it, "There is a hard core at the university who look down their noses at anything that takes place after 6:00 P.M."

Toward Flexibility

Surely, however, that hard core has had to

en in order to adapt to other recent struc-
l changes at McGill, like the adoption of
credit system in 1972. Under the new sys-
, the student enjoys far more flexibility
ı in the past. He does not have to progress
r by year, but can move ahead on the basis
ıe number of course credits he has earned.
dents can attend a summer session which
rs a wide variety of degree courses for
lit. That session has at least two advantages:
ıables students to shorten the time span
ıeir degree work and it also lightens the
-winter course load for students who want
eed to hold down part-time jobs. Modules,
help to loosen time constraints on degree
didates by eliminating the restriction of
d lecture hours. Faculty guidance in modu-
courses is available at drop-in centres where
lents come and go at hours convenient to
n.

ıs recent structural innovations suggest,
ı, McGill has actively pursued flexibility.
t-time degree programs would simply take
pursuit one step further. In fact, the univer-
already offers a part-time MBA program.
ıs, the introduction of part-time under-
duate degrees should not really cause a
jor upheaval at the university.

t must be clarified, however, that part-time
rees will not mean degrees taken over an
imited number of years, since such a system
ld very easily produce degrees of inferior
th. Rather, each Faculty will set time limits
he work required. Nor should the term
t-time be interpreted to mean evening work
lusively. Future enrollees in McGill's part-
e programs will satisfy their degree require-
nts through a combination of evening
ırses, summer courses, and day courses if
y are able to fit them in.

icial Blessings

establishing part-time degree programs, the
versity clearly has the provincial govern-
nt's sanction, for the Department of Educa-
n's Conseil des Universités ranks continuing
ıcation for both young and adult students
a top priority. In the second volume of its
neral Objectives of Higher Education, the
nseil laments the fact that "hitherto, continuing education has been a poor relation in most universities and a marginal activity," and recommends that it be "integrated into the teaching, administrative, and financial structures of the university, and that the distinction between full- and part-time students be retained for administrative purposes only."

Indisputably, it is to McGill's advantage financially to develop part-time degree programs. The Quebec Department of Education allocates its university grants on a per capita basis, calculated according to the number of full-time equivalent students enrolled. Since a full-time equivalent student is defined as any student working toward a degree, the government would give part-time degree students at McGill recognition, where it now overlooks the majority of students at the Centre for Continuing Education.

The fact that its present arrangement for part-time students places the university in an unfavourable financial position has not been taken lightly by administrators faced with the worrisome prospect of a decline in enrollment and, correspondingly, in government income when McGill discontinues its CEGEP equivalent program in September, 1974. There can be no doubt that financial considerations have helped to spur McGill's closer examination of the feasibility of part-time degree programs.

Future Plans

The formation of the Work Group in November, 1971, marked one of the university's most important moves to study the possibility of part-time degree work. After almost a year of thorough investigation, the Work Group proposed what they believed would be a fitting administrative structure for the potential program. Essentially, they recommended that all courses currently given by the Centre for Continuing Education be assigned to their appropriate Faculties to be operated by them — a decentralization plan which would mean that the Centre, as such, would cease to exist. Both Acting Director Duff and his predecessor, Dr. Webster, express grave doubts about the consequences of the Centre's closure. While they agree that the Centre is disadvantageously peripheral to the campus as a whole, they claim that it acts as an effective broker between the university and the community. And, Duff adds, "We have an economy of concentration at the Centre. Services are provided at one location during hours convenient to working people." He is not confident that the Faculties will be able to approach the Centre's present level of efficiency.

McGill's general direction is clear — expansion into degree programs for part-time students where feasible. Naturally, however, the university is only at the starting point, and there are many problems like the fate of the Centre for Continuing Education which must be resolved. Numerous questions will need to be answered: What changes in admissions policies will part-time degree programs necessitate? What supportive services, such as special counselling, will be provided to meet the specific needs of mature students with interests likely to differ from those of average university age? What provisions will be made to ensure inter-Faculty cooperation in instances where courses given by a Faculty not involved in part-time degrees are necessary to complete a degree program for a Faculty that is? With time and experience, the answers to those and similar questions will, no doubt, be found. At present, what really counts is that, at long last, McGill has stopped being defensive and has shown the willingness to tackle the crucial issue of part-time degree programs head-on. □

Evelyn Levine is the former assistant editor of the News.

lcGill
nd the sciences

lacIntosh

McGill's university, like other human tions of comparable longevity, has had iods of vigour and its periods of slackness; ponse to new challenges has sometimes brisk and effective, sometimes reluctant ltering; it has been applauded and cri- d. But one thing that has remained con- has been agreement about science. McGill have a leading place in the world of e, for its own prestige and for the general it. There was to be good research and training in science; the scale of the effort ot to be limited by merely local needs. tific medicine and scientific agriculture ngineering were to be included in the prise. For the humanities and the social es, more modest ambitions were felt to propriate.

Post-Sputnik Decade

olicy has had some success. McGill chieve a respectable place in the scientific l and has retained it, even though it may ly in the Canadian context that we stand near the top. Eventually, other Canadian rsities came to have matching ambitions, ions that, like McGill's, seemed to be e way to realization in the golden post- nik decade, when governments and people came to share the scientists' confidence cience, given adequate support, could the way to a safer and better life for every- Research boomed, just at the time that ation, spurred by prosperity and the post- irth rate, became the country's fastest- ng industry. We were moving into an advanced technology, an era of potential y. What we needed, in order to share fully rewards, was more education and more rch. More education, because statistics ed to show that the better educated a na- work force, the bigger the rewards for ation and for the workers. More research because research was needed for innova- innovation was needed for trade, and trade needed for wealth. Research and educa- we were confident, were natural partners. e research created the milieu for stimulat- eaching; the young people we brought an atmosphere of basic research would be the very people to go out and do the applied research that would add to our wealth and health. What we mainly needed was more lab space, more equipment, more helping hands – in short, more money.

Shattered Hopes

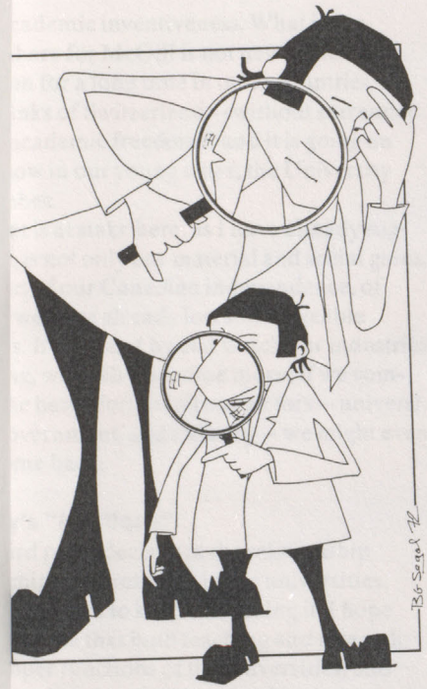
We were not completely naive. We did understand that we could not go on indefinitely expanding the scientific work force, and the scientific budget, two or three times as fast as the general population or the GNP. But the scale of our research effort, as we saw it, was still far below the optimum for Canada. And so we were hoping, as lately as five years ago, that university research would grow for another decade at an annual rate of 15 or 20 per cent, a rate that would allow the young scientists still in the pipeline to emerge into a community that would welcome them and support them in the research they had been trained to do.

The bubble hasn't burst. But sooner than we expected, it stopped expanding, and its colours no longer gleam with quite the same iridescence. The growth curve of the national budget for research has levelled off. In industry, and especially in the critical area of science-based manufacturing industry, the size of the research effort is actually shrinking in the face of a deteriorating economic situation. Industrial research, it seems, does not automatically produce wealth or even pay for itself. Our technology-based secondary industries have fewer products, fewer employees, and smaller profits. Our resource industries alone cannot fill the productivity gap, nor can our service industries, which draw their sustenance from the surplus generated by the goods-producing sector. This deceleration of research, and its consequences, are two or three years old at least. We can hardly hope now for quick recovery. This is no small problem. What is at stake is, firstly, some of our independence, and, secondly, some of our recent social gains in education and welfare. For we must recognize that in the long run, and even in the short run, our chances of realizing our social and economic expectations will depend on the kind of work force we can keep busy – is it to be a work force of technologists and skilled workers, or one of manual labourers? Our old industrial strategies no longer serve us well; we must find some new ones. What these new strategies should be I do not know, but it is against this sombre economic background that we must try to paint the picture of research in our Canadian academic future.

Disenchantment with Science

This recent darkening of the economic horizon is to some extent a problem that is special to Canada. But in addition, we are living in a world that has become somewhat disenchanted with what science is doing, and even with what science can do. Science and technology, it is freely admitted, have allowed the human race to multiply, to enjoy a longer lifetime, and, for many of its members – a greater variety of material goods and leisure activities and an expanded view of the universe. But at the same time, science and technology appear to have created new threats for us and our descendants. In the light of these global apocalyptic visions, the prospect of stationary or declining research budgets for academic science may seem a pretty minor sort of threat. It is, however, not a negligible threat for us scientists. We have a desperate need for new knowledge, and for new skills based on that knowledge. We all have to agree, it seems to me, that the world cannot just continue to evolve along present lines. Already we are aware of the growth of pollution in our inland waters and our urban air; we are depleting our buried resources and piling up our garbage; we have much to learn about designing and redesigning our cities; some of our secondary industries are struggling to survive; even the capacity of our fields and forests to support our economy can no longer be taken for granted. What we need for dealing with environmental hazards and economic problems is not less science and technology, but more, and better directed, science and technology. But in helping forestall pollution, we shall have to learn to work with government, and to work with, as well as against, industry.

However, let us be concerned, and even more strongly concerned, with industry's positive role of producing as well as its negative role of polluting. And here I am thinking especially of



se manufacturing industries, which whatr else they need in the way of management ls and taxation policies and so on, need the capacity for successful innovation if y are to maintain even their present modest tus in a trading nation. Let us be clear that manufacturing industries have to manage ir own affairs, with due regard to the restricns imposed by governments and foreign ners. The universities certainly cannot take er any part of that job. And university people ould realize that R and D – research and velopment – seldom account for more than mall percentage of the cost of getting a new improved product on the market. Nevertheess, the universities have, or should have, an nportant role in creating the milieu in which ndustry works. And here we should be able improve our performance. In the competitive orld of industry even a small favourable push an make a great deal of difference. And it s the surplus from industrial production that as to pay for the things we really want, whether hey be education or welfare or culture or basic cientific knowledge.

The Study Of Science Policy

However let me try to be more specific about how I think university science should change in a rapidly changing world.

My first suggestion is that the study of science policy – or more accurately, policy for science and technology – should be recognized as an academic discipline in its own right, not merely as an area for casual interdisciplinary contacts. In the last decade, for the first time, the analysis and formulation of science policy has become a profession, with a rapidly growing cadre of experts and a bulky literature. The experts have come out equally from the experimental and the social sciences – so far mainly economics on the social science side. It does appear that their initially abrasive contact rather quickly rubs off some of the naiveté from each group and provides the basis for a concerted effort, at a more sophisticated level than could possibly be achieved at, for instance, the semi-annual meetings of a federal granting agency.

I think that McGill should try to move into this field, and that public money would be available to support the development. Such a department or institute for science policy should be strongly future-oriented; it should have a nucleus of permanent staff, but should recruit short-term appointees from the experimental, behavioural, and social sciences as well as from industry and government; it should have some concern with global problems as well as Canadian and Quebec problems; it should be bilingual; and it should be able to make good use of computerized techniques for systems analysis and systems modelling as well as of recent advances in the behavioural and social sciences; besides its graduate training programs, it should bring undergraduates within its orbit.

I suggest that we cannot leave all this serious thinking about science policy to our governments. It is simply not good enough for us, as academics, to become excited about just one or two of the major problems of our society, or to propound solutions without looking at all the consequences. We do need some angry people to get us excited about particular evils – pollution and poverty and group alienation and the impact of new technology and so on. But we also need some calmer people to put our collective skills to work and to create a public consciousness about alternative strategies and what they might mean for us. If a new Moses were to come down from the mountain, adequately inspired, his tablets might well contain an eleventh commandment: "Thou shalt do all the necessary sums." A commandment for all policy makers in government and industry, and a commandment especially for those who offer advice to them from their armchairs in the critical university.

Linking University with Industrialists

My second point deals with the relationship of the university with industry, and especially with that part of industry that is strongly science-based; and again I emphasize that our success and its success are as closely linked as if we shared the same bloodstream. University people cannot contribute much to the formulation of industrial strategies, but they can help to create an industrial climate that favours successful innovation. R and D for industry is only one of the routes to technological proficiency, but in the long run, it should be a major route; and it should alarm us that R and D in Canadian industry has stopped growing and has even begun to decline, especially in foreign-owned subsidiaries.

I believe that we are doing better than we have in the past in supplying industry with graduates who have the right mix of skills and attitudes. But I think we could do more. My one concrete proposal is that the university should involve industrialists, directly and specifically and on a continuing basis, in its own planning activities. I am thinking especially, but not exclusively, of industrialists from the high- and medium-technology industries. Perhaps I should not try to predict what would come out of this sort of consultation. But my guess is that there would be a number of results. Among them, more realistic training programs; collaborative research; much freer exchange of personnel on a short-term basis between the university and industry; graduate degrees for research training in industrial labs; increased spin-off of new science-based enterprises; and perhaps even some attempts to ex-

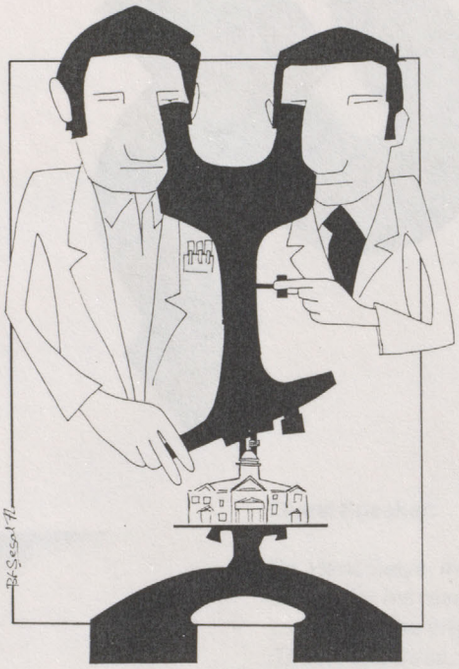
:ademic inventiveness. What is sug-
here for McGill is not new; it has been
›n for a long time in other countries –
nks of Switzerland – without surrender
ıcademic freedoms; and it is going on
ow in our young sister, the University
bec.

ıt is at stake here, as I have already sug-
, is not only our material and social gains,
rt of our Canadian independence, of
we have already lost some sizeable
s. If we stand by and watch our industries
ıg, we shall lose some more; if we com-
ıe best efforts of all our sectors – universi-
›vernment, and industry – we might even
me back.

y's "Mystique"

rd point deals with the relationship
:hing and research in the universities.
: we have to keep examining it. I hope
ı agree that both teaching and research
›per functions of the universities, and
at they need not be mixed in the same
rtion at every university. Obviously,
ıg in research cannot be separated from
research; but even in the context of re-
training, the ratio of trainees to super-
has varied, in different McGill labs, from
han ten-to-one down to one-to-one, or
ess. Can we be satisfied with the input-
t relationships in every case?

n there is the doctrine that Sir Eric Ashby
lled the "mystique" of universities, the
ıat good undergraduate teaching can only
ıe by people, or at least by groups, that
ively doing good research. I think I sub-
to the idea, but I doubt that it's ever been
·ly tested. It would be hard to test, be-
›ur present system is just not geared to
ce scientific scholars who want only to
ınd not to do research. Every science
ment chairman has a bunch of colleagues
ave bargained with him, saying in effect,
want me to teach, I want to do research;
ve me a lab and a salary, and I'll do a
ı amount of teaching for you." Is that
ght way to run a university? Well, I think
ps it is, if the bargain is an honest one.
e should really try to find out how much



research is necessary to support the social function of teaching.

Relating Research To Reality

This brings us pretty close to a series of touchy subjects. Can university research be managed? If it can be, should it be? If so, by whom? Is too big a proportion of our research uncompromisingly basic – "curiosity-motivated," to use a term I don't like much – a modest input to the world pool of knowledge, without special relevance to the needs of the society that supports us? Should we be more relevant in our research? More applied?

Everyone has his own answers to these questions. Mine would be a qualified yes to all of them. I think we should be led to do more research that is relevant to perceived Canadian needs. Quite a lot of this relevant research will still be basic, though oriented toward laying the substructure for foreseen kinds of applied research. But I suggest that we should do much more applied research than we are doing now, collaborating, when appropriate, with government and, as I have already said, with industry. Let me be quite clear about this; I hope that most university research, at least in the near future, will be basic research, with its strategy and tactics left to the individual researcher, subject to local resources and the judgement of his peers, a judgement expressed through the granting agencies and concerned solely with scientific merit. But I also hope that a proportion of university research, and a larger proportion than at present, will be relevant – relevant to world needs, and especially to the needs of our own society. In which case, many of our research projects, though freely chosen, will be assessed on the basis of *both* scientific merit and relevance, and charged to a different budget, and maybe a fatter budget, than the budget for research of a purely basic kind. Perhaps we researchers, by devoting some of our attention to Canadian problems, will cut less impressive figures in the international scientific arena. But we may have the satisfaction of producing more results that will be of benefit, before our own careers are over, to our fellow citizens and not just to our fellow scientists.

We are living in a changing world, and we must adapt to change. But there are some things we must stick to. We must insist that the world still needs more basic scientific knowledge. A lot of it. The errors of an over-enthusiastic technology are due to our knowing too little, not too much, about how the world works. Every country should contribute to the world pool of knowledge in accordance with its resources and trained manpower. Our resources are considerable; we should at least not be parasites in relation to the global effort, even if we do not wish to be philanthropists.

A great many things have happened in the world, and in Canada, since McGill University first nailed the banner of science to its masthead. The ship is in turbulent waters now, as dangerous as those of its launching and christening. Our charts are out of date and our keel has scraped bottom a few times. But that is no reason to lower the flag or lose heart. Let us set our course. □

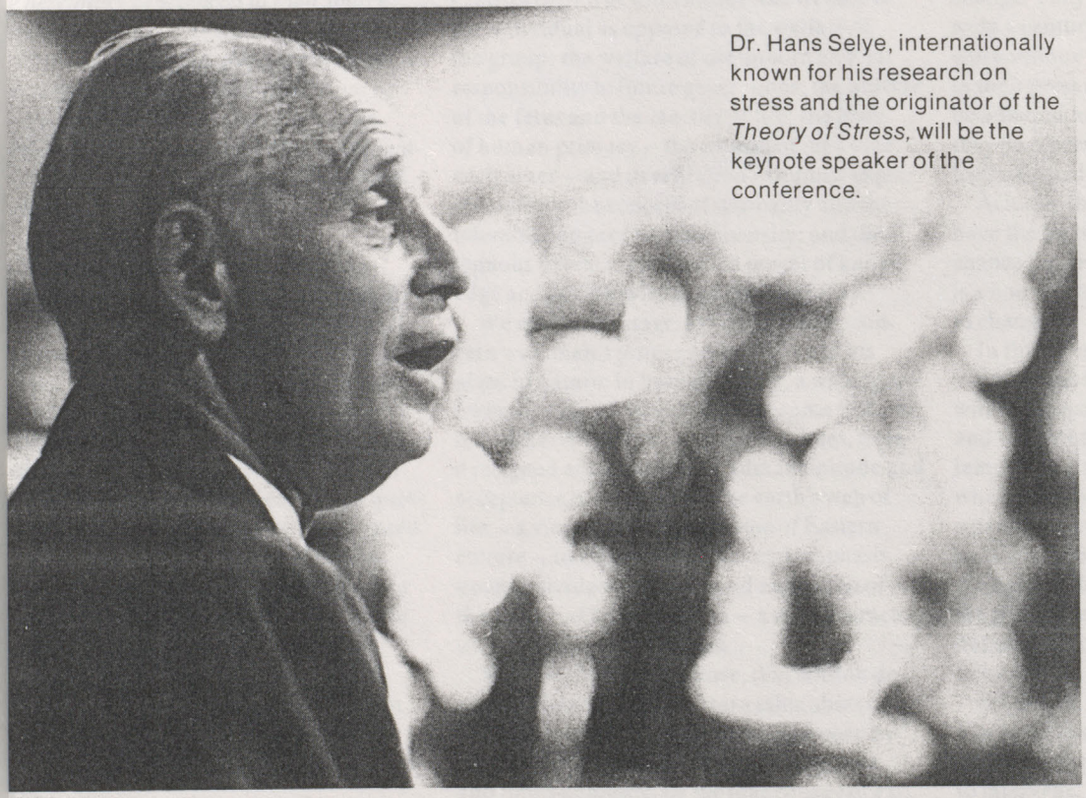
F.C. MacIntosh is a professor in McGill's department of physiology.

stress

Recognizing it
Putting up with it
Getting around it

Guest Speaker:

Dr. Hans Selye, internationally known for his research on stress and the originator of the *Theory of Stress*, will be the keynote speaker of the conference.



Other prominent speakers and panelists are being invited to participate.

This is the theme of an all family conference which the McGill Society of Toronto is hosting on Saturday, May 12, 1973, at Ontario Place in Toronto.

More information will be forthcoming in the March issue of the *News*.

If you have any suggestions or would like to help with the program contact:
Gordon Sharwood
Conference Chairman
1 Clarendon Crescent
Toronto 190, Ontario

Genetic engineering: Ambush or opportunity

by J. Southin

bert Sinsheimer, this year's Beatty Lec- t McGill, is professor of biology and chair- the biology division at the California te of Technology. Considered one of North ca's foremost molecular geneticists, Dr. imer has concentrated his research during t decade on the structure and mode of tion of a peculiar virus whose DNA mole- nsists of only a single strand instead of re usual two. His Beatty lectures at the sity in November, however, centred on hu- netic engineering — the deliberate attempt to alter or engineer his genetic constitu- with specific reference to cloning, the g of genetically identical organisms. Cer- there are patent medical advantages in g hereditary deficiencies at their source eventing further distribution of deleterious within the population. But the more sinister. cations of genetic engineering cannot be oked. In the interview that follows, Dr. imer discusses some of the ethical implica- be considered in applying that new kind wledge.

: Many reputable scientists have sug- that there are certain areas that should investigated because our present society he socio-political mechanisms to handle what might be discovered. Do you see rs of that kind in the research on genetic eering?

eimer: In genetic engineering, as in all ences, I would say that there are no ques- which *a priori* ought not to be investigated. all, it is impossible to know what you want to know. But, I would differentiate en investigation and application. While think there is anything we shouldn't igate, there are many things we have d which we should not apply. We seem obliged to test or apply everything we and that, clearly, is unacceptable in many ces.

: How can a collective moral conscience eloped in the scientific and political com- y? Perfectly "honourable" scientists and cians were responsible for building and the atomic bomb. How can the present ation of scientists and politicians be prevented from making gene bombs?

Sinsheimer: I think that we must develop a more global and humanitarian perspective on issues like that. The decisions with respect to the A-bomb, for example, seem terribly parochial in retrospect, however understandable they were in the context of the times. To confront the new human potential of making gene bombs, we shall need more than the accepted customs, more than the laws, and more than the technological assessments of the atomic era. We shall need a basically new vision and an adaptive philosophical stance.

The ancient and unresolved human dilemmas of any era will arise again, but we must learn to view them in a light which more fully exposes their true dimensions: the welfare of the individual as opposed to the welfare of the group; the welfare of the unborn and our responsibility to future generations; the welfare of the fetus and the sanctity of life; the issue of human primacy — the control of men over each other — and its reflection in human experimentation; the concept of normality and the tolerable range of human diversity; and the tenuous balance between the power of knowledge and the knowledge of responsibility.

We must encourage, as well, a deeper concern with man's proper attitude toward his place in nature. In human history, a wide spectrum of attitudes have variously come to dominate different cultures at different times, from a resigned acquiescence of human finitude and acceptance of our place in the earth's web of life — a view more characteristic of Eastern culture — to a dynamic unrest and emphasis upon individual initiative and expansion of the sphere of human choice — a view characteristic of our Western culture.

We must realize, of course, that tension develops whenever our Western ethic abuts on the boundaries of human choice imposed by the state for the common good, by the laws and limits of nature, by the inadequacy of extant human knowledge, or by the frailties of man which we now perceive increasingly to be of genetic origin.

We must realize that the Age of Innocence is ending now for man because of our vast new knowledge. To learn, we have had to compare, and having compared, we can never again be the same.

News: You think, then, that we have learned a lot in the quarter-century since the atomic bomb decimated Hiroshima and Nagasaki?

Sinsheimer: Whether by virtue of learning or good luck, we haven't used it since.

News: Presumably, one of the aims of genetic engineering is the betterment not only of the individual, but also of the population as a whole. Is it a fair prediction, however, that to accomplish that it may be necessary to discard some of our traditional ideals of freedom and dignity?

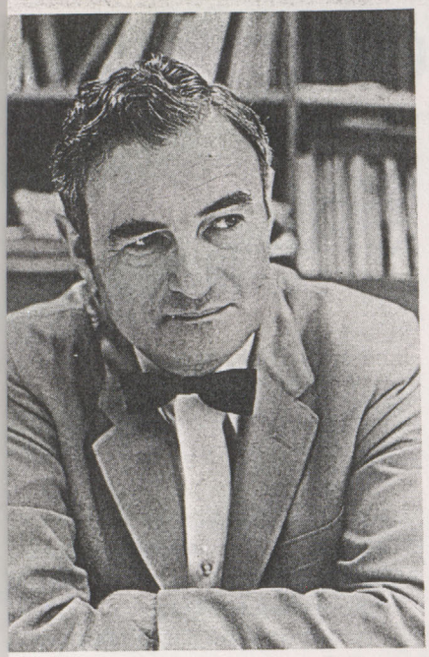
Sinsheimer: No, I don't think so. But we must realize that concepts of freedom and dignity change. They are not the same today as they were a century ago. They have evolved and will continue to do so. I don't hold them up in their present form as absolutes that must be adhered to eternally, but, on the other hand, they do represent principles we should not recklessly discard.

Actually though, in a genetic sense we only have the freedom to accept the genes that chance has given us. Since genetic freedom is a non-existent concept, there can be nothing to change.

In future, nonetheless, many of our social mechanisms will have to change to deal both with the possibilities of genetic engineering and with other phenomena as well. The problems we're encountering as we enter a stage where we have to stabilize the population and where we may have to limit the utilization of natural resources are also going to force changes on the ways decisions are made. In the past, unfortunately, questions have been debated too often after the fact, and by too few decision makers. That has to change.

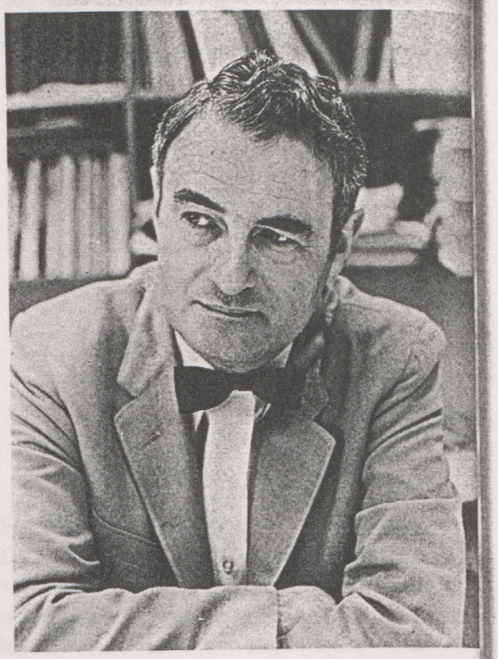
Of course, we shall never be wholly free. The same laws and regularities of nature that enable us to predict, also constrain our power to intervene. We are never gods; we are, at best, craftsmen.

News: There are several genetic engineering techniques which we could apply now if we wanted. Perhaps the fact that we haven't provides an instance of the more humanitarian perspective you advocate.



ıeimer: Yes, sex control is a good illustra-
t is now possible to determine the sex
ıman embryo at a very early stage of
ɔpment, and consequently, to abort selec-
embryos of an undesired gender. How-
o do that on a routine basis would be
ɔus, an act of mischief. It would require
troduction of an artificial control mecha-
o replace a rather effective natural con-
t strikes me as not worth the trouble. The
cians who would be called on to perform
sk see it as an unworthy use of their knowl-
ınd would not do it.
: Some medical scientists are currently
zing human egg cells outside the body
ɔllowing their development in artificial
ɔnments. Are you disturbed by any of
oral implications of extrauterine gesta-

ıeimer: I understand the character of the
tions raised, but exploration in extra-
ıe gestation doesn't bother me that much.
you object to that type of experimentation,
ıen you object to abortion, and finally
to contraception. That trail leads you
/ far from reality.
s possible, however, that the first few chil-
born as a result of extrauterine fertilization
ɔe deformed or otherwise abnormal. Every-
possible should be done to minimize that
ɔrking on primates initially, and continu-
monitoring embryo development and
ıg away those recognized to be abnormal.
I suppose that it is inevitable that there
ɔe some accidents.
s: If research on extrauterine fertilization
levelopment continues, there could come
e when scientists would want to implant
esultant embryos into women who would
s stand-ins for the real mothers. Couldn't
ɔrocess of surrogate motherhood become
ıdesirable form of biological servitude?
heimer: If it were done for purely eco-
ic reasons, I would be unhappy about it.
ıe other hand, I can imagine women want-
ing to be pregnant simply because they enjoy it, if just for some sense of social contribution.
News: The objective of cloning, as I understand it, is to increase the frequency in the human population of genotypes regarded as superior by producing genetic copies of outstanding individuals. When cloning becomes technically feasible, what special social and psychological problems will clones face? Will they be made to feel that they owe the world their lives?
Sinsheimer: If you clone a Mozart and the clones really turn out to be Mozarts, the difficulty will be in how the other musicians feel about it. In other words, the problem will be to decide how to feed clones into our ongoing stream of humanity. Certainly, you could rationalize that you are perfectly justified in trying to increase the proportion of people with "desirable" genotypes. But I'm opposed to that rationalization and to the concept of cloning because I think it is too extreme a form of predestination. Predestined man is simply a precursor to a more effective ant colony. So, even if some of the more pragmatic problems could be solved, I would still object on philosophical grounds.
News: What are some of the technical obstacles in cloning humans? I know that it has been accomplished with amphibia.
Sinsheimer: The principal difficulty is that you can't just adopt the technology applied to amphibia and apply it to man. Amphibia have eggs that normally develop outside the female and are so large that the nucleus can be mechanically scooped out and transplanted in another nucleus with some cytoplasm. With smaller mammalian eggs, that procedure is impracticable. So other techniques have to be created to achieve the same end – techniques relying on cell fusion and similar methods. Those techniques have been partially developed, but problems remain. Some of the difficulties relate to the fact that the mammalian egg is normally surrounded quite closely by a group of follicle cells which must be removed in order to carry out the fusion. However, nobody seems to know how to do that effectively, for the eggs that result don't develop normally. But those are technological problems which, as far as we know, are soluble. At present there



are researchers experimenting in an attempt to clone mice. And I can certainly see that if cloning in animals can be developed, it would have a very useful agricultural applications.
News: When can we expect the techniques of genetic engineering applied to humans to become operative?
Sinsheimer: With sufficient effort, some techniques may be developed within ten to twenty years. Cloning may be possible sooner, depending on how tractable or intractable certain problems turn out to be. Extrauterine gestation is relatively undeveloped, however, as we require a far deeper understanding of the physiology and biochemistry of placental development and function than we have now. The kind of technique that is popularized by the press – the breeding of supermen and so on – is, I think, quite a bit further away. However one of the problems in science is that prediction has always underestimated the rate of advance.
News: What, then, in a capsule, is your personal life view, your approach to questions of man's essence and his place in nature?
Sinsheimer: Basically, I hold a biologically-based evolutionary view. I believe that man is the product of a process controlled by accident and natural selection, and that his virtues and faults derive from that process. Of course, many of our problems arise because our biological inheritance is no longer appropriate, even though it was probably necessary to bring us to where we are now. We do have an advantage today, however, as we witness the development of a means to direct human evolution and fate. To become engaged in our own evolution puts us at a pivotal point in the whole history of the universe, and gives us a new kind of purpose. While I admit that that doesn't solve the problem of how you get to work in the morning, it does give you another reason, perhaps, for going to work at all. □

John Southin is an associate professor in McGill's department of biology.

by Edgar Andrew Collard

Voices from the past

nduates look back on their days at Mc-
hings that first come to mind are often
happened incidentally. The most un-
le things may relate less to knowledge
demic sense than to incidents that set
d of judgement and character. J. Fraser
an, BA'40, remembers this experience
A. Eustace Morgan was McGill's prin-

ay in December, 1936, somebody —
Bill Gentleman — wrote on the board
ts Building that at five o'clock that
n two radios would be set up in Moyse
arry the farewell speech of Edward
as a freshman that year, and with about
r Arts students, went to the hall to hear
ch.

efore five o'clock the principal and
enior professors took seats in the front
nost immediately came the words of
ouncer: "His Royal Highness, Prince
." There was, of course, a dramatic
hen something happened that was to
more dramatic. Dr. Morgan rose to
n, and one by one the professors stood.
seconds the whole hall was standing
tion while the man who was their king
farewell.

ge what touches young people! I
a lot at McGill, but perhaps nothing
sting than that lesson in respect given
ir principal that afternoon in Moyse

ssor may teach by his own example with
e lasting effect than by any lecture, and
teach something of far greater importance
e subject matter of his course. T. W. Eadie,
, has never forgotten the example set in
ent days in Engineering by one of his
s, Professor Henry Armstrong:

essor Henry Armstrong was our tutor
hanical drawing, although the syllabus
ve carried a more dignified title. Profes-
nstrong was an artist in the use of chalk
ackboard. His freehand sketches were
lous in their composition. Even a circle
ly a circle.

professor was also a weekend golfer.
re horrified to learn that one weekend
llful man was deprived of one of his eyes, due to the direct impact of a golf ball in flight.

Through courage and determination, Professor Armstrong recovered his agility to a great extent. No lecturer in the field of humanities, or even a theologian, could have impressed a large body of students with the true strength of human characteristics as did Professor Armstrong, unintentionally and unobtrusively, through the simple process of personal example. Although far removed from mechanical drawing, many of us carried beyond the university the deep truth of the value of personal example in accomplishing objectives in the field of human relations.

A professor may also leave an enduring impression by some incident that reveals how seriously he takes his work, how much of what he teaches is part of his own life and standards of living. The Reverend Frank H. Morgan, BA'40, has this lasting memory of Professor Roderick McLennan of the department of philosophy:

On December 6, 1937, the Philosophical Society did what such societies have repeatedly done: they put the Athenian philosopher, Socrates, on trial again. This time, Howard Rhys, BA'39, prosecuted and I defended, securing an acquittal for my distinguished but unfortunately executed client. To me it was an exercise in defeating Howard Rhys rather than vindicating both Socrates and the truth. The next day I was to change my mind.

After philosophy class, Professor McLennan came down to my seat to thank me for my defence, and, as we talked, it dawned on me that for him this was no mere student debate. It was another vindication of his master.

I regarded Professor McLennan so highly that I began to suspect, and later to know, that you may accurately judge a man you have never met by the integrity of the followers he is able to attract after his death.

Among the things that graduates most clearly remember may be a few words, spoken at just the right moment and in just the right way. Such are the words remembered by Bernard Figler, MSW'48:

It was our first lecture in the Physics Building. We crowded in, settling into our seats, overawed by the spacious amphitheatre and huge blackboard below us. Before we knew it, Dr. A. S. Eve, our professor and a physicist of world repute, entered inconspicuously and stood in front of the blackboard, looking up at his new students with an encouraging smile.

We waited with anticipation to hear revelations about physics, when Dr. Eve asked, "Did you notice the inscription over the hearth at the entrance of the building?" We sat in embarrassed silence. In our hurry to arrive on time and find our places, no one had paid attention to any inscriptions. Nor could we suspect that Dr. Eve had a deep motive in posing this question. Smiling, he said the inscription read "Prove all things."

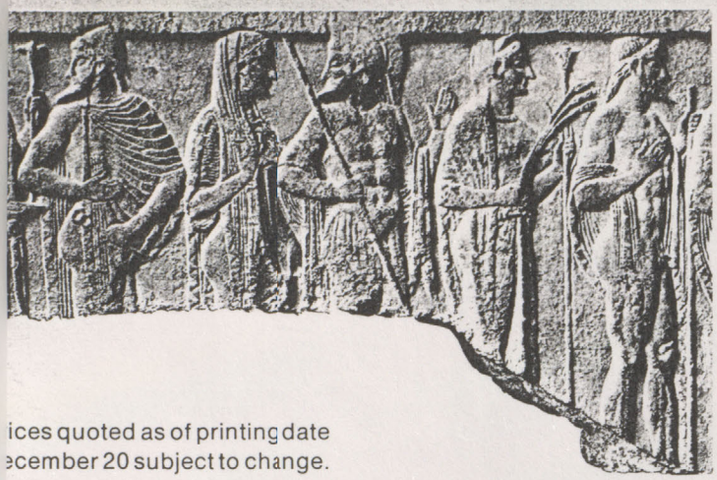
This was the key to science and scientific thought. Till then we were merely high school graduates, having been taught to accept the facts and laws contained in our textbooks. Suddenly, with this one question, he transformed us into students. What we were in the past prepared to accept without question, we henceforth must challenge and prove to ourselves.

As principal of McGill, Sir Arthur Currie had a way of saying a few words at the right time, words which gave the students something to think about for the rest of their lives. His towering figure and plainness of speech added to the impressiveness of what he had to say, and he spoke very much to the point. All his life, T. Rodgie McLagen, BSc'23, remembered a few such words, when Sir Arthur taught a lesson in sportsmanship:

In the 1921 football season, we played a game with the University of Toronto which ended in a tie. Toronto wished to continue the game but we did not. One point was awarded for a tie and two for a win, and it seemed to us that it would affect the Queen's University match, which was coming up fast, should the game go against us.

There was much criticism for and against. Some time later, when a few of us were out with Sir Arthur, he gave us a little talk about deportment. He concluded his remarks by saying cheerfully, "If you have another tie game, I would like you to play it off." That was all he said, but that was enough. □

Edgar Andrew Collard is editor emeritus of the Montreal Gazette.



ices quoted as of printing date
ecember 20 subject to change.

The McGill Society of Montreal

Travel Program for 1973

The McGill Society of Montrea is pleased to promote its tenth year of travel service to the Mc Gill community. Applications f membership may be obtained from Mr. H. Bloom, 392-4819, at the Graduates' Society, 360 Mountain Street, or from our travel agent.

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

harter Flights to London

4 April — 29 April
ate $163

3 May — 10 June
ate $164

1 May — 31 August
hree-month trip)
ate $164

June — 1 July
ate $199

0 June — 22 July
ate $199

July — 4 August
one-month trip)
ate $199

0 July — 19 August
one-month trip)
ate $199

August — 25 August
ate $199

1 August — 23 September
ate $160

sk about the extras:
ondon — Car rental, unlimited
ileage, and group flights to
rael during this twenty-fifth
nniversary year.

Group Flights to Europe
Children 2-11 inclusive, half fare on all group flights.

Athens

24 March — 14 April
Rate $309

14 April — 5 May
Rate $309

5 May — 26 May
Rate $309

26 May — 16 June
Rate $309

16 June — 7 July
Rate $309

7 July — 28 July
Rate $324

28 July — 18 August
Rate $324

18 August — 8 September
Rate $324

Lisbon

Frequent guaranteed group departures
Rate $TBA

World Tour

23 February for 30 days (Ethiopia, Kenya, Ceylon, Singapore, Indonesia, Hong Kong, Hawaii), Rate $2,200

Ski "Group" U.S.A.

Aspen, Colorado — group flights planned for February and March.

Ski "Group" — Europe

Zurich, Switzerland
8 February — 23 February
Rate $193

"Ski Can" Group Excursion

Canadian Rockies
30 March — 6 April
all inclusive $245 — seven complete days and nights.

Summer Charters to West Coast U.S.A.

Leaving
30 June to Los Angeles
Returning
21 July from Vancouver

Leaving
21 July to Vancouver
Returning
11 August from Los Angeles

Leaving
11 August to Los Angeles
Returning
1 September from Vancouver

The above charter flights are $139 return

Summer Vacation in Western Canada

These flights are designed to give Montrealers the option of travelling through a stretch of Western Canada on the way to the West Coast, or as part of the trip back from Vancouver.

Leaving
22 June to Vancouver
Returning
6 July from Calgary

Leaving
6 July to Calgary
Returning
20 July from Vancouver

Leaving
20 July to Vancouver
Returning
3 August from Vancouver

Leaving
3 August to Calgary
Returning
17 August from Vancouver

Leaving
17 August to Vancouver
Returning
31 August from Calgary

The above charter flights are $134 return

Ask about our specials:
Car rental in Western Canada, Motor coach tours in Western Canada, Alaska Cruise, etc.

I would like more information on the following Travel program/s

Name

Address

City

Province/State

Send to:
Jost Travel
5050 de Sorel
Montreal 308
(514) 739-3128

no denying that Patrick MacFadden
ting impression on a great many of
w students. As one graduate recalls,
ered over the campus." Where pre-
cGill Daily editors had confined
ves to campus coverage, MacFadden
ed a strong political consciousness to
ent paper in the 65/66 academic year.
illiant editorials, he demanded that
students awaken to the realities outside
Gates. But his ideology was too left-
some tastes, and while he was never
d as editor, he was often at the centre
acted, bitter controversies.
ise of his impact on campus, Mac-
has been the object of wild and
umours more than any other recent
graduate. His contemporaries are
ly curious to know what the out-
polemicist is doing now. MacFad-
self makes light of the gossip and
tion on his present state of mind
ly. "Tell your readers that I'm an
ic," he jokes. "It's good for my image
attered person."
t, the Irish-born MacFadden is any-
t a shattered person. He is an in-
eacher, a contributor to the CBC
eral publications, and an aspiring
. After graduating from McGill, he
to earn his masters degree in mod-
opean history at Columbia Univer-
then spent a year and a half working
sion in Ottawa before turning to
g at Carleton's School of Journalism.
inly MacFadden has mellowed
e days when he sent McGill into
ar, yet he remains an active and
ated man. Now on the other side
cture podium, he is still critical of
ia. Universities, he feels, have grown
re since 1968 when they came under
y the new left. "Universities have
factories, except they are not ex-
o show a product. They are no longer
door to a good job."
ot only universities, however, but
le educational system that MacFad-
lts. "There's a theory making the
these days with the unstructured
education theorists and the open classroom theorists. You find in education a system growing up which only requires passive acquiescence and not productive input. The great questions of political economy and man's past and condition are no longer being examined. The questions now are about role, individual happiness, and informed consumerism.

"It's an education designed to make people acquiesce to what's going on. I don't think it's a conspiracy, but we may see the growth of an incredible illiteracy, and it will be called progressive. Sometimes I think we're the last generation actually able to do things like writing and spelling properly and thinking. The whole idea of naming things for what they are is regarded as an old-fashioned activity. People are always saying 'Why are you labelling things?' The mystification process has now reached enormous proportions, aided by what I call the consciousness industry – the media."

MacFadden, however, offers no clear-cut solutions to the present problems in education. "I'm no longer even certain that educational reform is as basic and as important an activity as we sometimes used to think. Many highly estimable people think this society can be democratized through the mechanism of the educational system. I no longer believe this to be true. The system currently serves the big corporations, and it is them we have to engage and not the educational system."

Paradoxically, the erstwhile political firebrand no longer looks to politics as an effective force for change. Indeed, he considers politics "terribly boring." He claims that "the idea of running for political office is an unconscionable act. The amount of *chutzpa* needed to think you are qualified for the position is tremendous. I personally find more joy in poetry. I'd rather write a perfect comic lyric than be prime minister."

And so Patrick MacFadden now spends his days removed from the limelight. He teaches, enjoys music, studies literature, and looks forward to writing a novel. He lives by a credo which includes a firm belief in humanity. "If you can't believe in people, what is there to believe in? You might as well put the gun to your mouth now." He has adopted "a mixture of stoicism and wild gaiety" which, he claims, is our only means of survival.

Has the campus radical idealist sold out to the enemy establishment? No, but he has joined the Carleton Faculty Club. *E.S.*

M. Bab
g in Toul
a Rotary
l Unders
r E. Sut
degree
n awarde
doctoral
st Europe
g.

(Daum)
The Gaw
nd State
Gagnon
egree fro
on, and is
ainee wi
Conn.
H. Taylo
r) Taylo
nic house
n river in

a M. Bai
gree from

R. McBr
al (acade
ity, has b
rs of the
lleges fo

ary (Sull
d her Ph
x, Eng.

oung Ait
gree from
ick Twur
D degree i
erta, and i
ent of soci

Where they are **and** **what** they're doing

l. Baburek, BA'71, DipEd'72, is
n Toulouse, France, this academic
Rotary Foundation Award for Inter-
Jnderstanding.
E. Sutherland, BA'71, has received
egree from Columbia University and
awarded a Commonwealth Scholar-
octoral study at the School of Slavonic
European Studies, University of Lon-

aum) Anderson, BA'70, is editor-in-
he Gavel, the student newspaper of
l State University Law School.
gnon, BCom'70, has obtained his
ree from the Harvard Business School
, and is now an international manage-
nee with Stanley Works of New
onn.
. Taylor, MD'70, and his wife, Suzanne
Taylor, BN'69, are presently working
houseboat at the headwaters of the
river in Bolivia.

M. Baily, BA'69, has received her
ee from the University of Toronto,

. McBride, MA'69, assistant vice-
(academic) at Sir George Williams
y, has been elected to the Board of
of the Association of University Eve-
leges for a three-year term.

ry (Sullivan) Beardsley, BA'68, has
her PhD degree from the University
, Eng.

ung Aitken, BN'67, has obtained her
ree from the University of Colorado.
k Twumasi, BN'67, MSc'69, obtained
degree in sociology from the University
ta, and is now assistant professor, de-
t of sociology, University of Ghana.

'66

Daniel Ling, MSc'66, PhD'68, associate professor and director of the School of Human Communication Disorders at McGill, has been appointed an educational consultant for the Alexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf.

'65

Joseph J. Gilbert, BSc'61, MD'65, has joined the Medical Faculty of the University of Western Ontario as a neuropathologist in the university hospital.

Aftab A. Mufti, MEng'65, PhD'69, has been appointed associate professor and head of the department of computer science at Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.

'64

Richard J. Coburn, MD'64, is practicing plastic surgery in New York City.

Wendy (Patton) Keys, BA'64, has been appointed director, film-in-education, at Lincoln Centre, New York

Dominic A. Venditti, BEng'64, has been appointed director of engineering for ITT Canada Ltd., Guelph, Ont.

'63

Claude Aubé, MSc'63, PhD'65, has been appointed science advisor for the Ministry of State for Science and Technology in Ottawa.

Dr. Roger B. Buckland, BSc (Agr)'63, MSc'65, assistant professor of animal science in McGill's Faculty of Agriculture, has received the Poultry Science Association's Research Award for 1972.

Pierre Paquin, BCL'63, has been appointed director of labour relations for Noranda Mines Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

'61

Jon D. Silverman, BCom'61, has been promoted to director of international operations for the Seagram Overseas Sales Co., New York.

'60

Deborah Eibel, BA'60, is the authoress of *Kayak*, a book of poetry recently published by Sono Nis Press.

Desmond G. Killen, BEng'60, has been appointed district sales manager at Watkins-Johnson Co.'s southeast field sales office, Orlando, Calif.

John H. Spencer, PhD'60, has received the 1972 Ayerst Award of the Canadian Biochemical Society.

'59

André Galipeault, BCL'59, has been appointed general solicitor of Texaco Canada Ltd. and will head its law department.

'58

E. Edward Herman, BCom'58, MA'62, PhD'65, has been promoted to full professor at the University of Cincinnati.

C. Philip Larson Jr., MD'58, has been appointed chairman of the department of anesthesia at Stanford University School of Medicine, California.

J. Claude Leclerc, BArch'58, has been appointed director of the School of Architecture at Laval University, Que.

Dr. Barry M. Richman, BCom'58, has been appointed dean of the Faculty of Administrative Studies at York University, Toronto, Ont.

Janet E. (Edsforth) Stone, BA'58, has obtained her bachelor of journalism degree from Carleton University, where she received a Canada Council research grant for the publication of her thesis, *Paul Almond: The Flame Within.*

'56

Manuel K. Paumann, BSc'56, is executive-secretary to the advisory council of the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Ont.

'55

E. Diana Blake, BLS'55, has been appointed head of the division of information services and collections in the Douglas Library at Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

I.S. Pasternak, BEng'55, PhD'59, of Imperial Oil Enterprises Ltd., Sarnia, Ont., has been named the 1972 winner of the ERCO Award of The Canadian Society for Chemical Engineering.

'54
Jan Diou
elected p
Joseph I
nominate
Inc.
James A
appointe
School B
Donald
pointed
School E

'52
Dr. Vinc
as vice-p
search C
ness and
Paul D.
pointed
tive serv
of South
Jonatha
elected p
tion for

'51
N. Leo
product
AMSCO
Illinois.

'50
Patricia
PhD'63,
the depa
versity o
Robert
pointed
of BP C

'49
Thoma
GDipM
the divi
rial Hos

'48
Philip
been ap

Dlouhy, BEng'54, PhD'57, has been ed president of Cyanamid of Canada Ltd.
eph E. O'Brien, BA'51, BCL'54, has been inated director of Blue Bonnets Raceway

ies A. Robb, BA'51, BCL'54, has been ointed a member of the Greater Montreal ool Board by a Quebec-Order-in-Council.
ald F. Ross, DipEd'54, has been ap- nted director general of the Richelieu Valley ool Board, Beloeil, Que.

Vincent M. Jolivet, BEng'52, has resigned ice-president and treasurer of Rocket Re- rch Corp., and is now an independent busi- s and financial consultant in Seattle.
ul D. Matthews, BCom'52, has been ap- nted manager of financial and administra- e services at Southam Murray, a division Southam Printing Ltd.
nathan D. Ballon, BA'47, MD'52, has been cted president of the Quebec Heart Founda- n for 1972-73.

Leo Caney, BSc'51, has been appointed oduct manager, hot melt adhesives, for ISCO division, Union Oil Co. of California, inois.

0
atricia M. Harney, BSc(Agr) '50, MSc'59, D'63, has been promoted to professor in e department of horticultural science, Uni- rsity of Guelph, Ont.
obert B. Keefler, BEng'50, has been ap- inted manager, public affairs department, BP Canada Ltd.

9
homas R. Hale, BSc'47, MD'49, DipMed'54, has been appointed director of e division of cardiology at the Reddy Memo- al Hospital, Montreal.

48
hilip T. Black, BSc'48, MSc'49, PhD'54, has een appointed general manager of the miner- als exploration dept. of Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas Co., Calgary.
Donald H. Drennan, BCom'48, has joined the Board of Directors of La Cie Continentale Simmons of France.
John A. Galbraith, BCom'48, MCom'50, PhD'59, has been appointed associate senior economist with the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada.
John H. Mahon, BSc (Agr)'48, MSc'49, PhD'53, has been elected vice-president of Cal- gon Corp., Pittsburgh, Penn.
Gordon M. Pfeiffer, BCom'48, has been ap- pointed director of marketing for Chrysler Aus- tralia Ltd., Adelaide, South Australia.

'47
George W. Woods, BCom'47, CA'49, has been appointed president of TransCanada Pipe- Lines.

'46
Dr. Mairi Macdonald, BSc(Agr)'46, has been appointed assistant dean—director of continu- ing education and summer school, Mount Saint Vincent University, Halifax, N.S.
Dr. John H. Summerskill, BA'46, is now vice- president, educational testing service, at Prince- ton University, N.J.

'42
Bruce S. Russel, BCom'42, has been ap- pointed treasurer of Northern Electric Co. Ltd.

'41
Elie Abel, BA'41, has been elected a member of the Board of Governors of the American Stock Exchange, New York City.

'40
Dr. Orlando A. Battista, BSc'40, has been awarded the 1973 James T. Grady Gold Medal for Interpreting Chemistry for the Public, by the American Chemical Society.
Arnold F. Jones, MD'40, GDipMed'49, has been appointed director general for the treat- ment service, department of veterans' affairs, Ottawa, Ont.

Alfred J. Pick, BA'36, MA'37, BCL'40, has been appointed first ambassador and perma- nent observer of Canada to the Organization of American States.

'38
Arthur G. Campbell, BA'38, has been ap- pointed Canadian ambassador to South Afric

'35
Henry W. Burri, BEng'35, has joined Crang & Ostiguy Inc. as registered representative in their Niagara Falls, Ont. branch.

'34
Mark Farrell, BCom'34, vice-president of Southam Press, is now publisher of The Mon real *Gazette.*

'33
Franklin R. Forbes, MSc'33, has been ap- pointed president of Ayerst Laboratories, Inc Rouses Point, N.Y.

'23
Edgar R. Maillard, MD'23, has retired from the County of Nassau Department of Health. division of laboratories & research, which he joined in 1948.
Thomas K. Sherwood, BS'23, DSc(Hon)'51 professor in chemical engineering at the Uni- versity of California, is the recipient of the 19 $2,000 E.V. Murphree Award in Industrial a Engineering Chemistry, which recognizes his pioneering work in the understanding and de elopment of mass transfer.

'21
J. Doris Dart, BA'21, has retired from her po tion as editor of the social sciences & human ties index with The H.W. Wilson Co. (Publis ers), New York City.

Erratum
Dr. Ralph C.S. Walker, BA'64, has been elected fellow and tutor in philosophy at Magdalen College, Oxford, Eng.

ths

Hayward, BSc'71, on July 9, 1972.

A. Vocisano, BSc'67, at Friday Harshington, on Nov. 6, 1972.

ld G. Boyaner, BSc'65, at Montreal, 5, 1972.
ersh) Stein, BEd'65, on Oct. 13, 1972.

(Clancy) Bossy, BSc(PE) '51, at Ingnt.,on Sept. 18, 1972.
. De Gast, BEng'51, at Kingston, Aug. 21, 1972.

na (Gordon) Hillaby, MA'49, at Lon-., on Oct. 30, 1972.
Turcot, BSc(HEc) '49, at Montreal, 5, 1972.

. Ramsay, BA'48, at Montreal, on 72.

. Liefmann, MD'45, at Montreal, , 1972.

F. Fitzgerald, MD'43, in the summer

. McCooey, MD'42, on June 8, 1972.

3. Smith, BA'37, MD'41, at Montreal, 4, 1972.

Henry) Spaidal, BA'39, at Bronxville, Nov. 9, 1972.

. Wendling, PhD'37, on June 17, 1972.

'34
Edmund G. Collard, BA'31, BCL'34, at Montreal, on Nov. 9, 1972.

'30
S. Boyd Millen, BA'27, BCL'30, on Oct. 6, 1972.

'29
Hugh R. Montgomery, BSc'29, at Montreal, on Oct. 31, 1972.

'28
Matt S. Nightingale, BSc'28, at Hudson Heights, Que., on Oct. 11, 1972.
Maurice Tatleman, MD'28, on Sept. 5, 1972.

'27
William P. C. Le Boutillier, BSc'27, on Sept. 26, 1972.
Neil M. Stewart, BArch'27, recently at Fredericton, N.B.

'26
F. Basil Bowman, MD'26, on November 27, 1971.

'25
Donald Flannery Smith, BSc'25, at Windsor, Ont., on Oct. 9, 1972.

'24
E. Willis Hainlen, MD'24, on June 10, 1972.
Kenneth M. Kent, BEng'24, at London, Eng., on Oct. 24, 1972.

'23
John N. Jordan, BSc'23, at Montreal, on Oct. 21, 1972.

'22
Lt. Col. Theodore L. Bullock, Arts'22, on Oct. 8, 1972.
C.T. Skinner, BSc (Agr) '22, at Victoria, B.C., on Nov. 7, 1972.

'21
Mary Lee (MacAloney) Owen, BSc (Agr)'21, at Concord, Mass., on July 13, 1972.

'19
Ralph W. Edmison, DDS'19, at Montreal, on Oct. 15, 1972.

'18
John Calder, MD'18, at Brantford, Ont., on Nov. 14, 1972.
Dora (Black) McDowell, BA'18, at Shawville, Que., on Sept. 27, 1972.

'17
Charles Laprairie, BSc'17, at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., on Nov. 15, 1972.

'16
J.W.E. Ord, MD'16, on Aug. 5, 1972.

'15
Gladys (Story) Cunningham, BA'15, on Sept. 8, 1972.
Daniel W. O'Shea, BSc'15, at Buckingham, Que., on Sept. 26, 1972.

'14
Dr. G. Gordon Moe, BSA'14, MSc'21, at Vancouver, B.C., on Aug. 9, 1972.

'13
John G. Stewart, BA'13, at Montreal, on Oct. 2, 1972.

'11
Leonora (Van Vliet) Betts, BA'11, at Ormstown, Que..on Nov. 17, 1972.
David C. Canegata, BA'09, MD'11, at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, last year.

'09
Percy Richard Hilborn, BSc'09, at Preston, Ont., on Oct. 18, 1972.

'07
G.H. McCallum, BSc'07, at Ottawa, Ont., on Oct. 14, 1972.

'00
Jessie (Lundie) Willmott, BA'00, at Welland, Ont..on March 26, 1972.

ociety
ctivities

hompson

r Conference

y 600 McGill E-2 (second-year CEGEP) ıts turned out for a career conference t the university in early November. : of the pressing concern and myriad ons that students have with regard to uture employment, the local branch of raduates' Society had recruited ninety sion leaders to examine and give advice ty-three career areas. The Saturday after- conference proved to be so lively that : expressed even the slightest twinge of over missing the football game on TV er weekend recreation!

ıinar leaders, most of them Montreal- McGill graduates, were impressed with ıdents' sensitivity to the changing world ployment. However, many of the seminar 's were distressed by the seeming lack ıreness on the part of the students of exist- reer opportunities. A strong general rec- ·ndation was that more liaison be sought en educators training students and expe- ·d professionals, and that this be coordin- y a stronger university student guidance am.

eting of Two Societies

ous to assess the Graduates' Society's : on campus and to determine the nature cooperation that the Society might d to ensure the well-being of McGill nts, Graduates' Society President Hugh ard held a rap session with the president the vice-president of the Students' Society. ıd Executive Director Grant Fletcher, an sted observer of the dialogue, were en- ged to learn that the Student Hospitality am, jointly sponsored by the McGill Soci- Montreal and the Alumnae Society, nues to be a valuable service. "When I osted by Dr. and Mrs. Finestone last " Students' Society Internal Vice-Presi- Whitney Hardy recalled, "it was a very ant way of finding out about Montrealers nade me feel welcome here." Hardy was lly enthusiastic about the Reception Ser- or Overseas Students which the McGill ty of Montreal promotes in conjunction the International Students' Association. "There have been many students," she commented, "who arrived in Montreal and registered at McGill in August, without any local contacts at all. This twenty-four-hour service has helped to settle students into the McGill and Montreal communities."

Gabor Zinner, Students' Society president, clearly had more on his mind at the luncheon meeting than hospitality and reception programs. He is now facing the annual monumental task of steering Students' Council toward an equitable solution of its financial commitments to more than eighty campus organizations. Not surprisingly, therefore, Zinner suggested that the Graduates' Society might give financial assistance to special student projects. While Hallward welcomed the suggestion, he added that with the Society's acting as coordinator, local graduates in a variety of professions could offer advice and guidance for student projects when the need arises. The group agreed to meet at a later date to explore that possibility.

From Fund Raiser to Fun Raiser

Lorne Gales, former executive director of the Graduates' Society and now executive director of the McGill Fund Council, always has his scouts on the lookout for talent. And it was at the suggestion of one of them, his son, Robert, that Mary Cape was invited to join the Graduates' Society staff in 1969. As associate director of the Alma Mater Fund, Mary was responsible for coordinating telethons, some regional campaigns, and the program of class agents representing the years 1960 on.

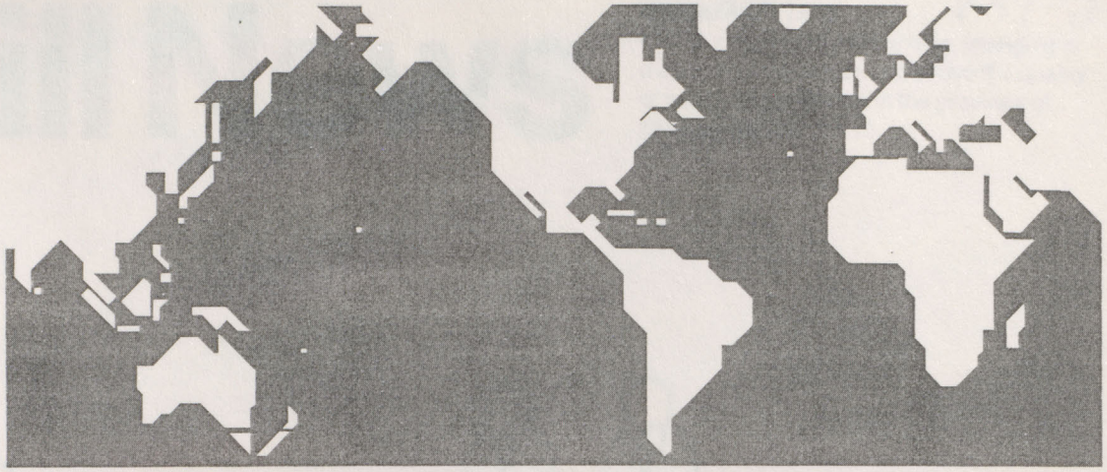
Mary tackled her job with a mixture of eternal optimism, abundant enthusiasm, and hard work. "It also helped to get together some beer or wine and palatable pizzas to keep the class agents and other volunteers around after five o'clock," she recalls. Mary's schedule of cross-country travel was gruelling, but the endless evenings devoted to facilitating the work of volunteers and class agents were not without amusing moments, like the time one weary telethon assistant rang up a number and asked for Mr. Obe. The confusion at the other end of the line only made the volunteer more insistent. "I want to speak to Mr. Obe!" Then

abruptly the volunteer hung up. He had just noticed that the graduate's surname on the computer card was not Obe. The graduate was a distinguished gentleman who had been awarded the Order of the British Empire!

Mary's involvement with the Graduates' Society continued to expand. Young herself, she knew that alumni of 1960 to date would be more likely to support the Society if they were offered less traditional programs. Thus, she helped to launch the Young Alumni. And later, she took on yet another role, reunion coordinator. Now, after almost three fund years, one reunion, and twenty-eight Young Alumni programs, Mary has made the complete switch from fund raising to fun raising and yet still fervently maintains that "you can have one without the other."

Mary has crossed the three-year hurdle with the Graduates' Society, and, with the best wishes of her co-workers, will soon become a member of yet another institution, marriage. The staff hopes that Mary's new commitments will leave her enough time to continue working with the Society. However, whether or not that is possible, her personality will always be recognized as an important force in the Society's ongoing revitalization. □

Tom Thompson is acting alumni director.



ectory of Branches f the Society

d and Labrador

rks, (BSc '52)
John's, Nfld.

rd Island

llorn, (MD '49)
et, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

, (BSc. Agr. '51)
, 1618 Granville St.,

acDonald, (BArch '35)
ad, Sydney, N.S.

ck

y, (MD '37)
ve, Saint John, N.B.

p, (BSc. Agr. '53)
Vincennes, Ste. Foy, P.Q.

'alley

den Jr., (BEng '59)
bliers, Three Rivers, P.Q.

dford

ud, (BSc '49)
Blvd., Granby, P.Q.

istrict

(BEng '57)
reet, P.O. Box 1169
P.Q.

ollege

pbell, (Dip. Agr. '66)
donald College, P.Q.

iety, Montreal

oblot, (BA '49)
e, Pointe Claire, P.Q.

es, (BCom '69)
real
er St. West,
, P.Q.

y

andor, (BA '59)
n Rd., Rockcliffe Park,

wrence

uller, (BEng '61, MEng '64)
load, Kingston, Ont.

Shaw, (MD '57, PhD '64)
h's Hospital
reet, London, Ont.

Hamilton
President
Dr. John E. Laskowski, (DDS '58)
678 Main Street East, Hamilton, Ont.

Sarnia
Secretary
Edward F. Fullerton, (BEng '63)
1029 Lilac Avenue, Sarnia, Ont.

