

# McGill News

V.57

Spring/Summer 1976

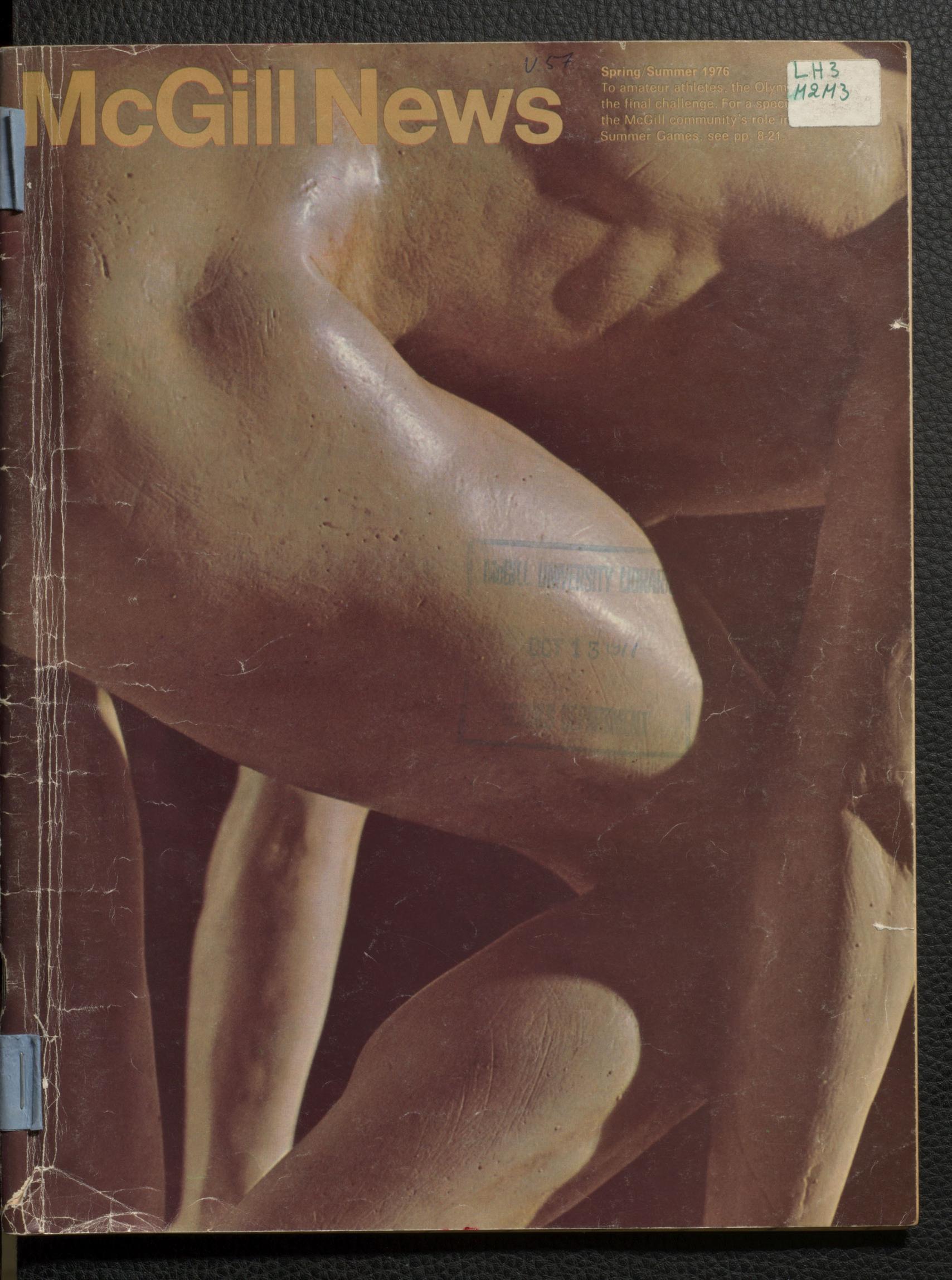
To amateur athletes, the Olympic Games are the final challenge. For a special feature on the McGill community's role in the 1976 Summer Games, see pp. 8-21.

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# McGill News

the quarterly publication of the Graduates' Society of McGill University.

Volume 57, Numbers 1 & 2  
Spring/Summer, 1976

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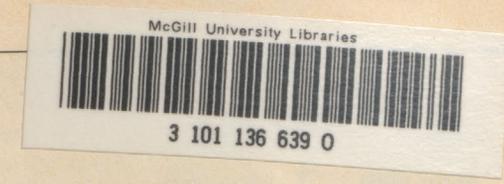
- 3 Perspective

**Cover:** A detail from the "Sprinter," a 1902 plaster sculpture by R. Tait McKenzie. BA'89, MD'92.  
For a look at other athletic sculpture by McKenzie on display at McGill, turn to page 19.

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# Notebook



*editorial*

When the first modern Olympiad opened with pomp and ceremony in Athens in 1896, an unassuming little man in a top hat joined the Greek crowned heads in the royal box. His name was Pierre de Coubertin, and he was there for one very special reason: it was he who had singlemindedly turned a private dream – reviving the Olympic Games of ancient Greece – into a public reality.

De Coubertin was a French baron with radical ideas about athletics. He wanted to restore the Greek ideal of physical fitness and to organize international amateur athletic competitions as a "firmament for international peace."

De Coubertin lobbied tirelessly to get the 1896 Games off the ground, and they proved to be a smash success. At a time when air travel was still a fantasy, 285 male athletes from thirteen countries made their way to Athens to compete in nine sports. (Because it was considered unseemly for women to compete, they were present only as "maids of honour.")

In 1900 the Olympics moved to Paris, and later to other cities around the world, drawing more competitors from more countries and adding new sports along the way. In 1920, women at last became "official" entrants in selected events, and in 1924, separate Winter Games were launched. Although de Coubertin was to die in near-obscure in 1937, his noble experiment had become established fact.

There have been setbacks, however. Two world wars suspended the Games, and perennial complaints that the Olympics foster international rivalry rather than friendship were given horrifying reinforcement at Munich in 1972 when Arab terrorists massacred Israeli athletes.

The logistics of staging the Games have become increasingly complex, too. At the '76 Summer Olympics, more than 11,000 competitors from 121 nations will compete in 21 sports. Despite Montreal Mayor Jean Drapeau's hopes for a self-financing scheme through the sale of Olympic coins, stamps, lottery tickets, TV and radio rights, and concessions, his so-called "modest Games"

have ballooned into a multimillion-dollar extravaganza. Preparations have been marred by alleged graft, faulty precast building materials, and labour slowdowns, strikes, and accidents at the east-end Olympic Park construction site.

The Montreal Olympic Organizing Committee (better known by its French acronym, COJO) successfully lined up existing sports sites in Montreal and as far afield as Kingston, Ontario (for yachting), but it became embroiled in controversy over the contract it awarded for building the Olympic Village, the athletes' living quarters. At least the eye-catching pyramid structures were finished on time. The City of Montreal fell so far behind in its construction schedule for the main stadium complex and velodrome that it was forced to cede control to the Quebec government's newly formed Olympic Installations Board late last fall.

Although the Olympics seemed in real jeopardy of being cancelled in mid-January, the provincial board managed to step up progress at the site. In late April Montrealers got their first close-up look at the mammoth stadium – which promises to be both a nightmare for city taxpayers and a dream-come-true for athletes. Said one awe-struck observer: "I don't care how much it cost; it's worth every penny."

It now remains for the athletes and crowds to assemble. Millions tuned into TV sets around the world will watch on July 17 as the Olympic flame is carried from Olympia, Greece to Montreal via traditional relay and modern satellite. It is to be hoped that for at least two weeks political machinations can be forgotten and that the athletes – almost overlooked in the pre-Games turmoil – can be given the spotlight to perform, as de Coubertin would have wanted, "on the friendly fields of amateur sport."

To highlight the McGill community's involvement in the '76 Summer Games, we have prepared a special forty-eight-page issue of the *News*. We shall return to our usual thirty-two-page quarterly format with our Fall issue in September. *L.A.*



# What the Martlet hears



## “No fiddler grins.”

It is hard to imagine Abbott Conway sparring with anything but words. He is thirty-five, an assistant professor and associate chairman in McGill’s English department, and in every way a congenial, civilized man – he can even speak Latin to anyone who cares to listen. But when he was ten years old and living in small-town Ontario, Conway was not above the occasional fistfight if the cause was grave enough.

He remembers the day that he and a neighbouring child fell out over a rather unlikely bone of contention: music lessons. Conway was studying classical violin and piano at the time. The other boy had learned to play an instrument at his father’s knee, as had his eleven brothers and sisters. Music lessons, he told Conway in no uncertain terms, were “a lot of nonsense,” and the fists flew. Says Conway, “It was a marvellous fight – bloody noses, black eyes! We have been fast friends ever since.”

The upshot of the argument was that Conway, while continuing his traditional music training, began to spend more time at his friend’s house absorbing another kind of musical art, fiddling. “I started playing with the family, and I loved their music. My violin teacher thought it was great – there were so many techniques you could learn from fiddling.” As a teenager, Conway fiddled with the Bush Country Boys, who played regularly at weddings and dances, and, for nearly a year, could be heard weekly on a local radio station which, Conway fondly recalls, could “broadcast for five miles in any direction.”

Conway left his Huntsville home in 1959, suitcase in one hand, violincase in the other, to enter the groves of academe at the University of Toronto. He earned his BA in honours music in 1963 and his MA in English in 1965. Then followed three years in the civil service, after which he returned for a PhD at the University of Toronto’s Centre for Medieval Studies (he recently completed his thesis and is getting used to being called “Dr.” Conway). In 1970 he joined the McGill faculty, and since then



Abbott Conway plays his fiddle – dourly.

has been teaching and pursuing research in Old English language and literature, Middle English lyric poetry, and Canadian literature.

Even in the midst of his academic pursuits, Conway and his violin have never been parted for long. But, since classical violin requires long, rigorous practice for a polished solo performance, Conway has been playing more Scottish reels than Bach sonatas in the half-hour he tries to set aside each day for his music. He teams up with one of his former students, Jeff Obront, who is a guitarist, for weekly jam sessions and Christmas class parties. And when the

spirit moves him, he enters fiddling competitions – he placed first in the intermediate section of the 1972 Northeast Regional Old Time Competition held in Barre, Vermont. “There are lots of academics down at those things,” he laughs. “But they all hide and are never announced as such.”

Conway takes pride in fiddling; he respects its ancient background and tradition. “Fiddling is not folk music in the exclusive sense of the word,” he explains. “It really is Scottish art with its own tradition which goes back well into the Middle Ages. There is even a word for fiddle – *fithel* – in Anglo-Saxon. The great Scottish fiddlers were as learned and as proficient technically as, say, Corelli. It was a very professional thing. They were to indoor dance what the pipers were to outdoor dance.”

Although some fiddle pieces have been written down, many are still transmitted aurally, as they have been for generations. “More and more fiddlers can read music,” says Conway, “but some of the great ones still don’t. The way to learn is to get somebody who plays and listen, listen, listen. There are certain techniques, such as the use of grace notes and bowing, that you really can’t write down. It is your own style and it is unique. Fiddling takes a sharper violin than classical; you don’t want that velvet tone that is one of the hallmarks of Italian violin.”

While rock music now shakes discotheque floors in the cities, fiddling continues to flourish in rural and suburban square dance halls. Canadian fiddling, with its vibrant mix of Celtic and French-Canadian traditions and superb exponents like Quebecer Jean Carignan (Conway’s personal favourite), is considered among the best in the world. Nonetheless, fiddling here as elsewhere is seeing some distinct changes and threats.

“If anything kills fiddling,” believes Conway, “it will be Nashville. Not that Bluegrass is in itself a bad style, but fiddling is essentially dance music. At Nashville, this stuff is played so fast you can’t dance to it. I think the ‘Orange Blossom Special’ and the ‘Black Mountain Rag’ should be

ken out and strangled!"

Something else, too, is spoiling a long-standing convention in fiddling: TV country music programs in which fiddlers' faces are wreathed in smiles. "I think television producers make them grin," says Conway. Fiddlers are supposed to be the people who lead and back and make the others dance. No fiddler grins. Traditionally they are very serious.

When Conway himself performs, he does it in the proper way: he glowers. □

### The Arctic Institute Soap Opera

One brisk morning in early February, a fleet of moving vans pulled up at McGill's Purvis Hall on Pine Avenue – the headquarters of the Arctic Institute of North America (AINA). They were loaded up and driven off without fanfare. Their cargo: books, scientific journals, reprints, and rare expedition manuscripts on the Arctic. Indeed, being carted off was most of the world-famous 75,000-volume "polar" library which had been housed at the university since the institute's founding in 1945. After a two-year tussle, the Arctic Institute was leaving its McGill premises and moving to the University of Calgary.

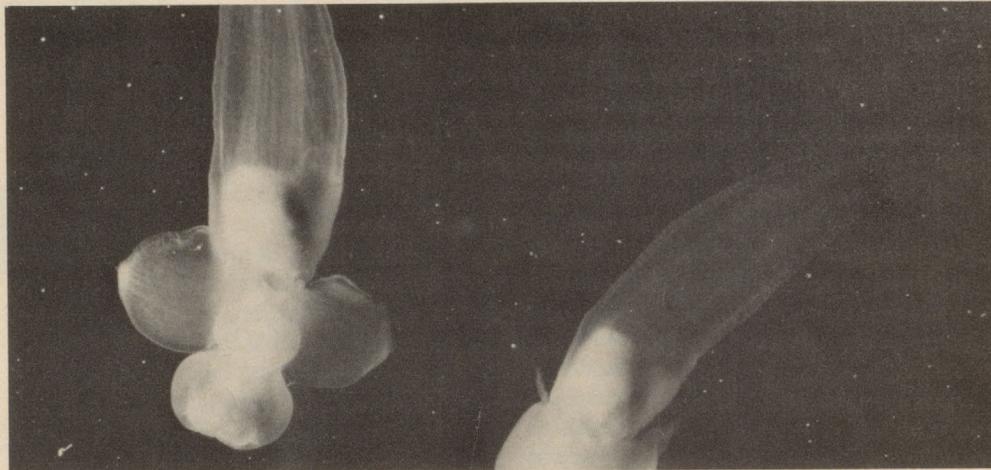
It was in 1973, when the private institute was teetering on the verge of bankruptcy, that the Alberta government first offered some very tempting financial guarantees to attract the AINA to western Canada. McGill, anxious to keep the institute in Montreal, began to drum up support to avert the move. Notes Dr. Trevor Lloyd, a former chairman of the AINA's board of governors and present director of McGill's Centre for Northern Studies and Research: "Through the universities in Quebec, the provincial government, and several industries, we raised enough money per year to more than pay for the library. McGill also offered to enlarge greatly the facilities at Purvis Hall – all free to the institute."

By last spring, it seemed that the AINA was securely settled in Montreal. Then without warning, and, as Lloyd recalls, "literally within a week of cashing our cheques," the institute's board of governors reversed the decision. "By late last fall," says Lloyd, "we were sure that money was not the point; that Robert Currie [chairman of the AINA's board of governors and vice-president of Panarctic Oils Limited] and his colleagues were determined to move the library to Calgary; and that anything that happened would not turn them from it. This seems to have proved to be the case."

Adding a final flourish to what Lloyd wryly terms "the Arctic Institute soap opera," Quebec's minister of cultural affairs, Jean Allier, announced the government's intention to save the library by imposing a sixty-

day ban on moving its contents outside the province and classifying it as an historic and cultural property. This announcement came two days after the material had left Montreal. The moving vans were rumbling across northern Ontario – well out of L'Allier's jurisdiction.

Although the institute is now much closer to the Alaska office of the AINA's American branch, Alberta has not yet proved as green a pasture as had been hoped. The provincial government has promised a \$5 million capital endowment and about \$250,000 in interim financing, but so far it has not fur-



nished any funds – even to cover the costs of the move. Moreover, officials at the Boreal Institute for Northern Studies on the University of Alberta's campus in Edmonton are unhappy with the presence of another Arctic library only 180 miles away. They view it as unnecessary duplication and competition for limited financial resources. The previous east-west distribution of research material, they argue, was more logical.

To make matters worse, rumours have been flying that suggest pressure from western oil interests may have been responsible for precipitating the AINA's move. Lloyd, however, gives these no credence. "My own view is that the oil industry is so big, so rich, and so secretive that it develops its own information. I'm told by oil librarians in Calgary that the Arctic Institute library is not the kind of library that the oil industries need, and they haven't shown any interest in paying for it."

As the AINA sorts out its problems, McGill is assessing its own future in Arctic research. It has no intention of breaking its long tradition of work in the field – a tradition which originally brought the Arctic Institute to the campus. "There will be no attempt to rebuild that particular library," explains Lloyd. "What we are doing now is deciding what kind of information and documentation centre to build up to substitute for what was there before. We have to meet the needs of

specialist undergraduates, graduate students doing research, industry and government that are interested in the Arctic, and other universities in Quebec that were accustomed to using the library."

The university already has a good starting point: the Centre for Northern Studies and Research. Set up in 1973 to coordinate and promote interdisciplinary research and teaching relating to the Arctic, it has considerable library resources and is compiling a central index of all Arctic material at McGill. In addition, the university is actively involved in forming a new association to link the four-

*While some pteropods are microscopic, this species of Clione (more poetically known as sea angel) is about three inches long.*

teen Canadian universities that conduct Arctic research. Lloyd has been named chairman of the working committee which is exploring the association's role and structure.

Not all ties with the AINA have been ruptured by the move, either. The institute's journal, *Arctic*, will continue to be published by the McGill-Queen's Press, and individual links which have been established with the organization through the years will likely be maintained. But there is no doubt that McGill is looking to the future and not to the past. As Lloyd sums it up: "We did what we could while the Arctic Institute was here. McGill people gave a great deal of effort and time to it, and provided many governors and chairmen of the board. But that's past. Now we are trying to build up something that this part of the country needs and that McGill needs." □

### Water Wings

They look like mythological creatures – tiny winged snails. But the pteropods which Dr. Carol Lalli has been studying for the past decade are one of the many types of marine plankton on which fish, whales, and ultimately man depend. "They're a very little known group," explains Lalli, an assistant

professor of zoology at McGill's Marine Sciences Centre. "Some of them have a shell (*Limacina*), and some don't (*Clione*). But both species look like snails except for the fact that where you normally have a flat foot that the snail creeps on, the foot has become modified to produce a pair of wings which the animal uses almost like oars to propel itself through the water."

Unlike most animal plankton, pteropods are rather restricted in habitat. They thrive in the Arctic and are found in the north Pacific as far down as Seattle, where Lalli began her research as a graduate student at the University of Washington in the mid 1960s. They also follow the Arctic currents down into the North Atlantic, reaching the Nova Scotian coast and the Gulf of Maine. "The interesting thing is," points out Lalli, "they're also found in the Antarctic – they're bipolar – but not inbetween so far. Nobody can really explain how this has happened. It may be that they are in much deeper water at tropical latitudes, but we haven't found any yet."

For a marine biologist who believes that "when you're restricted to doing experiments in the laboratory you don't know how close you're coming to what really happens in natural situations," McGill may seem like an illogical place to be. Lalli admits that she was concerned when she first arrived on campus in 1967. "I thought, 'Oh my God. What am I going to do here? It's so far from the sea. I'll never see a pteropod again.' Actually it's turned out to be a marvellous place to work on this group." Collaborating with a colleague, Dr. Robert Conover, at the federal Bedford Institute of Oceanography in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, Lalli spends up to four months a year on oceanographic cruises and in marine laboratories. She uses part of that time to supervise graduate students and work on field projects at the university's Belair Research Station in Barbados.

Lalli and Conover are investigating the ecological energetics of an unusual feeding link which Lalli discovered: the shell-less *Clione* feeds exclusively on the shelled *Limacina*. Says Lalli: "There are very few animals that have become such specialists that they can feed only on one or two species." This fussy eating habit means, of course, that the "animal has hung itself out on an evolutionary limb . . . but there are also a number of advantages to the system. One is that the animal becomes much more efficient."

As well as furthering basic knowledge about carnivorous animal plankton, Lalli's collaborative research may eventually be of use to the fishing industry. At certain times of the year mackerel, herring, and other fish feed on *Limacina*. Their shells prevent the pteropods from being quickly digested, how-

ever; instead, they start to decompose inside the fish, releasing a combination of pigment and hydrogen sulphide. The result: a condition known as "black gut." The fish meat turns black and smells like rotten eggs. "It won't hurt you," Lalli explains. "You can eat it. But the market value is zilch. Nobody's going to buy it."

If fishermen knew when fish were eating *Limacina*, they could save themselves a lot of trouble. Lalli hopes to provide that information. "These are the kinds of things we're working on," she says, "and we're slowly getting answers." □

### A Comedy of Errors

When the McGill Board of Governors adopted one official design for the university coat of arms last November, it finally drew the curtain on a long-running comedy of errors. It was more than one hundred twenty-five years ago that a university official decided that the infant institution should bear a coat of arms like its older, venerated counterparts in the United Kingdom. By 1975, however, so many versions of the heraldic symbol could be seen travelling around the campus on everything from department letterhead to university catering vans that it became necessary to standardize the design and outline strict rules regulating its use.

Although the university founder, James McGill, became a successful merchant in Montreal after emigrating from Scotland, he did not boast a royal lineage: he was the son of a hammersmith. No matter. In the mid-nineteenth century the university unwittingly pirated the crest and motto of an aristocratic branch of the McGill family that had died out before James McGill's time.

However innocent the error, the result was a theoretically impossible amalgamation of royal and family heraldry that the university could not legitimately claim as its own: a shield and three martlets (heraldic swallows without legs often used in the insignia of a fourth son), surmounted by a crown with mottos above and below, and the whole encircled by the words *Universitas Collegii McGill Monte Regio*.

It was not until 1904 that the status of the coat of arms was closely examined. As Joseph Hanaway explained in the *McGill Medical Journal* in 1960, Vice-Principal Charles Moyse proposed "consideration of a new coat of arms because of all the bad features of the one in use. His logical arguments were that: 1) the present arms were not registered in London or Edinburgh; 2) the present arms did not follow the original colour scheme of the McGill crest, 'jules, three martlets argent'; 3) the use of two mottos is theoretically impossible; 4) the open book, the heraldic symbol for an

institution of learning, is lacking; and 5) the use of the crown is wrong, it being the symbol of a royal personage or government office. Royal charters do not imply the right to use a crown and therefore McGill did not have this right."

Although a committee was set up to look into the matter, its subsequent report seems to have been buried in proceedings. The issue did not resurface until 1922. At the behest of Principal Sir Arthur Currie, Architect Percy Nobbs designed a new coat of arms reportedly based on a McGill crest he believed he had seen on an old silver tea pot. Although the new design added an open book and did away with the problem of two mottos outside the shield (the family motto, *In Domino Confido*, was placed inside the shield), it still included two crowns "without justification," as Hanaway put it, and a reversed red-on-white colour scheme. Even so, it was duly patented by the Garter King-at-Arms in London. In 1956, furthermore, after the university had carried on extensive correspondence with the Lord Lyon King-at-Arms in Edinburgh, James McGill was awarded a crest posthumously. It was subsequently matriculated in the Public Register of all Arms and Bearings in Scotland.

Thus for twenty years the university has borne an officially sanctioned coat of arms. But a heraldic coat of arms is a verbal description and so is open to artistic interpretation. Numerous vulgarized versions have persisted, defeating, as the Board of Governors pointed out last fall, "the first object of heraldry which is identification." As Andrew Allen, the director of the McGill Information Office, says wryly: "We started counting monstrosities at one point, but just gave up because they ceased to be funny."

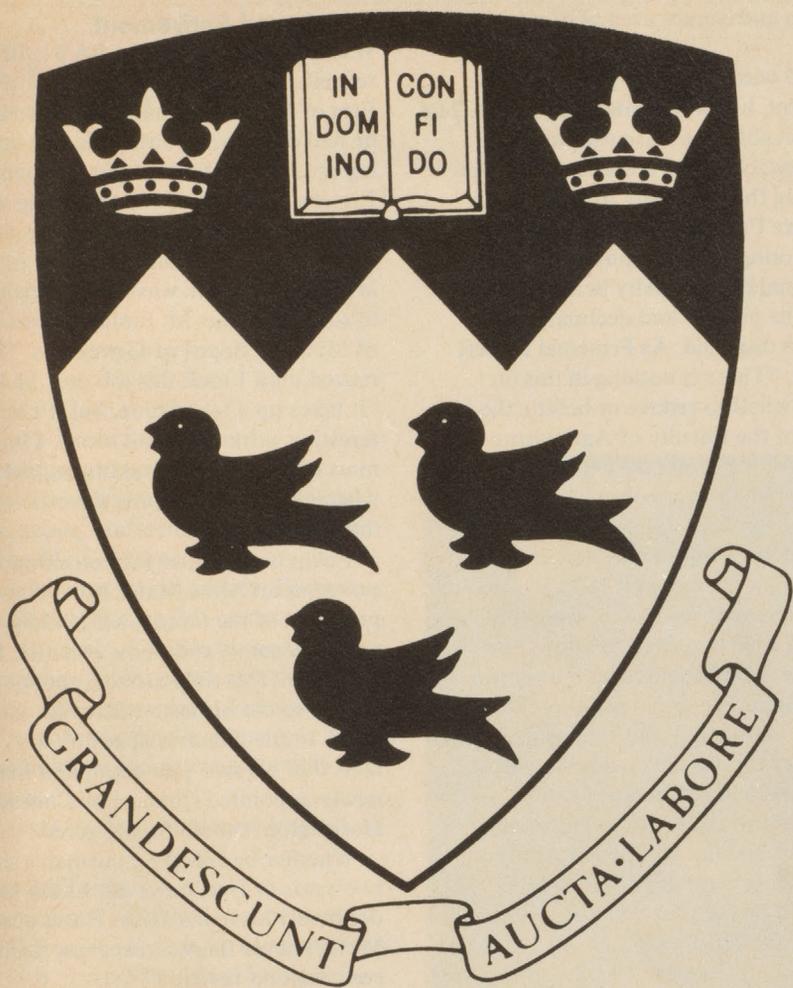
The official version has routed the im-posters at last. □

### In the Family Tradition

It came as no surprise last January when the university announced the appointment of Conrad F. Harrington to succeed retiring Chancellor Stuart M. Finlayson. As the university newspaper, the *McGill Reporter*, put it, "Conrad Harrington has McGill University running in his veins." He is great-grandson of a McGill principal, Sir William Dawson; grandson of a McGill chemistry and mineralogy professor, Bernard J. Harrington; and son of a McGill alumnus, Conrad Dawson Harrington.

After earning his Arts degree in 1933 and

Opposite: McGill's official coat of arms is shown above four of the many vulgarized versions which circulated on the campus until banished by the Board of Governors last fall.



his Law degree in 1936 at McGill, Harrington himself followed family tradition and continued to take an active role in university affairs. He has served as class agent for the Alma Mater Fund, director and president of the Graduates' Society, and McGill governor. Most recently he has been chairman of the McGill Development Program since it was officially kicked off in late 1973 (although he may relinquish that post within six months because of his new duties as chancellor). Harrington has been equally active in the business community. He is chairman of the board of the Royal Trust Company and a director of seven other companies.

As chancellor, Harrington is more a figurehead than a policymaker at the university. "I have the senior post in theory," he explains, "but it really isn't that in practice. The day-to-day boss of the university is the principal." Nonetheless, the chancellor works very closely with the university's administrative officials. He attends meetings of the university Senate and numerous other committees, presides over convocations, represents McGill at other official functions, and fills in for the principal or chairman of the Board of Governors in cases of absence or illness. Thus, symbolic or not, the chancellorship can be a demanding post. But at sixty-three, Harrington continues to push himself hard and enjoys doing so. "McGill is a very special place," he says. "You get mixed up with an awful lot of good and interesting people in the university community."

Despite Harrington's impressive credentials, however, there were some who questioned the appointment of a non-academic to the chancellorship. (In fact, while some of the university's fourteen chancellors have been esteemed faculty members like Psychologist Donald O. Hebb, many have been respected businessmen like Harrington.) In a letter to the student newspaper, the *McGill Daily*, Ronald Chase, an associate professor of biology, wrote: "McGill has chosen a man who relates best to the business and financial communities. . . . Unfortunately, . . . the business community's commitment to profit often conflicts with the university's (supposed) commitment to independent and critical inquiry. . . . In my opinion, McGill should have as its titular head a person whose reputation has been established in research or education. . . ."

Harrington is philosophical about such criticism. "It depends on the times whether McGill has an academic or business person as chancellor," he says. "Right now a lot of McGill's requirements seem to be grubby affairs of money, and perhaps the university felt it called for the business approach."

Certainly many on campus would agree that, in the uncertain financial straits which the university is navigating, Harrington's business acumen will be an invaluable asset. □

### A Spirit of Conciliation

After several years and several rounds of committees, reports, recommendations, and counterrecommendations, the future of Macdonald College has been assured at last. Its troubles began in 1970 when the Education Faculty relocated to new quarters downtown, leaving the Ste. Anne de Bellevue campus with fewer than 700 students and an annual deficit of nearly \$1 million for operating costs. The university Senate proposed that the Faculty of Agriculture and the School of Food Science pack their bags and head for the city, too. Over and over the Macdonald faculty and students voiced vehement opposition to the move.

In 1972 the situation improved when John Abbott College, an English-language CEGEP with an enrolment of 4,000, became a tenant. But even that arrangement was tenuous, based on one-year contracts, for John Abbott had plans to build a new campus in Kirkland, several miles away. As time went by, however, the CEGEP staff and students grew increasingly fond of Macdonald's locale. In the spring of 1974 McGill and John Abbott sat down to negotiate a long-term arrangement for sharing campus facilities.

A provincial Order in Council authorizing the CEGEP to sign a lease with McGill and delineating government funding for building renovation and construction on the Ste. Anne de Bellevue campus was passed last October, after six months of discussion at the government Treasury Board level. McGill then applied for a Private Member's Bill (Bill 109) to give the university legal permission to sign the lease.

Throughout the negotiations, however, there was simmering discontent in the Faculty of Agriculture. Although some faculty members rallied around the compromise plan – to which Macdonald heir David Stewart had given his blessing after initial reluctance – stalwarts continued to balk.

Martin van Lierop, director of Macdonald's extension department, was among the most vocal of the dissenters. Backed by a contingent of Agriculture professors and representatives of several provincial farmers' groups, he took his case to Quebec City on December 16 – the day Bill 109 was being presented to the National Assembly. He argued that Macdonald was getting a raw deal in the division of facilities and that McGill was guilty of a "pseudo-colonial type of administration where we simply are not

listened to and cannot even plan our own future."

Bill 109 was eventually passed by the government, but with some concessions. The most noticeable: the lease was labelled "non-renewable," and a clause was added committing the university to keeping the Agriculture Faculty at Ste. Anne de Bellevue and promoting its development. The spectre of Macdonald's eventually being overrun by its CEGEP partner and decimated altogether was dispelled. As Principal Robert Bell put it, "There is nothing in this on McGill's behalf to reduce or belittle the importance of the Faculty of Agriculture – quite the contrary. We are even now expanding the diploma in agriculture program, developing the food science program, and there are discussions about new research enterprises on the campus."

By the terms of the twenty-three-year lease, fully effective in 1978 after a transitional term, Macdonald loses the central campus (including the Main, Biology, and Chemistry buildings), but retains the eastern portion, permitting direct access to agricultural land and barns. The Quebec government has promised its support in renovating Agriculture Faculty facilities. In addition, a new building for Agriculture will be constructed by the university at an estimated cost of \$7 million.

John Abbott College will lease about fifty acres of land and buildings, and will share student facilities and the cost of plant services. The CEGEP will be allowed to erect additional buildings as long as they are in keeping with the character of the campus' charming red brick buildings.

The CEGEP, like Macdonald, will have to work through the difficulties which will inevitably arise during the transitional period. But it is decidedly pleased with the new arrangement. Previously the college had to exist in scattered premises on the Macdonald campus and in rented quarters in Kirkland. Now, points out its director general, Bruce McAusland, it will have a single secure location "in which to provide the proper teaching facilities and around which it can build its own identity."

While occasional grumbling may still be heard in the Faculty of Agriculture, faculty members seem to have joined in the spirit of conciliation. Notes Agriculture Dean Clark Blackwood: "I think that the faculty are fully behind this project now, and while some of them have reservations about various areas, we're going ahead very rapidly to plan our new building and to plan the moves." Bitterness over past disagreements with the university administration has subsided. "As far as we're concerned," sums up van Lierop, "1976 is a new era for Macdonald College." □

### A Deferred Retirement

When William R. Eakin, BA '31, BCL '34, retired as president of the Montreal shipping firm of McLean Kennedy Limited in 1975, he had dreams of putting his feet up, enjoying the farm he had bought in Quebec's Eastern Townships, and travelling with a camera in his hand rather than an attaché case. Last January the university intervened in his plans: Eakin was unanimously elected to succeed Stuart M. Finlayson as chairman of McGill's Board of Governors. "I was retired until I took this job on," he laughs. "It takes up a lot of time, but it's terribly interesting work. In broad terms, I look after most of the business end of the operation, whereas the chancellor is the official host of the university."

Eakin is a familiar face on campus: he has served as an Alma Mater Fund class agent, president of the Graduates' Society, university senator, and, most recently, McGill governor. This time around, though, he may choose to cut his term of service short in 1978. In the interests of continuity, Eakin feels that his five-year term, and that of newly-appointed Chancellor Conrad F. Harrington, should be staggered.

Whether he fills the chairman's shoes for two years or five, however, Eakin will undoubtedly leave his mark. His concern for McGill never flags, as excerpts from a recent conversation reveal.

*On McGill Today:*

"I think McGill is a thriving university which enhances the reputation of Montreal and Quebec throughout the world. Unfortunately, however, mainly because of the cost of plant and research equipment, there has to be an increasing tendency to larger universities. It is a pity, in a sense, because a university can become too big. We're not overly large now, but we're creeping toward it. Even at our present size, there must be students at McGill who don't mix that well, or don't contribute, don't get into things. The larger you become, the larger that fringe is likely to be."

*On the Graduates' Society:*

"I don't care what university or school it is: unless it has a strong, organized Graduates' Society, it just cannot function. The purpose of the Society is to keep activities going all the time. I'd like to see every branch as active as the Montreal one, though it would have to be on a different scale."

*On McGill and Bill 22:*

"I feel that if Bill 22 is put into effect with understanding and discretion, McGill can live with it and still remain an English-language university. To try and make it into anything else would kill it. I feel that McGill is an integral part of this province, can survive in this province, and can contribute very greatly to this province." □

# Letters

## Too Little Laughter

A brief note to tell you how much I enjoyed the range, scope, and writing of the Winter issue of the *McGill News*.

An added bonus was the cover. There is too little laughter on this campus – due, no doubt, to a lack of perspective and the aura of pomposity that permeates the place. My reading and experience lead me to believe that the most intelligent people have sense of humour and express it wittily.

**B. Kemp**  
Secretary, Graduate Studies in English

## Matter of Taste

I am disappointed with the cover of your Winter 1975 issue – a close-up of an unkempt bearded face, further benefited by a mild skin rash on the upper cheeks.

Not very appetizing, I am sure you will agree. The Romans knew this, too, which is why barber shops flourished then. Then why? To be so modern as to negate “square” good taste?

The year of my Engineering graduation (1973), a group of radicals took over the publishing of *Old McGill*. They made it into a slaughterhouse review. I would have expected that the editorial staff of the *McGill News* had better taste than the New Left.

**Alexander Wolf, BEng'73, MBA'75**  
Montreal

## Vitamin Deficiency?

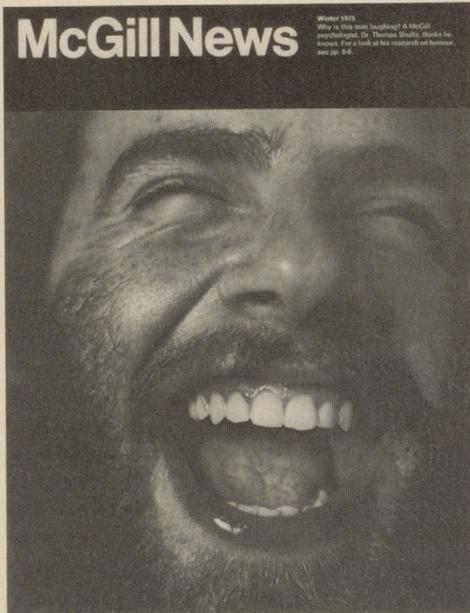
This probably is an irreverent suggestion in regard to the remarkable photograph by Olive Palmer [on the cover of the Winter issue].

This man seems to have an hemorrhagic type of gingivitis – a possibility supported by the appearance of his tongue and the macular rash on his face. Perhaps this reflects a vitamin deficiency!

**C. Sherlock McGill, MD'23**  
Cleveland, Ohio

## Correction, Please

I would like to point out an error in the article “The Greening of the University” in the Winter issue of the *News*. Dutch elm



*Puncturing pomposity or negating “square” good taste?*

disease is caused by a fungus called *Ceratostomella ulmi*, not by a virus. Therefore the disease is initiated by the spores of the fungus, not virus spores. Viruses never produce spores.

**A.F. Yang**  
Technician,  
Department of Plant Pathology  
Macdonald College

## Accuracy, Scope, and Charm

I think Letha Woods is to be congratulated on her grasp of the intricate history of the Burney manuscripts and the Burney Project at McGill and for the accuracy, scope, and charm of her article, “The World of Fanny Burney,” in the Fall issue of the *News*. It was endearing to cast it in the form of an eighteenth-century letter, and no one else has linked the editorial work with the tower in Morrice Hall and so delightfully thus with McGill itself.

**Joyce Hemlow**  
Professor Emerita, Department of English, and Editor, The Burney Papers

## “You can’t win them all.”

Perhaps I should point out one inaccuracy in the profile of me in the *News* [“Robert Cooper: Man in the Middle,” Winter 1975]. I did not graduate first in my Law class. I led my class in the first two years and in the last year placed third (you can’t win them all).

I was, of course, flattered by your article and have now set up a new goal: to be 40 per cent as good as the guy you described.

**Bob Cooper, BA'65, MA'68, BCL'69**  
Montreal

## “Do you remember when . . . ?”

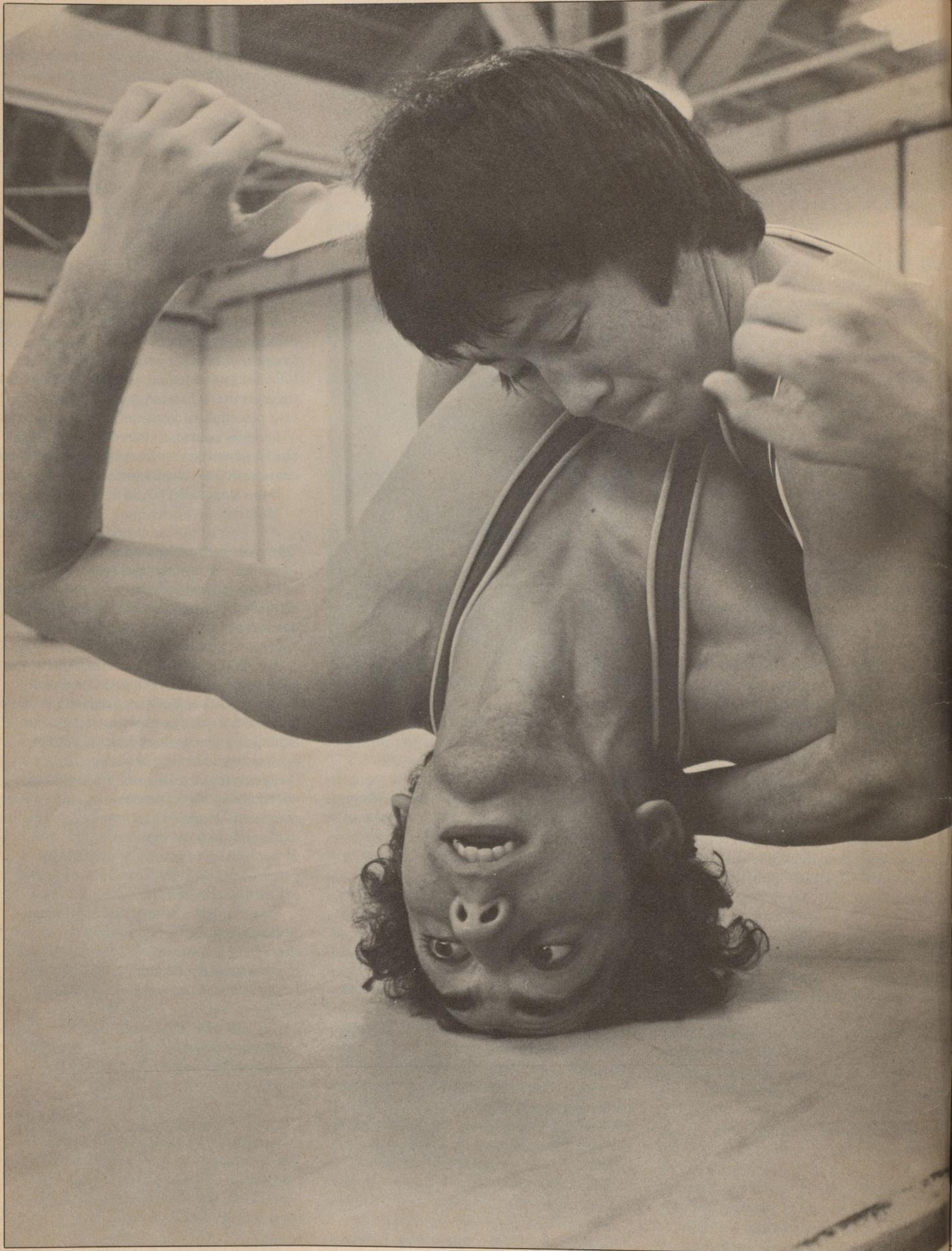
I am sure that among your readers there must be many who over the years have been connected in some capacity – be it as students, teachers, or parents – with Roslyn School in Westmount, Quebec.

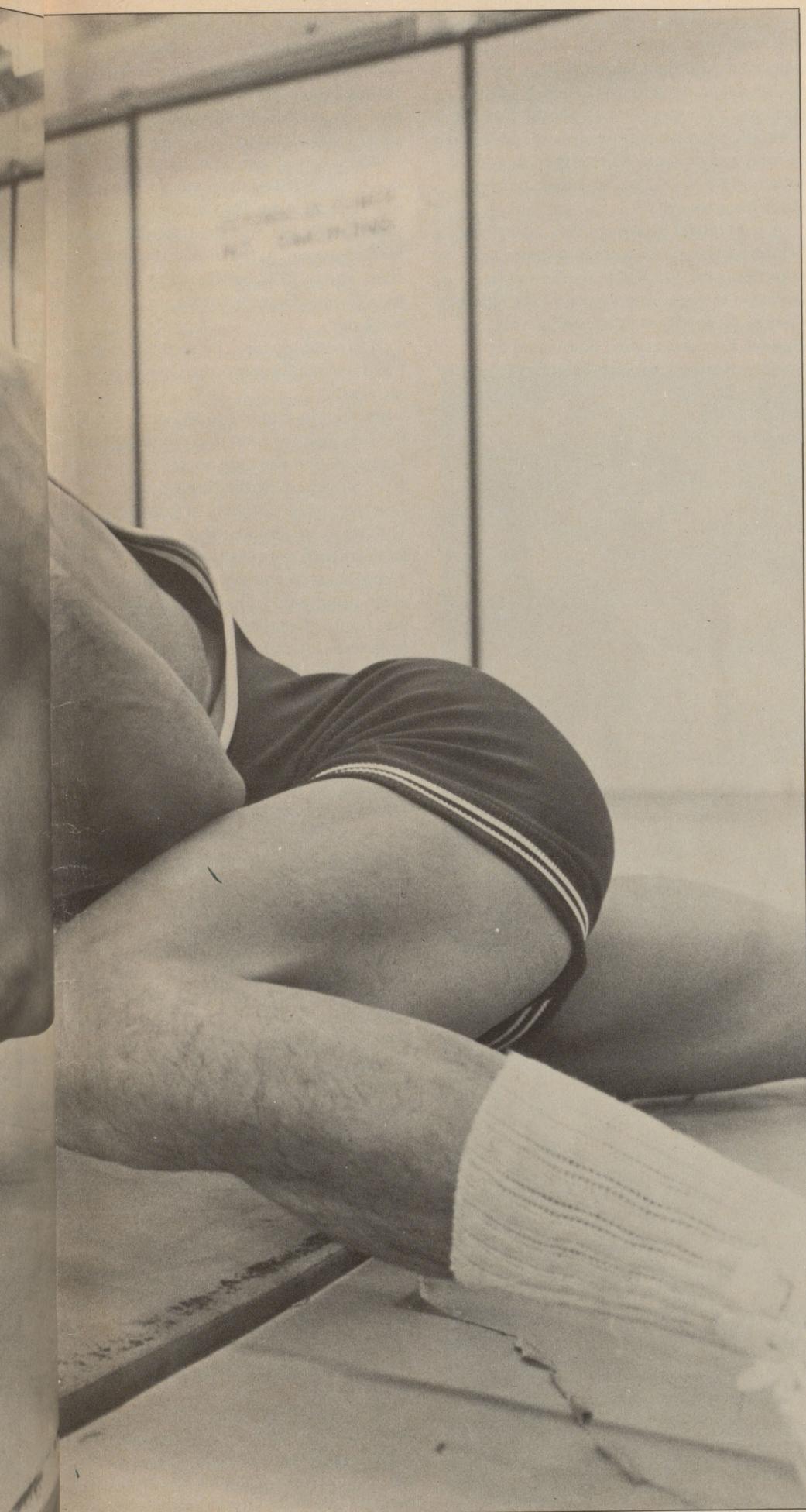
Together with two associates, Ann Elbourne and Molly Fripp, and with the active support of Roslyn’s principal, William Hay, I am working on a history of Roslyn School from its opening in 1908 until the present day. Already we are encouraged by the discovery of many hitherto unpublished anecdotes and by generous gifts and loans of priceless photographs and mementos relating to the early days of the school. The twin aims of our research are to produce a book of general interest and an exhibition directed primarily at the children.

May we appeal to any McGill graduates, students, or faculty members who wish to share their memories or mementos to get in touch with us by writing me at 16 Chesterfield Avenue, Montreal H3Y 2M2, or by calling any of these phone numbers: (Area 514) 484-6323; 486-7423; 937-4333.

**Maryla Waters**  
Sessional Lecturer, Faculty of Law

*Editor's Note: The News always welcomes comments from readers. Letters should be sent within six weeks after an issue appears to ensure their publication in the next issue. They are subject to editing for reasons of space or clarification.*





# The final challenge

by Alan Richman and Mike Boone  
photos by Harold Rosenberg

Yes, we have no gold medals. The two gold medals we used to have were won by George Hodgson, AppSc'16, in the 400- and 1500-metre swimming events back in the 1912 Stockholm Olympic Games. Hodgson allowed his medals to be displayed in the trophy case of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, where he had trained for the Olympics. Several years ago, the medals disappeared.

Since Hodgson's incredible performance – he set four world records with his trudgen stroke in those Games – McGill University has sent dozens of student-athletes to the Olympics, but none has returned with gold. Three McGill alumni, Ken Farmer, BCom'34, Hugh Farquharson, BA'31, BCL'34, and Ralph St Germain, BCom'32, were part of the 1936 Canadian Olympic hockey team that finished second. Another long-distance swimmer, George Vernot, BSc'26, won a silver medal in the 1500-metre freestyle in the 1920 Antwerp Games. Several other students have returned home with bronze, and many more with no medals at all. To finish worse than third is not a disgrace, it is an honour.

Sometimes it is forgotten that the motto of the Olympic Games, "*Citius, Altius, Fortius*," does not translate as "Gold, Silver, Bronze." The words mean faster, higher, braver, and they describe all those who compete, not just those who win. Here are just a few of the athletes from McGill who will be part of the 1976 Montreal Olympics.

## **Howard Stupp: A Natural Talent**

Howard Stupp does not remember a great deal about the man he defeated to win a gold medal in the 1975 Pan-American Games. He recalls that he was wrestling a Mexican, but he does not know if he was short or tall, or even if he was a five-time

*Olympic wrestler Mitch Kawasaki pins down teammate Howard Stupp during a workout at Canadair training facilities on the outskirts of Montreal. In competition, the two are never rivals – Kawasaki fights in a lighter weight division.*

Olympic champion. These are the kinds of petty details that Stupp tries to ignore.

"Maybe I don't know the men I'm wrestling," he says, "but then they don't know me, either. The way I look at it, a match is only nine minutes long. He may be better than me and he may know more than me, but for nine minutes I hope to be better."

The record shows that Stupp was wrestling Julio Gutierrez in the final of the Greco-Roman featherweight class, and Gutierrez had an armlock on the gold medal. Rather, he had an armlock on Stupp and was about to bring the second-year McGill Engineering student to the mat for the cinching points.

"I just hopped over him," Stupp recalls. "You're not supposed to do that because the guy just has to lift up his rear end and he's thrown you. I remember thinking, 'What am I doing?', but I did it so fast I knew it was right. If he had held on, it would have been two points for him, but instead it was one point for me and I won, 7-5."

The coach of the Canadian elite Greco-Roman wrestlers, Louis Kupsik, does not pretend to understand how Stupp wins matches. His protégé has virtually no senior international experience, yet somehow he conjures up moves that win matches against men who should be experienced enough to pin back his ears.

"Howard is a natural-born talent," Kupsik says. "He and I don't know ourselves what he can do. We have been together four years now and he still surprises me sometimes. If I tell him in practice to make a move, he can't do it, at least not the way I show him. But in competition he does it better than anybody else. He is just a natural."

According to Stupp, "Some people are good in practice, then freeze in competition. In practice I play around with moves, feel them out. At a match, something clicks, as if there were a button in my head. When it's the real thing I mean business. I do moves Louis says aren't in the book, but they're in my book."

Stupp has been wrestling for ten years, precisely half his life, yet he has just recently found his true calling. It is Greco-Roman wrestling, the style that permits no holds below the waist. (Freestyle wrestling is a more open contest, allowing legal holds to all parts of the body.) He had success as a junior wrestler with both styles, but as a Greco-Roman wrestler he won that Pan-American gold last year and the senior Canadian championship this year. Both these triumphs took place after the Canadian Wrestling Federation decided he wasn't experienced enough to go to the Pan-American Games. Only a stubborn stand by Kupsik gave him the chance.

"Louis said that if they wouldn't let me and John [McPhedran, who wrestles at a heavier weight than Stupp] at least try out for the team, he wouldn't coach it," Stupp explains. "We went up to Thunder Bay for a wrestle-off with the two guys they wanted to send and we won. I knew then that I had to win in Mexico City, because Louis had stuck his neck out."

A gold medal in competition against the Western hemisphere is an impressive accomplishment, but Stupp should not be expected to repeat his success in the Olympic Games. Greco-Roman wrestling is an Eastern European sport, dominated by Soviets, Hungarians, and Bulgarians. Stupp has competed against the East Europeans only once, and that was in the junior, not the senior, world championship of 1975. He finished ninth in a field of twenty, winning two matches and losing two. The second and more pertinent reason that he has virtually no chance is the attack of appendicitis he suffered while touring Europe with the Canadian wrestling team in April. It is questionable whether he will even be ready for the Olympic Games.

That's the bad news. The good news is that if there is any man who can recover in time, it would have to be Stupp. To Coach Kupsik, wrestling means "a fight, a bloody fight," but to Stupp it means testing the limits of a man's body, and coming back from appendicitis is just one of those tests.

"Wrestling is more than just Greco-Roman style or freestyle," he says. "It is pushing your body to the fullest. There is a great feeling of satisfaction to be gained from doing that. Of course, there is disappointment when you lose a match, but afterward you can feel great satisfaction at knowing that you are alive and have used your body. A lot of people do not know the feeling; they don't understand what I'm doing. I don't try to explain it to them, because it's futile. They do what turns them on. I do what turns me on. I'm learning awareness of myself by going through the suffering of wrestling."

This takes a little explaining. Stupp does not enjoy pain, he tolerates it. He does not endure pain, he uses it. If you still don't grasp the essence of Howard Stupp's drive, it isn't terribly important. He knows himself, and that's all he really needs.

### Mitch Kawasaki: Years of Dedication

Mitch Kawasaki was very nearly the youngest *judoka* – that's a student of judo for those of you who don't know a *kata-waza* (form movement) from an *uki-waza* (hip movement) – ever to receive a black belt in Canada, but things didn't quite work out.

"I started judo when I was five and a half years old," he says. "My father [Masao Ka-

wasaki] was one of the pioneers of the sport in Canada. When I was sixteen, the Canadian Judo Association offered me the black belt but my father refused. He said I wasn't mentally ready. I finally got my first degree when I was eighteen."

When he was nineteen, he actually fought as a black belt and defeated the man who was runner-up for the Canadian championship. By 1971 he was the Canadian national judo champion in the under-140-pound class, and in 1972 he was set to compete in the Olympic Games, but things didn't quite work out.

"I injured my hip," he recalls. "A guy I had defeated went to the Olympics in my place."