Windsor-Detroit
President
Miss Dale Swaisgood, (MSW '59)
267 Bridge Avenue, Windsor, Ont.

Porcupine
President
Charles P. Girdwood (BEng '33)
Dome Mines, South Porcupine, Ont.

Lakehead
Vice-President
Gordon Anderson, (BSc. Agr '55, MSc '57)
163 Ibbetson St., Thunder Bay, Ont.

Kirkland Lake
Treasurer
J. M. C. Gamble, (BCom '29)
Teck Northern Roads Ltd.,
Box 400, Kirkland Lake, Ont.

Sudbury
President
Dr. Gerald A. R. Vallilee, (BA '50, MA '53)
Classics Dept., Laurentian University
Sudbury, Ont.

Niagara Peninsula
President
Dr. Nicholas Pohran, (MD '53)
4891 Portage Road, Niagara Falls, Ont.

Toronto
President
Gordon Sharwood, (BA '53)
1 Clarendon Crescent, Toronto, Ont.

Grand River Valley
President
Howard S. Matthews, (BCom '23)
151 Westmount Road, Guelph, Ont.

Winnipeg
President
Donald B. Murphy, (BSc '56)
Blackwood Beverages
1850 Ellice Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

Northern Saskatchewan
Secretary
Dr. M. A. Baltzan, (BSc '49, MD '53)
Baltzan Associate Medical Clinic
226–20th Street East, Saskatoon, Sask.

Southern Saskatchewan
President
Arthur D. McKellar, (BEng '44)
82 Dunning Crescent, Regina, Sask.

Northern Alberta
President
Dr. William A. Shandro, (MD '35)
8614 W. Saskatchewan Drive
Edmonton, Alta.

Southern Alberta
President
Dr. Don Pollock
(BSc '53, MSc '55, PhD '57)
1420 Colleen Avenue S.W., Calgary 9, Alta.

Trail and District
President
Ross D. Cavey, (BCom '49)
309 Ritchie Avenue, Trail, B.C.

Vancouver
President
A. Boak Alexander, (BArch '62)
6261 Wiltshire Street, Vancouver 13, B.C.

Victoria
President
John Robert Law, (BSc '43)
3210 Ripon Road, Victoria, B.C.

United States

Boston
President
John R. Akin, (BA '38)
Canadian Government Travel Bureau
263 Plaza Prudential, Boston, Mass. 02199

Vermont
Secretary
Dr. W. B. Durrell, (MSc '48)
Box 372, Shelbourne, Vt. 05482

Connecticut
President
Dr. Bert B. Berlin, (BSc '52, MD '56)
85 Jefferson Street, Hartford, Conn. 06106

New York
President
Dr. Leonard Ashley, (BA '49, MA '50)
1901 Avenue H, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11238

Rochester
President
Dr. Victor L. Guzzetta, (DDS '58)
20 University Avenue
Rochester, N.Y. 14605

Philadelphia
President
Mrs. Douglas Van Patter, (BA '46)
97 Sproul Road, Springfield,
Delaware Co., Pa. 19064

Pittsburgh
President
Eric R. Jacobsen, (BSc '29, MEng '32)
205 Farmington Road
Pittsburgh, Penn. 15215

Washington, D.C.
President
Mrs. Peter Badgley, (BA '47)
9643 Georgetown Pike
Great Falls, Va. 22066

Cleveland
President
Dr. Nathan Krupkin, (MD '30)
2952 Montgomery Road
Shaker Heights, Ohio 44122

Chicago
President
Dr. Charles Myran, (BSc '42, MD '48)
433 W. Briar Place, Chicago Ill. 60657

Minnesota
Secretary
Mrs. R. W. Kimball, (BCom '40)
4359 Browndale Avenue
Minneapolis, Minn. 55424

Washington State
President
Dr. W. Harold Bexton, (PhD '53)
133 E. 121st Street
Tacoma, Wash. 98845

San Francisco (Northern California)
President
Dr. Richard Rider, (MD '48)
2 Cottage Road, Mill Valley, Calif. 94941

Los Angeles (Southern California)
President
Mrs. Donna G. Sexsmith (MSW '55)
1100 Glendon Avenue, Suite 1640
Los Angeles, Calif. 90024

San Diego
President
Robert Agajeenian, (BA '29)
2944 El Cajon Blvd.
San Diego, Calif. 92104

Texas
President
Dr. Berne L. Newton, (MD '40, BA '51)
The Methodist Hospital
6516 Bertner Blvd., Houston, Tex. 77025

Australasia

Sydney
President
Dr. Susan R. Butler, (BEd '59, MA '63)
c/o Education Dept., Sydney University
Sydney, N.S.W., Australia

Bermuda

G. MacLean Holmes
c/o Triminghams
Hamilton, Bermuda

France

Paris
President
Georges Sahovaler, (BA '48)
94 Chaussée de l'Etang, Saint Mande
France

Great Britain

President
Col. Harold H. Hemming, O.B.E. (BA '14)
35 Elsworthy Road, London, N.W.3.
England

Hong Kong

Vice-President
Otto T. Wu, (BEng '56)
1435 Union House, Des Voeux Road
Hong Kong

South America

President
G. A. Cousineau, (BEng '53)
Caixa Postal 6855, Sao Paulo, Brazil

South Africa

Convener
John Stuart Hay, (BEng '28)
18 Coronation Road, Sandhurst, Sandton
Transvaal, South Africa

West Indies

Barbados
President
Ronald A. Baynes, (BSc. Agr '64, MSc '66)
University of the West Indies, Cave Hill
P.O. Box 64, G.P.O. Bridgetown
Barbados

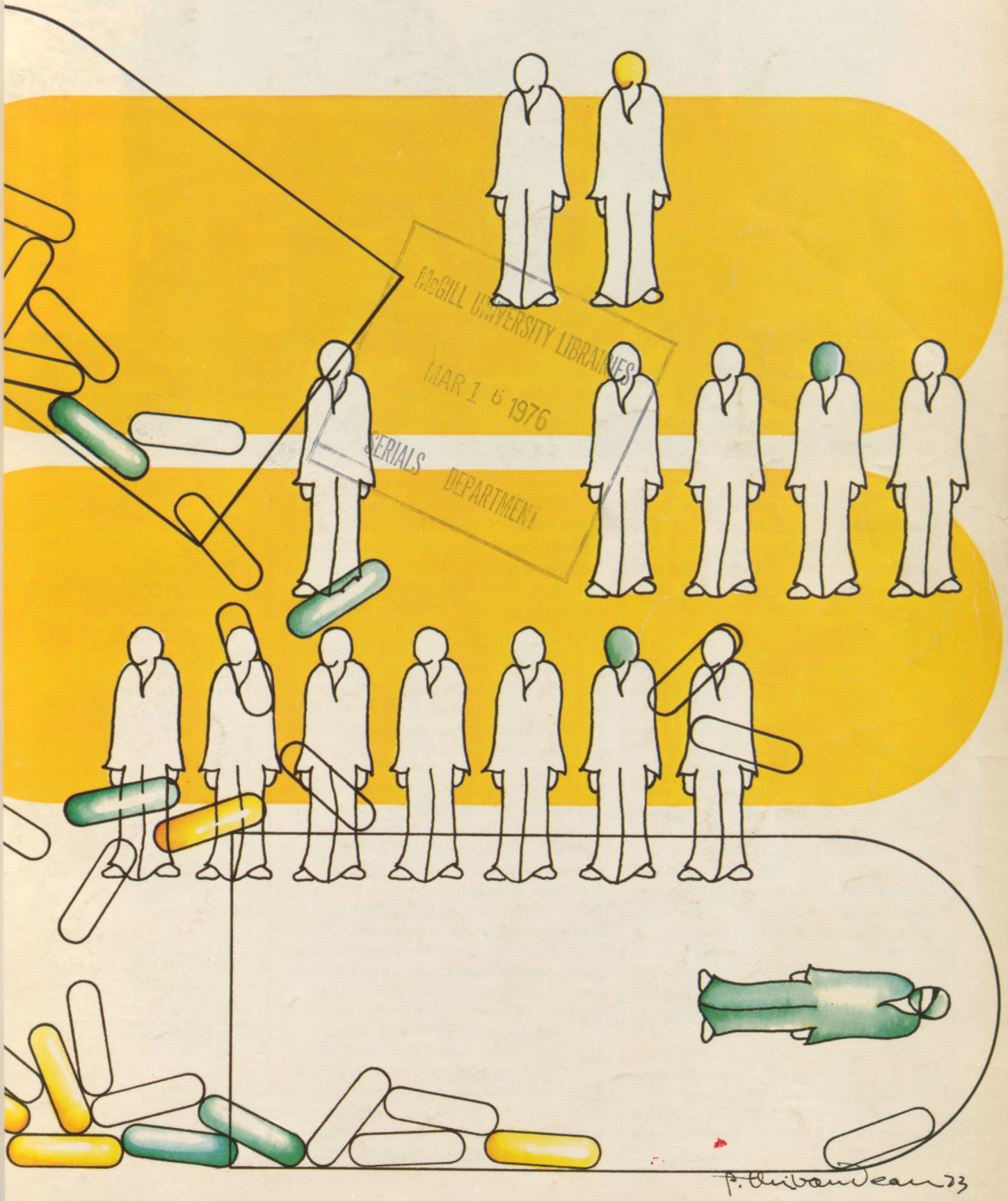
Jamaica
President
J. S. Hendricks, (BSc '55)
Agricultural Development Corporation
83 Hanover Street, Kingston

Trinidad
President
George L. Bovell, (BSc. Agr '45)
Cocos Bay Ltd., P.O. Box 1310
Port of Spain, Trinidad

cGill News

March/April 1973

McGill's medical community is changing in a stepped-up attempt to improve the quality of health care delivery in the province of Quebec. See pp. 10-15.



Gill News
e 54, Number 2
/April, 1973

ver, Pierre Thibaudeau; 5, Charles C. Gurd; 6-12, Louise
-17, Pierre Thibaudeau; 19, Roger Lucas; 20-22, *The Lande*
y of Canadiana, 1965 edition; 23, *Old McGill*, 1928 edition;
al Star—Canada Wide; 26, Inn Studios Ltd.

News is published four times a year, December/January,
ril, June/July, and September/October, by the Graduates'
McGill University. The copyright of all contents is registered.
id in cash at third class rates, permit number H-6. Please
editorial communications to: The *McGill News*, 3605 Moun-
Montreal 109. Tel. 392-4813. Change of address should
Records Department, 3605 Mountain Street, Montreal 109.

Note book

Activity in the Faculty of Medicine has invariably had a strong influence on the McGill campus. Thus, any change within the university's oldest Faculty, or within its closely associated teaching hospitals and allied professional Schools, has been important news to graduates.

At present, a very definite change is taking place, a change which will eventually affect the nature of medical care throughout Canada and elsewhere. The Medical Faculty is becoming increasingly involved with the issue of community health care, planning a network of hospitals and clinics which will ensure optimal health care for the community. Many McGill medical workers and researchers have shifted their focus of concern from the improvement of methods of disease detection and treatment to prevention and the improvement of the health care delivery system.

As the Hippocratic ideal to get care to a patient at whatever cost is being broadened, a new morality in medicine is emerging. Funds for health care, now drawn from the public purse, must be allocated with the greatest mass benefit in mind. The heart transplant operations of the late sixties, perhaps more than anything else, sparked a questioning of the incredible resources being spent to keep a few patients alive. The outcome of that questioning, here and elsewhere, has been a resurgence of interest in the role of the general practitioner or similar medical worker who is equipped to provide many patients with the benefits of medicine.

In addition, government studies in the province of Quebec, initiated seven years ago with the Castonguay-Nepveu Commission, have reevaluated the system of health care delivery and recommended an almost complete socialization of medical care. Bill 65, which has been passed in an amended form, is the first legislation to emerge as a direct result of those studies. The partially legislated reform of the Quebec health care system has spurred McGill to investigate the problems of designing a more effective health care system.

Within the university's teaching hospitals, of course, many medics have been working on an individual level toward the improvement of health care. However, recent administrative moves within the university reflect a more coordinated approach to the cause. The previous dean of medicine, Dr. Maurice McGregor, has been appointed vice-principal in charge of health care, and Dr. Sidney Lee, an eminent epidemiologist, has joined the Faculty of Medicine as associate dean (community medicine). Lee's appointment, in particular, has drawn sighs of relief from health care sympathizers who look to him to unite their individual efforts.

This issue of the *News* investigates some of the debates surrounding the implementation of the revamped health care system, as well as giving some insight into McGill's current involvement in the changes that are taking place in medicine. On page 10, an interview with Dr. Lee examines some of the broader issues of health care, the Quebec legislation, and McGill's role relative to that legislation. On pages 13 to 17, two imminent changes in the medical professions are discussed within the McGill context: the broadening of the MD's role to include new social, administrative, and economic responsibilities and the broadening of the roles of the allied medical professions, like nursing and physiotherapy, to meet the demands of the changing health care system.

The *McGill News* has survived many changes in its fifty-four years of publication. Nonetheless, it has rather amazingly managed to sustain its high quality. So, it is with the confidence of believing that the magazine will continue to be a good one, that I say goodbye as editor, ponder the excitement of the past year, and prepare to resume my university studies. Coincidentally, my resignation comes soon after the formation of a new Editorial Board, a group of talented graduates and friends of the university who oversee the production of the *News* and guard its editorial freedom from both the university and the Graduates' Society. The new chairman of the board is Dusty Vineberg, a McGill graduate and a senior reporter with the *Montreal Star*. She joins with me in expressing deep gratitude to former Editorial Board Chairman John Scott for the wise guidance he brought to the magazine during the past five years. *C.C.G.*

What the Martlet hears

"Chestnut Tree, House — Barrie, Onta
by Lawren Harris, is one of the paintin
moved recently to the lobby of the Mc
Library.

Murder at McGill

The unsuspecting victim was seated alone in a three-sided carrel in the Arts Building basement, earphones on his head and attention riveted on the chemistry lecture being televised. Wearing rubber-soled sneakers, his assailant crept up soundlessly behind him. Taking hold of the loose headphone cord, he deftly choked his fellow student and "killed" him within seconds. An efficient, bloodless homicide.

The name of the game is Murder at McGill, but it is scarcely as gruesome as it sounds. The victim, after all, is not really murdered, but must simply turn over one of his "lives," a two-inch by two-inch card, which the murderer keeps until the end of the round, unless he too is struck down.

Started by two students, known to participants only by their code names N1 and N2, the murder game is intended to enliven a quiet campus and to help students meet each other. Communications to the participants are given in the What's What column of the *McGill Daily*, and participants can address problems to the two anonymous organizers through the Union Box Office.

Shrouded in mystery, the first round of Murder at McGill was held in November. Participants were instructed to sign up at the Union Box Office, where they also picked up further instructions and their "lives" a few days later. The second round was held in February, with Master Murder, a match for winners of the two previous rounds, in March.

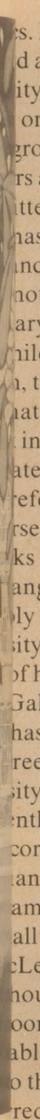
The murder stories that have been recounted have been as funny and imaginative as the participants. Some murders have taken place in the victims' homes, but on-campus murders, as N2 sees it, are more challenging, and therefore preferable. In one instance, a *Daily* staffer participating in the game was decapitated with an em ruler by a murderer who had stalked the newspaper's office for three days.

One particularly unfortunate victim was done in twice simultaneously by a person he could never have suspected. The boy had left both his life cards in his jeans' pocket, since the rules of the game dictate that the cards must be carried at all times. One morning he changed his pants, and his mother, grabbing the chance to wash his jeans, popped them into the washing machine. His life cards were utterly demolished. The game coroner refused to listen to the extenuating circumstances, however, and remained firm in his ruling. The victim had died at the hands of his own mother!

Like the organizers of any new game, N1 and N2 have met with some difficulties in the past year. The free advertising they are given in the *Daily* is unreliable, since there is no guarantee that their submission will be published in time for the round. Life card printing costs and other miscellaneous expenses are al problem. It is N1 and N2 who foot the b at present. Both are confident, however they will be able to iron out existing pro and continue the game a second year, p of course, that they can avoid being mu themselves. □

A Civilized Touch

When McGill was expanding in the 19 versity planners were more concerned w structural and functional strength than



s. But today, with the building boom d a period of consolidation ahead, the ity has begun to perform some cosmetic on several campus building interiors. group responsible for beautifying drab rs and empty walls is the Visual Arts ttee. Formed in 1967, the Senate com- has been investigating areas that could nced by art and devising ways to acquire not for a university collection, but for ary or permanent installations on cam- hile campus beautification is their major , the Visual Arts Committee is also an- at their work reflect the university's in the creative arts.

ate, the "fun committee", as its members efer to it, has carried out a number rse projects. It has rented and bought ks for McGill, restored damaged por- anging in the old Medical Building's ly hall, and assembled eleven of the ity's Robert Harris portraits for an exhi- of his work to be held at Ottawa's Na- Gallery next year. In addition, the com- has compiled an archival file of the more ree hundred *objets d'art* owned by the ity.

ntly, the group undertook its first exten- corating job. It moved twenty-one large an paintings by artists like Lismer, Pilot, ament out of private university offices all common rooms and into the Redpath Lennan Libraries. Hung informally nout the lobby and stacks section of the oors, the paintings have attracted able attention and have added a civilized o the otherwise austere reading area.

red by its success, the Visual Arts Com- is now waiting to acquire further art enrich other parts of the campus as

ling the Myth

h McGill is a publication whose editor, th Skelton, is more concerned with con- n with packaging. It is partly a limited tion budget, of course, that keeps the ation Office's new publication simple. er, it is also the recognition that its sim- will help to set it off from other flashier scientific journals. Apparently the formula has worked. For since the first volume of *Research McGill,* which included four articles and accompanying photos, was issued in January and mailed out to several hundred Canadian and American scientific and medical media men and to a small number of senior McGill faculty, the Information Office has received substantial positive feedback. In fact, there have been several requests for permission to reprint articles in part or *in toto* from magazines like *Canadian Geographical Journal* and *Canada Week.*

Research McGill's origins can be traced back to more than a year and a half ago when Miss Skelton proposed the idea of publishing a journal which would fulfill two functions: it would inform a local public—who are understandably concerned about universities' use of public monies—about the resources that McGill was putting into research and the kinds of studies that were being carried out; and it would help to publicize the university and its work on a broader level by way of the communications people who received it.

After drumming up moral and financial support for her proposal, Miss Skelton set about producing a pilot issue which was sent out last year. Because of its success, the Information Office resolved to continue the publication and adopted *Research McGill's* present format. Although most of the three or four articles in every issue will concentrate on scientifically oriented research, *Research McGill* will include at least one article each issue on research in the humanities. In January, for example, the journal featured a piece on the social implications of the James Bay development, a project which is of wide public interest.

With its in-depth coverage and its diversity, *Research McGill* will assuredly dispel once and for all the myth that the university is anxious to conceal the nature and cost of its research. □

Gay McGill

The diversity of interests among McGill students has always been reflected in the numerous clubs and societies on campus. The university is the base for everything from the Debating Union and the Skydiving Club to the *McGill Daily* and the Red and White Revue. A new addition to the roster this year and a club with one of the largest memberships and most active social calendars is Gay McGill, a group of homosexual and bisexual students.

Gay McGill was spawned by a study group of students and professors who met last year to discuss the problems that face homosexuals in a predominantly heterosexual society. As a by-product of their discussions, an article which was entitled "School is not a Gay Place to be" and which advocated the establishment of an organization to serve the needs of campus homosexuals was published in the *McGill Daily* in October. Not long after, the Students' Council passed the constitution and budget of Gay McGill, which has been going strong ever since.

The social activities sponsored by the club have attracted participants not only from the university community but from all over Montreal and its suburbs. To date, four dances have been held and hugely attended, in contrast to the "straight" dances of the last few years which have been dismal failures.

Perhaps the most important of the club's activities, however, is the counselling service it offers. Every Tuesday night, meetings are held in Gay McGill's office in the basement of the University Centre. Discussion focuses on specific areas related to homosexuality. According to a spokesman for the group, the counselling deals with the social as well as psychological problems of homosexuals. "Essentially," he explains, "the counselling is on two levels. There is the 'homo' part of homosexuality which includes problems of understanding one's proclivity toward members of the same sex. The other part is 'sexuality,' which concerns people who already accept their preference but are having problems with their lovers."

In addition to their weekly counselling sessions, the club operates Gay Line, a telephone advisory service through which callers can get help from lawyers, psychiatrists, and counsellors.

The only negative reaction to Gay McGill has come from the *Plumbers' Pot,* a paper published by the Engineering Undergraduate Society. With characteristic conservatism, the *Pot* labelled the group "a bunch of perverts." All

the same, considering its membership of over 150 and the large attendance at its meetings and activities, the club is filling a need on campus that has been ignored for a long time. □

The Selling of the University

With the threat of declining applications and with the success of its competitors' sophisticated public relations programs, McGill has had to begin blowing its own horn. It has discarded the traditional attitude that a good university will be in constant demand and has gone out to solicit. University liaison officers now pay frequent visits to local CEGEPs and high schools to advise students who are planning a university education and to interest those who have given up the idea.

The university has even hit the air waves, advertising on several radio stations, including CHOM, a Montreal rock station popular with the consciousness III set. As liaison officer John Udd sees it, the ads' primary purpose is to publicize a recent Senate directive which specifies that any CEGEP graduate who has obtained 60 per cent in a minimum of two years is eligible for admission to McGill.

To attract prospective students, the ads underline the opportunities that the university can offer to both the sports-minded and the purely academic-minded student, but above all to the student who wants to learn to think for himself. One radio commercial, for instance, begins with an excerpt from a social psychology class, then breaks to an announcer: "Now maybe you're not interested in social psychology, but you're interested in university. Well, subjects like social psychology are a good reason why you should consider McGill as part of your future. At any university you'll have a big say in what courses you take, but at McGill you'll also have a big choice of programs. We think that's important, because going to university is more than just taking a prescribed number of compulsory courses and getting a degree. It's an opportunity to open your mind to ideas and to people you may never have encountered before. That opportunity exists at McGill. McGill . . . think about it."

Not surprisingly, the university's publicity campaign has provoked comment both on and off campus. While some object to the advertising pitch, many are pleased to see McGill reaching out to the community it must serve. □

New Director for School of Architecture

For many years under the directorship of its founder, Dr. John Bland, McGill's School of Architecture has a new man at the helm – Professor Norbert Schoenauer. A graduate of the Royal Hungarian Technical University in Budapest, Schoenauer is no stranger to the McGill campus. After receiving his masters degree in architecture from McGill, he was appointed a lecturer and later an associate professor in the School of Architecture.

Schoenauer's recent appointment, of course, has brought with it a host of new responsibilities and headaches. He is, moreover, under the pressure of having to live up to his popular and effective predecessor. But Schoenauer, an award-winning architect, seems up to the task. Certainly his varied experiences in architectural and city planning projects like Montreal's Nun's Island and Labrador's Fermont New Town will serve him in good stead, as will his work on several university committees like the Academic Development Committee in the Faculty of Engineering.

The new director, whose personal interest lies in the study of housing developed by primitive cultures down through the ages, has no immediate plans for major changes in the School of Architecture. Indeed, Schoenauer believes that the School's present urban orientation and its pluralism are distinct assets. "One of Professor Bland's strengths," he claims, "is that he never ascribed to a certain ideology in terms of architectural movement. In the future we won't adopt a single philosophy either; instead, we'll try to introduce all thoughts to students and let them make up their own minds about which paths they want to follow."

Two aspects of architectural education to which Director Schoenauer intends to lend particular encouragement are interdisciplinary studies and community involvement. Even though off-campus projects like the Milton Park Citizens' Committee and the Community Design Workshop have sometimes brought McGill student and staff participants into contention with the municipal and provinc ernments, Schoenauer gives projects of kind his full backing. "As architects we a dual role," he explains. "First we are m of society and must respond to any prob in society as individuals, regardless of o fession. What concerns society should c us. Second, we are architects whose kno of the physical environment can benefi working toward improvements in socie

While he is enthusiastic about his pre position, Schoenauer admits that it has numerous adjustments. "Before, I knew proof of the things I had done during th Now at the end of the day, although I m been very occupied, I have less to show it. I certainly can't show pages of report designs." But the new director is more t willing to sacrifice immediate gratificati long-term rewards for both himself and School of Architecture. □

Athletics Eastern-Style

Eight years ago, the university Senate a gated a requirement that forced undergr uates to take part in at least two physical tion activities or pay a twenty-five-dolla At the same time a voluntary instructio gram was begun, encouraging rather th coercing students to join in athletic acti In the last three years the program has flourished, and the attendance rate has creased about 250 per cent. While swim tennis, and squash classes are the best a of the traditional sports activities, there been an astounding rise in the number cipants in the martial arts program and Karate, Judo, and Aikido together boas 300 students, and Yoga over 400.

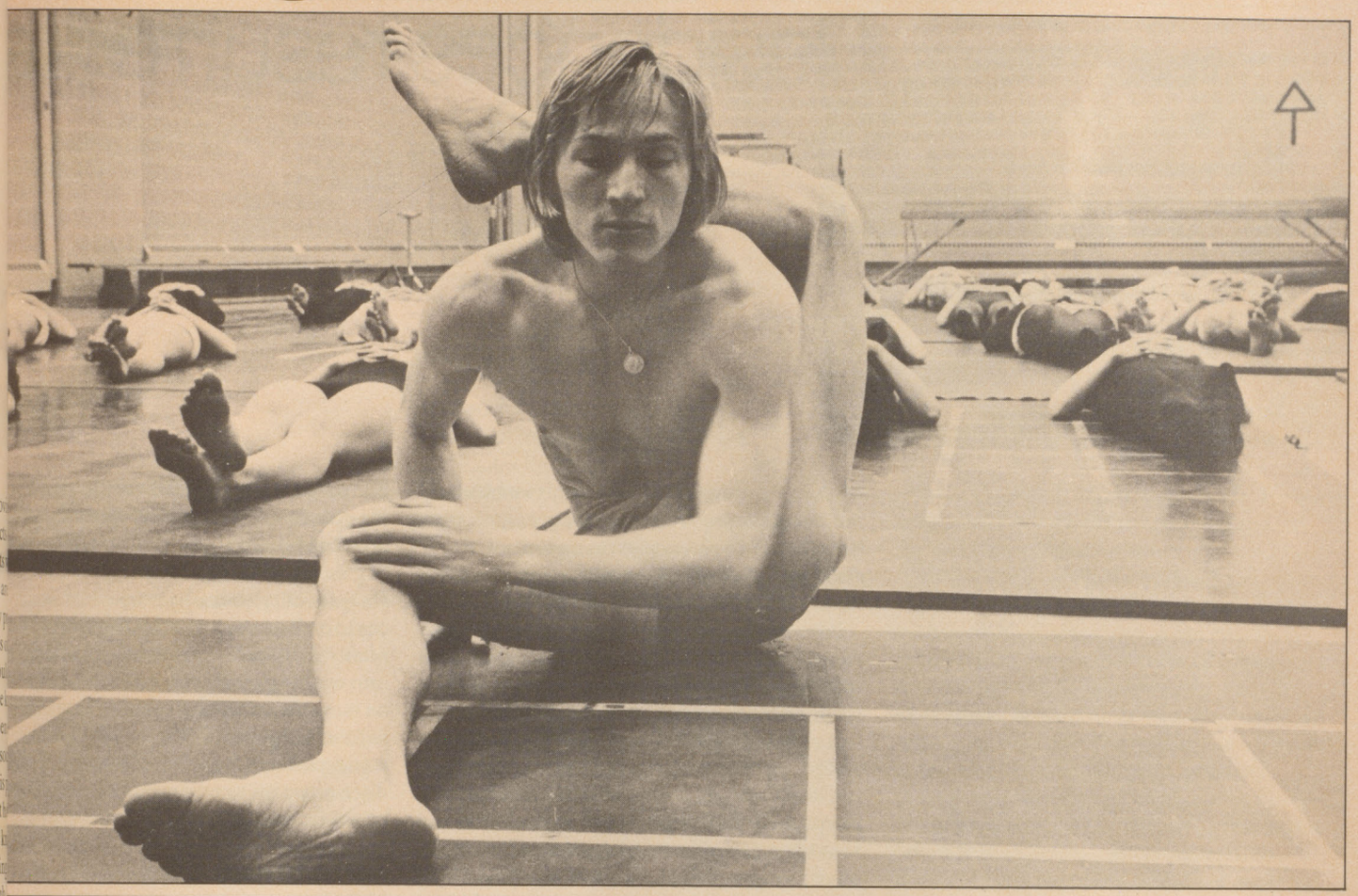
Director Bob Dubeau attributes the s popularity of the more esthetic side of th letics program to a general interest in th ern way of life, and, more importantly, changing attitudes. Students are tired of sidelines, he claims, and are anxious to actively involved. □

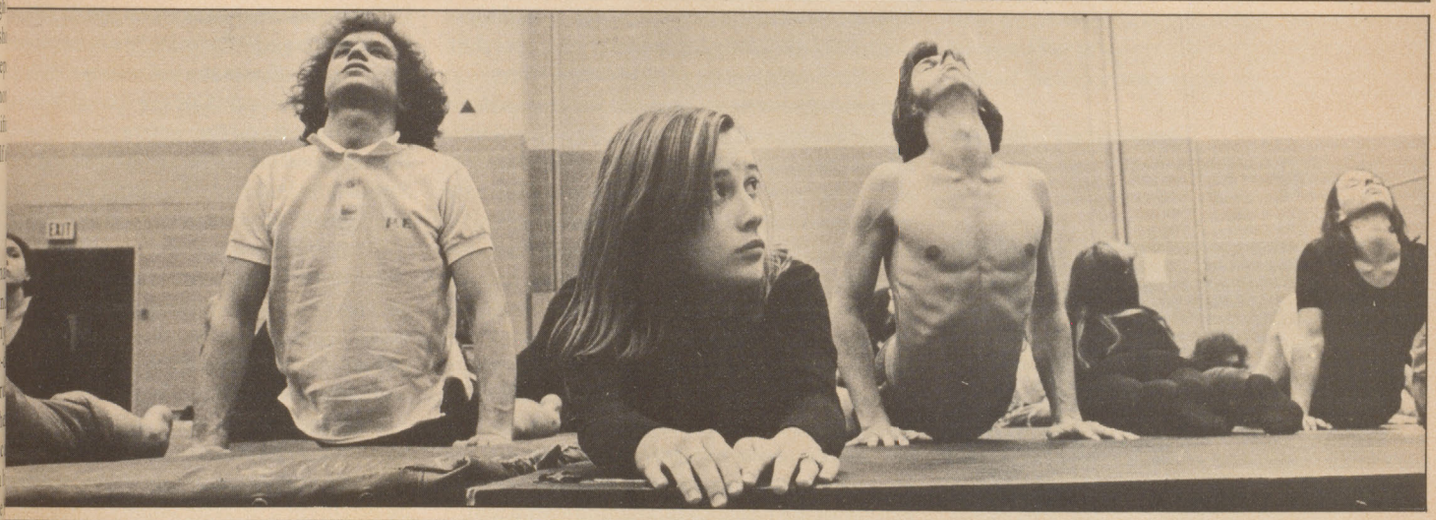
Instructor Stephan Jeney leads a Yoga

ipal and prov
gives project
'As architects
ns. "First we a
pond to any p
ls, regardless
s society shou
nitects whose
nment can be
ovements in so
stic about his
admits that it
s. "Before, I
ad done durin
day, although
have less to sh
w pages of re
director is m
mediate gratif
both himself
e.□

tyle

niversity Sen
hat forced u
least two ph
twenty-five-
luntary inst
uraging rath
oin in athlet
the program
tendance rat
cent. While
asses are the
ts activities.
se in the n
arts program
kido together
ga over 400.
au attribute
e esthetic sid
neral interes
nore importa
udents are t
nd are anxi





eney leads

After a period of neglect and unpopularity McGill's two residence complexes are slowly making a comeback.

Residences resurrecte

by Louise Abbott

McGill's coed residences are only two blocks and one driveway from the lower campus. But in the dead of winter, with ice underfoot, the climb up University Street can leave even the most hearty soul red-faced and panting.

It was more than sheer perversity, however, that prompted the university to build the dorms high on the flank of Mount Royal. Today, there is a distinct advantage to the residences' location – their height has kept them above the smog cloud that hangs over downtown Montreal. But that is an asset that could hardly have been anticipated in the pre-ecological-consciousness days of residence construction. Still, when Douglas Hall was erected in 1937, and Bishop Mountain, Gardner, Molson, and McConnell Halls in 1962, university planners did have the best interests of residents at heart. Since the dorms were intended for male students who generally preferred sports to other extracurricular activities, the location was elected because of its proximity to McGill's athletic facilities. With tennis courts beside, and Forbes Field behind, McConnell Hall, and the stadiums and Currie gym just a hop, step, and jump away, residents could easily participate in everything from hockey to inner tube water polo. Meanwhile, for the stay-at-homes of Macdonald Park (as the upper University Street residence complex is officially known), there was ping pong or pool in the recreation rooms on the ground floor of every hall, TV in the basements, and dog-eared textbooks in the lounge areas.

Macdonald Park on a winter's right

Thus, with more for the muscles than for the mind, life in Macdonald Park in the early and mid 1960s went on as happily as could be expected in a community of 800 males. Recalls one veteran of that era, "We played a lot of soccer, ate a lot of pizza, and eyed a lot of girls at our Saturday night dances."

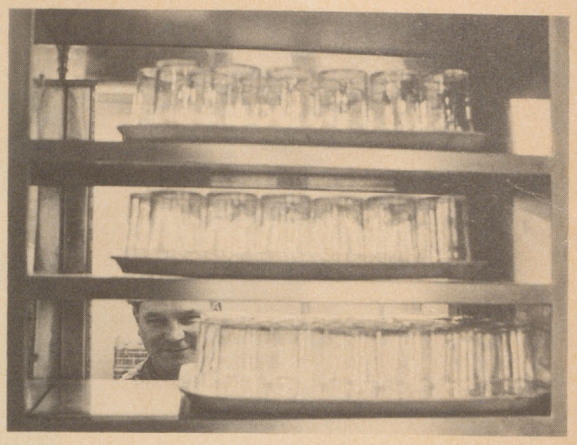
Students grumbled occasionally about their hall directors. And not without reason, for the dorm supervisors sometimes acted autocratically, writing to parents, revoking privileges, and even expelling boys for minor offences. Yet their intent was not necessarily malicious. As one graduate who lived in residence in 1966 explains, "Professor M. was highly intelligent and at times good-humoured and friendly. But like so many of the hall directors, he wa the old school. He felt duty-bound to cr down on boys who diverged from the id of gentlemanliness he sincerely believe Only severity, many hall directors reas could civilize the monsters that residen nually sheltered – boys who poured ce into washing machines, scrawled obsce on elevator walls, and got glowingly pie at football games. What they failed to u stand, perhaps, was that hijinks were o ditch attempts to relieve the deadening of residence life.

A Glaring Anachronism

If directors sometimes managed to bre freewheeling spirits, male residents co least take solace in the knowledge that were far better off than the Royal Victo lege (RVC) girls down the street. By the the ladies college that railway tycoon L Strati.ona had endowed had become a amalgan of antique dark wood and mo chrome. But the quarters were for the m part con fortable, if not an interior deco dream. ' nly the east wing was typically tional, ' ith furnishings, as one former girl remembers, "the colour of day-old with skim milk in it."

Thus the physical discomforts of RVC like those of Macdonald Park, were rela slight and easily reparable. Dreary room be brightened up. The potatoes and gra which made the weight-conscious cring be left uneaten. However, there were ot less tangible, but no less real, discomfor were more difficult to dispel. In part bec some parents encouraged them, RVC ad trators clung obstinately to traditions w had begun with the college itself in the l nineteenth century. They refused to see RVC had become a glaring anachronism.

While every male resident was given to the front door of his hall and could co and go at will, RVC girls were subject to torianisms that made their social life a mare. Dating procedures, designed to c the most wicked young ladies, entailed sign-outs, escorts waiting nervously in l and carefully clocked curfews. "Note wi



A cheerful chef in BMH cafeteria peers out from behind his glasses.

warned an RVC directive like a fire and ne preacher, "of those who persist in ng on the porch at night, and should any transgression, appropriate action aken." The infrequent times that boys rmitted to visit friends at RVC were supervised, with open doors and four he floor the order of the day.

dious and starchy as life in residence e, university housing remained the best or many out-of-towners. For students ew nobody in Montreal, residence com- oneliness and spawned friendships ften endured long past graduation day. nts one boy who lived in McConnell 1967: "I made three close friends in e and we still see or write each other e four of us were a kind of mini UN om Boston, one of the guys was from , one from Africa, and one from Ot- Adds another boy who is in residence ixth year: "I thrive on the hustle and ere. I tried moving out once but I got y that I was back after two months."

tudents eager to knuckle down to their residence dispensed with the time-con- practicalities of everyday living. "Since a science program and had to be some- a bookworm, residence was perfect notes one former RVC girl. "Oh, I re- he rules and regulations, but the meal, nd medical services meant that I could oncentrate on my work."

nts with personal or academic prob- re assured of readily available assis- om the professors and graduate students ence staff. As for girls from outside who were in their first year at McGill, a requisite that could not be dodged multiple parental and university ratifi- So, between those who came to resi- illingly and those who came by coer- ere were always more than enough stu- fill the beds in the two university com-

oms Go Begging

969. That year the male halls had over ancies, while RVC had 150 of its 500 mpty. The reasons for the sudden drop in residence population were several. University applications in general were falling off. The introduction of the CEGEP program at McGill had increased the number of local students. Residence fees, too, had been jacked up to offset spiralling costs, further discouraging potential applicants.

Also responsible for the decline in residence occupancy was the activist movement that had electrified students all over North America. Radicalism at McGill was necessarily milder than at universities in the racially riven and war obsessed United States of the late sixties. Nonetheless, it bred freedom-loving individuals who rejected the *status quo.* Students who might previously have considered living in residence were now adamantly unwilling to be squeezed into a small space the same as the small space next door. They were fed up with sexual segregation and with meaningless codes of dress and conduct. And they were no longer afraid to make their displeasure felt.

With the shrinking number of residents, heavy financial losses were incurred and gloomy predictions began to circulate, suggesting that by the 74/75 academic year there would be no fewer than 500 vacancies in the two campus complexes. The university was in a quandary. To try to recoup some of its losses, it opened residence doors to non-McGill students and then sat tight, trying to determine what future, if any, residences had.

In the meantime, residents were growing more and more vocal in their protests for reform. With unprecedented defiance, RVC girls began destroying leave cards and demanding parity with the male residences in regard to open house visiting hours. Their efforts paid off and certain concessions were won. At the same time in Macdonald Park a movement was afoot to convert the halls into coed dorms.

Even with the new liberties for residents, however, the slump in applications continued. At the beginning of the 70/71 academic year, there were more than a hundred unfilled places in Macdonald Park alone. Scared by students' apparent disenchantment with on-campus living, the university abandoned plans to improve the male residences and dipped into monies earmarked for them to convert half of RVC into the Faculty of Music's new home. It even proposed that the halls be modified and put to other, more lucrative uses.

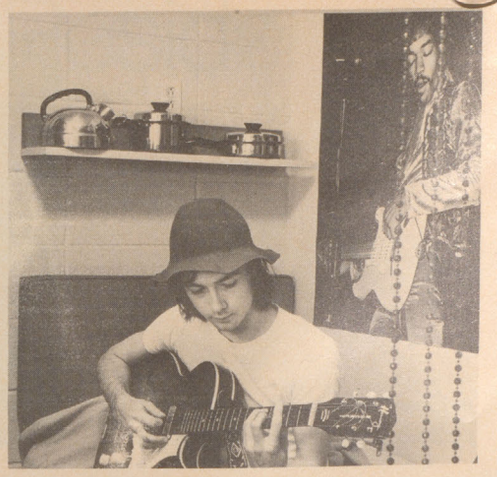
By the winter of 1971, residence morale had sunk to its lowest point when events unexpectedly took an upward turn. After months of deliberation, the university cautiously agreed to let Molson Hall, a junior undergraduate male dorm, become coed on an experimental basis until the end of the spring term. The ratio of females to males was poor, with only twenty-six girls among 150 boys. Nonetheless, the pilot project was acclaimed a success. Relieved that no Sodom and Gomorrah had sprung up and reassured that the popularity of coed residences would help to balance the books, McGill permitted the gradual conversion of the other male halls.

Students Lured Back

Today, all four Macdonald Park residences are coed and all are full. In fact, there is even a waiting list for the dorms. The upward trend, moreover, seems likely to continue. "Applications for next year have been coming in at the rate of about fifteen a day since November," claims Director of Residences John Southin happily.

It is not only the more natural coed environment that has brought students back to residence. For RVC, which remains an all-female dorm, is enjoying full occupancy too. There are several forces at work. Now that the Milton-Park neighbourhood east of McGill is being razed to make way for highrise developments, moderately priced housing close to the campus is growing scarce. Therefore, while they may complain about the steep hill up to the coed residences or about the noise and air pollution enveloping RVC, many students who might otherwise have leased an apartment near McGill now opt for university quarters.

RVC Warden Donna Runnalls also contends that "a swing away from radicalism" has been partly responsible for the renewed demand for on-campus living. Urban violence in the U.S. and consequent parental protectiveness may well be a further cause, at least where Americans — who constitute 55 per cent of the coed residence population and about 35



"A reservoir of talent"

per cent of RVC — are concerned.

However, perhaps the most critical factor in reviving residences' appeal has been the shake-up in administrative policy and personnel over the past year and a half. The university has hired young, fresh thinking people to take charge of university housing. Dr. Southin, who is an associate professor in McGill's biology department, and Dr. Runnalls, who carries a full teaching load in the Faculty of Religious Studies, are determined to change the dorms from soulless barracks into vital human communities. They refuse to be deterred by a money shortage or a slow-moving bureaucracy inclined to view residences as auxiliary rather than integral to university life. Sometimes working separately, but more often in coalition, the administrators of the two campus complexes have already chalked up impressive gains in their campaign to revive residences.

Dreams and Realities

In Macdonald Park, students have been given a strong voice in the selection of hall directors. The academic vice-principal, moreover, has assumed authority over residence policy, where in the past it was handled by managerial personnel more interested in financial than human well-being. The new administrative structure promises to be far more sensitive to the upper University Street residents' needs. At present, restrictions in the coed residences are few and administrative moralizing altogether absent. What rules do exist are for the most part legislated and administered by the students themselves. As the residence information pamphlet puts it, "Living together in any community requires just a single rule: respect for the rights of others." Of course there must be some measure of adaptation and compromise on the part of the individual in the interests of the larger residence community. There are, after all, more than 800 people — students, director of residences, hall directors, assistant directors, residence fellows, matrons, housekeepers, nurses, secretaries, building superintendents, managers, chefs, and porters — as well as a few canines and felines, living or working in Macdonald Park.

Despite the high degree of cooperation it demands, life in the coed residences is remarkably unruffled. Rare cases of serious misconduct are investigated by the halls' House Committees, student groups elected by their fellow residents. Certainly problems anticipated at the advent of coeducationalism have not materialized. Indeed, a more sane and balanced atmosphere has been achieved since the girls arrived. If sex has been made more convenient, relationships have also been given the chance to evolve in an unfettered, natural way. As cologne gradually permeates the dorms, raunchy male talk is disappearing and vandalism decreasing markedly. "The guys no longer feel they have to prove themselves by putting their fist through a door or doing things of that nature," Director Southin observes.

Progress in the administrative sphere has gone a long way in improving coed residence life. But, Southin reasons, "current optimism about the future of residences must be sustained by more than simple changes in personnel and responsibilities. The university must now be prepared to invest money in residence development so that . . . we can still attract large numbers of students wanting an interesting, even exciting place to live and learn."

Since students' orientation has shifted away from high-pressure competitive sports and toward self-expressive, creative pursuits, Southin stresses the desperate need for additional facilities in the coed complex. "The residences hold an enormous reservoir of talent," he points out. "We have numerous musicians, artists, and craftsmen here and scores of students who would love to try everything from pottery to macramé if they had the opportunity." At the moment, that opportunity is sadly lacking. A cultural backwater, residence can offer only a few broken-down pianos for musicians, doors for artists and writers, and a one-enlarger darkroom for photographers.

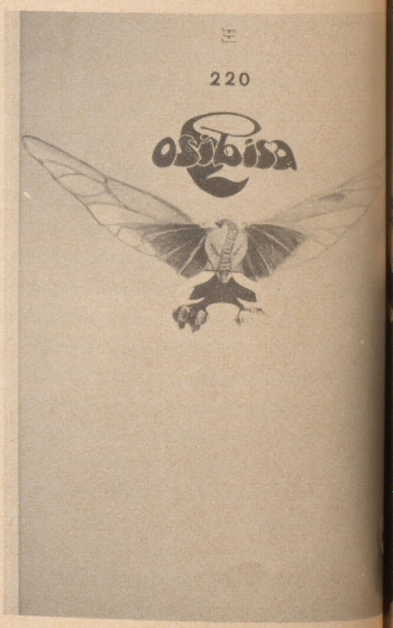
But Southin has dreams that his perseverance can probably make come true: dreams of a fully equipped crafts centre which would be open to all students on campus, music practice rooms, and a small theatre for movies, plays, and musical programs.

Southin envisions the Macdonald Park complex not only as a potential cultural centre, but as an educational forum as well. He like to see language labs installed and a room built where students could have a to visual and written course material an the periodicals which are now passed o the residences from the university Facu Club. Seminars, too, could be given in M donald Park.

If the coed residences become strong learning centres, Southin believes, the h of present life in the upper University S complex will be alleviated and a stimul environment for residents created. So s ing, perhaps, that it may draw nonresid dents up the hill and help the dorms to fully integrated into the social, intellect and cultural life of the university.

As devoted as the current director is l range development, he must give const tention to many immediate problems. P dence maintenance, for instance, has b lected for years. Outside masonry on so the undergraduate halls is dangerously and while some students have given the a fresh coat of paint at their own expens rooms have gone unpainted in a decad

For residents-cum-artists, doors serve vases.



lthough it is being constantly up-
food service, too, calls for supervision.
hampers both long-range and immedi-
rovements is a chronic money shortage.
here has been some response to resi-
plight — the Graduates' Society gave
l dorms one thousand dollars to pur-
o or three new pianos — labour and
osts continue to skyrocket, leaving
enough funds to cover the bare essen-
esidence operation. Receiving no pro-
or university subsidies, the dorms are
o rely on fees and profits from their
service for income. Since Southin is
t to hike residence fees any higher than
ent $1,000 *per annum,* he now spends
deal of time trying to loosen tight purse
round the university and elsewhere.
ective a solicitor he proves to be will
t directly influence the future of the
lls.

ynamic Quarters

dence which houses only 230 students
xclusively for women, some of the prob-
e similar to those of the coed residences

s been given a new, more dynamic

up the hill, and some are unique. Undeniably, the division of RVC — the main part of the building and the east wing now accommodate the Music Faculty — has brought difficulties in its wake. Residents must trek up to the Pine Avenue Currie gym for sports programs, since the upstairs RVC gymnasium is being converted into a concert hall. Now that the building is more accessible to the public, security has become a larger problem than previously and has necessitated the costly employment of additional guards.

On the other hand, the new structuring has brought its rewards. With the construction of the Roscoe wing in 1964, RVC was able to take in five hundred girls every year. But the atmosphere became depressingly bureaucratic. With only half as many residents, there can be a more genuinely communal feeling among the girls. "Residence can only be a viable institution if it is small," believes Warden Runnalls, who spent several years in residences herself as a postgraduate student in Toronto and Israel.

In contrast to the strait-laced mood of yesteryear, RVC today is relaxed and friendly. The red tape has been swept away. "A year ago," Runnalls explains, "we opened the college for twenty-four-hour visiting privileges. It was the last great rule to drop. And there have been no serious negative repercussions as a result, only one or two incidents that probably would have happened anyway. We operate on the assumption that the students here are adults. Besides, moral discipline can't be developed by rules."

While the girls have a say in residence administration, the political apparatus in RVC is less sophisticated than the one up the hill. There is an independent House Committee in charge of about $2,000 for student activities and projects like the residence annual. But there is no structure comparable to the effective coed University Residence Council. Nor is there any clamour to establish one. Perhaps because the major battles have already been waged and won, current RVC girls seem to take less interest in residence government. "I have to push the girls to get involved," Runnalls laments.

Indeed, Runnalls has run up against a curious passivity on several occasions when she has tried to stir up activities in RVC. There have been a few projects, however, which sparked enthusiasm, like an informal pre-Christmas dinner to which residents invited professors and their spouses. A smash hit, the evening helped the girls get to know their instructors as human beings rather than erudite untouchables.

Runnalls shares many of Southin's ideas and psychological insights about residence. But like the director of residences, she faces tough odds in trying to make RVC more than a bed and board hostelry. Fortunately, RVC facilities are fairly good, with a number of Steinway pianos, a sewing room, a reading room, and a small library. Yet numerous pressing problems, like a cranky, unpredictable ventilation system in the older sections of the institution, prevent the warden from launching long-range projects. Hopefully, success in a joint appeal for $600,000 in the university's Drive for the Seventies will help both Runnalls and Southin relieve immediate pressures in residence and promote future development.

Residence lifestyle, of course, will never be everyone's cup of tea. Says one student who plans to move out at the end of the spring term: "Most of the kids really appreciate having sociability for the asking. They love the room hopping and the group rap sessions. But I'm more of a loner. I think I'll be happier in an apartment where I'll have more privacy and no rock and roll blaring on the other side of the wall." As another ex-resident claims, "Residence tends to stifle individuality. I guess that's why so many of the kids write and plaster pictures on their doors — it's their way of fighting back, of asserting their personalities."

For students who do enjoy communal living, however, McGill's residence complexes can be greatly improved. They need not be the ticky tacky boxes they have been in past. If the university acknowledges their importance to campus life and if residence administrators are able to carry through their broad-minded plans, the dorms can assuredly become vital, dynamic quarters. □

Updating health care delivery

by Charles C. Gurd

"Merely writing laws and issuing regula
doesn't accomplish change. People's a
tudes have to be taken into account," d
Dr. Sidney Lee, associate dean (comm
medicine) of McGill's Faculty of Medic
director of the university's Health Care

News: In Quebec and in other Canadian provinces, health care has become a community responsibility. The individual no longer has to worry about crippling medical or hospital bills or even routine checkup fees. On the other hand, government subsidization has increased the demand for medical care and put almost unbearable strain on the present health care system. Because money is tight at every level of medical service, doctors' offices are now overcrowded, hospital wards have long waiting lists, and intensive care facilities are clogged. There has been little change for many who were previously covered by medical insurance. However, those who subscribed to insurance which offered extensive coverage for care of the highest quality can no longer receive it; their freedom of choice has been curtailed. In view of the current situation, do you feel that health care should be a civil right or an individual responsibility?

Lee: I think that access to medical care is a right and that government should take responsibility for the maintenance of health at the highest level it can support. To think of medical care as a right is useful because it represents an opportunity to plan and develop services based on something other than often less sensible market demand. It is a fundamental decision that has been made in most of the world's developed countries.

I don't perceive some of the issues in quite the same way you do, however. I think, for instance, that a certain amount of queuing for service is essential to maintain the system's efficiency. While some services are needed on an immediate basis, others are clearly elective in nature and can be deferred without any significant health hazard. If everyone wanted to see a doctor or be admitted to hospital right away and if all of the elective work were completed today, then tomorrow the hospital would likely be empty and the system would have substantial fallow periods with low rates of efficiency.

Of course, any system which makes medical care suddenly available to segments of the population who never had it in the past generates a fair amount of queuing. After all, unrepaired defects tend to pile up. The experience of the United States with its medicare for those over sixty-five is fairly representative, I think, of the kind of situation that emerges. When it began, there was a fair amount of queuing for repair procedures, but after five years that amount has substantially decreased. It will likely stabilize at a lower level than before.

News: The responsibilities of the health care system are shifting from disease treatment to the broader area of disease prevention. At some stage in that shift, however, the individual's rights for care may become limited. What constraints are there on the reproportioned and ever expanding medical services of the present system?

Lee: In the final analysis the constraint will be an economic one. The funds allocated for health care will be limited at the point where the public decides what to do with its disposable resources. As far as I'm concerned, though, the health system is already fat with resources. Before further resources are fed into it, there should be some internal reorganization and redistribution. Between 3½ and 4½ per cent of the GNP was being allocated for health care by the developing nations of the world shortly after World War II. Now they are allocating much more and it is unnecessary for an increase to continue.

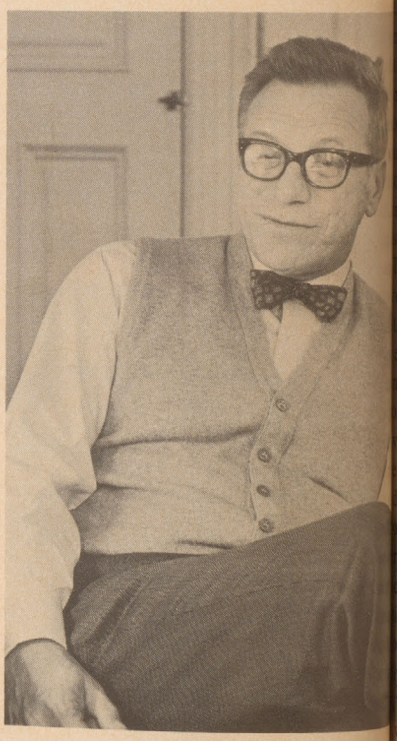
Another constraint on the health care system—and one which is being increasingly questioned—is the high level of hospitalization rates. Defined as the number of patient-days in hospital relative to a population group, it has become a primary area of debate because hospitals consume a considerable portion of the medical dollar. It is expensive both to keep a patient in hospital and to maintain the capital investment in hospitals.

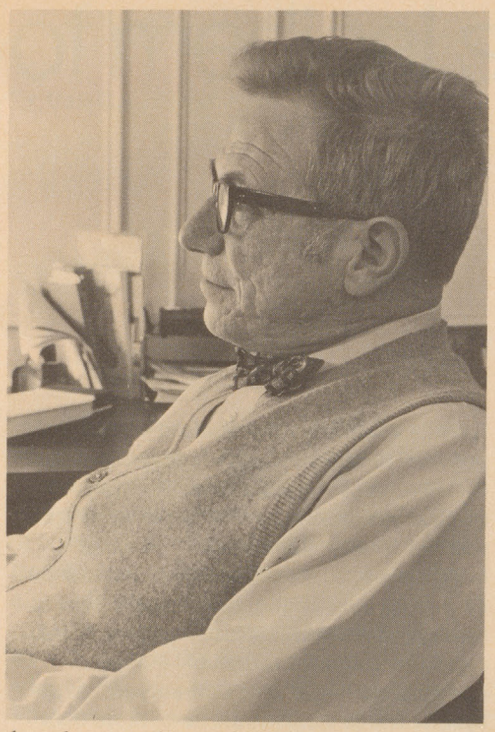
Reorganization of the system could undoubtedly reduce the rate. At one end, organized home care could be developed and convalescent beds for chronically ill patients could be made more available. At the other end, ambulatory services could be improved.

News: How does the approach to health care that Canada—and in particular Quebec—has taken compare with that of the United States?

Lee: Canada has provided benefits to the entire population rather than defining certain categories of the population as "deprived" and making them special beneficiaries, as the United States has done. Frankly, I'm m more comfortable with Canada's appro The U.S. seems to be the last remaining oped nation not to have a system of fin of health care for the whole population.

Through the Castonguay-Nepveu Co sion, Quebec's approach to health care a six-year period has been to study and mend what should be done, and now, th legislation, to implement those recom dations. To date, a change in financing been accomplished rather rapidly. Enro problems have been dealt with handily new payment mechanisms have been es lished. But the implementation of any system change requires a great deal mo and cooperation by many parties. Mere ing laws and issuing regulations doesn't





ange. People's attitudes have to be
ito account. So it will actually take much
for total implementation of the recom-
ions—perhaps even ten or twenty years.
The Quebec legislation, Bill 65, has
o reduce hospitalization costs by first
ng ambulatory services. Community
entres throughout the province will
nspecialized medical service, counsell-
referral to other institutions such as
centres, social service centres, nur-
nd homes for the aged. At what stage
opment are the proposed community
now?
the moment no such centres exist in
, although a few organizations are at-
g to do some of the things which a local
entre might do. The main problem
ne source of initiative for formation
entres is not clear, although the defini-
heir structure is. Furthermore, it is still
r what degree of cooperation or antago-
ould be anticipated from the various
ions as that initiative is sought. The gov-
t's problem boils down to lacking the
es to start the proposed centres. To find
ey must either squeeze the system or
pital input to it by raising taxes.
, while the philosophy behind the health
tem is clear, its mode of operation is
implementation is taking the form of
riment, a process of continual reevalua-
direction according to data received
sting. It is still uncertain, for instance,
populace will identify with the health
viders. In the States the success of pre-
up practices has been contingent on
ent and identification. In Quebec
e has equal rights across the province,
eans that enrollment of a defined pop-
in relation to a defined group of provid-
are is very difficult. It would be mani-
popular if the government were to
gn up here and don't go anywhere else."
I have to rely on emotional identifica-
geographic proximity as an unlegislated
for success.

Quebec's present health care system
s on a fee for service basis rather than
ed basis. Many doctors at McGill, though, argue that a salaried system would be preferable. Do you agree?

Lee: Not necessarily. I think a mixed mode of payment is the most desirable system. A completely salaried profession would show too low a level of productivity. Yet I am opposed to a complete fee for service system, too, for that implies that the more you do, the more you get, or the more high-priced operations you do, the more you get. A portion of payment might be in salary form with vested pension rights related to the salary, while specific system objectives might be encouraged with capitation or a fee for service. The system of payment should incorporate not only the physician but other health professionals as well.

The system of payment, however, whether salary, capitation, fee for service, or a mixture of these, is only really effective when it provides incentives to improve health. Take the problem of hospitalization, for instance. Today, as far as the doctor is concerned, there is virtue in hospitalizing a patient rather than treating him out of hospital, for it is simply more convenient. There is also virtue, as far as the surgeon is concerned, in performing more rather than less surgery. Most doctors, of course, temper these advantages in favour of patient care and don't abuse the system. All the same, I would rather see a system based on the incentive of keeping people out of hospital and not operating.

News: Would that incentive be a financial one?

Lee: Yes. Like it or not, I think that's the most effective incentive.

News: In Britain the small local hospital fulfills a social as well as a medical function. It acts as a focus for goodwill in the community. In America the same thing holds true where community groups have worked together to build hospitals. With proposed government health care programs in Quebec and elsewhere, do you think that focus will be destroyed in the face of global decision-making and, in many cases, accompanying centralization of medical services?

Lee: Yes, to some extent. But in America we are not yet experiencing socialized medicine as the British now have it. In Quebec, for example, we have socialization of payment mechanisms, but we have no doctors on government salary. In addition, decisions on medical care are still decentralized; every physician makes his own decisions, with very limited constraints. Furthermore, use of the global budget permits a great deal of decision-making for institutions at the local level.

It is true that goodwill in the community is essential to good health care and its traditions are important. But there are situations occurring at an increasing rate in which the government has to step in and say that a particular function or part of the tradition is no longer needed by the community or would be performed better by another institution. Often the government intervenes because resources are becoming increasingly difficult to find and because collective wisdom at the governmental level is often a better quality controller of health care than the local hospital. In some cases, too, strong community pride does not mean that the level of medical care is as high as it could be or that the type of care given to the community is the type it should be receiving. In Quebec the government has already taken a hand in this matter. Some institutions have been closed down or have been converted for other functions.

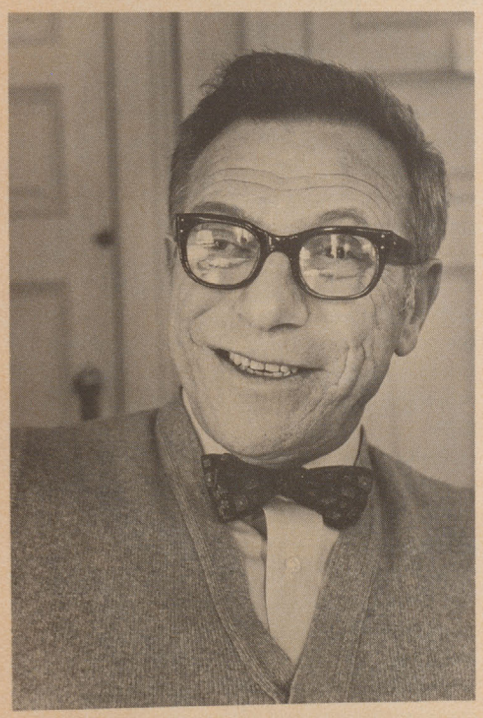
This is a fine approach on the part of the government provided good judgement is exercised. But it must be recognized that the safeguarding of broader community needs as opposed to an individual community's tradition is a complicated matter. The government has a tough decision to make, for example, when given the choice between equipping an expensive operating room at the request of a highly popular surgeon who may perform in it for just a few hours a month, or expanding a social services centre or a primary care centre which

will serve a larger portion of the population.

News: Could you elaborate on the advantages or disadvantages of regionalized health care services?

Lee: Well, you have to remember that it is no longer possible for one hospital, no matter how big, to be all things to all men in medicine. At the Harvard teaching hospitals, for instance, we found a great advantage in developing collaborative services in areas like radiotherapy, neurology, and dermatology. But the centralization or coordination of services only brings an improvement in care in some areas of medicine. And it is economical in only some cases.

The administrator is constantly weighing the economic and medical advantages of such a move. Look, for example, at pediatric care within the medical system—an area which has seen substantial change in the last couple of years. At one time, almost every hospital required children's wards to treat cases of acute infectious disease. Today the situation is different. Children are hospitalized as rarely as possible, mostly for repair of congenital defects, for severe problems of trauma, for complex surgical intervention, or for care in acute episodes of chronic illness. A child's hospitalization is in itself considered a traumatic experience. With this in mind, it is desirable to keep the number of hospitals with inpatient pediatric care to an absolute minimum—that is, centralize pediatric care. Certainly within the Montreal area there should be no more than two or three hospitals in which children are hospitalized. The situation is different, of course, in rural areas where transportation is a problem.



On the other hand, routine ambulatory care of children outside the hospital should be located as close as possible to the child's home. Ambulatory care should receive the most decentralized treatment; it could be given in a doctor's office or in a community clinic where possible.

News: Can you see the possibility of resistance to regionalization, say with regard to McGill's teaching hospitals?

Lee: Let's face it, not many people accept change with equanimity and not many people like to share power with others. With doctors, this is particularly true, for they're selected to be individualists and don't function very well in large organizations. Medicine is really the last entrepreneurial profession and will defend its entrepreneurial rights. While the doctor perceives himself as performing a public service for patients who come to him directly or by referral, very often he doesn't perceive himself as having a broader public responsibility. This is something that the government is trying to urge him to assume. At the moment, the doctor dislikes being told that regionalization or any other consequence of investigation into health care will impinge on his right to make decisions.

News: Most people agree that efforts should be stepped up to increase the medical worker to patient ratio. To achieve that, there have been recommendations that medical schools be expanded or a new type of less qualified MD, comparable to the war medics returning from Viet Nam to the States, be trained. There have also been proposals that communi workers with basic diagnostic abilities be ployed to reduce the doctor's load. Othe gest that nurses with slightly higher qua tions be trained. The new breed of nurse undertake preliminary diagnosis and m the basic treatment which doctors are no ing. What do you think of those suggest

Lee: Well, Canada doesn't have the ma pool to be able to apply the U.S. model Viet Nam war medic here.

Of all the possible solutions mentione would prefer to see the nurse's skills up That's a move that would certainly be ap ate to the Canadian scene. Clearly, there been ample demonstration that nurses c form up to 80 per cent of what physician perform in ambulatory care. Given that tion, it seems only sensible to provide the additional information to ease the docto

News: What, in your opinion, is the resp bility of a university like McGill within t evolving medical care system?

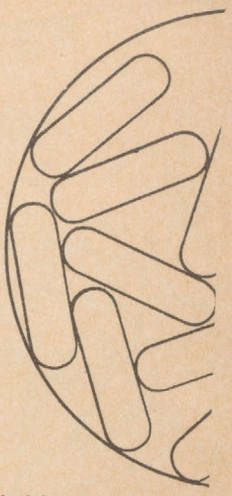
Lee: All the universities in the province manpower and skills which the governm lacks. They should act as catalysts for org the combined efforts of that manpower. think, however, that universities should management of enterprise, because I do universities run things very well, includi themselves. The university should be inv because it would, if you like, be creating kind of laboratory for its teaching and re

The universities' teaching hospitals wi be sufficient to meet the needs of medical cation in the future. Medical schools will to work not only with teaching hospitals they have in the past, but also with health centres and populations to create new tea environments for medical education. This turn will create new laboratories for the u sities' needed research.