By then he had begun wrestling a little on the side, just for something to do. ("Mitch Kawasaki is a working horse," says Coach Kupsik, strangling the English just a bit.) One day, while a student at Lakehead University in Thunder Bay, Ontario, he wandered over to practice and promptly demolished the varsity wrestler in his weight class, using judo techniques to pin the poor guy four or five times. So he became a freestyle wrestler, but he continued training in judo and in 1974 nearly won a gold medal in the Pan-American Games. But things didn't quite work out.

"I fought and defeated a Cuban who had done very well at the Olympic Games in Munich" he says. "Then I beat a Brazilian – I threw him and they called the win but the judges changed their minds and called it back. So I didn't get the win."

Now you know why he is not known in judo circles as Lucky Mitch. Twenty years of dedication to the sport have not paid off in a fistful of medals, but Kawasaki says that is not the reason that he decided to try out for the Greco-Roman wrestling team in the '76 Olympics. The lightest weight class in international judo competition is 63 kilograms, which is just a shade under 140 pounds, and Kawasaki fights at 105. Wrestling is the only sport that gives him a chance to fight somebody his own size.

Since 1974 he has been a Commonwealth Games champion (105 freestyle) as well as a Canadian champion (105 freestyle and Greco-Roman in 1975, 105 Greco-Roman in 1976), but even wrestling has given him problems. During the Commonwealth Games in 1974 he injured his left knee and required a cartilage operation. During the 1975 Canadian championships he injured his right knee and spent a little more time in the hospital.

"It was right after that that I met Louis and decided to stick with Greco-Roman wrestling," he says. "I'm positive I would have just as good a chance as a freestyle wrestler as I do in Greco-Roman, but the

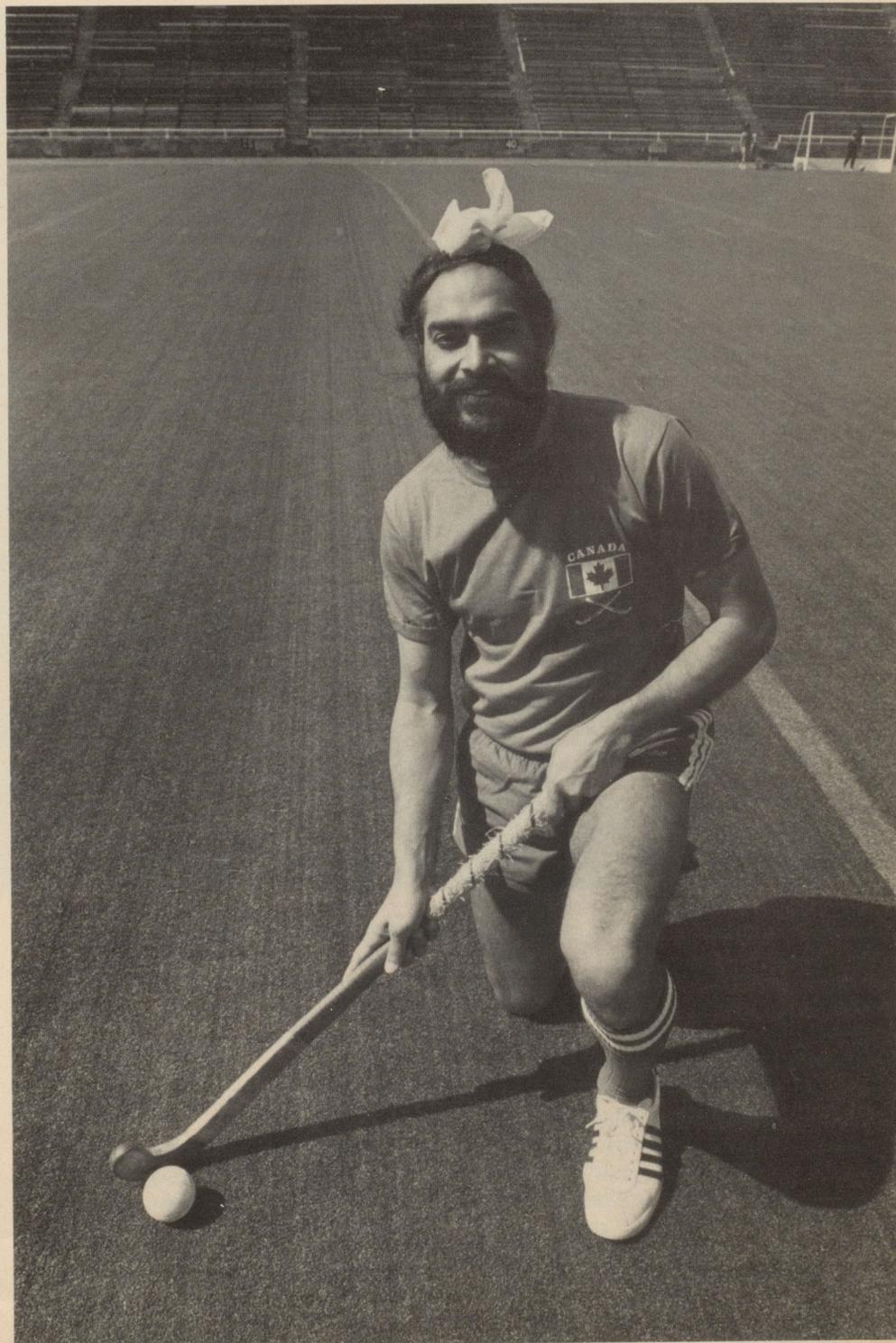
ended up second to last in the division and we were last."

The Olympic champion that year was the team from India, as it has been in seven of the last twelve Olympic Games. Great Britain has won twice, Pakistan twice, and in the 1972 Games, West Germany broke the winning streak of teams trained in the English tradition. Hong Kong did not win a game in those Olympics twelve years ago, but the nearness of a win over Canada was the greatest moment in the life of then-eighteen-year-old Kuldip Gosal.

"It really was exciting," he says, but he

thinks the Montreal Olympics will mean much more. "Just to feel that I have it in me to be in the Olympics again makes this one special. I was so young then it was like a dream, it drifted over me. This time I will really be able to feel it."

Gosal was born in India, raised in Hong Kong, and came to Canada nearly seven years ago to study at McGill. He graduated with a bachelor of education in 1972. Now he is a physical education teacher at Thorndale Elementary School in the suburbs of Montreal, possibly the only physical education teacher in North America



### Kuldip Gosal: Modest Expectations

When Canada, where hockey is a three-syllable word beginning with ice, once won an Olympic field hockey game. For most nations that were or still are members of the British Commonwealth, success in field hockey is a matter of pure routine. Not in Canada. This nation has never been particularly successful at sports that didn't have something to do with water, snow, or ice. But Canada did win in the 1964 Tokyo Olympics, and Kuldip Gosal remembers it well. Gosal, a McGill graduate who is a member of the current Canadian Olympic field hockey team, was responsible for the only goal scored against Canada in that 2-1 win over Hong Kong.

He was quite proud of his responsibility, in fact. He was a forward for Hong Kong that game, and nearly pulled out a win with his goal against Canada. "Neither team was doing particularly well in those Olympics," Gosal recalls. "In fact, Canada

Kuldip Gosal takes a break from practice at McGill's Molson Stadium, where Olympic field hockey competitions will be held. (The kerchief on his head - a Gosal trademark - keeps his hair out of the way.)

who speaks Punjabi and Cantonese, as well as English. ("I can read and write Hindi, but can't speak it," he adds.)

Although the majority of the members of the Canadian Olympic field hockey team are in Vancouver training for the Games, Gosal remained behind to work and earn a living. None of the funds promised to him by the government have arrived, so he keeps teaching and training and hoping he will not be forgotten by the team.

"All but four members of the team are from Vancouver," he says. "That means that they are all out there training together

draw, but Gosal is far less optimistic. There is an "A" and a "B" pool in the Olympics, and Canada must face India, Australia, Holland, Malaysia, and Argentina in the preliminary rounds.

"I really can't see us doing any better than second to last," Gosal says. "Out of our pool there is only one team that we can beat: Argentina. India we can't beat at all, I know that."

Although Gosal's expectations are modest, he does have every intention of scoring for Canada in these Olympic Games. It would be nice if he could even things up.

says. "I'm in it to produce. I run track and field for fun and I run cross-country for fun, but this is like a job, although it's a job that I enjoy. I enjoy being a competitor and I get paid for it, although not well."

Hepburn, a final-year physical education major at McGill, is presently employed as a kayak paddler by various government bodies in Canada. His job is to win a medal, one of the Olympic medals that is given to amateurs, or what pass for amateurs in the sports world today. To place Hepburn in a slightly more flattering light, it should be pointed out that he is not the only am-



and they consider it a Vancouver team. The other four of us are like intruders, and we can sort of feel it. I know I felt it when we were at the Pan-American Games."

Despite the lack of interest in field hockey in Canada, the national team managed to finish second to Argentina in the 1975 Pan-American Games. The Argentinean team, which is the power of Western hemisphere field hockey (a very dubious distinction), tied Canada in a preliminary game and won 1-0 in the final game.

The executive director of the Canadian Field Hockey Association, Eric Donegani, has predicted that the Canadian team will finish no worse than sixth in the twelve-team

#### **Phil Hepburn: "This is like a job."**

*To win the game is great;  
To play the game is greater;  
To love the game is greatest;  
To pick up a few bucks on the side is necessary.*

The code of the modern Olympian.

Phil Hepburn and the noblemen of the International Olympic Committee do not have the same concept of the role of the amateur sportsman. But then Phil Hepburn and the noblemen of the International Olympic Committee do not have the same banker, either.

"I'm not in this sport for fun," Hepburn

*Olympic kayak paddler Phil Hepburn goes through his paces at a canoe pool at Canadair training facilities on the outskirts of Montreal.*

teur athlete receiving money for participation in sports. In Canada all Olympic athletes receive money from the government to pay for training, travel, and everyday living expenses.

The first level of funding comes from Sport Canada, the sports arm of the federal government. If an athlete is registered at an accredited university, even if only for a single course that he never bothers to attend, he gets a \$1,800 grant-in-aid. Hepburn

duce. I run tra  
n cross-country  
job, although  
joy being a com  
although not we  
near physical edu  
presently employ  
various governm  
job is to win a  
medals that is giv  
pass for amateur  
To place Hep  
ering light, it sh  
is not the only

ends classes. At a Catholic youth camp  
tside Tampa, Florida, where the Olympic  
ddlers were in training in March, he was  
ending up to five hours a day on the  
ter and several others deep in books. On  
day he was scheduled to return to  
ontreal, he had to take an examination  
the psychology of motor performance.  
"It's tough," he admits. "It's hard to study  
ghts when all the other guys are in town  
just sleeping. My professors aren't as  
mpathetic as I hoped they'd be, but I can't  
ally complain. I was allowed to take three  
eks off to come to this camp. A lot of

past three years and each summer we've  
travelled in Europe. If you are on the  
national team you are eligible for grants.  
I've gotten over \$2,000 each year. So I treat  
it like a job. Next year there is supposed to  
be both federal and Quebec money available,  
maybe more than \$4,000 for each athlete, to  
help gear for the next Olympics. I might go  
for my master's degree."

This attitude, which might have shocked  
Olympians twenty years ago, is the ruthless  
realism of modern amateur sports. The  
Olympics today is a pay-as-you-go propo-  
sition. Not only Hepburn will benefit if

answers in the most positive terms he knows:  
"I'd put my money on it."

### Bob Kasting: An Elder Statesman

It is one thing to compete in the Olympics.  
It is quite another thing to leave a mark on  
the Olympics, however small. Bob Kasting,  
a Canadian bronze-medal winner in the  
4 x 100-metre medley relay at the 1972  
Games, has done both.

In Munich, he came through with the  
finest competitive effort of his life. When  
he dove into the water for the final leg of  
that race, the former Canadian record-  
holder (100-metre freestyle) was far behind  
the anchorman from East Germany and  
barely one and a half seconds in front of the  
Soviet anchorman, Vladimir Bure. In the  
finals of the 100-metre freestyle event Bure  
had finished third, just a half-second behind  
Mark Spitz.

"It was a question of going as fast as I  
could as long as I could," Kasting recalls.  
"I outsplitted the German swimmer by a second  
and a half and almost out-touched him. I  
looked up and Bure was still a half-length  
back. I was staring into his blue face. We  
missed getting the silver by just a tenth of  
a second. I couldn't have asked for a better  
race to finish off my career."

But Kasting's career, as it turned out, was  
not over. "I was sick of swimming after  
Munich," he says, "but now I'm back into it  
enthusiastically. Actually, when I graduated  
from Yale and came to McGill [he's a  
second-year Law student], my first thought  
was to get a job with the Olympic Organizing  
Committee and be a part of the Games  
that way.

"But my qualifications didn't fit their  
needs. Once that was clear, I started to  
wonder how I was going to get into the  
Olympic pool at all during the Games be-  
cause I knew how tough it was going to be  
cracking those ticket lines at Eaton's.  
The easiest way was to get back into com-  
petition."

It would be nice to report that a star has  
been reborn, but that would be a consider-  
able exaggeration. Kasting is twenty-five,  
which is too old, and he slacked off in his  
training for several years, which is too long.  
He is now classified as a "B" class athlete  
by the Canadian government, meaning he  
ranks somewhere between ninth and six-  
teenth in the world. "I'm about the same  
as I was in 1972, maybe a little better, which  
isn't good enough," he says. "Swimming is  
on such an incredible acceleration that the  
standards change every summer."

It is hoped that nobody in Canada expects  
too much of Kasting in these Olympic  
Games. He is one of our elder statesmen,  
and as such is entitled to the privilege of  
just getting his feet wet.



*Olympic medallist Bob Kasting churns up the water at the Pointe Claire swim club pool where he trains.*

he stays in school and trains for the 1980  
Moscow Olympics. Canada will, too.

"For myself, there isn't much chance of  
getting a medal in these Olympics," Hepburn  
says. "I'm one of the youngest guys. My  
peak will be in Moscow. You have to es-  
tablish a base before you can excel in this  
sport, a base of physical stamina and tech-  
nique. It's more complicated than it looks."

Hepburn is twenty-two years old, young  
for a paddler. When asked whether he might  
have a chance for a medal in Moscow, he

Hepburn goes  
e pool at  
on the outski  
y degree is just as important as the  
Olympics."

In addition to his \$1,800 for being a uni-  
versity student, Hepburn gets \$300 in  
training expense money as a "C" class  
athlete (unranked in the world but on a  
national team). He also picks up \$175 from  
the Canadian Olympic Association to help  
pay ordinary living expenses, pushing the  
grand total up to \$2,275.

"If there wasn't any money, I couldn't  
do this," he says. "This is taking time out of  
my life. There's training twice a day and  
the travelling. I've been on the team the

### John Hawes: All-Around Athlete

Mention "modern pentathlon" to the average Canadian, and you'll get a puzzled look. John Hawes, who began to train and compete in this event shortly after earning his education degree from McGill in 1973, is used to this reaction. When asked about the origin of the sport, he sighs and launches into the litany he's repeated so often.

"Baron Pierre de Coubertin [the founder of the modern Olympic Games] was looking for an event to test the all-around Olympic athlete. He based the structure of the modern pentathlon on the progress of a Napoleonic courier moving through enemy lines.

"The courier departs on horseback. He meets a sabre-wielding enemy and fights a duel. The courier wins, of course, and moves on. In another confrontation with the enemy, he shoots his way out of trouble. Then he has to swim across a river and run the rest of the way back to camp."

Divorced from its romantic origins — no one gets stabbed or shot — the modern pentathlon involves five events, horsemanship, fencing, pistol-shooting, swimming, and cross-country running, on five consecutive days.

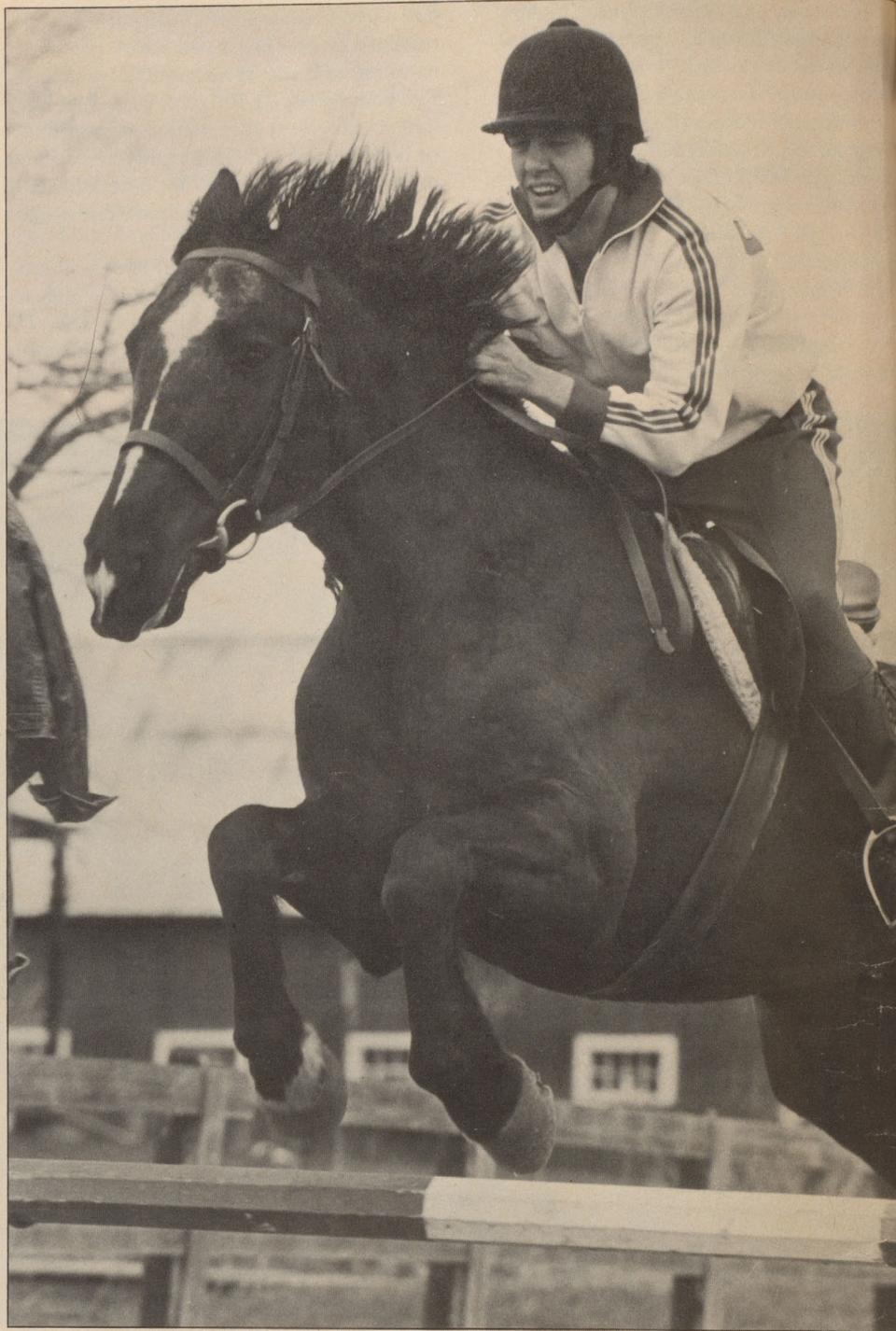
The event made its debut at the 1912 Olympics, and, at least partly because it remains so obscure in the North American sports lexicon, has been dominated by the Swedes and East Europeans ever since. The United States has produced two bronze- and two silver-medal winners. Canada has been shut out.

Hawes took up the modern pentathlon after being a world-class swimmer (he competed for Canada in the 1972 Munich Olympics). He was intrigued by the rare combination of skills it demands. "I was fascinated by the idea of five different sports," he remembers. "It represented a great challenge. I'd been on a horse twice and I'd never done any fencing or shooting."

Considering that he was a rookie in the truest sense of the word, Hawes has made phenomenal progress. He was fifty-first in the 1974 world championships, moving up to twenty-first in 1975. He is currently on a one-year leave of absence from his teaching post with Montreal's Lakeshore Regional School Board and working hard in preparation for the Games.

How hard? Consider a typical day. Hawes swims from 7:30 to 9 a.m., then practises on the pistol range from 10 until noon. His afternoon is devoted to running and riding. Then he spends the evening fencing "as much as possible — it's one of my weaker events."

Although Hawes is a definite long shot for a medal this summer, he's likely to be around for awhile. "One of the beauties of the modern pentathlon is a competitor's longevity," he explains. "The average age



*Pentathlete John Hawes clears a jump during his afternoon riding practice in Hudson, Que.*

of the top ten at the world championships was twenty-nine. You can compete in the modern pentathlon until you're thirty-five or forty, so I'm a spring chicken at my age [twenty-five]. Of course, as I get older, my times in the swimming and running events will deteriorate. The skill sports — riding, fencing, and shooting — are likely to improve, though, by virtue of more experience.

"Looking ahead to the 1980 Olympics in Moscow, I'll be trying to improve my skill sports and maintain a level of fitness in running and swimming."

Hawes is also intent on developing the Canadian pentathletes of the future. He not only trains at the recently formed Pointe Claire modern pentathlon club, but also does some coaching there. "We've got about twenty-five members," he says, "ranging in age from eight to twenty-five." So if Hawes can't shoot his way out of trouble and bring an Olympic medal back to camp, one of his protégés might in the years to come. □

*Alan Richman and Mike Boone, BA'70, are sportswriters for the Montreal Star. Harold Rosenberg, BSc'71, is a Montreal freelance photographer.*

# Why the grass is greener at McGill

Louise Abbott

As an Olympic sports site, the university has acquired bright green artificial turf, golden rubberized track, and a blue line winding through lower campus.

The International Hockey Federation is an old and conservative sports body which knows what it likes and what it dislikes. What it dislikes is hearing the game it governs referred to as *field* hockey – which happens anyway. What it likes is seeing its membership play on pristine grass – which it shies out stadia unwilling or unable to install. Mostly, specially grown sod. It was quite a coup for Montreal's Olympic Organizing Committee (COJO), then, to persuade the federation to allow competition on artificial turf.

It was a coup for McGill, too. Molson Stadium, with its accessibility to downtown Montreal and 19,000-seat capacity, was the site chosen for the '76 Summer Olympics field hockey matches, and the installation of astroturf means that the playing field can be used far more frequently without leaving athletes up to their knees in mud. The reason we wanted artificial turf was not only that it's good to play on, but also that it would be less expensive in the long run and would last after the Games," says Bob Dubeau, a staff member in McGill's athletics department who has been on leave of absence from the university since mid-1973 when he became director of COJO's sports services. "The whole idea of COJO is to leave a legacy for the future."

To hammer out the agreement, of course, was not easy: it took nearly two years after COJO's initial overtures to McGill and to the federation in 1973 for the final details to be settled. COJO first asked the university itself to foot the cost of the artificial turf – some \$1 million. McGill demurred. Explains David Bourke, director of development and communication, who acted as the university's chief negotiator with COJO: "We said, 'no way.' You wouldn't find artificial turf for Molson Stadium anywhere on McGill's list of priority expenditures. Ultimately it was decided that COJO would give us the turf in exchange for the rent-free use of the stadium and most of the Currie Gym, which it wanted for basketball practice and offices and conference rooms for COJO officials and sportswriters."

The turf was laid last June, and Bourke was on the scene. "It was put down by a special crew of young men from Oklahoma who tour around North America with equipment especially designed for this purpose," he recalls. "The preparation was done beforehand, with a few feet of stone and then about six inches of asphalt. Then these guys arrived with their Oklahoma draws and their fancy machinery. They had great big machines that rolled out the turf very slowly and other machines that sprayed glue. It was like gluing down a carpet to a highway."

## "They got the fire trucks in."

The installation of the turf was just the beginning. Because the stadium, as Bourke puts it, "has to look good on television," COJO also volunteered to landscape the stadium, repair the seats, and repaint the stands at its own expense. It was worried, however, that the cinder track encircling the turf would be an eyesore (it had not been properly maintained for twenty years), and that cinders sticking to athletes' footwear would damage the artificial surface. It suggested asphaltting the track at the same time it covered the playing field. Asphalt, however, is hot and hard on the feet, so McGill reached into its own pocketbook and purchased a new artificial track – a hard corrugated rubber surface which was glued in place this spring.

Thus COJO got an immaculately groomed field – bright green turf surrounded by a gold-coloured track – and McGill got improved athletics facilities. "The track interests us," says Bourke, "because it means that two intermural games – soccer, say, or touch football – can be played across the field simultaneously. The inserts and poles have been put in. So the presence of the turf not only doubles the usage in terms of time – we can use it twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, without mud – but also in terms of space."

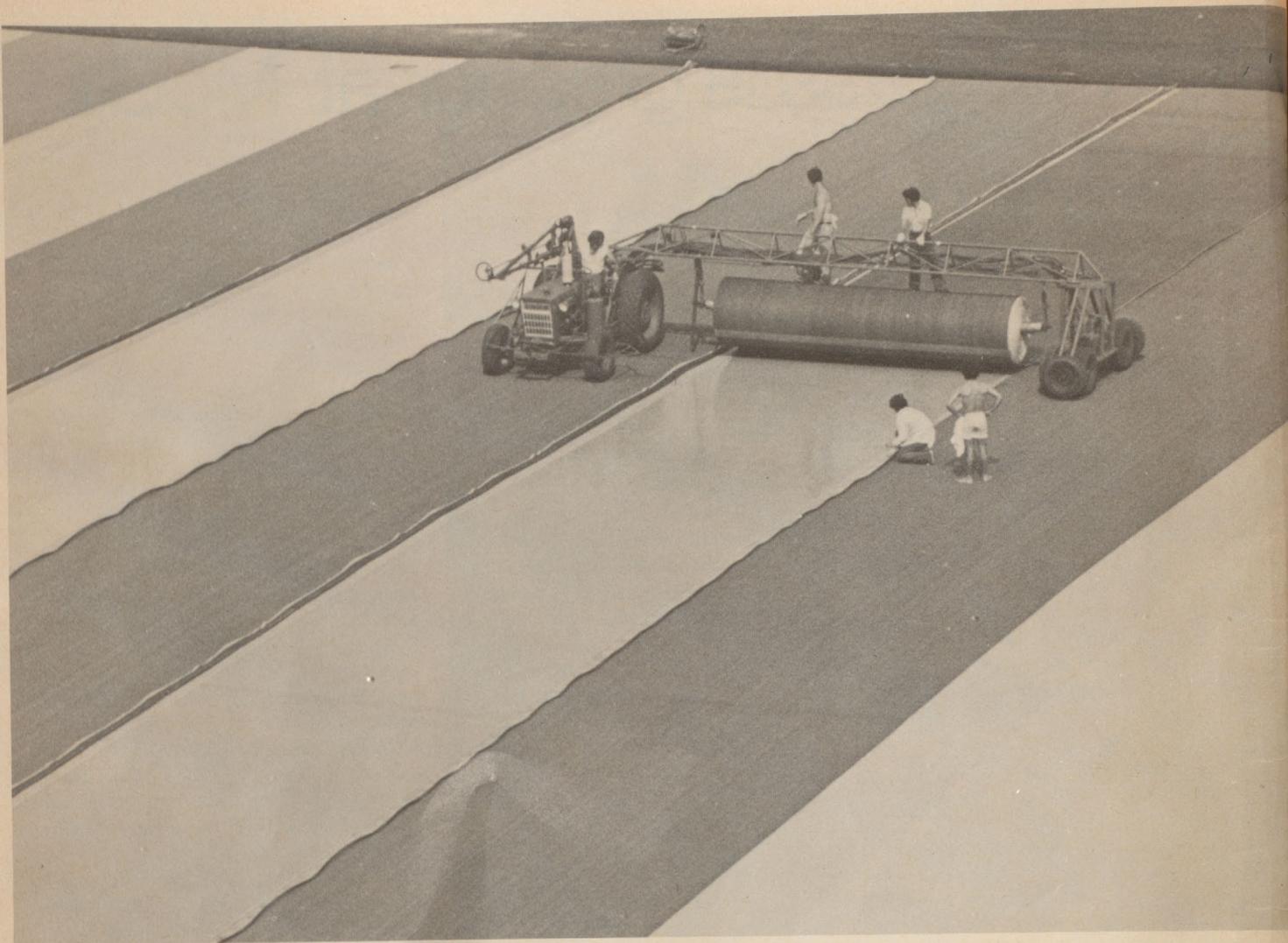
The International Hockey Federation, meanwhile, had been sitting at the bargaining table with COJO. It stipulated that it would

have to give the artificial turf a trial run before the Olympics to familiarize players with the surface. Thus a pre-Olympic field hockey tournament was held at the stadium last summer. According to Dubeau, "It proved to be a great success. Everyone was extremely happy. In fact, the future of field hockey, I think, is going to be on artificial turf."

The field hockey players voiced only one major complaint: the astroturf absorbed the heat. In solving the problem, COJO produced some unexpected but beneficial side-effects. "They got the fire trucks in," says Bourke, and hosed down the whole surface. That not only cooled off the field, but it also made the players' little wooden ball go a lot faster – and they got excited about that – and it minimized the burns that they got when they fell. Artificial turf is usually used by American football players who are well covered. These guys aren't. They wear very light clothing – little shorts and T-shirts. It really hurts when they fall."

This summer COJO will see that the turf is hosed down before every game, using a more sophisticated watering system than last year's fire trucks. It will also attend to other maintenance problems and to security during the Games. Both at the Currie Gym and at the stadium, according to Bourke, "the security is going to be very, very tough." No McGill student or employee will be permitted in the gym until COJO officials leave in the middle of August (they took over facilities in May), and regulations controlling entry to the stadium will be equally strict.

Last year, however, before COJO's tight security was enforced, Bourke witnessed an amusing incident. "The turf had gone down just a bit before St. Jean Baptiste Day," he remembers, "and the fence that COJO had promised hadn't yet been built. There was a great manifestation on top of Mount Royal. Well, I got worried, and I went up at sunset. It was a gorgeous evening, and there in the middle of this big, green artificial turf was a family – a mother, father, baby, with their dog – having a



Astroturf was installed in Molson Stadium last June under the auspices of Montreal's Olympic Organizing Committee. "It was like gluing down a carpet to a highway," recalls McGill's Director of Development and Communication David Bourke.

picnic. It was really funny. I don't think they even knew it was artificial, they had just decided to picnic. But security is covered now."

McGill also acquired something else as a result of its negotiations with COJO: a blue line on the roadway curving through the lower campus from the Milton to the Roddick Gates. The line begins at the main Olympic stadium and winds through Montreal, charting the course of the 40-kilometre Olympic marathon run. Explains Dubeau: "They will be turning left onto Sherbrooke from the campus for the last stretch back to the stadium. There are no tickets sold for the marathon; anyone can go. If it's sunny you can go and stand under a tree at McGill. I think it's going to be one of the best places to watch it, and going through the campus is going to add a little more atmosphere to the marathon."

### Playing Host

McGill will not only host field hockey players, marathon runners, COJO officials, and spectators; it will also provide room and board to hundreds of members of the press corps in Montreal to cover the Olympics. "I have been dealing with Ken Farmer, who is a McGill graduate and director of all lodgings for COJO, about the use of the residences," Bourke explains. The four dormitories at the top of University Street have been solidly booked by journalists from as far afield as Nigeria, including many from such big-name press agencies as Associated Press, Reuters, and United Press International. "Because reporters will be here from all over the world," Bourke says, "they'll be filing their stories at all times of the day and night. So we'll be running twenty-four-hour restaurants and bars during the Games period. I'm not dreading this, but actually find it very exciting."

The twenty-five or thirty graduate students who normally stay in the residences during the summer will relocate to Royal Victoria College down the hill. And summer session students will be put up in the Presbyterian and Diocesan Colleges, staying open es-

pecially to accommodate them.

The university will also run campus tours, present slide shows, provide fact sheets, and generally play host to thousands of visitors this summer. "McGill has wanted to cooperate with the Olympic people right from the beginning when Mr. Rousseau (commissioner-general of the Games) came to us," Bourke explains. "I think the university is really benefiting from all of this. Of course, there is a price to pay. The department of athletics had to move out of Currie Gym, and the pool and squash courts won't be available to our summer students. But that's a small price for a great improvement in our sports facilities. In an historical sense, these are minor inconveniences."

One major problem, however, may come in seven years – the life expectancy of astroturf. While it is considerably tougher than the garden variety, artificial turf fades and erodes in time, and must be replaced. But between now and 1983 the university can tap its ingenuity and find a way – and the necessary funds – to keep its grass green. □

# An athlete's best friend

Orthopedic Surgeon Ted Percy reserves a special place in his heart – and in his schedule – for Canada's international-level amateur athletes.

As soon as I entered the waiting room, I knew I had found the right place: propped up in a corner were several pairs of wooden crutches, and hobbling towards me on her way out was a woman with one leg in a cast, the victim, no doubt, of a slippery sidewalk or treacherous ski hill. There was no mistaking that this was an orthopedic surgeon's office.

The doctor I had come to see was Edward C. ("Ted") Percy, who trails a long string of McGill degrees after his name – BSc'49, MD'51, MSc'54, GDipMed'57 – and some equally impressive titles – senior surgeon and associate professor of orthopedics, department of surgery, at the Montreal General Hospital. He is, I soon discovered, a hale man in his fifties with an open manner and easy, expansive laugh. Percy has bandaged, splinted, plastered, and otherwise watched up many, many patients in the past twenty-five years, but he has a special place in his heart for the sporting breed who have come to him with the breaks, sprains, and other ills to which athletic flesh is heir.

For several weeks each year, patients or friends phoning him at his Seaforth Medical Building office in downtown Montreal are likely to hear a tape-recorded message informing them that the doctor is out of town – in Mexico, New Zealand, Scotland, or other foreign parts. Where he is usually depends on where the rotating quadrennial Commonwealth, Pan-American, or Olympic Games are being held. For as chief medical officer of three organizations – the Commonwealth Games Association of Canada, the Pan-American Games Association, and the Canadian Olympic Association – Percy leads a team of doctors, nurses, and physiotherapists which accompanies Canadian amateur athletes to international sports competitions.

This year, of course, Percy has been working most closely with the Canadian Olympic Association. He was quick to point out that this is a permanent body – "what we call the national Olympic committee," he said – and quite separate from the Olympic Organizing Committee, or COJO, which was

set up specifically to supervise the '76 Games in Montreal. COJO will oversee medical services for spectators, VIPs, or Olympic administrative staff who may suffer heat prostration or more serious problems like cardiac arrests in the stands or elsewhere on the Olympic site. Emergency cases will be rushed to the Maisonneuve Hospital directly across from the main Olympic stadium in the city's east end.

The Canadian Olympic Association's medical team, on the other hand, has a far more specific clientele: it will be in charge of treating the more than two hundred Canadian Olympic team members, along with the coaches, managers, and administrative and support staff who travel with them. For one month (two weeks prior to the Games and two weeks during the Games), Percy and his colleagues, who are drawn from across the country, will man an eight-room medical centre in the Olympic Village where the athletes are housed. As well as offering whirlpool, ultrasound, and other physiotherapy facilities, the centre will have a small emergency unit to provide immediate care for seriously injured patients before they are transferred to the Maisonneuve Hospital. However, Percy noted, "it's rare to have to hospitalize an athlete."

Not only are the medical services excellent for the athletes from Canada (and from countries that can't afford to send medical teams and wish to avail themselves) – they're also free. It's not that the federal government picks up the tab, either. It does pay for airfare and accommodation for the medical team, but not for anything else. Canadian pharmaceutical firms supply free drugs, and medical personnel give their services voluntarily, losing time and money from their jobs at home.

## "It's fun working with athletes."

Although Percy claims that he has never shown any personal flair on the playing field – as a young man, he told me modestly, he "did a little bit of everything, but poorly" – he has had a longstanding love of sport.



Dr. Ted Percy was affectionately portrayed by a patient as an apple doll wearing a monogrammed lab coat and nursing a broken leg.

It was this which brought him into sports medicine eighteen years ago. "I first started in sports medicine looking after athletes at McGill. I was surgeon to the department of athletics for about fifteen years. I've worked briefly with the Montreal Expos baseball club, and am consultant orthopedic surgeon to the Montreal Canadiens hockey club and the Montreal Alouettes football team." Which means that a list of his patients reads like an introduction to the Canadian sports hall of fame.

There are other physicians in Canada and the United States who work closely with athletes the way Percy does. But, he said, "there's no such thing as a true sports medicine doctor in North America." In countries like Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Russia, and Yugoslavia, where there are full-time athletes, there are also full-time doctors and therapists. Like the competitors, they are supported by the state. "Those of us who are in the field here in North America," Percy explained, "are basically on a volunteer basis and are doing it part time because it's fun working with athletes."

Part of the fun lies in the fact that athletes are not among the millions of overweight, out-of-shape North Americans whose morning constitutional consists of walking a few yards to the car. "Essentially athletes are healthy people," Percy pointed out. Indeed, no Canadian athlete can enter competition until he has submitted to the Canadian Olympic Association a full medical history and the results of a physical examination by a family practitioner.

"These people can't compete unless they're A-1," Percy said. "Sports medicine is perhaps an easier form of medicine in that the diagnosis is usually a little easier to make. There's nothing wrong with the athletes medically when they come to us; they have some sort of mechanical problem. The treatment, though, is in a sense a little more difficult, because the athlete wants

to be cured and back on the field right away.

"Particularly at the professional sports level, great pressure is put on the doctor to get the athlete playing again as soon as possible, because he represents revenue to the owner, to the establishment. Now at the international amateur level, such as the Olympics, even more is at stake: national prestige. And there are many rich rewards for athletes who are successful at the international level."

The athletes, of course, are under great stress, too. Yet Percy has rarely run into hysteria or nervous breakdowns; what he does encounter, however, is hypochondria. "We see kids," he said, "who develop a sore throat, and, in their opinion, it's tonsillitis, or who develop a mild cold, and it's double pneumonia. They're so uptight about the thought of competition. But usually these things straighten themselves out."

Ironically, when serious injury does strike, athletes often show great composure. "At the Pan-American Games held in Mexico last October," Percy recalled, "we had a young lad who, I'm sure, was going to win a medal in the 3000-metre steeplechase, a very tough race. On the last jump, he broke his foot. But he wasn't really upset, he was mature."

### A Waste of Time and Money

Some health problems have nothing to do with competition; they arise simply from transplanting thousands of athletes from one climate and diet to another. Several Canadian competitors in Mexico contracted the infamous *tourista* and were forced to drop out of competition. But the Canadian Olympic Association is always on the alert for potential health hazards, and sees that competitors have the requisite inoculations or medication.

Of course, athletes won't always follow doctor's orders. Percy becomes annoyed when his charges pop vitamin pills indiscriminately – but he can't do anything to stop them. "I just do not think that the taking of vitamins is necessary in North American society, apart from certain racial groups who have vitamin deficiencies," Percy said emphatically. "Vitamins do not improve performance. The trouble is that you will never convince athletes of this. They keep spending large sums of money on vitamins, mainly because of the unethical, in my opinion, advertising of some drug companies on radio, tv, and in the press."

Holding the lid on vitamins, however, is of less concern to Percy than ensuring that no athlete takes a stimulant, anabolic steroid, or other kind of drug which is outlawed under international competition rules and can disqualify a competitor if detected in his urine. "The rules of dope testing are laid down by each international sporting

body, and carried out by a medical team appointed by the International Olympic Committee [IOC]," Percy explained. "Basically, three to five competitors are tested at the completion of each race or event. A sample of urine is collected under the direct vision of a doctor and then sent to a lab."

Percy and the Canadian medical team do their best to prevent mistakes. "We're very aware of the drugs which are banned," Percy said, "and we literally take a hospital with us – thousands of dollars worth of medication." But despite that vigilance, individuals sometimes slip up. At last fall's Pan-American Games, a Canadian sprinter, Joan Wenzel, thinking she was taking a vitamin pill, accidentally took Dimetapp, an over-the-counter cold tablet which contains a small amount of ephedrine, a banned stimulant. It proved to be a costly oversight. The IOC promised Wenzel that she would be eligible to compete in the future if she gave up the bronze medal she had won. She did. But another organization with direct jurisdiction over track and field, the International Amateur Athletic Federation, promptly banned her for life. Only after months of agonizing uncertainty for Wenzel was the decision overturned.

Percy was among those who had vehemently opposed the ban. "Of course, if you're on a team, you must follow the rules," he told me. "Joan Wenzel erred in taking the pill, but she took it inadvertently. She paid her price, she forfeited her medal."

Percy's real objection lies in the drug testing itself, however. Athletes' use of drugs, he explained, "began with cross-channel swimmers who were given morphine and codeine to numb the pain and keep them going. Then cyclists were given so-called stimulants – usually by unscrupulous trainers or managers – with the idea of improving their performance. It diminished their pain and perhaps made them more aggressive, but it definitely did *not* improve their performance. There were several deaths reported, so drug testing was introduced.

"The pendulum has now swung the other way. It is my personal opinion that testing for dope makes the athlete think that it must be good. And it's not. As a matter of fact, tests have been done in which athletes were given sugar pills, or placebos, and told that these were very powerful South American drugs which the Indians there use before waging war against their neighbours. It's amazing – these athletes started to sweat, their blood pressure and their pulse went up. It's psychological. Believe me, there is no scientific evidence that any drugs that we know of improve performance. I think that drug testing is a waste of time and money, and shouldn't be done."

There is another kind of testing done prior

to competition – sex determination. Only women are required to undergo the process, the premise being that if a male competes in a female event, he is at an advantage, but if a female competes in a male event, she is not. A saliva smear or hair follicle sample is taken, and if an athlete's chromosomes prove her to be female, she is awarded a diploma certifying her gender. Percy himself takes a dim view of it. "I frankly think that sex testing is humiliating," he said, "and unnecessary. But it was not brought in by a bunch of male chauvinists by any means. It was voted on by the female delegates of the International Track and Field Association in 1967. The reason it was recommended was that the Russians had allegedly put twin 'sisters' in a race and they'd won medals. When someone questioned whether they were, in fact, female, they disappeared and have never been seen since. So sex testing was initiated in 1968

### Developing Controls

Percy is also critical of the loose controls exercised over many sports. As sports become increasingly competitive at the international level, and athletes earn epithets like "Kamikaze" for their reckless daring, he feels that things have simply gotten out of hand. In downhill skiing, he pointed out, "they even ice the course to improve the speed. I think this is just ridiculous; it doesn't prove a thing, and there have been deaths. I think that downhill skiing should be rigidly controlled. Similarly with wrestling, which is a high-risk sport as far as knees are concerned. There are many other sports which are hazardous.

"I think that the medical profession should play a big role in developing controls, but it's hard to get management to agree with you. For example, if I had my way, all professional hockey players would wear helmets. But they claim that helmets interfere with their vision and their performance. They have all sorts of inadequate, invalid excuses. So it's very hard for doctors to try and legislate."

Sport, both leisure and competitive, is "a great thing," to Percy's way of thinking. He keeps himself in trim by cycling, jogging, and playing tennis in warm weather, and cross-country skiing in cool. "There's no question that the leading cause of death in our society are the direct result of our affluence," he told me. "We know that people can be helped considerably if they'll lose weight, give up smoking, and keep physically fit. I think that everybody should take part in sport." When it comes to competitive sport, however, Percy is firm. "I don't think that one should ever put the winning of a medal ahead of the health of an athlete." *L.A.*

# The vision of R. Tait McKenzie

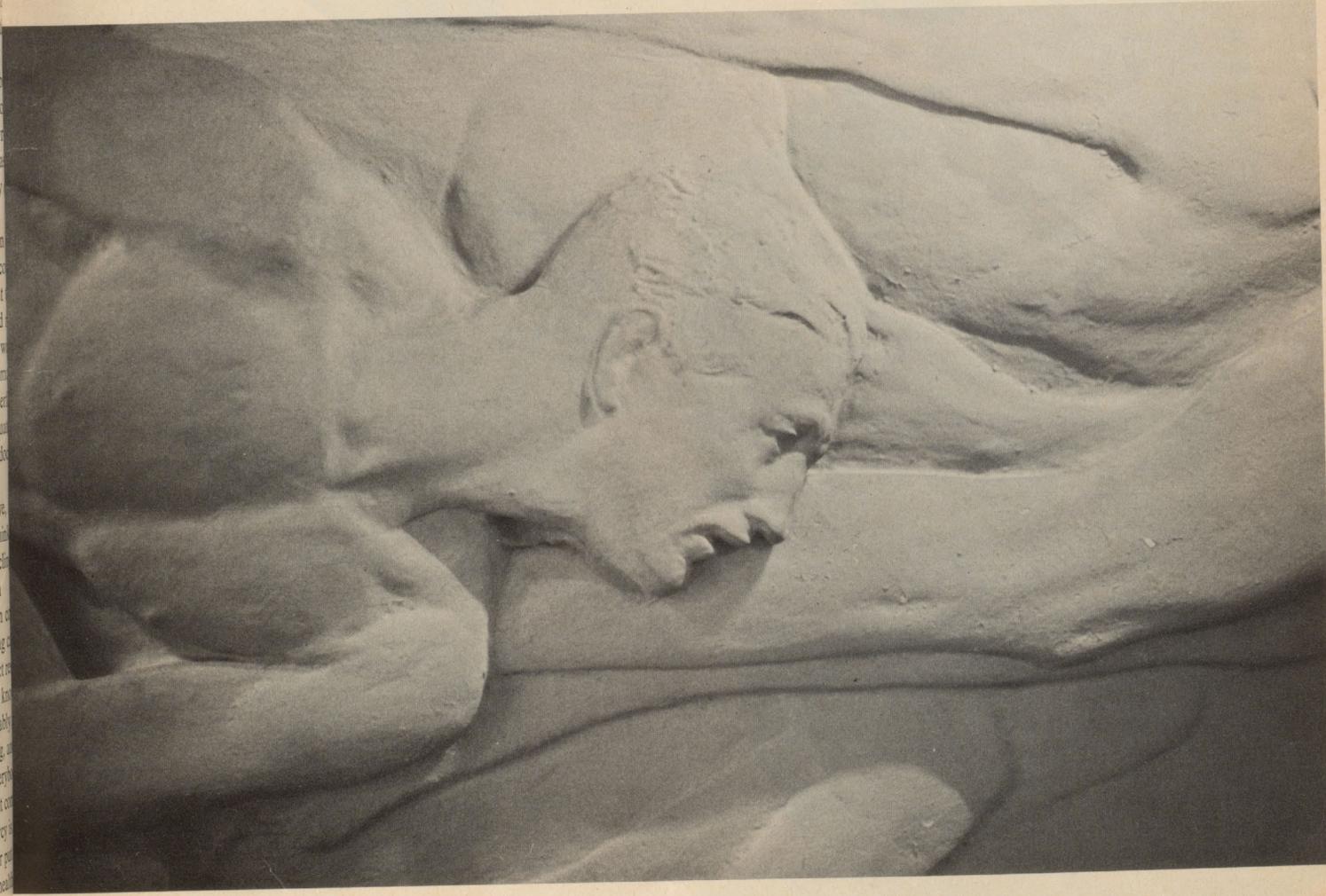
turned his surgeon's hands to sculpture, and, in scores of works depicting athletes in motion, preserved the beauty and technique of modern sports.

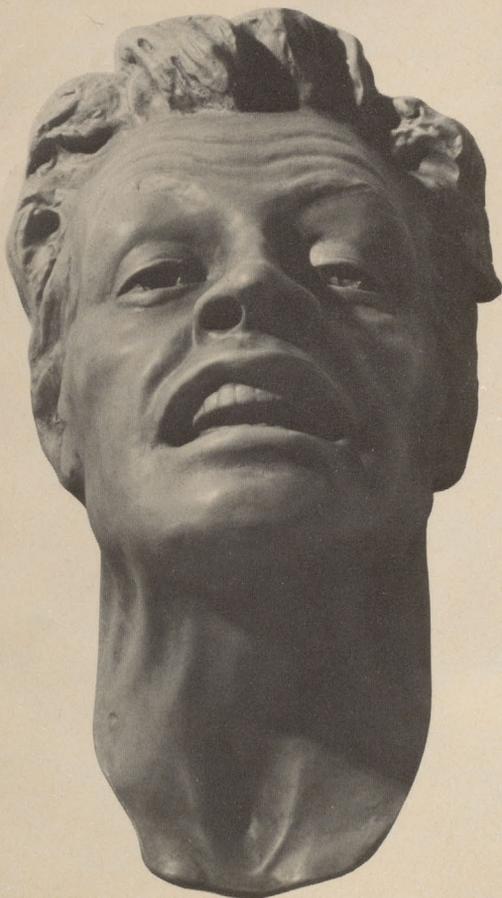
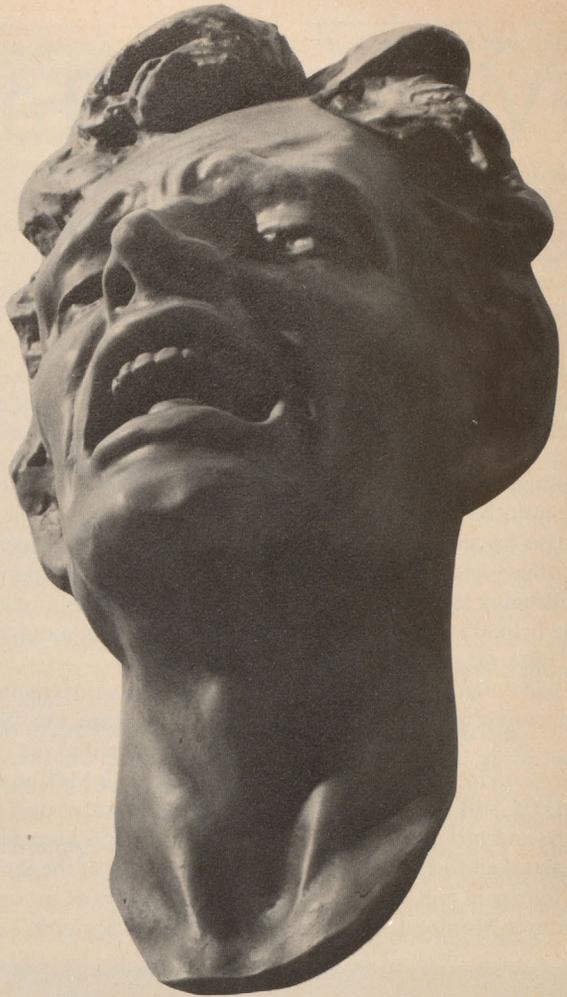
strip down, assume their poses, and endure the cramps and other discomforts of the artist's model, while the sculptor who had enlisted their help meticulously modelled grey clay into a one-quarter-life-size figure – a runner in a crouch awaiting the start of a race.

It was worth their effort. Cast in bronze, the sculpture, the "Sprinter," became famous, and so did its undaunted creator, Dr. R. Tait McKenzie (1867-1938). By 1912 he had earned international recognition and was awarded a medal by the King of Sweden at the Stockholm Olympic Games. Today, two of his sculptures, the "Plunger" and the "Sprinter," appear on commem-

orative stamps for the '76 Games.

McKenzie, interestingly, had no formal training in art. Born and raised in rural Ontario, he graduated from the Arts Faculty at McGill in 1889 and the Medical Faculty three years later. He then became what he had long wanted to be – a surgeon. But his passionate interest in athletics, both as a participant (he held the Canadian inter-collegiate high-jump title) and as an observer, led him to experiment in capturing physical movement in clay. From 1894 until 1904, he practised medicine at the Montreal General Hospital, lectured in the anatomy department on campus, and, whenever he could, worked in his studio, which doubled





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an office for his remedial gymnastics practice.

Because of his abiding belief in the necessity of physical activity in all school curricula, McKenzie made repeated attempts to establish a physical education department at McGill. But money, or rather the lack of it, thwarted him. When the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia offered him a post as professor and director of physical education, with free rein to develop his ideas, he jumped at the opportunity.