The problem at the moment in Quebec that there is no effective organizational fr work for health care delivery. So, until the ernment takes the initiative to set up its lo health centres, medical educators cannot perceptive to the training needs of medic personnel who will eventually function w this framework. □

A new breed of medical scholar

by Dr. Dale Dauphinee



of unevenly distributed medical serv-
d spiralling costs, health care is now
ecognized as a crucial issue which must
oned with—and soon. Individuals and
on every front have begun to study
mounting health care problems and
ne recommendations for their resolu-
Canada, consumer advocates like Que-
P. Heward Grafftey have written books
expose the defects in the present health
stem. Federal government commissions
vestigated the viability of operating
unity health centres and of employing
practitioners" in regions other than the
where they are currently at work. Provin-
vernment commissions in Quebec and
o have proposed sweeping changes to
ul medical services.

medical profession, too, is taking deci-
ion to avert the "crisis" in health care
as been predicted by health and man-
economists. Medical schools in both
a and the United States have set up
new departments to grapple with the
g problems—departments of commu-
edicine, departments of clinical epide-
y, centres for health care research, and

inly McGill has shown an increasing
n for health care. Last year, for instance,
versity imported Dr. Sidney Lee, a
d expert on health care, to act as asso-
ean (community medicine) of the Fac-
Medicine and director of the McGill
Care Centre.

her indicator of the university's inten-
play an active role in planning the future
th care is its Clinical Scholars Program,
ct now ending its pilot phase and laying
or expansion. Although the Clinical
rs Program was started at McGill less
ree years ago, in July, 1970, it is necessary
track several decades to fully under-
hat the program is and why it was
shed.

t of the Biological Sciences

ing the 1910 Flexner Report on "Medi-
ication in the United States and Can-
here was a tremendous surge of interest in investigational medicine. Medical schools began to make provision for full-time clinical-investigators. And during the next sixty years, staggering advances were made in the field of infectious diseases, in surgical and medical techniques, and in understanding the mechanisms of human disease processes.

All the same, there were many medical men who objected to the enormous resources that were being poured into narrow research fields. They made Flexner their scapegoat and blamed him for an over-emphasis of the biological sciences in medicine. Had they examined his original report closely, however, they would have realized that Flexner was not concerned exclusively with the biological sciences. Having been very much influenced by the Johns Hopkins's physician-investigators who were as capable at a patient's bedside as in a laboratory, Flexner held a broader view of the doctor's function than his critics acknowledged. "The physician's function," he wrote, "is fast becoming social and preventive, rather than individual and curative." He was only too well aware of the limitations of medicine's traditional orientation when he lamented in 1925 that "scientific medicine in America is today sadly deficient in cultural and philosophic background."

While it is unfair to treat Flexner as its original advocate, a strong emphasis on the biological sciences continues to exist in medicine today. Researchers, however, are more broadly involved than they were previously. Like the physician-investigators that Flexner admired, they divide their energies equally between clinical medicine and the laboratory.

The Clinical Scholar Defined

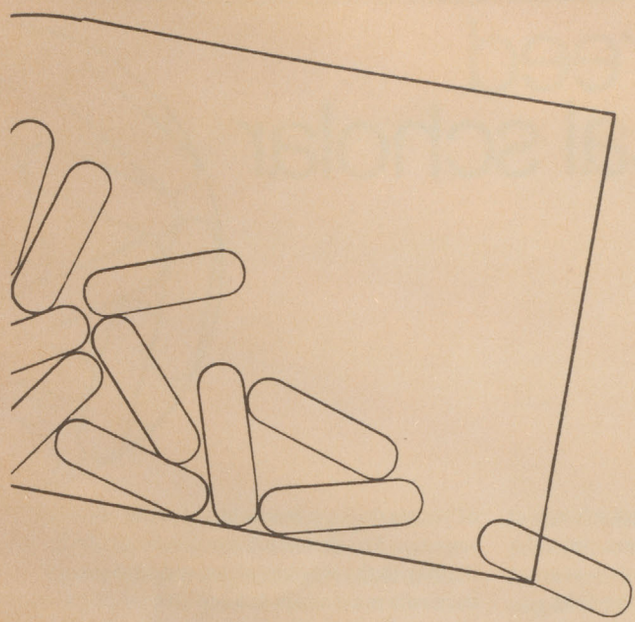
At this juncture, the question might well be asked: Why not apply the productive "physician-investigator" concept to the neglected and broader problems of medical care? The desire to make that new and logical application was, in fact, one of the very things that sparked the idea of the clinical scholar.

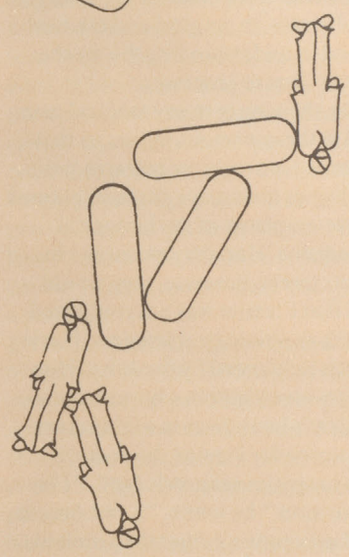
There were other factors, too, in the development of the novel concept, many of them brought to light during the two working conferences on medical education in the mid 1960s. Over eighty scholars, including many teachers of young doctors, assembled for the two study sessions. The first conference, held in 1965, dealt with the ways in which medical school curricula must adapt to keep abreast of society's changing needs. The second conference, which convened in the fall of 1966, examined the role of the behavioural sciences in medicine and in medical education. The conference's definition of the behavioural sciences was broad and included disciplines ranging from anthropology and economics to history and law. Although the major emphasis was on psychiatry, the conference also dealt with the importance of the other behavioural sciences in medicine and the possible ways in which they might be used to greater advantage in medical care. As an outcome, the need for the use of the behavioural or social sciences in medicine became generally recognized in professional circles in the late 1960s. For some time, however, that need remained unfilled.

Finally, a group of medical professors, some of whom had participated at the 1966 conference and at a subsequent conference on graduate medical education, decided to take the initiative. With professional expertise, they gave a definite shape and form to the clinical scholar concept. They precisely defined the objectives of the Clinical Scholar Program—to determine and solve problems in health care—and the methods and the structures by which those objectives could be realized. The clinical scholar would be a physician-investigator whose skills in clinical medicine were supplemented by training in sociology, health economics, medical education, or other nonbiological scientific disciplines closely related to medicine. Thus, he would be a physician capable both of treating a patient at bedside and of evaluating and solving sociological, economic, or other broad health problems.

Building Bridges

The novel concept, of course, carried with it several ramifications. For one thing, its effective implementation relied on bridges being constructed between medical schools and other university Faculties where the clinical scholar would be trained and subsequently employed in many cases. Only in that way could the "other





sciences"—social, mathematical, engineering, and so on—be brought to bear on health care and research.

After many discussions among distinguished Canadian and American medical men, theory was put into practice. Under the joint sponsorship of the Carnegie and Commonwealth Foundations, a Clinical Scholars Program was instituted in 1969. One of the men who took a major role in the program's formulation was Dr. J.C. Beck, a professor of medicine at McGill. Within a few months, the program was in operation at McGill and at four American universities: Stanford, Case Western Reserve, Duke, and Johns Hopkins.

During the first two and a half years of McGill's Clinical Scholars Program, there have been bridges developed between the Faculty of Medicine and other Faculties at the university. There has been growing cooperation, for instance, with the departments of sociology, economics, and biomedical engineering. Hopefully, that cooperation will be extended as new scholars expand the program's horizons. Nor are the bridges one-way affairs. During the last year, graduate students in economics and sociology have done projects—some of them jointly with medical students—or begun thesis research in the area of health care. In addition, joint seminars are held regularly to enable clinical scholars, sociologists, economists, and other interested individuals to report on and discuss their studies and research in health care problems.

One significant joint project that was carried out by a group of clinical scholar trainees and McGill economists was a study made at Montreal's Queen Elizabeth Hospital. The group issued a series of questionnaires to patients checking in at the hospital's outpatient facilities and interviewed several community health personnel and agencies. From the data collected, they were able to analyze the type of health problems that Queen Elizabeth Hospital patients faced and the kind of care that they were seeking. They determined, moreover, the population that the hospital served and the stability of that population over the years. With those findings, the administration and staff of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital can now plan a Community Health Centre in a more rational manner.

Research and Repair

"One of our major mistakes in recent decades," wrote Dean Howard Hiatt of the Harvard School of Public Health not long ago, "has been the assumption that responsibilities began and ended with biologic research and its cation to individual patients." Hiatt we to say in his article on "Directions for R in the Academic Health Centre" that "w rare exceptions, members of other disci were not in a position to take leadership applying their knowledge to the health He concluded that "we have seen major achievements in medical research in re years. The deficiencies have been largel omission."

In general terms, it is hoped that the c scholar with his new training will serve teract those deficiencies. Working in u health centres, in government agencies other types of health institutions, he wil and conduct research into areas previous lected or deemed outside the periphery icine.

The areas of research for clinical scho will be manifold. One field of study whi would be natural for them would be the tion of diagnostic and therapeutic techn used in medical practice. In recent years has been a proliferation of sophisticated nostic and therapeutic procedures and ment. Unfortunately, some of those pro or tests and medical gadgets have not re adequate evaluation and may be potent harmful. In a sense, then, we have becom slaves to our own technology; we have l control over creations which may turn c be more like Hyde than Jekyll. If proper were carried out, however, and flaws or h hazards detected and corrected before u we could once again be master. The clin scholar could undoubtedly play an extre vital part in upgrading our evaluation p and perfecting our medical technology.

Another area of study to which clinical ars would be well-suited would be the n biological phenomena which are so often pled with illness. Recent investigations United States and Jamaica, for example underlined the fact that medical therapy has a very limited effect on the health of who are malnourished or plagued by oth problems of socioeconomic origin. The n for understanding socioeconomic factors treating illness is as great in highly indus

ologic research
l patients." Hi
on "Directio
ealth Centre"
embers of othe
on to take lea
wledge to the
"we have seen
edical resear
cies have bee
, it is hoped th
w training wil
encies. Workin
government ag
th institution
rch into area
outside the pe
earch for clin
One field of st
for them would
and therapeu
ractice. In rec
ration of sop
eutic procedu
ely, some of t
al gadgets ha
on and may b
e, then, we ha
technology, w
ions which m
e than Jekyll
however, and
and correcte
in be master
oubtedly pla
ding our eva
r medical tec
f study to wh
-suited would
mena which a
Recent inves
Jamaica, for
ct that medic
effect on the
ished or pla
economic or
socioecono
as great in hi

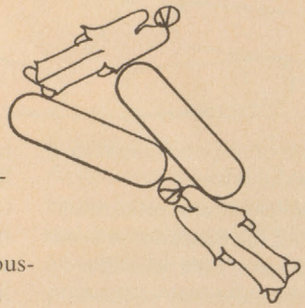
ountries as it is in developing nations.
e good methods for treating the hyper-
which is so prevalent among North
ans, yet we encounter great difficulty
patients maintain their therapy. Obvious-
eed more behavioural and sociological
to understand the complex factors
d. By applying his knowledge of the
ciences and other disciplines to medi-
e clinical scholar will be able to offer
ns to remedy health problems which
ever be effectively treated on a purely
cal basis.

question of operational details, too, will
ly command clinical scholars' attention.
measures often fail because operational
anizational patterns are poorly defined.
e present medical network is slow, a
ry which has been thoroughly tested
nd to be of great value may not reach
eral public as soon as it could. Clinical
s with backgrounds in systems analysis,
ics, management, and computer tech-
could perform many of the studies and
ions required to improve the actual or-
ion of the delivery of health care.

mmary, the kinds of potential research
ical scholars will fall into two of the
tegories of research in academic health
outlined by Alvin Feinstein: research
diagnosis and therapy of disease and
problems and research into the organiza-
health care. In the third category of
h in Feinstein's classification—research
cause and mechanisms of disease (patho-
ogical)—contemporary medicine has
ce. But in the other two, it has been
miss. Thus, it is in those two areas that
ical scholar, an updated, modified ver-
Flexner's physician-investigator, will
great opportunity to make his mark.

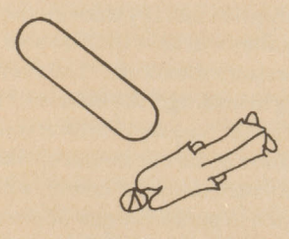
nges of the Future

e medicine must pursue new kinds of
logical research, however, does not
at it should abandon basic biological
tier" research. Considering that nine
en leading causes of death in North
a are chronic illnesses like cancer and
sease about which little is known, it



is clear that frontier research must continue. But at the same time, we must not overlook other pressing health problems. It is not necessary to wait for the ultimate truth in understanding the cause of disease in order to begin to cure it. In the past, preventive and other measures have resulted in the decline of many diseases long before their exact causes were known and their specific therapies developed. It is measures of that kind that clinical scholars could study and implement.

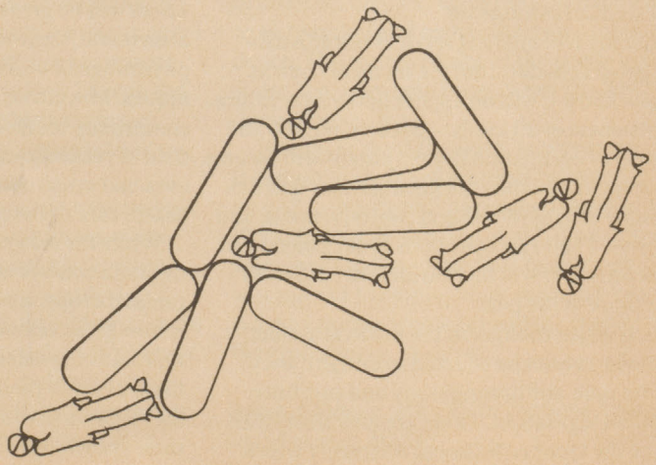
Supplementing, rather than supplanting, the work of biologically oriented researchers, clinical scholars have the potential for filling a gaping hole in medicine today. But their future depends on several factors, one of them acceptance by medical educators and by the medical profession as a whole. Medical schools will have to be prepared to admit more students with a bias for the social sciences, where in the past they favoured students who leaned toward the biological sciences as the schools themselves did.



University health centres, too, will have to accept new commitments. They will have to serve students with different academic backgrounds, to set up structures like the McGill Centre for Health Care, and to train and hire competent personnel in the clinical scholar mould. Only then will our medical schools be able to graduate students capable of bringing broader perspectives to modern medicine.

Fortunately, medical schools have already begun to create an environment suitable for the training of clinical scholars. At the same time, both the public and the government are vocalizing and acting upon their desire for change, in Quebec perhaps more than anywhere else in Canada. Thus, there exists excellent opportunity for the new breed of scholar. The challenges in health care today are mammoth, but clinical scholars and other qualified personnel must try to tackle them and help to negotiate the changes which are effected. If they do not, the risk remains of change for the sake of change at great economic expense without any great benefit to the health of man. □

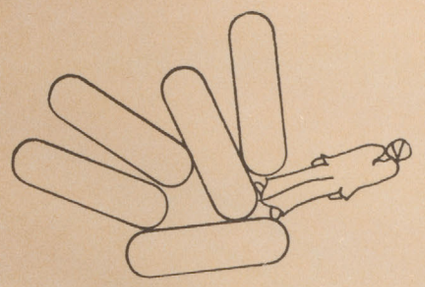
Dr. Dale Dauphinee is director of McGill's Clinical Scholars Program.



"Counterrevolution"

by Linda Feldman

The medical team as we know it is disap ing. Roles for medical workers are bein fined, and university curricula revampe keep pace.



At the turn of the century, "revolution" was the watchword in medical care. Hospitals became affiliated with universities, giving medical students exposure to scientific methods of patient treatment. Florence Nightingale's concept of a trained female nursing staff was taking root in medical practice both in North America and abroad. The ill of all classes were flocking to the hospital ward, previously the domain of the poor and the unwanted dying. For the first time, records of case histories and treatment procedures were being made — records that would prove invaluable to future medical professionals.

It was an era of excitement, discovery, and growth. But as the years went by and the growth continued, unforeseen difficulties arose. Clinic line-ups grew longer, hospital corridors stretched, bureaucracy became suffocating, and specialists proliferated. The doctor began to lose his bedside manner, and the nurse, once indispensable in care and treatment, gradually became relegated to desk work.

Several decades later, "counterrevolution" is now the watchword in medical care — at least where Quebec is concerned. As a result of medicare and the Castonguay Commission Report, an attempt is being made to stem the flood of people to hospitals and to treat patients in community clinics or even in their own homes. Using a grass-roots approach, clinics like Montreal's Jeanne Mance youth centre have proven to be extremely effective in health care delivery and a welcome alternative to large depersonalized medical institutions.

Not only will medical services be redistributed geographically, but the medical team as we now know it will disappear in the near future. Practitioners of all kinds — doctors, nurses, and physical or occupational therapists — will assume new roles in a health care network that will link hospitals to neighbourhood clinics, schools, and factories. Their relations both with patients and with each other will be considerably different from those in the past.

Such major changes in the medical system, of course, cannot be effected overnight; they require time-consuming study and carefully prepared legislation. There are now thirty bills before the Quebec National Assembly which deal with the delegation of responsibilities in the old and the new health systems.

Academia, too, must make substantial readjustments if it is to fulfill the educational needs of the future medical system. Like McGill's Faculty of Medicine, the university's School of Physical and Occupational Therapy has begun to take measures to keep pace. Says Edith Aston, an assistant professor in the School and a member of a government committee investigating the future role of the therapist in Quebec: "Instead of training people for a vocation, we now want to develop therapy as an academic discipline in its own right. With changing health technology, there will be increasing demands on the therapist to expand her role in the health care field. Rehabilitation workers, who are currently being trained in Chicoutimi and Quebec City CEGEPs will do much of our present work." Thus therapists will be free to assume new responsibilities. In addition to supervising rehabilitation technologists, they will organize therapy programs, conduct research, act as clinical instructors, or take on academic posts at the university or CEGEP.

Professor Aston is confident that if the university gives therapy students the necessary tools, they will have little trouble handling supervisory situations. "The evolution from doing to leading," she believes, "is natural and justifies the lengthy two-level training in rehabilitation at the CEGEP and university." The university curriculum, of course, will need some revision to match the new approach to therapy. There will be greater emphasis on patient assessment, treatment planning, and the neurophysiological basis of various exercise techniques. Moreover, courses in group dynamics, community medicine, and teamwork in the field of rehabilitation will help smooth the eventual integration of the therapist into the health care delivery system.

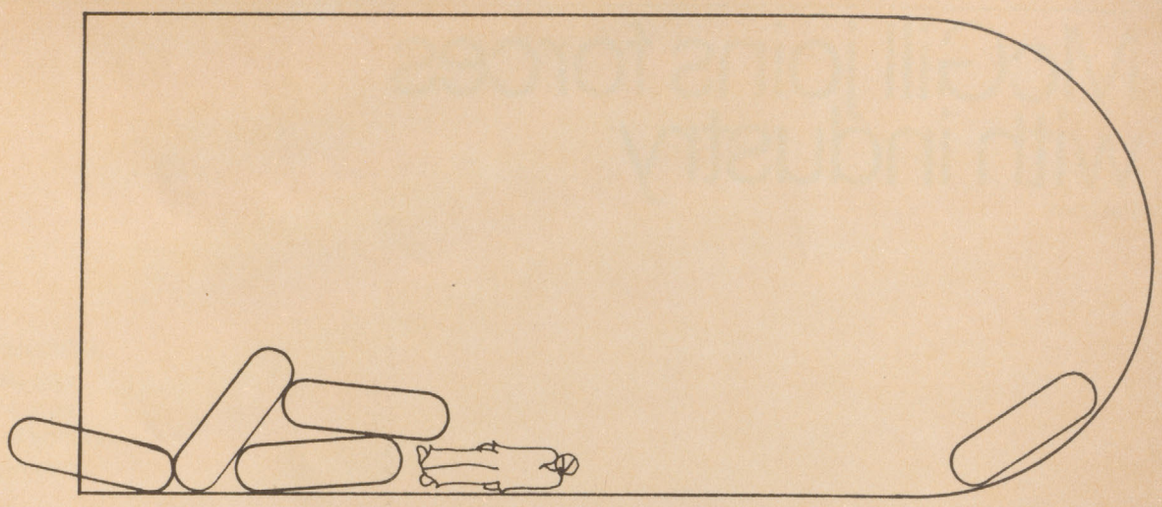
While for many years McGill only offered diploma courses in physiotherapy and occupational therapy, a bachelors degree program is now given in both disciplines. Since the diploma courses survived until 1969, however, the university plans to run extension courses for diploma graduates who want to upgrade their knowledge or broaden their background in specific study areas. In order to earn th BA, they may have to take up to five cre courses, the equivalent of one full scho At present, thirty-six of the pre-1969 gr are enrolled in university evening cours hospital project courses. The number o lees will likely rise as the university bac degree becomes firmly established in th province.

There will be difficulties, however, in ing the updated breed of therapist. McG School of Physical and Occupational Th for instance, lacks staff members with p graduate degrees. Nevertheless, the Sch hopes to inaugurate a graduate study p in the near future. In addition, the field apy is becoming increasingly popular. A university enrollment coupled with a hi technician enrollment at the CEGEP leve bring an eventual glut of rehabilitation workers.

Certainly hospital positions for thera and technicians will be at a premium. As fessor Aston notes, "The CEGEPs could p an influx of lesser-trained personnel. To fifteen CEGEPs have applied to the Que ernment to give the three-year diploma in rehabilitation technology." Indeed, th coutimi CEGEP graduated a class of thirty before its program had been ratified. Its ploma-carrying graduates, however, hav official status.

Fortunately, the therapist in future wi be confined to the hospital as she has bee in the past. Capable of performing prim assessment and numerous tasks previou signed to other medical professionals, sh be able to move out into a variety of wor milieus, like the doctor's office, the com clinic, and the school.

Like therapy, nursing is also undergoi period of role redefinition and curricul sion. Whereas in the past hospitals train registered nurses (RNs), the CEGEPs hav assumed responsibility for training tech competent nurses with a scientific back Thus, as Joan Gilchrist, head of McGill's School of Nursing, explains, "there are g to be two types of nurse in the future: CE educated nurses and university-educated



At the university we are preparing a
-actitioner with a broad educational
ur three-year post-CEGEP program is
d to prepare her to function in a leader-
e as an expert whom other nurses can
"

ntrast to the traditional hospital-trained
he university-educated nurse will not
ted solely toward the curative, but to-
e preventive as well. That broader ori-
n will prove particularly useful in com-
clinics, where the nurse will work with
s over extended periods, assessing their
eaching them how to maintain their
attending to minor ailments that crop
referring members, if necessary, to
or other social and medical service
s.

patients object to nurses taking over
f the MD's responsibilities? "I don't
," says Professor Gilchrist. "Experi-
n the United States have shown that
s adjust to the nurse practitioner role
tter of months."

tients can adjust easily to redefined
l roles, medical professionals
mes find it more difficult. "Physicians
actant to allocate new roles," says the
r of the School of Nursing. However,
ho have been included in recent role
ition experiments in the Montreal Gen-
ospital and other local clinics like the
ert appear to have been gradually won

other major problem," Professor
ist observes, "is that nurses are not yet
onfident in working in some of the new
But with the nursing courses that the
sity is introducing, they will soon be at
ase. To supplement traditional skills in
ng and in planning nurse care, nurses
arn physical assessment and history tak-
thodology. They will go through prac-
ternships and receive training for emer-
situations. Thus, after their education,
ill be qualified to supervise CEGEP-
d personnel or teach at the CEGEP level.
ause of the broader expertise that will
nanded of nurses, nursing educators, like
olleagues in therapy, are trying to reen-
force their field as a solid academic discipline. At the moment, McGill is studying a proposal by the School of Graduate Nurses for a theoretical masters degree. While there already exists an applied masters of science program which prepares students for teaching and administrative posts in nursing, the new degree would focus on research into nursing practice and health care evaluation. Whether it would be considered an Arts or Science program is still uncertain, but baccalaureate graduates from either of those two Faculties would probably be eligible to enroll after completing a qualifying year.

While higher degrees are being instituted at the School of Nursing, one degree now offered — the bachelor of nursing — will be phased out by 1975. Originally intended for hospital-trained nurses wanting to raise their academic background to a baccalaureate level, the degree has been made obsolete by the new CEGEP and university programs. Comments Professor Gilchrist: "The bachelor of nursing won't be suitable for CEGEP graduates, because they'll have a stronger academic foundation than the hospital-trained nurses had." The program is being continued for the next few years, however, to enable older hospital graduates to return and take their academic degree.

How do medical professionals outside academe view the ongoing changes in therapy, nursing, and other areas of medical education? Dr. Elizabeth Hillman, physician-in-chief at the Montreal Children's Hospital, believes that "medical curriculum reforms are heading in the right direction. Students are being streamed now, and while some will still want to concentrate on clinical experience as they have in the past, they will have other options to choose from. They're receiving a greater emphasis on primary care, too."

Dr. Hillman does express a few reservations, though, about the in-hospital training of current medical students: "Our health facilities are already overloaded and we simply don't have enough people to teach. In addition, there is a tradition in the profession of do-it-yourself, instead of teaching others. It makes it hard on students who are anxious to try something even if it may take them a little longer than a professional." The integration of the new breed of therapist, nurse, doctor, rehabilitation worker, and lab technician into hospital situations, then, will probably cause some problems and stress on normal staff interactions.

Thus, while roles are being redefined and curricula revised, team interplay in the medical care system still has to be scrupulously worked out. Until now, for instance, doctors have been reluctant to define what their relations with members of the other redefined medical professions will be. Apparently they are waiting for others' responsibilities to be even more clearly delineated before they issue definite statements concerning their own role on the medical team.

Part of their hesitation, of course, comes from uncertainty and apprehension. A change in responsibility implies a change in the authority hierarchy. Practitioners of long-standing are worried that they may lose some of their hard-earned prestige among their colleagues when the reshuffling occurs. Then too, the possibility of doctors becoming salaried workers and/or government employees has become very real. Such a move, now under government consideration, would affect not only the MD's income, place of work, and professional independence, but also his motivation.

Hopefully, fears will be dispelled and different health workers will be able to break out of their professional isolation and form the kind of team that is necessary today. At McGill, efforts are now being made to give students in different medical fields the opportunity to work together and realize their own interdependence. The restricted size of the community clinic, too, may help forge closer ties among the staff manning it.

Whatever the difficulties, however, one thing is certain: a clear definition of roles and delegation of authority will be reached fairly soon, if not through legislation alone, then through a new generation of medical health care graduates trained to employ their skills in a way dictated by the environment and the community they must serve. □

Linda Feldman, BA '71, is a graduate student in German at McGill.

McGill joins forces with industry

by Pat Lowe

Like almost every university, McGill has repeatedly been accused of cutting itself off from the very community it should serve. With the development of liaison centres like the university's Office of Industrial Research, however, those accusations ring increasingly false. The channels of communication are open. More easily than at any time in the past, the university and the public can now be of mutual service to each other.

Established at the instigation of Vice-Principal Frost and Engineering Dean d'Ombrain, the Office of Industrial Research has been operating for just a year and a half. Yet already it has begun to cement relations between McGill and business, industry, and government in Quebec. The university outfit offers a relatively inexpensive solution — academic industrial research — to the various problems which crop up in the day-to-day business world. Any company, manufacturing firm, or government department plagued by a problem they have neither the facilities nor the expertise to handle can consult the McGill centre. "Sometimes clients tell us what their specific problem is," notes William Croft, the director of the Office of Industrial Research, "but more often the problem is vague and needs to be clearly defined before its solution can be attempted."

Once a problem has been defined and the decision to hire a research team to solve it has been made, the Office of Industrial Research tries to locate university professors and students who are willing and qualified to tackle the job. If the expertise is available, Croft and his staff arrange a meeting between the parties concerned. "It's not easy to find the right man," comments Croft, "and it's difficult to get people together to discuss the problem. In a way, we provide a brokerage system and work out all the commercial details for both sides involved." Before making a commitment, though, a client is given time to examine a detailed proposal, which includes the objective and scope of the work, the time constraints, the cost, the names of the researchers, and other vital concerns like the party that will get the patent if an innovation is required. When arrangements have been worked out to everyone's satisfaction and the contract has been signed, work can begin.

Academic industrial research is a fairly new idea in Canada. It was only six years ago that the first liaison centres between the industrial community and the university were opened. McGill was fortunate, of course, in having the experience of other centres to draw on when it began to chart its own. Because he was anxious "to determine the pitfalls which other institutes had encountered in order to avoid similar ones," Director Croft made a close study of existent centres. The University of Waterloo's Industrial Research Institute, he discovered, ran along lines most comparable to those laid down for McGill's office. At Waterloo, as at McGill, the institute is not a separate organization, but is an integral part of the university and reports to its top administrative levels.

The Office of Industrial Research, as Croft is quick to point out, is a boon both for industry and for the university. For companies facing the enormous costs of running in-house laboratories, hiring outside experts is an eminently sensible course of action. What better place to turn than the university with its wealth of mental and physical resources. "There are something like 1,000 faculty members here at McGill who are decidedly keen on getting involved in industrial projects," observes Croft. "All of them have graduate students under their direction, too, which means that we have at least 3,000 people available and eager to work on that kind of research." Adds Michael Green, who joined the Office of Industrial Research as assistant director a few months ago: "McGill also has hundreds of millions of dollars worth of equipment which can be rented, and that's a plum for industry."

The payoff to the university lies in the potential for community involvement and in the endless opportunities for research and experimentation which industry can offer to its staff and students. "University policy," Assistant Director Green explains, "permits professors to pursue research one day a week, whether they are working on their own or for somebody else." All too often, however, grants for independent research are difficult to obtain or are only given on a short-term basis and are nonrenewable, forcing professors to abandon projects midway. With guaranteed funds from a business concern, professors can work the confidence that they will be able to c plete projects which will contribute not to community life but to the education students as well.

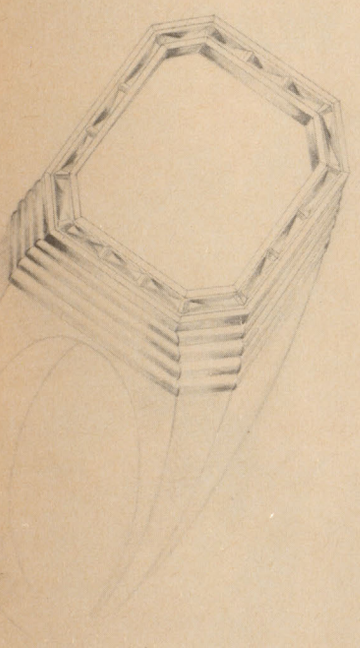
Industrial research projects are equa able, too, to the graduate students who a a professor in them. More important th pocket money they earn during the sch or the summer jobs that sometimes resu their work is the practical experience th "The student researchers," Croft claims being given an honest-to-goodness feel what's going on in the industrial world." initiation can help to revive a down-to-e attitude that is sometimes lost in academ

While industrial research is by and lar an asset for the university, the Office of I trial Research does not accept every com sion it is offered. If a company's problem basically insoluble or of no interest to M researchers, the project is turned down. S times, too, the university simply does not the necessary manpower or facilities to t a project. Occasionally, companies are d torial and outline research plans which u versity personnel recognize as infeasible. Again, the work cannot be accepted.

A three-year grant from the Departme Industry, Trade, and Commerce, as well a close bond with the university, is of imm able help to the Office of Industrial Resea in maintaining its integrity. Since the gra amounts to a generous $52,000 a year and hopefully be renewed after the first three the research institute does not have to tur a profit or break even in its beginning sta Without financial worries, it can strive for ity. No doubt the reputation it is building eventually attract enough work to suppo operation. Meanwhile, the Office of Indu Research can afford to be selective. In the year after its establishment, it booked thi five proposals for $450,000 worth of busi But it only signed the twenty-three proje it felt could be handled, earning $150,00

Certainly the centre's careful selection cess minimizes project difficulties. Proble like unmet deadlines do arise occasionall course. Normally, however, research wor

e aid of the Industrial Research Office, ss for etching precious metals was d for the Canadian jewellers Lucas. wellery designer Roger Lucas portrays sible application of the new process lery design.



its resultant solution are completed on time and meet the client's satisfaction. Simple marketing problems or product testing usually take from one week to a few months to finish, while the more extensive projects can keep a research team — a professor and one or two graduate students — busy for as long as a year.

As Croft emphasizes, "the Office of Industrial Research serves the entire breadth of the community." Thus projects have been diverse, ranging from the construction of three lightning detectors for better forest fire control to studies to test the feasibility of lead as a gasketting material. Increased promotion has brought more small companies recently to the centre. While their problems are often minor, Croft values their patronization. For it is the small business concerns that are often badly in need of assistance in order to compete with the larger, well-known national and international industries.

The Office of Industrial Research has also done a variety of jobs for the provincial and federal governments. As Croft explains, there are "four fellows on the medicare program making a computer model of the medicare system, for the Department of Social Affairs. They're putting in all the demographic and geographic information about the population in order to assess the availability of hospital beds, doctors, nurses, and equipment. From the information fed into the computer, the government should be able to predict where the next hospitals should be built."

Another study for the government has a team working for three years trying to find a way to put an end to the frost heaves that ruin provincial highways every winter. Says Croft with enthusiasm: "Now that is good research. Commercial research used to be looked down upon as inferior to grant research, but you can undertake to do good academic research under contract."

Although its information pamphlets are widely distributed and its services becoming known in business circles, the Office of Industrial Research still spends considerable energies on promotional work. "We are always promoting the fact that we're capable of solving problems and promoting specific professors with capabilities," Croft notes. Green is anxious that the centre's existence be made known not only to outside business interests, but to current university students as well. A McGill alumnus himself, Green feels strongly that a university graduate should be able to draw on his alma mater when he has entered the industrial field. "It's a great thing," he declares, "when students can go out and know they can come back to the university in a business sense."

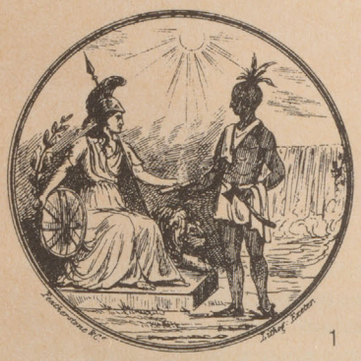
In addition to promoting the services the university can offer to industry, the Office of Industrial Research is taking a new tack. Rather than waiting for companies to come to them for help, the research institute personnel are starting to look into what professors are doing in various research fields and to inform industry and government departments of what they could gain from sponsoring ongoing university projects. In his scouting at Macdonald College, for instance, Assistant Director Green has discovered a number of innovative, independent projects which would be valuable to outside interests but are in jeopardy because of a shortage of funds. There is a machine being developed on the St. Anne de Bellevue campus, for example, which could prevent plants from freezing in the winter months and possibly lengthen the growing season for Quebec farmers. The machine, Green believes, would be a tremendous boon to wine-makers in the province who must at present import their grapes at great cost.

A liaison centre and a consulting agency, the Office of Industrial Research has set itself ambitious goals. Yet already, with twenty-nine projects under its belt, it has succeeded in serving three important sectors of the community: business, government, and, through social service projects, the people themselves.

That the research institute can direct one team to investigate a trans-Canada pipeline from the Arctic and coordinate a large academic group to study an urban social problem is possible only because the university has the enormous and diverse knowledge to tackle so many projects simultaneously. □

Pat Lowe is a staff writer with the Montreal Star

A cornucopia of Canadiana



1

A visit to the Lande Foundation Room is a visit to another Canada. It is a land of Indians and immigrants, of spinning wheels and battleships. It is a Canada that would be lost or forgotten without collectors like Montrealer and McGill graduate Laurence Lande.

Little known to the university community, the Lande Room is tucked away on the fourth floor of the McLennan Library. It is a cornucopia of Canadiana, housing more than ten thousand journals, letters, books, prints, and maps, as well as several pieces of antique handcrafted furniture.

Part of three separate collections, the written works in the Lande Room largely reflect the practical concerns of early Canadian settlers. One collection, which was donated to the university by its collector in 1965 and is worth about half a million dollars today, includes both fundamental treatises on national history, geography, and economics and descriptions of pioneer life in the northern and western regions of the country. The second collection, known as the Arkin and Lande, and given to McGill in 1969, is strong on literature related to the opening up of the Canadian west. The third collection, which was purchased last year, is of a more specialized nature, focussing as it does on Canada's Indian communities and early medical practice.

With French and English titles in the collections, the Lande Room clearly mirrors the bilingual, bicultural Canadian heritage. Mr. Lande, an enthusiastic defender of the credo "L'unité dans la diversité," hopes that the works he has helped to assemble will someday be incorporated into a comprehensive history of Canada—a history that could be taught in schools across the country and be acceptable to both francophones and anglophones.

In organizing the university collections, Lande has proven himself as much a scholar as a collector. For he has compiled two extensive bibliographies to facilitate the research of students and others who are welcome to work in the Lande Room (although appointments must be arranged). The bibliographical volumes contain more than detailed information about the contents of the three collections. Indeed, with reproductions of some of the more visually exciting frontispieces, fold-out maps, and broadsides, the Lande bibliographies are precious artifacts in themselves. Printed on handmade coloured paper and embossed in pigskin, the first tome has won international awards for its design.

Some of the frontispieces from the first bibliography are reproduced here, with brief descriptions below. They give a glimpse of the diversity of the Lande Room collections. As well, their presentation is in keeping with the spirit of Lande himself, who is anxious to give as many people as possible access to primary research material. □

Descriptions

1. From the frontispiece of an historical curiosity, a discourse in Greek, with numerous classical allusions, on wars and civilization in Canada from its discovery to the rebellion of 1837. 1850

2. From an edition of Major John Richardson's *Wacousta,* in its original pictorial wrappers. 1868

3. A pamphlet published in the 1880s endorsing the settlement of Manitoba by Canadians.

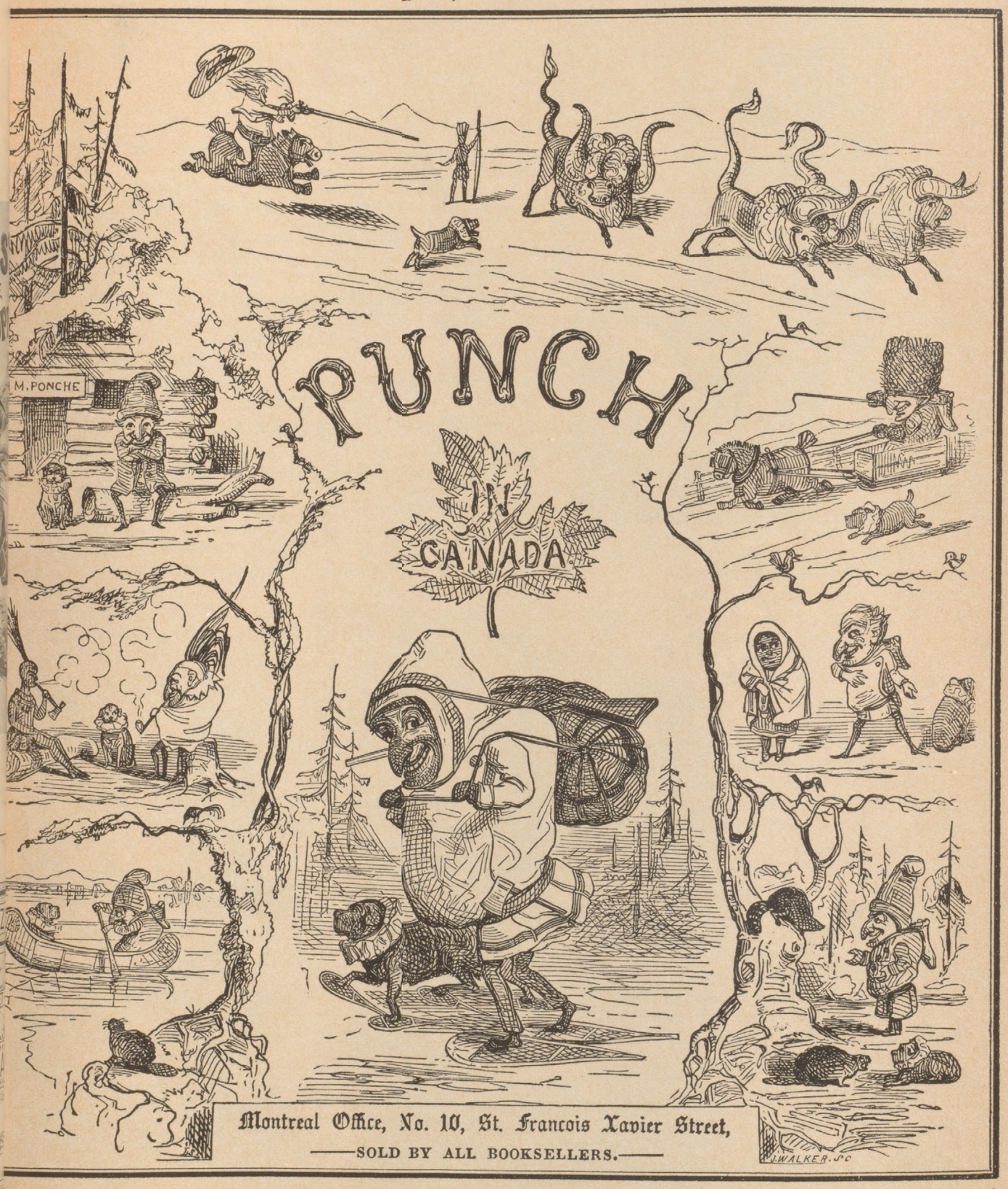
4. *Punch* appeared in Canada from January, 1849 until April, 1850.

5. Quoted from the introduction: "The author set out from the highlands of Scotland, with an intention to explore the interior inhabited parts of North America, attended with an old faithful servant, a dog, and a gun only." 1793

6. Title page and engraved illustrations from the second edition of Champlain's third work, first published in Paris, 1619. 1627

7. The treaty which in Article II announces that "His most Christian Majesty cedes and guarantees to his said Britannick Majesty, in full right, Canada, with all its dependencies."

Vol. 1.—No. 1.] January the 1st, 1849! [PRICE, 4d.



Montreal Office, No. 10, St. François Xavier Street,
——SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.——

rtists are not Steam Engines, and Woods Cuts do not grow; therefore Mons. PONCHE cannot say when he shall again gladden the world (of Canada), by his Second Appearance,

BUT THE ANXIOUS PUBLIC SHALL HAVE DUE NOTICE.

THE AUTHOR IN HIS TRAVELLING DRESS.

TRAVELS

IN THE INTERIOR INHABITED PARTS

OF

NORTH AMERICA.

IN THE YEARS 1791 and 1792.

In which is given an account of the manners and customs of the Indians, and the present war between them and the Fœderal States, the mode of life and system of farming among the new settlers of both Canadas, New York, New England, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia; interspersed with anecdotes of people, observations on the soil, natural productions, and political situation of these countries.

ILLUSTRATED WITH COPPER-PLATES.

BY P. CAMPBELL.

EDINBURGH:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR, AND SOLD BY JOHN GUTHRIE NO. 2. NICHOLSON STREET EDINBURGH.

MDCCXCIII.

5

7

Preliminary Articles

OF

PEACE,

BETWEEN

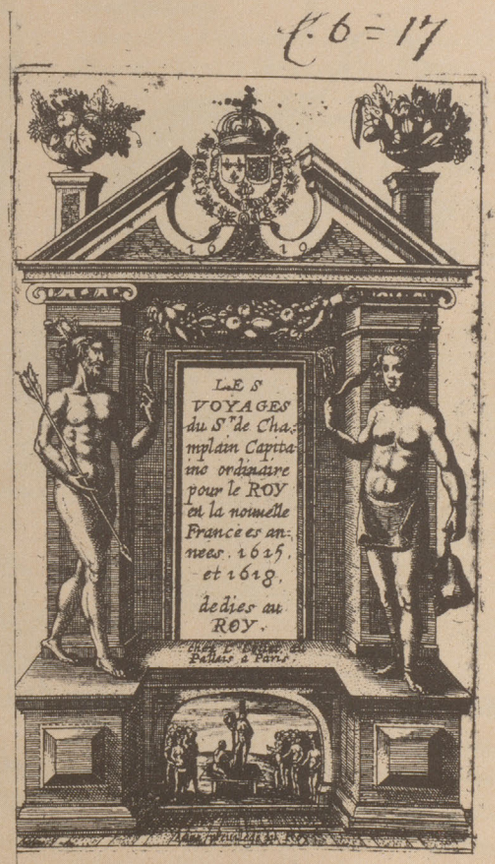
His *Britannick* Majesty, the Most *Christian* King, and the *Catholick* King.

Signed at *Fontainebleau*, the 3d Day of *November*, 1762.

Published by Authority.

LONDON:

Printed by E. OWEN and T. HARRISON, in *Warwick-Lane*. 1762.



by Edgar Andrew Collard

Voices from the past

SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE
G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.
Principal of McGill University

when Sir Arthur Currie, Commander nadian Corps during World War I, inted principal of McGill, no one could at kind of administrator he might be. ar himself had never attended university, e any experience as an educator, except years of schoolteaching. t, he tried to run McGill the way he is army corps. He soon came to learn ence between the university community arlier charges, however, and to accept od will. Dr. David A. Keys, a staff of the university's physics department urrie's principalship, heard from a col- Dr. Herschell Reilley, what Sir Arthur's ection method had been:

ssor Reilley told me that when Sir Ar- came to McGill, he felt it was his duty t his staff, just as he had inspected lions during the war. One day he on the physics lecture room door and while Dr. Reilley was giving his class. turally, Dr. Reilley stopped lecturing ed for the principal to say something. Arthur told him to carry on, so he con- is class. After listening to the lecture t ten minutes. Sir Arthur left the room, tly satisfied that Dr. Reilley was up h in his teaching.

ver, there were other professors — most from England — who strenuously ob- Sir Arthur's inspections. They refused ue their lecturing while the principal ent and informed him that his method ying them was simply not the correct re. Taking them at their word, Sir Ar- sed "inspecting" his staff!

passed and his martial ruling was re- ir Arthur cultivated very friendly rela- h the staff of the university. Dr. Keys y pleasant memories of the more mellow l:

days, the members of the staff, whether Engineering, or Medicine, were like . We all got to know each other, and ur, too, became part of our family. to play golf with staff members and in in the men's evening bridge games he Faculty Club, which was then on University Street. He and Lady Currie would often entertain staff members in their lovely home — the former Baumgarten house on McTavish Street — which is the present Faculty Club.

Sir Arthur seemed to genuinely enjoy the fellowship of his staff. During my twenty-five years at McGill, I served under four principals, but Sir Arthur was the only one who had a close association with the staff. When he died, we all felt that we had lost a personal friend, and most of the staff turned out to march at his funeral.

As principal, Sir Arthur Currie had to find his way among the students at McGill as well as the staff. He began by trying to be the students' commanding officer; he soon became their friend. John L. O'Brien, BA'20, BCL'23, tells a story which illustrates just how quickly Sir Arthur was willing to change his attitude:

When Sir Arthur Currie began his tenure as principal in the fall of 1920, I was the editor of the *McGill Daily*. Not long after he assumed his duties at the university, there was a letter published in the *Daily* from a student who criticized a McGill professor. Soon after the letter's publication, I received my first summons from the principal.

When I met with Sir Arthur, by appointment, he stated very firmly that he had noted letters in the *Daily* which were critical of staff members and that the university would not tolerate the publication of further letters of that kind.

As editor of the paper, I knew that there could be only one answer to such a suggestion of censorship, but I paused before giving it to quickly consider what explanation I could offer my parents when I arrived home after being expelled from the university.

Having made my decision, I advised the principal that so long as I was editor of the *Daily*, I would continue to publish any letter received from a student which dealt with matters of interest to the student body and which was not libellous or vulgar in its language.

After I had spoken, there was a pause which seemed to me to last for hours. Finally, Sir Arthur looked up and said simply, "I can see your point of view." He smiled and shook hands with me, and the interview was over.

The incident was, I think, typical of Sir Arthur's whole period of administration at McGill. He was both quick and ready to learn. He was not obstinate in putting forward his own point of view, but was quite willing to listen to and accept the reasoned point of view of others.

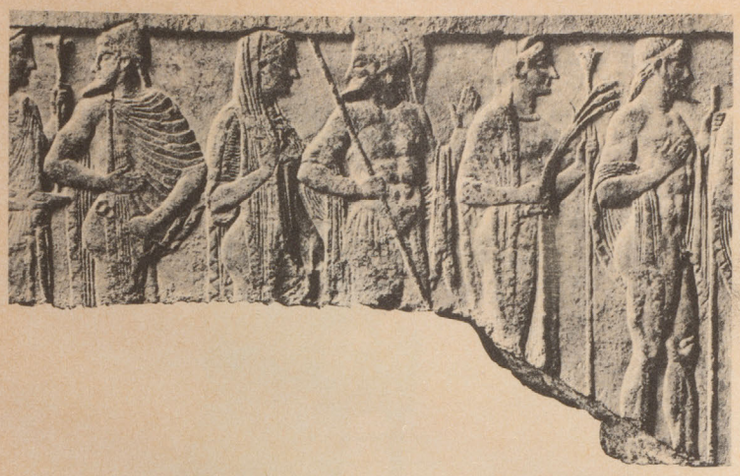
A glimpse of Sir Arthur Currie's friendly relations with McGill students and of how the student body rallied to his support during one of the greatest crises of his life, is given by T.F.M. Newton, BA'25, MA'27:

Although he was not a profound scholar, the head of our Canadian forces in World War I was a man of sage guidance and warm humanity. His personal interest in staff and students was daily obvious, and habits like chatting with students along the walk to the Arts Building won him the warm regard of the student body.

His life at McGill, though, was not entirely serene. The dark cloud of a bizarre and cruel lawsuit, which had been brought on by an Ontario editor's accusation that Sir Arthur had allowed the needless slaughter of Canadian lives in the last days of World War I, hung over him for some time. When he was acquitted, however, the whole McGill establishment welcomed him back to the campus. In reply to my letter expressing student relief and congratulations, he wrote me as follows in a letter I still possess: "I can never forget the reception by the McGill students last Wednesday night. While there are many things about the Coburg trial I wish to forget as soon as possible, the welcome by the students and staff of McGill will live long in my heart."

Sadly, the heart of one of McGill's outstanding principals failed to survive much longer. □

Edgar Andrew Collard is editor emeritus of the Montreal Gazette. *All the stories that he has collected about Sir Arthur Currie, as well as hundreds of other graduates' reminiscences of every aspect of life at McGill, are due to be published in a unique book next fall.*



The McGill Society of Montreal

Travel Program for 1973

The McGill Society of Mo
is pleased to promote its
year of travel service to th
Gill community. Applica
membership may be obta
from Mr. H. Bloom, 392-4
at the Graduates' Socie
Mountain Street, or from
travel agent.

Membership in the Trave
gram is available to grad
parents, and associates
current contributions to
or by paying a $10.00 fee
McGill Society of Montre

Transatlantic Charters

Due to the non-availability of "affinity" charter aircraft by IATA carriers with Canadian landing rights effective April 1, our transatlantic charter flights, except for the return Montreal-London flight below, have been cancelled.
21 December–6 January, 1974
Rate to be announced

Transatlantic Group Flights to London

The conditions for these flights are not available in the ABC charters (Advanced Booking Charters), now offered by certain IATA carriers.

15 April – 1 May
Rate $204

31 May – 31 August
(three-month trip) Rate $204.

Children 2 – 11
Rate $102
Children under 2
Rate $20.40

Enquire about our additional group "affinity" flights now available.

Ask about the extras:
London – car rental, unlimited mileage, and group flights to Israel during this twenty-fifth anniversary year.

Group Flights to Athens

Children 2 – 11 inclusive, half fare.

14 April – 5 May
Rate $309

5 May – 26 May
Rate $309

26 May – 16 June
Rate $309

16 June – 7 July
Rate $309

7 July – 28 July
Rate $324

28 July – 18 August
Rate $324

18 August – 8 September
Rate $324

Summer Charters to West Coast U.S.A.

Leaving
30 June to Los Angeles
Returning
21 July from Vancouver

Leaving
21 July to Vancouver
Returning
11 August from Los Angeles

Leaving
11 August to Los Angeles
Returning
1 September from Vancouver

The above charter flights are $139 return

Summer Vacation in Western Canada

These flights are designe
give Montrealers the opt
travelling through a stret
Western Canada on the
the West Coast, or as pa
the trip back from Vanco

Leaving
22 June to Vancouver
Returning
6 July from Calgary

Leaving
6 July to Calgary
Returning
20 July from Vancouver

Leaving
20 July to Vancouver
Returning
3 August from Calgary

Leaving
3 August to Calgary
Returning
17 August from Vancouve

Leaving
17 August to Vancouver
Returning
31 August from Calgary

The above charter flights
$134 return

Ask about our specials:
Car rental in Western Can
Motor coach tours in Wes
Canada, Alaska Cruise, et

I would like more information on the following Travel program/s

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

Province/State _____

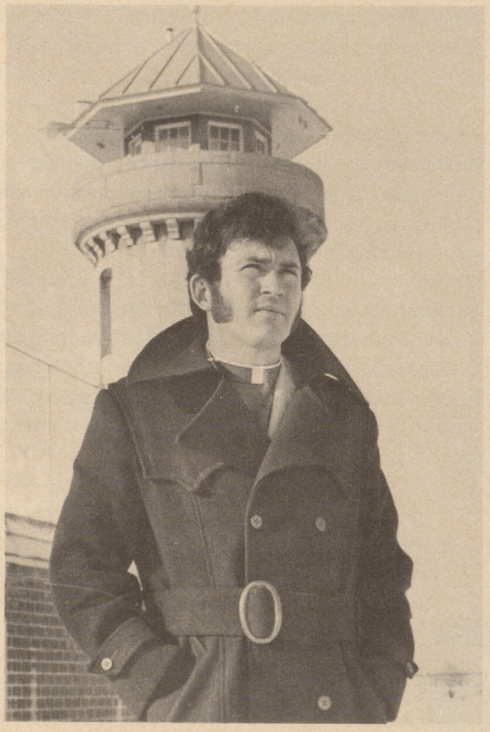
Send to:
Jost Travel
5050 de Sorel
Montreal 308
(514) 739-3128

d Garth Bulmer is no ordinary priest, unts among his parishioners twelve live inside prison walls. It is a difficult ing the word of God into a super- m security institution where inmates live wless cells and are surveyed by guards walk. Yet it is the task that Bulmer ldered, in addition to his duties as -charge at St. Philip's Anglican Church eal, since receiving his bachelor of degree from McGill in 1970.

o years, he worked with a group of n- to twenty-five-year-old first-time offenders in St. Vincent de Paul Peni- s Federal Training Centre. Then last he took up his present post as Protes- plain at the prison's Special Correc- nit. Because the majority of inmates c are Catholic, there are only twelve otal fifty-four prisoners at the Laval- stitution under Bulmer's care, the rea- is part-time hours. Still, ministering dozen inmates is "challenging and g work in itself," according to the iest.

aplain, Bulmer is responsible for seeing grams developed within the Special onal Unit are humane and cognizant ligious viewpoint of life. A friend and or to the inmates, he can act as ombuds- ecting the administration's attention disciplinary action or poor inmate- tions. He must ensure, furthermore, Church is kept aware of prisoners' d must try to involve the general public ministry.

n 1968 and designed specifically to rticularly troublesome convicts who tigated prison riots or who have as- or even killed a prison guard, the Spe- rectional Unit is as controversial a s it is unique. Critics have denounced man and atavistic. They decry the uction of the cat-walk system and the enty-three-hour-a-day confinement which can be imposed on prisoners. e acknowledges the need for reform ntre, Bulmer nevertheless emphasizes ertain respects it is an improvement er penal institutions. He cites as an



example recent efforts to break down the barriers between inmates, custodial staff, and administration. Prisoners have been given a stronger voice in decision-making and increased responsibility, a move which will undoubtedly facilitate their rehabilitation.

Bulmer believes the presence of the chaplaincy, predicated as it is on the tenet that religion is the foundation of morality, can also play an effective role in rehabilitating prisoners. The chaplain, as he sees it, can "help the inmate toward self-discipline by encouraging him to become more God-centred and less concerned with self."

Because he has a regular parish to see to and his time at the Special Correctional Unit is necessarily limited, Bulmer welcomes the assistance he is given in his prison ministry by the Chaplain's Volunteers of Montreal. Established two and a half years ago, the organization is made up of Christian laymen who visit St. Vincent de Paul prisoners on a one-to-one basis twice a month. With few restrictions placed on visitor-inmate relations, the program has proven highly successful, gaining almost unanimous support from the prisoners. Some volunteers have continued their friendships with prisoners after their release, helping them to find employment and inviting them to their homes during the first critical weeks of readjustment to the outside world.

Bulmer is optimistic that the volunteer program will have far-reaching effects, not only on the prisoners themselves, but on our entire penal system. He believes that by their active involvement, the public will reach a better understanding of the operation of the present system and recognize the need for reform within it.

Because of its politically sensitive nature, especially today when the public is alarmed by the increase in violence and crime, prison reform has been slow in coming. Yet Bulmer maintains there are at least four areas that require urgent legislative action: "First, there must be a closer examination of the background and needs of every individual admitted to prison, and coinciding with this, a greater diversity of institutions.

"Second, an attempt must be made to bridge the gap between the judiciary and the penitentiary services. Sentencing someone to a certain length of confinement is understandable if you want to punish him, but if you are also concerned with helping that person readjust to the accepted norms of society, then time is not the all-important factor.

"Third, more community care centres should be provided for offenders on probation and ex-convicts.

"And finally, there needs to be an investigation into the selection and training of custodial staff. Guards should not be merely key holders, but should play an integral role in a penitentiary's rehabilitation programs."

While a vocal advocate for prison reform, Bulmer must devote the greater part of his energy to the everyday pastoral welfare of the inmates. Faced with a gamut of personalities and every conceivable tale of fear, frustration, and heartache, he would be superhuman if he were not occasionally discouraged. But the lasting satisfaction he derives from acting as spiritual advisor and friend to the prisoners far outweighs those fleeting moments of disenchantment. □

Focus 2

Antony Aspler is very much a creature of our age of mass communications. Since his graduation from McGill in 1959 as an Arts student, he has become involved in everything from radio broadcasting to newspaper freelancing on both sides of the Atlantic. But the accomplishment of which Aspler is most proud is his novel *The Streets of Askelon,* a provocative book based on Brendan Behan's 1959 visit to Montreal.

It was during his postgraduate studies in English at Trinity College, Dublin, that Aspler was introduced to Irish literary circles. Of the writers he met, it was Behan, with his irrepressible eccentricity and fecund creativity, that most impressed him. He became more incensed than ever about the hostile reception that the playwright had received in Montreal. Aspler's strong feelings sparked him to write *The Streets of Askelon.* "I had something I wanted to get off my chest, an idea about the responsibility of society to its artists. I wanted to convey a plea for the straight world to accept unorthodoxy."

While novel writing is one of Aspler's major concerns, he does not pursue it full time, preferring to keep his hand in radio, TV, and journalism too. When he returned to Montreal from Dublin, he joined the CBC's information department. Then a few months later he crossed the Atlantic again to work on the BBC's programme guide, the *Radio Times,* which at that time boasted the largest readership of any magazine in the world. In 1964 he turned freelance, enjoying the freedom to take up new challenges wherever and whenever they presented themselves.

Because of his continuing close invo
with the media, Aspler is only too awa
the power that our communications sy
wields. After all, as he explains, "the s
well-informed citizen is only as well-in
as a particular journalist, broadcaster,
maker allows him to be by virtue of his
perspective on the truth." Substantiati
convictions, Aspler cites one of his ow
journalistic experiences: "I was appro
by the British magazine *Punch* to pro
with an article on the Canadian electio
I knew very little about the subject, I to
hour's course from a political science p
at McGill and then sat down to write. N
those reading the piece will credit me w
ing some kind of expert on Canadian p
That's how the media creates its own in
experts and pundits."

Although he has spent many of the la
years outside Canada and now lives in
Aspler has kept an interested eye on th
ing attitudes and activities around the M
campus. When he compares his own d
the university in the sleepy fifties with t
versity today, he speaks both admiring
enviously of students' new freedom. "W
I was at McGill, everything was terribl
tured, even our way of dressing. It was
Ivy League in those days. Now there's s
a marvellously liberal atmosphere on c
that I sometimes wish I could do it all o
again."

Even with the many positive change
have been effected, however, Aspler is
that McGill, or any other university, sh
undertake to produce writers the way th
lawyers or engineers. He is decidedly sk
of the value of creative writing courses:
like giving sheet music to a nightingale!"
believes that a loosely organized writer
shop, which would incorporate the awa
scholarships or bursaries, would be mo
to stimulate talented students. He even s
that the university operate a miniature
Council to sponsor or publish writers.

Coming from a man who has just ad
another novel, *One of My Marionettes,*
list of publications, that advice might be
heeded by Aspler's alma mater. □

Where they are **and** **what** they're doing

continuing ch
Aspler is only
ur communi
as he explain
itizen is only
urnalist, broa
m to be by vir
he truth." Sub
ler cites one o
riences: "I w
agazine *Punch*
n the Canadian
about the su
m a political
en sat down to
e piece will cr
f expert on Ca
nedia creates
dits."
as spent many
nada and now
an interested
l activities aro
he compares h
the sleepy fi
speaks both
dents' new fre
everything w
way of dressi
ose days. No
iberal atmosp
s wish I could

many positive
ed, however,
any other uni
oduce writers
eers. He is de
reative writing
music to a di
oosely organi
uld incorpora
bursaries, wo
nted students
ity operate a
sor or publish
a man who h
One of My M
ons, that advi
er's alma ma

Ryan, LLB'72, has been appointed
nt executive in the Montreal office
shields Inc.

W. Goss, BEng'70, has been ap-
upervisor of capital management
n the Montreal area engineering
ent of Bell Canada.
aglund, DDS'70, has recently re-
r certificate and MScD degree in
tology from Boston University School
ate Dentistry. She is now assistant
of periodontics at the University of
ton School of Dentistry in Seattle.
Roy, BEng'70, has been appointed
assistant to the Quebec Minister of

Oborne, BA'69, has been appointed
anager of the Kitchener office of Nes-
mson, and Co. Ltd.
(Lifshitz) Sandler, BA'69, has ob-
r MSW degree from the University
to School of Social Work.
an Binsbergen, BSc(Agr)'69, has
his MSc degree from the University
chusetts, and is now associate expert
anagement and land use ecomonics
N Food and Agricultural Organiza-
uatemala.

. Nadeau, BCL'68, has been ap-
ssistant to the vice-president in charge
ting at Molson's Brewery Ltd.
d Saleemi, MLS'68, has recently re-
s MSc degree in adult and extension
n from the University of Guelph, and
ndying for his PhD degree in higher
n at the University of Toronto, Ont.

ehar, BCom'67, has been appointed
f new product development with
Canada Ltd.

Berenice (Secter) Mandelcorn, BSc'67, PhD'72, is currently assistant professor of pediatrics and psychology at the University of Miami, Fla.
R. Ian Smillie, BA'67, formerly assistant director of overseas operations with CUSO, has recently been appointed assistant director of CARE/Bangladesh.

'65
Paul M. Russo, BEng'65, obtained his PhD degree in electrical engineering and computer science from the University of California at Berkeley, and is now a member of the technical staff of RCA Laboratories, Princeton, N.J.

'63
J. William Atwood, BEng'63, has been appointed assistant professor in the department of computer science at Sir George Williams University, Montreal.
Dennis P. De Melto, MA'63, PhD'70, has been appointed director of the merger and monopoly branch of the office of the director of investigation and research, Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, Ottawa, Ont.

'62
René Fortier, BEng'62, has been appointed vice-president, eastern region of Bell Canada.

'61
Daniel J. Sullivan, BCL'61, has recently been appointed manager of the Montreal branch of the Canada Permanent Trust Co.

'60
Roger W.F. Phillips, BSc'60, has been appointed to the newly created position of executive vice-president, operations, with Alcan Canada Products Ltd.

'59
Yvon C. Dupuis, BEng'59, has been elected president of the Corporation of Engineers of Quebec.
Samuel M. Feldman, PhD'59, has been appointed head of the All-University department of psychology at New York University, N.Y.

Norman L. Henri, BCom'59, has been appointed director of leasing with RoyNat Ltd. in Montreal.

'57
M. Andrew Madley, BCom'57, has been appointed treasurer of Cominco Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.

'56
C. Kirk Brown, BEng'56, PhD'63, is assistant director of the environmental chemistry department at the Ontario Research Foundation, Sheridan Park, Ont.

'54
Alexander G. Balogh, BEng'54, has been appointed manager of the Canadian Electrolytic Zinc Plant at Valleyfield, Que.
Donald A. Chamberlain, BEng'54, has been appointed general manager of the Saskatchewan branch of the Dominion Bridge Co.
Brendan F. Madigan, BCom'54, has been appointed manager of the Pointe Claire branch of the Canada Permanent Trust Co.
Joseph E. O'Brien, BA'51, BCL'54, has been elected president and chief executive of the Sovereign Mortgage Insurance Co.
Paul A. Preville, BEng'54, has been appointed vice-president in charge of steamship operations and international agency services and sales, with Clarke Transportation Canada Ltd.
William N. Wray, BEng'54, has been appointed manager of the arctic pipe line compressor project with Canadian Ingersoll-Rand Co. Ltd.

'53
John M. Scott, BA'53, a senior editor of *Time* magazine and for the past ten years the editor of *Time* Canada in Montreal, has been appointed London bureau chief of the *Time-Life* News Service.

'51
Sam Gerstel, BA'51, has been appointed general manager of Cardinal Distributors (1970) Ltd., a subsidiary of Steinberg's Ltd.

The McGill Sesquicentennial Portfolio

This unique collection of coloured prints commissioned by the Graduates' Society to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of McGill University, is available to graduates at ten dollars per set of six. Please make cheque or money order payable to the Graduates' Society of McGill University, 3605 Mountain Street, Montreal 109, Que.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Please send me_____set(s) of the Colour Prints of McGill Un
at $10.00 per set of six.
Cheque/Money Order in the amount of $_____ is enclosed

ioldberger, BA'51, director of the
:entre for mental health at New York
y, has recently been promoted to full
in psychology at its Graduate School
d Science.

:. **Hunter,** BSc(Agr)'51, has been ap-
esident representative of the Interna-
netary Fund at the Central Bank of
, Asuncion, Paraguay.

/ **F. Schulte,** BA'51, has been ap-
ean of the S.I. Newhouse School of
mmunications, Syracuse University,

ıke" **Wynn,** BCom'51, has been ap-
resident and general manager of
ectric Ltd.

3. **Creamer,** PhD'50, has been ap-
ice-president and director of market-
es for ITT Rayonier Inc.

.**E. McAvoy,** BCL'50, has been ap-
eneral supervisor of real estate ad-
on for the Royal Trust Co. in Mont-

McFarlane, PhD'50, recently joined
od and Agricultural Organization,
ıly.

a **(Darrell) McPhee,** MSc'50, has
ted to the Bermuda House of Assem-
ill also serve on the Executive Council
da's cabinet as a member for
ı.

'. **Dunn,** BCom'49, is now controller
West Assurance Group Inc., in Port-
g.

. **Flanagan,** BEng'49, has been ap-
ales manager, construction, for Cana-
ıs-Manville.

. **Nelson,** BA'49, has been appointed
o the general manager of Texaco's
nal sales department, Europe divi-

Rogers, BCom'49, has been ap-
resident of Peterson, Howell, &
Canada) Ltd.

Gordon H. Woodhouse, BEng'49, MEng'50, has been appointed executive vice-president and general manager of the Canadian Bronze Co. Ltd., Montreal.

'48

Robert D. Collier, BEng'48, has been elected divisional vice-president of Bolt Beraneck and Newman Inc., an engineering company based in Cambridge, Mass.

William D. Fanjoy, BEng'48, has been appointed manager, Quebec province, of Hawker Siddeley Diesels & Electrics Ltd.

Herbert E. Mitchell, BCom'48, has been appointed vice-president, finance and industrial products, responsible for manufacturing and merchandising of diesel generating and switch and material handling equipment with Hewitt Equipment (1971) Ltd.

William T. Ward, BEng'48, has been elected chairman of both the executive and the board of the District of Bedford School Board.

'47

Ian N. Fleming, BCom'47, has been appointed office manager of Oil Insurance Ltd., Bermuda.

John P.S. Mackenzie, BCom'47, vice-president of Canada Permanent Trust Co., has accepted the Toronto division chairmanship of the Shaw Festival Building Fund to raise $2 million toward the cost of building and equipping a new theatre for the Shaw Festival at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.

'46

Raymond U. Lemieux, PhD'46, has been awarded the degree "Docteur honoris causa" by the University of Provence, Marseille, France, in recognition of his work in synthetic and structural chemistry.

James C. Thackray, BSc'46, has been elected a director of the Bank of Montreal.

'45

C. Norman Halford, BA'45, has been appointed manager, pension investments, with the Canada Permanent Trust Co.

Mona E. (Adilman) Solomon, BA'45, is the author of a recently published volume of poetry on ecology entitled *Beat of Wings.*

'41

Vincent D. O'Neil, MD'41, has retired from his family practice in Newington, Conn., and has accepted the position of full-time physician with the Employee Health Services of the AEtna Life and Casualty Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.

'40

Leo Brickman, PhD'40, has been appointed director of technical assurance and service in the research division of Johnson & Johnson.

'39

Dr. Simon A. Goldberg, BA'39, MA'40, has taken a leave of absence from Statistics Canada to assume the duties of director of the UN Statistical Office, New York City.

'38

Michael J. Messel, BEng'38, has been elected president of the Quebec Asbestos Mining Association for 1973.

Arthur C. Neish, BSc(Agr)'38, MSc(Agr)'39, PhD'42, has been appointed a 'distinguished research scientist' with the National Research Council of Canada, in recognition of his outstanding leadership over a period of thirty years in his particular fields of research, notably, the cultivation of seaweed on a commercial level.

'37

W. Arthur Wilkinson, BA'37, has retired from his position as principal of Monklands High School and is currently assisting in the area of special education with the department of educational psychology and sociology in McGill's Faculty of Education.

'36

J. Munroe Dale, BEng'36, has been appointed manager of plant engineering for all the Canadian operations of the Dominion Bridge Co. Ltd.

'33

Dr. Naomi (Jackson) Groves, BA'33, MA'35, has received her DLitt degree from McMaster

University. Her book, *Ernst Barlach—Leben im Werk,* was published in Germany last year, and she is currently preparing its English counterpart.

Thomas D. Stanley, MEng'33, has been appointed vice-president, resources planning, at Calgary Power Ltd.

'31

Dr. Kenneth N. Cameron, BA'31, professor of English at New York University, is the author of a recently published non-fiction work, *Humanity and Society: A World History.*

'27

J. Leon Edel, BA'27, MA'28, DLitt'63, has been appointed editor of the diaries and journals of the late renowned critic Edmund Wilson.

John A. Ross, BCom'27, has been appointed vice-president, finance, of Anglo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Mills Ltd.

'24

Laurence C. Tombs, BA'24, MA'26, has been appointed chairman of Guy Tombs Ltd.

'15

Douglas Bremner, BSc'15, has been appointed a Member of the Order of Canada.

Deaths

'69

Gordon M. Padmos, BA'69, on Nov. 1, 1972.

'63

Hershey Laster, BA'63, at Montreal, on Nov. 23, 1972.

'62

R. Huyghues Despointes, PhD'62, at Angers, France, on Sept. 30, 1972.

'55

Stanley H. Watson, BSc'53, MD'55, on Oct. 22, 1972.

'52

Bertie C. Gardner, LLD'52, at Montreal recently.

Robert B. Hershorn, BCom'52, at Hong Kong, in late 1972.

'50

Rosalia (Bucci) Takacsy, BA'50, at Montreal, on Jan. 1, 1973.

'47

Dr. C. Keith Bell, BSc'47, at Ottawa, Ont., on Jan. 11, 1973.

'46

Gwendoline (Toby) Leigh, PhD'46, at London, Eng., in Dec., 1972.

'43

Harriett A. (Cawthorpe) Mackay, MD'43, at Sudbury, Ont., on Nov. 19, 1972.

Philip Rudolph, BSc(Agr)'43, on Oct. 16, 1972.

'41

James R. Swan, BA'41, at Toronto, Ont., on Dec. 1, 1972.

'40

Capt. Ernest H.H. Russell, BEng'40, at Cape Town, S.A., on Nov. 19, 1972.

'36

Gerald H. Donahue, MD'36, on Nov. 25, 1972.

'35

Kenneth F. McNamee, BCL'35, at Montreal, on Dec. 20, 1972.

H. Millar Rawlings, BCom'35, on June 27, 1972.

'34

Norah E. (McCarthy) Holcomb, BHS'34 at Montreal, on Dec. 30, 1972.

'33

Ernest Hess, PhD'33, at Kitchener, Ont., on Dec. 1, 1972.

Huntly R. Redpath, BA'33, at Beloeil, on Dec. 21, 1972.

'29

Meredith F. Dixon, BSc'29, at Montre[illegible] Dec. 1, 1972.

Alex J. Grant, BSc'29, at Montreal, on [illegible] 13, 1973.

George G. Richstone, BA'29, on Oct. [illegible]

'28

William F. Castle, BSc'28, in Rhodes[illegible] July 1, 1972.

Peter J. Doyle, MD'28, at Long Beach, [illegible] on Dec. 26, 1972.

Jacob H. Feiner, BSc'28, at Ottawa, O[illegible] Dec. 2, 1972.

George Severs, BCom'28, at Toronto, [illegible] on Jan. 15, 1973.

J. Donald Smith, BSc'28, at Montreal, [illegible] 15, 1973.

'26

Dr. Ralph V. Merry, BA'26, MA'27, on [illegible] 11, 1972.

'25

Rev. Robert H. Wylie, BA'25, on Nov. [illegible]

'24

Mary (Russell) Bishop, DipSW'24, at [illegible] ant Hill, Calif., on Sept. 21, 1972.

William A. Henry, MD'24, at Lacombe, [illegible] on June 26, 1972.

'23

Laurette A. (Campbell) Cooper, BA'[illegible] Victoria, B.C., on Nov. 18, 1972.

René L. Duberger, MD'23, at Sherbro[illegible] Que., on Feb. 1, 1973.

Cyril F. Horwood, BCom'23, at St. Joh[illegible] Nfld., on April 6, 1972.

David M. Johnson, BA'23, LLD'59, at [illegible] treux, Switzerland, on Dec. 11, 1972.

Arthur M. Matheson, BSc'23, at Niagara [illegible] N.Y., on Feb. 1, 1973.

'22

A. Perley Caswell, BCom'22, at Point[illegible] Que., on Jan. 22, 1973.

hen, BCL'22, at Montreal, on Nov.

arkson, MD'20, at Cornwall, Ont., 1972.

(Cameron) Ponder, BA'20, at St. East, Que., on Nov. 19, 1972.

.. Lowry, MD'19, at St. Clair Shores, Oct. 16, 1972.

Learned, BSc'15, at Sudbury, Ont., 1972.

d Lionais, BSc'15, at Town of Mount e., on Jan. 20, 1973.

. (MacDonald) Price, BA'15, at Van- C., on July 16, 1972.

rge F. Dewey, BA'13, at Montreal, , 1973.

y L. Davidson, BA'12, at Beamsville, une 21, 1972.

LeMesurier, BCL'12, at Montreal, , 1972.

John F. Morris, BA'11, at Montreal, , 1973.

ley T. Layton, BSc'09, on May 21,

Stansfield, BSc'09, on May 13, 1972.

McCoy) Smith, BSc (Arts) '05, at ert, Que., on Nov. 26, 1972.

. T.V. Anderson, BSc'01, on Nov.

Archibald, BSc'98, on Oct. 21, 1972.

Society activities

by Tom Thompson

Stephen Leacock liked to remind graduates that McGill began life in the red. A deficit, he used to joke, was one of the university's oldest traditions. Fortunately, there has been another tradition—benefaction—which has helped to bring the university a little closer to the black.

Perhaps the largest fund-raising organization at McGill is the Alma Mater Fund, founded in 1948 and coordinated by the Graduates' Society. It was the success of the War Memorial Campaign that sparked Eric Leslie, BSc'16, a former Society president, to propose that the Society sponsor an annual program to encourage donor-minded graduates to give the equivalent of the income from an established endowment and thus become part of what is termed a "living endowment." Another graduate, E.P. Taylor, BSc'22, agreed to serve as the Fund's first chairman. With admirable dedication, Taylor covered thousands of miles across the continent, visiting the Society's various branches, stirring up enthusiasm for the "living endowment" idea, and enlisting the cooperation and hard work of thousands of graduates.

Today the Alma Mater Fund raises money in much the same way. It seems particularly fitting that Lorne Webster, the son of Colin Webster, who served as second chairman of the Fund, has taken over the Fund's leadership in this twenty-fifth anniversary year.

Certainly there is no doubt that the Fund has been a great success. Last year donations totalled an impressive $666,000, an amount that represents the equivalent of the income from an endowment of more than $10 million. The thousands of graduates and others who have given to the Alma Mater Fund or to one of the university's other giving programs, like the McGill Associates or the nonalumni Parents' Fund, can be proud to know that they have helped McGill maintain its standard of excellence in education.

"What They Don't Know Hurts Us!"

One of the most frequently asked questions at branch meetings is: "Does McGill still admit out of province students?" In recent years, the university's admissions policies seem to have been the source of considerable confusion. Under the misconception that McGill accepts Quebec applicants only, some out of province students have hesitated to send in their applications. At the same time, local CEGEP students have criticized the university for showing too much preference for out of province applicants.

Fortunately, a Schools and College Liaison Committee under Vice-Principal Frost has been set up to clarify the situation. The task of the newly formed committee is a large one: to publicize the university's admissions policies and curricula choices throughout Quebec and the rest of Canada and to answer any queries which come from outside the country. An important contribution to the group's success has been the help given by McGill graduates in different branches. In February, for instance, when Associate Dean of Arts David Steedman and Schools Liaison Officer Ferguson Stewart held information and recruitment meetings in western Canada, they had the able assistance of coordinators Brian Coleman in Victoria, Gordon Lindsay in Vancouver, William Shandro in Edmonton, and Janet Pollock in Calgary. Last year, a similar pilot project more than tripled applications to the university from the Calgary area alone. It seems likely, then, that with the extensive publicity program to sort out the previous muddle about admissions policies, applications will climb and bring the university quality as well as quantity.

On the Dean's List

Early in January, the university Deans and School Directors met informally with the Graduates' Society executive and administrative officers. An exchange of ideas on the fu and activities of the Society, the event busman's holiday for two of the Dean all, Management Dean Howard Ross former president of the Society, and M Dean Patrick Cronin a former director.

In a prelude to general discussion, in President Hugh Hallward urged the ac cians present to encourage a question among students. Quipped Law Dean M Durnford: "In my classes I seldom get with anything without coming under f forget, I lecture to more than 150 futur lawyers!"

During the open forum which follo everything from campus morale to the and responsibilities of the *News* was ra discussion and debate. One of the mee last comments was yet another reiterat Dean Ross of two suggestions—Societ bership for McGill teaching and admi staff and improved communications w graduating classes—that Ross has bee to the Society " for the past twenty year ward diplomatically guaranteed actio accounts, perhaps in deference to the D Ross is retiring as Management dean t

Cinéphiles Plan Rerun

McGill boasts one of the oldest campu organizations in North America. With voted student executive and an annual of $36,000, the McGill Film Society sc more than 100 movies a year. In catego ranging from Alpha Systems to Zaire D mentaries, the films are wildly diverse shown at prices that bring sellout crow on subzero winter nights.

On April 14th, a reunion will be held the officers from 1962 to date who have the Film Society the success it is. With s being specially minted for the occasion reunion promises to be a gala affair in t Mayor Drapeau style. Anyone who wo further information about the get-togeth welcome to contact Werner Zehetner, 4000 de Maisonneuve West, Apt. 2206, Montreal 216. □

Tom Thompson is acting alumni director

A message of great interest
all McGill alumni and staff!

The 1973 Edition of Encyclopaedia Britannica is being made available at a reduced price to Graduates and Staff of McGill University. The terms offer a considerable saving over the retail subscription price at which Britannica is sold.

This Group Plan includes not only the 24-Volume Britannica itself, but the Library Research Service, Year Books, and a choice of several 'extras'. All of these are included in the special low price to members of McGill University.

All you need do to obtain further details from Encyclopaedia Britannica is to fill in the pre-paid postage card and mail it.

The Britannica Library is equivalent
scope to from 500 to 1,000 ordinary volumes

f the articles included in
volumes of Britannica
assembled according to
t, and printed and bound
arate books, hundreds of
es would be filled. The list
shows the number of
ge-size volumes you would
n your library to cover the
ubject classifications in
nica. There are hundreds
er subjects of less
ance not illustrated.

mes on Anthropology and
ology.
mes on Art, Music,
cture, Sculpture and Painting.
mes on Astronomy,
matics and Geological
e.
mes on Biology and Zoology.
nes on Botany.
nes on the history and
oment of Chemistry.
mes on Economics: business,
y, agriculture.
nes on Education, Domestic
e, Child Training and Schools.
mes on Law: Commercial,
tional and Personal Law, and
al Rights.
mes on Military affairs, famous
igns and armaments.
mes of Biography.
mes on Geography and
subjects.
mes on History, covering
ing from Ancient Egypt to

mes on Literature, Drama and
age Arts.
mes on Medicine, Health and
e.
mes on Philosophy,
ology, Religion and Morals.
mes on Physics: relativity, the
ight, sound and the wonders
ern science.
nes on Sports and Games,
al and international – with
ecords.

What Satisfied Owners Have To Say

Parents and students

"Both of us are university science graduates and, because of the specialization demanded in a university course, our broad education suffered. Britannica has now righted this situation . . . (your) Programme gives every family a wonderful opportunity to own Britannica at an extremely low cost, and we know that a home without Britannica lacks something vital."
B. Giuffredi

". . . it is all so easy now, just a glance at the 'Index Book' and she has all the answers . . . When I tell you my daughter has been moved up to second group in her class, you will understand why I am so pleased."
Mrs. J. G. Felce

Professional people

"For a person who writes on various subjects, reference books are a prerequisite because figures and facts cannot possibly be stored in one's head even in the subject in which one specializes . . . Britannica was a must for me."
Professor Wakitani

"What is nice about it is not only the wealth of information you can obtain but that you can actually rely upon it. There is no vagueness in the way individual questions or items are dealt with, and this is a very important point for an encyclopaedia to be a useful source of information."
Prof. Alberto Monroy

Businessmen

"As well for my personal use as for that of my firm, which produces sports articles, the EB has been a great help, not only in technical and natural science, but also through its sports articles. It is really amazing what extensive knowledge the EB contains, even in special fields. We have found, for instance, details in the field of the extension of sound-waves for which we had searched in vain in various technical books."
Dr. Kurt Ristau

"The Encyclopaedia Britannica is not only most beautifully presented, but it is so complete and so precise in details that even in my rather specialized work as an engineer it has saved me from buying quite a few more books."
Paul Suppan

Artists and writers

"As a writer by profession, I need irrefutable facts as a background to articles, stories, etc., and since the delivery of the books I have consulted them probably more than a dozen times a day, and never once have I been disappointed."
Madeleine Tabrett

"Whereas my husband especially is interested in the technical subjects, I use the various volumes nearly daily for my journalistic work."
Mrs. A. Herenius-Kamstra

Important features

24 volumes • More than 28,000 Pages • More than 37,000,000 Words • More than 10,000 World-Renowned Authorities. • More than 22,000 Illustrations • More than 37,000 Articles and Text Cross References • More than 40,000 References and Cross References • More than 70 Nobel and Pulitzer Prize winners • Contributors are identified twice, and show the position they hold. • Bibliographies . . . over 100,000 titles of books cited for future reading. • Two complete Indexes to Text and Atlas. With the faintest clue to the information you want, a glance at the Indexes will trace it down for you in a moment. • Britannica Annual Book of the Year

If the reply card has been removed, you may obtain full information by writing to:

Encyclopaedia Britannica,
McGill Alumni and Staff Group Offer
151 Bloor St. West, Toronto 5, Ontario

Delivery:
Approx. two weeks

Prices:
We will provide complete information on receipt of reply card. Various bindings to choose from. Direct from the publisher.

Terms:
You may pay cash, or take advantage of EB's own convenient budget terms . . . As little as $10 down, and "Book-A-Month" payment plan, with right to pre-pay at any time. All 24 volumes are delivered immediately.

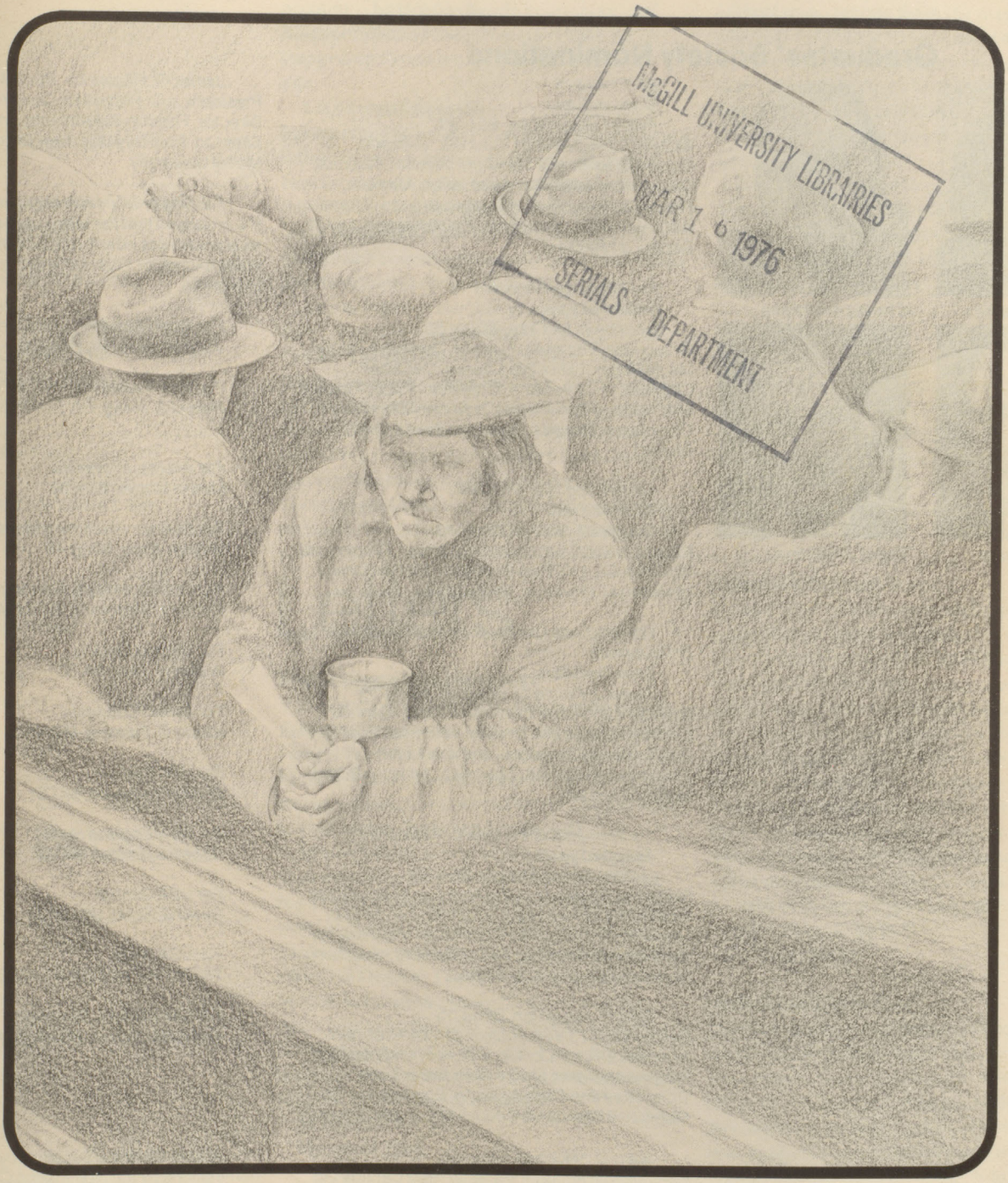
"The reference standard of the world"


Carrington
CANADIAN WHISKY
Artistry in blending and long years of patient mellowing have attained, in this light Canadian Whisky, a pleasing smoothness and gentle taste.
CARRINGTON DISTILLERS LIMITED
Carrington.
Distilled in small batches
by a very particular whisky make
Batch distilling is quite different from the continu
distilling process used in automated, mass-prod
tion of most whiskies. It's much more like gourm
cooking or hand craftsmanship. In Batch Distill
Carrington is carefully brought to perfection in
old fashioned way . . . matched by taste and smell
small quantities. A time honoured process that
traditional to the distiller's art.
Pour some. Then taste the differenc

McGill News

August 1973

Many recent university graduates have fallen victim to unemployment or underemployment. For an in-depth look at the problem, see pages 7-13.



Annual General Meeting

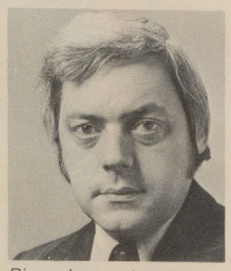
Notice is hereby given of the Annual General Meeting of the Graduates' Society of McGill University:

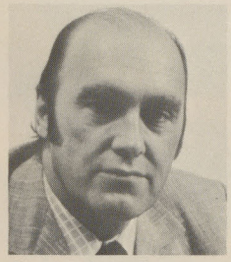
Thursday, October 11, 1973
7.30 p.m.
Stephen Leacock Building, McGill University

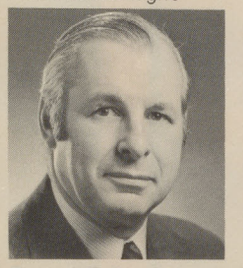
The meeting is called for the purpose of receiving reports, presenting awards, electing and installing officers, appointing auditors, and other business.

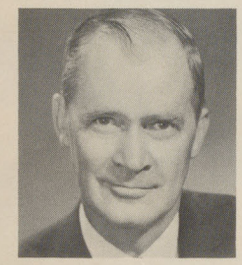
Paul S. Echenberg, Honorary Secretary

Graduates' Society Nominations


Pierre Lamontagne


Charles A. McCrae


Douglas T. Bourke


Taylor J. Kennedy

For President
Term one year:
Pierre Lamontagne, BCL'58
Partner, Laing, Weldon, Courtois, Clarkson, Parsons, Gonthier & Tetreault. Member, National Council, Canadian Bar Association. Member, Executive Committee of Quebec Branch, Canadian Bar Association. Immediate Past President, McGill Society of Montreal.

For First Vice-President
Term one year:
Charles A. McCrae, BCom'50
Group Vice-President, Finance, Dominion Textile Ltd. Member, Executive Council, Canadian Chamber of Commerce. Chairman, Public Finance and Taxation Committee, Canadian Chamber of Commerce. Director, Canadian Textile Credit Bureau.

For Second Vice-President
Term one year:
Douglas T. Bourke, BEng'49
President and Chief Operating Officer, Drummond McCall & Co. Ltd. Past-President, McGill Society of Montreal. Governor, Study Corp.

For Graduate Governor on McGill's Board of Governors
Term five years:
Taylor J. Kennedy, BEng'38, MEng'39
President and Chief Executive Officer, Canada Cement Lafarge Ltd. Director, Montreal Trust Co., Rolph-Clarke-Stone Ltd., and Westcoast Transmission Co: Ltd. Chairman, Athletics Board, McGill University.

For Members of the Board of Directors
Term two years:
Judith (Taylor) Mappin, BSc'50
Served as Chairman of the Alumnae Scholarships Committee for two years. Past Member, McGill University Scholarships Committee. Volunteer for the Federated Appeal. Board Member, Volunteer Bureau and Camp Amy Molson.

John R. Houghton, BEng'35
Retired May '73 from position of Vice-President, Northern Electric Co. Ltd. Formerly Engineering Representative on McGill Alma Mater Fund Committee and Class Agent for Engineering '35. Member of Standards Council of Canada (Ottawa).

John C. Stikeman, BEng'65
International Account Manager, IBM Canada Ltd., Marketing of Data Processing Systems. Past Vice-President, McGill Society of Montreal.

Professor Derek A. Drummond, BArch'62
Associate Director, School of Architecture, McGill University. Member, University Senate. Governor, Martlet Foundation. Past Director, McGill Society of Montreal. Member, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

James G. Fitzpatrick, BSc'44
President, J.G. Fitzpatrick Construction Ltd. Director, Fitzjohn Investments, and McCord Sites Ltd. Past Director, New Brunswick Bra McGill University.

For Regional Vice-Presidents
It is proposed that the terms of all regional vice-presidents now in office be extended fo years except for those of Great Britain and the Provinces.

For Vice-President, Great Britain
John M. Gardner, BEng'49

For Vice-President, Prairie Provinces
Harold A. Irving, BA'51

For Atlantic Provinces
Melvin Moore, BSA'34

For Quebec (excluding Montreal)
William Ward, BEng'48

For Ottawa Valley & Northern Ontario
Robert L. McKenna, BCom'48

For Central Ontario
Walter H. Lind, BA'37

For British Columbia
Kelvin O. Fleming, MD'45

For USA East
D. Alan Sampson, MD'31

For New England States
Robert Sylvester, BA'38

For USA Central
David G. Scott, BCom'32

For USA West
William M. Fitzhugh Jr., MD'33

For Caribbean & Bermuda
George L. Bovell, BSc(Agr)'45

Article XIII of the Society's bylaws provi nominations by the Nominating Committee fo vacancies on the Board of Directors and the university's Board of Governors. Additional nominations for any office received before A 1973, and signed by at least twenty-five mem in good standing, will be placed on a ballot an postal election held. If, however, the Nomina Committee's selections are acceptable to graduates, those named will take office at the General Meeting in October.

l News
4, Number 3
973

rticles

ents

, Paul Bochner; 2, Ishu Patel; 3, Louise Abbott;
er; 5, Louise Abbott, Chris Payne; 7, Louise
0, 11, 12, Paul Bochner; 15, 17, 18, Louise Abbott;
Dr. Robin Stewart; 20, 21, Paul Bochner; 23,
31, Courtesy of Principal's Office; 32, Courtesy
ves.

ws is published four times a year by the Graduates'
Gill University. The copyright of all contents is reg-
ge paid in cash at third class rates, permit number
dress all editorial communications to: The *McGill*
ountain Street, Montreal 109. Tel. 392-4813.
dress should be sent to: Records Department,
n Street, Montreal 109.

Note book

As a recent English graduate, I feel lucky to have escaped the fate of so many of my university contemporaries: unemployment or, sometimes harder to bear, underemployment. Stephen Whitzman, BA'71, has been less fortunate. In the first of our two stories on graduate unemployment (pages 7 to 13), he gives a personal account – humorous but disheartening – of his experience on the job market since he stepped up to receive his diploma two years ago.

Like the unemployment crunch, day care has emerged as a major concern at the university today. In fact, it was a controversy over child care facilities that last winter shattered the quiet the seventies had ushered in on campus. Looking at both sides of the coin, Journalist Donna Gabeline has managed to put the sensitive issue into perspective (pages 14 to 16).

An attention-getter five years ago, Student Power has now receded into the background. For the hue and cry of 1968 brought students much of what they advocated: seats on Senate and representation on other university decision-making bodies. As someone who was once part of the struggle as a students' councillor, Harvey Schachter was interested in finding out what students have achieved through their increased participation in McGill government. To do so, he returned to campus to chat with several professors and students, and pored over the results of a questionnaire the *News* issued to nearly one hundred senators, governors, and department chairmen. His thoughtful assessment begins on page 20.

Readers may notice a few changes in our current issue, among them the masthead. In addition to my own appointment as editor in mid-April, Lynn Holden has stepped in as assistant editor. A Bishop's University alumna, she brings to the magazine both a bright personality and an intimate familiarity with Bernstein, Fowler, Webster, *et al.*

Another change is the newly designed head for our What the Martlet Hears section. A symbol adopted by James McGill, the martlet has assumed many slightly differing shapes over the years. Now Ishu Patel, an eminent East Indian designer working at the National Film Board, has given the bird an elegant new form interwoven with two silhouettes.

Although we had hoped to return to bi-monthly publication, finances have dictated otherwise. We shall remain as a quarterly in the coming year. Nonetheless, we shall try our very best to continue keeping graduates informed of the latest developments around the university. *L.A.*

Letters

The Selling of the University

Your excerpt from the advertisements the university is running on radio turned my stomach. I find it shameful that a university as great as McGill, one of the last refuges from our monstrous, ad-sick, commercial world, should stoop to such tactics. Is there no pride left?

In view of this new practice, may I suggest your magazine help the university by sponsoring a contest among graduates to think up the best (or maybe the worst) slogan for the campaign. My own entries: Things Go Better with a McGill Degree; The New and Improved McGill Education; Study Now and Pay the Alma Mater Fund Later; and finally, McGill . . . It's Slightly Ahead of its Time. For a French language advertisement you may wish to try: McGill, Le Roi des Universités.

M. Martin, BA'54
Montreal, Que.

Kudos for Yoga

I enjoyed your coverage of instructional athletics in your March/April issue. As a former student of Stephan Jeney, I can tell you how much my appreciation for what McGill offered me was based on that one simple Yoga class.

Steve Cobb, BSc'72
New Orleans, La.

Kierans's Outlook Black

I found your January cover on Eric Kierans appropriately black and dismal. It will indeed be a black day for Canada when the dismal theories of Mr. Kierans about the economy are put into practice. At a time when everyone is so concerned about the energy crisis, it is inane to suggest reducing the incentives to natural resource companies. Our future lies with encouraging such companies to carry out further explorations and dramatically expand our supply of energy. Mr. Kierans should forget about messing with natural resource policy and go back to trying to figure out the Post Office.

Barry Wilson, BEng'45
College, Alaska

Homosexuality — Gay?

Homosexuality is an affliction, which, like any other crippling misfortune, calls for compassion. However, it is a mistake to pretend that this pathological kind of emotionally-arrested development will not, at the very least, be encouraged to spread by trying to see it as a variation of the normal. "Gay" is the wrong word for these sad people.

Why not a Flagellation Club? Or a Lolita Club? The Boston Strangler's unusual tastes led to his incarceration, but there are other less extreme deviations which may offer a like-meets-like social life: liberation for all!

Lucille (Craig) Williams, MA'34
Westwood, Mass.

What the Martlet hears

Thinking, Talking, Acting Brecht

The audience filed out and milled around noisily in the Arts Building foyer. Exhausted but exhilarated, the performers left the Moyse Hall stage to take off their costumes and wipe off their makeup for the last time. It was the evening of March 10, and, for some thirty students, the culmination of six months' intensive study of the world and work of German playwright Bertolt Brecht.

"In September," recalls one of the Arts undergraduates, "the idea that we would be performing Brecht's *St. Joan of the Stockyards* publicly seemed remote and unreal. We were bright-eyed and curious, but really quite ignorant of how to proceed and of what it was we were proceeding toward."

In the months that followed, however, the students who had enrolled in English 379D: Theatre Laboratory, underwent a thorough initiation. For several weeks, with the guidance of Drama Instructor Mike Bristol, they developed group improvisations, going out into the streets to observe and coming back to the classroom to interpret and dramatize their observations. At the same time, in the co-requisite theatre courses they had been asked to take, the students were exposed to lectures and discussions on everything from the meat-market crashes and booms depicted in *St. Joan* to the ideology of *Das Kapital.*

In mid-November, the long-awaited announcement of the cast list was made. It was at that point that problems arose. "There was great enthusiasm at first," explains Bristol, "because the students enjoyed the immersion concept – this was not going to be just another course. Then conflicts and insecurities built up. A lot of people didn't like the play. Once casting was done, some frustration and disappointment were bound to set in." One of his undergraduates agrees. "The energy we'd thrown into our earlier exercises dissipated with the realization that stage time would be usurped by a few major parts, and that everyone else would have to spend the next three months rehearsing two-line walk-ons."

Fortunately, during the second term morale began to pick up as opening night approached. "I remember the first time we ran through the complete play," says one player with a hint of wonder in her voice, "I finally started feeling that it all had a point and had to be communicated."

At *St. Joan's* March 7 opening the house was packed, as it was throughout the play's four-day run. For spectators, it was a multicultural experience. As English Department Chairman Donald Theall put it: "Brecht uses the symbol of a French national hero in a German drama about America, now presented in a new English translation in a French-Canadian city beset with North American problems."

For the theatre laboratory students it was the climax of a rich experiment. Thinking, talking, and acting Brecht had not forged them into polished actors, rigorous left-wing ideologues, or gung ho social activists. But it had proved that dramatic performance can be a powerful learning medium. And, as one girl remarked: "If it has caused even a third of us to go on to ask other questions and search for some answers, then something has certainly been gained." □

Whither Macdonald College?

After McGill's Education Faculty relocated to the main campus three years ago, the fate of the small but active Agriculture Faculty was left hanging in the balance. In late 1970, the university's Planning Commission recommended the majority of Macdonald College's activities be transferred downtown. Although approved in principle by both Senate and the Board of Governors, the move was stalled. Then last December, a new sub-committee was formed to reexamine the proposal. It tabled its report two months ago, but again no binding decision was made. Instead, Senate authorized yet another study.

While some Macdonald faculty members agree the transfer would reduce academic insularity as well as operating costs, many oppose it. The present location, they argue, is critical, not only for field research and teaching, but for rapport with the province's rural population.

In the end, action may be precipitated by the Quebec Education Ministry, whose advisory Council of Universities recommended the move in the third volume of its *General Perspectives of Higher Education,* issued at the end of February. Meanwhile, uncertainty [illegible] the normally genial atmosphere of the Ste Anne de Bellevue campus. And one cannot help but wonder if Sir William Macdonald – the man who made it all possible – is in his grave. □

French Department Chairman Steps Down

When Dr. Jean Ethier-Blais resigned as [illegible] language and literature department chairman in April, he did so unhappily. Yet he saw no alternative. "The job was psychologically impossible for me," states the first French Canadian to have held the chair, "and for reasons of national origin. Thirteen people wrote letters against me which so tarnished my mental attitude that I found the chairmanship untenable."

Although he describes himself as a "[illegible] peanophile, nationalist, and moderate," Ethier-Blais came under attack for purportedly attempts to Canadianize the heavily European French department. In fact, of the several he hired during his term in office, five were European and only two Canadian, bringing the percentage of Canadians to twenty. Nevertheless, some of the professor's European leagues were dissatisfied. "They led a campaign against me," says the former chairman grimly, "because they thought I wanted to change the department into a Canadian [illegible]. My intention was not to have a Canadian majority. The Europeans have not been [illegible] favoured. I simply wanted to give priority to Canadian citizens who were as qualified as European candidates and not to prejudice or engage either."

With administrative headaches no longer his, Ethier-Blais intends to return to life as a full-time academic and finish a 600-page [illegible] on the Québecois painter Paul-Emile Borduas. It is unlikely, however, that the lively professor will retire from the front lines altogether. He does plan, for instance, to keep up his active involvement in the Association for the Humanization of Canadian Universities in its effort to remedy those ills which caused [illegible]

n, and he looks for support from
Speaking as a Québecois Canadian
cGill professor who wants to defend
sity's interests," he asserts, "I hope
ll continue long term its policy of
ization and integration into Quebec

gineering at McGill

st is concerned with getting knowl-
solving problems," posits Dr. Jules
cz, chairman of McGill's mechanical
ng department. "An engineer must
t cannot stop there — the process
t he comes up with must be economi-
d engineer should always be cost

y-eight mechanical engineering
duates, Stachiewicz's theoretical
became a working reality. In a unique
nt of close collaboration between the
and industry, the junior design course
eamed up with eight professors and
actising engineers for a five-week
gineering" workshop.
vely new technique, value engineer-
s the systematic analysis of the value
ct or process by a group working
tank setting. Developed in the United
General Electric (GE), it is now being
umerous corporations as well as gov-
But McGill is the first North Ameri-
rsity to make the method part of an
duate course.
nceived by CGE manager Robert
who sits on the Engineering Faculty
Council (a body of top executives
ous industries and firms), the idea
rkshop was enthusiastically taken
fessor Stachiewicz. The benefit to
vas obvious: they would confront
gineering problems and learn to deal
conomic realities of industry. But
effort be worthwhile to the compa-
ved? With the help of the Advisory
he two originators convinced three
ed firms to take the gamble.
nds from the university's Centre for
and Development, the teams met
ive sessions once a week. Beginning
uary, they attacked problems that
om improving a domestic dishwasher
ping a simplified ring-gate operating
m for a huge hydraulic turbine at
ec Manic III dam site. For students
orking toward an answer they can
the back of the book, the experience
matic challenge. "It's one thing to
mething using mechanical principles,"
one participant. "It's quite another
er the cost."
f the undergraduates thoroughly
he experiment. "The eight hours
t slip by," says one enthusiast. "It
r enough!" However, some found the
nd cents" aspect of engineering dull,
while others disliked the heavy emphasis on teamwork and group stimulation.

The representatives from industry, by contrast, unanimously praised the workshop and the students' performance. "We've been with the problem so long we can't see the forest for the trees," explains one company man. "Students get right down to the basic question. Their creativity is unfettered by the natural reservations and defences of industry people."

Certainly the undergraduates came up with several bright ideas. But the real test of their success depends on whether or not the companies use their solutions. To date, only one proposal has been rejected as "too far out." Four have been implemented on a limited basis, two are the subject of a patent search, and the rest are being given serious consideration. The results augur well, then, for further such workshops at McGill.

As well as helping industry, the workshop was clearly an educational boon for the undergraduates who participated. Teaching "costs" at a university is always difficult. "No matter what," says Stachiewicz, "textbook problems are manufactured." Although design courses attempt to close the gap between theoretical and practical instruction, workshops such as value engineering will more effectively bring real life into the classroom. □

The Man with a Green Thumb

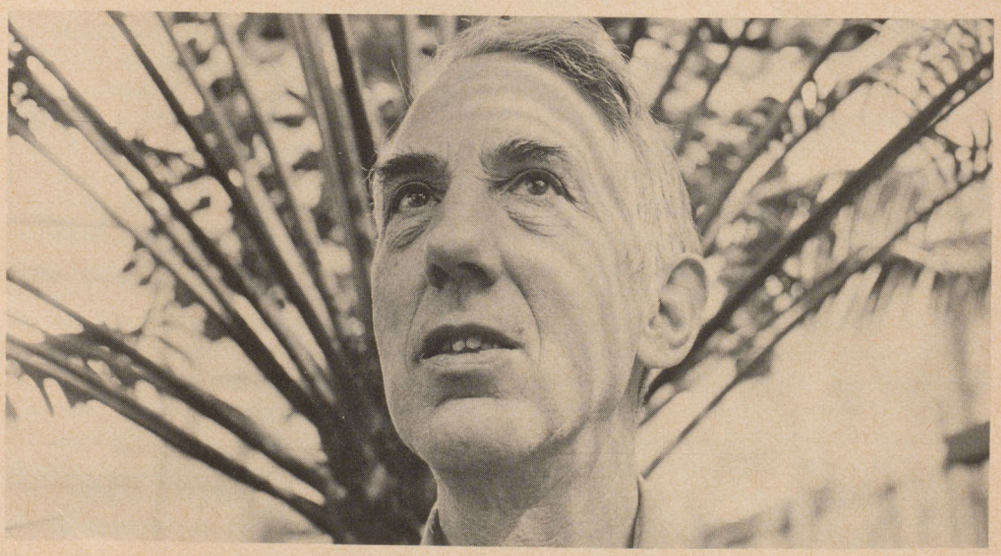
When a group of sixty-five graduates took a Young Alumni tour of the McGill greenhouses in mid-April, they marvelled at the venus flytraps, hybrid citrus trees, and other exotic flora on display. The person they should have met but did not was Gardener-In-Charge Gerrard Hogenbirk. A soft-spoken, genial Dutchman, Hogenbirk prefers to remain behind the scenes. Yet it is he who keeps the thousands of plants housed in the Stewart Biological Sciences Building healthy and green.

Since joining the university work corps fifteen years ago, Hogenbirk has seeded, potted, transplanted, and generally nurtured a vast assortment of botanical specimens. A horticulturalist by temperament, he is more or less self-educated in the art. "I took a couple of gardening courses in the Old Country before I came to Canada in 1951, he explains. "But mostly I've learned on the job." Today he is familiar with the care of everything from marigolds to mahogany trees.

Unlike most McGill staff members, Hogenbirk works in a constantly changing environment. As he makes his daily rounds, splashing through the puddles habitually on the greenhouse floor, he moves from the steamy clime of the tropical room to the refreshing temperature of the cold room. Essentially, he is responsible for filling the needs of the university botany department and other departments undertaking plant research. Well in advance of every semester, professors put in requests for plants of various genetic structures in different stages of growth for practical study by their students. Throughout the year, Hogenbirk must map out his work schedule to ensure the availability of the required specimens. If any plant is particularly hard to come by, he solicits help from other university greenhouses in Canada and abroad.

However, Hogenbirk sometimes faces less predictable tasks. Recently, for instance, he was forced to play detective when someone made off with a number of plants. Not long after the theft, the gardener posted a sign reading, "Now that we know who the thief is, can you kindly return the plants the same way you took them." Cheerily explaining his recovery strategy, Hogenbirk says, "Oh, I don't really know who took them. But the culprit doesn't know that."

Although he does receive once-weekly help from students, Hogenbirk's responsibilities as McGill's only full-time greenhouse gardener are a heavy drain on the fifty-nine-year-old's energy. Nonetheless his job has definite rewards. "Last year," he grins, "we got about forty bananas from our banana plant!" □



Gerrard Hogenbirk, Greenhouse Gardener

A scene from Yeats's play Full Moon in March *performed by New York's Open Eye troupe during the sixth annual conference of the Canadian Association for Irish Studies hosted by McGill in late March.*

A Spring Wedding

The McGill Board of Governors had accepted the proposal enthusiastically. And why not? It was, in Principal Bell's words, a "logical marriage." After almost twenty-five years of single life, Montreal's Executive Development Institute (EDI) was wedded with McGill's Management Institute in early May.

In their goals and general outlook, the two parties could not have been better matched. Anxious to help businessmen improve their managerial potential, both institutes have been running three-day to two-week courses and seminars on up-to-date analytical and decision-making techniques. The Management Institute developed its continuing education program as an adjunct to the university's MBA scheme, while the EDI offerings grew out of a desire of a group of young local businessmen on the Montreal Board of Trade to share their middle-level management experience with other young executives.

It is only in their pedagogical approach that the two equal-sized organizations differ noticeably. Nearly all Harvard graduates, the EDI founders charted their community-based institute on Harvard Business School lines. Instruction features the case-study method, in which a documented situation is presented to students who discuss and attempt to solve the problem. The Management Institute, on the other hand, relies on the more conventional lecture system. Yet it is the very diversity of educational modes that is expected to boost the teaching quality at the joint institute.

As plans now stand, the EDI will move into the Bronfman Management Building, where the Management Institute is also housed. Under the directorship of Management Professor Roy Morrison, the institutes, during their first year together, will continue to give the full range of courses and seminars both currently offer. After that "trial" period, the amalgamation will be finalized, and the present EDI board of directors made the advisory board for the combined organization. "We'll operate from day one as if we are merged," explains EDI Vice-President Philip Johnston, "but it will only be at the end of the first year when we've got all the bugs out so to speak, that the merger becomes official."

With its full-fledged inauguration in 1974, the new Management Institute will not fulfill one of the traditional university roles — offering courses toward degree accreditation. It will, however, serve another and perhaps equally important function. By enabling middle and senior management personnel to upgrade their training, it will link the academic world to the community it must serve. □

Recommended Reading

Interested in digging into some good science fiction but unsure where to start? McGill English Professor Darko Suvin has compiled a short list of some of the most worthwhile books in the genre.

Isaac Asimov — *I, Robot*
S. Cyrano de Bergerac — *Other Worlds*
John Brunner — *The Jagged Orbit*
Samuel Butler — *Erewhon*
Karel Capek — *War with the Newts*
Philip Dick — *The Man in the High Castle*
Aldous Huxley — *Brave New World*
Ursula Le Guin — *Left Hand of Darkness*
Stanislaw Lem — *Solaris* and *The Invincible*
Jack London — *The Iron Heel*
Thomas More — *Utopia*
William Morris — *News from Nowhere*
F. Pohl and C. Kornbluth — *The Space Merchants*
Mary Shelley — *Frankenstein*
W.O. Stapledon — *Last and First Men* and *Sirius*
Jonathan Swift — *Gulliver's Travels*
Eugene Zamiatin — *We*

Other sure bets include most Jules Verne and H.G. Wells novels, and, we might add, *Others Worlds, Other Seas,* a collection of SF stories from socialist countries edited by Dr. Suvin himself. □

Clinical Semester for Law Students

"The faculty's concern is that this should a valid educational experience, not a me of shortchanging the law school, the stu or the community," declares Law Profe Irwin Cotler, explaining the recent con sial recommendation to incorporate a c legal aid semester into McGill's three-y curriculum. "It's not that radical a prop he continues, "but it is innovative for M

Comparable to the Medical Faculty' cal Scholars Program, the scheme woul second- or third-year law students to se a university-affiliated legal aid clinic fo term. Supervised by an attorney-direct participants would be awarded course c

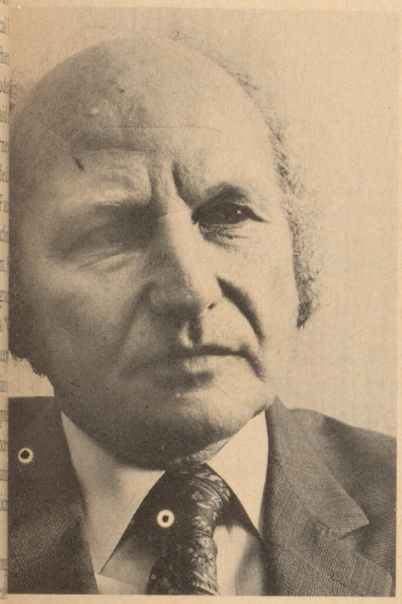
Not everyone in the Law Faculty, ho is happy at the prospect of a clinical leg semester. An active opponent, Profess phen Scott contends the program does one-sixth of students' credits. "We're g law degrees, not public service medals," argues. "A ton of humanitarianism is n an ounce of law." He would prefer to se dents gain practical experience in their time, by taking a year's sabbatical, wor during vacations, or apprenticing after tion.

Anxious to express his strong misgiv Scott was one of four key speakers at a Law Faculty debate in March where a was tabled calling for the rejection of th aid semester. His sparring partners, ho won the day. Students crushed the mo 114 votes to 23, and the proposal for th semester was later adopted in principle Faculty.

Already the Quebec Legal Services C sion has promised to back the new end Response from both the law school and professional Bar, too, has been "helpful hopeful," according to Cotler. Crimin commercial lawyers have proferred th vices and time. Yet the generous show port does not resolve all the problems f a three-man Clinical Training Commi authorized to implement the clinical se Of particular concern now is the recru of an attorney-director. Not only must a fluently bilingual Quebec Bar mem a commitment to poverty lawyering, b must qualify academically for faculty m bership as well. "The success of this in stresses Committee Chairman Cotler, tingent upon the kind of person we ch There is no tradition of poverty lawyer Canada. Maybe the person we're lookin does not exist."

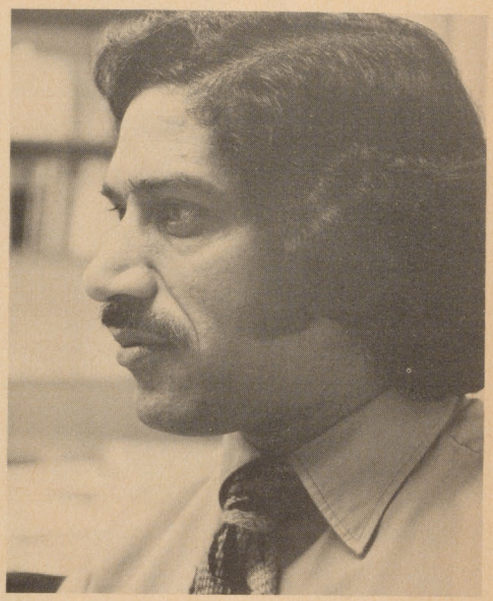
Certainly, it will take some time for th cal Training Committee and the Facul cil to which it reports to clear away the tional and financial details blocking th gram's implementation. But when they McGill will boast the country's second school, after York University's Osgood to offer its students a practical educatio rience in poverty lawyering. □

ntroducing....



Thomson

Dr. Stanley Shapiro



Dr. Saeed Mirza

Dr. Dale Thomson visited McGill
h the university's role and integration
ebec as part of a broader study on
lais in the province. "Instead of writing
Robert Bell urged the political scien-
don't you do something about it?"
could not resist the principal's chal-
June, the fifty-year-old native Alber-
p his duties as McGill's vice-principal
). It is a newly created post which
he burden for the university's other
tives. More importantly, it will ensure
niversity has a very strong input into
rnment plans affecting the *réseau* or
of Quebec universities.
nt years, the provincial government
a more active interest in university
It has concentrated its efforts on
studies of various sectors — groupings
nded Faculties — within Quebec uni-
Already one commission has tabled
n the applied sciences sector, which
ngineering and agriculture, and has
hanges for improvement and consoli-
resources. The pure sciences and other
soon be examined. Sectorial plan-
mson acknowledges, "has frightened
ple who view it as a threat to university
y." But, he points out, at least "it has
d universities to do more of their own

niversities must not simply hang back

l on next page

Three years ago, Dr. Stanley Shapiro urged that undergraduate management courses become more professionally-minded. "It's a lovely curriculum," the then graduate program chairman was quoted as saying. "However, it's too bad we give a BCom without teaching business." At the time, Shapiro's views were controversial and gained only a small following. Yet many of his ideas have since been adopted by the five-year-old Management Faculty. And Shapiro himself has recently been appointed Management dean to replace retiring Dean Howard Ross.

A Wharton alumnus and an associate professor of marketing at McGill since 1967, the American-born Shapiro is as outspoken as ever on the direction management education must take. The Management Faculty, he insists, must "bring the business school back to the business community." Thus, the current evening MBA program and the part-time BCom scheme to begin next fall have his strong approval, affording as they do upgraded or continuing education to business employees. But, the new dean contends, additional measures must be effected in order to build a sound two-way bridge between the university and business. The Faculty must introduce "courses taught jointly by academics and business community people," he stresses, and conduct "periodic seminars with McGill associates and alumni on new directions in business tech-

continued on next page

The two women were sour. Their noon-hour stroll on University Street had just been disrupted by a dousing from water bombs thrown out of a McConnell Engineering Building window. Who was responsible, they wanted to know, and what would the punishment be?

Dr. Saeed Mirza had no way of finding the culprits, but he was able to calm the two employees from the women's athletics department. For troubleshooting is one of his prime activities as dean of students. Although the grievances brought to the recently appointed Mirza are sometimes much more serious than lunchtime antics, he tackles them as quickly and as well as possible. "When I have to act, I do," notes the young Pakistani. "I don't like to sit on a decision."

If Mirza's engineering training has made him an efficient problem-solver, his deep involvement in campus affairs as a postgraduate student has made him a sympathetic counsellor. President of both the McGill Students' Society and the International Students' Association in the mid-sixties, the gregarious dean is well attuned to student feelings and needs. One of his chief priorities, therefore, is to improve and consolidate the student services he coordinates. "Because of a lack of publicity and because the facilities have been so scattered, the potential for guidance counselling and the other services the university offers has never been realized." As a first step toward rectifying that

continued on next page

Thomson continued

and distrust the government," emphasizes the bilingual vice-principal. "*Les absents ont toujours tort.* McGill has an opportunity to be a positive, dynamic part of Quebec. It will have a place to the degree it participates."

Thomson could hardly be better qualified to head the university's planning efforts and to act as one of its chief spokesmen in university-government dealings. A one-time Louis St. Laurent aide, he chaired the political science department at the University of Montreal from 1963 until 1967. For the past four years he has been living in Washington while director of Johns Hopkins's Centre of Canadian Studies. Even so, he has kept his finger on the pulse of Quebec. In fact, he notes, "the distance was valuable for me; it lent a new perspective."

Editor of the recently published *Quebec Society and Politics,* Thomson is as temperamentally suited for the job as he is professionally. A self-described "consensus builder," he tries to "look instinctively for what people have in common," rather than what sets them apart. It is a quality that should serve him in good stead in handling sometimes sensitive university-government relations. □

Shapiro continued

niques in various fields." Furthermore, Shapiro would like to see course offerings broadened. Where the curriculum has previously provided a grounding in aspects of traditional business and industry, he asserts, it must also ensure proper training for students heading for managerial posts in government and non-profit enterprises.

While a rapprochement between his Faculty and the outside employment world tops his list of priorities, the forward-looking dean also ranks research as a major Faculty concern. Female admissions is still another area he hopes to bolster.

Shapiro's blueprint for Management in the next five years is ambitious. But if his impressive track record and the mood of the times are any indication, it is likely the new dean will achieve his goals. With its brand new building and a growing enrolment, the Faculty of Management is booming and more receptive to change than ever. Almost certainly, moreover, Shapiro will earn the hearty backing of both Management staff and students. As one of his former marketing undergraduates sums it up: "Most of us feel that if he's as good a dean as he was a professor, he'll be great!" □

Mirza continued

situation, Mirza is preparing a student q naire to carefully determine the major w nesses of the present services network. In tion, he has helped establish a committe students, faculty, administrators, and al to plan an updated freshman reception b geared to the more mature CEGEP gradu now entering the university. One of the program's features, it is hoped, will be a scale "services evening" to introduce fr well as other first-time McGill students pus resources.

As demanding as his deanship is, Mirz finds time to act as vice-president of the dian Capital Chapter of the American C Institute and to pursue his personal rese on the behaviour of concrete and the us computers and physical models in the d and analysis of concrete structures. Eve remarkably, he carries a full undergrad teaching load in civil engineering and su vises a dozen graduate students. Nor do bemoan his rigorous professorial regim fact, he says, "it is just this closeness to th of student activity that will help me to b good dean." □

Marginalia

"Have you been eating meat during the boycott?" was the first question put to Pierre Trudeau when he dialogued with graduates at McGill in April at the peak of consumer discontent. Turning to Young Alumni Moderator Mark Feifer, the prime minister replied with mock contrition, "Well, I just finished dinner with the vice-principal and chancellor at your house, Mr. Feifer. I felt it was only polite to eat what was served." Blushing, Feifer proceeded to the next question.

McGill is not, as Charlie Brown's baseball corps is, "the losingest team." This year university athletes copped top honours in intercollegiate curling, swimming, and sailing on the men's side, and intercollegiate curling on the women's.

One of the latest university archives acquisitions is a collection of minute books from Redpath Museum meetings during Sir William Dawson's era.

Among Senator Ervin's committee members investigating Watergate is McGill Law Student Steve Leopold.

This year's provincial grant to McGill is $38.7 million, an increase of $1.4 million over last year's allocation.

Acupuncture has recently come into the limelight as a highly effective cure for all kinds of ailments. The current exhibit in the Osler Library, however, records an unfortunate incident of its failure. McGill stood to gain $1 million when Sir William Osler used the ancient Chinese technique to try to relieve the suffering of lumbago-ridden Peter Redpath, the wealthy Montreal sugar refiner. But the operation proved unsuccessful, and the university lost out on the money.

When candidates for dean of students handed in recommendations, one applicant added a novel twist. He included a letter from a student.

Commented Newsman Bert Cannings at a spring luncheon for a group of CFCF TV representatives and selected McGill professors: "I've been coming to these university press lunches for eleven years, and it's the first time I've ever seen a woman at one of them!"

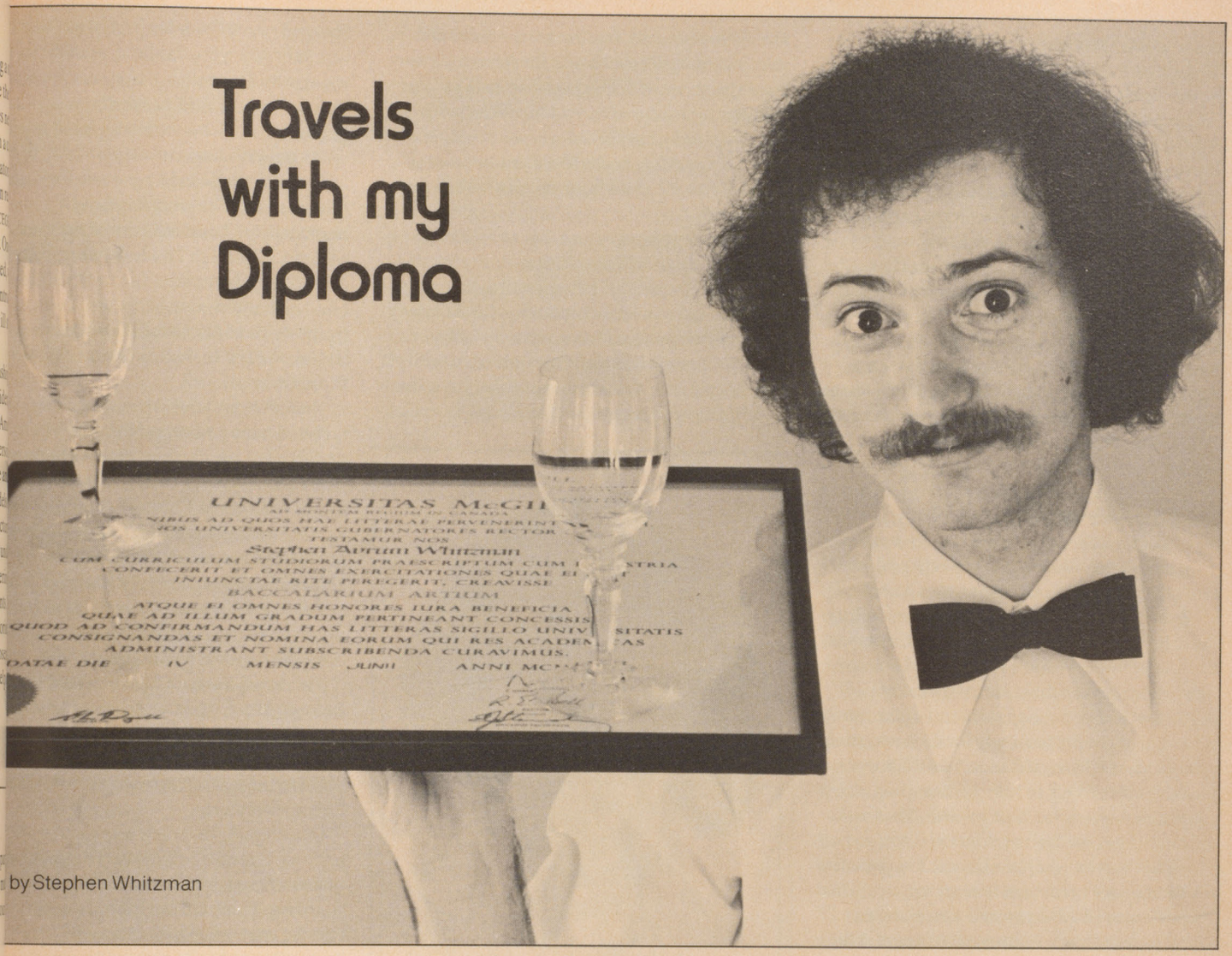
By fusing several separate departments donald College has created a multidisci department of renewable resources.

At last students have found a good use f University Centre during the summer w it normally lies dormant. The McTavish building has been converted into the M Youth Hostel. Until September it will o all the comforts of home for fifty cents a

Awarded emeritus professorships in Ju long, outstanding service to the univers Louis Arcand, a former associate profes the civil engineering and applied mecha department; Dr. Alan Ross, a former ch of the pediatrics department; Dr. W.J. J ston, a former professor of dental pharm logy and endodontics; and Dr. Edward W ster, a former director of the Centre for C tinuing Education.