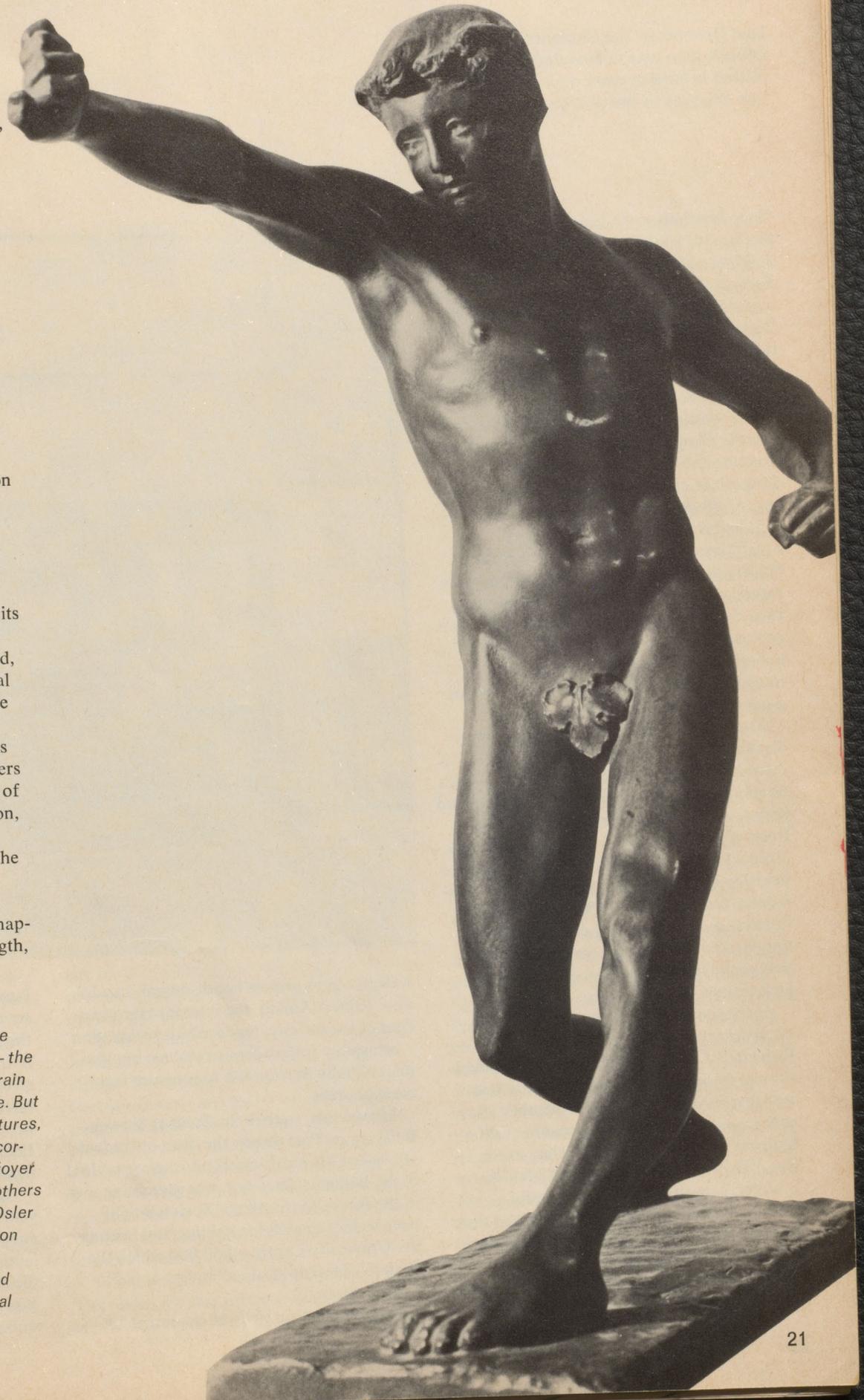
During his twenty-seven-year association with Penn, McKenzie developed a progressive program of physical education, while keeping up his medical career. He also continued what he had started in Montreal: sculpt portrait busts, friezes, masks, medallions, medals, reliefs, and figures in the round. In all he produced over two hundred pieces, most of them of athletes in motion. From his early studies, like the "Masks of Expression" showing exertion and fatigue, he moved on to more sophisticated work like the "Joy of Effort," a relief depicting three hurdlers. He began to rely less on anthropometric measurements, and more on artistic observation and impression.

Because the scientist in McKenzie continued to override the artist at times, some of his work tends to be academic. But at its best, it captures, as one critic put it, "the psychological moment that summarizes in its guise the whole movement."

"In America," McKenzie once remarked, "the artistic side of the great athletic revival has been comparatively neglected . . . The recording of our athletics has been left to the sports columns of the daily newspapers and the snapshots of the Sunday newspapers for the most part . . . Here is a vital phase of our modern life that cries for interpretation, preferably in plastic form."

McKenzie was no Rodin (whose work he greatly admired). But without his legacy, athletic iconography would be much the poorer. He evoked what the newspaper snapshots could only hint at: the vigour, strength, and beauty of the young athlete. □

*While they may not know the name of the sculptor, most in the McGill community are familiar with R. Tait McKenzie's "Falcon" – the ringed figure in bronze which braves the rain and snow on the McLennan Library terrace. But there are also several of his athletic sculptures, (some plaster, some bronze), in various corners of the campus. Among them: in the foyer of the Sir Arthur Currie Gymnasium, "Brothers of the Wind" (detail on page 19); in the Osler Library, the four "Masks of Expression" (on opposite page, clockwise from top left: "Fatigue," "Breathlessness," "Effort," and "Exhaustion;" and in the Montreal General Hospital's library, the "Boxer" (at right).*



# The McGill Students' Society:

by Linda Feldman

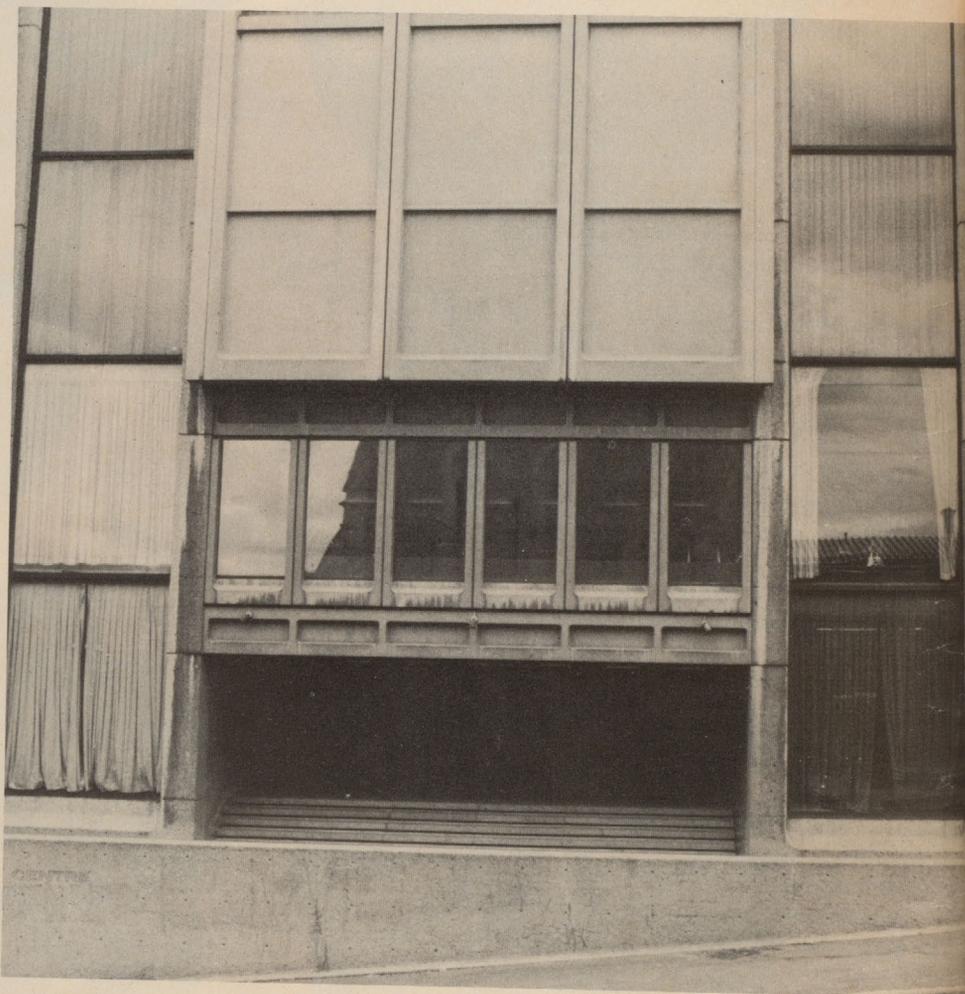
Last December, the Students' Society constitution was suspended. Now a committee is hard at work making long-overdue changes in the Society's structure.

Since September, the news coming out of the McGill Students' Society had been bad. Frightened by rising expenses and fixed revenues, Society President Andrew Yearwood was already warning student councillors at the start of the school year that the organization could not "spend, spend, spend," but would have to "cut, cut, cut." Yet nothing, it seemed, could stop the dizzy chain of events which brought the Society to its knees in early December. The Society constitution was suspended, the five-man executive forced into early retirement, and the twenty-two-member Students' Council disbanded.

It had been obvious for months that tough times lay ahead. Last year's Students' Society executive had hoped a campus-wide referendum would approve their plan to raise the twenty-four-dollar fee that students pay to the Society. But that scheme fizzled out when the open meeting required to introduce such a referendum failed to draw a quorum of 300 students.

The setbacks this year were even more discouraging. Gertrude's, the popular disco-bar which the Society had opened with hoopla in late 1974, flourished in the fall and kept the cash register ringing on the first floor of the University Centre on McTavish Street. Then the provincial government began to implement new liquor licence regulations, forcing Gertrude's to shut down in January. The licencing change also signalled an end to plans for another potential moneymaker, a permanent pub in the University Centre.

At the same time the Students' Society bureaucracy started to disintegrate. The University Centre building manager, David Albins, whom some had hailed as the best manager in years, resigned in October after only ten months on the job because of differences with the Students' Society executive. "The new executive treated him like a janitor," recalls one observer acidly. Veteran Society employees also packed their bags noisily. Lorraine Caron, who had been assistant to Society Comptroller Tom Cross for three years, was told her services were no longer required. Cross himself promptly



walked out to protest her dismissal. In addition, Robert Amato, the internal vice-president of the Society, tendered his resignation – ostensibly for academic reasons, but also undoubtedly in response to pressure from other sources.

Meanwhile, over in the Student Services Building on Peel Street, the dean of students, Dr. Saeed Mirza (himself a former president of the Students' Society), was grumbling that in the future the Students' Society might have to foot the bill for lighting and heating the University Centre – \$50,000 which the Society's already strained budget could scarcely bear.

Despite all these signs of imminent col-

lapse, there was genuine surprise and consternation on campus when the headlines of the student newspaper, the *McGill Daily*, blazed: "Constitution suspended; interim structure approved." Was that great bloated leviathan, the Students' Society, going to heave one last mighty sigh and turn belly up? For those who remembered better days, it hardly seemed possible.

Those better days had started sixty-eight years ago when McGill was facing a unique and, as it turned out, quite temporary problem. Edwardian-era students were disrupting the usually calm campus with their rowdiness and frivolity. In an effort to channel student energies and conveniently solve the

# Struggling for Survival

problem, the Graduates' Society prodded the administration into forming a Students' Society. As reflected in its original 1909 constitution, the Society was to be responsible for promoting social life and academic unity among the students. Clubs and societies for everything from singing to philately came under its wing. At the same time the Society became the only recognized intermediary between the student body and the university administration and public. All full-time students on the downtown campus were considered members and eligible for elected office.

What began as a great experiment remained as a permanent fixture after the Edwardian rowdies had departed. While the administration turned over the dues collected at registration, and looked on with a fatherly eye, the Students' Society grew slowly but steadily in the following decades.

The 1960s, however, unleashed a period of uncontrolled and, in retrospect, traumatic growth. The student population exploded; clubs and societies mushroomed; a petty Society treasury turned into "big business"; and acute political consciousness produced wildly divergent ideas about what the Students' Society was and what it should be doing.

The legacy of all this change was, not surprisingly, a series of constitutional, financial, and ideological crises. While student politicians engaged in heated debates, campus concern for the Society began to wither. By last October, even President Yearwood admitted that "the Students' Society is not worth supporting any longer."

A group of students heading various groups under the Society's auspices took the decisive step in early November and asked the dean of students and the administration for help. Acting in consultation with them, Mirza put a motion before the university Senate to suspend the Students' Society constitution. After strenuous debate, the resolution was passed. On December 10, 1975, the McGill Students' Society constitution fell into official limbo.

Currently there are three committees

which are trying to revive the Society and keep the University Centre running. Senate appointed twenty students (including the president of the Students' Society, the presidents of all clubs and societies, and six Faculty association representatives) to sit on an Interim Policy Committee. They in turn chose the student, faculty, and non-academic staff representatives for two other committees. The Committee to Restructure the Students' Society is developing proposals for a new constitution. The Interim Policy Committee is formulating Society policy while the constitution is being rewritten. And the Interim Management Committee is taking charge of the day-to-day administration of Society affairs.

## What Went Wrong?

Autumn was the Society's Sarajevo: simmering discontent finally erupted. The problems had been mounting for a long, long time.

Back in 1957, when plans for the present University Centre were being drawn up, members of the New Union Committee little dreamed that the building they were creating was destined to become an uncontrollable monster. Life in the old Student Union at 690 Sherbrooke Street West (now the McCord Museum) was, by all accounts, fun; but quarters were cramped and the Students' Society needed room to grow. A site on McTavish below McGregor seemed promising, and in late 1963 work on the project got underway.

By the time the new building was opened in September of 1965, however, it was already inadequate. What went wrong? Perhaps most importantly, as a 1971 Students' Council report pointed out, planners had not foreseen the combined impact of the building's more central location and the inevitable rise in university enrolment as a result of the post-war baby boom. From the moment the inaugural ribbon was cut, facilities were overcrowded.

In addition, the Council complained, the University Centre suffered from inherent weaknesses in design. The ballroom on the

third floor took up too much space when it was not in use and provided too little when it was. The split between short order, cafeteria, and vending machine food services was awkward and made remodelling of the second floor difficult. And the central staircase – with its teak bannister and price tag of \$40,000 – took up "an incredible amount of space for no apparent reason" and presented "a very real obstacle to any attempt to effectively redesign the building."

There were distinct problems with the ambiance, too, the Council noted. The first-floor coffee shop was noisy; the TV lounge next to it, dingy and drug-ridden. Indeed, as "getting high" replaced dancing as the main form of social activity, the building became a haven for drug traffickers from both on and off the campus, and ugly confrontations between rival factions occurred. Pilfering was also on the rise. But while Society-supplied equipment disappeared at an alarming rate, garbage did not. It piled up everywhere – in offices, in corridors, but especially in the cafeteria. Between the dope-pushing and the grubbiness, many students became reluctant to use the building. Only the lunchtime crowd, some compulsive and freaked-out habitués, club and society members, and *Daily* staffers continued to haunt it.

The most serious problem, however, was and still is the University Centre's insatiable appetite for money: it devours more than half of the Students' Society annual revenue. Since 1970, operating expenses have gone into a crazy spiral. Four years ago, building maintenance and administrative costs were \$95,000; this year they are expected to reach \$170,000. To make matters worse, the Society lost \$14,000 a year in rent when its only tenant, the McGill University Bookstore, moved to the Management Faculty's new quarters, the Samuel Bronfman Building, in 1973.

Thus, inflexible, expensive, and unpopular, the University Centre squats in imposing vacuousness, a concrete symbol of the troubled Society it houses.

## The Disappearing Act

Seymour Kaufman, the financial director of the Students' Society in 1969-70, called it the "mystery that managed to dumbfound all aspiring amateur sleuths." He was referring to the disappearing act then being performed by Society funds. "The choice is elementary," Kaufman wrote in a report that year, "tighter administration or bankruptcy!" But in the absence of Sherlock Holmes, tighter administration, and possibly Seymour Kaufman, the financial woes of the Society grew to become the chief preoccupation and headache of Councils and executives after 1970.

Time and again the Society has seen its hopes for economic recovery dashed. In 1968, the radical executive of Robert Hajaly, Ian Hyman, and Peter Foster sponsored a student cooperative housing project. A brick mansion on McGregor was bought, and the inside gutted. But the project never got any further, leaving the Society with an architect's fee of \$46,000, unexpected land taxes of \$15,000, and bills for property purchase in excess of \$200,000. McGill had loaned the Society half a million dollars for the student cooperative. When it failed to materialize, the university acquired the deed, sold the property, and settled for repayment of half the remaining debt. The last of the \$73,000 owed by the Society was paid off in January.

A typesetting shop, set up with high expectations in the basement of the University Centre three years ago, only last year began to turn a profit. And Gertrude's, of course, proved to be a lost opportunity. Although it ended up \$15,000 in the red last year, the disco-bar was showing a clear profit under new management by the time it closed.

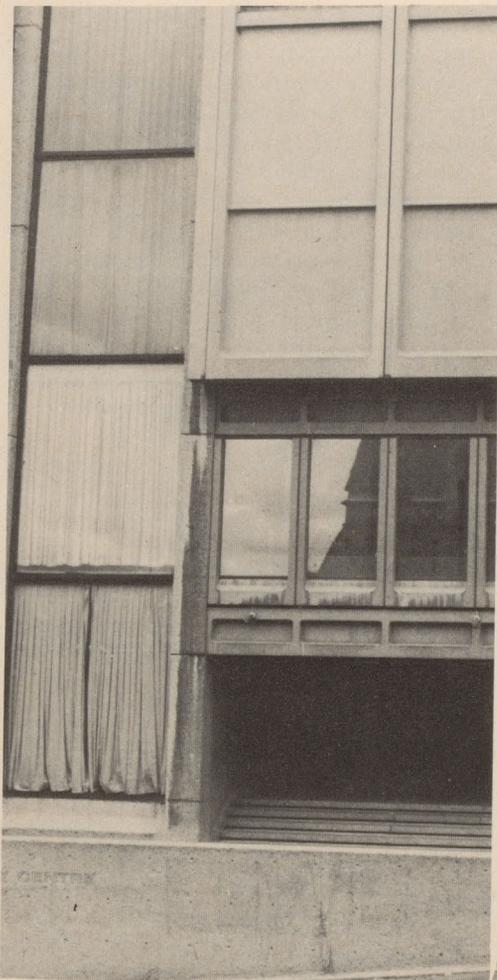
The Society also loses money by incurring unexpected and therefore unbudgeted expenditures and by failing to detect padding in the budgets of some of the thirty-two clubs and societies that receive Society funding. And now that so many buildings on campus offer vending machine food services, even the University Centre cafeteria has become a perennial moneyloser.

Sincere if sometimes misguided efforts have been made in the past few years to balance the Society books, with each new executive optimistically launching fresh strategies. But none has proved durable. Even the Society nest egg – a reserve fund – has had to be cracked open. Established in 1964 when Society fees were raised in anticipation of the move to the new University Centre, the fund provides not only security for a rainy day but substantial annual interest as well. In the turbulent years of the late sixties it shrank from \$193,000 to \$7,700. Money collected

through student dues was transferred to the fund, and with the efforts of succeeding executives to keep it safe from predatory clubs, societies, and Faculty associations, it was back up to \$176,000 by last September. If the initial estimates for this year's budget prove accurate, however, the reserve fund may sink to \$100,000 or less.

## So Much Wasted Ink

As if chronic money crises were not enough, the Students' Society has also had to cope with recalcitrant Faculty associations. Of the thirteen undergraduate and



graduate groups, the Engineering Undergraduates' Society (E.U.S.) was first to rebel. In 1969, at a special meeting of the Students' Society Board of Regular Committees – a body made up of the presidents of the Society and the Faculty associations – E.U.S. representatives voiced their unhappiness. They claimed that their association could no longer function within the existing Students' Society structure.

The Engineering students presented a list of grievances. The Students' Council, they complained, was unrepresentative of their interests; the left-leaning *Daily* was antagonistic, self-perpetuating, and dictatorial towards its constituency; the constitution

was undemocratic; and the student services offered by the Society were inadequate. An *ad hoc* committee was established by the board to gather proposals for change.

Other Faculty associations took the cue from the E.U.S. and formulated their demands in the *ad hoc* committee report. They wanted control of the *Daily* through the Board of Regular Committees, tighter spending for off-campus activities and causes, more subsidies for campus events, more money allocated to Faculty societies, the replacement of the present membership of the Students' Council (elected represent-



atives from the Faculty societies, the Students' Society executive, and *ex-officio* members such as the editor of the *Daily*) by the executive of each Faculty Council – and the constitutional right to secede.

Always the odd man out, however, the Arts and Science Undergraduates' Society (A.S.U.S.) came up with a totally different set of proposals. It was satisfied with the *Daily*, current Society budget allocation to the Faculty associations, and the Society's orientation towards the outside community as well as towards McGill. The A.S.U.S. wanted to strengthen the existing Students' Council by calling for "rep-by-pop" (to its own advantage as the largest Faculty group

have been flexible. Many areas of concern – the definition of the relation of the Society's Judicial Committee to the Students' Council, and the procedure for recalling representatives and impeaching executive members, for instance – were simply not delineated in the constitution.

### Half-Witted Decision Making

The Students' Council has failed in its role as the governing body of the Society, too. Its evolution from a committed and high-profile body into a cabala of unrepresentative representatives spending visible money in invisible ways occurred in an astonishingly short time. Although criticized for elitism, the Council in the late 1960s was still vocal and the campus responsive. Even as inherently dull a subject as the constitution could attract far more than 300 students to open meetings in those days.

By 1973, however, when Paul Drager was president of the Students' Society, the situation had changed drastically. Council was being reduced to a meaningless rubber-stamp. "As an executive, you've got certain plans you want to implement," Drager explained last fall. "The Council for you almost evolves into a ratifying agency."

By 1975 that tendency was reaching its logical conclusion. The Students' Council found itself merely ratifying actions already taken by the executive. "The executive made sweeping decisions that weren't always thought out," charges an *ex-officio* Council member, *Daily* Editor George Kopp. "They didn't call anyone and they didn't call Council." Thus last summer the executive unilaterally decided to proceed with plans to expand Gertrude's and the typesetting shop. Without prior warning, it padlocked the offices of Radio McGill, long an irritant to the Society because of alleged mismanagement. Then it peremptorily informed the *Daily* that it would have to move into the radio station's much smaller and less appropriate quarters. A student outcry, however, averted the move, and Radio McGill was reinstalled – although some of its equipment had already been sold by the Society and the rest put into storage.

Highhanded executives aside, the Council has other glaring problems. Since the late sixties it has been weakened by political schisms in its midst. One faction is usually centralist, exocentric, and in favour of supporting and granting money to off-campus groups and political causes. The other faction is usually secessionist, endocentric, and more traditional in its spending priorities for campus events. The result is a morass of harangues, filibusters, deadlocks, procedural spaghetti – and impotence.

The constant rotation of Councils also has serious repercussions. With no overlap in

their terms, student representatives are thrown into their jobs and expected to tackle immediate concerns as well as plan a coherent future for the Society. Their inexperience surfaces most noticeably in the financial arena. Perplexed by trying to assess the dozens of individual club and society budgets – which the Finance Committee sometimes fails to submit until budget night itself – student councillors often give up and merely ratify Finance Committee decisions. This careless review, needless to say, frequently leads to overspending. To compensate for its mistakes, Council then begins to slash budgets with reckless abandon – a practice that once left the *Daily* with just half its normal grant, and the Debating Union in an equally sorry state.

Unfortunately, students outside the University Centre do not see the pressures and frustrations which mold student government. What they do see are facetious accounts of half-witted decision making written up in the *Daily*. Nor is the situation much better inside the University Centre. Continual intrigues in the Council room turn club and society members into cynics and conspirators.

Student disillusionment with Council antics is reflected in the Society elections themselves. Voting turnouts hover between 5 and 15 per cent. In the past few years, between one-third and one-half of the councillors have "won" their seats by acclamation, and some seats have even been left vacant for as long as a semester. True to the pattern, several other student positions on standing committees of both the Society and the university have often remained unfilled.

### Bruised and Battered

The student body's rejection of the Students' Society has no single explanation. Election campaigns at a large, impersonal campus like McGill are meaningless: three-minute appearances of candidates in some classes and posters making promises that no councillor has the power to keep. Even those who do turn out at the polls question whether they have enough control over their leaders or over the spending of their fees when they see the farce that student government so often becomes. "Executives became power-hungry and were just not interested in the students," claims one former Society employee.

As reasonably priced housing in the downtown area grows scarcer, more and more McGill students are commuting. Long bus or train rides leave them little time or inclination for extensive extracurricular activities. Nor does the three-year undergraduate program at the university seem to engender the participation in the Society that the

four-year program previously did.

Bruised and battered, the Students' Society presents a strange appearance these days. Almost everyone associated with it during the last five years has left. The only familiar faces are Sadie Hempey, on loan from Student Services, and her assistant, Earle Taylor. Hempey was comptroller of the Society for ten years, before leaving the University Centre in 1973 to take charge of the university's Off-Campus Housing Service. Taylor was external vice-president of the Society in 1973-74.

For Hempey, Taylor, and the three other staff members in the Society office, this winter has been difficult. With rumours flying all around them, they have had to spend long hours trying to sort out the cumulative problems and keep the University Centre running at close to full steam.

### Widely Varying Concepts

What must be determined now is the form the Students' Society will take in the future. Although at the time of writing the Committee to Restructure the Students' Society has held only a few meetings, it is clear that it will have to choose between widely varying concepts.

The dean of students has announced his intention to submit to the committee a proposal for a revised Society. "We have a situation of flux, where we could remold the Students' Society," Mirza points out. "I think we should capitalize on the areas of strength — the Faculty societies — and work from there."

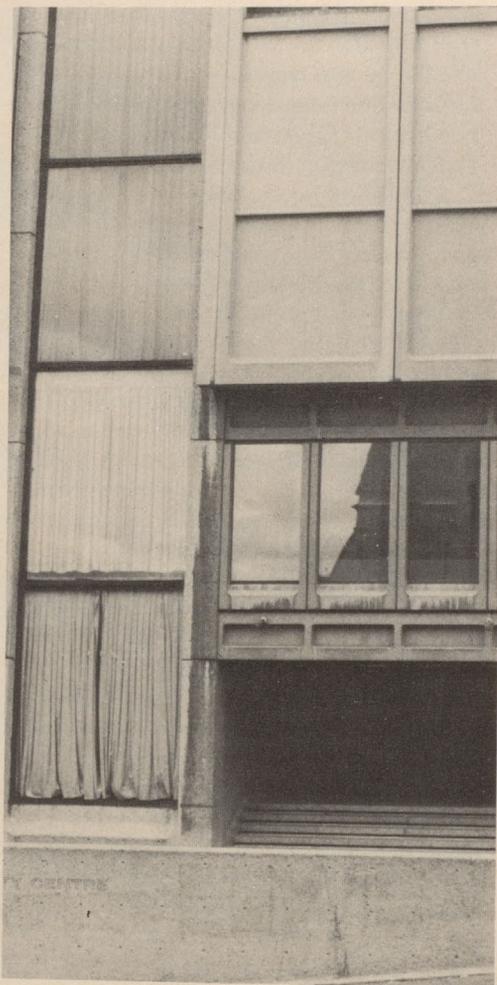
Mirza would like to see a two-tiered federation of the graduate Faculty associations (such as the Medical Students' Society and the Post Graduate Students' Society) and the undergraduate Faculty associations (such as the E.U.S. and the A.S.U.S.). "I believe that the older students have different needs from the younger," he explains. Moreover, on a campus where enrolment is more than 16,000, students may identify more easily with a Faculty association than with the overall Students' Society.

The two associations, as Mirza envisions them, would be largely self-governing. But they would still be overseen and represented to the university administration by a central Students' Society. A special committee, overseen by the Students' Council, would formulate financial policy and study budgets. Mirza's scheme is still being formulated, however, and remains open to change.

Other parties, by contrast, favour the continuation of a centralized Students' Society. "It is naive to suggest that the Students' Society be decentralized," says Michael Johnson, internal vice-president of the Society from 1973-75, and now a member of the restructuring committee. "To have

a federation of Faculty societies running the Students' Society does not represent decentralization anyway, but merely the replacement of one method of recruiting centralized government by another. In fact, the centralization-decentralization issue is really a non-issue. The areas in which the Faculty societies have been operating are completely separate from the areas in which the Students' Society functions.