Alma Mater Fund Director Betty McN pily reports that graduates have donated more than last year for a total of $707,42

Travels with my Diploma



by Stephen Whitzman

n easy way to get a laugh. After gradua-
rcises I kept my gown on and walked
Leacock lounge where our theatre
as rehearsing. My fellow actors guf-
eartily at the sight, and I joined in with

years later, as I scour the classifieds,
has palled. Not that I believed, when
ed my BA, that there was any positive
ion between education and employ-
tential. We had all heard about those
odrivers and honours list bartenders.
s with no smug assurance of hot pursuit
pective employers that I bade farewell
me and passed into the real world.
gh not right away. The conclusion of
ergraduate education called for a pause.
kteen years of continuous schooling,
ating in thorough confusion, big deci-
re to be avoided for a little while.
first summer was very pleasant. I spent
onths performing with a congenial
group on an Opportunities for Youth
he work was challenging but humane,
lts modest but rewarding. We even
l.

the McGill Summer Theatre retired
rapbooks, however, I had to face the
d chart a course. September has always been the first month of the year for me, in which the schedule for the other eleven was set. But this time there were no classes to choose, no texts to buy, and no apartment to find. At a loss for what to do, I decided to leave town.

My destination: England. My own roots are in Carpathia and Lithuania, Halifax and Cornwall (Ontario), so this expedition was no search for my past. And my ambitions, such as they were, were projected largely at the United States, so it was no quest for my future. Ergo, I went to London to escape my present.

Once there, I wasted no time settling in. I got a decent bed-sitter, the first place I looked at, for sixteen quid (about $40) a month. But as September neared its close, my money supply was dwindling, and my romantic fantasy about being down and out in London was becoming a reality. The prospect of looking for a job was even more frightening than of doing so in Montreal.

At a friend's suggestion, I consulted the Canada House employment book, a rather skimpy volume which lists temporary jobs open to foreigners. Not long after, I was taken on by Scott, Wilson, Kirkpatrick, and Partners, Consulting Engineers. The firm was making a traffic survey and needed checkpoint Charlies. For ten days I interviewed motorists and filled in appropriate squares on charts, and for several more days helped codify the data in a drafty church hall in East Finchley which served as our headquarters.

The work was boring, but none of us wanted it to end, so it didn't. It was a textbook illustration of Parkinson's Law. But even with our leisurely pace and our supervisors' inept planning, by November 18 the last truck (a4, it had six wheels), carrying the last load of tomatoes (a5, food products), from Leeds (zone 76) to Welwyn Garden City (zone 34), was duly inscribed on the last sheet, and our pencils retired to their boxes. I said goodbye to my new acquaintances and walked down to the National Westminster Bank to cash my last pay cheque.

Being unemployed in a foreign land is a cause for alarm. Not that I was ever in any real danger — I had my return ticket and could always go home. But I wanted very much to avoid a retreat. If nothing else, my London sojourn was to be a test to prove I could weather certain (mild) hardships and could escape, if only for an interval, the pattern which had ruled my life till then.

I was indecisive as to what kind of work I should try next. I wasn't eager to continue

merely with temporary jobs. True, they would allow me to remain in London with food in my stomach and enough money for a few movies each week and a few plays each month. But the charm of the city would wear off in time, and a working holiday was unsatisfactory from either a work or a vacation standpoint.

There was always the off-chance I could land a job with "prospects." I had thought about saving enough money to go back to school in a year or two – who knows in what? – but I wasn't wedded to the plan. There are some careers I could live with that don't begin with postgraduate study. The hitch here was that I had no desire to make the U.K. my home. However, I was willing to spend up to two years in London if I managed to find a job with a future.

The Company Way

So I answered the trainee ads, assured nervous personnel officers that I liked London and planned to stay, and at length, shaved off my beard and got a haircut. Employers in England, I discovered, are suspicious of Canadians, especially those who are young, single, and recently arrived in the country with no prior permanent work experience. I must admit it is hard to argue persuasively for such negative qualifications. In my defence, I could only say I was no more likely to bolt the firm than any English lad of similar background. That rationale never got me farther than the door.

My BA was another hindrance. I never knew whether or not to include it in my applications. If I left it out, I had to construct an elaborate set of lies to account for those four years, lies that would include some job experience. If I left it in, then I became "overqualified" for most trainee positions. Now that, of course, is perfect irony, for having a bachelors hardly means one is qualified, let alone overly so.

What the term overqualified means is that the company fears a university education has instilled in you too much mental and spiritual independence to adapt successfully to the trainee system of employee recruitment. And the company is probably correct. Nevertheless, this corporate ideology overlooks something that should be obvious: an unemployed person would rather be bored and fed, than bored and hungry. But I was never able to convince anyone fully of that.

Eventually, after nearly four weeks out of work, I got a temporary job in the mailroom at W.D. and H.O. Wills, the tobacco firm. Oddly, for I was desperate by that point, it paid £25.80 weekly, compared to around £18 for most trainee positions and the £16 I was willing to accept as a minimum.

In the play *How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying*, the story is told of the dizzying climb of J. Pierpont Finch from mailroom worker to president of the company in an unspecified, but evidently very short span of time. He does it all by following "the company way."

The company way is the central reality of the business world, but the outcome of obedience to it is almost always far removed from the experience of J. Pierpont Finch. The type is better represented by Freddie White, who began his career at Wills forty years ago as a humble mailroom clerk and culminated it in a desk on the third floor: head of the mailroom.

I am constitutionally unable to follow the company way. I am not loath to doing menial chores, or resentful of being accorded no respect by those above me in a hierarchy, but I cannot feign respect where I have none, and, BA or no BA, I cannot stomach rules whose sole form is symbolic and whose sole purpose is to enforce conformity and regiment discipline.

Even so, the Wills job proceeded smoothly. There was very little to do: sort incoming mail twice a day; stamp and sort outgoing mail; reroute inter-office mail; distribute circulars and notices (most of which were never read); run off a few mimeographs and stencils; and, four times a day, venture off on a mail run throughout the building. These tasks, none of which could not be mastered after doing it twice, required one and a half persons. That is, they would be a little too much for one, and not quite enough for two. This being England, we were four.

Though the job was quite to my liking and allowed time to read, like the other, it was clearly finite. After Christmas, one of the trainees came back from his period of enforced rest. Now we were five, and even the management at Wills could see that was more than was needed. I could guess who was going to get the boot. The circumstances of my dismissal were, nevertheless, amusing.

One morning I arrived at work two or three minutes late. The secretary holding the signing book insisted I explain why in the "reason" column. Although I had early been advised that trains was the standard answer, I knew I had no valid reason – say what you will, trains do run on schedule. I felt the whole thing trivial, so I left the space blank and went to the mailroom.

Half an hour later, after the outraged secretary had frumped away, Freddie White came and handed me an envelope, without comment. The message inside informed me that, due to changes in London weighting, my salary would be raised to £26.50, effective next week. My laugh came straight from the belly. In another half hour Freddie was back with the real thing. Poor man. After forty years, still a messenger boy, not even privy to the firm in his own sub-department.

This time, the wait between jobs was brief. I was jobless for just under three weeks, which was about the limit of what I could have endured financially. On January 26, I became a cinema receptionist (usher to you) for Rank Leisure Services.

Once again, the work was undemanding, tedious. It required little more than standing in house some nights and the rest of the time standing around in the lobby, wearing a pink tuxedo, mauve shirt, and bowtie – looking "smart" – and answering silly questions from people too lazy to read the printed schedule. The pay, for the long hours worked, was poor. But it sufficed for my needs. The weeks passed. On April 15, I returned to Canada.

"What can you do for me?"

There were a few friends to see on my return, but not many. Staying at my parents' home, I rapidly slipped into oversleeping, overeating and other bad habits. Finally, I ventured off to Toronto to search for work. (I don't speak French, so Montreal was out. Moreover, I wanted to move on. A change of surroundings is a psychological boost.) My idea was to break into the newspaper field. I don't know how I stumbled onto that path, since there were no indications of any journalistic bent in my background. But to quote Norman Mailer: "Next to being a cowboy, or a private eye, the most heroic activity in America [is] to be a reporter."

As I soon found out, the most heroic trait of a reporter's life is not facing threats from political big shots or dodging bullets while covering a war, but finding his first job.

Toronto was not the best hunting-ground either. The folding of the *Telegram* had sent hundreds of competent, experienced men and women onto the market, other papers were in financial straits, and both government and

lic relations industry — the two largest ners of surplus talent — were cutting was greeted with politeness and sympa- nost places, but I had nothing proven .

d Windsor next. Armed with a letter duction from my McGill establishment ctor, I was able to recoup from an other- eless visit to the *Windsor Star* greetings s aging publisher.

y rented car, to Chatham, London, ord, Guelph, Kitchener-Waterloo, and ix of one, half a dozen of the other. If nown someone at each of the town (except the London *Free Press*, which n-class operation) who could phone instant an opening came up, and had en able to walk through the door the ur, I could have had a job. It was as that.

n in Toronto, I saw Peter Newman, edi- *Maclean's*, who was very kind but never- intimidated the hell out of me ("Well," "what can you do for me?" Indeed, Meanwhile, I had received a letter from *doc Review*, which had been informed vailability through the newsletter of nadian Community Newspapers Associ- CNA). I went to see the *Review*'s pub- Maurice Goulah, in Madoc, Ontario, what was I think our mutual surprise, d me on the spot.

ce Wager Turns 98

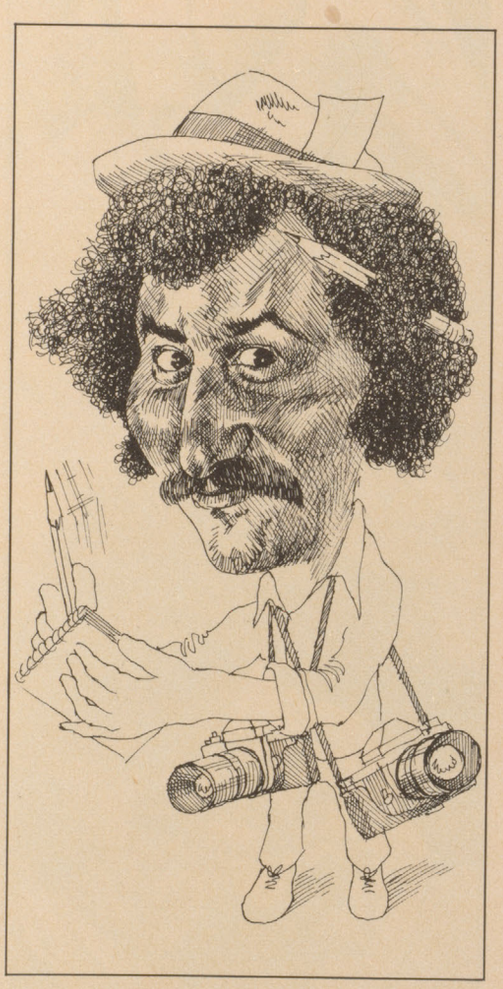
weeks, at $80 a week, I helped to manu- news in a town where nothing much ppens. I was then let go, for a very simple — Maurice couldn't afford to pay me. is helper had left, he had been unable up with his commercial printing ts and was losing business. And it was fits from his printing that supported *iew*. So, feeling sorrier for Maurice than self, I left Madoc.

t to Halifax next. The best I could do as an offer to free lance for the under- *Fourth Estate* (which would not have ed a living wage) and kind words at the *outh Free Press*. But I received a tele- om the Fort Erie *Times-Review*, which n my name in the CCNA bulletin. I iately flew back to Montreal, and by owing day was in Fort Erie, haggard miserable bus ride and weighted down ggage. If nothing else, I was seeing Can- t summer.

staff was putting the paper together that on, and their frantic activity looked sive. I was driven to the home of the er, Mrs. Barbara Ann Scott (no, not ter), where mercifully I slept. That eve- vas dined, interrogated, and hired.

Times-Review, unlike the *Madoc* , really is a newspaper, with an organi- a good layout, and, most of the time, ws on its pages. I certainly had plenty me busy. I had to learn how to take and develop pictures, to do pasteup and layout, to write headlines, and to perform other news- paper chores. Learning to do these things was quite enjoyable, really. Doing them, however, was a pain. I averaged about fifty hours a week, which included two or three nights and most weekends — all for $80 a week.

The editor, John Scott (no relation to the publisher), was giving me considerable story responsibility and editorial freedom. In just one month, I had moved up from features on Florence Wager's 98th birthday, Cronfelt's Loganberry Syrup, and Gardener William Robinson's citation from the mayor of Buffalo, to a front page by-lined article and the lead editorial. Education became my special "beat,"



and I began to establish good contacts at the schools. In the October 4 issue, my eleventh, I had an eight-column front-page feature, and my second lead editorial to go with it. I had had sixty-four pictures published, six on the first page.

By October 10, I was gone.

It was partly them and partly me, although I wouldn't have left on my own steam. Barb was pleased with my work, but didn't like my attitude. Working at the *Times-Review* meant accepting the psychology of the "one big happy family." I didn't seem to be fitting in and to be giving willingly, Barb thought. I appeared selfish. John tried to mediate, but, as they say in Ontario, there was "no way." My point of view was that Barb was shamefully exploiting her labour, and asking them not just to endure it but to enjoy it.

I don't know how long I would have lasted anyway, but the choice was made for me, and I was not sorry.

For once I did not have to wait between jobs. The Lake Simcoe *Advocate* in Sutton, Ontario, was looking for a reporter-photographer. Its editor-publisher, Harry Stemp, was already familiar with my work, and John Scott had given me a good recommendation. I went up to Sutton, met Harry, and was hired. Going by Harry's description, and judging by the look of the place, the *Advocate* would be a more relaxed job, but would probably entail more responsibility.

The only danger I foresaw was that the pace at the smaller paper would be too slow, and I would rapidly degenerate into a sloth. That fear turned out to be quite well-founded. Harry let me set my own times; he only came into Sutton twice a week, spending most of his time and energy in Uxbridge at his print shop where a number of other papers are printed.

One Wednesday morning Harry came into Sutton to deliver the papers with me. I arrived ten minutes late. Harry had a fixation about punctuality, and so ended, after a mere four weeks, yet another job.

I sent no letter to the CCNA this time, for I had no desire left to hone my journalistic skills or to heighten my career prospects in some awful town at the expense of my happiness. The isolation, the snail's pace, the complacency and dullness of the people, the cultural void, and the loneliness — I couldn't cope with them any longer. Better to be down and out in the city. Letters to five Toronto area weeklies were unproductive, so I sold my body to Canada Packers.

Raw Flesh

Lester Pearson, when a young man, once worked as a meatpacker in Hamilton. On the other hand, Lester Krakowski, when a young man, worked as a meatpacker, and now that he's an old man, still does.

The pay was good — $3.64 an hour. In fact, it was better than I'd ever had before. The hours were not overly long, but work started at 7:00 a.m., when time, for some reason, passes more slowly. The labour was not arduous, but it did take my muscles a week to adjust to the constant lugging of fifteen-pound hams and twelve-pound shoulders of pork. Handling the raw flesh was not unpleasant, except when it came straight out of the refrigerator room and was miserably cold.

I sank into the routine, seeking perfection in the tying of a joint of meat in a stockinet and economy of movement in the lifting, turning, and hanging. I took my smoking break when the others did and sped up, reluctantly, when they did. I didn't talk — it was too noisy to talk and there was nothing to say — but sang

old show tunes in my head, and tried to remember the co-stars of old movies I had seen.

Lunch would come (it surprised me how easy it was to eat cooked meat after handling the raw stuff), and the afternoon would slip away a little faster than the morning. The work day over, I would struggle out of my fat-encrusted boots, go home, and try to wash off the smoky stink of bacon. The evenings were brief. And so the days went by.

When Canada Packers decided they had enough hams for the holiday season, we were laid off. It was a week earlier than they had promised, which upset my plans by $100 or so. It was a bad time to look for a job, so I went to Montreal for a brief visit, returning in time to do a TV quiz show. I had fun, but failed to make my fortune. I was back to looking for work.

On the Dole

There were prospects in January. I saw a man at the *Toronto Star* about its summer internship program. I felt confident. He looked at my work, liked it, and then proceeded to detail the arithmetic of my chances: 15 spots to be filled, 400 applications. Three weeks later, I received my rejection notice.

Another meeting with Peter Newman got me an appointment with a man in personnel in the Maclean-Hunter (M-H) organization. He seemed to have mistakenly overestimated my personal connection with Mr. Newman, and I made no effort to set him straight. Again my chances, I felt, were quite good. All that was necessary was to compose a hypothetical article for the *Canadian Grocer* on a fact sheet provided. That done, I would be placed in the "editorial pool," on call to write articles for any of the M-H trade journals, and from there, in time, I would be promoted to an assistant editorship. But I failed the test: I couldn't grasp the inimitable *Canadian Grocer* style, and I fell for the test traps, misspelling some foreign words. Peter Newman's job is safe for a few more years.

Still, the situation was not desperate. Taking the advice of friends and relatives, I had applied for unemployment insurance benefits after the Canada Packers job ended, and in the fourth week of January I began to receive them. Sixty-one dollars a week was not enough to live on, but at least it gave me the opportunity to hold out for something decent.

Joining the Round Table

Since there was nothing good in the cards, I applied for a job as a waiter at a restaurant soon to be opened. I was accepted — sort of. The "sort of" was that I had first to serve as a busboy until the maître d' felt I was ready to take over some tables. Fine with me. It was a fairly ritzy place. Once I moved up to waiter, which shouldn't have been too long, the tips would be good. My nights would be taken, and I would probably have only one day off

a week, but I wanted to save some money for a return to school in the fall.

Finally, on February 15, a month and a after I was hired, the restaurant owners called me in to work at the Round Table. Things not go smoothly. I arrived dressed in a green shirt and patterned flares. Where, they asked, were my white shirt and black slacks? The before, when I had spoken to Alexander, the maître d' and son of the owners, he had said nothing of that. I borrowed a white shirt and tie, and spent the lunch shift in the kitchen area, filling the baskets with rolls and putting pats of butter on plates, but letting Ricardo, the other busboy, bring them out to the tables as the customers arrived. I assiduously filled bowls with pickles and olives and handed them to the waiters, who eyed me with suspicion.

They were all grown men, foreign-born, short oiled hair and cheap tuxedoes, and with the defiant look of men who are paid to wait on others and vaguely resent it. My self-confident air and my education were unspoken insults. College boy doing their work until the time came for another degree and then a $20,000 job. How soon, they seemed to be asking themselves, before they would be serving me Chateaubriand?

Despite the slight hostility, I was supremely eager. I dashed off after lunch, went downtown, and bought a white shirt and a black bowtie. I didn't have enough cash for the pants, but I hoped the bosses would let me circulate among the tables at supper anyway. Instead they sent me home. The restaurant was not busy and they felt Ricardo could handle the traffic alone.

"Didn't your mother tell you?"

At ten the next morning, when my bank opened, I withdrew some cash and shopped for slacks. The tailor at the store I went to could not alter the pants in time for me to wear them that morning, so I phoned the restaurant and asked for advice. Alexander was not in, but his mother suggested I stay home rather than wear dark grey pants, as I proposed. I didn't like the idea, but what could I do?

The following morning I arrived at the Round Table well equipped: pants, shirt, tie, even my hairbrush. The restaurant was closed. On Saturday, with the offices in the building shut, there would be no luncheon service.

I walked back through the rain to the subway station and repeated the thirty-minute ride home. Later I called Alexander to tell him I would be there for supper. "Where were you yesterday?" he wanted to know. "Why," I stuttered, "didn't your mother tell you?" "You should have spoken to me," he said. He had had a talk with the waiters, he continued, and they agreed with him that I wouldn't fit in. He had hired another busboy, and I was fired.

Since then, I have been out of work.□

Stephen Whitzman, BA '71, is still in Toronto looking for a job.

raduating to Unemployment

by Louise Abbott

"And if you are McGill graduates you must be earning something."

So said Pierre Trudeau when answering a question on taxation during his campus visit in April. If older graduates in the audience were amused at the prime minister's quip, undoubtedly some recent graduates were not. For unemployment is no longer the exclusive misery of the illiterate or the infirm. Even *magna cum laude*s now find themselves on the dole.

To be sure, both Quebec and Canada as a whole seem to be inching their way out of the economic trough into which they slipped in late 1969. Thus, McGill '73 graduates may well enjoy brighter employment prospects than others in the last few years. Yet the situation is hardly reassuring. Scores of late sixties and early seventies graduates are still pounding the pavement or are unhappily misemployed *(see page 7)*. Despite government's desperate and lately successful scramble to create new jobs, the country's serious unemployment problem will likely continue for some time to come. And the under twenty-fives will likely continue as its major victims. Indeed, a national survey in March revealed that a full 44 per cent of the jobless fall within that age bracket.

Not all graduating students face unemployment, of course. Although they have fewer attractive offers than in the past, graduates from the professional Faculties have no real difficulty in carving desirable niches for themselves in the work-a-day world. Even in education, with its much-publicized glut of teachers, McGillians are well off, at least within the province. "There's a great misconception that there are too many teachers," says Associate Dean of Education Donald Burgess. "In fact, there's only a surplus of French-speaking teachers in

Quebec. There's a shortage of English-speaking ones. The school board in Montreal has even gone so far as to suggest we recruit more students next fall."

Graduates in certain non-professional programs also encounter little trouble in finding work. "Students in our option in ecology will probably have a good chance at employment," notes Michael Herschorn, the associate dean of Science. "Marine biology is a very popular field at present, too. Nor is the market in majors geology bad, providing the graduate is willing to go into the field instead of having an office on Dorchester."

"But, can you type?"

All the same, unemployment has taken a heavy toll on university graduates. "If you're a PhD in physics, you're probably going to be unemployed," laments one Science professor. The same misfortune often befalls postgraduates in chemistry, math, English, history, religious studies, and other disciplines. Indeed, a report issued by the Economic Council of Canada last fall, forecast that only about one-third of the PhDs produced during the next five years will find employment consistent with their career objectives and the traditional employment patterns.

The hardest hit of the university-educated, however, have been those with BA, and to a lesser extent, BSc degrees. As broad and personally fulfilling as their education is, it is simply not readily marketable in our pragmatic society. "I may have learned a lot about literature," says a disgruntled majors English graduate, "but all I'm ever asked now is, 'Can you type?'" With minimal work experience, and, in the case of general BAs and BScs, no particular expertise, those graduates have seen their plight go from bad to worse. A 1971 study conducted by the Department of Manpower and Immigration indicated there were 41,000 more bachelors-level graduates in all fields than required. And the ranks keep swelling.

There are some who believe a change in employment policies in Quebec has been partly responsible for BAs and BScs graduating to unemployment. Previously, graduates with bachelors degrees were welcomed by companies and other institutions, but today, they claim, such graduates are turned away in favour of products of the CEGEP technical stream who can be easily trained and paid a lower salary. "Libraries, for instance, used to take BAs to act as non-professional filers," cites a personnel officer at the Canada Manpower Centre at the university. "Now they hire CEGEP graduates with a background in library sciences."

One man who disagrees is Charles Perrault. "As far as the CEGEPs are concerned, I see no evidence that their existence has made any appreciable change in hiring practices," asserts the president of the *Conseil du Patronat du Québec*, a federation of 125 management groups. The trouble, Perrault suggests, is a long-standing one. "Businessmen are notoriously ambivalent about the whole thing. They are very fond of saying the universities should be turning out generalists because that's what industry needs. Then they can't find someone with a narrow enough specialization to hire. This is a wonderful dichotomy of which only businessmen are capable."

Although displacement by CEGEP graduates may be only a minor factor in widespread unemployment facing university graduates, other factors loom large. The increasingly mechanized nature of our society causes difficulties for general Arts and Science graduates. So does the necessity for bilingualism in Quebec, as French becomes increasingly *la langue du travail*. Indecisiveness and attitude clashes with potential employers further aggravate graduates' problems.

Because of the liberal teaching methods and

ideas to which they have been exposed as undergraduates, some simply cannot adjust to the business and industrial complex. It is not necessarily that they renounce the North American work ethic *per se*, but rather that they are disillusioned with certain types of employment. While they apply eagerly for the socially oriented projects the government has launched, they shrink from Big Business.

Many companies and institutions in the private sector have become equally disenchanted. "Companies have suffered a high drop-out rate among Arts graduates in their management trainee programs in recent years," observes Manpower Centre Director Cathy Brown. "Now they prefer to take commerce graduates who they feel have a better balance of interest between human relations and profit."

Capable and Cultivated Human Beings

Thus, the causes for unemployment among McGill graduates, like graduates all over North America, are many and complicated. But what share of the blame lies with the university?

The university, John Stuart Mill argued, "is not a place of professional education. Universities are not intended to fit men for some special mode of gaining their livelihood. Their object is . . . to make . . . capable and cultivated human beings."

More than a century later, there are many in academe who would heartily endorse the English philosopher's viewpoint. As Principal Bell said in an address last October: "Some the university has come to be seen as a prep and certifier of people for the general employment market. This is not a role that the universities have sought for themselves, generally speaking, although universities that are looking for support will certainly cite this role. Leaving aside the training of people for the recognized professions, university Faculties of Arts and Science are not built up as vocational trainers and certifiers, their programs are not so labelled, and their professors do not see themselves as training people directly for employment."

"The Faculty of Arts would have a hemorrhage if it was told it had a responsibility to ensure that its graduates would find jobs," a Management professor. A hyperbolic statement perhaps, but not far off target. Professors in the humanities do indeed recoil at the mention of "market realities." Declares Associate Dean of Arts David Steedman: "If you only respond to a tight job market, you may alter the nature of the Faculty. You can't make into something it isn't."

Science staff members are just as vehement. "The university's Science Faculty is a place to get scientific competence in a wide sense, not a professional school," claims Associate Dean of Science Herschorn. "Our main task, at least at the undergraduate level, is to take students who are interested in science and to study it in a concentrated way. Besides, we can never foresee what the economy is going to be like five years from now."

One history professor sums up the feelings of many of his Arts and Science colleagues. "There is a question of human freedom involved. If a student intends to get a BA in history, let's say, he is probably doing it out of personal interest. We try to meet that need. We can't stop him from entering the program if he wants to. All we can do is caution that his degree will probably not lead directly to a job."

Easing the Transition

A minority at the university, however, are not so sure McGill can remain divorced from occupational requirements. Among them is Vice-Principal Eigil Pedersen. While reluctant to curtail individual freedom, he does concede "there are certain areas in which it is quite there is no demand for graduates. The university has responsibility for cutting down on student intake in such programs, even if it means displacing university personnel and transferring them to other activities."

Vice-Principal Stanley Frost goes even further. McGill, he contends, must rethink its curricula, particularly in the Arts, in order to educate graduates who are more employable

nt. The CEGEPs, he feels, should have preempted the general education pre-assigned to the BA program, and that n has therefore "to become more profes-minded. In the English department, nple, there could be electives in journal-more practical courses in TV and film. ough many would be shocked at the on, perhaps the fine arts department fer students the opportunity to take in interior design, museum curatorship, operation, or something similar. The ties should be able to couple with their y approach some down-to-earth atti-d knowledge."

idea of curriculum overhaul meets stance on campus, that of improved nal counselling does not. "We must attempt to inform students as to what pects are, so that they're not being hood-into doing something they'll regret eclares Vice-Principal Pedersen.

ology graduate, who has been every-m night porter to grocery stockboy, t agree more: "It is the individual's bility to decide where he will finally but it should be the university's job him where his responsibilities begin t they consist of, to help him discover himself."

at process of self-discovery which the Guidance Service encourages. Last year an a thousand undergraduates con-e service's career library, and several took the fifteen-hour battery of tests, ated in counselling sessions, or regis-speed-reading and other auxiliary pro-et the Guidance Service lacks the s to help the remaining thousands of who may need it. Housed in an old on Pine Avenue, it is understaffed rly publicized. In fact, many students gh their four years at McGill without owing it exists.

niversity's scattershot approach to ing compounds the Guidance Service's s. While the Pine Avenue centre is a career guidance service on campus, us other services do exist: the Student ling and Student Aid Office, the coun-ucation department's service, and ental majors and honours advisory pro-mong them. The overlap creates dupli-nd confusion.

over, students looking for a combina-ounselling and up-to-date information b scene are hampered by the lack of on between the Guidance Service, with otherapeutic emphasis, and the Can-power Centre at the university, with ment function. The Guidance Service ffer extensive material on career possi-nor can the Manpower Centre afford in-depth counselling.

independent efforts of those two main ould be better coordinated, and if the tion of counselling services could be consolidated and strengthened, undoubtedly students would be better served.

In addition to revamped counselling services, some university people advocate closer relations with the outside community to keep students in touch with the realities that lie beyond their diplomas. Ironically, there used to be a stronger liaison between the university and business and industry. It was loosened, however, when the university was accused of being "a tool of the capital establishment." Both of the alleged accomplices retreated further into their shells. Fewer companies sought to recruit at the university.

Today, in light of the unemployment crunch, the situation has reversed itself. The current generation of students are anxious to see McGill climb down from its ivory tower, although they want collaboration with more than big business exclusively. The university has begun taking steps.

The Engineering Faculty, for one, boasts an Advisory Council composed of top executives from numerous firms. It was with the help of that body that the mechanical engineering department ran a highly successful workshop with industry last winter. The Management Faculty, moreover, helped a student-run entrepreneurial agency onto its feet five years ago. Since its establishment, the McGill Students Entrepreneurial Agency has blossomed, creating ties with the business community and jobs for students. In Architecture, where there is a strong interface between the public and McGill's School, students have been active in projects like the Community Design Workshop, assisting in several Montreal neighbourhoods where residents have requested help.

Regrettably, such business and community projects are the exception, not the rule. And they are nearly always initiated in the professional Faculties rather than in the non-professional ones from which graduates have the most difficulty making the transition to the working environment.

Naturally, it isn't easy to assure Arts and Science students exposure to practical experience during their undergraduate program. But there are some possibilities. One proposal is that of alternate work and study semesters, an option already open to some students at Sherbrooke and Waterloo Universities. Unfortunately, work-study programs are not easily implemented. "It would require a major shift in the whole university," points out one professor. "A Faculty couldn't do it by itself." Engineering Dean George D'Ombrain notes: "The resources of industry have been seriously strained in the two places in Canada where such programs have been established." Even more of a hindrance to employers than the off-and-on nature of student labour, he observes, is the conflict with unions such programs spark. The labour organizations resent the incursion of undergraduates who may work at lower pay and take jobs from union employees.

There are some at the university, furthermore, who oppose building work experience into the academic program, particularly in Arts. Argues Vice-Principal Pedersen: "Students in Arts don't know where they want to go — they're in a moulding operation. It's questionable whether we should have them plugged into industry before they know what they want to do." Of course, that is something of a chicken-and-egg problem. For if Arts students were exposed to practical realities, they might have a better idea of what they want to do.

A final measure which nearly everyone around McGill believes must be taken is to dispel outdated beliefs and misconceptions equating a degree with high-status employment. "We used to try to generate a feeling that education must be continued to find successful work," observes Associate Dean of Science Herschorn. "A drop-out rated as a failure. That produced in the public mind a picture of the university that was unrealistic and which the university couldn't live up to without ceasing to be a university and becoming a technical training school. I think we perhaps have to educate the public that the value of a general university education doesn't lie in the employment opportunities it makes available to you."

"The great love affair with education is over," insists one graduate. Perhaps it is, for expectations were too high. But if both the university and the outside world make a few concessions, it can hopefully be renewed on a more realistic foundation. □

Point

We need a balance between the university as a trainer of professionals and a certifier for vocational purposes on the one hand, and as a purely cultural institution on the other. To go all out for one aspect or the other of the university would be, in my mind, a destruction of the university as we know it and as I think it should be.

Robert E. Bell, PhD'48

Counterpoint

A year has passed since I graduated from Macdonald College. To date I have not found "suitable" employment — that is, employment of the type society had led me to believe could be secured (and McGill did nothing to correct that fallacy).

I feel the university is positioned with one foot on either side of a picketed fence, with a few pickets intruding you know where. It must decide whether it will provide for a purely liberal education or whether it will provide for persons to fulfill particular societal roles. It cannot combine both with any measure of success — I am the epitome of such a combination.

Wendell R. MacLaine, BSc (Agr)'72

When Mother Goose Came to McGill The Feathers Started to Fly

by Donna Gabeline

A young woman in bluejeans reads to the attentive toddler in the chair beside her. "Give it back!" screeches a little girl, tugging at a floppy hat worn by a grinning playmate. In the corner a child rocks quietly on a hobbyhorse. "Yummy's here," announces a five-year-old in dark glasses and oversized high heels as she clatters across the floor to welcome a gurgling baby. Leaning over a low table, a wispy-haired boy arranges the pieces of a puzzle in deep concentration. "I'll be back to see you at lunch," says a mother, consoling her daughter, a first-timer. "Vroom . . . rrm . . ." A tricyclist roars his way around the room.

It is ten o'clock and a typical morning at the McGill Community Family Centre. Since opening its doors at 3495 Peel Street in mid-March, the campus day care centre has quickly slipped into a happy if hectic routine. But the persons responsible for its inception have not as quickly forgotten the struggle behind them.

While active crusading for day care at the university began three years ago, the need is an historic one. For decades campus mothers had no choice but to leave their children with relatives or neighbours, hire babysitters, pay for expensive nursery schools, or reshuffle their work or class schedules. In 1966, a pre-school program for graduate students' children was started under the auspices of the Federated Appeal's Mental Hygiene Institute. Though situated conveniently near McGill, the Institute centre was able to take in only a handful of children, none of them under three and a half years of age, and required a $250 fee for its two-hour-a-day, four-day-a-week, ten-month-a-year services. For those who were eligible and could afford it, the pre-school program was a boon. But the majority of parents at the university were forced to be as self-reliant as ever in coping with child care throughout the late sixties.

As the number of married students and working mothers at McGill climbed, the need for on-campus day care became increasingly acute. In 1970, the Women's Coalition pressed for a centre but was refused because of space exigencies. In a conciliatory mood, however, the university later fenced off a grassy area on lower campus "for mothers and babies only."

In the spring of 1971, the need for day care was cogently reiterated. After months of investigation, a specially appointed Senate subcommittee released its report on discrimination as to sex at McGill. Along with salary discrepancies, the committee charged that the absence of a day care centre constituted "*de facto* discrimination against female staff and students." Insisting that child care facilities should be as much the university's concern as residences or health services, it urged the establishment of an on-campus centre with flexible hours, proper supervision, and tuition on a sliding scale according to parents' income.

However sympathetic the university administration was to the plight of university parents, it held back from implementing the committee's strongly worded recommendation. As Principal Bell put it in an address last October: "Universities nowadays seem to be expected to lead the fight against pollution and for the environment, to set up day care centres for all the children who may need them, to operate free medical, dental, and legal clinics where they are needed, to operate the museums, to provide free library service, to draft laws and staff enquiries for governments, to provide unlimited free window glass for high-spirited rioters to break, and to prevent the police from preventing the rioters from breaking it. On top of the traditional university duties of providing football for the alumni, parking for the staff, and sex for the students, the universities are overloaded, and they just can't do it."

The University Confronted

If the university was reluctant to initiate day care, it was willing to offer aid when approached in late 1971 by a group eager to open a non-profit, community-operated centre for two- to five-year-old children. On condition that it become incorporated, the group was promised seed money and rent-free housing on campus. For nearly a year, the organization — the McGill Community Family Centre (MCFC) — dug in to straighten out legalistic and operational details. With a board of directors, a qualified staff, and numerous prospective enrollees, the MCFC was ready to set up shop in the fall of 1972. A nationwide elevator technicians' strike, however, forced a delay. Because the Bronfman Management Building could not be completed without the technicians, the Spanish department, which had planned to vacate its 3491 Peel Street quarters for the MCFC and move in with the Management Faculty, had to stay put.

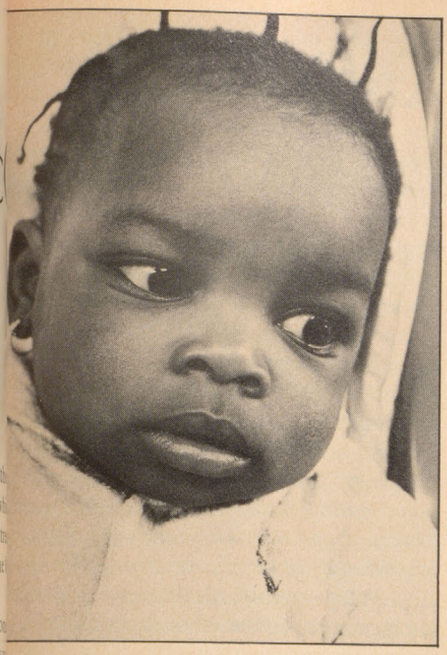
In the midst of trying to solve one day care centre's problems, the university was suddenly confronted with another group pressing for day care facilities. "It was like watching a movie for a second time," recalls the principal. But the rerun ended less happily. Denouncing the MCFC as a bureaucratic organization under the thumb of the McGill administration, an informal, unlicensed band of parents called the McGill Baby Care Co-op (MBCC), requested campus quarters for an additional day care centre which could accommodate babies under two years.

"Day care is a right."

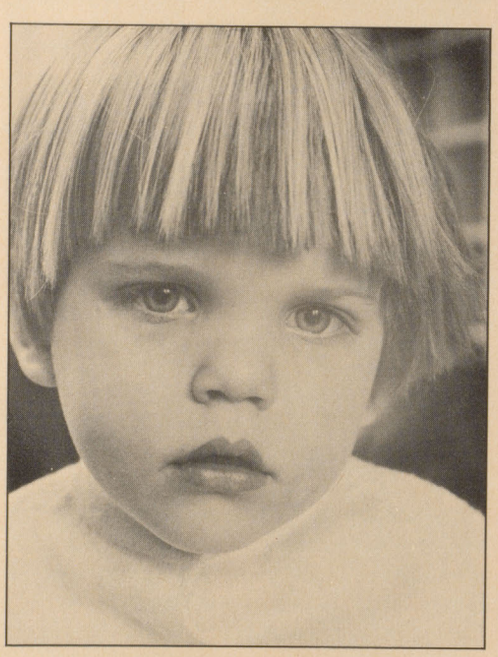
Because of stiff licensing regulations, the university could not acquiesce. It did suggest, however, that the MBCC join with the MCFC as a practical compromise. Dissatisfied with that suggestion, the grass-roots organization of some eighteen parents and one attendant decided to take matters into their own hands. They installed an *ad hoc* day care centre in an unused language laboratory at 3495 Peel Street (the MCFC's present quarters). When the university discovered their makeshift operation, it asked the group to leave, primarily for the children's safety. But after consulting city and fire inspectors, the administration agreed to make the renovations necessary to adapt the rooms for day care. Even so, the MBCC parents stubbornly refused to clear the laboratory. Finally, the university had the building padlocked.

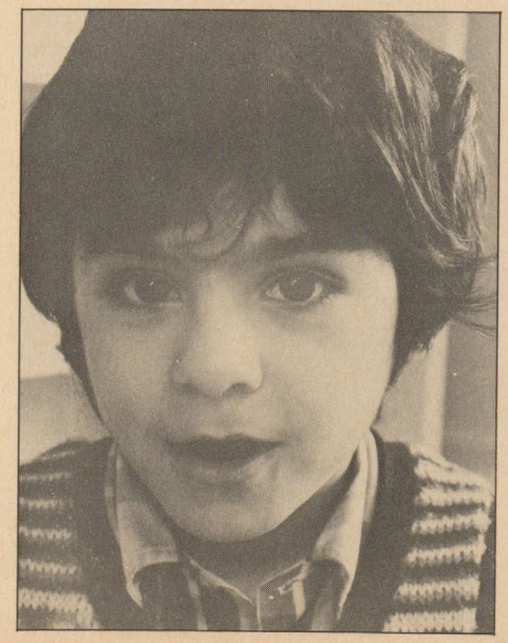
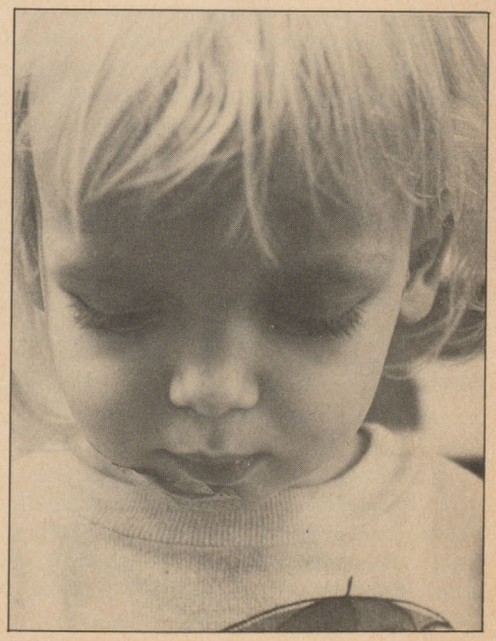
Reviving the stormtrooper tactics of the student Left, the defiant parents moved themselves and their children — diapers, Gerber's, toys, and all — into the eighth floor staff lounge of the Leacock Building on January 30 in violation of a city bylaw prohibiting child care facilities above the second floor of any building. Adopting the slogan "Day care is a right not a privilege," they announced they would hold the quarters "until the administration meets our demands or the police come to arrest us."

What the MBCC expected of the university was made clear in an open letter to Principal







Bell and Vice-Principal Frost published in the *McGill Daily* the day of the siege. Mincing no words, the group demanded that "McGill University accept total responsibility for the establishment and maintenance of day care services." They threatened, moreover, to "intensify" their action if McGill failed to take immediate steps toward setting up facilities on campus for them.

With front-page coverage and editorials in the *Daily* and stories in the city press to fan the fire, the occupation strengthened. Over 4,000 students signed a petition of support. Several of the parent-occupiers, however, became disillusioned with the turn of events after sympathizers calling themselves the Alliance for Child Care (ACC), and headed by Sociology Professor Marlene Dixon, took up the day care cause. "They turned it into a political issue," comments MBCC parent Dianne Tracy. "A lot of them didn't even have children but they were sitting in anyway. The parents were optimistic at first, but later most of them felt they had been used."

If the MBCC demands had been heavy, the ACC's were even more so — space and money for a parent-controlled centre to serve not solely the MBCC children, but the whole McGill and surrounding communities. "It was entirely unrealistic," argues Tracy. "It was a political manoeuvre in the sense that the day care centre was being used as a jumping-off point to fight for more facilities in the city and across the province."

Communications Break Down

For eleven days, the occupation continued as university officials met with spokesmen for the two demonstrating child care fronts. On February 9, the talks broke down. Declared a McGill communiqué: "The university has made specific practical proposals in order to assist the earliest possible provision of suitable day care services which would conform to municipal and provincial regulations. The MBCC and ACC have repeatedly altered their demands upon the university and have refused to comply with requests that the children be removed from the occupied space. McGill has concluded that, so far as these groups are concerned, constructive action within the bounds of reason and legality is not possible. Consequently, the university will follow another course."

Within hours of that announcement, an injunction was served, banning child care of any kind on McGill grounds without proper authorization. After some deliberation, the MBCC and ACC militants picked up their belongings and reluctantly left the Leacock Building lounge. Predictably, a noisy protest erupted. "McGill gets injunction; throws kids onto street," blazoned a *Daily* headline. Nonetheless, the day care crusaders opted for a different, less extreme strategy. The ACC brought their grievances to the Students' Society which held a referendum on a proposal to use one dollar of each student's fees for day care funding if the student indicated his approval at registration. The motion was carried. Where or under whose control the proposed day care centre will run, however, remains undecided.

MCFC Open at Last

Barely a month after the occupation was ended, the MCFC opened without disruption. Certainly the affair affected the centre. For one thing, it prompted their decision to take in babies under two years. "We weren't going to have children that age," explains MCFC Board of Directors Chairman Mony Frojmovic, "because they really shouldn't be apart from their mothers. But there was a lot of political pressure put on us."

Probably the strongest and the most positive effect the controversy had on the MCFC, though, was to hasten its inauguration. However questionable their tactics, the demonstrators managed to grab the public's attention. Without the publicity they stirred, believes MCFC Board of Directors Member Charles Pascal, the new family centre might still not be open.

Bustling from eight o'clock in the morning to six o'clock at night, the fledgling centre marks the beginning of unprecedented freedom for married students and staff at the university. With a team of four qualified preschool teachers headed by Montreal Nursery School Association President Wally Weng, the MCFC cannot be mistaken for a mere babysitting service. In an atmosphere that is more homey than institutional, the children enjoy a rich program of music, arts, crafts, gymnastics, field trips, and nature studies, as well as free play.

Eventually, Centre Directress Weng hopes to diversify the MCFC's activities to include meetings and seminars on various aspects of family life. Plans are in the offing, moreover, for student and faculty field studies in child psychology, education, and other disciplines, although, Weng cautions, "the children must not be used as guinea pigs." Other ideas are afoot, too, among the centre's personnel and parents. "There are many things we would like to do," concludes Weng, "but first we must assess the needs of the McGill community."

As significant as the MCFC is, and as optimistic its organizers, the centre can offer day care to only a fraction of the estimated 300 families at the university who require it. With its financial security resting on the renewal of the Local Initiatives Program grant currently supporting it, the MCFC now has an enrolment of thirty-four children, three-quarters of them from student homes. A few children whose parents were among February's dissenters and who have not been enrolled in the MCFC are being cared for in an improvised centre in Hillel house, which is not directly affiliated with McGill. Therefore, even if the MCFC expands as it intends to, scores of parents will have to be turned away. They will have to continue resorting to other means or abandon their studies or jobs.

Yet the fundamental question remains unanswered: Does the university have a responsibility to provide day care for the children of its students and its academic and non-academic staff? Despite the press stories depicting the university as an errant daddy and the other criticism hurled at McGill last winter, the reply from many corners of the campus is still a resounding "No." "There is never enough money or space to go around," explains Vice-Principal Frost. "We must remember the university's main purposes are teaching and research, and we must establish priorities." The 1971 Senate sub-committee investigating discrimination underlined that day care is as much the university's concern as residences or health services. However, Principal Bell points out, residences are financially independent, with revenue from fees and a catering business, and health services are paid for largely by Medicare. Unless a day care centre is self-supporting or the provincial government concedes day care as an allowable expense in its subsidies, he concludes, the university will be hard-pressed to support it.

Even putting monetary considerations aside, there are some who insist day care is outside the university's mandate. Bell contends it is a social, not an educational, issue, and, he adds, "the university simply cannot be a universal social agency." Frost concurs, noting how feelings about the university's paternalistic role have come full circle. "Babysitting," he stresses, "isn't our responsibility."

One of those who advocate day care at the university, Dr. Pauline Vaillancourt agrees day care is society's responsibility. But, counters the political science professor who set tongues wagging when she brought her baby to her Leacock Building office last fall, the university must accept its position as leader of that society. "If it would set up a good program of day care," she asserts, "McGill would be in the forefront of ideas."

Ultimately, the university is at the mercy of the Quebec government's attitudes to day care. Observes MCFC's Dr. Frojmovic: "It doesn't make sense to say day care is a right not a privilege because here it isn't." When day care will become a right is anyone's guess. Quebec Social Affairs Minister Claude Castonguay claims the establishment and regulation of day care centres is a municipal concern. The City of Montreal says it is a provincial matter. Until the government recognizes day care as a right and funds its operation, the university is severely limited in the help it can extend. What is so unfortunate is that so many families will suffer until the buck stops being passed. □

Donna Gabeline is a reporter for the Montreal Gazette.

lacdonald in the Field

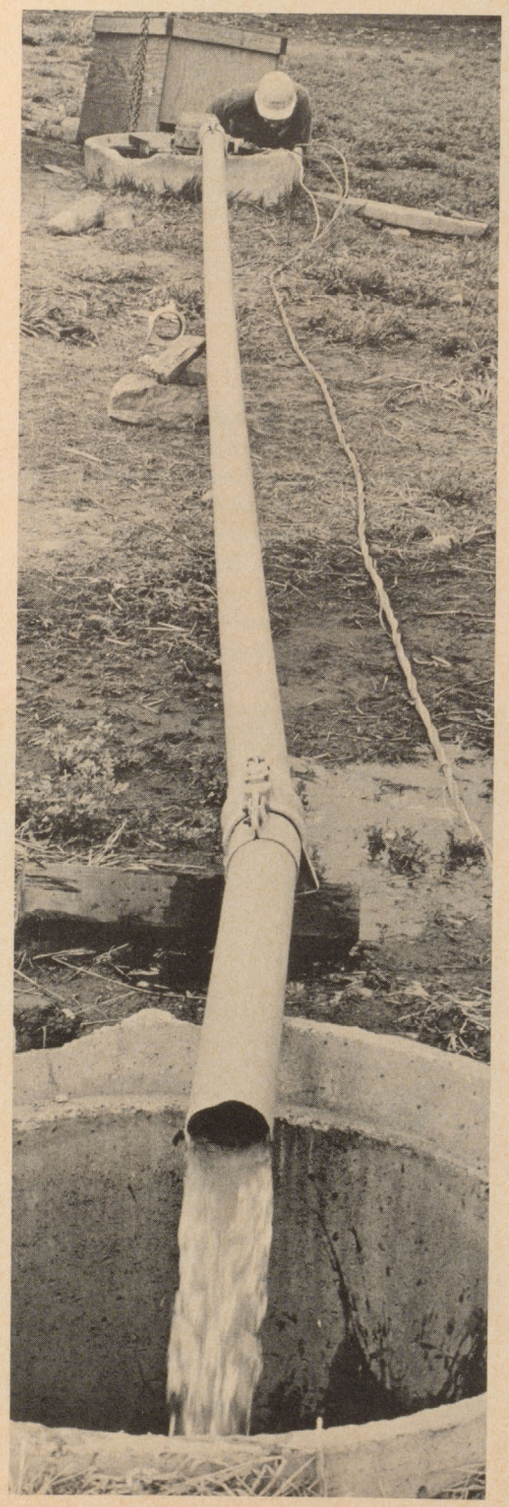
very season, spring invokes rituals. Fami-
on housecleaning binges, sun-worship-
ke to their backyards or balconies, and
d tenants scramble to pack their belong-
time for May 1 moving day. At Mac-
d College, too, the onset of warmer
er produces a flurry of activity. With the
ow melted and the classrooms empty,
chers at the Ste. Anne de Bellevue campus
eir lab coats and head for the open field.
experimental Macdonald Farm, the
pouring Morgan Arboretum, and other
ons, they set up projects to be supervised
h the hot summer months.
ile the Agriculture Faculty is largely
ed toward productive agriculture, envi-
ental studies have commanded increased
on in recent years. In 1971, for instance,
erdisciplinary team from numerous
ll and Macdonald departments con-
d an intensive agriculture and water pollu-
udy. Today, despite the uncertainty of
lege's future, several projects focussing
environment and its ecology are under-
Ve offer a brief look at four of them.

g the Annual Blight

ewspaper pictures are all too familiar:
rs in high rubber boots bewilderedly sur-
their flooded fields. Every year the
thaw and heavy rains stunt or destroy
n many parts of Canada and the United
. The grower is left to salvage what he
d the consumer forced to pay exorbitant

where does the problem hit harder than
bec. With only a tiny percentage of its
considered arable, the province hovers
e famine level in home-grown produce
estock. To keep up the current North
can standard of nutrition, it must import
cent of its beef and 40 per cent of other
uffs. It is crucial, therefore, that none
bec's farm lands, particularly in the fer-
Lawrence Lowlands, be lost to flooding.
the past that is just what has happened.
tunately, however, researchers are hard
k trying to find solutions for ending the
l blight. Prominent among them is Mac-
d's Dr. Robert Broughton. Aware that
ved drainage could help counter Que-
igh precipitation rates, the associate pro-
of agricultural engineering began explor-
ferent run-off systems several years ago.

Pumps such as this one on Macdonald Farm may be used as outlets for subsurface drains.



Together with a colleague – Professor Pierre Jutras – he experimented with corrugated plastic drain tubing from Germany, Holland, and Ontario. Much easier to handle and install, it was less expensive than the clay tiles traditionally used in subsurface drainage. Moreover, its use was not limited to agriculture alone. It proved equally effective along roadsides to reduce soft shoulder problems and deep ditches, and in park and recreation areas for environmental improvement.

Convinced of the merits of the new drainage system, Broughton and Jutras supervised a demonstration to contractors, government engineers, and farmers three years ago. Emphasizing that the price of installation was no more than the cost of a grain crop ruined in a wet summer, they had 20,000 feet of plastic drainage tubing installed on Macdonald Farm. Obviously the researchers drove their point home. For later that year, a large Quebec firm took up manufacture of the tubing in response to farmers' demands. And other companies soon followed suit. In fact, since 1970 subsurface drain installation has increased from 12 million to 25 million feet annually.

Land drainage in Quebec, then, has substantially improved. But there remains much to be done. In addition to giving technical assistance to farmers, government, and drain tube manufacturers, Broughton continues his research to maximize drainage benefits. As he points out: "More must be learned about the effects of drains under the climatic conditions of the regions, on the movement of soil water, on crop yields, and on the soil surface conditions which could improve the mobility of field machines." With that information, more economical designs can be developed, not only for subsurface drainage systems, but also for pumps, which are necessary for subsurface drain outlets in flat regions far from rivers or other natural water courses, and save the expense of unsightly open ditches.

In light of the progress Macdonald researchers have helped generate, Quebec farmers in future will be better able to combat wet summers like last year's. Grocery shoppers, furthermore, will be able to look forward to lower food costs. However, don't expect it tomorrow. "Unless our rate of drain tubing installation accelerates tremendously," warns Broughton, "it may take up to 120 years before all the 3.2 million acres in Quebec which need subsurface drains get them."

One of Dr. Roger Bider's students nets a turtle at Stoneycroft Pond.

Slow Down – Turtles Crossing

Nearly everyone who has taken regular drives to the country has been amused or annoyed at the sight of cows ambling across the road. But can you imagine having to stop your car for a herd of turtles? It happens, claims Dr. Roger Bider, a wildlife ecologist. "Not long ago," he recounts, "a large number of turtles were seen crossing the autoroute near St. Jerome, north of Montreal." Nor do the slow-moving reptiles restrict themselves to short trips. As Bider has discovered from his close investigation of a Macdonald Farm turtle pond, they are able to cover relatively long distances. "Some of our turtles from Stoneycroft Pond have turned up as far away as Lake of Two Mountains." Which is several miles from the Ste. Anne de Bellevue campus's experimental farm.

Migration is just one of the many aspects of turtle life Associate Professor Bider has been researching for the past seven years. Although not a herpetologist, he has had a keen interest in reptiles and amphibia since the late 1950s when he assisted in a University of Montreal study of snapping turtles and eastern painted turtles, which are more common in Quebec. "At that time," he recalls good-humouredly, "we couldn't even tell the difference between snapping turtle males and females. With the eastern painted, there is one obvious distinguishing characteristic: the male has longer nails for tickling his partner during the mating ritual. With the snapping, it's not so easy."

Intrigued by his previous work, it was natural when Bider came to Macdonald College in 1965 and found a pond aswarm with eastern painted turtles that he "started eyeing it as a possible low-key research project." Every spring since, he has made a survey of Stoneycroft Pond. Heading out on sunny days, which bring the turtles to the surface to bask, he totes to the pond field glasses, chest waders, blind, net, and other essentials. He catches a sample of both adults and hatchlings and carefully marks them, filing a notch into one of the scutes on their shells. After a short captivity for study purposes, the turtles are returned safe and sound to their Stoneycroft habitat.

Although he has been at it since 1966, it was some time before Bider felt confident about the reliability and efficiency of his collecting techniques. The first year, for instance, he caught about nineteen turtles shortly after the break-up of the ice. "We later realized that biased our sample since the larger turtles are the ones that come out of hibernation first. Now we've gotten our techniques straightened out, although we're still getting a disproportionately small number of hatchlings."

Primarily concerned with terrestial animals in his research activities, Bider jokes that "turtles are relaxing," and refers to his Stoneycroft Pond project as a "pleasant spring pastime." Nonetheless, he does not underestimate its long-range importance. "Normally we study animal communities rather than single species like this. But this will be a classic ecological study because we've been able to mark and recapture the same basic pond population every year since 1966."

Although he has made significant findings about the Stoneycroft turtles, who have remained at about 125 in number, Bider emphasizes that "turtles' movement, hibernation, longevity, population structure, population dynamics, and mortality causes" are relatively undocumented. Eventually, Bider hopes to make complete life study tables. However, he notes, "we'll need about twenty years, since the longevity of the animals is something of that order." Will Bider himself continue the project long enough to follow a hatchling through to full-grown adulthood? "As long as I'm at Macdonald, I'll keep doing it."

Dr. Bider examines a hatchling, a young turtle.

ching for Integrated Control

Rachel Carson first sounded the alarm *ent Spring* more than a decade ago, DDT me to be considered far less than the le worker it was initially cracked up to persistent insecticide, it is slow to break . When it does, it produces deleterious effects.

are of the potential harm of DDT, Entomo- Professor Robin Stewart is currently rching alternative methods to keep insect at a level that will not cause undue eco- c or health damage. Along with a group duate students, he is exploring the various ical, biological, and cultural means at s disposal, and searching for ways they e used in combination. Integrated control t he is after.

e of Stewart's particular focuses is the shed Plant Bug. An insect with an indis- nate appetite, it is particularly trouble- in Quebec to beans, celery, and apples. ng crop juices with its needle-like mouth it injects a toxic saliva which not only ces blemishes and other distorting marks, lls developing buds.

date, only large doses of DDT have kept evalent bug in tow. But Stewart hopes nge that. By treating the Tarnished Plant s an experimental animal, he and his rch team are studying its life cycle and fects of certain population densities on ables crops. In addition, they are examin- rasites which feed on the Tarnished Plant nd help counteract its threat. Hopefully, vill arrive at a solution more ecologically table than DDT. "Non-persistent chemicals like organo-phosphate or plant-derived insecticides may prove to be the answer," says the entomologist. "Or the introduction of a certain weed near the crops which the Tarnished Plant Bug has been shown to prefer." If Stewart's research is successful, chemical pollution can be cut down, and food production efficiency boosted at the same time.

One of Dr. Robin Stewart's students obtains insect specimens with a D-Vac Insect Collector.

Tarnished Plant Bug

Life Beneath

"Man is standing on the rooftops of a fascinating other world," says Soil Animal Ecologist Stuart Hill, quoting a fellow scientist. Below the surface of the soil, there exists an eco-system just as fragile and resilient as the one above. Animal life thrives. Indeed, there are thousands of different species of arthropods (an animal phylum which includes insects) burrowing there. And it is in examining them that Hill spends much of his research time.

"There is an increase in the number of forests being fertilized with synthetic fertilizers," he observes. "We are studying soil animals to find out whether the short-term benefits derived from those fertilizers may jeopardize the long-term productivity of the forests."

To investigate the side-effects of the new mode of silvicultural practice, Hill collects arthropod samples from Macdonald Farm terrain. "We dry the soil with infra-red heat, which drives the animals out," he notes. In the laboratory the minute creatures undergo thorough tests in which they are exposed to different feeding and environmental conditions. "Each animal is a little bag of receptors with very specific preferences for food and climate," explains Hill. From the lab studies, those preferences can be discerned, and the animals' reaction to other field conditions determined. The results thus give some hint of the effect synthetic fertilizers have on a crucial part of the soil eco-system.

An erstwhile marine biologist, Hill has researched soil ecology for twelve years, four of them at Macdonald. Hopefully the results of his devoted efforts will help to safeguard the forests of the future. □

In 1968, smile tee shirts and Jesus Loves You stickers were not yet in vogue on North American campuses. Student Power badges were. Like so many other institutions, McGill that year witnessed an explosive revolt, triggered by the administration's threat to expel three student journalists for an offensive article they had reprinted in the *Daily*. Shocked by the university's intervention in what was deemed a student affair, the student community rallied to the journalists' side. A group of students sat in and broke in, ending their protest only when police arrived on the scene.

Spurred by the uproar and by two reports, one drafted by a student commission, the other by a university commission, McGill remodelled its government. Eight students were placed on Senate, the institution's highest academic body. And student memberships were extended on various Senate committees. On October 31, 1968, the first open Senate meeting with student representatives in attendance was convened.

For moderate students and faculty who had pressed for student involvement in university government, however, that initial year in Senate was discouraging. The campus elected six radical senators headed by the Hajaly-Hyman-Foster Students' Society executive slate. Anxious to restructure McGill into a "Critical University" along Marxist lines, the students presented a barrage of highly contentious, politically-motivated resolutions which shook and enraged other senators. A highly-charged atmosphere gripped the university's prize academic body.

At the same time, sparked by the radical cadre, students in various departments besieged faculty with demands for participation in departmental government. In some areas like English, where Chairman Donald Theall granted students equal representation with staff, the struggle was remarkably tame. In other departments such as political science, it was bitter. But by the end of the year, students were represented on the majority of university committees, with one glaring exception: few departments allowed students representation on the treasured committees that determined promotions, tenure, and new appointments. Obviously, student involvement could only be carried so far (*see box*).

Today, as the fifth anniversary of that first Senate meeting approaches, an evaluation of the breakthrough seems timely. Were the students and professors who pushed for moderate student representation wisemen or hotheads? Have students been a constructive or a destructive force in university decision making? And finally, what specific changes have students used their power to initiate?

Faculty reactions range from the lone senator who "once favoured student involvement – that is, before I actually saw it," to the vast majority who profess to be extremely enthusiastic about student participation. Improved communication is the reason for much of the faculty's positive response. "Before, when we planned policy or program changes," explains Arts Senator J.R. Mallory, "we took account of what we thought students would feel, and were frequently taken aback at finding out how wrong we had been. Just because we were students once does not mean we can still remember what it feels like to be a student."

Staff members also readily point out other benefits of student involvement in university government. Senator Roger Magnuson believes it "has opened up the decision-making processes." Students have raised issues that would have been swept aside in the past, contends Graduates Studies and Research Dean Walter Hitschfeld. And prompted McGill to adopt a stronger social conscience, adds Glenn Higginbotham, the assistant secretary of Senate. Equally important, notes Education Dean Wayne Hall, participation has sharpened students' appreciation of how complicated an apparatus the university is.

Tokenism?

If faculty members are almost unanimous in singing student representation's praises, students themselves are deeply split over the issue. On one side are those who acknowledge the pitfalls of the present system but consider it basically successful. On the other are those who decry student representation as tokenist. "We were originally put on committees to talk or listen – not to act," says Will Hoffman, the Students' Society director of university affairs. "You can tell how important a committee is," he adds cynically, "by how many students are on it. The fewer students, the more important the committee. The Academic Policy Committee, for example, has three students, while the Student Counselling Committee has eight." Declares another disenchanted undergraduate: "All student representation does is force the administration to go around us. It just makes it a little more difficult for them to run the place."

Of course, that brand of student cynicism is hardly new. It dates back to the emotional Senate confrontations of 1968 - 69 when student motions were consistently crushed by staff opposition. If students had taken the time to study their representatives' motions, they might not have agreed with them either. Unfortunately, they never stopped to check the facts. The brooding impression grew that faculty w against the students. Only by gaining more representation, students began to believe, co they succeed in promoting their interests. Ov the years, then, whenever a major student pro posal has been defeated, the charges of toke ism have been resurrected.

The opposing student forces regularly spar over the value of their representation. Faculty listen deferentially to the student voice, argue the moderates, and good motions always win out. Students will only be heeded, retort their cynical antagonists, when they have the numbers to reinforce their arguments.

Regrettably, the moderates suffered a recent setback on the Dean of Students' Selection Committee. Granted parity for the first time on a major committee, the eight student representatives were active in screening the various candidates. They were jolted, however, when Principal Bell overlooked the committee's two leading choices in his final selection, as was his right by the statutes. Although the committee was merely advisory, and although the principal overrode the advice of faculty as well as students, the student committee members interpreted the incident as a direct affront. The student psyche has been severely damaged. Observes Selection Committee Member Evelyn Schusheim: "Students on the committee weren't flaming radicals, but after the incident they came to appreciate the tactics of force and confrontation the radicals used in 1968. What the non-radicals learned was that only the radicals can win. There are students on Senate committees now who have, therefore, adopted a totally intransigent stance."

However students and staff differ in evaluating student representation, both acknowledging the adjunct difficulties. Student apathy, everybody agrees, is the hardest problem to lick. Elections for Senate representatives and even the three newly approved student governors draw meagre turnouts at the polls. Applications for Senate committees, too, are few, leaving almost all candidates to be selected and often forcing the already overburdened Students' Society executive to fill the allocated seats on numerous committees themselves. "After serving on Senate and the Board of

NT POWER: FIVE YEARS LATER

by Harvey Schachter

ernors for two and a half years," laments nology Undergraduate Bruce Katz, "I lost faith in students. If there's a big con- ersy, you can get students out, but as soon e controversy is over and our represent- doubled or whatever, students disappear.'re more into the emotional aspects of ics than the day-to-day drudgery of getting s done."

Barbara Bush, a student member of the of Students Selection Committee, puts he wave of student activism has exhausted There is a general feeling of helplessness iety. People are asking, 'What can I do ange things?'" While student apathy may y reflect broader societal trends, one fact cannot be ignored: most students never been all that excited about student cipation. At McGill to study, they eschew us politics. So it will always be a tiny who is active in university government.

other sore point partially linked to stu- pathy is the question of the represen- ness of student participants. While stu- governors and senators are democratically ed, the low voting turnouts prompt those contest the winners' platforms to charge hose in office do not faithfully represent lusive abstraction, student opinion. The ern intensifies over Senate committee bers. Nearly every year rumours of ue arise like clockwork, and accusations velled at the Students' Council executive ne university affairs director for political aritism in selecting candidates for commit- ats. "If we are ever to accomplish anything versity affairs," asserts one angry students' cillor, "we must have appointments by — not politics."

ensure that student views are given a fair ng, Law Student Richard Pomerantz cates the appointment of a student to act aison between students and the adminis- n. "When I was Students' Society pres- two years ago," Pomerantz candidly ts, "I didn't know what students were ing because I was always tied up in meetings with the faculty, the administration, and student leaders. What we need is a student assistant to the principal, a person freed from all bureaucratic involvement, who will have the ear of both the principal and the student body." In addition, Pomerantz stresses the need for periodic surveys to gauge student reaction to various carefully defined, alternative courses of university action.

Slowing Down the Administrative Machine

Another stumbling block, as Vice-Principal Stanley Frost sees it, is that students simply "don't know what they're being plunged into." Selected in late October, student representatives are thrown into committees totally unprepared and leave before April exams, just as they are gathering their wits about them. Ironically, the first student senators were one group who were always well briefed when they arrived at Senate or committee meetings. Their proposals were generally accompanied by detailed and thoroughly researched rationales, even if their political leanings jarred most senators. Unless today's students do their homework just as rigorously, they will continue to be severely limited in their participation.

History Department Chairman Michael Maxwell looks at the difficulty of inexperience and poor preparation more optimistically, however. "There is a problem in having to educate each generation of students," he acknowledges. "But we are, after all, supposed to be educators, and we should tolerate that small extra burden." The Students' Society or the university might profitably assist student representatives in transferring information to their successors. Training programs in the rudiments of committee procedure could be held and information libraries set up to enable students to prepare properly for their committee assignments.

Student absenteeism at committee meetings is a further grievance. "The turnover of student representatives from year to year cannot be avoided," observes one governor. "The non-attendance can be, but isn't." Students are lax even in attending their own meetings. During a heated debate last year over the disciplining of two Maoist students, Student Senator Katz was asked by the university to convene a meeting of student senators to decide who would judge the case. Only one of the other thirteen senators showed up.

A final difficulty has been the student contribution to the slowdown of the administrative machine. Senators ruefully recall the frustrations of the first year of student participation, when Senate's agenda was so overloaded with political questions that routine business had

to be shoved aside. Though less prominent, the roadblock still exists. Comments Chemistry Professor Leon St. Pierre: "There have been over the past five years, and there remains today, a number of exceedingly verbose, politically-inclined student representatives who do much to retard the rate of progress in the decision-making process."

All the blame cannot be dumped at students' feet, however. Students were added to Senate at the same time that the body's size was doubled. Last year, to accommodate still more students and staff, another sixteen members were brought on, raising Senate to an unwieldy eighty-one. Because of Senate's structure, inefficiencies were bound to occur. Perhaps you can only shrug your shoulders and accept Vice-Principal Frost's remark that "we don't run universities simply to be efficient. We have other goals in mind."

The catalogue of complaints about student participation makes depressing reading, particularly for those who once urged moderate representation. Were they wrong? Did they overlook students' inexperience and other shortcomings? Undoubtedly they did to some extent. But their basic motivation seems to have proven sound. They did not pretend students could run the university; they simply felt they could contribute to the decision-making processes. Which they indisputably have.

Students played an active role in selecting the incumbent principal, refusing, as always, to split into a student bloc when committee votes were taken. They pressed for the outlawing of discriminatory bursaries and scholarships, and for other changes in awarding scholarships. They helped reform admissions policies. They were vital to the formulation of a new code of Rights and Responsibilities for the university community. And in countless other ways, large and small, students have helped mould university-wide policy.

Furthermore, students have contributed strongly at the Faculty and departmental levels. "Their persistent efforts to reform and modify courses and curriculum have made it necessary for us to rethink what we are doing," says Political Science Professor Mallory. "Often what they wanted was neither good nor necessary, but it has been healthy to discuss things in a greater atmosphere of openness. Experimental courses, more flexible programs, and the realization that good teaching is important have all been in large measure the result of student participation."

To investigate more closely the effectiveness of student representation at the Faculty level, a look at Management is encouraging. The situation there is sweetness and light, mainly because of the approachability of outgoing Dean Howard Ross. "It always helps," notes one Management undergraduate, "if every student with a beef knows he can reach the top man. Once he heard a student proposal, Dean Ross would go along with it or reject it. Mostly he went along."

Management students are represented on all Faculty bodies, except the committee charged with promotions, tenure, and new appointments. In addition, the Faculty has established the Student-Faculty Liaison Committee, a grievance committee chaired by a student. Frequent student questionnaires and surveys are a final means of hearing students out. Dean Stanley Shapiro claims the Faculty feels "more comfortable with representative surveys," and stresses the weight they carry.

"We have held up professors' promotions on the basis of low marks on questionnaires."

While student attendance at the main Management assembly is poor, nobody is particularly troubled, for turnout at the powerful working committees is strong, and there is tremendous confidence in the surveys. In fact, nobody seems particularly troubled about anything, except the Management Undergraduate Society executive who bemoans the poor attendance by professors at various Faculty mixers.

To see how student representation works at the university's lower levels, it is particularly interesting to take note of the English department. There students have attained parity, a policy many staff members denounce as foolhardy except for areas of prime student concern like counselling services.

"The experience with parity has been extremely successful," claims English Department Chairman Theall. "I have no willingness to argue that it's Utopia. It's not. But it works." Despite the fear of many faculty members that parity inevitably leads to polarization, Theall finds neither the students nor the staff in his department ever vote as a bloc. Most proposals he observes, pass with seventy to eighty per cent of the committee's assent, and frequently votes are almost unanimous.

Parity has not been without its problems, of course. Explains English Literature Association Chairman Harriet Schleifer: "In past years we met with difficulty, but this year we had a more active group. The students work well on the smaller working committees and are easy to find for those groups. But it is hard to find forty-eight representatives for the departmental assembly, as the students are intimidated at the prospect of speaking before a body of nearly 100 people."

Would Schleifer or Theall recommend parity for other university bodies? "Definitely," responds the student. The professor is more reluctant to comment. He simply advises that in his particular department, with its specific size and makeup, parity has proven a success.

In view of the broad victory of student participation at the Faculty and departmental levels, as well as the more modest triumphs in senior university bodies, the Student Power enterprise has been a beneficial one. There are glaring drawbacks, but there are also considerable advantages.

Former Students' Society President Gabe Zinner sums it up best: "Keep in mind this is an educational institution. Students are learning all sorts of things. Administration and representation are two of those processes. It is unfair to expect of students the same acumen as people who have been dealing with those processes for twenty years. But we're learning and we're doing our best. And we're doing all right!" □

A former editor of the McGill News, *Harvey Schachter, BCom '68, is presently working on a novel and freelance writing out of Montreal.*

Hiring and Firing: Return to the Past

Throughout the university, students possess meagre representation on the key committees that hire and fire professors. In some departments students are quite simply banned from such committees, in others their participation is limited to postgraduate representatives, and in most others they have been granted markedly smaller representation than for all other departmental bodies. Students are becoming increasingly frustrated by that anomaly, and want their involvement expanded. Staff members are not eager to relent. Battle lines are forming as in 1967, and, ironically, the arguments raised repeat much of the righteous rhetoric of that era.

"The notion that promotions and tenure are matters in which students should have a decisive voice is destructive of the whole delicate fabric of academic freedom," charges one outraged professor. "McGill forgets at times that professors are here to teach. Too often they are only evaluated on what they write," answers a defiant student.

Staff members feel students lack any proper basis to judge hiring and firing. They contend increased student involvement will lead to rigorous professors being dismissed, and will favour "showy" professors who adopt gimmicks and a friendly manner in order to curry favour with students.

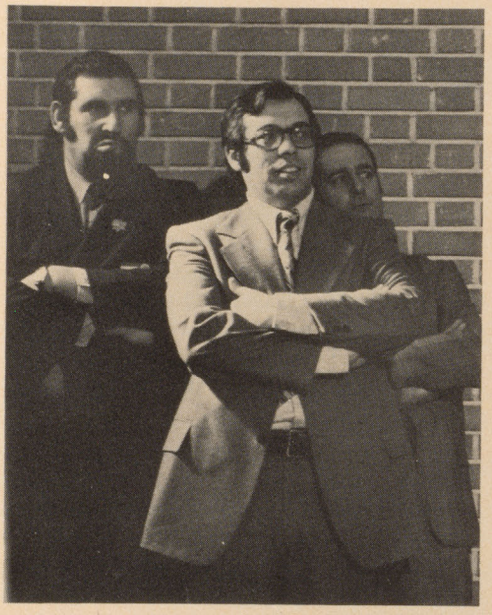
Students claim they do have one solid criteria to judge professors: classroom performance. They believe only they truly know how qualified a professor is as a teacher, and that their information must be weighed along with research and administrative ability. They dismiss the criticism that they will be easy targets for untalented but showy professors, claiming they see through such performers.

The struggle over hiring and firing is vital to McGill. In the end, a university is only as good as its staff. Will increased student involvement lead to a better staff, as students claim, or an inferior faculty, as professors fear? Graduates can only watch and hope □.

Society activities

by Tom Thompson

e I was at the Academy in Paris addressing
ho spoke the purest French, and I didn't
how to translate 'stress.' So I said simply
f-confidently *le stress.* And when I went
in some time after, I called it *der stress.*"
h that charming story, the diminutive
er kicking off the May 12 McGill in
io Conference on Stress explained how
an to bring the concept of biologic stress
world at large. Like his theory, his name
is internationally known — Dr. Hans
A McGill alumnus (DSc'42), and director
Institute of Experimental Medicine and
y at the University of Montreal, the ener-
ixty-six-year-old first hit on evidence
port his stress hypothesis in 1936.
hough Selye initially considered stress
on-specific response of the body to any
f injury or noxious agent," he later con-
l that biochemical reactions produced
asurable experiences can be identical
e produced by pain. "In other words,
dy can respond in the same manner to
as different as a severe burn or the news
won the jackpot in the Quebec lottery,"
lained to the 450 McGillians who had
bled at University of Toronto quarters
day-long conference.
ile stress is often helpful as a temporary
ion, it can sometimes breed long-term
ses of adaptation." Only too familiar
y of his listeners was the list Selye out-
gastrointestinal ulcers, high blood pres-
ardiac complaints, allergies, and certain
l disorders. Yet because there is no single
fiable cause for stress, it is difficult to
t. The expert did point out, though, that
tion and a sense of failure and purpose-
ss are contributing factors. If they can
uced, stress will be too.
v to do that? "Select an environment —
e, job, or home — which is in line with
nate preferences," Selye suggested.
then can you eliminate the need for con-
daptation which is the major reason for
" What the apparently easy-going physi-
mself does is follow a simple credo: "Fight
highest attainable aim, but do not put
istance in vain."
h Selye's introductory lecture to trigger
ussion at the panel workshops following
tive. In fact, many participants were
ant to heed the call for cocktails and lunch
huge Hart House. But with dessert par-
nd McGill Society of Toronto business
d away, the crowd was spellbound by
dress by Barbara Ward.
only woman to be named Albert Schweit-
ofessor of International Economic
opment at Columbia University, she
asized how analogous our present society
at of the Middle Ages, when "a whole
of people either saw the ideals they were
with beginning to decay, or the ideals
ere aching for failing to come through."
at may be of help to us in our era of uncer-
, however, is the knowledge that "it repre-



Part of Trudeau's Entourage

sents a profound kind of social stress and is going to last a long time." Ward cautioned against grabbing at quick cures. "Don't expect some blinding acts of statesmanship, some tremendous acts of social invention, or scientific breakthroughs to quickly resolve this," she said. "We have tried many instant answers in the past twenty-five years, and they now turn out to be remarkably like the problems of before."

What we can do, she suggested, is to realize the "great need for restraint on selfish action. Many of the evils of life come from the fact that we think we're special, and we are perfectly unprepared to see that other human beings have the same wants, drives, and uncertainties, and hence the same stress." In Ward's estimation, there exists a time-honoured treatise for overcoming stress in society. "It is wisdom, justice, and love — properly understood, worked out in social terms, and in institutions, and above all, practised in people's lives — that take us away from stress, and turn it into the most wonderful opportunity."

Notes of an Organizer

On April 6, Pierre Elliott Trudeau came to McGill. With a huge crowd and a lively dialogue, the evening turned out to be one of the Young Alumni's finest programs. But for those behind the scenes, there had been a few unnerving moments along the way.

It all started three years ago. Finally an *entente cordiale* with the prime minister's office was reached — Trudeau would pay a visit to the campus in February, 1973. At the eleventh hour, however, the program was postponed. The 2,000 persons who had applied for tickets by mail received a raincheck. Acknowledging parliamentary priorities, the organizers agreed to reschedule the event on ten days' to two weeks' notice.

Nine days before the visit the green light was given. Vice-Principal Stanley Frost convened a rush conference of university staff to discuss the *modus operandi* for the event. Since tickets had been issued previously on a first-come, first-serve basis, no advance publicity was required. That promised to simplify security precautions and reduce the number of unnecessary phone calls — until our overexuberant Young Alumni representative took an early morning helicopter ride and announced the prime minister's visit over the radio!

After the RCMP had checked out the two possible locations reserved for the evening, preparations began in earnest. The maintenance department gustily restored some of the old sparkle to Leacock 132. The Instructional Communications Centre pitched in help with the videotape arrangements, while the buildings and grounds staff handled radio and television hook-ups, lighting, backdrops, and amplification for the auditorium.

In the midst of those activities, two rendezvous were held with the prime minister's public relations and security staff. Every aspect of the planning underwent careful scrutiny. For Mark Feifer, a moment of panic occurred when he found himself locked out of one of those *tête-à-têtes* in Dawson Hall. Climbing over snow banks and around windows, he finally succeeded in getting the attention of the persons inside. The meeting went on.

Final arrangements were settled for press accreditation and for special permits allowing security men access to the event. But the gifts for Trudeau created some fresh problems. Two sesquicentennial portraits to be officially presented by Chancellor Donald O. Hebb had to be framed at the last minute. And the Young Alumni wanted their contribution — a McGill Redman football jersey — to be numbered "88" for little Justin, who could be a possible recruit for the 1988 McGill team. Thankfully, reference to the prime minister assured speedy service.

At last, the long-awaited evening arrived. "How was it?" someone later asked me. Although I had pushed aside all other duties in preparation for the visit, there were still problems to be smoothed out during the meeting. I never got a chance to see it! □

Tom Thompson is acting alumni director.

Where they are **and** **what** they're doing

'20

Moses Levitt, BCom'20, has received the 1973 Samuel Bronfman Medal awarded for outstanding community service.

'30

Robert H. Wright, MSc'30, PhD'31, was awarded an honorary DSc degree from the University of New Brunswick.

'32

Robert B. Greenblatt, BA'28, MD'32, has been nominated to the rank of Chevalier of the National Order of the Legion of Honour by the French Republic, in recognition of his tireless efforts toward the understanding and cooperation between France and the United States.

'35

W.A. Ralph Allen, BSc'35, has been appointed vice-president, production, of Redpath Sugars Ltd.

Kenneth L. MacFadyen, BA'35, has been appointed senior vice-president of Canadian Utilities Ltd.

Thomas McKeown, PhD'35, has been appointed visiting professor of social medicine at the Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, Mass.

'36

Stanley G. Mason, BEng'36, PhD'39, a McGill chemistry professor, has been awarded The Chemical Institute of Canada Medal for 1973, in recognition of his research in pure and applied physics.

'37

C. Alex Duff, BSc'37, has been elected vice-president, merchandising, of Henry Birks & Sons Ltd.

'39

Frederick G. Barker, BEng'39, has been appointed president of Alcan Ore Ltd., Montreal, and vice-president of Alcan Aluminium Ltd.

R. Norman Ferguson, BEng'39, has been appointed vice-president, manufacturing, of E.S. & A. Robinson (Canada) Ltd.

'41

William C. Gibson, MSc'36, MD'41, GDipMed'48, has been appointed editor of *MD of Canada,* a professional medical journal with headquarters in Montreal.

Nathan Kaufman, BSc'37, MD'41, has been elected president of the International Academy of Pathology, U.S.-Canadian Division.

Dr. Harry Oxorn, BA'41, GDipMed'51, has been appointed professor of obstetrics and gynecology at the University of Ottawa, and obstetrician-gynecologist-in-chief at the Ottawa Civic Hospital.

'42

Vincent O. Griffin, BEng'42, has been appointed managing director in charge of manufacturing and marketing operations in Brazil, South America, with Cummins Engine Co. Inc., Columbus, Ind.

'45

Martin A. Entin, MSc'42, MD'45, associate professor of surgery at McGill, and plastic surgeon-in-charge at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, has been elected president of the American Society for Surgery of the Hand.

'46

John H. Bailey, BCom'46, has been named counsellor (commercial) at the Canadian Embassy, Beirut, Lebanon.

'47

John C. Beck, BSc'45, MD'47, MSc'51, chairman of McGill's department of medicine and physician-in-chief of the Royal Victoria Hospital, has been named director of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Clinical Scholars Program in Princeton, N.J.

Jean Jacques Dussault, BEng'47, has been elected president and managing director of Atlas Construction Co. Ltd.

F. Warren Nugent, MD'47, has been appointed chairman of the department of gastroenterology at the Lahey Clinic, Boston, Mass.

Jacqueline (Thimens) Ostiguy, BCom'47, has been appointed executive director of the Quebec Heart Foundation.

Dr. Wallace R. Williams, BSc'47, has been promoted to principal clinical investigator in the Mead Johnson Research Centre, department of clinical investigation, Evansville, Ind.

'48

Dr. F. Moyra Allen, BN'48, a professor in McGill's School of Nursing, recently received a Senior Health Scientist Award from the Canadian Government to undertake one year's research in nursing practice and health care delivery.

C. Gordon Lindsay, BEng'48, has been appointed a director and vice-president for the western operations office of Pentagon Construction (1969) Co. Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.

Kaare R. Olsen, BEng'48, has been elected president and managing director of G.M. Gest Ltd. and G.M. Gest Contractors Ltd.

Harry E. Trenholme, BCom'48, has been appointed vice-president, international services, of the Royal Trust Co.

'49

David A. Goring, PhD'49, research director of the Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada, has won the Anselme Payen Award of the American Chemical Society's Division of Cellulose, Wood and Fiber Chemistry.

George L. Henthorn, BCom'49, has been appointed vice-president and controller of B.C. Canada.

Charles S. Stephens, BCom'49, has been appointed vice-president and controller of Celanese Fibers International.

'50

M. Claire (Kirkland) Casgrain, BA'47, BCL'50, has been appointed a Quebec provincial court judge and chairman of the Minimum Wage Commission.

Kenneth C. Hague, BEng'50, has been appointed general manager of the Canadian Electrical Manufacturers Association.

I. Morris Sabin, BSc'45, MSc'46, MD'50, GDipMed'55, has been appointed department chief of obstetrics and gynecology at the Reddy Memorial Hospital, Montreal.

(Sussman) Finestone, BA'51, has been inted principal of the Solomon Schechter emy, Montreal.

ld E. MacKenzie, BCL'51, has been d a vice-president and a director of the dian Acceptance Corporation Ltd., and ssume the duties of secretary and general sel.

ge A. Stewart, BSc'51, has been inted executive vice-president of Cana- Breweries Ltd.

olomon J. Buchsbaum, BSc'52, MSc'53, een elected a member of the National emy of Engineering for his technical con- ions and leadership in research on solid and gaseous plasmas and their applica-

uel O. Freedman, BSc'49, MD'53, Med'58, is visiting professor of medicine University of London, England, on a ear term until July 1974.

é L. Gilbert, BEng'54, has been appointed tor of marketing for Latin America with nternational Ltd.

ony F. Griffiths, BA'54, has been elected dent of Canadian Cablesystems Ltd.

r B. Hamel, BEng'54, has been appointed dent and general manager of Champlain roducts Ltd.

Kaufman, BCL'54, has been made a Que- ourt of Appeal judge.

nond I. Smith, BSc'54, has been appointed geologist of Home Oil Co. Ltd.

nond R. Pinard, BEng'55, has been nted vice-president and general manager mtar Pulp Ltd.

nas Plunkett, MA'55, is now director of stitute of Local Government, Queen's ersity, Kingston, Ont.

on F. Bennett, PhD'56, is undertaking ical research at the Academy of Socialist ania, through the U.S. National Academy iences exchange scientist program.

nothy Porteous, BA'54, BCL'57, has been inted associate director of the Canada cil.

'58

Claire Huckins, BSc'58, MSc'60, PhD'65, will head the anatomical sciences division in the department of cell biology, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Tex.

Klaus V. Konigsmann, BEng'58, has been appointed concentrator superintendent and chief metallurgist with Mattagami Lake Mines Ltd.

'59

G. Roger Otley, BSc (Agr)'59, has been appointed vice-president, pension trust services, of the Royal Trust Co.

'60

Walter J. Maceluch, BArch'60, an architect with Descon-Concordia Systems, was recently named Montreal Chapter president of the Specification Writers Association of Canada.

'61

Dr. Henry Mintzberg, BEng'61, associate professor in McGill's Faculty of Management, is the author of *The Nature of Managerial Work*, recently published by Harper & Row.

'62

Stuart Carl Harvey, MSc'62, PhD'66, will be teaching gross anatomy in the anatomical sciences division of the cell biology department at Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Tex.

Michael A. Hasley, BA'62, has been named a director and corporate vice-president, finance and administration, of Rapid Data System & Equipment Ltd.

Douglas M. Ritchie, BSc'62, MBA'66, has been appointed by Alcan Canada Products Ltd. as general manager, Alcan Wire and Cable.

'63

Pierre S. Guertin, BArch'63, has been named director of the Centre for Research in Management and Development at the University of Laval, Que.

'64

David A. Rattee, BCom'64, has been appointed assistant vice-president of IAC Ltd., at the company's headquarters, Toronto, Ont.

Andrew J. Roman, BA'64 has opened his own law practice in Toronto, Ont.

Gerald Sheff, BArch'64, has been appointed vice-president of Canadian Equity & Development Co. Ltd.

'65

Douglas R. Edge, BSc'65, DipEd'66, MEd'72, is now chairman of the mathematics department at Gombe Teachers' College, Gombe, North East State, Nigeria.

Hyman Glick, BSc'61, MD'65, has been appointed to the faculty of Harvard Medical School as an instructor in orthopedic surgery, and has joined the attending staff of the Beth Israel Hospital, Boston, Mass.

Roy H. Hart, MD'65, senior psychiatrist for the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene at the Lower Manhattan Aftercare Clinic, is the author of *A Psychiatrist Looks at Medicine: From A to Z*, recently published by Exposition Press, Jericho, N.Y.

'66

Dr. Keith A. MacMillan, BSc(Agr)'66, MSc(Agr)'68, has obtained his PhD degree from Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., and is presently employed at the Federal Agriculture Research Station, St. Jean, Que.

F. Lawrence Plotnick, BA'66, has been appointed marketing director with Max Factor (Canada) Ltd.

'67

W. Gordon Bonn, BSc(Agr)'67, has received his PhD degree in plant pathology from the University of Wisconsin.

George E. Orchard, PhD'67, has been appointed history department chairman at the University of Lethbridge, Alta., and has been nominated to participate in the first Canada-Soviet Academic Exchange.

'68

William M. Reim, MBA'68, has been appointed a general manager by the Fairview Corp. Ltd.

'69

George P. Laszlo, BEng'69, is currently project engineer in advanced engineering with Canadian General Electric, Montreal.

Judith Mayerovitch, BSc'69, has received her MA degree from Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Mich.

'70

Shu Kwong Wong, BEng'70, has joined TRW Systems Group, Redondo Beach, Calif. as a member of their technical staff in the nuclear survivability department.

'71

Bernard Yeboah-Asuamah, BSc(Agr)'71, who has obtained his MSc degree from the University of Guelph, is now a CUSO research fellow at the Institute for Agricultural Research, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria, in charge of a project to help develop Nigerian rural communities.

'72

Myra S. Kennedy, BOccTher'72, is president of the New Brunswick Society of Occupational Therapists.

James Tuot, MEng'72, has been awarded a postgraduate research fellowship for $4,500 by the International Nickel Co. of Canada Ltd.

Deaths

'96

Saul Bonnell, MD'96, at Vancouver, B.C., on March 21, 1973. One of B.C.'s first physicians, the Newfoundland-born Bonnell served as mayor of Fernie, B.C. in 1907 and M.P. for the province's East Kootenay riding in 1921, and was a founder of the University of British Columbia.

Elizabeth A. (Hammond) Seferovitch, BA'96, MA'1900, at Toronto, Ont., on Feb. 14, 1973. Seferovitch was president of McGill's Alumni Society from 1905 to 1907 and from 1929 to 1930.

'02

Emerson L. Franklin, BSc'02, at Warren, Ohio, on March 20, 1973. A leading light in Warren's civic affairs, Franklin served for thirty-five years as Ohio Public Service Co.'s vice-president, director and division manager.

'07

J. Douglas Morgan, MD'07, at Paris, France, on April 11, 1973.

Myrtle V. (Levinson) Solomon, Arts'07, at Montreal, on Feb. 20, 1973. Solomon, the first Canadian on the Women's League of the United Synagogue of America's board of trustees, founded the organization's Eastern Canada branch and helped institute Sisterhood Sabbath.

'08

Fred. O. Canfield, BSc'08, at Windsor, Ont., on Nov. 13, 1973.

Giles B. Murphy, MD'08, at Vancouver, B.C., on Feb. 27, 1973.

'10

Alfred St. C. Ryley, BSc'10, at Palma de Mallorca, Spain, on April 16, 1973. Ryley was a former vice-president of the Dosco Corp. and general manager of the Canadian Bridge Co., the Essex Terminal Railway, and the Canadian Steel Corp., in Windsor, Ont.

'11

Alexander A. Anderson, BSc'11, at Ottawa, Ont., on March 8, 1973.

Ronald K. Linagh, BSc'11, at Montreal, on May 20, 1973.

'12

Earle A. Lockhart, BSc'12, BArch'12, at Montreal, on March 6, 1973.

Henry F. Schippel, BSc'12, at Akron, Ohio, on Jan. 24, 1973. Known as "the father of the B.F. Goodrich airplane tire," Schippel joined the Goodrich Co. in 1925 where he designed Charles A. Lindbergh's aircraft tires and patented many inventions.

'14

Roy J. Blair, BA'14, at Franklin Centre, Que., on April 10, 1973.

John F. Harkom, BSc'14, at Toronto, Ont., on Feb. 22, 1973.

Thomas J. Luby, MD'14, on Nov. 4, 1972.

'16

E.A. McCusker, MD'16, on Jan. 20, 1973.

Cecil O. (McCallum) Simpson, BA'16, at Montreal, on April 10, 1973.

'17

Annie E. (McConnell) Ford, DipEd'17, at Lachine, Que., on March 18, 1973.

Ellis J. Jarjour, DDS'17, at Winnipeg, Man., on Oct. 14, 1971.

Maurice C. Lalonde, BCL'17, at Laval, Que., on March 15, 1973.

'18

Ivadelle (Swift) Johnston, LMus'18, at Regina, Sask., in Nov. 1972.

'19

Frederick Gus Miller, MD'19, on Aug. 30, 1972.

'20

Arthur W. Young, MD'20, at Montreal, on Feb. 21, 1973.

'21

S.M. Denison, BSc(Agr)'21, at Kitchener, Ont., on March 31, 1973.

"Put Not Your Trust In Money, But Put Your Money In Trust."

Oliver Wendell Holmes may not exactly have had National Trust in mind when he made this quotation about Trust and Money, but he would certainly have been impressed by the way we are making his words come true today.

The people and services at National Trust are there to make your money grow, to make your money work and to advise you on the best way to manage your financial affairs.

Talk to your National Trust Manager about Trust, about Money and see how the two go together.

Oliver Wendell Holmes (Sr.) 1809-1894

National Trust
SINCE 1898

National Trust / the money managers

Seed money for young professionals

Your degree and the accreditations from your professional association won't buy your equipment or pay the rent. But you believe in your earnings power in the years to come. So do we.

That's why we want to help you bridge the gap between now and then. With a loan now—which you can pay us back as you become established.

A loan of up to $25,000 (or more) on a repayment schedule tailored to your needs, including deferment of your first payment.

Our brochure—"Money—and more—to help you start your Professional Practice"—explains this helpful new service. Ask your Royal Bank Manager for a copy. You will find him as competent in his field as you are in yours.

Which is a sound premise for getting together.

ROYAL BANK
the helpful bank

At present, eligible professions include:

ACCOUNTING—C.A. • ARCHITECTURE—B.ARCH. • DENTISTRY—D.S.S.
ENGINEERING—B.ENG. • LAW—L.L.B. • MEDICINE—M.D. • OPTOMETRY—O.D.
PHARMACY—B.SC.PHARM. • VETERINARY MEDICINE—D.V.M.

Maj. A.C. Norcross, BSc(Agr)'21, at Shaker Heights, Ohio, on Jan. 24, 1973. Norcross served with the Royal Flying Corps and the Royal Canadian Army Ordnance Corps during the two World Wars. Prior to retirement, he was director of the Garden Centre of Greater Cleveland, Ohio.

'22

A.T. Galt Durnford, BArch'22, at Montreal, on March 22, 1973.
Bartley N. Holtham, BCL'22, at Sherbrooke, Que., on Feb. 6, 1973.

'23

Lt. Col. Philip C. Ahern, BSc'23, on Dec. 6, 1971.
R.B. Anderson, AppSc'23, on Jan. 15, 1973.
Herbert S. Everett, BA'20, MD'23, at Zurich, Switzerland, on March 29, 1973.
Saul Harris, DDS'23, on Oct. 19, 1972.
Herbert G. Heron, BA'23, on March 4, 1973.
Sigurd Lefsrud, BA'23, at Viking, Alta., on April 15, 1973.
Arthur M. Matheson, BSc'23, at Niagara Falls, N.Y., on Feb. 1, 1973.
Leslie G. Robinson, DDS'23, on Feb. 6, 1973.

'24

Dr. John T. Fotos, BA'24, on April 29, 1972.
C.A. MacDonald, MD'24, on Jan. 1, 1973.

'25

Harry A. Altner, MD'25, on Oct. 28, 1972.
Brig. Gen. W.N. Bostock, BSc'25, on Nov. 8, 1970.

'26

David R. Backer, MD'26, at Montreal, on March 21, 1973.
Mildred (Stephen) Lanthier, DipSW'26, at Montreal, on April 9, 1973.

'27

Philip B. Barton, MD'27, on July 16, 1972.
L. Duncan Croll, MD'27, at Winnipeg, Man., on Feb. 6, 1973. Croll established an orthopedic and traumatic practice in Winnipeg and later became chief of orthopedics at the city's St. Joseph's Hospital, and orthopedic consultant to Winnipeg's Civic Hospitals.
Donald A. Killam, BSc'27, at Montreal, on April 6, 1973.
James V. Russell, BA'27, on Feb. 9, 1973.
Ethlyn Trapp, BA'13, MD'27, in 1972.

'29

Joseph S. Caplan, BA'26, BCL'29, at Montreal on April 29, 1973. A Quebec Bar member for forty years and chairman of the board of education of the United Talmud Torahs for three decades, Caplan was among the first Jews on the Greater Montreal Protestant School Board.

'30

Vernon Schaffner, MD'30, in June, 1972.

'31

William L. Lovering, BCom'31, at Toronto, Ont., on April 3, 1973.

'32

Jean (Campbell) Argue, BA'32, at Saint John, N.B., on July 29, 1972.
Harry J. Halperin, BCom'32, at New York, on Feb. 6, 1973.
Harris C. Mersereau, BSc'32, at Montreal, on April 14, 1973.
Richard A. Sancton, BEng'32, at Montreal, on Feb. 12, 1973.

'33

Wilberforce Griffith, BSc'29, MD'33, on Nov. 10, 1972.
James H. Whyte, MSc'33, PhD'38, on March 9, 1973.

'34

William R. Foote, MD'34, at Victoria, B.C., on April 25, 1973.
E. Russell Ward, DDS'34, at St. Jovite, Que., on March 29, 1973.

'35

Evelyn (Elkin) Barza, BA'35, at Montreal, on Feb. 10, 1973.
Rex H. Cooper, BA'35, at Montreal, in March 1973.
P.M. de la Vergne, MD'35, in March, 1972.
Ernest P. Sidaway, BSA'35, at Bridgewater, N.S., on Jan. 24, 1973.

'36

Jean (Hunter) Morrison, BA'36, MA'39, at Ottawa, Ont., on March 8, 1973.

'37

John R. Steinmetz, MD'37, on March 23, 1973.

'39

Anne E. Coupland, BHS'39, at Montreal, on Feb. 12, 1973.
Kathleen (Baxter) Markham, BA'39, at Montreal, on March 29, 1973.

'40

Keith E. Cann, BSc(Agr)'40, BCom'47, MSc'51, at Ottawa, Ont., on March 3, 1972.

'44

Carlton F. Craigwell, BA'44, at Trinidad, West Indies, on March 12, 1973.
A. Stirling Rutledge, BEng'44, on June 21, 1972.

'48

Douglas E. Eastman, BCom'48, on Feb. 26, 1973.
John R. Fergusson, BCL'48, at Montreal, on Feb. 10, 1973.

'49

James J. McGlynn, BEng'49, at Guadalajara, Mexico, on March 9, 1973.

'51

Marcel Bourque, BEng'51, on Nov. 24, 1972.

'52

J.A. Gordon Moore, BEng'52, on Dec. 5, 1972.

'53

Dr. Arthur M. Schwartz, BA'53, at Montreal, on April 3, 1973.

'54

Clement L. Cossette, BEng'54, on Jan. 6, 1973.

'56

George H. Michie, MA'56, on Jan. 1, 1973.

'57

Francisca Smissaert, DipNur'57, on June 2, 1972.

'58

B. Joann Bovyer, BA'58, MEd'69, at Marieville, Que., early 1973.
David L. Steinem, MD'58, on Feb. 5, 1972.

'59

Benoit Dion, BEng'59, at Ste. Foy, Que., on March 16, 1973.
William Zaharia, PhD'59, at London, Ont., on May 17, 1972.

'61

Anne (Barnes) Edsall, BA'33, BLS'61, at Montreal, on April 20, 1973.

'65

W. Ross Lambert, BA'65, at Stowe, Vt., on Feb. 17, 1973.

'67

Joseph Vannelli, BSc'67, at Porta Allegra, Brazil, on Feb. 18, 1973.

'68

David M. Rudick, BSc'68, in Spain, on Dec. 12, 1972.

'69

Joseph M. Treiger, BA'69, at Montreal, on April 30, 1973. A leading student in McGill's Law Faculty at the time of his death, Treiger was well known on campus as editor of the 1970-71 *McGill Daily*. From 1970-72 he served as an editorial board member of the *McGill News*.

'70

Patience O. Alalade, BN'70, on Nov. 23, 1972.
Olga Olszewski, BMus'70, on June 24, 1972.

ater years, Principal Emeritus Dr. F. ames liked to good-naturedly recount iction made when he was named McGill's pal and vice-chancellor in late 1939. ill University seems to be running a two-ourse in the principalship," *Saturday* had wryly commented. "James might vably complete it in a year."

magazine, as it turned out, could not een more wrong. For the lean, laconic hman remained in the principal's office 962. When he died on May 3 of this year Buckinghamshire home, (followed three later by his wife Irene), both the McGill unity and the academic world at large ied one of their indisputably great lead-

h a PhD from the University of Pennsyl- and several years' teaching experience institution's Wharton School of Com- and Business Administration, the Lon- orn James joined McGill in the fall of s director of the School of Commerce. nonths later, he stepped into the shoes resigning principal, Dr. Lewis W. Doug- ly thirty-six, he was the British Common- 's youngest vice-chancellor. On his retire- twenty-three years later, he was saluted enior vice-chancellor.

university's bold move in taking on the economist as chief administrator soon d a wise one. Driven by enormous vigour sion, James guided McGill through War II and the post-war reconstruction It was, he later said, "the most exciting l of my McGill service." As a senior advi- he Canadian government on the demobi- n and rehabilitation of returning service- e played a key role in drafting a federal tional program. At the university itself, ed swiftly and deftly to assist veterans. s former Engineering Dean Donald L. ell: "On Wednesday, September 26, 1945, ll took over an airforce station. By Friday dents had come into residence and on onday morning classes began." Thus, n enviable absence of red tape, Dawson e in St. Jean and Peterson Residence hine were created by James in five days. h post-war problems dispatched, the prin- urned his energies to the development pansion of the university. A zealous ian of McGill's stature and reputation, stered the campus's mental as well as al resources. Eminent teachers and chers were attracted to the university. uildings were erected. New Faculties, tes, and departments were inaugurated. te formidable financial difficulties, the era saw the teaching staff more than e, the enrolment triple, the investments uple, and the expenditures increase ten-

ile McGill was always his prime concern, s worked tirelessly in the broader field nadian education, too. He served as pres- of the National Conference of Canadian

OBITUARY

FRANK CYRIL JAMES

Universities, the predecessor of the present Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada. The Canadian Universities Foundation, moreover, was his creation: a concept devised to permit the federal government to pay subventions to Canadian universities.

Indeed, the original system of federal grants to universities owed much to the advocacy of James. "The idea that the provincial governments have exclusive responsibility for university education within their borders — an idea that is sometimes expressed in political oration — is an anachronism in the middle of the twentieth century," he asserted in 1949.

That attitude, however, scarcely endeared the principal to the then Quebec premier, Maurice Duplessis, who saw the grants as a threat to provincial autonomy. In fact, the premier bluntly told the provincial legislature in February, 1954, that James "sometimes puts his foot in it." Incensed by the incident, the student body quickly passed a resolution deploring the "derogatory remark" and lauding James as "an exponent of all those principles on which we think a university should be based."

If he viewed education as more than a narrowly provincial concern, James also considered it as even more than a national concern. Anticipating McLuhan's "global village" concept, he could never emphasize enough to McGillians that the world — despite all the differences among its societies and ideologies — was very much a unit. To promote the internationalism he so staunchly believed in, he became the only individual to act as both chairman of the Commonwealth Universities and president of the International Association of Universities.

However time-consuming his numerous administrative posts were, James never abandoned scholarship. Awarded more than thirty honorary degrees, he wrote several books and papers. Even more remarkably, he continued teaching for many years during his principalship. His Economics 100 has been described as the best introductory economics course ever offered anywhere. "His last lecture in the first term, when he spoke of the meaning of Christmas, became famous, and attracted throngs of students and staff from all over the university," remembers University Registrar Colin McDougall. "Moyse Hall overflowed with people who sat and stood in the aisles, and then at the end of the lecture applauded, moved and touched by his words."

The respect that James earned, however, was not only for his capable administration, keen intellect, and gifted teaching. "To acknowledge these qualities," declares McDougall, "is only to note the large things. It was perhaps the small things that better revealed the inner spirit of the man. More than anyone, he fostered the idea of the 'McGill family,' and was quick to bring succour to any member of the family in difficulty. His life was a succession of hidden kindnesses: a handwritten note to a member of staff, whether professor or janitor, who lay in the hospital, a word of courage or encouragement when it was most needed, an anonymous act of generosity to one in need. The truth is that behind the shell of brilliance he was innately a shy and sensitive man who reached out for friendship and wished to help his fellow human beings."

As part of McGill's past, James's role will undoubtedly be subject to reinterpretations and changing views. Yet his brilliance and his devotion to the university are beyond question. He was willing to stick his neck out and make the decisions he thought right. It was he who was the architect of modern McGill. □

Voices from the Past

by Edgar Andrew Collard

Though the university community today may be largely unaware of it, the highest-ranking McGill official is neither the chancellor nor the principal, but the Visitor. Created for the governors-general in McGill's revised charter of 1852, the office is honorary and without specific powers. All the same, it has made the governors-general part of McGill; they have a role to play under the university charter as well as under the Crown.

The Visitors, many of them remarkable men, have often left a lasting impression on the persons who received them. The Duke of Connaught, for instance, was long remembered by the McGill Canadian Officer Training Corps whom he came to inspect in 1914. Murray Robertson, BSc'21, has described that day:

With the approach of winter, permission was obtained to use the Highlanders' Armoury drill floor for our indoor training. We had run through about three drills when we received word that His Excellency the Duke of Connaught, who was governor-general, was coming to inspect us.

Anxious to make a good showing, the two company commanders – Helmer and Cosgrave – arranged to put B company through a few movements other than those done by A. Each company was rehearsed in its own role and the performance for the governor-general went quite well. Although ragged, the two companies managed to avoid collision, nobody dropped his rifle, and everyone ended up in line for the general salute.

Then the officers fell out, and His Excellency questioned then about how long we had been formed and how many drills we had had. Finally he asked, "For my own information, could A company go through the movements that B performed?" Red-faced, Cosgrave admitted they could not. "Splendid," said the duke cheerily. "I thought as much. I tried the same thing fifty years ago and it didn't work either."

Lord Willingdon, governor-general and Visitor from 1926 until 1931, had a most distinguished presence. Indeed, he was the very quintessence of the aristocratic diplomat. At the banquet celebrating the McGill Debating Society's fiftieth anniversary, he was the guest of honour.

The students had concocted a mixture of cheap vin blanc ($1.75 per imperial gallon) and cheap Australian rum ($1.10 per twelve ounces), and then poured it into some old empty bottles of Harvey's Bristol Cream. How the diplomatic Visitor rose to the occasion was recounted by Boyd Millen, BA'27, BCL'30, who was president of the Students' Council at the time:

We took sherry before dinner in our modest quarters in the McGill Student Union on the same floor as the ballroom where the dinner was to be held. "Your Excellency, will you have a glass of sherry?" I asked. Replied the governor-general quite pensively: "My, my, we didn't run to Bristol Cream in my undergraduate days!"

Lord and Lady Willingdon

I poured for His Excellency, for the principal, and for other guests, then pulled the cork in the next bottle. The Visitor's face showed not even the slightest grimace of surprise when he tasted what I had served him. In fact, he sipped his drink with every evidence of relish. And a little while later, he said, "Now perhaps I may have a bit more of that delightful Bristol Cream." What a diplomat!

Of all the governors-general, none was more suitable as the McGill Visitor than Lord Tweedsmuir (John Buchan), a man of literary tastes and achievements. But even so talented a Visitor as he could make the wrong speech at the wrong time. When scheduled to deliver an address on literature in the McGill Student Union ballroom, he decided at the last moment to substitute a paper on his recent tour of the American Civil War battlefields. The protest registered by Dr. William Caldwell, a philosophy professor, is recalled by Hon. Eugene A. Forsey, BA'25, MA'26, PhD'41, LLD'66:

Before the governor-general's lecture began, Professor Caldwell, with a little nondescript man trailing behind him, stalked up majestically to one of the seats near the front of the ballroom. In a dreary tone of voice, Buchan started his discourse, which soon became tedious beyond description. After ten minutes Caldwell suddenly rose to his full height of six feet and more, immediately becoming the focus of all our eyes.

The little man beside him stood up too, and both stomped halfway back down the hall and sat down again. Then they got up once more and marched the rest of the way out with tremendous éclat.

A few days later, I was at Professor Caldwell's house for tea and remarked, "I saw you at John Buchan's lecture the other night, sir." "Oh yes, yes," he shuddered. "Dreadful performance, disgraceful, it shouldn't have been allowed. I had a friend with me, a very distinguished scholar. He couldn't stick it either. We just got up and quietly slipped out."

Retiring Management Dean Howard I. Ross, BA'30, tells a story about a Visitor who did not make the customary speech. It was just after World War II that Lord Alexander attended the Founder's Day Dinner as guest of honour.

Beneath his beautifully polished exterior, Lord Alexander was a warm human being. When planning the Founder's Day Dinner, we decided to invite him without asking him to speak. He seemed to appreciate the thoughtfulness that gesture implied. He opened the dinner conversation with Boyd Millen, who, as Graduates' Society president was the evening's chairman, by saying, "You know Millen, this is quite the nicest invitation I have ever received since taking up my duties as governor-general. I cannot remember an occasion recently when I have been able to enjoy a dinner completely without having to keep my mind working to remember what I am supposed to say when dinner is over."

However, as the meal's final course was served, Lord Alexander broke a brief thoughtful silence by turning to the chairman. "You know Millen," he explained, "I was perfectly serious in what I said earlier about the delight of a fine dinner without speaking obligations, but bless my soul, now that I have had a little more time to consider it, it occurs to me to wonder why you didn't ask me to speak. Is the impression getting around that I can't make a good speech? I must confess to a feeling which I must not call resentment, but at least it is a kind of uneasy curiosity on the point."

Edgar Andrew Collard, editor emeritus of the Montreal Gazette, *has collected hundreds of stories about life at McGill in its earlier days for a forthcoming book.*

REUNION '73

Thursday, October 11

Annual Meeting of the Graduates' Society
Opening Reception and Buffet

Friday, October 12

Medical Seminars
Leacock Luncheon of Laughter and Wit
Individual Class Parties

Saturday, October 13

Alumnae Reception: Coffee and Croissant at the McCord Museum
Football Luncheon and Game: McGill vs. Bishops
Conferences and Lunch
Key-note Speaker
Principal's Reception (25th and earlier classes) and Dinner (50th and earlier classes)
Saturday Evening — Fête Populaire

Sunday, October 14

Walking Tours of Old Montreal
Folkmass in Bonsecours Church
Reunion '73 Closing Banquet

Complete information:
The Graduates' Society
3605 Mountain Street
Montreal 109
tel. 514-392-4816
Tickets on sale in September.
Events open to all graduates and friends.

Could this be the start of another revolution?

The Russian cruiser Aurora in the background signalled the start of our revolution. Maybe the Alberta Vodka we took to Leningrad could be the start of a revolution in drinking habits for some Russians. Because here, where they're famous for their vodka – and drinking it straight — we mixed up Vodka and Tonic. Our Russian hosts were astonished. This was a *nyet-nyet*.

Until they took a sip. And another ... and suddenly the smiles broke out. *Dobra!* Those Alberta Vodka makers weren't so crazy after all. And from the Russians, this kind of approval was like a 21 gun salute.

Canadians approve of Alberta Vodka's quality, too. That's why it's now Canada's best-seller at the popular price.

The cruiser Aurora signalled the start of the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution by firing a blank round at the Czar's Winter Palace, across the river.

Alberta Pure Vodka

It takes more than a Russian sounding name to make a great Vodka.

PHOTOGRAPHED BY TOBY RANKIN IN LENINGRAD, U.S.S.R., ON THE BANKS OF THE NEVA RIVER

McGill News

Winter 1973

From Christianity to Krishna Consciousness, religion is enjoying a revival on campus. For a look at some of the traditional and more offbeat student groups, see pp. 8-10.

McGILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The McGill Development Program for $25,300,000 under the general chairmanship of Conrad F. Harrington (Chairman, The Royal Trust Company) is launched, and the logo above identifies it.

Volunteer committees are now in the process of formation and plans are being laid to provide an opportunity for all who are concerned about McGill to participate.

Funds collected will be spent on:

Renewal and enhancement of physical facilities for teaching, research, and public use.

Upgrading the entire university to meet tomorrow's world.

Commencing in 1974-75, graduates will be invited to support the objectives of the Development Program through annual giving to the Alma Mater Fund.

The Prime Minister of Quebec has stated that funds raised will augment, but NOT supplant, the Government of Quebec's operating grants.

The McGill Development Program Management Committee consists of:

General chairman:
Conrad F. Harrington, BA'33, BCL'36

Deputy chairman:
Paul Paré, BCL'49

Honorary treasurer:
G. Arnold Hart, DCL, LLD, DCSc

National vice-chairmen:
G. Drummond Birks, BCom'40
A. Jean de Grandpré, BCL'43
E. Leo Kolber, BA'49, BCL'52
Lorne C. Webster, BEng'50
W.P. Wilder, BCom'46

Public information chairman:
D.R. McRobie, BCom'34

Administration chairman & treasurer:
R.C. Paterson, BCom'49

Ex-officio:
The Chancellor of the University
The Principal of the University
The President, The Graduates' Society of McGill
The Chairman, The Martlet Foundation

From time to time the *McGill News* will carry reports on Program development.

cGill News

me 54, Number 4

er, 1973

ure Articles

artments

ver: To illustrate our two stories about religion campus, Graphic Artist Ishu Patel has in-porated five ancient religious symbols into cover design – the Christian cross (upper left); Jewish menorah (upper right); the Chinese -yang (centre); the Hindu swastika (lower t); and the Moslem moon and star (lower left).

s: Cover, Ishu Patel; 4, Paul Gélinas; 6, Louise Abbott; id Miller; 10, Louise Abbott; 11, David Miller; 12-16, Abbott; 17, *top,* Harvey Schachter, *bottom,* Brian tt; 18, Louise Abbott; 19, Brian Merrett; 21, Paul Bochner; chard H. Blackwell; 25, Peter Hutchinson; 27, Courtesy ginia Carter; 32, *Montreal Star*–Canada Wide.

cGill News is published four times a year by the ates' Society of McGill University. The copyright of ntents is registered. Postage paid in cash at third rates, permit number H-6. Please address all editorial unications to: The *McGill News,* 3605 Mountain Street, eal, H3G-2M1. Tel. 392-4813. Change of address should t to: Records Department, 3605 Mountain Street, eal, H3G-2M1.

Notebook

"It's just like breathing fresh country air," the salesman told me as he installed an electronic air purifier in my downtown apartment. I cringed to think what urban living has reduced us to. Yet I knew the little plastic box on the wall was a necessity. For within only yards of my Stanley Street home are two dusty construction sites : one on the lot where Sir William Van Horne's huge house stood until September, the other across from it on Sherbrooke Street.

Nor is my neighbourhood unusual. Development in Montreal – and particularly in its inner core – has reached an all-time high. If the city is still behind rival Toronto, it will not be for long. The sky is crisscrossed with cranes, and everywhere there are new shopping plaza and office complexes, and high-rise apartment blocks. Even Sherbrooke is fast losing its distinctive character and becoming a street like any other.

The McGill campus is changing too. Two years ago, the Prince of Wales Terrace was torn down, to be replaced by the Samuel Bronfman Building. More recently, a cluster of houses on University Street fell to make way for a new Physics Building. (Across from them, however, independent developers to whom the university has leased property have been able to restore the façades of several old buildings.) Other Victorian and Edwardian survivors, like Morrice Hall on McTavish Street, are on the endangered list.

The university must rise to meet new challenges, just as the city must. And yet, when the cranes move in and crack and gobble with their giant jaws, it is disheartening to see what they are destroying. Not only bricks and mortar but history and memories. *L.A.*

Letters

Jobs Aplenty in Agriculture

I read your August issue with interest. The article by Stephen Whitzman, "Travels with my Diploma," is enjoyable reading. However, in order that people do not receive the impression from this article that there is insufficient suitable employment available for graduates from many parts of the university, I would like to inform you that I do not know of any unemployed graduates of the agricultural engineering major, or of any other major in the agricultural sciences for that matter. Indeed, the demand for graduates in agricultural science majors such as agronomy, animal science, agricultural economics, horticulture, soil science, and agricultural engineering far exceeds the number of graduates we have each year.

This year, as perhaps never before, people are aware of shortages in the supply of some food products. There is a need for an increasing number of persons to study and take employment leadership in the production, processing, and delivery of food products for Canadians as well as for people in other parts of the world.

R.S. Broughton
Associate Professor and Coordinator
Agricultural Sciences Division
Macdonald College

"Gay" Origins

With reference to Lucille Williams's letter on homosexuality published in the August issue, a recent best seller, *The French Lieutenant's Woman* by John Fowles, sheds an interesting light on the origin of the word "gay" as applied to homosexuals.

It is the Scandanavian word *gai,* and describes the deviation from normal in the way under discussion. Probably it was introduced to England by the Danes many years ago when they took over Yorkshire, and could have been pronounced in the manner of a Cockney using the word in the accepted sense.

Down through the centuries, undoubtedly its origin got blurred, so naturally it became tied to a behaviour description which just does not fit these unhappy and rejected people at all.

D.J. Proudfoot, BSc'20
Montpelier, Vt.

Speaking Out for MBCC

I am writing in reference to Donna Gabeline's

article on the day care situation here at McGill ("When Mother Goose Came to McGill The Feathers Started to Fly;" August 1973).

Although the article provides an informative account of the efforts of some of those who have attempted to provide campus day care services adequate to fill the established need for such services, its version of the role played by the group that perhaps fought hardest to this end is a gross distortion of the actual events.

As a participating parent in the McGill Baby Care Co-op (MBCC) I feel the need to clarify some of this erroneous information, particularly when I see it used so liberally by the incumbent Students' Society executives in their attempts to discredit the McGill day care cooperative's attempts to carry through the resolution passed last year.

Reading the article, one is given the impression that the MBCC parents are a group of overwhelmingly unreasonable people, people who use "stormtrooper tactics" and who "take matters into their own hands" to install themselves in inappropriate places, people who on principle reject the university administration's generous offers of assistance and, moreover, people who care less about the welfare of their own children than about fulfilling their political ends.

In fact, the MBCC parents are nothing of the sort. The group installed themselves in the unused language lab on the invitation of McGill Community Family Centre (MCFC) Board Member Dr. Charles Pascal, whose group had been allocated space for storage purposes while the university claimed lack of space for day care.

In fact, initial unwillingness to amalgamate the two groups came principally from MCFC, which was in no position to add the responsibility for the under-two group to its badly undersupported burden. The administration would like nothing better than to place both groups in the position where neither could provide adequate service while they (the administration) proudly point out the existence of on-campus day care facilities.

In fact, the university administration at the time made no concrete offer to the MBCC parents, either as to the allocation of the space at 3495 Peel, or the provision of the necessary renovations, but effectively evicted the only existing day care services on campus from an unused facility while they continued their three-year deliberation of the matter. In fact, the MBCC's concern for the welfare of their children, as well as those of others, was amply demonstrated in their attempt to provide a permanent facility for all who needed it.

In fact, the MBCC demands did not change during negotiations but were necessarily ratified by the entire group before they could be concluded with the administration. In fact, the resolution passed at an open meeting of 300 students last year specified that a body, legally incorporated as the McGill Day Care Cooperative, comprised of the participants of the cooperative, would administer the funds to be allocated by students at registration for the establishment of an off-campus facility, since the injunction prohibits an on-campus location.

Had Ms. Gabeline interviewed any of the majority of the MBCC parents using the "improvised centre in Hillel House," she might have provided us with a more factual account of last year's events. As it is, such irresponsible journalism as that which appears in this article can be dangerous in the hands of individuals who will use it to hide the central issues behind a cloud of misleading statements.

Robin Young
Montreal

Elevators, Not Politics, Delayed MCFC

Just a quick note to clear up one point made in the article on day care written by Ms. Gabeline.

In this article, she mentions that according to me "the new family centre might still not be open" if it were not for the actions of the protesters directed by Professor Dixon. This is totally fallacious. I never stated nor implied such a notion. The opening of the McGill Community Family Centre (MCFC) was delayed for reasons unrelated to politics and political pressure and the centre opened when these obstacles were removed (e.g., termination of the elevator strike).

Otherwise the article was fairly accurate and objective. I am especially pleased that Ms. Gabeline was able to gather evidence that these protesters were using the day care issue as a vehicle for "ego tripping" and political gymnastics and that many parents felt they were being used by Professor Dixon. I have plenty of supporting evidence concerning this matter and I am grateful that an independent reporter has looked into this.

A visit to 3495 Peel will satisfy anyone still unclear about the MCFC's objectives and methods: McGill children learning and playing in a happy, safe, and stimulating environment.

Charles E. Pascal
Assistant Professor of Psychology
Centre for Learning and Development

Correction, Please

The board of the Alumnae Society have asked me to write about two errors in the *News*, August 1973, which they would like corrected. (1) The tour of McGill greenhouses ("The Man with the Green Thumb") was sponsored by the Alumnae Society not the Young Alumni. (2) Elizabeth Seferovitch was one of the founders as well as past president of the Alumnae Society of McGill University ("Deaths"). There is no Alumni Society.

We know the current style is to refer to people by their last names in any publication. However, many members feel this is a disrespectful way to refer to the deceased and wouldn't want their obituaries listed without their given names. Would it be possible to do this in the future?

Marna (Gammell) Darragh, BA'46, BSW'
Montreal

A Tribute to Elizabeth Seferovitch

When Mrs. Seferovitch, BA'96, MA'00, died on February 14, 1973, she may possibly have been the oldest living McGill graduate; the 1965 directory of graduates lists only thirteen then living who had graduated before her, and certainly several of those predeceased her.

Although advanced age is not, of itself, sufficient reason for an obituary, it was felt by some alumnae of later generations who had known her as pupils and fellow workers that there were other factors which justified at least a short tribute in the *News*. She was one of the first women on the McGill staff, teaching Greek there while carrying on as a high school teacher. Her contribution to administrative problems in the general field of education was recognized by the educational authorities. Her interest in McGill, and particularly in the McGill Alumnae Society, never flagged. Material of interest was readily available since a McGill graduate student preparing an MA in education had taken a tape recorder to Toronto, where Mrs. Seferovitch then lived, and had obtained valuable reminiscences.

The *News* thought otherwise. That was its privilege. But surely the notice inserted in the August issue deaths' column might at least have been accurate. Mrs. Seferovitch was president of the McGill Alumnae – not Alumni – Society. It was one of the prized anecdotes of that Society that, when accepting office in 1929, she asked if the members realized that she had been president previously under two different names. Born Elizabeth Hammond, by her first marriage she was Mrs. Irwin, and only some years after Mr. Irwin's death did she become Mrs. A.V. Seferovitch.

Was it really suitable so to insist on modernity, as we assume was the intention, to refer to her, as your death notice does, simply as "Seferovitch" although, doubtless, one who was climbing mountains when her contemporaries' thoughts may have been turning rather to wheel chairs, would have found that amusing.

Elizabeth C. Monk, BA'19, BCL'23
Gwendolyn (Feilders) Buchanan, BA'24
Margery W. Trenholme, BA'35, BLS'46
Montreal

What the Martlet hears

ng China Close-Up

n with the heavy TV coverage accorded ident Nixon's East Asia trip last year the flood of literature that followed it, a remains an elusive country for most terners. A far-away society of shapeless on uniforms and ubiquitous Mao posters. ndergraduate and graduate McGillians, ever, have been given the unprecedented ortunity to get beyond blurred media ges and see China close-up. In mid-ember, they and fourteen other Canadians d more than three hundred foreign and ese students for one year or possibly two tensive language study at the newly lished Peking Institute. At the same , two Chinese girls have registered at Gill in French language and literature. chooling in Peking will demand "a lot e work than we're used to here," noted an ange program participant who toured a last summer. The philosophy of educa- there, he pointed out a few weeks before leparture, is "to learn as intensely, as and as quickly as you can, so you can go back and do something productive for community." Thus the McGill students n a full six-day work week. Their classes, h will be accredited, include four hours of language instruction, some physical ation, and an introduction to Chinese raphy, economics, and history. Not ined to the lecture hall, they will visit ries and communes, and hopefully spend January and July breaks travelling ghout the country.

though their lectures are given mostly in ese, and their schedule is rigorous, the illians are not likely to fall behind. For x are highly motivated. Originated by Paul Lin, the chairman of McGill's re for East Asian Studies, and sponsored e federal government as well as by the ersities involved, the program accepted those applicants who had learned some ese previously, or had developed a strong est in China through courses in political ce, history or education. One McGill urs history graduate, for instance, wanted scover "how the Chinese themselves interpret the events of their history," and to read material in the original Chinese for his doctoral thesis. A second participant was anxious simply "to experience what it's like to live in a communist country." There are "a lot of important and interesting things to be abstracted from the Chinese experience," added a law student concerned with revolutionary change. "However, it is absurd to think we can directly transpose the Chinese revolution to Quebec."

If participants' reasons for applying for the China exchange program varied, their enthusiasm was uniform. As one girl summed it up: "The year will be a magnificent adventure!" □

For the Birds

Dr. Gérard Millette had a dream: he wanted to make fine Quebec Châteauneuf du Pape for Canadian wine drinkers. Of course he knew that there were no commercially produced grapes in the province and that previous experiments with grape growing in southern Ontario and New York state had ended in failure. No matter. With determination and a Quebec Agricultural Research Council grant, the Macdonald College research director imported fourteen vinifera grape varieties and fifteen hybrids from Italy, the United States, and Ontario. Overcoming enormous odds, his vines survived three rigorous winters. "This year's crop was really marvellous," Millette exclaims, remembering how delighted he was as it approached time to collect the first harvest this fall.

But raiders intervened. Evading an anti-bird sonic wave machine, a flock of blackbirds swooped down to feast on the part of the crop which had reached a tasty, but not optimal, eighteen per cent sugar content. Desperate, Millette grabbed the few grapes that remained, though they were not fully ripe. Even so, there were only enough for a half-gallon of wine, with sugar added.

Millette is disappointed but not defeated. Already he and his researchers are busy devising strategies to combat future such invasions. "We'll shoot them," he threatens. Since the quarter-acre vineyard is part of Macdonald's bird sanctuary, however, he will try everything else first. He has sent in the anti-bird equipment for a checkup and he is studying other possible deterrents. Thus, if his grant is renewed next year, Millette most certainly intends to outsmart the flying winos and reclaim the succulent grapes for the human palate. □

Strike!

It was chilly, overcast weather as the picketers marched grimly back and forth in front of campus buildings, brandishing placards with slogans like "sortez les exploiteurs de cheap labour" and "students, faculty, workers, unite!" For the first time in its 152-year history, McGill faced a full-scale employee strike. On Monday, October 15, 260 maintenance workers walked off their jobs, demanding "conditions similar to those of workers at other universities in Quebec," in the words of Union Leader Aimé Goyer.

It was at the end of last May that the contract for the cleaners, janitors, mailroom staff, and porters who make up the Service Employees Union (SEU) expired. Negotiations for a new one began in August. When they failed to bring hoped-for gains in sick-leave pay, holidays, job security, and wage parity with University of Montreal workers, the SEU voted to strike.

Support for the protesters was strong. Law students staged a one-day boycott of classes in sympathy. Many professors cancelled their courses. The Faculty of Religious Studies shut down completely, as did the School of Social work. The library, too, was closed to circulation when non-unionized employees there refused to cross the picket line.

While feelings ran high on both sides, the right of the individual to support the strike or not was staunchly upheld. "No one, I repeat no one," Principal Bell reportedly said at a staff meeting, "is authorized to coerce anyone to cross the picket lines."

With both sides anxious for a quick settlement, negotiations were conducted in earnest. New contract offers satisfying SEU demands were made by the university, and accepted. After four days of overflowing

garbage cans and crippled internal mail delivery, the workers returned triumphant to their jobs.

"We're glad it's settled," Bell affirmed. "But a strike was unnecessary, since the negotiations were heading toward that direction anyway." Workers felt differently. "We would never have broken McGill if it had not been for the quick response of our supporters," Union Business Agent Georges St. Amour emphasized. Added SEU President Goyer: "Students and faculty can count on our support when it's their turn to resort to a strike."

Undoubtedly, the university administration hopes that day will never come. □

Environmental Studies at McGill

Dr. Benno Warkentin claims he is more a "facilitator" than a "doer." That, however, would seem to be an overly modest appraisal, for it has been largely the "doing" of the Macdonald College soil science professor that has brought an Environmental Studies Program to McGill. It is he who prepared a carefully researched report on environmental studies which helped influence Senate's ratification of the idea last June, and he who now heads the new program.

What distinguish the scheme from any other at the university are its problem focus, interdisciplinary approach, and broad theme orientation. "We shall be less concerned with short-term issues such as pollution, and more with long-term ones of attitude, land use, energy, and resources," Director Warkentin stresses.