"In any case, it is false to believe that Faculty societies are thriving. Only a few of them, like Engineering and Management, have been somewhat successful, and it is



incorrect to think that their activities are replacing those of the Students' Society or that they are eager to expand into the domain of the Society."

There does appear to be a consensus, however, on two points: that the Students' Society should shift to the McGill administration as much of the responsibility for the operation of the University Centre as possible, without ceding political autonomy; and that the Students' Council should surrender its fiscal powers. As this year's external vice-president, Kyriakis Matziourinis, points out, the Council cannot be expected to deal with the intricacies of finance. It has its hands full with the

Society's other, broader concerns.

Looking back on the actions of this year's executive, Matziourinis admits that he and his student colleagues did not always act wisely. Nevertheless, he is taking the suspension of the constitution with a philosophical outlook. "The suspension is both good and bad," he says. "It depends on what happens next. If the Students' Society retains its autonomy, and if a new structure emerges that is workable and effective in practice, then the outcome will be the best for the students."

In the coming months, necessity will pro-

once more that she is the mother of invention, and it is hoped that in November Senate will be presented with a revamped constitution. But at this late date, even that won't guarantee that students will return to the Students' Society. □

*Linda Feldman, BA'71, is a former McGill Daily reporter and Students' Council member. She is currently working towards her master's degree in German at McGill.*

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# Paul Lin:

## Forming a bridge of understanding

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Gill Sinologist Paul Lin says of the  
years he lived in China.

*Editor's Note: Canada has three main university centres for East Asian studies: McGill, the University of Toronto, and the University of British Columbia. McGill's is the humblest quarters, the smallest staff, the fewest library books, and the lowest budget. But it also has an unbeatable resource – Professor Paul Lin, acknowledged one of North America's foremost experts on China.*

Born and raised in British Columbia – his father, Canada's first Chinese Anglican minister, had emigrated from China at the turn of the century – Lin moved to the United States in 1939 for undergraduate and graduate studies in international law and international relations. He earned a BA at the University of Michigan, an MA at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, and another MA at the Harvard Graduate School. He went on to finish all the requirements for a PhD at Harvard, but was lured to China in 1949 before making a suggested revision on his doctoral thesis. "It seemed at some major transformation in world history was about to begin," he recalls. "I began to realize that this was an enormous challenge to me as an observer of the international world order, and decided to go to China and see for myself."

Lin and his wife Eileen (who is a research librarian and a China specialist in her own right) set out for China just as the People's Liberation Army was taking control, and stayed for fifteen years. Based in Peking, Lin taught, wrote, translated, and travelled. In the process he rubbed elbows with some of the People's Republic's top political figures, including the late Premier Zhou En-lai.

Soon after his return to Canada, Lin became a history professor at McGill and was recruited in 1968 to head up the newly created Centre for East Asian Studies, which draws its staff from several different departments. China has long supplanted international law as the core of Lin's academic work as researcher, writer (he hopes to complete a history of the People's Republic next fall), and lecturer on and off campus. Lin is

much more than a "China watcher" – a term he regards with a little disdain – he is a serious China scholar.

Recently he took time out to answer questions about his work and about China. He was reluctant to say much about his personal background – "It's not very important, what I did," he laughed gently – but he talked at length and with enthusiasm about the changes which have transformed the ancient "sick man of Asia" into a modern, immeasurably healthier nation. Some excerpts from the interview:

**News:** When you arrived in China in 1949, the country was in the throes of one revolution, and when you left in 1964, it was on the brink of another, the Cultural Revolution. What was it like to live in the People's Republic in a period of such ferment and dramatic change?

**Lin:** I had some very exciting and rich years in China. I gained an insight into my own cultural heritage as a Chinese, and I was part of a process of enormous change. It was really a revolution of human beings.

When I was a child in Western Canada, there was a certain amount of racial discrimination. People called you "Chink" and that sort of thing. That was really a reflection of the weakness of China, the sick man of Asia. Many overseas Chinese had long resented the fact that corrupt leaders had made China – the most enormous civilization in the world with the longest history – so weak and vulnerable to foreign incursions.

Here for the first time was the promise of a new day for China. To see the regeneration of a great civilization, its transformation from an old, backward, feudal system to a new society, was very inspiring. It transformed me.

**News:** If you hadn't been of Chinese descent, could you have entered China at the time you did?

**Lin:** I don't think that was the essential criterion. Of course, it was a bit easier to move about the country because we looked Chinese and spoke Chinese, and our backgrounds did enhance our sense of community with the people. But in the euphoria of

building a new nation, the Chinese were quite happy to welcome anyone who could make any kind of contribution. In fact, there was a small colony of such foreigners in Peking.

At the beginning, what I was able to offer mainly was my ability to speak English and translate. I did a lot of work on translations of Chinese literature and that kind of thing. But we also wanted to travel and write.

We brought our two children with us, and they started going to school in Peking. It was quite an experience to watch them grow up under a very different kind of system. We decided to stay – we stayed fifteen years.

**News:** One of the most remarkable advances the Chinese seem to have made is in the field of education. Just how far have they come in surmounting the mass illiteracy problem they used to have?

**Lin:** Mass illiteracy was, in fact, a function of poverty, feudal habits, and oppression. And it brought with it disease, malnutrition, and more oppression. People who couldn't read and write couldn't deal with those who were oppressing them. Today, though, mass literacy is more than 90 per cent.

Elementary education is now universal, and secondary education up to the junior high school level is fairly widespread. It is not yet universal because of a lack of facilities and personnel, especially in the countryside. But the Chinese hope to make it universal within a few years. The number of colleges and universities remains far below the needs of the country.

**News:** How is it determined who will go to college and who won't?

**Lin:** The students are not admitted into college the way they are here in North America. China is a country which is trying to mobilize all its human resources to create an egalitarian society and develop an economy that is self-reliant. So the students who are admitted into college have this orientation. They are not selected right after graduating from high school.

Instead, all high school graduates spend two or three years working, usually in the countryside, in communes or factories. They

work with their hands and learn how the people live, think, and feel. They get some understanding of the common people – their aspirations and their problems.

After that they may be recommended for university by their working peers. The people in the commune or factory may say, "Well, this fellow is a very selfless worker and he is also a very intelligent young man. We recommend him for college." These recommendations are used as a basis for admission. Of course there are minimal academic requirements, but the criteria are also based on attitudinal and moral qualities. If you are an A student, but a C or D human being, you don't get in.

**News:** Do university students pay tuition fees in any form?

**Lin:** All education in China is paid for by the state. There are no tuition fees, and once you enter a university you are given a living subsidy to provide for all your basic needs.

**News:** Once you have completed your university education in China, do you seek employment on your own or does the state seek it for you?

**Lin:** When you graduate, a government placement bureau takes care of placing you in a job somewhere. The placement depends, of course, on the country's needs. They try to integrate national needs with personal wishes, but it is not always possible to join the two. For example, if you are a petroleum engineer, you may have to go out to the deserts of Karamai rather than to an office in Shanghai.

Educated young people are encouraged to move out of the cities and to settle in the villages. So far, sixteen million of them have managed to do this over the past few years. Young people are able to improve amenities and bring village life to a higher level. China wants to avoid the demographic patterns that have developed in industrialized countries. Movement from the village to the city is not freely permitted. The idea is to improve the villages until disparities disappear so that people will want to live in them. It's a very important policy line that distinguishes China from other Third World countries.

**News:** Is there any unemployment in China?

**Lin:** Not in the sense of people who have no income. Everybody is taken care of – the old, the crippled, the disadvantaged – whether at the commune, factory, or neighbourhood level. Each institution provides for its own. All those who are capable of productive work are drawn into it – even housewives. Sometimes they go out and build their own enterprise, like a small transistor factory. Proceeds from the operation provide salaries,

*Paul Lin in his office at McGill's Centre for East Asian Studies.*

and the women are engaged in interesting jobs and are doing something for the country.

**News:** Is China facing any of the economic crises that so many other countries are?

**Lin:** China is most unusual in this respect: it is the only large country in the world without inflation. Food grains, fuel, and a number of other key commodities are under state control. Although there has been a small rise in the price paid to the peasants for agricultural products, the retail price to the consumer has not changed for twenty-five years. In some cases, such as pharmaceuticals, there

has been a sharp drop in consumer prices.

The Chinese economy is very secure because it depends on internal resources. Foreign trade accounts for only a small portion of the domestic income, and the country's overall gross national output is that directly affected by the world market. China tries to balance its imports and exports. One of the important factors in the strength of the economy is that China has internal or external debt, believe it or not, does not owe any country anything, not a cent.

Of course, China is still a backward



country in terms of technology. In general industrial base is not equal to that of the United States or Canada. But it does not attempt to catch up with beautiful external things – modern buildings and factories – with the world's top technology in order to get into the world market. That is not the direction of China's development. First and foremost it wants to satisfy its own people's needs and try to generate and accumulate the capital for its development. That means the priority is agriculture, light industry, and heavy industry, and not the other way around.

The population growth is just below 2 per cent a year, which is lower than the world average. In some cities it has dropped to below 1 per cent. Population planning is an important policy, not so much to reduce the population for its own sake but to make it easier for people to raise their children in the best possible way and to preserve the health of mothers. Also, they want to make it possible for people to devote the best years of their lives to participation in the society's advancement. I think China has infinite faith in the capacity of its own people to control their own population, but also the balanced growth of its economy.

**News:** According to Mao, women in China should "hold up half the sky." Have they really achieved equal status with men on all fronts?  
**Lin:** The law and the policies of the government are clear – women must be given equal rights with men. The marriage law, which was the first law enacted after the founding of the People's Republic, stipulated a change in 1950 that all the old practices, such as arranged marriages, concubinage, and the oppression of women who were treated almost as the chattel of their husbands, were no longer legal.

But the juridical position of women as equals, of course, is not enough. It must be carried out in practice, and that means a lot of education for the men. Getting this chauvinism out of them is a continuing, long-term struggle. For example, in some communities in the past, women were never given more than eight or nine points out of a possible ten for their work. Now more and more of them have been able to achieve this equality. Women still do a lot of unpaid labour in the kitchen and nursery, but this is changing, especially in the cities.

More and more the model husband is one who does his share of the housework. There are many women leaders in the Chinese government. Nevertheless, the older generation of men in particular are bound to feel a little resentful at having women as their superiors. With the proper kind of education, that attitude will disappear within one generation or two.

The main thing is that the emancipation of women is seen as part of the overall social

emancipation of those who contribute to the society. It is not an isolated movement, but part of the general revolutionization of China.

**News:** One area in which China seems to have slipped back – at least to Western eyes – is the arts. Is there any scope for individualism?

**Lin:** It depends on what you mean by individualism. If you mean the capacity to express yourself without any particular orientation, I don't think that kind of individualism exists very much anywhere, and certainly not in China. If on the other hand, you mean the capacity to express yourself freely within the bounds of a certain orientation, this is encouraged in China.

At the present time, what is emphasized is the negation of the old art forms which eulogized emperors, statesmen, and generals rather than the common people, who, to the Chinese, are the makers of history. But there is an enormous interest in preserving ancient artifacts, which is reflected in the tremendous advances in archeological work in recent years. Historic treasures are used as a means of educating the people about their past – both those aspects that were popular and progressive, as well as those that were anti-popular and oppressive.

I think it's going to be some time before the Chinese get a full-fledged, sophisticated new art form which is, at the same time, devoted to the people's orientation. It's a difficult process, and there are bound to be crudities and rough work as well as fine work at the start. Mao Tse-tung's position is that you should weed through the old and nourish the new. That doesn't mean a rejection of China's cultural heritage, but a selective, critical reappraisal of that heritage.

**News:** You obviously admire the spirit of the Chinese revolution – what made you decide to return to Canada?

**Lin:** Ah, the old question. When we went to China, we did not intend to stay very long – a year or two. By the time we left, as I said, we had stayed fifteen. But the main thing was that we're Canadians – I never relinquished my Canadian citizenship, and was never really asked if I wanted to become a Chinese citizen. And we thought that our children ought to have an opportunity to be exposed to both cultures.

Also, while I was living in China, I saw a great number of reports about China in the *New York Times* and the western press generally, and they were absolutely unbelievable! It seemed to us that someone besides a "refugee," an erstwhile exploiter, ought to tell them the truth.

**News:** In the last few years there has been a seemingly endless flood of articles in the North American press about China. How accurate are they, in your estimation?

**Lin:** More accurate than before, certainly. Among some scholars, there's beginning to be a fundamental understanding of the dynamics of Chinese society. And there are so many visitors to China who have seen things firsthand. Still, biases do creep in.

When I first arrived back in Canada, people treated me as if I were a man from Mars and couldn't believe any of the things I said about life in China. They thought I was either naive or brainwashed. But I think people have gradually begun to understand, especially since Pierre Trudeau's trip to China and the recognition of the People's Republic, which has started the exchange of visitors, including students, professors, professionals, and ordinary working people.

**News:** Are the Chinese as insatiably curious about us here in North America as we are about them?

**Lin:** I don't know if you could really compare their curiosity. It would be easier to compare the accessibility of information. I have gone back to China three times since 1964 – in '70, '72, and '73 – and I would say that the Chinese know more about us than we about them. Even the average peasant, strange to say, probably knows more about Canada – certainly about Norman Bethune, anyway! – and certain basic facts about the West. I don't mean by that the names of movies stars or rock'n'roll songs or all the other things that are part of the patina of contemporary culture here; I mean the basic social, economic, and political conditions in the West. Their curiosity is very often limited to these basic issues.

**News:** What are their main sources of information about North America, and to what extent does censorship exist?

**Lin:** Lots of newspapers and books do go to China, but they're mainly in libraries. They're not censored, but there's limited access to them, largely because they're foreign-language materials – just as not too many people here read Chinese-language newspapers! The Chinese press – for example, the Peking *People's Daily* – also carries a lot of international news. There's the *Daily Information Bulletin*, too, which contains Chinese translations of all the major news items from the wire services, like Associated Press, Reuters, and sometimes Canadian Press as well. Its circulation is several million. So through that a lot of people are informed about the latest developments.

When I go back to China for visits, I meet with many leaders because they are old friends, and they often ask me penetrating questions about what is happening here which, I am embarrassed to say, I often find difficult to answer. They read the newspapers much more carefully and with much more analytical understanding than

we in North America do very often.

**News:** Do the Chinese perceive the fairly subtle cultural differences between Canadians and Americans?

**Lin:** Well, the understanding of what Canadian people are like, how they live and think, is much better now because there are cultural representatives from China in Canada through the Chinese embassy. There are also Chinese students here on an exchange program, who help form a bridge of understanding – we have four at McGill.

Since 1973, when the program started, there have been about forty Canadian students who have gone to China. About a dozen of them have been from McGill. They stay for up to two years, living and studying with Chinese students, and taking part in productive labour in factories and on farms with ordinary Chinese workers. There has also been a series of reciprocal exchanges of academics, medical personnel, and even bankers.

**News:** Do you think that the model Norman Bethune provided has strongly influenced Chinese attitudes towards Canadians as opposed to Americans?

**Lin:** The name of Norman Bethune is associated with Canada, which has put the country in a special category as far as China is concerned. Here was a man who gave up a profitable profession and comfortable life in Montreal for the cause of a people fighting fascism and aggression. Mao Tse-tung used the example of Bethune to teach the Chinese people what it means to be selfless and devoted to the service of the people.

But in relations with the United States, it's not so much that there are no American Norman Bethunes – there are some Americans, no doubt, who would be equally heroic, and I think the Chinese understand that – but the fact that the U.S. government was engaged in hostility towards China in the twenty-five years prior to the Shanghai Communiqué signed by Richard Nixon in 1972, which opened up a new era in relations between the two countries. Of course, there is still very strong criticism of the U.S. whenever its policies have demonstrated an imperialist bent.

**News:** Because of communist takeovers in Africa and elsewhere, there appears to be a growing fear of communism in the West, almost in the McCarthy vein. Is this likely to erode Sino-Western relations?

**Lin:** I don't think so. There are all kinds of so-called communism, and China's form is at the other end of the pole from Russia's as it exists today. The Chinese regard Russia's as a special form of imperialism in the guise of socialism. They have been very vehement about Soviet expansionism in Africa, especially in Angola. They are also

very strongly against the use of Cuba as a cat's paw in the Soviet Union's extension of power. Of course they support genuine revolutionary movements in other parts of the world, but they don't believe that you can send troops into a country and take on other people's struggles.

As far as the Chinese are concerned, Soviet communism is a regressive, degraded travesty of socialism which they have even compared to Hitler's regime. In China, the people are very concerned about making it impossible for another dominating elite to form – it is written into their constitution –

### Recommended Reading

For those who would like to read more about modern China, Lin has suggested the following titles.

Ted Allen, Sydney Gordon – *The Scalpel and the Sword*. Modern Reader, 1973.

A biography of Dr. Norman Bethune.

Paul T.K. Lin – "Development Guided by Values: Comments on China's Road," in *On Building a Just World Order*, edited by Saul Mendlovitz. New York: The Free Press, 1975.

Mao Tse-tung – *Selected Readings from the Works of Mao Tse-tung*. Peking: Foreign Languages Press, 1971. Includes thirty-nine basic writings.

David and Nancy Milton – *The Wind Will Not Subside*. New York: Pantheon Books, 1976. A perspective on the Cultural Revolution of the 1960s.

Victor Nee et al. – *China's Uninterrupted Revolution*. New York: Pantheon Books, 1975. Includes comparisons of Soviet and Chinese strategies.

Ruth and Victor Sidel – *Serve the People*. Josiah Macy Jr. Foundation, 1973.

Observations on medicine in China.

Edgar Snow – *Red China Today*. Vintage, 1970. Updated basic introduction to revolutionary China. □

and they have no intention of becoming a superpower.

**News:** With the recent "Bloody Monday" riot in Tien An Men Square in Peking and the ousting of Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping as a counter-revolutionary "capitalist roader," China appears to be entering another period of serious internal strife. The problems seem to reflect anxiety over the eventual succession to the chairmanship. What do you think will happen when Mao Tse-tung dies?

**Lin:** That is a very difficult question to answer. It's a complex thing to keep changing Chinese society in a progressive way and not simply consolidate bureaucratic power. One of the reasons for the Cultural Revolu-

tion was to infuse the great masses of the people with an understanding of the basic principles and policies of the Chinese communist party and its overall strategy for the country's development.

A choice has to be made between developing in the Soviet or American way, using directives from above and relying on experts and the height of technology, or in the way Mao has always advocated, revolutionizing human relations and attitudes and bringing out the full potential of every individual in society. Such continued social change must be the cutting edge, the leading orientation of economic development.

The choice between these two roads is the key issue in China and has been for twenty-five years. The Cultural Revolution succeeded in getting an understanding of these ideas deeply rooted in the minds of the people, so they can now use this as an analytical tool to decide who is going to lead them. They used to simply accept the communist party leaders. Now they will ask, "Are you, or are you not, following this road?" The big character posters will come out, and it will be more than ever the people who will decide on the leadership and see to it that the strategy is carried out.

Of course, there is no absolute guarantee that Mao's strategy will be preserved. But I am simply saying the Cultural Revolution was intended to instil his ideas and awareness of the choices. This particular Cultural Revolution has basically ended. The Fourth People's Congress, which met in January, can be said to mark a new stage because it established a new constitution and recognized the new organization of power set up by the Cultural Revolution.

When Mao dies, the leadership will be more collective. In my view, Mao Tse-tung played a very important role, because of his tremendous prestige, in overriding all factions. After his death, it will be difficult to find an equally unifying symbol. But after all, when Mao first started out, he wasn't accepted by everyone, either. As the Chinese say, he sat on the cold bench for fifteen years. Many thought his views were peasant in outlook and didn't agree with the political and social thrust of China. It was only when he was proven correct many, many times that people began to understand him and he was accepted as leader of the Chinese communist party.

In future, people will have to winnow out the best leader. People like Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai are very rare in human history, but such leaders will appear again. □

*This interview was conducted jointly by Carol Stairs, editorial assistant of the News and Louise Abbott, editor.*

# Childbirth for the family

Judy Rasminsky

There has been a revolution in childbirth techniques. Pregnant parents have begun to demand their rights – and have gotten them.

When I interned here in 1956, we used to wheel the maternity patients out of their rooms into the corridor so that they could talk to their husbands for a few minutes. Then we wheeled them back into the delivery suite area."

Dr. Constant Nucci, chief of the department of obstetrics and gynecology at St. Mary's Hospital, is recalling what childbirth was like twenty years ago when doctors were the stars of the show, and parents played the bit parts. The father paced nervously in the waiting room. The mother lay heavily sedated in the delivery room. The baby, who, through the placenta, received the same analgesic, amnesic, and anesthetic drugs as the mother, often made an entrance sleepy and depressed. When the mother awoke, the family was united and the unsettling drama ended.

Today the scenario is entirely different. Dr. Nucci puts it: "Finally we smartened up." At McGill teaching hospitals like St. Mary's, the Montreal General, the Jewish General, and even that bastion of conservatism, the Royal Victoria, both father and mother take active roles. Grandparents are now the ones waiting in the wings. The father appears scrubbed, gowned, and masked in the delivery room. The mother, whether she has opted for prepared childbirth (with minimal or no use of drugs) or for epidural anesthesia, is conscious throughout labour and delivery. Together they participate in the birth and can hold the newborn right there and then, rather than watch helplessly as it's whisked off to the nursery. An obstetrician, of course, still attends the delivery, but he has likely been selected by the parents because his views on childbirth conform to theirs.

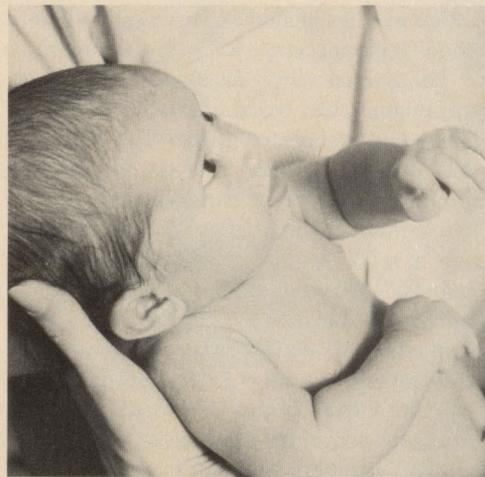
"Consumerism is here," explains Dr. Fred Aftolin, who last fall was appointed obstetrician and gynecologist-in-chief at the Royal Victoria and chairman of the obstetrics and gynecology department in McGill's Faculty of Medicine. "A lot that parents demand is reasonable and in the context of modern medical practice." After generations of quiet submission, expectant couples are

finally speaking up and being heard.

## Thank You, Dr. Lamaze

How did such profound changes occur?

It all started across the Atlantic in the 1930s and 1940s. In England, Physician Grantly Dick Read's research led him to believe that it was fear which caused pain in childbirth. Women had little formal knowledge of the process of pregnancy and birth. But they had heard horror stories passed on by female friends and relatives, and quite naturally were afraid. Fear produced muscular tension, which in turn lowered the pain threshold; the contractions of labour were therefore invariably interpreted as painful.



Eliminating fear, Dick Read reasoned, could go a long way towards eliminating pain.

The Russians agreed. At the same time that Dick Read was promoting childbirth without fear through education and relaxation and breathing exercises for pregnant women, researchers in the Soviet Union were developing a method of childbirth called psychoprophylaxis. Based on Pavlov's principle of the conditioned response, it went a step beyond Dick Read's method. It entailed not only "deconditioning" women not to fear childbirth, but also "reconditioning" them to view it as a positive experience and to participate actively during labour.

On a visit to the Soviet Union, a French

obstetrician, Fernand Lamaze, was greatly impressed by what he saw: women trained in breathing and muscular release techniques experienced childbirth without fear, without medication, and with a minimum of discomfort. Lamaze introduced a slightly modified version of the psychoprophylactic method to Paris in 1952.

The Lamaze method finally reached North America in 1959, with the publication of Marjorie Karmel's *Thank You, Dr. Lamaze*, an extraordinary account of her experiences with the method. When she became pregnant with her first child, Karmel was living in Paris and happened upon Lamaze. Initially she was a skeptic, but after having seen firsthand that the method worked as advertised, she became a convert. When she was expecting a second time, she found herself in New York – a city which knew nothing of Lamaze. Nonetheless, Karmel managed a Lamaze delivery, and with the help of friends began to spread her story across North America. In 1960, Childbirth Educator Elizabeth Bing organized Lamaze childbirth preparation classes in New York City.

The first hospital in Montreal to take prepared childbirth seriously was a Salvation Army maternity hospital – the Catherine Booth. As early as 1951, it started to give instruction in the Dick Read method. It held evening classes to accommodate working women and, as a special feature, invited fathers to attend one session. To give maximum psychological support to their wives, husbands were permitted in the labour rooms, and occasionally even witnessed the birth of their children.

In 1967, the Catherine Booth hired a young physiotherapist named Valmai Elkins. Just a year out of physiotherapy school in Australia, she realized that the best way to learn how to teach childbirth preparation was to watch childbirth very closely. On and off for almost two years, Elkins accompanied as many women through labour as she could. She gradually became dissatisfied with the Dick Read method. "It hit me that what was necessary was something

more active," she recalls, "so I started reading about methods in other countries, and came upon psychoprophylaxis. It made perfect sense. I tried out the principles, and they worked."

The reconditioning process integral to the psychoprophylactic method depends heavily on the "coach" – a person who is trained to give cues which enable a pregnant woman to respond appropriately to the physical and emotional sensations of her labour. In France this person is a professional called a *monitrice*. She trains women for labour and then coaches them through it.

Following the French example, Elkins decided to coach her patients herself, and found that it "made a tremendous difference in the woman's emotional reactions." Eventually, however, she concluded that the ideal coach would be the father. "He cared for the woman, had a rapport with her. I thought that if we could couple this tremendous emotional energy with some constructive physical tools, we'd get exactly the right result." Thus Elkins saw to it that all the evening classes at the Catherine Booth were opened to fathers.

After Elkins had brought the Lamaze method to the city and encouraged fathers to coach their wives during labour, the inevitable happened: fathers began to agitate for entry to the inner sanctum of the delivery room. Initially, doctors frowned on the idea. But the traditional objections – the fear that fathers might faint or otherwise make nuisances of themselves, that the risk of infection might increase, and that malpractice suits might result – began to give way under mounting pressure. By and by the presence of fathers in the delivery room at the Catherine Booth became routine.