In addition to integrating credit courses with an environmental framework already offered on campus and encouraging cooperation with other local universities, the Environmental Studies Program has introduced three undergraduate courses. The geography department offers one focusing on specific ecological case studies. And nonScience students can enrol in a physics class which examines the quantitative aspects of energy use, as well as transportation and contamination concerns. Finally, the Religious Studies Faculty has expanded its curriculum to include a course on man's relation to the problems and strategies for preserving and enhancing his surroundings. By next fall, Warkentin hopes, three more will be operative, thus fulfilling the program's initial set of objectives.

With the implementation of the new program, one question inevitably arises: Will McGill soon offer a bachelor's degree in environmental studies ? Some academicians argue the field is a distinct discipline with its own methodology. Others contend it is intrinsically an interdisciplinary study. At McGill, the latter view is the more popular, according to Warkentin. Yet the director does not rule out the possibility of a degree program. "While I would not at this stage form a department, I would like a group of people to define this area, developing a philosophy around it, to see if it can stand on its own," he explains. "If I were to bet on it, then I'd say, yes, a bachelor's will eventually be available in this field." □

Below: During a strike of the Service Employees Union in October, maintenance workers and sympathizers picketed outside Roddick Gates and at numerous sites on campus.

Vaillancourt vs. Political Science Dept.

"I was surprised at the outcome," admits Dr. Pauline Vaillancourt. "I had expected a compromise solution." After nearly a year of appeals, the political scientist was rehired by McGill last August. In reversing an earlier departmental decision, the controversial case is likely to have significant implications for future university contract negotiations.

A McGill professor since 1969, the thirty-year-old Vaillancourt first learned in September of 1972 that her contract, expiring in the fall of 1973, would be allowed to lapse. She did not take the news lightly. After her case had been raised at several sittings of the political science department's committee on promotions, rehiring, and tenure, she submitted it for review to the Dean's Advisory Committee in the Arts Faculty. Hearing both sides in the dispute, that body was unable or unwilling to deliver a judgment. Instead it recommended arbitration by a three-man panel of outside professors appointed by the Canadian Association of University Teachers (CAUT).

Although her scholarship was also challenged, the key objection to retaining Vaillancourt was her allegedly unsatisfactory teaching performance. Especially during the first two years of her professorship, claimed members of the political science committee, several students had broached other instructors with complaints about Vaillancourt's intolerance for nonleftist viewpoints in her courses in methodology and socialization. Nevertheless, course evaluations improved considerably in her third year of teaching. With experience, the professor herself reasons, "my teaching has gotten a lot better – you certainly don't learn how to teach in graduate school." Opponents counter that her classroom style was well known by her third year; thus only those prepared to swallow her ideology enrolled in her classes.

For her part, Vaillancourt has persistently charged that it was really her leftist leanings and her activities in the McGill Faculty Union, a radical rival to the older McGill Association of University Teachers, that turned the department and the university administration

ainst her. "Utter balderdash," insists
epartment Chairman Harold Waller. After
e CAUT committee investigated the case last
ne, it, too, "found no sufficient evidence to
pport the affirmative theory of bias."
On other fronts, however, the arbiters
pported Vaillancourt. They criticized the
litical science department for relying too
avily on impressionistic and unquantifiable
idence in evaluating the professor's
aching. And they faulted it for giving only
nt attention to her publications.
aillancourt's research in Quebec politics,
ey pointed out in their report to McGill, had
ined recognition and major grants from both
e Canada Council and the Quebec
epartment of Social Affairs.
Ultimately, what swayed the case in
aillancourt's favour was "an accumulation of
egularities and improprieties in procedure"
the political science department, as the
UT report put it. The panel concluded there
ould have been full appeal options available
thin the department before the problem
er reached the level of Arts dean. It
commended, moreover, that the professor
rehired on a three-year contract.
For Vaillancourt, the battle was more than
orthwhile. She believes it has set an
portant precedent, establishing the right
faculty to know the specific reasons for
eir firings and to have their cases judged
"due process." On the other hand, Waller
d other faculty members whose joint
ecision was overruled are disappointed. The
AUT committee's conclusions, in the
epartment chairman's words, "will require
epartments to be much more elaborate in
eir procedures" if they are to remain au-
nomous. The need to provide evidence to
biters removed from the day-to-day
tuation under question, Waller adds, "places
terrific burden on the department." He
ntends that the higher channels of appeal
ithin the university should have been used
fore outside help was sought.
Thus bitterness still rankles in the political
ience department. Vaillancourt is on leave
is year from McGill to teach at the Univer-
y of Quebec in Montreal, but she will return
campus on her new contract next fall. By
en, perhaps, the clouds will have lifted and
more genial atmosphere will prevail. □

Case for Optimism

the apocalypse just around the corner?
ke the thousands of Jehovah's Witnesses
o gathered in Montreal last summer, many
lieve it is. In fact, during the past few years,
edictions of imminent global devastation
ve appeared with almost tiresome regularity.
obably the most sophisticated and widely
oted of contemporary doomsday books is
he Limits to Growth, produced by scientists
the Massachusetts Institute of Technology
(MIT), and published in 1972 under the banner of the Club of Rome, an international science organization.

Relying on a computer-simulated model, the MIT study concludes that the world is heading for disaster by the year 2100. Only extensive and restrictive social legislation such as compulsory birth control, its authors contend, can avert crises of overpopulation, food shortage, and pollution. Conventional applications of technology and economic policy will simply not suffice.

A McGill chemical engineering professor, however, believes otherwise. While conducting research at Lowell Observatory in Arizona last year, Dr. Thomas Boyle decided to run the MIT program through a computer himself. In doing so, he discovered a typographical error. Although the principal author of *The Limits to Growth,* D.L. Meadows, recently maintained on a CBC radio show that the mistake did not effect the validity of the overall study, Boyle disagrees. For his revised program produced some fundamentally different results. Indeed, he even suggests the book was essentially a political statement using scientific research to back up the authors' policy recommendations.

In an article published in the British journal *Nature* in September, the newcomer to McGill reports some of his findings. Where the MIT scientists foresaw a holocaust, Boyle envisions a prosperous world in which population and pollution have stabilized at acceptable levels, and the average life expectancy is over seventy-five. That is not an impossible dream, he insists. "A growth-limited situation corresponding to widespread affluence could be achieved," in his estimation, if economic policies already common in industrial nations were effectively implemented. The measures taken would "discourage the use of capital-intensive farming above the level at which soil depletion becomes serious" and promote "a moderation of demand for food and goods."

Still, there is no room for complacency. Even Boyle's good tidings are based on some

Recommended Reading

With the United States facing an energy crisis and with Canada abounding in natural resources, dealings between the neighbouring countries will undoubtedly take a new turn in the near future. Hostility may well replace amicability in the push for gas and oil.

Few have observed the seesaw of Canada-U.S. relations over the years more closely than Dr. Dale Thomson, former director of the Johns Hopkins Centre of Canadian Studies and currently McGill's vice-principal of planning. For background on the subject, he suggests the following titles and offers a brief comment on each.

J.B. Brebner — *North Atlantic Triangle: The Interplay of Canada, the United States and Great Britain.* Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1968. A thirty-year-old classic, but still highly relevant.

G.M. Craig — *The United States and Canada.* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1968. A useful historical survey.

L.T. Merchant — *Neighbours Taken for Granted: Canada and the United States.* N.Y.: Frederick A. Praeger, 1966. Valuable insights offered.

Dave Godfrey, Mel Watkins, eds. — *Gordon to Watkins to You: The Battle for Control of our Economy.* Toronto: New Press, 1970. The "waffle" view of Canada-U.S. economic relations.

Walter Gordon — *A choice for Canada: Independence or Colonial Status.* Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1966. A Canadian nationalist's outlook.

Government of Canada — *Foreign Direct Investment in Canada.* The "Gray Report" is essential for understanding the problem of reconciling foreign investment with independence.

C.S. Gray — *Canadian Defence Priorities: A Question of Relevance.* Toronto, Vancouver: Clarke Irwin, 1972. The most comprehensive book on defence policies to date.

A. Rothstein, G. Lax, eds. — *Independence: The Canadian Challenge.* Toronto: The Committee for an Independent Canada, 1972. The somewhat leftist views of Canadian nationalists.

Mitchell Sharp — Canada-U.S. Relations: Options for the Future. *International Perspectives,* special issue, Autumn 1972. The External Affairs Department sketches future policy.

L. Sperry — *The New Environment for Canadian-American Relations.* Washington: National Planning Association of Canada, April 6, 1972. A perceptive view from Washington.

R.F. Swanson — The United States as a National Security Threat to Canada. *Behind the Headlines* 29, Nos. 5-6, July 1970. Toronto: Canadian Institute of International Affairs (CIIA). A discussion of military relations.

R.F. Swanson — The United States Canadiana Constellations, I: Washington, D.C. *International Journal* 27, No. 2, Spring 1972, pp. 185-218. Toronto: CIIA. Innovative research on United States government dealings with Canada. □

very heroic assumptions about the potential of technology. For his vision to be realized, there would have to be "completely effective birth control" by choice, "world natural resources doubled over the 'current best estimate,' " and a two-fold increase in agricultural yields, within a very few years. An all-out effort would be required.

Meanwhile, Boyle himself intends to maintain a lively interest in the application of world models, although the bulk of his work is in the field of industrial systems. Hopefully, he will continue to provide a more cheerful counterpoint to the refrains of the prophets of gloom. □

Day Care Imbroglio

"In waging the war, it seems the generals have forgotten what they're fighting for. There are dozens of students who need day care and don't need their legislation tied up in a bureaucratic playground."

Thus McGill Student Louis Gerber in a recent letter to the *Daily* echoed the feelings of many who have become impatient for an end to a struggle between two campus forces: the Students' Society executive and the McGill Day Care Cooperative (MDCC). It all began last January. In an effort to pressure the university administration into shelling out space and monies for child care, a group of day care crusaders—that has since evolved into the legally incorporated MDCC—occupied the eighth floor lounge of the Leacock Building. The tactic backfired, however, when an injunction was served banning on-campus child care of any kind without proper authorization.

Nonplussed, the MDCC came up with a new strategy. At an open Students' Society meeting last March, it proposed a motion which would earmark one dollar of every student's fees for the establishment and maintenance of MDCC facilities unless the student indicated otherwise on a check-off form at registration. With the 300 students required for the referendum, the motion was easily passed. Armed with potential staff and space and a long list of parents eager to enrol their children, the MDCC looked forward to opening its doors this fall with enough funds to cover their operating costs.

What the group could not have anticipated, however, were the actions of the new Students' Society executive. Unhappy with the no-vote check-off format that had been adopted, President Paul Drager presented students at registration with a yes-no ballot preceded by a question asking whether the student knew enough about the day care issue to cast a vote responsibly.

Will Hoffman, a Students' Council member and spokesman for the MDCC, irately denounced the new format as an illegal alteration of one called for by the March resolution. The battle began in earnest. With the votes still uncounted more than two months after registration, Drager turned the matter over to the Students' Society Judicial Committee. Wary of losing executive control over Society funds and setting a precedent whereby any group of students can allocate itself monies by referendum, the president requested a ruling on the constitutionality of the March resolution itself.

The MDCC fumed as it awaited the committee's verdict. Meanwhile, other members of the McGill community joined in the fray. While many accused the Students' Society of highhandedness, a few questioned the justice of granting all the money—a potential $15,000—to the MDCC when there is at least one other needy group on campus, the McGill Community Family Centre (MCFC) which opened last spring after surmounting its own numerous difficulties. MCFC Board of Directors Acting Chairman Charles Pascal wrote to the *Daily* that he agreed "entirely with the principle that students should be allowed a greater influence over the use of their money," and credited the MDCC-inspired resolution as "one of the most effective political strategies employed by the group." But he added: "I wish I had thought of it." For the existence of the MCFC is still tenuous. Despite the seed money and rent-free housing received from McGill, it is forced to rely primarily on a Local Initiatives Program grant which may not be renewed.

At press time, the Judicial Committee had dismissed the day care hearing on a technicality. Drager reportedly said: "I hope that now we can sit down together with representatives from both the MDCC and the MCFC, forget about the legal hassles, and set up a day care centre." However, when and how that will be accomplished to the satisfaction of all concerned is anybody's guess. □

Below: Although the McGill Community Family Centre (shown here) is open, the struggle for expanded campus day care facilities continues.

"Salt or Baking Soda?"

Dear Sirs,

Being a veteran of both World Wars at sea I have eaten lots of queer things at times, and have also tried cigar ash, which I think was too hard on the enamel, so I gave it up in place of baking soda. I have also heard that salt is better for the gums. Which would you say is best, salt or baking soda?

That letter of inquiry from a retired seventy-six-year-old sea captain is just one of many the McGill Dental Faculty has received since initiating a weekly column in the Montreal *Gazette* last February. "Dental Care" appears every Saturday, alongside regular features on bridge, stamps, and pets, and the weekend crossword. In a province where oral problems are rampant, and dentists too few, the column provides a badly needed public service. Avoiding technical jargon, it deals as straightforwardly as possible with both basic oral hygiene and more complex dental concerns.

The man who surpervises "Dental Care" is Dr. Robert Faith. It is he who must prod busy staff members to hand in contributions on

eir area of specialization; those articles are en reviewed by a three-member committee, proved or revised, and submitted for publication. Faith admits there are occasional strations. "Just back from vacation, I t a call from Dean Ambrose asking why the lumn hadn't been printed for two weeks. It d been prepared, but apparently there had en too much advertising, and no space was ailable for it." All the same, the associate ofessor of orthodontics and his colleagues e very pleased with the generous cooperation e local newspaper has given them, and with adership response. In addition to numerous quests for reprints, Faith notes, "there ve been letters not only from several parts Quebec, but also a surprising number from ntario, particularly the Ottawa area."

No letter goes unacknowledged. Although me readers are notified that their questions ll be the subject of upcoming columns, many ceive personal replies. The sea captain, r example, was told that a combination of lt and baking soda is best. The salt engthens the gums; the baking soda cleans e teeth. □

New Stability

t was a tight situation," says Associate ean of Science Michael Herschorn, recalling e sixties. "We attracted very good American nd overseas students and we could afford to e selective. However, our first responsility was to the Quebec community."

Times have changed. The era in which iversities were bursting at the seams in a antic effort to meet admissions demands is w but a memory. Like it or not, universities day have to play the numbers game, and cGill is no exception. With the introduction f the CEGEPS in 1969, applications from ut-of-province Canadians as well as mericans and other foreigners took a unge. At a campus proud of its intertional flavour (twenty-five per cent of the udent body hailed from outside Quebec or e country), that fact was not taken ghtly.

What partly accounted for the drop were idespread misconceptions regarding adissions procedures. Potential applicants came confused with the province's new fivear system and with rapidly revised policies. the last two years, members of the univer-y's College and Schools Liaison Committee ve travelled to campuses across Canada d the United States as well as in Quebec. n the French sector, though, their policy s been one of "willing accommodation and t active recruitment," specifies Vice-Prinpal Eigil Pedersen. They have had no desire encroach on French universities that are ving their own difficulties filling places.)

To out-of-province candidates, the comittee explains the flexibility the introduction of the credit system in 1972 has brought to McGill. Bypassing the two-year CEGEP program, qualified grade 13 students can now enter directly into the first year of the three-year, 90-credit university scheme. Others from grade 12 must acquire 120 credits for a degree, although they can make up credits by carrying extra courses during the year or in the summer months.

Apparently, the committee's campaign has paid off, for out-of-province enrolment is on the upswing. However, as the outgoing chairman of the Admissions Committee, Colin McDougall, comments: "Whether McGill will get back to the twenty-five per cent of the sixties, or whether it is even desirable in the seventies remains to be seen."

Ironically, the credit system is less generous to Quebecers themselves. Before being admitted to university-level studies, they must by law possess the Diploma of Collegial Studies granted on completion of the CEGEP curriculum. To save a year some have opted to attend university elsewhere. "We've got a serious problem in keeping the best Quebec students in the province," admits Herschorn. "It becomes very tempting to raid our market."

Still, dispelling gloomy rumours about slipping enrolment, McGill's student body has reached an all-time high of 17,721. However, no great growth is anticipated in the next five years. "The population of the seventies will be constant, with a slight increase in entering enrolment," speculates Ed DesRosiers of the university's Office of Planning, Research, and Development. Thus, the remaining years of the decade may well see a new stability. The university will be able to concentrate on improving its present resources and facilities. For McGill, as for every institution largely funded by government on a *per capita* basis, there can be no resting on laurels. □

Marginalia

With a seven-game winning streak, Coach Charlie Baillie's Redmen clinched the Quebec Universities Athletic Association football cup. At press time they were off to compete in the Canadian College Bowl.

When humourist-naturalist Gerald Durrell spoke at the Homecoming Leacock Luncheon, he drew winsome little sketches to accompany his talk. He might be surprised to learn how highly regarded his "doodles" are. They were carefully preserved by the Alumnae Society and will be put up for auction in the spring.

"We have ambitious plans for the *McGill Daily* this year," read an ad to recruit staff for the student paper. But those plans suffered a major setback in late October with a Students' Council decision to slash the *Daily's* requested budget by $20,000. The *Daily* quite naturally is fighting the action.

The girls' intermediate field hockey team walked off with top honours in their league.

"They call him the little general," joked one of Colin McDougall's colleagues. It is not that the former university registrar is known as a tyrant on campus, but simply that he has assumed a newly created post–secretary general.

Awarded emeritus professorships at the Founder's Day Convocation in November were: Dr. Howard Ross, BA'30, OBE, a former chancellor and the first dean of Management, and Dr. K.A.C. Elliott, a former professor of biochemistry and chairman of that department for twelve years.

Thirteen McGillians, including one current law student, were elected to the provincial legislative assembly in the October 29 election in Quebec. Twelve were on the Liberal ticket, one on the Parti Québecois.

The coed residences on the flank of Mount Royal boast yet another appealing feature: three live-in artists. The local musician, art instructor, and painter-sculptor will maintain open studios and give technical and interpretative advice to students who come around.

Financed by the provincial government, McGill's Medical Faculty has initiated family medicine units in five Montreal university-affiliated hospitals.

Although Montreal's newest university – Concordia – was created in August by a merger of Sir George Williams and Loyola, McGill graduates played a major role. C.A. Duff, BSc'37, is Board of Governors' chairman, H.J. Hemens, BCL'35, is chancellor, and numerous other McGillians rank among Concordia's top officials.

To celebrate its fiftieth anniversary, the Red and White Revue is planning a grand splash for its winter production, a light comedy satirizing the '76 Olympics. Opening night for "Nancy Grew" is February 1.

Stephen Whitzman, BA '71, who gave the *News* an account of his frustrating experiences on the job market in our August issue, is no longer looking for work. Not that he has found a job. However, his "non-career," as his mother jokingly calls it, has taken a new turn; he is now studying law in Toronto. We wish him the best of luck.

And to all our readers we wish season's greetings *et meilleurs vœux!* □

Nietzsche is dead

by Cynthia Taylor

With psychedelic drugs and radical politics no longer commanding the reverence they once did, a small but growing number of young McGill idealists have turned to religion for meaning in their lives.

His head is shaven, except for a patch of hair on the crown tied into a loose pigtail to enable his master to pull him out of the earthly sea of misery. On his forehead is a V-shaped daub of white powder. He wears an ochre robe, lives in a Park Avenue temple, and has a sanskrit name his parents never gave him. He is a former McGill engineering senior who left university just before graduation last spring to commit himself to the Krishna Consciousness Movement and a life of worship and asceticism. It can be bitterly cold to walk along St. Catherine Street in mid-winter chanting and peddling the Bhagavad Gita (the Hare Krishna scriptures and an ancient Hindu text). And it can be utterly disheartening to be thrown into jail overnight by policemen who view your activities as "disturbing the peace." But if the erstwhile McGillian has any regrets about his decision to serve Lord Krishna, he does not admit them. "I don't want to do anything else," he professes. "I've found meaning in life. My former friends aren't my friends anymore. Either they feel guilty or they just aren't into the spiritual dimension."

In sacrificing his personal life, that convert is hardly typical of McGill students; yet he is less of an anomaly than he might have been ten years ago. For there has been a spiritual renaissance on campus. With psychedelic drugs and radical politics no longer commanding the reverence they once did, the past year or two at the university has seen a small but growing number of young idealists turn to religion. Some see it as the door to social change. Like Rennie Davis, one of the Chicago Seven who has abandoned militancy to crusade for the Divine Light Mission, they hope religious faith and understanding will succeed where attempts to upheave the "system" politically have failed. For others, religion is solely an avenue for personal renewal and transformation. Reflect Bart Beglo, one of several university chaplains: "Although the drive in recent years

Charismatic renewalists at a service in the Birks Building chapel last spring.

s been to oneness with the community rough either political or social action, ore now seek oneness with existence by rning inward."

McGill itself has shunned formal ties with y religious body, allowing Christianity, daism, Islam, and other religions to be ıdied in an atmosphere of intellectual edom. Apart from backing the inter-nominational chaplaincy service, it has aintained a "hands-off" attitude to religion tside the classroom as well. What the uni-rsity cannot give in moral or monetary couragement it makes up for in tolerance. us, a circle of religious groups has grown unhampered on campus, and is currently panding as organizations are born or revived satisfy students' craving for certainties in world without absolutes.

wish is Beautiful

ne of the older, well established members that circle is Hillel Students' Society. naffected by the poor attendance of young ople which plagues many synagogues today, sees a steady stream of students in and t of its Stanley Street house. For the ntre has a broad-base appeal. "If you're orthodox Jew, a reform Jew, a Hassidic w, a single Jew, a conservative Jew, an shkenazi Jew, a Sephardic Jew, a sensitive w, a radical Zionist, a misplaced Israeli, classical Yiddishist, a reconstructionist w, or a counterculture Jew, there's some-ing for you inside," claims one of its oadsheets.

Rather than promulgate any particular and of Judaism, Hillel tries to raise over-l Jewish consciousness. "When we speak of wishness," explains Centre Director Herb einstein, "it encompasses more than reli-on. It includes our artistic, linguistic, and tional identity as well." Interestingly, the lack American nationalist movement may ve unwittingly eased the task of places e Hillel. Claims Weinstein: "If more udents are less afraid to assert their Jew-hness, it is largely because of the Black perience in the U.S. Through the sense Black ethnic pride, kids became aware of eir Jewishness in a different way." Now ore male Jews wear their skull caps as oudly as Blacks sport their Afros.

Since Israel is a prominent concern at llel, members worked round the clock ring the recent Mid-East crisis, holding a ch-in on the war and collecting emergency nds to be turned over to the United Israel peal. Even in less turbulent times, however, e centre sustains a hectic pace. "We have veloped a whole culture around keeping our lture," jokes one regular. Certainly the ciety offers a boggling number of services d activities: a chapel, a library, a kosher nch cafeteria, darkroom and video facilities, TV and games rooms, lectures, and an open line run by Israel Hausman for students who "need to rap with a rabbi." On weekends, furthermore, there is international folksinging at Golem, a coffeehouse which takes its name from a legendary figure constructed by man and endowed with life.

What draws the largest crowds, though, is the three-year-old Jewish Free University run cooperatively with the Hillel branches at other local universities. Long-haired and grey-haired, Jew and nonJew, several hundred people come to the evening classes it gives. From volunteer instructors they learn about everything from the philosophies of Martin Buber and Franz Rosenweig to the art of Jewish cooking.

Being as active as it is, Hillel, along with a recently formed and more strictly religious Lubovitch-Chassidic organization, helps to strengthen the bond for Jews on campus. Roman Catholics, on the other hand, enjoy less solidarity. Explains one girl: "You forget you're Catholic at McGill. In Protestant high schools we huddled together. Here, we're diluted in a sea of differences."

"One group doesn't have all the answers."

Still, there is one centre which does its best to reach Catholic students. Instituted at a time when denominational dogma was to be preserved at all costs, Newman Student Centre has come a long way from playing stern shepherd to the Church's flock on campus. Its buff-coloured brick mansion on Peel Street is now mainly a casual meeting place, and for about ninety McGillians, parish home. The occasional weekend retreats and the daily masses are warm and intimate, a welcome change from the formality and anonymity of large downtown churches.

Despite its comfortable ambience, a sense of uneasiness has crept into Newman these days. It seems the centre is too Catholic for some tastes. Complains one disillusioned student: "All this crap – priests, man-made decisions – it turns me off. It's not what Christianity is about." Yet, ironically, Newman is not Catholic enough for others. "It's just that, well, if we're Roman Catholic, let's be Roman Catholic," says one drop-out who adheres rigorously to current Church tenets. A strong core of students nonetheless continue to support Newman for the very qualities under attack: an attitude of openness and a refusal to dispense pat answers. "I'm wary of any dogmatic attitude," acknowledges last year's director, Father Fitzmaurice. "One group doesn't have all the answers."

An Open Door

A few blocks over from Newman is another Christian centre even less dogmatically inclined. In a run-down building on Aylmer Street called the "Yellow Door" because of its cheerful distinguishing feature, the Student Christian Movement (SCM) is the oldest religious group around the university. Aside from the occasional folk mass or lecture, it has stopped preaching to concentrate on practice. With several street workers to man the centre, it has opened its door to anyone and everyone needing help: students with problems too "far-out" for conventional agencies, teenage runaways, psychiatric patients who balk at reentering hospital, immigrants mired in red tape, couples thinking about marriage, or divorce, and many others. To the casual observer, the disarray of the place and the parade of visitors is disarming. But what emerges from the surface chaos is effective crisis-intervention.

SCM has gone out into the surrounding Milton-Park neighbourhood, too, in the course of its social work. During the past year, for instance, thirty students embarked on a Local Initiatives Program project in collaboration with the Victorian Order of Nurses and FISH, a local citizens' group. They sought out gold-enagers and other shut-ins who might otherwise see no one but the landlord collecting his rent. As well as assisting them with pension and other day-to-day problems, they offered pastoral counselling in the broadest sense. "Death is looked at as a failure by doctors and nurses," points out Director and Anglican Chaplain Roger Balk, explaining the project's underlying motivation. "We feel someone should ease the elderly into death from a different point of view than that." In keeping with SCM's orientation, he adds, the program was "implicitly Christian," rather than being explicitly so.

A Return to Fundamentalism

A Canada-wide association relying, as so many of its counterparts do, on monies from the outside religious community, SCM has been one of the most continuously active groups on campus. Yet recent years have not brought it the booming popularity that might be expected in view of current trends. In fact, its ranks have thinned. The reason? The social gospel it has adopted has lost adherents since its peak of favour in the mid-sixties. Like a former American Presbyterian Church moderator who damns it as "counterfeit Christianity," some Christians have turned their backs on that sort of humanism. It has diluted the important personal relationship between God and man, they contend. No organization of a political or social nature, they insist, can be nearly as effective as the Lord working through an individual.

Certainly the return to fundamental Christianity has been witnessed at McGill. Whereas the interdenominational McGill Christian Fellowship (MCF) used to attract about a dozen students to its weekly gatherings,

now as many as sixty turn out. With coats, books, and the odd guitar or two piled high around them, they sit cross-legged in a University Centre room listening to outside speakers on topics like "The Fantastic in the Old Testament" or earnestly discussing their common love – Jesus Christ.

While MCF cell groups carry out Bible study and other independent projects, proselytizing is never far from mind. In the MCF newspaper *One Way* and in pamplets like the one they passed out by the thousands at last year's Forum performance of *Jesus Christ Superstar*, the members radiate their conviction and their determination to have others share it.

"Get high on Jesus."

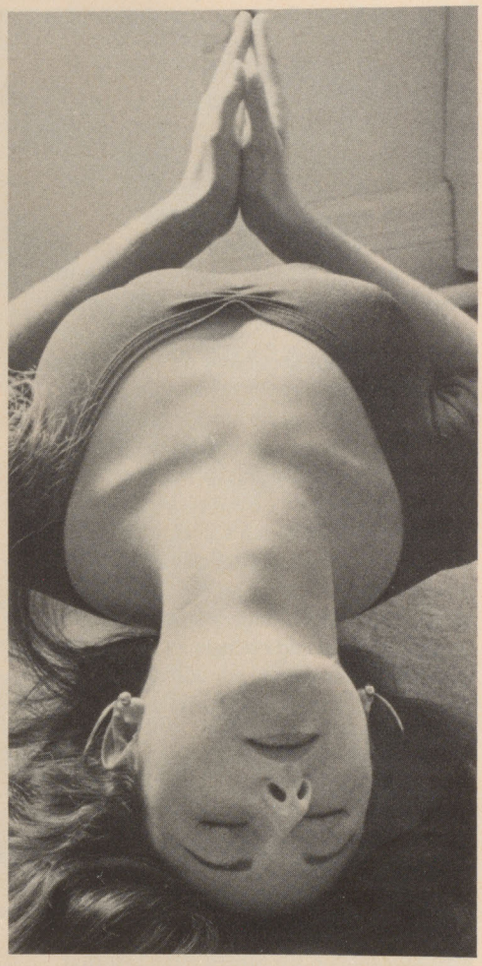
MCF is not the only group which espouses basic Biblical Christianity. Every Friday lunchhour last year, students filed into the chapel of the William and Henry Birks Building. Their service was a quiet one, with spontaneous praying, singing, and Bible reading, but none of the swaying or swooning associated with Pentecostalists. Yet that is what many of them were. Followers of "charismatic renewalism," a movement which has surged through both the Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches in the past five years, they exalted Christ and sought an ecstatic personal encounter with Him.

It was about eighteen months ago that charismatic renewalism first made its presence felt in the Faculty of Religious Studies. It caught on rapidly. With its extreme emphasis on the Holy Spirit and His gifts of healing, teaching, and glossolalia (speaking in tongues), the spiritualist movement acted as a magnet for students disenchanted with the intellectual approach to religion on which the Faculty so prides itself. "The Faculty has taken something personal, alive, and necessary, and has made of it something impersonal, dead, and optional," observes one master's theology student. "The students were so spiritually hungry they ate up charismatic renewalism."

While there is no active discouragement of the Pentecostal movement, the Faculty frowns on it from an academic viewpoint. "The gospel flows only through their blood, and not their minds," comments one skeptic. However, the debate has cooled this fall. Although the chapel services continue, most charismatic renewalists no longer attend. They prefer to worship separately in their own churches, away from the controversy which has swirled around them.

Whereas charismatic renewalism gained a foothold within church walls, the Jesus Movement, also touting the subjective experience of Christianity, flourished outside. First seen on campus a few years ago, the "Jesus Freaks" were a curious sight in their pastoral garb. They were gentle souls who loved to pull out their well-thumbed Bibles and read passages to anyone who would listen. For McGillians and Milton-Park residents eager to follow Jesus, the rowhouse in which they lived on Durocher Street quickly became a meeting spot. For kids on bad drug trips, it became a drop-in clinic. The Jesus Freaks understood drug problems, since many had experimented liberally themselves before quitting to "get high on Jesus."

Those first easy-going evangelists have dispersed, replaced by offshoot groups more demanding and rigid. The Children of God, for one, insist on near enslavement to their frugal communal life in east end Montreal. Any McGillians once involved have since packed up. Undaunted, the Children continue to distribute literature on campus and broadcast regularly on Radio McGill.



Arts Student Morgana in a Hatha yoga posture.

Rice and Barefeet

Some students have given up on Western religion. Trading in their childhood allegiances, they have turned to Eastern spiritualist groups for a fresh start. Hinduism has held a particularly strong attraction. Like the engineering senior-turned Hare Krishna, a few have renounced family, friends, and potential career to become devotees of a particular sect. Inspired by gurus such as the Maharaj Ji, the fifteen-year-old self-proclaimed Perfect Master who heads the Divine Light Mission, they sometimes even make pilgrimages to India. Once there, if they survive the culture shock, they travel to mountain-top ashrams (places of worship) to immerse themselves in Hindu mysticism – much to the bewilderment of parents who cannot understand how going barefoot and living on rice could be preferable to their Mount Royal home.

However, more students take up some form of yoga or meditation as an adjunct to their lives. With classes given through the university athletics department and by the Transcendental Meditation Society (begun by the Beatles' guru Maharishi Mahesh Yogi) and other local groups, they are never short of teachers. Typical of the practitioners is a medical student who views his meditation as a form of therapy. By chanting a mantra (a sanskrit word assigned him by his instructor) for half an hour twice a day, he calms jangled nerves and musters the strength to buckle down to intensive study.

Buddhism, too, has developed a following among students, albeit a lesser one. Three years ago, a Zen Meditation Centre was established on campus. It has evolved into the Greatheart Buddhist Monastery on Prince Arthur Street, and precisely what goes on inside is difficult to say, since outsiders are not made welcome. What is known is that there are about fifteen former McGill students among the fifty disciples who lead a cloistered life of Tibetan Buddhism. Meanwhile, a few students continue to dabble independently in Zen.

There are still other student groups – the Islamic Society and the Baha'I Association, among them – that are less visible but no less meaningful. For their members, as for an increasing number of McGillians, God, in whatever form they perceive Him, is very much alive. Will their renewed interest in religion have a long-lasting impact on campus? It is much too early to tell. The revival may prove to be little more than a passing fancy and die an ignominious death. For it is undeniable that even those actively seeking a spiritual experience do not always commit themselves wholeheartedly to their newly found faith. Indeed, many choose only the parts of a religion that appeal to them, bypassing the principle of surrender intrinsic to both oriental and occidental religions. Yet no matter how transient the revival, at least for the moment some students are finding a little inner peace in a world of turmoil. □

Cynthia Taylor is a first-year Arts student at McGill.

Religious Studies '73

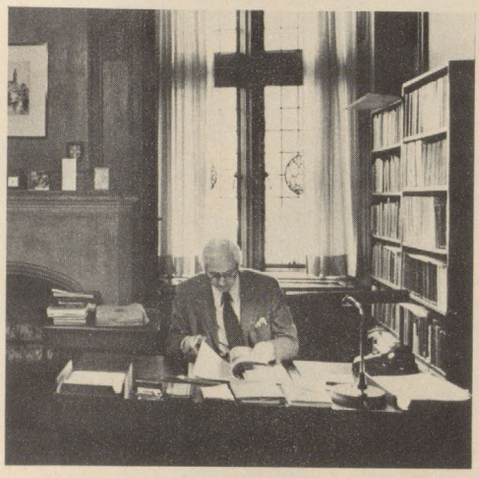
f it had not been for Rembrandt, I might ever have ventured near the Faculty of Religious Studies as a McGill student. It appened, though, that I was fascinated by he Dutch artist's Biblical canvases, and in searching them had developed a hunch that seventeenth-century pietist – Joseph Hall – ight have influenced their theological nterpretations. It was a search for one of the nglishman's treatises that brought me, on a lustery winter day a few years ago, to what as then known as Divinity Hall and what as since been renamed the William and Henry Birks Building.

"Please, the boots," the porter cautioned. n stocking-feet, I padded up a dimly lit tairway, aware of the clergymen staring at he dourly from their gilt-edged frames. On he second floor I found the library, a mallish place with heavy wooden tables and tained-glass windows. I checked out the ather weighty tome I needed, and two weeks ater returned it, no longer convinced of ny offbeat hypothesis.

Such was my brush with Religious Studies s an English undergraduate. Yet in visiting he University Street Faculty just twice, probably had more contact with it than most f my Arts contemporaries. For until ecently, Religious Studies remained on the ringe of university consciousness. Even n the late sixties, it earned little respect understanding. Indeed, when austerity it McGill during that era, many university enators hinted that the twenty-five-year-old aculty was a dispensable anachronism.

With staunch defenders in Dr. Stanley rost, a former dean, and Dr. George ohnston, the present one, Religious tudies managed to avoid the axe. In the ears since, it has not only survived but ourished, as I discovered when I returned sit in on a couple of lectures, chat with udents and staff, and interview the dean.

"The Faculty has begun to play a more tive role in the university," explains ohnston, the charming Scotsman who has one so much to revitalize Religious Studies. Many of the most prominent changes date ack to 1970, when the then-Faculty of



Religious Studies Dean George Johnston.

Divinity adopted a new orientation and a new name to reflect it. Of course it has not entirely sloughed its Christian Protestant image. The Faculty still maintains close ties with the nearby Anglican, Presbyterian, and United Church colleges which prepare senior students for ordination. But it has gone a long way in broadening its outlook and curriculum, and in doing so, has started to attract a growing number of nontheology undergraduates.

Not that Religious Studies is swamped with applications. The core of the Faculty is still small, with about 100 registrants in the bachelor of theology and graduate programs. Yet more than ever before, Arts, Science, and other students are seeking admission to one or more courses there. Last year the number soared to nearly 400, including a dozen BA majors in religious studies.

The reason for the revived interest, as Johnston sees it, is young people's realization that "so many questions about man and about society – the exploitation of natural resources, the rights of minorities, the use of wealth – are in the end religious ones." However, adds the dean, "relatively few among them want to be priests, ministers, or rabbis, though some hope to become teachers of religious studies."

With Roman Catholics, Jews, Muslims, and others in their ranks, the general students have had a pronounced effect on Religious Studies. Most importantly, their nonconfessional approach has furthered the "trend toward homogenizing and minimizing differences," according to Johnston. "We almost have the look of a humanist Faculty now. For the new approach to religious education makes theology and the committed theologian seem academically discreditable; commitment seems to preclude an objective, scholarly attitude. It has put in question traditional theological curricula that focus on the Bible, Church history, Christian theology, and closely related subjects. Those, it may be argued, belong in an ecclesiastical seminary, but not in a modern university."

As positive a force as the nonFaculty undergraduates have been, Johnston admits the influx has created an integration problem. "Full-time theology students," he says, "feel they have been invaded. They also have to face the resident ratio of about forty undergratuates to sixty graduate theology students. There has been a galloping increase in graduate studies, and the undergraduates have not yet adapted to that situation completely."

Another problem – isolation – continues to dog Religious Studies, too. While theology students are active in community projects or at local churches, they shy away from involvement in university affairs. Trying to find a student to represent the Faculty in Senate this year, for instance, was a struggle. The problem may find a partial solution, though, when an L-shaped wing is built in the near future to accommodate the Islamic Studies Institute, which recently merged administratively with Religious Studies. Facing the campus, the new entrance will "psychologically be a boost," the dean hopes.

There are many other changes underway in Religious Studies, but hopefully one thing will remain the same: the warmth and friendliness that the Faculty exudes. There is nearly always coffee brewing in the lounge where students and professors mingle between classes. And as one master's student told me proudly: "We probably have the only dean who remembers everyone's name!" *L.A.*

Professors after hours

To most students, professors are men and women who give lectures in the classroom or carry out research in the library or laboratory. What is never seen or even imagined is the life faculty members lead after working hours. How many McGillians ever knew, for instance, that a former principal, Dr. Rocke Robertson, has long been a passionate lexicophile. Among his proudest possessions, reportedly, is a page from one of the earliest dictionaries ever printed.

"Academics don't have time for outside interests," one administrator told us somewhat haughtily. Not so, we must insist. As busy and dedicated as they are, many professors do make time for extracurricular activity; indeed they consider it essential to a balanced life.

We take a look at six of those individuals. Our only regret is that we could not include the several faculty members brought to our attention since preparing this feature – the musician who makes wine in his bathtub, the engineer who adores Greek dancing, the pharmacologist who grows miniature potted trees, and the education lecturer who has helped establish a new church – and many others still unknown to us who pursue fascinating pastimes. We salute their energy.

Recapturing the Wind

As a boy in South America, Dr. Robert Shepherd became intrigued with canoeing when he read *Deerfoot on the River* and othe books about Canadian Indians. For the past ten years, he has tried to emulate his childhood heroes' skill, paddling and portaging in northern Ontario, Manitoba, and the Arctic. The wilder the area, the better the psychiatry lecturer likes it. "Getting out in the wildernes in a canoe is very healthy psychologically," h explains. "Most of the tensions experienced are muscular, not mental. You do things that you understand and that are necessary, like repairing a paddle or fixing a tent. The goals are clearly comprehended; there are clear results.

"I subscribe to Thoreau's statement that in wildness lies the preservation of mankind. There are only three countries left with any wilderness: Canada, Brazil, and China. It is ironic that at a time when Americans are fighting to reclaim theirs, Quebec is destroyi a great wilderness area in James Bay."

It was Shepherd's concern with the effect

Above: Dr. Robert Shepherd demonstrates the skill of portaging.

e James Bay Hydro-Quebec development on e province's northern natives and ecology, d his desire to see a river that will soon ase to exist, that prompted his most recent pedition with his two sons and three friends st August. Covering the same route the yageurs used in early fur trading days, they avelled from the Rupert River to the Martin, om Lake Mistassini down the Peribonka Lac St. Jean, along the Saguenay to the Lawrence, and finally up to Montreal. The trip was as harsh as it was exhilarat-g. "We had very bad winds all the way," epherd recounts. "The portaging was hell, d made worse by all the trees chopped down the James Bay people and left on the trail." one point, while shooting a rapid, one of e party's canoes dumped, only feet away om where two canoeists had done the same ing and died a few months earlier. "White ater can be very cruel," he warns. "It picks u up in its laughing hands and tosses you here it will."

Although their adventure was almost "pre-storic in its roughness," with few hours for ading, leisure, or discussion, the group did ake time to meet and talk to Indians along e way. They returned with some sad ob-rvations. "The Cree is being raped by the hite man," Shepherd says candidly, remem-ring the comments of two Indians in par-cular. Billy Ottereyes of Matagami protested at "nobody thought of the beaver" in the velopment of James Bay. As the water level the river reservoirs is raised and lowered ain, the beaver and her pups in the winter ll try frantically to adjust. In the spring they ll risk being drowned. Thus, Shepherd be-ves, the beaver of the area will eventually exterminated.

"My people don't visit each other any ore," Billy Diamond, chief of Rupert's ouse, told him. "In the old days," Shepherd lates, "when the white man would come in all numbers, the Indian could fit him into s scheme of things. Now there is a sense of thdrawal and depression among the Indians they try to comprehend what is happening their land. Overnight the face of the earth s been changed. The Indian is used to the nada Goose, but he can't understand the gration of the white man."

As well as awakening him to the plight of northern Quebec natives, Shepherd's trip ffirmed his belief that urban man must tore his links with nature. "I don't believe have to adapt man to the cities," he asserts. is a technological demand not a mental alth one. If the prime concern is efficiency, her than human needs, then we live in the st of all possible worlds. But it is inhuman. live in a society that says everything must clean, nice, and antiseptic. We've got to back to our animality."

The expedition also reaffirmed his belief in the therapeutic value of silence: "We've got too many words, we are bombarded by them. The only way to stay sane is to cut words, read less, talk less, and cut out newspaper subscriptions." As he sits in his office at the Allan Memorial Institute, it is probably the silence of the wilderness that the modern-day voyageur misses most of all. "Man today has lost the wind," he says wistfully. "On our canoe trip we recaptured it."

"All day there are two of us."

Paddy Hearsey is a teacher who writes poetry and a poet who teaches. As a teacher, she is a dynamic, gregarious woman who works with students in improvisational drama and instructional methods in the Education Faculty. As a poet, she is a reserved, thoughtful individual who writes in solitude.

I have never known the truth
but would wrestle for meaning,
lay bare a nerve, a muscle,
sometimes probe an artery
with the scalpel of my mind –

Hearsey does not cloak her poems in intellectuality; they are open and accessible. In them she has explored many themes, but the one she returns to again and again is the experience of motherhood. In "Baby," she speaks to her child and makes a declaration:

an attempted explanation
of why the furriness of you –
velvet mole skin – brushes
my nerve ends to ecstasy.

Published by Delta Canada, the first collection of Hearsey's poems – *Between Two Fires* – appeared in 1971 under her pen name Paddy Webb. Several others have been printed in the *New Yorker, Quarry, Outpost,* and *Poetry Review*. She is currently compiling a larger selection which she hopes will be published in Great Britain and the United States as well as in Canada.

Hearsey writes not only for the eye but for the ear. A keen advocate of poetry's oral tradition, she has given readings at numerous local coffeehouses and universities since emigrating here from England seven years ago. She enjoys the communion with her audience, however brief.

We meet, we touch, we separate,
leaving only thumb-print
smudges on the edges of skies . . .

Hearsey admits that teaching and poetry together are an enormous drain on her creative energies. Yet she can abandon neither passion. Instead, as her poem "Poet and Teacher (Substance and Shadow)" describes, she has resigned herself to walking a tightrope between them.

All day there are two of us:
one upright and purposeful,
walking the light, and this other
trailing and mocking: a shadow.
It's no use making a fuss –
he's incorrigible –
he's waiting to take over,
waiting for night to make us one.
However insubstantial I become
I shall not succumb . . . .

A Preoccupation With Light

For Dr. George Ferguson, Halifax during the depression years offered a bleak childhood. The Canadian port was a cultural backwater. "There was no art, no music, not even a library then," the psychology department chairman recalls. By a stroke of fate, however, the first original oil painting Ferguson did see was a masterpiece – "a Rembrandt brought to town by the T. Eaton Company." The canvas left a lasting impression on the twenty-year-old young man.

Stationed in southern England during the war a few years later, Ferguson, with time to spare, took up brushes and palette himself. "I bought some oil paints and tried to do representational work," he says a little wryly. "I used to copy paintings to understand the techniques involved."

Nonetheless, it was not art but psychology that was to dominate the Nova Scotian's life. Thus, while he spent more than two decades researching the nature of human intelligence and contributing to experimental psychology, he was able to paint only rarely. But in 1967 he took it up again more seriously. "I started a centennial project to paint a hundred canvases, but never made it," he explains chuckling.

Ferguson may have fallen short of his target but he did begin to explore new art forms and techniques. Today the studio on the third floor of his Cedar Avenue home is filled with freshly painted canvases and the fumes of turpentine. On his easel sits a work in progress – a rectangle of vertical stripes in pastel colours. The soft-edged oil abstract is typical of his current output. Although he claims he may revert, Ferguson has for the moment abandoned his earlier realism. Greatly influenced by the impressionists and the post-impressionists, he is "preoccupied with light, colour, luminosity, and colour-contrast effects, rather than what the forms and aspects of a painting are supposed to represent."

Ferguson is most prolific when the cold weather keeps him indoors. "There is a definite difference in the canvases, too," he points out. "The summer ones are light in tone, while the winter ones are much darker." A fastidious craftsman, he plans his paintings very carefully, and unlike many modern artists does a preliminary underpainting. Once that has been completed, though, "the final painting is done very quickly, sometimes in a matter of two hours." He finds "the last moments are really exhilarating, because no matter how much you plan beforehand, the outcome is in fact unpredictable."

Although Ferguson now considers his paint-

Opposite: Paddy Hearsey in her Côte Ste. Catherine apartment.

Bottom: Dr. George Ferguson sits by one of his latest canvases.

ing "technically quite good," he is largely se taught. "I have taken art lessons twice in m life, once from Lismer in Montreal. But if y followed his instructions you ended up pain ing just like him." Shunning formal art educ tion, he prefers to learn by frequenting galleries and museums. "You have to look a a lot of different kinds of art to understand painting," he firmly believes.

On some of his gallery trips, moreover, Ferguson has done more than look. Over th years he has built up a considerable art collection which exemplifies the broad range o his taste. Hanging in rooms and along stairways throughout his home, the paintings an artifacts include everything from an exquisi Chinese tapestry and New Guinea tribal ma to an A.Y. Jackson and an oil by Canadian painter John Fox.

Probably because of the passionate intere he has in art and the care he puts into his ov painting, Ferguson continues to improve. T date he has painted only for his own pleasu But he has not ruled out the possibility of showing his work. "One of these days," he says, with a mixture of enthusiasm and apprehension, "I hope to have an exhibitio

"It's my way of life."

To his McGill colleagues, he is Dr. John Lohrenz, director of the university Health Service and an associate professor of psychiatry. To his neighbours in Athelstan, fift miles outside Montreal, he is the man who works the "Smaile place." Although he and his family took up full-time residence in the rural community only three years ago, Lohr bought and began to operate his farm on a partial basis in the early 1960s. It was a rag and overgrown site at the time. The stone house, too, was a shambles, with loose plan and a heap of salt and onions lining the floo of the upstairs loft. "There was no plumbin or proper heating, either, and the wiring wa dangerous," the soft-spoken doctor recalls.

Today, the 130-acre farm is thriving, anc the nineteenth-century Scottish house is supremely habitable. With the second storey entirely reconstructed and subdivided, there are now ten spacious rooms. Long replaced indoor facilities, the wooden privy that onc stood behind the house presently serves as a friend's smokehouse. Even on the most bitt winter days, furthermore, the Lohrenz hom is snug, no small victory for stone buildings notoriously cold. "They used to stuff layers of paper between the walls for insulation, a they put stoves or fireplaces in every room, explains Lohrenz.

pposite: Dr. John Lohrenz relaxes in his neteenth-century Athelstan farmhouse.

ottom: Liesel Urtnowski brandishes her zed Aschauer viola.

While it boasts the modern amenities, the y-covered house still remains a distinctive riod piece, both inside and out. For Lohrenz passionately concerned with Canadian story. A Manitoban of rural background, has been painstaking in unearthing and storing furnishings consistent with the use's past. The long pine table in the homey chen, for example, is probably very like the e the Smaile family – long-time residents ose name still clings to the farm – would ve used. So is the abbreviated grandfather ck on a shelf behind it. "They wouldn't ve been able to afford a full-length one," hrenz notes. Even the kitchenware, which of early Canadian, early American, and rly English vintage, is historically com- tible. Yet, as the psychiatrist emphasizes, t's a home, not a museum." Comfort and nctionalism take precedence.

It is on winter evenings and weekends that hrenz likes to retreat to his basement wood- rking shop to restore the chairs and other tique furniture he scouts out at auctions or arby farms. He prides himself on using old- shioned tools that help ensure the genuine- ss of the restoration. The way the cuts are ade, he explains, is indicative of the period construction as well as of the individual aftsman.

In warmer weather, Lohrenz spends much his day outdoors, repairing barns and nces, clearing brush on some newly acquired operty, and tending to his five horses, rty beef cows, and one bull with a mis- apen tail fractured during an amorous capade. Even so, he finds time to attend cal fairs and horseshows and to socialize th his neighbours.

Do native Athelstaners fully accept him? Vell, there is, quite naturally, a 'stranger' sponse to someone who moves into a rural mmunity," he points out. "You don't have historical connections the others have. ur grandmother didn't live down the road. u don't fit into the pattern. There are ople here who regard going to Montreal as major event, and others who have never en made the trip." Perhaps because he is ally "a displaced farmer from the West," wever, Lohrenz has become an active mmunity member rather than a city person th a house in the country.

His days begin early, usually at the crack dawn. But the psychiatrist does not mind rigours of running a farm in addition to mmuting to his Pine Avenue office where he rdinates a staff of nearly thirty. The kind man who is most comfortable in patched

bluejeans, checked workshirt, and a battered stetson, Lohrenz loves farming. "It's not really a hobby," he reflects, drawing on his corncob and thinking of the day he will retire to the country. "It's my way of life."

The Sound of Music

They meet in each other's homes once a week: an ad agency owner, two housewives, a high school English instructor, a social worker, a florist shop employee, a dentist, a day nursery teacher, and Liesel Urtnowski, an assistant professor in McGill's School of Social Work. "We are really a mixed bunch," Urtnowski acknowledges. "The ages range from twenty-four to fifty." What brings them together is a common love – music.

Urtnowski herself has had a long affair with classical music. Taking up the viola as a ten-year-old, she kept up lessons and two hours of rigorous daily practice all through university where she studied psychology. But finally she relinquished the idea of becoming a professional musician. "Somewhere, maybe a quarter of the way through my studies, I decided that social work was going to be my career," she recalls.

The violist did not intend to abandon music altogether, however, and not long after moving to Canada from the U.S. in 1957, she joined a one-month music camp sponsored by CAMAC, an organization of Canadian amateur musicians. Interested in ensembles, but not in orchestras ("I always preferred smaller, more intimate groups of music makers," she says), she found what she had been looking for: several like-minded people who formed the chamber group with which she still performs. Since then, members have come and gone, but a few of the original ones remain. "Some of us have known each other for as long as ten years," she muses.

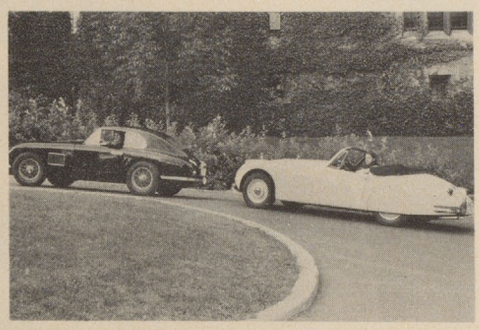
While they play primarily for their own pleasure, they do receive coaching from a Montreal Symphony Orchestra player every second week, and occasionally step onto the public stage. Last year, for instance, the group appeared in St. Etienne's Church in the Eastern Townships, where, Urtnowski remembers fondly, they "were treated royally by the priests and the community." On one occasion, moreover, the viola player took the limelight herself. "I gave my first performance of the Baroque composer Telemann's viola concerto at the Montreal Unitarian Church," she recounts proudly.

Practising a half-hour daily and sometimes longer on weekends, Urtnowski's musical tastes run from Bach to modern composer William Walton, one of the few who has written expressly for her instrument. "Right now," she beams, "I'm on a Brahms kick!" Not surprisingly, the social work professor's children have caught her infectious enthusiasm for music. One has taken up the piano, the other, the cello. "We had about four sessions among the group last year especially for our children," their mother points out. "They had a fantastic time!" Thus, with a second generation to continue the tradition, it seems safe to say that neighbours in Montreal West will hear the sound of music surging from the Urtnowski household for a long time to come.

Wanted: One Gull-Wing Bugatti

It all began fifteen years ago with the purchase of a little Citroen 2 CV. Dr. Bruce Anderson got hooked on cars. Of course, not every model or year interests the discerning architecture professor. In fact, with the exception of the Corvette and the Avanti, American cars bore him. "Cars today are uninteresting. There is so little variation," he complains. "And most American autos are given a shape regardless of what's inside them."

What particularly fascinate Anderson are



Dr. Bruce Anderson at the wheel of his Aston Martin, and his wife in the family Jaguar.

European cars of the post-World War II era: "In the late forties and early fifties, prewar techniques were still being used. The bodies were not assembled on a production line in large plants, but were sent to companies such as Ferrari where they were built partially on wood frames in the tradition of coach building. The materials, too, were more special – the leather, wood, and chrome trim were all handcrafted."

With his Citroen no longer in the driveway, Anderson bought a run-down 1950 MG TD, one of the all-time sporting favourites. He worked feverishly to repair it. From then on, spare hours away from the School of Architecture have been devoted to tracking down and renovating old cars. "Working on these machines allows me to get totally immersed in something outside my work," he explains.

Revitalizing a 1950 Jaguar XK 140, one of the first cars built employing aerodynamic principles, was Anderson's third project. After dismantling it, he took the original pieces to specialists for sandblasting and repainting, and searched high and low for body parts and trim which needed replacing. All the woodwork he refinished and reveneered himself.

The next car Anderson acquired – a 1949 Aston Martin – demanded much less elbow grease. Previously owned by a wealthy Montreal family that left it in the garage for months on end, it had only 12,000 miles on it. Like a lithograph, it was one of just 400 models individually produced with the initials of its creator, David Brown, on each. A racing model which won the 1951 Le Mans Index, the car has an aluminum body and plastic side and rear windows to keep it as lightweight as possible. In close to mint condition, it drives smoothly at 100 miles an hour, and last year made a strenuous two-day trip from Montreal to Texas without so much as a grind or groan. The reason for its remarkable performance? "It's simply more advanced than the cars today," says its proud owner.

As different as they are, all of Anderson's cars have been discovered close to home. "Montreal has a tremendous number of opportunities," he notes. "In Toronto the price is about double." To recreate the automobile Pygmalions requires an average of three years. "You can take a basket case and bring it right back up – but you have to be prepared to suffer," Anderson points out. Rather than going to a professional remodeller whose fee can run as high as $10,000, he does as much of the work himself as he can, piece by piece. Even so, it is costly. "I admit it's an expensive hobby, although a great deal of money can be made if you're interested. There are no taxes in selling old cars. Like paintings, they're an investment, but then you never really want to part with them."

Anderson's efforts, however, bring numerous rewards. One of them is the contact he has with a few excellent local craftsmen, like the wizard he found who can restore leather interiors to their original state. Another fun aspect of collecting, he has discovered, is that "people often stop and talk to you – sometimes older folks who once had the car and are surprised to see it still around. Young people all want to buy it; they usually don't realize the amount of work that goes into renovating. What amazes me, though, is how little kids love an old car. Often there are as many as ten crawling over it, exploring it, and wanting to know how fast it goes."

At the moment Anderson is in the final stages of transforming his most recent basket case, a 1950 British Alvis with handcrafted leather and burl-veneered wood interior. Yet to the dismay of family and friends who think his vintage collection "a scandal!" he has no plans to stop there. Even now, he is thinking of that beautiful gull-wing Bugatti he lost to an American buyer. □

Progress and preservation

Two views on university development from Vice-Principal S. B. Frost and Architect Max Roth.

wo years ago, the *News* ran an article n Praise of Older Houses." Of the five ctorian and Edwardian buildings featured, e – Martlet House, long the Graduates' ciety's home – has been levelled to make way r a new Physics Building. A second – Duggan ouse, former Management quarters – stands cant, awaiting demolition. While the niversity has passed its peak construction ra of the mid-sixties, it is still pushing rward with plans that sometimes call for e wrecker's ball and the loss of a chapter f McGill's history.

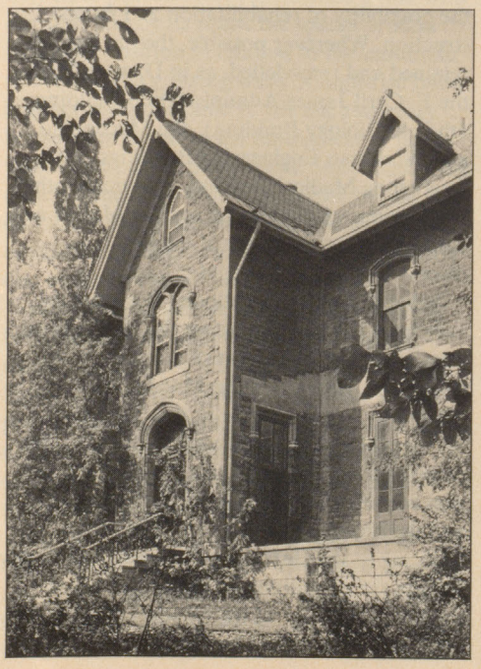
"They'll have to kill me first," Dr. Joyce emlow is reported to have said when rumings were first heard of the possible struction of Morrice Hall. Like several her imperilled campus buildings, the former resbyterian theological college is a fine ample of late nineteenth-century Gothic chitecture. Yet it is also an inefficient fireap. And unlike Hemlow, who supervises ork on the Fanny Burney collection housed the hall, some with offices there would atefully move to updated quarters.

In an age of tight purse strings, the unirsity is forced to decide whether charm nd historical value should take precedence er economy and modern functionalism. ven the compromise of renovation is at times nfeasible, as in the case of the badly lapidated Prince of Wales Terrace on erbrooke Street which was replaced by the muel Bronfman Management Building. hile many professors laud the new structure, hers are less satisfied. Writing in an October ue of the *McGill Reporter,* one faculty ember berated everything from "its entire ck of style and distinction" to "the universal npossibility of opening a window to get esh air."

Thus the university finds itself with itics on all sides. Where McGill's velopment is concerned, there are no easy swers. But in the articles that follow, ce-Principal (Administration) Stanley Frost d Architect Max Roth voice some of the nsiderations which they feel should be ken into account in shaping the campus the future. *Ed.*

Below: The gutted remains of Martlet House.

Bottom: Duggan House awaits demolition.



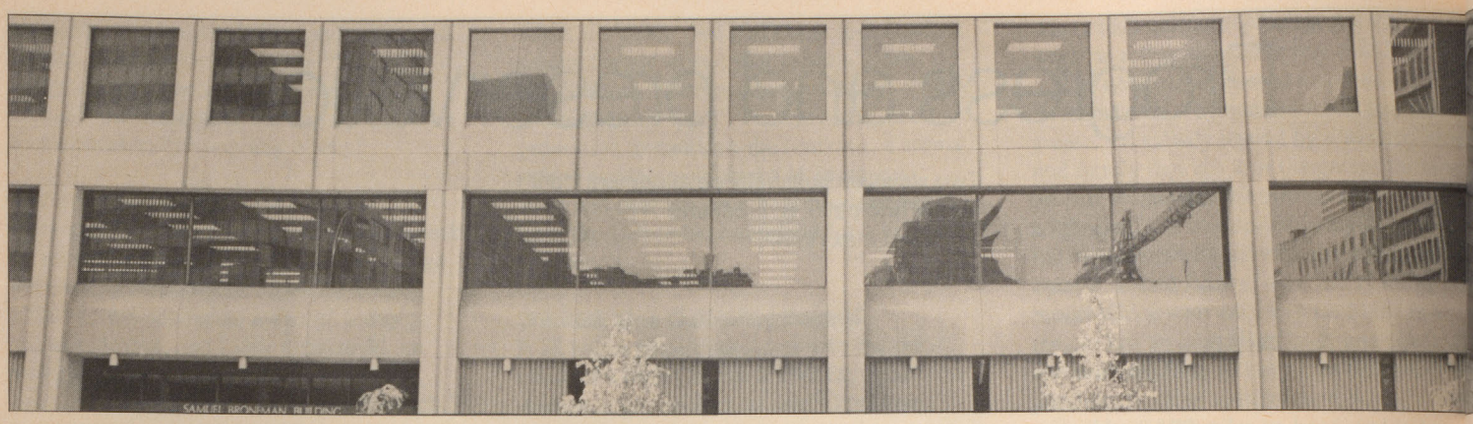
"New Wine Requires New Bottles."
In the month of May, the trees on University Street were already in full leaf. The grassy banks in front of the old grey stone houses were vividly spring-green, many of them set off by borders of tulips and daffodils. The students streaming down from the residences to the lower campus were daily reminded by those homes of the continuing pattern of family and community concerns, stretching back to the 1880s and the McGill of earlier generations.

In the month of June, the houses stood empty and bare, already showing by the broken door and shattered pane the sure evidences of death. In July, the wreckers arrived, and the houses began to go down, stubbornly and resisting, before the destructive onslaught. By August, the west side of University Street from the Strathcona Medical Building down to Walbrae Place was gutted, with only a patch or two of grass and a few isolated trees to bear witness to the living patterns which had been destroyed. The plan, we were told, was to put up one more faceless, uncommunicative, precast-concrete block, this time for the use of the physics department.

It would be very easy – it is very easy – to write feelingly in such terms and to succeed in displaying those who manage the university's affairs as tasteless, unimaginative bureaucrats, concerned only with square-foot norms, balanced building budgets, and the provision of ever-extending parking space. I am happy to assure you that the reality is very different.

In the mid-1950s, McGill recognized that a new day had dawned. The age of the double-helix and the sputnik was upon us. A new era required a new university. Curricula had to be overhauled, long-standing shibboleths discarded, new prerequisites established, and new orientations and social goals adopted. Among other things, the university needed to be rehoused. New wine requires new bottles. In 1956, McGill ran a public appeal for capital funds and raised $9 million, a splendid achievement in those days.

In order that the rebuilding of the university be undertaken with forethought and respect



for the many considerations involved, Dr. F. Cyril James, then the principal, proposed the appointment of a Senate Development Committee which issued its first report in 1961. Its ninth report appeared in October of this year, and that series of documents provides in large measure the story of the transformation of the university.

When the Bladen Commission, set up by the Association of Universities and Colleges in Canada to inquire into the cost and funding of university-level education, came to McGill in 1964, the Senate Development Committee was ready with its plans and its demands. Engineering, Medicine, Biology, Law, the Social Sciences, the Physical Sciences, and the University Library were the first and obvious rehousing needs. Agriculture and Education would have to wait. Music had to be left to languish in its incredible collection of old houses, while Commerce had to go plodding on its unadventurous way. A larger Student Union, on the other hand, could not be long delayed. In due time, all the secondary goals would doubtlessly be achieved, probably by another generation, but in the meantime first things had to come first.

Does fifteen years constitute a new generation? The first chairman of the Senate Development Committee, Chemistry Professor Dr. Carl Winkler, is still very actively with us, and the present chairman was a member of the committee in its initial years. Yet the fact remains that the original program has been completed, including the secondary goals, and the new Physics Building can be seen either as the last item in the first chapter, or the first item in a new program. A home for Agriculture on the downtown campus, decent space for a Physical Plant, further research space for Medicine, a General Science Library, a Life Sciences Library, a Student Services Building – those are the propositions now jockeying for position in the Development Committee's growing list of second-round priorities.

The rehousing of the university since 1956, including four student residences, has provided twenty-six new buildings at a cost of $84 million. The substantial overhaul and rehabilitation of old buildings such as the Redpath Library and the Strathcona Music Building (with its splendid Maurice Pollack Concert Hall now nearing completion) has been achieved at a further cost of $20 million. Those two programs have given old McGill a new body in which a renewed spirit can rise to meet the intellectual and social challenges of a new day.

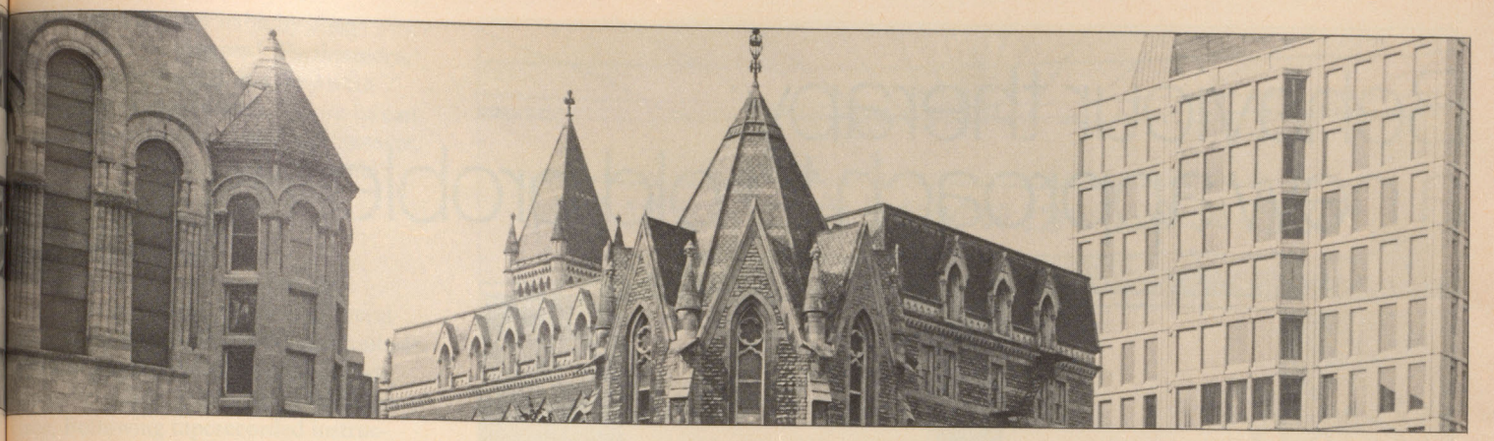
But a total program of rehousing inevitably means that some old buildings have to be destroyed. We learned by bitter experience in the 1960s that housing university departments in old residential properties is expensive, inefficient, and restrictive. Management has become an entirely new enterprise since Howard Ross led his eager colleagues into the Bronfman Building; Music has broken into an exciting new tempo in the Strathcona; and those experiences have been repeated many times over during the last decade and a half. The surprising thing is how little of the old has been taken down to make way for the new.

In every instance of a decision to demolish a building, whether academic or residential, serious consideration has first been given to the possibility of rehabilitation and reconstruction. Wherever possible, the old has been retained and remodelled, as in Dawson Hall, the F. Cyril James Administration Building (the old Biology Building), the Macdonald and Workman Engineering Buildings, the Strathcona Medical Building, and many other less obvious examples. To portray McGill as a conscienceless destroyer of the past is to display a total ignorance of the facts.

What is the future outlook? We must try very hard indeed to preserve the Macdonald Physics, one of the oldest of our university structures. The fate of the Macdonald Chemistry is not so certain; it is only the façade which is of architectural interest. The reconstruction of McTavish Street, the provision of a Humanities twin to the Leacock, and the creation of a mall from the Arts Building to the University Centre will probably require the demolition of the houses below the Faculty Club and the removal of Morrice Hall; there is likely to be an earnest and hot debate over the latter. Duggan House (on the corner of McTavish and Pine) is coming down because it is structurally unsafe, but Purvis Hall (on the corner of Peel and Pine) is being expanded and will remain intact. Some houses on Peel Street behind the University Centre will have to go to make way for the new Student Services Centre.

So in the debate on McGill's record with regard to the architectural heritage of the past I enter a strong and lively defence of the Development Committee's record and intentions. What I personally and sincerely regret is that McGill's great program of rebuilding has happened to coincide with a period in which architectural design is at a low ebb. The Development Committee and the Building Committee of the Board of Governors expressed grave concern lest with the Bronfman Building we front Sherbrooke Street with 17 feet of faceless mediocrity. The drawings went back to the Architectural Design Committee with a request for something more interesting. In particular, a plea was made that the large concrete panels which stretch along the ground level frontage to Sherbrooke and McTavish be used for bas-relief sculptures or mosaic designs, or even as plain areas on which significant words might be sculptured, so at least the university might say something to the hundreds of thousands who would pass the building every day. The final decision was that the panels should be striated, and now that the trees have been planted the end result is not unpleasing. Victorian architects had such fun with buildings, as the Royal Victoria College so charmingly demonstrates, whereas many modern structures are humourless and dull. But at least not all of them. On lower campus, for instance, the McLennan Library has strength and solidity, and Burnside Hall achieves something very close to grace. Perhaps this whole last paragraph should be dismissed as the personal prejudices of an individual. But at least it will show that the Senate Development Committee does care.

Dr. S.B. Frost is chairman of the Senate Development Committee, the body primarily responsible for McGill's building program.



Our Environment Must Be Various."

recent months we in Montreal have all en subjected to countless letters, articles, d arguments for or against the necessity of eserving the city's older houses and buildgs. To the many reasons given for their presvation, such as "an historical monument," cultural heritage," "an architectural masterece," "of great sentimental value," and "a ace where we can admire vestiges of the st," I would like to add another that may e of even greater importance, particularly r the university: the "*genius loci.*"

In his recent book, *A God Within,* René ubos has written that "the widespread ceptance of the words genius and spirit to note the distinctive characteristics of a given gion or city implies the tacit acknowledgent that each place possesses a set of attrites that determines the uniqueness of its ndscape and its people." The term landape, he goes on to say, includes buildings, ce they, as well as persons, acquire their tinctiveness from the interplay between eir inherent characteristics and external ces that act upon them.

The distinctiveness and unique quality that e place called McGill University had, and s, must be obvious to all. Its relationship the mountain above it and the river below, past as farmland, its development as a mpus around the open spaces, its relationp to one of Montreal's early and most portant east-west streets and to the city that ew up below and alongside, have all left eir mark. As a place, it is still a visual gatey to the mountain above and from there, to e city below. That gateway has not only en one to look through, but also to use. ople have no doubt been walking up and own Mount Royal's slopes for hundreds, if t thousands, of years.

The quality of a place and its distinctive racteristics have often nothing to do with architectural quality of its buildings. The que quality of St. Louis and Dominion uares, for example, or the sense of place t the three buildings on the north side of erbrooke between Drummond and Stanley eets have collectively, go far beyond the architectural merits of any of the individual buildings that form those places. Similarly, the unique sense of place that is McGill's consists of the amalgam of spaces and its older and newer buildings, no matter what architectural, sentimental, or historic qualities they may individually possess.

A city and its parts, especially a part as large and important as the university campus, constitute a tangible organism. Bedded in a specific environment, every part is always balanced between growth and decline. We need to be aware of that balance: of growth and aging, of the old and the new. Buildings, places, and people age, and do not become obsolete or decay all at the same time. We can no more afford to lose the awareness of aging and growth in our cities than we can afford to lose it in our families and social structures. We all benefit from the interaction of different age groups, whether human or architectural.

Perhaps there is a lesson to be learned from the loss of the Van Horne home on the corner of Stanley and Sherbrooke Streets. The importance of that mansion went far beyond any questionable architectural or historic merits it may have possessed. It represented a link with our past and by its scale, the spaces around it, and its position in relation to the mountain above and the growing walls of high-rise buildings across and around it, the big and bulgy house contributed to the uniqueness of place which that part of Sherbrooke Street had. That does not mean growth in our cities should be curtailed. But it does indicate that we should question our long-term loss before we destroy one of the last survivors of a species.

Replacement of the obsolete with possibly better designed buildings and places more suited to our needs is inevitable and desirable. However, we can rightly ask whether we can plan to phase our building programs in a manner that will always leave some reasonable evidence of our past and avoid the total destruction of a unique place.

Together with our need to preserve the uniqueness of place and an awareness of aging and growth, is another we all share: the need for distinctiveness in our surroundings. "The justification for regionalism is rooted both in human and physical nature, environmental diversity will persist," says Dubos. The quickest way to destroy that distinctiveness is to follow the patterns set by developers in the city around us. Our environment must be various. It must reflect more than one life simultaneously.

Opposite page: McGill's newest building: the Samuel Bronfman Management Building.

Above: A blend of old and new: Redpath Hall (left), Morrice Hall (centre), and the Leacock Building (right).

We can readily understand the private developer's claim of the necessity to secure a return on investment, and the problems faced by corporations because of their responsibilities to shareholders. But we do know what that produces in the city around us. The superlinear plan and deadly uniformity of the streets below the university are the result. The standards that may be justified by others are different from the ones that McGill should espouse.

I have read the most recent Progress Report of the Senate Committee on Development, but nowhere in it was mention made that reflected those concerns. I realize the university authorities have a prodigious problem in planning for needed growth, under extreme handicaps of budget, taxes, government controls, and city bylaw limitations. At the same time, however, there is a responsibility and obligation to the community that cannot be denied. Recognizing and implementing that should be part of the learning and teaching process.

Surely we can find a way to contain within the fabric of the greater university campus, elements that will contribute to the needs of which I have written. There must be a way to plan for the practical imperatives of growth while at the same time nurturing the "*genius loci*" which accounts for the persistence of place. □

Max Roth, BArch'37, is a Montreal architect.

Behaviour therapy: a new approach to old problems

by Lynn Holden

To those who viewed Stanley Kubrick's *A Clockwork Orange,* the prospect of behaviour modification is chilling. Based on an Anthony Burgess novel, the film depicts the protagonist, a malicious street gang leader named Alex, undergoing what is known in medical lexicons as aversion therapy. A guinea pig in a government experiment which has brought him out of prison, he is forced to watch brutal movies as waves of nausea – induced by an earlier medication – flood over him. With eyes held open by metal clamps, he cannot escape the horrors on the screen.

When the treatment sessions end, Alex is reformed; he becomes physically ill at violent activity, and because of an oversight, at the sound of Beethoven as well. But in his new model behaviour, moral choice plays no part. Eventually, due to public protest, the young man is returned to his former despicable state.

Writer Burgess was obviously concerned with the threat to human freedom which he believed behavioural control posed. He saw it as a scientific marvel which, like nuclear power, could be severely abused. However, claim several McGillians working in the relatively new field, *A Clockwork Orange* blatantly misrepresents behaviour therapy techniques. Moreover, they add, most patients seeking help are little worried by the constraints imposed by the treatments they voluntarily undergo; they want desperately to rid themselves of patterns which are hampering their lives.

The List Goes On and On

Judging from the number of patients who opt for behaviour therapy at the Allan Memorial Institute – home of the university's psychiatry department – or at the New Clinic – a centre on de Maisonneuve Boulevard recently established by two McGill graduates – the claims of its practitioners seem to ring true. An outgoing salesman has a fear of airplanes which is beginning to seriously curtail his business contacts. A once busy obstetrician is finding it increasingly difficult to respond to hospital emergencies because of his elevator phobia. A man with lung disease faces certain death unless he gives up cigarettes. A housewife can no longer hide her terror of people and social situations. The list of those who seek treatment goes on and on: people crippled by fears, drug or alcohol addiction, or problems like obesity, stuttering, impotence, and heavy perspiration.

"No!"

Behaviour therapy techniques are as varied as the problems themselves. In every case, however, the behaviour at the root of the individual's suffering is closely studied, with careful note taken of the conditions immediately preceding and following it . The therapist then tries to modify the pattern by altering its contingent positive and negative reinforcements.

Aversive conditioning is frequently used. The process of creating within the patient an aversion to a specific crippling action or response, it sometimes entails electric shock. An alcoholic, for instance, may be shown a slide of a man downing liquor at a party; simultaneously he is administered a carefully measured amount of voltage. Before the slide is changed, he must shout "no!" or express some comparable reaction. By identifying his behaviour with pain, he hopefully learns to reject it.

Aversion relief, a closely related technique, calls for the replacement of a negative image with a positive one. Punished when he is shown a picture of a nude male, a homosexual obtains relief – the electric current is cut off – when he views a slide of an attractive female. Thus the association of woman with pleasure, or at least loss of pain, reinforces the desired response.

In both those approaches to aversive conditioning, however, the patient is fully aware of the methods at hand. Indeed, his active cooperation is essential. Since pain thresholds vary, he must inform technicians and therapists working with him of the degree of discomfort produced by a given level of shock. Despite the patient's acquiescence, those administering the shock sometimes have qualms. Dr. Ernest Poser, a psychology professor who combines teaching at McGill with clinical duties at the Douglas Hospital in Verdun, acknowledges he has had students temperamentally unable to give that kind of treatment. One technician agrees that "it's not nice to see a man's hand jerk," but adds, "it's not nice to see an alcoholic either." What makes the therapists' task easier is the knowledge that, with rare exceptions, patients seek treatment voluntarily.

A third variation of aversive conditioning used for alcoholics employs antabuse. Mixed with liquor, that drug generates nausea and vomiting. It is hoped that by the time the patient is taken off antabuse, he will have come to associate alcohol with such unpleasant side effects that he will steer clear of it. At the Allan, however, that mode of treatment has enjoyed only moderate success.

According to Dr. Leo Guerrette, the psychiatrist trained in psychodynamics who co-heads the Allan's behaviour therapy unit with Psychologist John Corson, antabuse and other methods of classical conditioning have failed with alcoholics because heavy drinking is rarely a circumscribed problem involving one aspect of the individual's personality. There are many differences in the personal motivations and the situations in which people turn to alcohol. A man may drink to strengthen his sense of manhood; he may drink out of loneliness or boredom; or he may drink for a hundred other reasons. Thus treatment must be tailored to the individual. Therein lies the therapist's difficulty.

A Controversial Method

Allan Psychiatrist Dr. Leslie Solyom, nonetheless, has faith in the potential of antabuse. He believes it has failed to date because the patient knows it is the medication that has caused his unpleasant reaction to alcohol. "Conditioning is always reduced by awareness," he insists. To counter that problem, Dr. Solyom would like to try putting antabuse covertly in the patient's food. Understanding that liquor may be the sole pleasure the patient has, he does not advocate enforcing the treatment, as is done in his native Hungary. Only highly motivated alcoholics who had

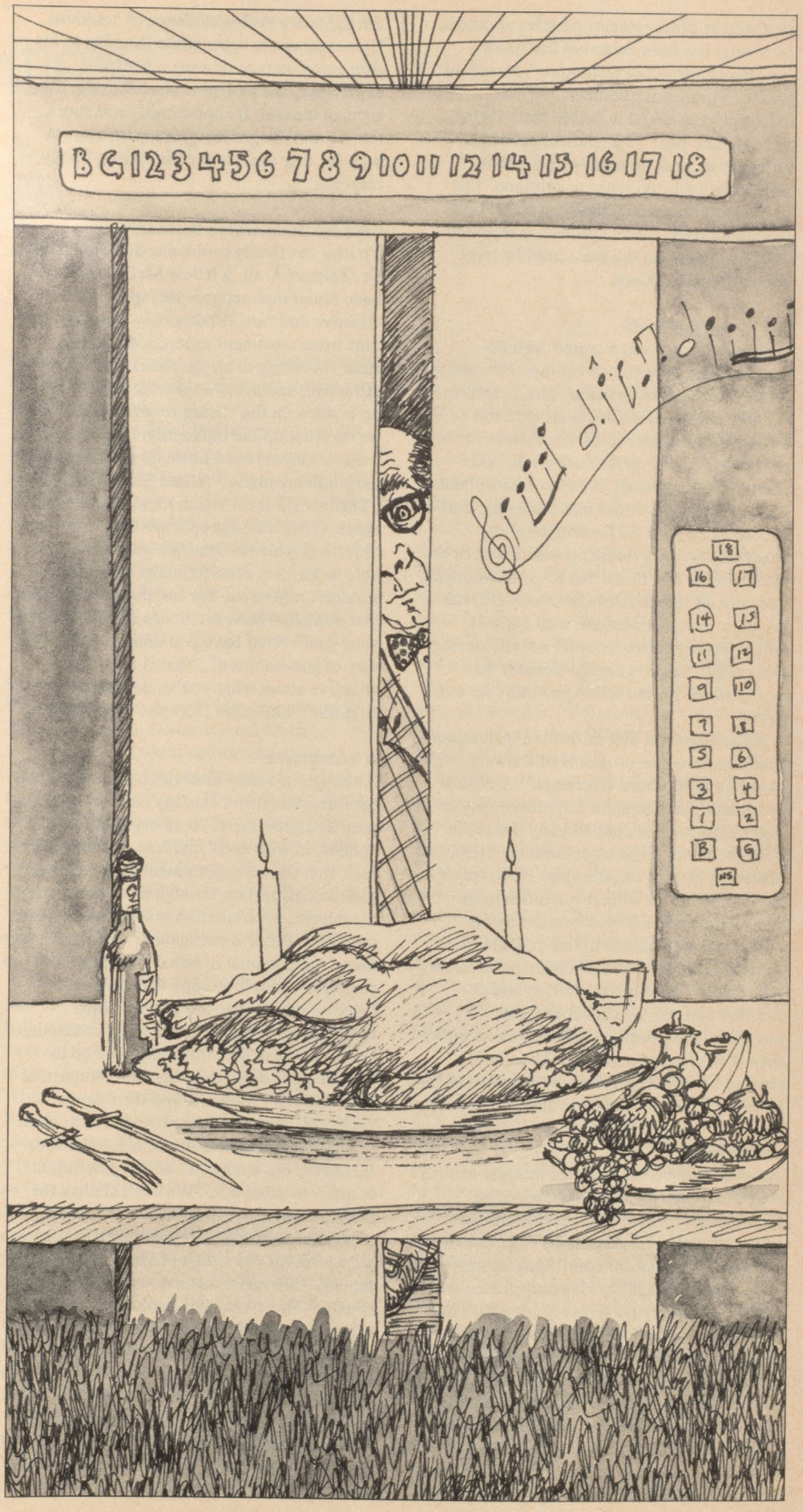
n unable to kick their habit by other
hniques would be accepted. Furthermore,
y would be forewarned that they were
ticipating in an experiment. Before he can
oduce the controversial method, however,
yom will have to win over the hospital's
hics Committee.

gin with the Big Toe

ddition to techniques that rely on
ernals such as electric shock are several
t try to harness the patient's inner controls.
usinessman plagued by migraine head-
es may be taught progressive relaxation
rcises. Following taperecorded instruc-
ns, he begins with the big toe and slowly
gresses up through the rest of the body,
tensing and then loosening his muscles.
is urged to do the exercises both at home
at the office. Keeping a log of the time
raine headaches occur helps him to
ome aware of what triggers them. By
scientiously doing their exercises,
ecially when under stress, patients have
erienced a dramatic decrease in the
quency of their attacks.
Here, as is so often the case, underlying
ses for various symptoms are considered
rly irrelevant. The behaviour therapist
mpts to change behaviour first; later, if
essary, he will assess deeper problems.
obese woman who fears that greater
activeness will provoke undesirable sexual
ntion, is encouraged to lose the weight
. If and when corollary difficulties crop
she is helped in handling them.
Does it sometimes happen that the patient
has rid himself of one symptom uncon-
usly substitutes another? "No," claims the
w Clinic's Dr. Ann Sutherland, reiterating
view of many other therapists interviewed.
just doesn't happen. The symptom is the
blem." Certainly the therapists' success
lends weight to their approach. One
ent who had been in analysis for four
rs without improving his speech impedi-
nt, Guerrette points out, overcame his
ter in a matter of months at the Allan's
aviour therapy unit.

dding the Imagination

deal with phobias – intense fears focusing
anything from airplanes to open places
ehaviour therapists frequently use
ematic desensitization. With the patient's
ount of the experiences he dreads from
to day, the therapist initially establishes
rresponding scale of fear-provoking
ations. As a first step, the patient learns
xation exercises. When he feels more at
, he is asked to describe whatever
ation is lowest in his personal hierarchy of
. For a social phobic, that may by getting
bus. As the patient conjures up the
e in the most vivid detail he can, the



therapist at times remains passive, at others, uses what has been coined at the Allan the "baptist preacher technique," barraging him with pertinent questions. "Where are you sitting? Who is beside you?" What does he look like?" The patient prods his imagination until he signals by a raised finger that he is too tense to continue. The same item is presented until the patient can remain relaxed, and the process is repeated with every item on the scale until he has combatted his anxiety.

Try it, you'll like it!

Reinforcement is often paired with desensitization. Solyom, for example, treated an elevator phobic by asking him to fast for twenty-four hours before coming to the hospital. On his arrival he was directed to go to the elevator, press the button, and enter. Finding himself in a cosy atmosphere, with a rug, his favourite music playing, and a table laden with his favorite food, he spent the morning riding up and down. In the afternoon he was instructed to go downtown and take all the elevators he could. He was asked to return in a month with his wife, having abstained from sexual activity during that period. Once again the elevator was expropriated for his use. Apparently he was cured!

Relaxation and desensitization techniques lend themselves to problems of a sexual nature, too. Explains Guerrette: "A case of premature ejaculation or impotence may be well suited to behaviour therapy if it is one behaviour with unpleasant consequences in an otherwise healthy relationship. However, if the man hates his wife, it is a much more complex problem. Behaviour therapy is different from analysis in that it deals with specific behaviours which create problems for the sufferer. Through relaxation and desensitization, the sexual act becomes associated with comfort and relaxation rather than with dis-ease and fear." Usually involving both partners, therapy sessions, he concludes, have brought encouraging results.

Biofeedback

Another method that stresses internal control is biofeedback. A new development on the behaviour therapy scene, it is used to train people to recognize body responses and to develop a means of controlling unwanted ones, whether high blood pressure, migraine headaches, heavy perspiration, or stuttering. The patient is hooked up to equipment which measures pulse rate and other physiological phenomena that are affected by stress. That data is then translated by a technician into a light coding system: at one extreme is red, indicating a very high degree of tension, and at the other is green, indicating a relaxed state. Activated by the individual's physical arousal, the lights are visible evidence of emotions. By watching the lights while listening to his own voice on tape relating a fearful experience, the patient is alerted to the first signs of tension. By consciously relaxing at those times, he gradually learns to control both his fear and his accompanying bodily response.

"We let them watch themselves."

To iron out family problems, Sutherland and Dr. Zalman Amit, a fellow McGill graduate, have found interactional therapy to be both effective and fast. It takes only one-third the time other treatment procedures do, they claim. Working in an apartment with an attractive, unclinical appearance, they rig up a video on the "living room" table. "What we do is set up the interaction – for example, a discussion between husband and wife about their holiday plans," relates Sutherland. "Then we let them watch themselves on the video. Often when people are able to be objective, which is what we want them to be able to be, they can see things which they wouldn't otherwise. We ask them: 'What have you done that most facilitates achievement of your goal? What have you done to get in the way of goal solution? What is most maladaptive about what you've done in the situation?' Often the therapist has little to do."

A Preventive

Although it is used most often as a corrective measure, behaviour therapy can also be used as a preventive. In an experiment conducted with small children scheduled for their first dental appointment, it was shown that desensitization through prior exposure to the dentist, his chair, and instruments helped curb fear. Poser is particularly optimistic about the potential of behaviour therapy to prepare people to cope with inevitable stresses, before they are overwhelmed by them. Most school phobias, he contends, could be avoided by allowing children to explore their new environment in August, at first with their mothers, and then alone, preferably meeting their prospective teacher.

Despite the success it has had, behaviour therapy is not a cure-all, as every therapist is quick to point out. "We can't change the basic personality," Solyom says. "I tell an obsessive compulsive that with fifty treatments we will be able to rid him of his rituals but that he will remain an anxious man – without rituals." There are some problem areas, furthermore, such as chronic depression or schizophrenia, that simply do not respond to behaviour therapy. "There has to be a problem which can be described in behavioural terms," Sutherland emphasizes. "I have no skills to deal with the existential *angst* of a person who comes and says, 'I'm unhappy. Life is meaningless.' If a person can't tell me what's wrong, I have no skills deal with him."

Dealing with Social Conditions

Behaviour therapists still have to fight opposition in some quarters. Detractors argue fervently that they merely impose societal norms, diverting attention from th real problems. To desensitize children to school in order to prevent phobias, they sa weakens the movement to upgrade and humanize the educational system. Guerret agrees "the social conditions may sometim be the problem." But he adds that conforn is not always the goal of therapy. If the co the individual of giving up deviant behavio is too great, Guerrette will orient the patie to deal with it rather than change it, encouraging him to seek out the supports in society that do exist. He has sent homosex to Gay McGill and has recommended Women's Lib groups for unhappy housewi

In some cases, too, the social conditions which may be creating or at least aggravati the problem are directly confronted. A par may bring in a child, for instance, telling the therapist to "fix him up." But, as Sutherland maintains, "it's always maladaptive family interaction we have to deal with in that situation." Or in the case a child having trouble at school, she says, "we always work with the school, with the parents, and with the child."

Whatever Works

Behaviour therapy, it is true, has provided another tool for inculcating societal (and usually middle-class) values, and for rewa ing conformity. And in the wrong hands it could be exploited to control those not in a position to choose alternatives. But there a other equally powerful tools – the media comes first to mind – that have just as muc potential for harm. If the therapists interviewed are any indication, theirs is not a profession of monsters tampering spitefull with the body and mind. Rather they are n and women whose concern is to alleviate t suffering of their patients. They are ready use whatever works. "If I thought praying would help," says one, "I'd pray." □

Lynn Holden is assistant editor of the N

Society activities

Tom Thompson

pensing with preliminaries in record time, going President Hugh Hallward handed the gavel to Pierre Lamontagne at the duates' Society's 116th Annual Meeting.

re Lamontagne, incumbent president he Graduates' Society.

957 McGill law graduate, Lamontagne is of the youngest presidents ever to take post; he is well known to local alumni ast president of the McGill Society Montreal.

After Lamontagne's inauguration, McGill ernor Yves Fortier began a round of rd giving. Chairman of the Honours and ards Committee, he recommended three ents for their campus activities. Among n was a former Red Wing president and ent medical student, Vyta Senikas, who coordinated Scarlet Key assistance at nty-three convocations over the past four s. Fortier then presented Distinguished ice Awards to six university loyalists: rgaret Macnaughton, BA'20, of the mnae Society; Harold Bloom, an untant for the Graduates' Society for nty-five years before his recent retirement; lon Sharwood, BA'53, past president of Toronto alumni branch and chairman of McGill in Ontario Conference '73; Brandt e, MD'43, chairman of the Medicine 43A ion; and James Wright, BA'65, first ident of the Montreal Young Alumni. Douglas Ambridge, BSc'23, and Alan McCall, BSc'24, went the Gold Medal Award of Merit for outstanding service to the Society and the university.

Guest Speaker Paul Howell next took the podium. Special advisor to the Planning Office for the '76 Olympics, he outlined the massive preparations which have been underway for some time. Although the office has received 193,000 ticket requests, he pointed out, all mail has been returned. "A fair system of ticket distribution" is still under study and will not be finalized until 1975. Enthusiasts will simply have to wait.

Homecoming

The day after the Annual Meeting, Reunion '73 events began. It was Gerald Durrell, internationally known author and zoologist, who set the pace for homecoming weekend at the Leacock Luncheon. The bluff Englishman charmed his audience of over four hundred with his tales of animal collecting the world over. Director of the Jersey Zoo, Durrell modestly explained that his twenty bestsellers were only a means of satisfying his real passion in life – the study of wildlife in its natural habitat.

That evening, Preston Robb, BSc'36, MD'39, MSc'46, convened a reunion of football players of the late thirties. Many of them were celebrating the thirty-fifth anniversary of the famous 1938 football championship. When the candle-light dinner at the Mount Royal Club was over, a special guest, Monty Montgomery, MD'20, captain of the 1919 winning team, summed up the get-together as "very little football talk but a lot of true friendship."

Saturday saw the McGill Redmen defeat Bishop's University in their fifth straight victory. Head Coach Charlie Baillie and his twin, Assistant Coach Ray Baillie, performed that day under the watchful eye of a former McGill football star who had made a special effort to be among the graduate supporters in the north stands–Don Baillie, BSc'23.

While football fans were rooting in the stadium, a smaller crowd of alumni listened to Keynote Speaker Richard Rohmer. Author of the recently published *Ultimatum*, the Toronto lawyer and one-man crusader outlined Canada's role in the North American energy crisis and the precautions which he believes must be taken immediately. He urged the establishment of a Canadian corporation to represent the national interest in negotiations with countries exporting oil to Canada. Although he agreed that Canada should allow the construction of a pipeline from Alaska to the United States, he emphasized that the Canadian pipeline must be extended from coast to coast.

On Saturday afternoon, graduates of 1948 and earlier attended the Principal's Reception. That evening Hosts Robert and Jean Bell were delighted to have eighty-five alumni turn out to celebrate their fiftieth reunion at the Faculty Club dinner.

For those with any energy left after the hectic schedule, there were tours of Old Montreal on Sunday and a folk mass at Bonsecours Church. An overflow crowd at the Nelson Hotel toasted the close of reunion activities. Al Bates, Reunion '73 chairman, complimented Gail Boyko, coordinator of class parties, and Mary Payson, reunion events organizer, for their splendid efforts in making this year's homecoming the most successful since 1964, with over half the 2,500 alumni coming from out of town.

Deep-sea Fishing in Washington

Last July, members of the Medical Class 43A also took part in a unique reunion in Seattle, Washington. Organized by ingenious Brandt Bede, MD'43, the week's events included mountaineering and deep-sea fishing. The climax, however, was a series of superb presentations at the West Coast Medical Seminar, sponsored by the Graduates' Society. McGill Medical Dean R.F.P. Cronin, MD'53, was just one of the many McGillians among the impressive list of speakers. At a special banquet, guests honoured Dr. Bede and Class Secretary Dr. Barbara Gilbert for arranging such a novel reunion. It will be a tough act to follow for organizers of the thirty-fifth. □

Tom Thompson is director of alumni relations.

Where they are **and** **what** they're doing

'14

Walter S. Atkinson, MD'14, was an honorary guest last September at the Second World Congress of the Society of Eye Surgeons, held in Athens, Greece.

'27

Abraham Edel, BA'27, MA'28, resigned after forty-two years at the City University of New York, N.Y. In recent years he served as Distinguished Professor and executive officer of the doctoral program in philosophy.

A. C. Hill, MSc'27, PhD'29, has retired as vice-president, marketing, at Anglo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Mills Ltd., after thirty-six years' service.

Carson F. Morrison, MSc'27, has been named president of the Canadian Standards Association.

'28

The Ven. Benjamin J. Thorpe, BA'28, MA'32, has retired as archdeacon of the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, Montreal, after forty three years' service, twenty-three of them as rector of St. Mark's Church, St. Laurent, Que.

'29

Rev. Harold G. Lester, BA'29, retired last June from the United Church of Canada ministry.

'32

Wm. M. Murray, BEng'32, has retired as professor of mechanical engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

'33

Samuel G. Gamble, BEng'33, has been named assistant deputy minister (administration) in the Department of Energy, Mines, and Resources, Ottawa, Ont.

Bram Rose, BA'29, MD'33, MSc'37, PhD'39, has been appointed the first Harry Webster Thorp Professor of Medicine in the department of allergy and immunology at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal.

Hyman Rudoff, BSc'33, PhD'37, has been appointed chief engineer for supplies at the Multigraphics division of Addressograph Multigraph Corp.

'36

J. Dixon McMorran, BCom'36, now lives in France. Friends can write to: 35 Blvd. de Garavan, #31, Les Orangers, 06500, Menton.

'37

G. Ian Craig, BCom'37, has been elected president of the Quebec Institute of Chartered Accountants.

'38

Ronald M. Rutherford, BEng'38, has been appointed vice-president, corporate development, of Westcoast Transmission Co. Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.

'41

John L. Maw, BEng'41, has been appointed general sales manager of Toronto Iron Works Co.

Rabbi Wilfred Shuchat, BA'41, is in Jerusalem, Israel, on a year's sabbatical leave granted by his congregation, the Shaar Hashomayim Synagogue, Montreal.

Hélène L. (L'Espérance) Webner, BA'41, has obtained her PhD degree in English from Pennsylvania State University.

'43

Otto C. Cleyn, BEng'43, has been elected eastern Canada vice-president of Texaco Canada Ltd.

Joseph L. Shugar, BSc'41, MD'43, has been appointed assistant professor in McGill's department of surgery (orthopedics).

Alan G. Thompson, MD'43, has been appointed chairman of McGill's surgery department.

'44

Walter M. Palmer, BSc'44, MSc'47, PhD'49, has received the Textile Technical Federation of Canada's Textile Science Award for 1973.

'45

Herbert Bercovitz, BA'45, has been appo ed administrator of the Montreal General Hospital Research Institute.

Charlotte I. Ferencz, BSc'44, MD'45, GDipMed'51, has joined the University of Maryland as a professor in epidemiology a public health systems.

Blanche (Lemco) Van Ginkel, BArch'45 is the first woman to be elected a member the Royal Architectural Institute of Canad College of Fellows, in recognition of her se ice to the profession and to the community

'46

Michael Brecher, BA'46, a McGill politic science professor, recently became the first Canadian recipient of the Woodrow Wilso Foundation Award of the American Politic Science Association for his book, *Foreign Policy System of Israel,* published by the Y University Press.

'47

Willard Boyle, BSc'47, MSc'48, PhD'50, been named executive director of Bell Lab tories, Pennsylvania.

Joseph Stratford, BSc'45, MD'47, MSc' GDipMed'54, has been elected 1973-74 p ident of the Canadian Neurosurgical Socie

'48

Germain Brisson, MSc'48, has been elec president of the Canadian Nutrition Societ

Stephen E. Bryan, BEng'48, is now vice-president of Howe International Ltd.

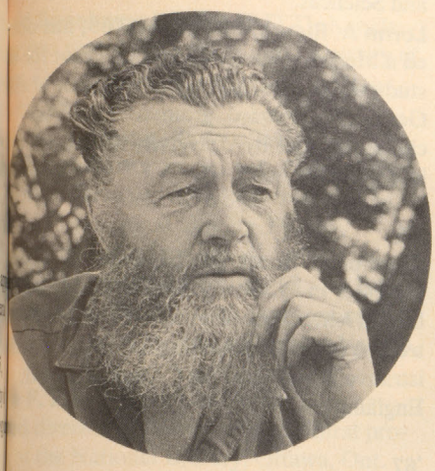
Henry H. Hildebrand, MSc'48, has been named associate professor of biology at th Texas A&I University, Kingsville, Tex.

Colin M. Stairs, BEng'48, has received a Charles P. Steinmetz award granted to Ge Electric Co. engineers and scientists for ou standing technological achievement.

'49

Lawrence G. Hampson, BSc'47, MD'49 MSc'53, GDipMed'55, has been appointe member of the American Surgical Associa

Focus



n October 10, **Cecil Meade** stood at the ide of a highway outside Montreal with a it-bag slung over his shoulder and an outretched sign which read "Matagami." The fty-seven-year-old McGill graduate was n the first leg of a long hitchhiking urney. His eventual destination was robisher Bay, but along the way he anned several stops to bring music to eople in small towns and outposts who ight otherwise never hear anything more elodic than a company lunch whistle.

For the musician-poet, the trip was not nusual. Over the past two decades, he has one much the same thing the world over, ving recitals in church halls, schools, ospitals, private homes, and other far less nventional places. Although trained as a anist, he has used whatever instrument as available, whether a guitar, a broken ump organ, or, failing all else, his voice.

It was only at the age of twenty-five that eade began a formal music education at e University of Toronto Conservatory. terrupted by the war and three years' rvice with the RCAF, he later resumed his udies at McGill. But in 1948, his degree ncompleted, he yielded to his wanderlust. e worked his way to China, before setng down at the University of Geneva to ntinue his study of music and letters.

Through his travels, Meade realized the wer of music to break through barriers of nguage, race, and religion. He wanted to are his love of that unique form of comunication. "I'm not a concert pianist," explains modestly, "and I have no tensions of being one, but I feel I have ability to move people with my music."

In particular he wanted to reach primitive people to whom he is naturally drawn. "Despite the fact that I have four degrees, I really feel I'm a primitive at heart," Meade says. Thus, during the mid-fifties he crisscrossed Asia, the South Pacific, and Africa, oddjobbing and taking time out only for a teaching stint in Johannesburg. Back in Montreal, he finished his McGill bachelor of music degree in 1957 and taught music for several years before earning a PhD from the University of Dacca on "the position of the composer in society."

Then, in 1964, he packed his bags again, travelling for five years through both North and South America. Probably Meade's most satisfying tour, though, was that of northern Quebec, Newfoundland, and Labrador last spring. Welcomed warmly wherever he went, he performed almost continuously, teaching Indian children folk ballads, singing for a Blessing of the Boats ceremony, and playing for the first wedding anniversary of a spritely couple aged eighty-eight and eighty-six. However, at one concert aboard a ferry, Meade's audience rushed off in the middle of his piano performance. Someone had accidentally blown the ship's whistle. Reassured the ferry was not leaving port, the people filed back on and the concert continued.

Certainly, the tour reaffirmed Meade's desire to bring music on a larger scale to the Canadian Indians and Eskimos for whom he has such deep love and respect. "They have a remarkable interest in music and a tremendous potential for learning. For children, I play a number of chords or scales, and equate these with corresponding feelings or colours. Then we make a composition together, the children picking out individual notes or a theme on which I build. In this way, they participate directly and their imaginations are caught."

For the past couple of years, Meade has tried to persuade the Quebec government to provide the musical instruments and instruction for which there is such a "crying need" among the province's native communities. And he has applied for a Canada Council grant to support his own tours. He has had no luck. Meade is not giving up, however; with the $200 raised by friends and neighbours in the area around his Eastern Townships home, he will stay on the road as long as he can, thumbing lifts on trucks, ski-doos, planes, helicopters, and any other means of transport which will take him to the North. □

The author of this profile, Peter Hutchinson, is a Montreal freelance writer and photographer.

James D. Murdock, BSc'49, PhD'52, has been made vice-president and general manager of Chemetics International Ltd.
John T. Sangster, BA'49, has become development officer of McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont.

'50

Ronald H. Forgus, BSc'50, MSc'51, is on sabbatical leave from Lake Forest College, Illinois, at Oxford University, England, where he is writing a book on human motivation.
L. Curtis Foster, BSc'50, PhD'56, has been promoted to vice-president and general manager, applied technology division, of Itek Corp., Sunnyvale, Calif.
John W. Meagher, BSc(PE)'50, is executive assistant to the president of the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.

'51

Edgar M. Bronfman, BA'51, has been named a founding member of a newly formed group of advisors to the Rockefeller University, New York, N.Y.
P. André Mineau, BCom'51, has been appointed financial manager, Quebec region, of Canada Cement Lafarge Ltd.

'52

J. Pearce Bunting, BCom'52, has been elected chairman of the Toronto Stock Exchange Board of Governors.
Côme Carbonneau, PhD'53, has been appointed to McGill's Board of Governors.
Jacques Daccord, BEng'53, DipM&BA'61, has been elected president and managing partner of Urwick, Currie & Partners, Montreal management consultants.
Robert T. Frewin, BCom'53, has been appointed vice-president, office leasing division, of Devencore Realties Ltd.
Malcolm A. Tashereau, BEng'53, has been elected 1973-74 president of the Quebec Metal Mining Association.

'54

John R. Ogilvie, BSc(Agr)'54, chairman of Macdonald College's agricultural engineering department, has received the Canadian Sheet Steel Building Institute Award for outstanding work in teaching, research, and extension in the agricultural structures field.

'55

Kenneth W. Burke, BSc(Agr)'55, has been appointed business development director of the city of St. Catharines, Ont.
Donald M. Reid, BCom'55, has been appointed vice-president, finance and administration, of Trizec Corp. Ltd.
James W. Tremain, BEng'55, is living in Paris, France, on a two-year term as deputy manager, planning department, of Ciments Lafarge.

Anne C. Turnbull, BSc(PE)'55, is the author of *Basketball for Women,* a book for new or prospective coaches, recently published by Addison-Wesley, Reading, Mass.

'56

Gilles G. Cloutier, MSc'56, PhD'59, has been appointed a member of the National Research Council of Canada.

Norbert B. Enzer, MD'56, is department of psychiatry chairman at Michigan State University.

Brendan W. Kelly, BEng'56, has been elected president and general manager of Scapa Dryers (Canada) Ltd.

'57

Dr. Lionel E. McLeod, MSc'57, has been appointed dean of the University of Calgary Medical Faculty.

'58

John H. Burgess, BSc'54, MD'58, has been appointed director of cardiology at the Montreal General Hospital.

Richard J. Huggard, BSc(Agr)'58, is director of livestock services with the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture and Marketing.

Michael Novac, BEng'58, has been appointed a Trizec Corp. Ltd. vice-president.

'59

Edward J. Barakett, BCom'59, has been promoted to president of Whitman Golden Ltd.

Thomas J. Craig, MD'59, has been appointed director of the Hackensack Hospital Community Mental Health Centre, Hackensack, N.J.

Frederick W. Fairman, BEng'59, is now associate professor of electrical engineering at Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

Wendell A. Lawrence, BEng'59, special projects section manager of the Ministry of Finance and Development, Dominica, West Indies, was awarded the Order of the British Empire in the 1973 New Year's honours list.

'60

John Horne, BCom'60, has joined Kenyon & Eckhardt Advertising Inc., New York, N.Y., as a vice-president and management supervisor.

Douglas Newton, BEng'60, has been appointed general manager of Hansen Transmissions Canada Ltd.

'61

Carole L. (Darabaner) Burnham, BEng'61, PhD'67, received an Association of Consulting Engineers award for her design of an effluent handling system installed by Air Canada at their Dorval maintenance facility.

David W. Dunlop, BA'61, has been appointed manager of the National Trust Co. main office in Montreal.

Daniel J. Sullivan, BCL'61, has been elected president of the Trust Companies Association, Quebec division, for a two-year term.

'63

Arthur M. Blank, BSc'63, has obtained his PhD degree in psychology from the University of Ottawa, where he has been promoted to assistant professor in the clinical counselling department.

Paul R. Dubé, BCom'63, MBA'65, has been appointed managing director (Asia) of May Department Stores International, and will live in Hong Kong.

Michael P. Feinberg, BSc'63, obtained his MD and PhD degrees simultaneously from Boston University Medical Centre last summer. Now a resident in psychiatry at the University of Michigan affiliated hospitals, he is conducting narcotics research.

Dr. E. John Hinchey, MSc'63, has been elected secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Association of Clinical Surgeons.

John A. Lochead, BA'59, MD'63, has been awarded an associateship by the Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society, which will enable him to continue research and clinical studies of rheumatic diseases, including studies of possible factors in the cause of rheumatoid arthritis.

James T. Lyon, LLM'63, is senior advisor, legal services, to the Department of Energy, Mines, and Resources, Ottawa, Ont.

Peter D. Thompson, BA'63, is assistant information officer at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.

Winston A. Wong, BEng'63, MEng'65, PhD'68, has been promoted to head the engineering properties section at the centre for technology of the Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corp., Pleasanton, Calif.

'64

J. W. Kwamina Duncan, MEng'64, is a World Health Organization teacher in public health engineering at the University of Nairobi, Kenya.

John G. Laschinger, BSc'64, has been appointed national director of the Progressive Conservative Party.

James D. McNabb, MSc'64, has completed his residency in ophthalmology at the University of Texas Medical School, and now practises in Austin, Tex.

Franklin K. Toker, BA'64, has obtained his PhD degree in fine arts from Harvard University, Boston, Mass.

'65

Calvin Lee, BEng'65, has obtained his PhD degree in engineering from Brown University, Providence, R.I., and is now conducting fire research at the School of Mechanical Engineering, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.

Gail B. Morrell, BA'65, has been appoint director of advertising and promotion for CFCF-TV, Montreal.

Richard E. Musty, MA'65, PhD'68, has promoted to associate professor of psycho at the University of Vermont's College of and Sciences.

Lorne A. Runge, BSc'61, MD'65, has obt ed a Medical Research Council grant for t study of arthritis, and is the recipient of th Gesculapian Award, granted to the best clinical teacher by University of Ottawa m ical students.

'66

Stephen A. Scott, BA'61, BCL'66, assoc professor in McGill's Law Faculty, is on s batical leave until August 1974 working o treatise of Canadian constitutional and ad istrative law at Queen's College, Oxford, England.

'67

Roger J. Broughton, PhD'67, associate p fessor in the Faculties of Medicine and Ps chology at the University of Ottawa, Ont., been elected president of the Association f the Psychophysiological Study of Sleep for three-year term.

J.A. Anthony Jones, MSc'67, has been a pointed lecturer in geography at the Unive College of Wales, Aberystwyth.

Timothy O. McNeil, BEng'67, MEng'73, now with Central Dynamics Ltd., Pointe Claire, Que.

Eugene M. Pommier, BSc(Agr)'67, wh recently graduated *magna cum laude* in m cine from the University of Ottawa and re ceived the Gold Medal for Surgery, is now intern at the Royal Columbian Hospital, Westminster, B.C.

'68

Prosper Bernard, BSc'68, has obtained h PhD degree in business from the City Uni sity of New York, N.Y., and is now empl by the Provincial Bank of Canada, Quebe Que.

Barry M. Fish, BA'65, BCL'68, LLB'69 has his own law practice at Thornhill, On

Nancy (Plumb) Knapp, BA'68, has rece her MD degree from Case Western Reser University, Cleveland, Ohio.

Courtney Pratt, BA'68, has been appoin secretary general of Dawson College, Montreal.

Graham R. Skanes, PhD'68, heads the partment of psychology at Memorial Uni sity, St. John's, Nfld.

'69

Richard A. Hamer, BSc'69, has been ap ed technical coordinator of international regulatory affairs with Squibb Internatio Princeton, N.J.

ond Y. Lipsitz, PhD'69, has been ap-
ted education director of the Jewish Con-
, Central Region, Toronto, Ont.

ph Mittelman, BSc'69, MSc'73, is study-
or his doctor of optometry degree at the
versity of Waterloo School of Optometry,
erloo, Ont.

ald Rosebery, BSc'69, PhD'73, is under-
g two years' research at the University of
ex, England, on the control of striga, a
sitic weed.

d M. Sherman, BSc'69, has graduated
Boston University School of Medicine
s now a resident in radiation therapy at
oint Centre for Radiation Therapy,
ard, Boston, Mass.

l (Ross) Urhammer, BN'69, has been
inted assistant director of nursing of the
glas Hospital Children's Services, Verdun,

e F. Zielinska, MLS'69, has been ap-
ted director of the new multicultural pro-
at the National Library, Ottawa, Ont.

nn F. Cartwright, MA'70, has obtained
hD degree in educational psychology from
University of Alberta, and is now assistant
essor in the department of educational
ology and sociology at McGill.

R. Dobie, DipMan'70, is an engineering
tant to the Royal Australian Navy's pro-
on director.

y Ann Kallai, BSc'70, has received her
degree in biochemistry from Laval Uni-
y, Quebec, Que.

Lindenberg-Woods, BA'70, is a first-
law student at the New England School
w, Boston, Mass.

Mintzberg, BA'70, recently obtained
aster's degree from the Hebrew Uni-
y of Jerusalem with her thesis on the
of the American TV program "Sesame
" on Israeli children.

ld S. Purcell, BCom'70, has obtained
BA degree from the Graduate School
siness, Queen's University, Kingston,
and has joined the marketing division
bin Hood Multifoods Ltd.

man E. Stanic, BA'70, has obtained her
r's degree in English from Pennsylvania
University.

as H. Williams, MD'70, has been
nted to the staff of the Mayo Clinic,
ester, Minn., as a consultant in com-
ty pediatrics, and to the faculty of the
Medical School as an instructor in
rics.

nth Mahadoo, MA'71, is studying for
D degree in comparative literature at the
rsity of Alberta where he also teaches
department of romance languages.

Focus

Every day newspaper headlines trumpet women's successful incursion into careers previously reserved for men. In the past two or three years, females have become everything from lumberjacks to rabbis. However, **Virginia Carter,** BSc'58, was a forerunner of the current trend, for it was a decade ago that she joined the male-dominated Aerospace Program in the United States as a member of their physicist team.

Present home and work-base for Carter is Los Angeles, California. There, at the Aerospace Corporation's laboratories, the thirty-six-year-old scientist is studying the upper atmosphere's density through experiments on orbiting satellites. Carter masterminds the design of every experiment. She controls its supervision, calibration, and testing, and closely scrutinizes the progressive stages of the project up to launch time. Then, while monitoring the satellite's behaviour in orbit, she analyzes and records incoming data. Finally, she delivers papers on experiment results and consults with fellow experts on the nature of future trials.

The only woman scientist in the States to be undertaking research of that kind, Carter has experiments scheduled to fly on both NASA atmospheric explorers and Air Force satellites through 1975. Still, she nurtures ambitions to direct rather than merely carry out applied research, to manage a program, and to influence the course research takes in some areas. "I'll probably have to leave Aerospace, though, and go in man's dress to do it!" she complains, frustrated at the difficulty women still experience in trying to rise to managerial positions in virtually all-male fields.

But Carter is no idle grumbler. As president of the Los Angeles chapter of the ever expanding National Organization for Women, which works toward helping women achieve full citizenship in equal partnership with men, she actively supports the women's liberation movement. It's a hectic life she leads, combining a full-time scientific career with dedication to the feminist cause. And this year will be an especially taxing one because of her commitment to the Women's Lobby, a recently formed political pressure group centred in Washington, D.C. As West Coast representative of the organization, she plans to speak "politically and often, describing the movement in terms that are difficult for either men or women to deny."

It was in her early McGill days that Carter first recognized the need for a feminist campaign. After finishing high school in her hometown of Arvida, Quebec, she was encouraged to enter a nursing program. "At that time, a girl opted to become either a nurse or a schoolteacher," she recalls. "You didn't think then in terms of a full range of choices." But once introduced to physics, Carter rejected the "accepted" career, switched her major, and in 1958 graduated *magna cum laude* with a double degree in math and physics. Despite her qualifications, she was unable to get either financial aid for graduate studies or employment as a physicist in this country. In fact, her best job offer came from a telephone company for a clerk's position at $270 monthly.

Canada's loss was America's gain. To pay her way through the University of Southern California's Graduate School, Carter undertook applied physics research for the American Cyanamide Company in Connecticut. After that, while awaiting security clearance necessary for non-U.S. citizens hoping to engage in advanced physics research, she spent a year with the Douglas Aircraft Company in California. In 1963, she joined Aerospace.

Now a successful and respected physicist, Carter is determined to be equally effective as a leading advocate of women's rights. Much, she acknowledges, has been accomplished in recent years. It is with cautious optimism, though, that she looks to the future, believing as she does that really meaningful change is still a long way off. "A whole culture needs changing," she claims.

Thus, while physics remains Carter's primary passion, the women's rights movement is of increasing concern to her, and when she vows "I'll be in it, and at it, till the day I die . . . of exhaustion!" you have to believe she will. *C.M.*

Richard Wolfe, BCom'71 has been appointed manager, automotive division, of the Oshawa Group Ltd.

'72

Thomas R. Green, BMus'72, currently studying musicology at Brandeis University, has been awarded a $4,000 Imperial Oil graduate research scholarship.

Marvin H. Steinberg, BSc'70, DDS'72, has been awarded a Quebec graduate scholarship while studying in the orthodontics department at Boston University School of Graduate Dentistry.

Vardina Ungar, BA'72, has filled the new position of placement officer with the Quebec Association for the Mentally Retarded.

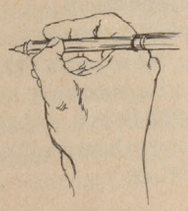
Frederick Vickerson, PhD'72, has been appointed associate director of clinical investigation with Wyeth Ltd.

Erratum

It was stated in the January '73 issue that **Deborah Eibel,** BA'60, was the author of *Kayak,* a book of poetry recently published by Sono Nis Press. The title should correctly have read *Kayak Sickness: Selected Poems 1958-71.*

Your friends
want to know
and so do we!
Don't be bashful–
send us your news now!

The McGill News
3605 Mountain St.
Montreal, P.Q. H3G 2M1



Volunteers needed

The Psychology Department of Sir George Williams University is doing a research study to assess what the effects of having an employed or non-employed mother are on children's development. If you have a child aged 9 to 11 years or 14 to 16 years, you are eligible to participate in the study. Taking part in the study involves completing a questionnaire by the parents and by the child.

All answers will be kept in strictest confidence and will not be released to any agency. If you would like to take part in the study or would like any more information, please phone Miss Fish or Mr. Hammer at 879-4405 or Mrs. Gold at 481-6248.

Deaths

'07

Esther E. (Macaulay) Hale, BA'07, at Toronto, Ont., on July 6, 1973.

Ludlow St. John Haskell, BSc'07, at Montreal, on May 20, 1973.

'08

John G. Lynch, MD'08, at Sydney, N.S., on Aug. 27, 1973.

'09

Edith E. (Elliott) Harris, BA'09, at Toronto, Ont., on July 15, 1973.

'10

Arnold Keay, MD'10, at Cambridge, England, on March 4, 1973.

'11

Major Stuart S. Hawkins, BArch'11, on June 21, 1973.

D. Sandys Wunsch, BSc'11, at New Plymouth, New Zealand, on Aug. 23, 1973.

'12

Joseph Cohen, BCL'12, at Montreal, on Sept. 24, 1973.

'13
Lt. Col. R.H. Malone, MD'13, at Sheffield, England, on April 22, 1973.

'14
Hugh Dalford Chambers, BSc'14, at Halifax, N.S., on Sept. 17, 1973.
James A. Coote, BSc'14, at Oakville, Ont., on Sept. 18, 1973.
Edward J. Orkin, BSc'14, at Montreal, on Aug. 15, 1973.

'18
Thomas V. Binmore, BSc'18, on March 10, 1973.

'20
W. Gordon Leahy, DDS'20, at Montreal, on July 21, 1973.

'21
J.H.B. Grant, MD'21, at Vancouver, B.C., on July 24, 1973.
E. D'Arcy McGreer, BA'21, MA'23, on Sept. 14, 1973.

'22
Patrick E. Logan, MD'22, on March 8, 1973.

'23
Hugh S. Campbell, BCom'23, at Montreal, on Sept. 3, 1973.
M.S. Cook, MD'23, at Montreal, on Aug. 25, 1973.
W. Allan Fraser, MD'23, at Victoria, B.C., on May 24, 1973.
Lee Handy, BSc' 23, in July, 1973.
Frances E. (Flanagan) Henry, DipPE'23, at Arundel, Que., on June 28, 1973.
Donald A. MacInnes, BSc'23, at Cavendish, P.E.I., on Aug. 21, 1973.
Martin P. Murphy, AppSc'23, at Montreal, on June 7, 1973.
Frank W. Shaver, MD'23, at Montreal, on Aug. 2, 1973.
Albert E. Simpson, BSc'23, at Montreal, on Sept. 2, 1973.

'24
Hubert A. Boyle, MD'24, in Alaska, on Aug. 8, 1973.
Isidor Druckman, DDS'24, at Montreal, on Sept. 17, 1973.
James Oliphant Fraser, MD'24, at St. John's, Nfld., on Jan. 9, 1973.
John Stewart Henry Sr., MD'24, at Saint John, N.B., on June 8, 1973.
Eric Richardson, MD'24, at New York, N.Y., on July 7, 1973.

'26
Edwin M. Crawford, BA'22, MD'26, at Pointe Claire, Que., on July 6, 1973.
R. Lyman Williams, BA'26, BA'30, at Sherbrooke, Que., on Aug. 11, 1973.

'27
Marjorie C. (Matthews) Legate, BA'27, at Montreal, in September, 1973.
Francis L. Seale, BCom'27, at Quebec, Que., on June 12, 1973.
William S. Yuile, BSc'27, at Montreal, on Aug. 31, 1973.

'28
R. Bruce Spears, BCom'28, on March 25, 1973.

'29
W.A. Baldwin, BSc'29, at Ottawa, Ont., on Feb. 16, 1972.
S.L. Neiderhoffer, BA'26, MD'29, at Long Branch, N.J., on July 15, 1973.
F.M. Waldie, BSc'29, at Victoria, B.C., on March 31, 1973.

'30
Marjorie E. Crighton, BA'30, on Aug. 10, 1973.
Ben L. Louis, BSc'30, at Montreal, on Sept. 21, 1973.
Jean E. Taggart, DipLS'30, on July 16, 1973.

'31
Margaret Evelyn Wales, DipNur'31, on Aug. 29, 1973.

'32
James F. Clark, BCom'32, on June 11, 1972.
Hugh R. McCuaig, BCom'32, at Montreal, on Aug. 10, 1973.

'33
Robert A. Hamilton, BA'33, MA'36, at Ottawa, Ont., on May 17, 1972.

'34
Edward L. Gray, BCom'34, at Montreal, on May 29, 1973.

'35
Hon. Chief Justice G.S. Challies, BA'31, MA'33, BCL'35, MCL'47, on June 11, 1973.
Jason H. Ingham, BEng'35, at Brampton, Ont., on Aug. 10, 1973.
Rev. H.E. Parsons, BA'35, at Campden, Ont., on May 13, 1973.
Arthur G. Schwartz, BSc'31, MD'35, on April 3, 1973.

'36
Harold W. Elliott, MD'36, at Brockville, Ont., on May 29, 1973.
Wallace R. Horn, PhD'36, at Toronto, Ont., on Aug. 22, 1973.
Kenneth M. Ross, BA'36, at Montreal, on June 26, 1973.

'37
Wallace J. Hodgins, DDS'37, at Ottawa, Ont., on Sept. 25, 1973.

'38
Leslie E. Thompson, BEng'38, at Montrea on July 12, 1973.

'39
Hewitt H. Brooke, MD'39, on June 1, 197
S. Courtenay Evans, BA'34, MD'39, at Walton, Que., on Sept. 1, 1973.

'41
Paul A. McFarlane, BA'41, at Sherbrooke Que., on Aug. 21, 1973.

'42
Marco B. Cano, DDS'42, on Aug. 23, 197
Conrad C. Filman, MSc'42, at Newmarket Ont., on July 23, 1973.
Frances (Stocking) McCall, BA'26, MD'42, at Montreal, on May 23, 1973.

'43
Frank A. Cunnington, BEng'43, MSc'47, at Asbestos Hill, Que., on July 13, 1973.
Margaret C. (Harlow) Rolfe, BLS'43, in May, 1973.

'44
P. Emile Lefebvre, BEng'44, at Montreal, June 6, 1973.

'49
Richard K. Finer, BSc'49, at Victoria, B.C. on Aug. 24, 1973.
Lee F. Lawry, BA'49, at Ingonish, N.S., on July 3, 1973.

'50
Benjamin F. Cron, BSc'50, in August, 197
J.B. Sutherland, BSc'45, MD'50, GDipMed'56, at Montreal, on Aug. 22, 19

'51
William D. Bares, BA'51, at Montreal, on May 27, 1973.

'53
Rev. Maurice R. Kingsford, STM'53, at Belleville, Ont., on Aug. 30, 1973.

'54
Douglas L. Thomson, BSc'52, MD'54, on July 22, 1973.
Harold P. Toulch, Arts'54, on Sept. 7, 197

'55
Nancy H. (Roscoe) O'Brien, BSc'55, at Ottawa, Ont., on June 18, 1973.

'63
Wilfred L. McCardle, BSc(Agr)'63, in October, 1972.

'70
Trevor A. Defour, BEng'70, on Dec.25, 1972.

Voices from the Past

by Edgar Andrew Collard

A curious development within the last year and a half has been the wave of nostalgia for the 1930s. Numerous recent movies, TV *and radio programs, and books and articles have focused on that era.*

Graduates of the thirties often think back to their campus days during the Great Depression. Those years were grim, even tragic for many who had to drop out; yet they were also characterized by a pawky humour in the face of difficulties, a sense of comradeship and helpfulness, a will to make a go of things somehow, and a great deal of simple pleasure and improvised fun.

The hard side is recounted by J. Alex Edmison, Law '32:

The Great Depression may seem "far away and long ago," but to those who lived through that agonizing period it is an ever-present memory. It struck every section of the community, and the university was no exception.

On that unforgettable day – October 24, 1929 – the financial walls came tumbling down. For months the Crash was the all-absorbing campus topic. Students from affluent families bemoaned parental market reverses; they talked of golf club resignations and cancelled holiday plans for Florida or Europe. Those from lower economic backgrounds reported on their fathers' job losses.

Some were obliged to leave university because of family financial troubles. (There were no government student loans in those days.) Certainly it seemed an age until we could all join wholeheartedly in the song "Happy Days Are Here Again."

McGill convocations of that decade had an inevitable ring of irony. They were dignified processions of graduates marching to unemployment. But some students were able to appreciate the wry humour of the situation, as Fred V. Stone, BA'31, MA'33, relates :

At the degree-conferring ceremonies in 1931, when the graduates were lined up behind Sir Edward Beatty, Sir Arthur Currie, and other dignitaries – all garbed in the traditional academic gowns and headgear – one student brandished a placard which blazoned: "This is the most distinguished parade of the

A Montreal soup kitchen in the thirties.

unemployed so far this year."

Meals were cheap in those days. They had to be. The problem of restaurateurs who catered to McGillians was to keep prices low enough so that students could afford to come at all. Some of those restaurateurs were heroic when it came to absorbing costs. Elton R. Pounder, BSc'34, PhD'37, remembers the particular consideration shown by one of them:

We were going through the depths of the depression, and money was really scarce. Almost every day a group of us had lunch, a full meal, at a McGill College Avenue restaurant run by an elderly Chinese man. The charge was thirty-five cents, until the Quebec government introduced the first hospital meal tax (five per cent), on items of that amount and more. Rather than ask us to pay thirty-seven cents, the proprietor reduced his price to thirty.

In the later thirties, the students themselves organized an inexpensive meeting place. Known fondly as the Pit, it was in the basement of Strathcona Hall, then a student residence on Sherbrooke Street opposite the Roddick Gates. The atmosphere of the popular student-run coffee shop is described by J. Barbara Whitley, BA'40:

The Pit was dark and shabby, but around its greasy, stained tables, groups of students gathered together for unspeakable coffee, earnest discussion or lively gossip, and in between, hands of bridge.

I remember the cards! Procured from somewhere when McGill was younger, they were thick and soft, cemented together by grease and grime. They had to be pulled ap as they were dealt, and immediately, they stuck fast again – a fan-shaped wad betwee each player's fingers. Yet if new cards had appeared, it wouldn't have seemed quite rig The old ones were too much a part of the P

But life on campus during the depression h its own kind of lightheartedness, as Willian S. Tyndale, BA'41, BCL'48, recalls:

Assorted recollections of my early years at the university may bring back memories contemporaries:

An enrolment of less than a thousand on entire McGill campus, with fees about two hundred dollars annually, low entrance requirements, and the university begging fo more students.

No guards at the gates and no parking problems on campus, because no students a very few staff had cars.

Skipping English II to play bridge in the Pit with W.W. Wilkinson (called naturally, sextuple U—"always double five diamonds and Keith Buckland ("don't call me S . . ., me *Mr.* S . . .!").

Skipping English II (Cyrus Macmillan inspired few freshmen) to play snooker in t Union with Theo Mayer under the kindly supervision of George.

Telephone calls to the local purveyor to "send a dozen Molson's (fifteen cents per quart) and a dozen White Owl (five cents e to the Old Homestead."

The victory parade after the 1938 footb championship, which commandeered radic station CFCF atop the Mount Royal Hotel several hours.

Seeking advice on any and all matters, from the dean, but from Bill Gentleman.

Eheu, fugaces . . . □

Edgar Andrew Collard, editor emeritus of Montreal Gazette, *has collected hundreds stories about life at McGill in its earlier da for a forthcoming book.*

Carrington.
Distilled in small batches by a very particular whisky maker.

Batch distilling is quite different from the continuous distilling process used in automated, mass-production of most whiskies. It's much more like gourmet cooking or hand craftsmanship. In Batch Distilling, Carrington is carefully brought to perfection in the old fashioned way . . . matched by taste and smell in small quantities. A time honoured process that is traditional to the distiller's art.

Pour some. Then taste the difference.