The Montreal General, whose obstetricians sometimes held joint staff appointments at the Catherine Booth, began to allow fathers in the delivery room, too. Other hospitals followed suit. Dr. Morris Gelfand describes the way it happened at the Jewish General, where he is chief of the department of obstetrics and gynecology. "The first demands used to come from professionals like doctors. That gave us a chance to look at the question. . . . And then some of it came through because of the development of prepared childbirth classes. . . . We gradually let a few fathers in, and then a few more, until it became part of daily routine."

Because of the growing demand for her prepared childbirth classes, Elkins began to offer courses for couples who were planning to have their babies at hospitals other than the Catherine Booth. In 1972, moreover, she and her husband David formed the Montreal Childbirth Education

Association to inform the public about prepared childbirth and to improve communication with the medical community itself. In order to rally support for couple-oriented childbirth, the Elkinses started to run pilot programs and to speak at seminars and rounds with delivery room nurses and doctors at several hospitals. Valmai also began to coordinate the undergraduate and postgraduate obstetrical programs in the School of Physical and Occupational Therapy at McGill, teaching students how to teach the Lamaze method.

### A Sacrificial Lamb

Through the efforts of Elkins and other progressive staff members, the Catherine Booth had proven itself a leader in childbirth education and maternity services. Thus it reeled with shock at news of the Quebec government's plan to centralize provincial obstetrical services. In May 1973, Claude Castonguay, then Quebec's minister of social affairs, announced that the Catherine Booth would be closed. The Queen Elizabeth and the Reddy Memorial would no longer accept obstetrical patients, either. Maternity wards at St. Mary's and the Jewish General would expand to compensate. But the Montreal General's unit would stay open only until a 200-bed tower could be added to the Women's Pavilion at the Royal Victoria, which was designated as Montreal's anglophone regional centre for high-risk obstetrics.

The government's decision, according to Castonguay, was based on studies which "indicated that obstetrical services should be developed in a general hospital, handling a minimum of 2,000 deliveries a year, where a spectrum of specialized services are available to meet the many possible complications." Although the Catherine Booth delivered about 1,500 babies in 1972 – more than either St. Mary's or the Montreal General – it was not a general hospital. The fact that it dealt exclusively with maternity cases was one of the reasons for its popularity. Patients there were not treated as sick people; nor were they subjected to the de-personalized environment of many larger hospitals. Moreover, the Catherine Booth's perinatal mortality rate (the number of deaths prior to birth or within the first week of life per 1,000 live births), the most important statistic for any obstetrical unit, was comparable to those of other maternity services in the city.

The government's goals, of course, were laudable: increased patient safety and economic efficiency. Large hospitals which deliver between 3,500 and 5,000 babies a year are considered to be safest. They have their own blood banks and full obstetrical and anesthesia coverage at all times – services which smaller hospitals cannot

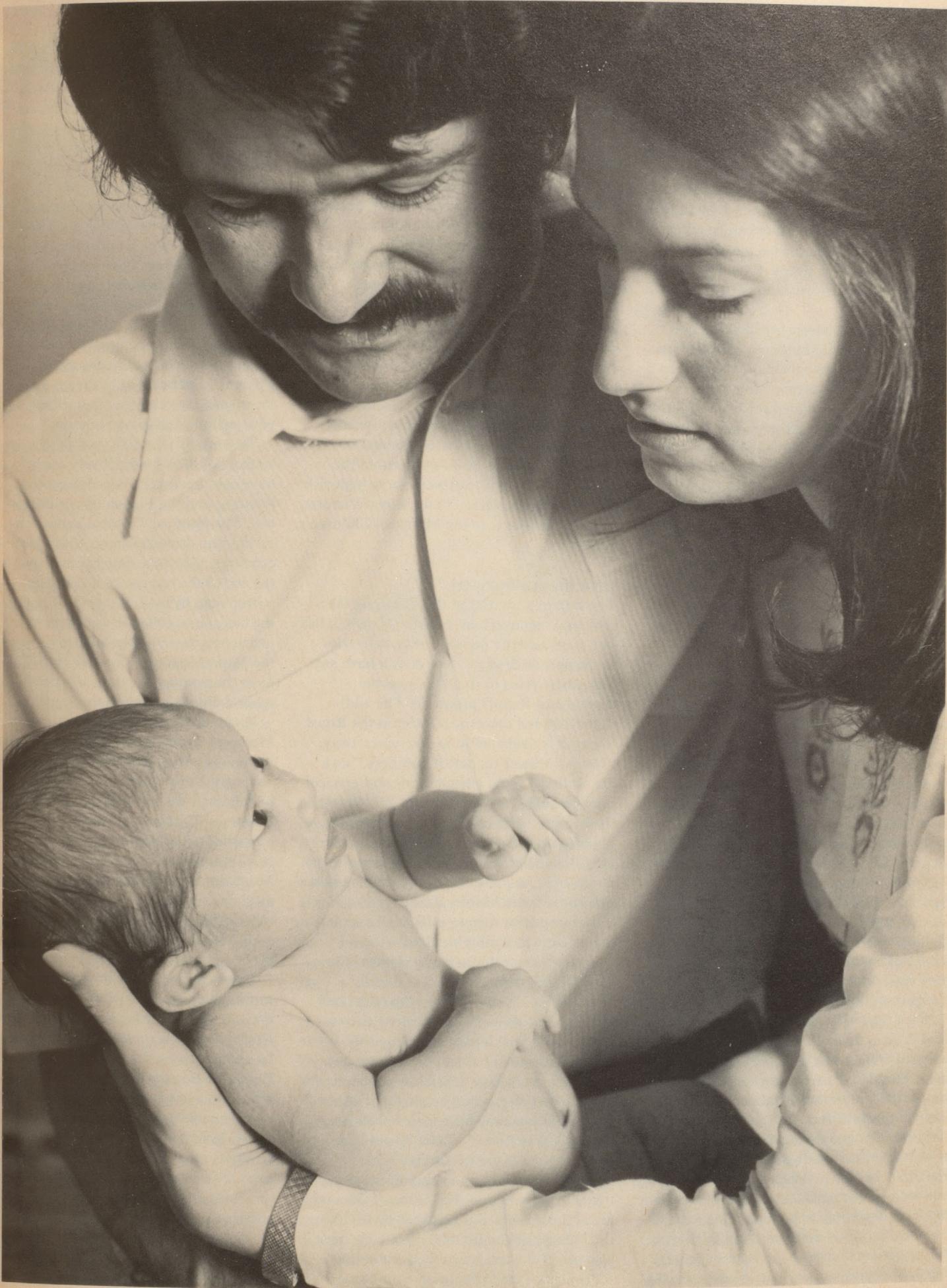
always offer. Consolidation also costs less.

Nonetheless, the Catherine Booth appeared to be a sacrificial lamb. Popular protest against its closing was immediate and vigorous, but it fell on deaf ears. The last baby to be born there arrived on November 15, 1973. Ironically, the uproar produced one beneficial side-effect: it made it impossible for the Royal Victoria to hold out any longer against couple-oriented childbirth. Within three months of the Catherine Booth's closing, it, too, was permitting fathers in the delivery room.

As Montreal's anglophone regional centre for high-risk obstetrics, the Royal Victoria Women's Pavilion is playing an increasingly active role in reproductive medicine. For some time the hospital has had a first-rate neonatal intensive care nursery for premature and sick newborns. And for high-risk maternity patients, it has a good intensive care area, which Obstetrician- and Gynecologist-in-Chief Naftolin hopes to make even better. "We would like to consider that we're leaders in certain areas," he says. "Over a period of time we will accumulate an expertise in this hospital to deal with the most difficult antenatal and neonatal problems."

To do this, Naftolin believes, it is essential to strengthen research. Naftolin himself is an outstanding researcher, and since arriving in Montreal last fall from Boston's Harvard Medical School, he has already hired several basic research scientists to supplement the work of clinical researchers on the Royal Victoria's staff. Dr. James Brawer, an anatomist and neurocytologist, is doing electronmicroscopy on developing fetal and postnatal life. Dr. John Challis, a physiologist who will join the unit in July, is interested in the fetal mechanisms controlling the onset of labour. And Dr. Kurt Ruf, a physiologist who will arrive next fall, is working on the neuroendocrinology of reproductive medicine. In addition, the Royal Victoria is converting an entire floor of the Women's Pavilion into laboratories, in order, as Naftolin puts it, "to make it more able to cope with the responsibilities of being the leader in reproductive medicine."

Improved medical training is also essential to upgrade maternity care at the Royal Victoria and other hospitals. As chairman of McGill's department of obstetrics and gynecology, Naftolin is scrutinizing the university's teaching program. He regards the present Medical undergraduate curriculum in obstetrics and gynecology as inadequate: students spend four weeks in clinical settings learning the applied sciences of obstetrics and gynecology, and very little time in class learning the basic science of reproductive medicine. Naftolin is now creating a basic



course for first-year Medical students, which, he says, "they'd be crazy not to take."

The Royal Victoria is probably best known for one particular kind of delivery: 80 per cent of its maternity patients receive epidural anesthesia. During a woman's labour, an anesthetist inserts a catheter into the epidural space next to her spinal cord. A local anesthetic can then be administered through the tube. Fully conscious and relaxed, the woman can participate in labour with little or no discomfort. The father can be at her side throughout. And the baby arrives neither drugged nor sleepy. Even Caesarean sections can be performed under epidural anesthesia.

As the Royal Victoria broadens its outlook, however, other kinds of deliveries are possible. A woman who chooses a Lamaze-oriented doctor can arrange to have a Lamaze delivery, in which she is given little or no anesthesia. She can even opt for a modified version of a delivery promoted by another French obstetrician, Frederick Leboyer. The baby is delivered very gently and quietly in semidarkness, and the umbilical cord is allowed to pulsate for several minutes before being cut to provide the newborn with a double oxygen supply while it becomes accustomed to normal breathing. The mother can hold or nurse the baby almost immediately; she can have the baby room in with her; and she can breastfeed without feeling that she is an oddity.

At other McGill teaching hospitals with obstetrical units, things have been developing along much the same lines. "There is an unusual number of patients now asking for specific methods of childbirth," notes the Jewish General's Gelfand. "One woman absolutely had to be hypnotized. . . . Sometimes we go along with it. . . . You have to be a human being about all this." The Jewish General allows fathers in the delivery room; it permits holding and nursing the baby right after birth, rooming-in, and sibling visiting; and it encourages breastfeeding. Gelfand says that "once you accept having a baby as an ongoing kind of social event, then you're not going to stand in the way of things that somebody desires."

Since regionalization came into effect, the Jewish General has lowered its perinatal mortality rate to the irreducible minimum — the babies that die are those born with congenital abnormalities incompatible with life. Gelfand attributes this achievement to centralization and to improved education. If he is to ensure a safe delivery, an obstetrician must be able to detect a problem early in a woman's pregnancy. As soon as a patient has been diagnosed as high risk, she and the fetus are carefully monitored until delivery by the perinatologists in the Jewish General's high-risk intensive care unit. After birth, the

baby is placed in the neonatal intensive care unit, which is under the direction of Dr. Apostolos Papageorgiou. Because the hospital's methods for detection are so advanced, as many as 15 to 20 per cent of its patients are classified as high risk.

St. Mary's obstetrical unit undoubtedly escaped the Catherine Booth's fate because of its beautiful modern facilities. When the wing was built in 1969, some predicted that it would soon become a mausoleum because of Montreal's falling birth rate. Instead, St. Mary's has more than doubled the number of its deliveries. Fathers are permitted in the delivery room, and within the last year, visiting hours have been liberalized to accommodate a more family-oriented view of childbirth. One of the ward's unique features is an operating room where an anesthetist is on duty round the clock, and staff can perform Caesareans as and when required. Chief Obstetrician and Gynecologist Nucci hopes to have a neonatal intensive care unit at St. Mary's within the next few years, but at present some high-risk patients are transferred to the Royal Victoria, and sick newborns to the Montreal Children's Hospital.

#### "We must stay open."

The fate of obstetrics at the Montreal General remains uncertain. Like St. Mary's, it has also increased the number of its deliveries in the past three years. Nor does it have any immediate plans to shut down, as the Castonguay Report proposed. The additional 200-bed obstetrical tower at the Royal Victoria is estimated to be five years away. "From the sheer matter of numbers," says Dr. Robert Kinch, obstetrician- and gynecologist-in-chief, "we must stay open." In fact, the Montreal General is going ahead with plans to upgrade its neonatal intensive care facilities and to set up a high-risk pregnancy unit. At present it, too, transfers sick newborns to the Montreal Children's.

Because of its former joint staff appointments with the Catherine Booth, the Montreal General is in many respects the spiritual heir of the defunct maternity hospital. Says Kinch: "We try to make our delivery routine as family-centred as possible. We like the husband to be in the delivery room, and in fact we encourage it. . . . We encourage the siblings to come and see their sisters and brothers. . . . Almost all our patients now have their babies in the room with them." About 70 per cent of the deliveries are performed under epidural anesthesia, but many of the obstetricians and nurses at the Montreal General are enthusiastic about prepared births using the Lamaze or similar methods. Some have also used the Leboyer method for delivery.

Ironically, the logical step from family-

oriented childbirth in the hospital appears to be old-fashioned deliveries in the home. In Britain, where home deliveries are common, the National Health Service carefully screens out high-risk patients, trains nurse-midwives to assist in the deliveries, and provides ambulances and other excellent back-up facilities to handle emergencies. But there is no comparable system in Canada.

Naftolin explains that the record of home deliveries "is better than we imagined, and on paper they certainly look good. With a highly selected population, they may even be reasonable. The really serious problem is that when the occasional complication arises you're stuck, and today we can't forecast reliably which women will have these complications." Elkins agrees. "Emotionally, a home delivery is really the only choice. But whereas 94 per cent of births are normal, in the other 6 per cent where something happens you need the facilities of a hospital.

"My utopia in obstetrics is the European concept of the labour-delivery room: you have coloured walls, flowered curtains, pictures, and the French labour-delivery bed. The father and mother participate all the way through labour, with a nurse coaching. When the time for delivery comes the end of the bed can be dropped and stirrups can be used. If there's an emergency the bed can be rolled to an emergency room just across the hall. The baby remains with the parents immediately after birth. They can have champagne, they can take photos. In other words, it's home in the hospital."

Home deliveries remain risky, and no Montreal hospital can yet be considered a home-away-from-home. Nonetheless, women in the city today have more choice in childbirth than ever before. Last year the Montreal Childbirth Education Association published a free booklet entitled *Guide to Birth Education and Related Services in Montreal*. It outlines the services which are available for everything from prenatal classes (all the McGill teaching hospitals with maternity units, as well as several private groups, offer them) to day care.

Elkins believes that "in all the hospitals in Montreal you can get what you want if you know how," as her forthcoming book, *The Rights of the Pregnant Parent*, makes plain. In a curious way, then, the closing of the Catherine Booth was a good thing. What was known to a few is now known to many; what was available to a few is now available to many. Hospitals are offering improved family-centred care, and perinatal mortality rates are dropping. As elsewhere, it seems, informed and aggressive consumers can change the market. □

Judy Rasminsky is a Montreal freelance writer and a regular contributor to the *New*

# Society activities

Tom Thompson

Forty-two days, McGill Principal Robert Bell and First Lady Jeanne Bell logged 42,000 miles, visiting alumni all over the world.

Since the days of the late Cyril James Bell, a McGill principal circled the globe to visit members of the university's far-flung community. But when Warren Chippindale, president of the Graduates' Society, learned that Dr. Robert Bell and his wife Jeanne were planning to attend a meeting of the Commonwealth Association of Universities in Wellington, New Zealand, in February, he encouraged them to extend their itinerary. They readily agreed. After all, Principal Bell says, "once you're in New Zealand, you're crazy if you don't go to Australia, and by then you're halfway around the world anyway!"

The Bells' flying tour was officially launched in late January in Vancouver. Having a heavy West Coast downpour, over one hundred graduates and friends gathered to see the two off on their flight to Tokyo. In the forty-two days that followed, the Bells logged 42,000 miles, touched down on four continents, visited fifteen cities, and stayed in seventeen different hotel rooms. "It was pretty tiring," Jeanne Bell says, "but people were terribly kind to us. We enjoy touching base with graduates. It's marvellous to see how well thought of McGill is everywhere. People recognize the name and want to know more about the university."

Telling the public more about McGill and sweeping alumni posted on current developments were the purposes of the Bells' journey. With their schedule mapped out by the Graduates' Society, pre-publicity arranged by the university's Information Office, and travel details made by the principal's administrative assistant, Rosemary Goodhouse, the Bells were greeted by alumni, friends of McGill, and members of the press wherever they went. They also attended many Graduates' Society branch meetings and receptions.

"We didn't meet a huge number of graduates – perhaps four or five hundred," the principal points out. "But whenever it was possible, we had a meeting." Many of these meetings had been scheduled to feature the latest film about the university, "Country

of the Mind." But while the Bells happily lugged the film around the world – they admit that they prefer to travel light – they only managed to show it three times. "There would usually be a local problem," Jeanne Bell recalls good-naturedly. "Once someone forgot to bring the take-up reel; another time something went wrong with the voice track. And sometimes we talked so much that there wasn't any time left to show the film."

One highlight of the Bells' trip was a visit to the birthplace of Lord Ernest Rutherford near Nelson, New Zealand. For years the local county council had tried to develop a plan for improving the modest monument site in an inexpensive way – but it could never reach a consensus. At one of their meetings, Principal Bell came up with an idea. He suggested that each of the institutions where the pioneer physicist and Nobel laureate had worked or studied provide plaques for a curved stone wall, and that trees representative of each country be planted. The county council unanimously adopted the suggestion, ending years of disagreement.



After visits to Australia and South Africa, the Bells found themselves en route to Kuwait. They were delayed, however, during a stopover in Cairo: it seemed that their connecting flight did not exist. Stranded without a visa to enter Egypt and no hotel accommodation, they had a few anxious moments. But an airline employee helped them obtain a seventy-two-hour visa, and the Bells headed for an impromptu tour of the pyramids while new flight plans were being arranged. They finally arrived safely in Kuwait.

On March 11, the Bells flew from London to Montreal. Their travels had included stops in Hong Kong, Auckland, Sydney, Melbourne, Perth, Johannesburg, Nairobi, and Bahrain. Now they are back in harness. But, according to Jeanne Bell, "we regard this as an exploratory trip – we saw many places that we want to go back to." It seems it will take more than jet-lag to keep McGill's goodwill ambassadors tied to *terra firma*. □

Tom Thompson is director of alumni relations.

# Where they are and what they're doing

'15

AIR VICE-MARSHAL FRANK S. MCGILL, Com'15, was recently honoured when the Maple Leaf, Wilno, and City of Montreal Wings of the RCAF Association dedicated their Montreal headquarters in his name.

'22

CHARLES M. COLLINS, BSA'22, former director of horticulture and biology at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro, N.S., has been honoured by the college, which named its horticultural building after him.

'23

ELIZABETH C. MONK, BA'19, BCL'23, received an honorary doctor of laws degree from McGill at the fall convocation.

'25

JEAN (GURD) COLLINS, BA'25, was guest speaker at the Conference for Women sponsored by the Knox United Church Women, Kenora, Ont., to celebrate International Women's Year and the fiftieth anniversary of the United Church of Canada.

'26

E.D. GRAY-DONALD, BSc'26, has been elected chairman of the board of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank.

'28

RAHNO M. BEAMISH, CertNurs'28, has written a memoir of her career entitled, *Fifty Years a Canadian Nurse* (Vantage Press Inc.).

'31

PHYLLIS (LEE) PETERSON, Arts'31, teaches a creative writing course to retired people at Marianopolis College, Montreal. "I'm busy and I'm loving it," she reports.

JAMES B. REDPATH, BSc'31, is chairman of the board of Canada Tungsten Mining Corp.

'32

CLEMENT C. CLAY, MD'32, has been appointed emeritus professor of administrative medicine, Columbia University, New York City.

'34

MARK FARRELL, BCom'34, has retired as publisher of *The Gazette*, a Montreal newspaper, and plans to pursue his interest in writing and outdoor activities.

MARK STEIN, BEng'34, has been named secretary-treasurer of Magil Management Consultants Ltd., Montreal.

'35

ELIZABETH SAFFORD, BA'35, is the first American president of the Canadian Women's Club in New York City.

CLARENCE D. SHEPARD, Arts'35, has been named chief executive officer of Gulf Oil Canada Ltd.

'36

REGINALD M. ANDERSON, BA'32, MD'36, has gone into private practice after retiring as medical director of Belleville General Hospital, Belleville, Ont.

K.G.K. BAKER, BA'32, MA'33, BCL'36, has taken up residence in Wolfville, N.S., where he is a director of the Acadia University Institute. WILLIAM B. HUTCHINSON, MD'36, has been named Seattle's First Citizen for 1975 for his contributions to the development of medical research facilities and for his work with youth athletic programs.

LOUIS B. MAGIL, BArch'36, has formed Magil Management Consultants Ltd., Montreal.

DOROTHY (BAXTER) PYBUS, BHS'36, has written *The Microwave Cook Book* (published by Saltaire).

'37

RONALD L. DENTON, BSc'34, MD'37, has been appointed to the Corporation of Bishop's University, Lennoxville, Que.

GEORGE GIBSON, BSc'37, recently had an exhibition of watercolours in Willowdale, Ont.

'38

ANDRÉ A. BEAULIEU, MSc'38, has returned from a Canadian Executive Service Overseas assignment in Haiti, where he helped put a cooperative experimental farm on the road to financial stability.

WILFRED J. JOHNSTON, DDS'38, is the first dentist to be awarded the Order of Canada.

J. ALLAN PERHAM, BEng'38, has been elected chairman of the board of Canadian Oxygen Ltd.

'39

E. BOWER CARTY, BCom'39, the first Canadian to chair the world organization of the Scout movement, has retired as a senior adviser at Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

J. GORDON TELFER, BCom'39, has been appointed vice-president, finance, of Montreal Trust.

'40

G. DRUMMOND BIRKS, BCom'40, has been named chairman of the investment committee of the Canadian board of directors, Standard Life Assurance Co.

GEORGE PUGH HOBBS, BEng'40, has been awarded an honorary doctor of engineering degree by Memorial University, St. John's, Nfld. MARY IRENE (CROSSMAN) MOONEY, DipNurs'40, has retired as assistant director of nursing at the Saint John General Hospital, Saint John, N.B., after a forty-five-year nursing career.

'41

LOUIS SIMINOVITCH, BSc'41, PhD'44, is chairman of the Canadian Medical Research Council's committee on biohazards in research established to review the safeguards necessary experiments which might be potentially hazardous to scientists, laboratory workers, and society. FRED A. WALES, DipPE'41, BSc(PE)'47, has been named Nova Scotia's outstanding amateur sports executive for 1975.

'42

ALBERT CHOLETTE, BEng'42, has been awarded a Quebec government prize for chemical research.

MENDEL C. COHEN, BEng'42, has become managing director, Pacific and Asia, of Northern Telecom, Singapore, Malaysia.

FRANCES L. DREW, MD'42, has been appointed associate dean of student affairs in the School of Medicine, University of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

M. ELSTON FEE, BEng'42, has been elected chairman and chief executive officer of Canada Starch Co. Ltd.

'43

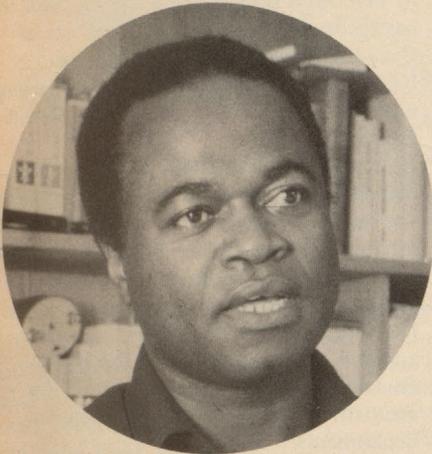
PETER COHEN, BEng'43, is president and general manager of Allis-Chalmers. J. ROBERT LAW, BSc'43, has been named manager, advertising and public relations, of Canadian Industries Ltd.

GEORGE McDONALD LING, BA'43, has been appointed director of the division of narcotic drugs of the United Nations.

J.W. MORELAND, Sc'43, has been elected vice-president of Finadco Canada Ltd.

# FOCUS

subset of  
colleagues, who  
they are



As **Leo W. Bertley, BA'57**, likes to point out, he teaches Canadian history from the black perspective. "I'm a big, black man. I see it through black eyes.

"Take, for example, the conscription crisis [in Quebec in World War I]. Here is Canada telling the French that they must fight. But while it is bullying the French, the Canadian government is turning down black Canadians who are volunteering to fight. If you hear about that in a McGill history course, let me know."

Bertley's popular classes at Vanier College, one of Montreal's English-language CEGEPS, are teeming with information that white historians either don't know or prefer to overlook. In his surveys of Canadian, Quebec, and American history, he documents racism in North America, including slavery in Canada. He also documents the numerous contributions that blacks have made here, from Matthew da Costa, Champlain's interpreter, to Carrie Best, a newspaper founder and social worker in Nova Scotia, who last year received the Order of Canada. Bertley's lectures administer an antidote to the built-in bias of the North American educational system, where, he says, "every living moment in the classroom is geared towards telling us that black is ugly and white is beautiful, that the only achievements that mankind has recorded have been by whites. They don't say it directly. If they did, fighting it would be easy."

Bertley brought his black consciousness with him from his native Trinidad, where he was raised on stories about his grandfather, Pa Bilongo, "a first-class *obeah* man." *Obeah*, or voodoo, is prohibited on the island — as Bertley puts it, "the British, and all slave-masters, hit at our religion in order to stamp out our identity" — and in many of his fabled exploits, Pa Bilongo outwitted the police.

Bertley grins as he remembers the tales. "You don't learn black consciousness from a textbook. You've got to nurse it with your mother's milk."

After finishing secondary school in Trinidad, Bertley came to Montreal to study at Sir George Williams University. As a sophomore he transferred to McGill and graduated in Arts in 1957. That year, while visiting New York City for the first time, he was taken to a black nationalist bookstore in Harlem. "My God, I almost went crazy," he recalls. "Can you imagine for the first time in your life — after having suffered at McGill — coming across hundreds of volumes about blacks, their achievements, their history?"

Bertley had found his calling. But, surprisingly, it remained a sideline interest until seven years ago, when History Professor Cameron Nish lured him into the graduate history program at Sir George Williams (now part of Concordia University). Before taking up black history studies full time, he had taught in both elementary and high schools in Montreal and had accumulated four more university degrees: a BSc and a BA from Sir George Williams, a BEd from the University of Montreal, and an MEd from the University of Ottawa. At Sir George Williams, he is currently finishing his doctoral dissertation on the Universal Negro Improvement Association of Montreal, founded by black nationalist Marcus Garvey in 1919 and still in existence.

In addition, Bertley has put out a black historical calendar, *Black Tiles in the Mosaic*, and a pictorial history of blacks in Canada, *A Long and Honorable Association: Canadians of African Descent*. Spurning commercial publishers — "I figure they want me to write what they want written," he says — he publishes his books himself under the banner of Bilongo Publishers in Pierrefonds, Quebec. He admits that distribution is a problem, but believes that "if a work has intrinsic value, in the long run it will be spread."

Bertley's distrust of the white establishment in Canada runs deep. During the Progressive Conservative Party's leadership convention in February, he told his four children, "Don't get any illusions. This doesn't include us. It's true we pay taxes, and it's true that I mark my X, which is called voting; but if you think you can aspire to be Joe Clark, you had better stop kidding yourselves."

Bertley asks no special status for blacks. He simply wants them recognized as an "integral part of the Canadian mosaic," which at present, he says, is as dull and colourless as "a day in February. We have contributed to the development of this country from day one, and our inclusion will make this mosaic beautiful and lively." *J.R.*

**JEAN H. RICHER, BEng'43**, has been appointed senior vice-president of CN Rail.

'44

**GORDON H. HATCHER, BA'43, MD'44**, is visiting research professor at the Fogarty International Center, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md.

**JAMES ROBBINS KIDD, MA'44**, a pioneer in the development of adult education programs, received an honorary doctor of laws degree from Trent University, Peterborough, Ont., at the fall convocation.

'46

**JOSEPH L. de STEIN, MEng'46**, has been named professor emeritus in McGill's Faculty of Engineering.

'47

**MARGARET (WILLIAMS) FLEMING, BCom'47**, has been appointed deputy chairman of the Public Transportation Board of Bermuda. **K.L.S. GUNN, MSc'47, PhD'50**, has become registrar of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont. **F. WARREN NUGENT, MD'47**, chairman of the department of gastroenterology at the Lahey Clinic in Boston, Mass., is president-elect of the American College of Gastroenterology.

**NORMAND ST. JEAN, BSc(Agr)'47**, has been appointed vice-president of gsw Ltd., Montreal. **WALTER R. TROST, PhD'47**, chairs the Alberta Environment Conservation Authority.

'48

**CYRILLE DUFRESNE, MSc'48, PhD'52**, has been appointed vice-president, administrator, of the Fire Lake and Port-Cartier Project of Sidbec-Dosco.

**ILAY C. FERRIER, BCom'48**, is vice-president, finance, of Dominion Textile Ltd.

**WILLIAM JONES, BCom'48**, is the first resident Canadian Ambassador to Iraq.

**A. NORMAN LEVINE, BA'48, MA'49**, has published his ninth book, entitled *Selected Stories* (Oberon Press).

**PAUL F. LIMOGES, BEng'48**, is secretary of the Federal Business Development Bank.

**NEIL MILROY, BCom'48, DipM & BA'57**, is president and chief operating officer of Thorne Riddell Associates Ltd.

**OWEN E. OWENS, BSc'48, MSc'51, PhD'55**, director of Cominco Europe, has been appointed director, exploration, and will continue as president, Vestgron Mines Ltd.

**WILLIAM J. RILEY, BEng'48**, has been elected vice-president of Canadian Pacific Consulting Services Ltd., Montreal.

'49

**PHILIPPE R. BRAIS, BEng'49**, has become technical adviser to Hydro-Quebec.

**HUGH M. CRAIG, BSc(Agr)'49**, has been named managing director of Orchard Decor Canada Ltd.

**DONALD D. DOGHERTY, BEng'49**, has been appointed president of Canadian International Project Managers Ltd.

**DOUGLAS J. HERON, BSc'49**, has been named development commissioner of the City of London, Ont.

GEOFFREY D. HUGHSON, BEng'49, has been elected vice-president, planning and technology, of the Canadian International Paper Co. ANDRÉ LAPORTE, BEng'49, has become president of American Hoist of Canada Ltd., Montreal.

DOUGLAS J. MacDONALD, BEng'49, was re-elected chairman of the board of the Association of Hospitals of the Province of Quebec. JAMES D. MURDOCK, BSc'49, PhD'52, is president and general manager of Chemetics International Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.

E.R. WARD NEALE, BSc'49, has been elected president of the Canadian Geoscience Council for 1976.

GILBERT ROSENBERG, BSc'42, MD'49, MSc'56, DipMed'56, has been elected president of the Canadian Association on Gerontology for a two-year term.

ANTHONY SALVATORE, BEng'49, has become president and chief executive officer of Reed Shaw Stenhouse Inc.

NATHAN STOLOV, BSc'49, has been named special adviser, conservation, to the National Museums of Canada.

FRANK A. TOPPING, BCom'49, DipMan'72, is manager, taxes and financial services, for Bristol Myers Canada Ltd., Agincourt, Ont.

JOHN TURNER-BONE, BEng'49, is senior project manager, Montreal Engineering Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

#### '50

ROBERT M. BENNETT, MEng'50, has been appointed director, network development, in the Department of Communications' telecommunications branch, Ottawa, Ont.

SAUL FRANKEL, BA'50, MA'52, PhD'58, has become a full-time member of the Public Service Staff Relations Board, Ottawa, Ont.

ARTHUR J. FRASER, BSc(PE)'50, has been named director of athletics at the University of Toronto, Ontario.

COLEMAN GERTLER, DDS'50, has been elected to the board of trustees of the American Dental Association.

BARBARA (PICKERING) KOOP, BSc'50, has been named president of the Canadian Women's Club of Tehran, Iran.

CHESLEY LOCKHART, BSc(Agr)'50, MSc'57, has been elected the first full-time president of the Professional Institute of the Public Service of Canada.

THORNTON BENDON LOUNSBURY, BEng'50, DipM & BA'55, has been appointed vice-president, administration, of Standard Brands Ltd., Montreal.

CHARLES A. McCRAE, BCom'50, has been named president and chief operating officer of DHJ Industries Inc., New York City.

PAUL F. McDONALD, BCL'50, has been appointed secretary of Brinco Ltd.

GORDON H. MONTGOMERY, BEng'50, has become vice-president and general manager of Tara Exploration and Development Ltd., a zinc-lead project underway near Navan, Ireland.

WILLIAM J. ROBERTS, BSc(Agr)'50, has been named vice-president and general manager of the paper products division of Continental Can Co. of Canada Ltd.

ROBERT W. WILSON, BCom'50, has become a partner in the management consulting firm, Currie, Coopers & Lybrand.

#### '51

JOHAN DRAPER, BA'51, has formed Multiple Real Estate Ltd., Montreal.

JOHN P. FISHER, BEng'51, is executive vice-president of Fraser Companies Ltd.

JOHN W. GOTH, MEng'51, has been named president of AMAX Molybdenum Division of AMAX Molybdenum and Specialty Metals Group, AMAX Inc.

ROBERT D. HEYDING, PhD'51, has been reappointed head of the chemistry department at Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

ORLAND O. SCHAUS, BEng'51, MEng'52, PhD'54, has become chief engineer of the Canadian Gas Association and director of the Canadian Gas Research Institute.

#### '52

RICHARD E. ARCHIBALD, BSc(Agr)'52, is vice-president of Semmons-Taylor Co. Ltd.

ROBERT A. HALL, BCom'52, has been appointed vice-president and general manager, Crane Supply division, Crane Canada.

MYER HOROWITZ, DipEd'52, is academic vice-president of the University of Alberta, Edmonton.

JOHN M. SCHLES, BEng'52, has been appointed group vice-president, regional operations, of Royal Trust.

#### '53

LIONEL J. EMOND, BCom'53, DipM & BA'57, has been named vice-president and treasurer of United Cooperatives of Ontario.

RADCLIFFE R. LATIMER, BSc'53, has been appointed vice-president and senior executive officer of CN Rail.

#### '54

ROLAND J. CHALIFOUX, BEng'54, has been assigned to long-range strategic studies in the chemical department of Gulf Oil Canada Ltd., Montreal.

GUY P. FRENCH, BA'54, has become president of American Can of Canada Ltd.

ANDRÉ GILBERT, BEng'54, has been appointed vice-president of SNC International Ltd.

IRVING J. GOFFMAN, BA'54, on leave from the economics department at the University of Florida, has been appointed deputy assistant secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C.

RICHARD F. WELTON, BSc(Agr)'54, MSc'69, has become director of quality control and ruminant nutrition in the agricultural division of Maple Leaf Mills Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

#### '55

DR. BENJAMIN K. DOANE, PhD'55, is head of the psychiatry department at Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.

BARBARA G. KUHN, BN'55, MSc'67, has been appointed nursing research consultant, Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal.

JOHN C. PICK, BSc(Agr)'55, has been elected president and chief executive officer of Diversey (Canada) Ltd.

#### '56

KEN ASCH, BCom'56, a bass-baritone, and his wife, Henriette Platford, a soprano, plan to sing their way across the Northwest Territories entertaining school children, after they complete a cross-Canada concert tour.

ELWYN M. LLEWELYN, BEng'56, has been appointed marketing manager of the Foxboro Co. Ltd., LaSalle, Que.

R. THOMAS NEWTON, BEng'56, DipMan'70, has become director, military contracts, of Canadair Flextrac Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

LARRY PELLETIER, BEng'56, has become vice-president, Montreal division, of Hewitt Equipment Ltd.

BERNARD J. SHAPIRO, BA'56, has been named dean of the School of Education at the University of Western Ontario, London, Ont.

HAROLD T. SHAPIRO, BCom'56, is chairman of the School of Economics at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

DONALD O. WOOD, BCom'56, has been appointed senior general manager of the Hudson's Bay Co., with responsibility for northern stores, wholesale, and Shop-Rite departments.

#### '57

JAMES de BEAUJEU DOMVILLE, BA'54, BCL'57, has been appointed assistant government film commissioner at the National Film Board of Canada, Montreal.

MERRITT A. GIBSON, PhD'57, has become head of the biology department at Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.

EDDY KLEIN, BCom'57, has been appointed manager, internal audit, of the Iron Ore Co. of Canada.

ARNOLD A. LAWLESS, BEng'57, has become manager of sales and engineering of Flygt Canada Ltd., Pointe Claire, Que.

DONALD A. PATERSON, BSc'57, has been elected to the town council of Forest, Ont.

#### '58

WALTER EMIL DOLPHIN, BA'58, has become a lecturer in the department of languages at Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ont.

KLAUS V. KONIGSMANN, BEng'58, has been appointed chief metallurgist, milling, of Noranda Mines Ltd.

KARL V. LINDELL, BEng'58, has become branch manager, mining and heavy construction equipment, of Ingersoll-Rand Co. Ltd., and will be located in Toronto, Ont.

MARTIN RUMSCHEIDT, BA'58, BD'61, STM'63, PhD'67, has been named professor of systematic theology at the Atlantic School of Theology, Halifax, N.S.

#### '59

JEAN P. BRANCHAUD, BCL'59, has been named general manager of the Quebec Brewers Association.

PETER R. DUFFIELD, BEng'59, has become manager, woven polyolefin fabrics, of DuPont of Canada.

YVON C. DUPUIS, BEng'59, has been elected vice-president, business development, of Asselinet Boité, Boucher, Ducharme, Lapointe Inc.



# The McGill Society of Montreal

## Travel Program for 1976

The McGill Society of Montreal is pleased to promote its fourteenth year of travel service to the McGill community. Membership in the Travel Program is available to graduates, parents, and associates making contributions to McGill or by paying a \$10 fee to the McGill Society of Montreal.

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17 July leave for Calgary

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ROBERT E. FELLOWS, MD'59, has become head of the department of physiology and biophysics at the University of Iowa College of Medicine, Iowa City.

G. ROGER OTLEY, BSc(Agr)'59, has been appointed group vice-president, investments and international services, Royal Trust.

JOSEPH C. RYANT, BCom'59, MSW'59, MA'65, PhD'74, has become director of the School of Social Work at the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

'60

DARIO W.C. LORENZETTI, BSc'58, MD'60, has been appointed ophthalmologist-in-chief of the Montreal General Hospital.

BRYCE WEIR, BSc'58, MD'60, MSc'63, is president of the Alberta Medical Association.

'61

RICHARD J. BENNETTS, BA'58, BCL'61, has been elected chairman of the executive board of directors of the Direct Sellers Association.

JULES P. CARBOTTE, MSc'61, PhD'64, has received the National Research Council's E.W.R. Steacie Memorial Fellowship for 1976, which will enable him to continue his research in solid state physics.

ROGER P. KIRBY, MSc'61, senior lecturer in the geography department at the University of Edinburgh, has been appointed visiting associate professor of geography, University of Winnipeg, Manitoba.

C.K. CLYDE KWOK, BEng'61, MEng'62, PhD'67, professor of engineering at Concordia University, Montreal, is building an experimental car with his second-year students.

DONALD J. MacSWEEN, BA'56, BCL'61, director general of the National Theatre School of Canada, has been appointed to the Corporation of Bishop's University, Lennoxville, Que.

BARRY MARGETTS, BEng'61, has become assistant to the chairman, CP Ships, and will continue as general manager, coastal marine operations, CP Rail.

SOPHIE ROZYCKI, DDS'61, a consultant in public health dentistry, has joined the Niagara Regional Health Unit, Ontario. "I would like to see a government plan for school children to combat the lack of dental care," she says.

'62

HARVEST HALVORSON, PhD'62, professor in the microbiology department at the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, is a recipient of the Dr. and Mrs. H.H. Saunderson award for teaching excellence.

WILLIAM C. HARKER, BEng'62, has been appointed vice-president, advanced systems, operations and systems, of the Bank of Montreal.

HERBERT INHABER, BSc'62, on leave from Environment Canada, is a visiting lecturer at Yale University, New Haven, Conn., with a shared appointment in the department of history of science and medicine, and the School of Forestry and Environmental Studies.

DENIS L'HOMME, BEng'62, has been appointed assistant director general of the telecommunications branch by the Quebec Department of Communications.

PHILLIP H. LISS, MSc'62, PhD'65, is co-author of the recently published book, *The Age of Cataclysm* (Berkley Medallion).

JOSEPH B. MANGIONE, BEng'62, is a partner in an Ottawa-based firm of consulting engineers. SOL J. POLATSHEK, BEng'62, has become president of Magil Management Consultants Ltd., Montreal.

STUART SMITH, BSc'58, MD'62, DipPsych'62 has been elected leader of the Ontario Liberal Party.

'63

JERROLD BERNSTEIN, BSc'58, MD'63, has been named director of clinical investigation of Smith, Kline & French Canada Ltd.

RALPH A. TEOLI, BEng'63, MBA'71, has been appointed assistant general manager, marketing and sales, for the eastern region of CP Rail.

'64

WALTER NYMARK, BEng'64, has been appointed general manager, materials handling division, of Hewitt Equipment Ltd.

DAVID A. RATTEE, BCom'64, has been named vice-president, corporate planning, of IAC Ltd.

'65

SOL BAYER, BCom'65, has been appointed assistant manager of the St. Leonard, Que., branch of the Federal Business Development Bank.

MARIAN KAHN, BMus'65, has become music librarian at the University of Ottawa, Ontario. ROBERT LAVALLÉE, BEng'65, has been named vice-president, administration, of Teleglobe Canada, Montreal.

RUBY (GREMM) SIRONI, BN'65, has been appointed director of public health nursing for the Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph Health Unit, Ontario.

'66

ERIC BREUER, BCom'66, writes from Ethiopia that he is "presently on a four-month trip through Africa, exploring the remote interior to visit primitive tribes unspoiled by western civilization."

JESSIE HELEN MANTLE, BN'66, professor in the Faculty of Nursing, University of Western Ontario, London, was honoured by the Ontario Confederation of University Faculty Associations with a 1975 teaching award.

ALBERT L. RABINOVITCH, BSc'66, MSc'66, recently received MD and PhD degrees from the State University of New York, Downstate Medical Centre, Brooklyn, and is currently a resident in pathology at University Hospitals, Cleveland, Ohio.

LAURENCE J. RUSS, BSc'66, MSc'67, PhD'67 has been named director of research for Ortho Pharmaceutical (Canada) Ltd.

JOHN WUITE, BSc(Agr)'66, has become a water management planner for Northern Alberta.

'67

ROBIN BEHAR, BCom'67, is president of Behar Marketing Ltd., Montreal.

# Daniel Rodier. Scholarship student. Dedicated to becoming a marine biologist.

## Will he make it?

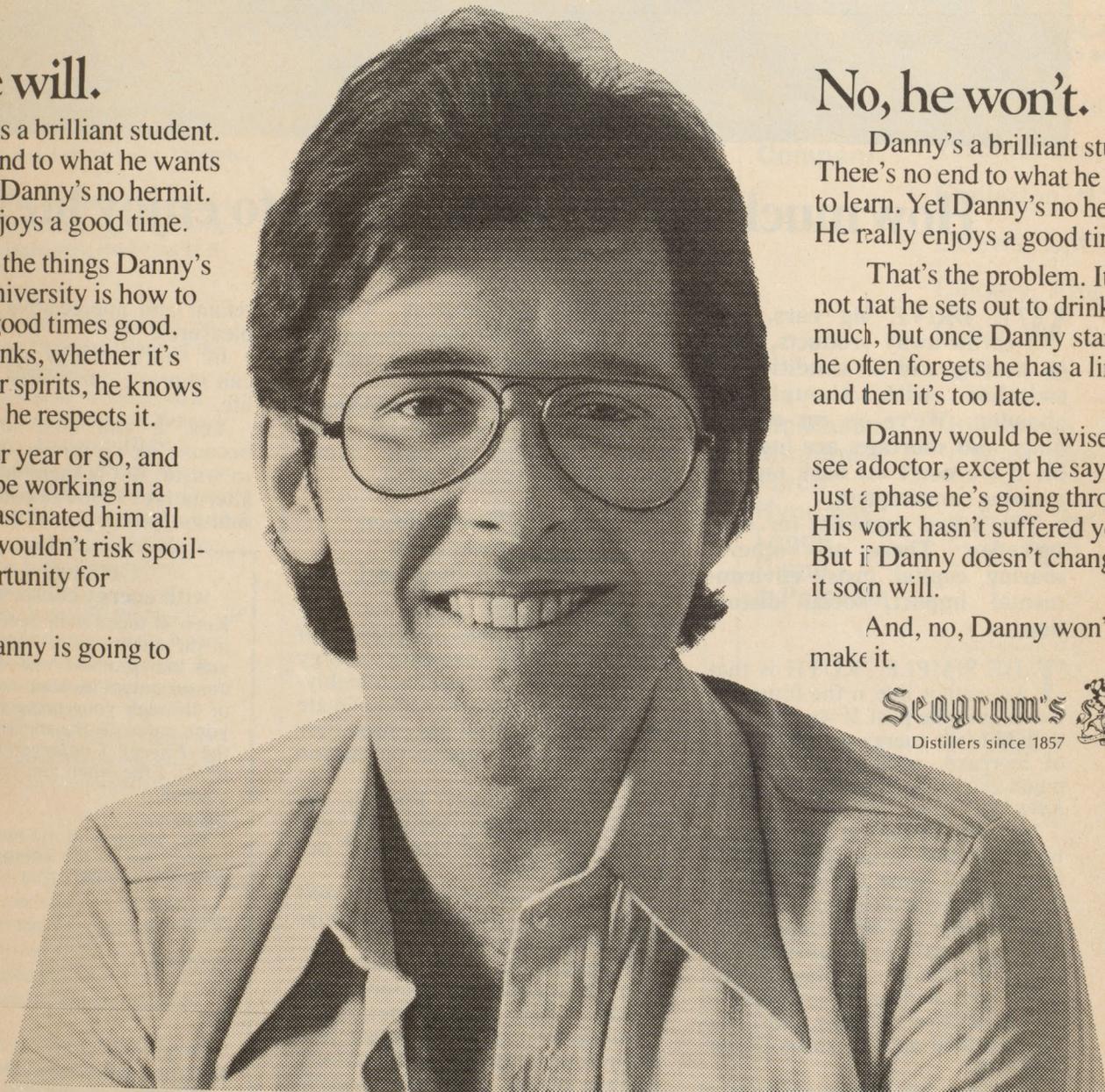
### Yes, he will.

Danny's a brilliant student. There's no end to what he wants to learn. Yet Danny's no hermit. He really enjoys a good time.

One of the things Danny's earned at university is how to keep those good times good. When he drinks, whether it's beer, wine or spirits, he knows his limit and he respects it.

Another year or so, and Danny will be working in a field that's fascinated him all his life. He wouldn't risk spoiling the opportunity for anything.

Yes, Danny is going to make it.



### No, he won't.

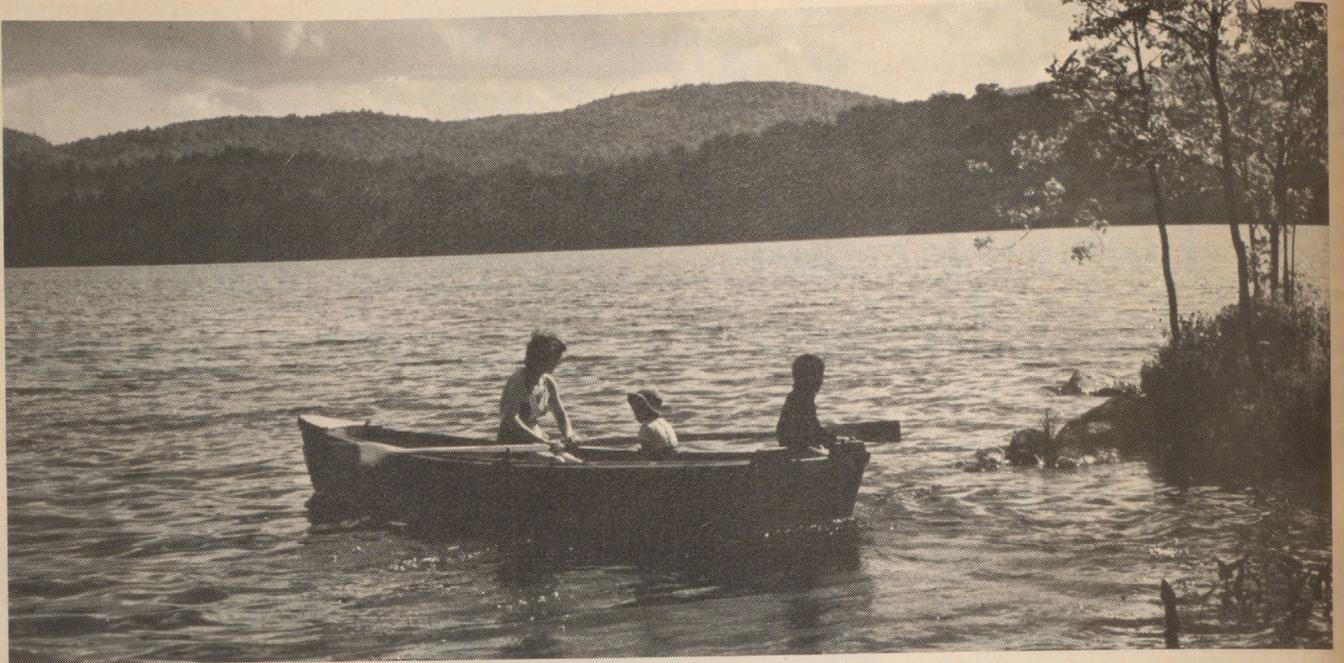
Danny's a brilliant student. There's no end to what he wants to learn. Yet Danny's no hermit. He really enjoys a good time.

That's the problem. It's not that he sets out to drink too much, but once Danny starts he often forgets he has a limit, and then it's too late.

Danny would be wise to see a doctor, except he says it's just a phase he's going through. His work hasn't suffered yet. But if Danny doesn't change, it soon will.

And, no, Danny won't make it.

Seagram's   
Distillers since 1857



## How much energy do we need to enjoy life?

**WE DRIVE** big cars, use throw-away products, flick on heating and air conditioning switches with thoughtless abandon. We're on an energy binge and shortages are inevitable if we don't cut back on our growing consumption.

That's one argument for conservation. There are others: soaring capital costs, environmental impact, social distortion...

**THE SIMPLE TRUTH** is that we cannot live in the future as we have in the past. If we continue to gobble up energy at recent rates of increase, we'll need twice as much of it in just 12 years. *We won't have it!*

In terms of oil and gas production, our best years appear to be behind us. Most of our readily accessible hydro-electric sites are now in use. Coal deposits are difficult and costly to develop. Other forms of energy—biomass, solar, wind and nuclear for example—will have a role to play, but can't be depended upon to solve all our problems.

*Conservation is the only energy option open to us which can work quickly and at low cost.*

**The goal: a saving of 40% by the year 2000.**

A 20% cut in projected consumption by 1985 is a saving equal to 75% of

our current oil imports. A 40% reduction by 2000 equals the output of 10,000 conventional oil wells or 55 nuclear stations.

This will not mean drastic changes in lifestyle. It's possible with modest savings in daily living, industry and transportation.

### Is all our consumption and convenience really worth the price?

Other countries seem to have found comfortable standards of living without extreme energy consumption. In Sweden, a highly-industrialized country with a climate and living standard like ours, they use *one-third* less energy per person than we do.

France, Germany, Finland, the United Kingdom, Denmark and Italy all use less than half our energy per person.

*By saving energy we can not only avoid future shortages but also improve our quality of life.*

Efforts to lower consumption—through smaller cars, more mass transit, better built homes, more efficient industry, less waste production, more personal effort—will all save energy. And help our environment. And help to fight inflation. And help to make us more self-

reliant and appreciative of simple pleasures.

In short, energy conservation can improve our overall quality of life.

Yes, it will take some effort because we've grown accustomed to waste. But is there any sensible alternative? **If you're not part of the solution, you're part of the problem.**

### Get involved with energy conservation.

Keep in touch with developments in the energy field. Find out how you can promote and encourage conservation in your community or through your profession. Add your name to the mailing list for the *Energy Conservation Newsletter*. Free when you send in this coupon.

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Minister

**Énergie, Mines et Ressources Canada**

Bureau de la conservation de l'énergie

L'Hon. Alastair Gillespie  
Ministre

EODORE HUGH GOLTZ, MSc'67, recently completed his doctorate in experimental psychology at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

NIEL HICKEY, MA'67, PhD'73, is the recipient of one of nine Canada Council awards for the best doctoral theses last year.

DRÉE LEMAY, MSc'67, has been appointed speech therapist of the Rehabilitation Institute of Montreal and is conducting research on semantic and syntactic judgements by basics.

DITH WEISS, BA'67, has joined the Faculty of Romance Languages at Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.

FREY MICHAEL WHITING, BSc'67, has received a master of science degree from the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.

AUDIA (DUPMEIER) DRISCOLL, BN'68, has become director of staff development at Victoria Union Hospital, Prince Albert, Sask.

JOHN T. MURPHY, PhD'68, has been named chairman of the department of physiology at the Faculty of Medicine, University of Toronto, Toronto.

ANK SMITH, MSc'68, has been appointed assistant professor in the department of chemistry at Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.

BERT E. BATES, BCom'69, has become vice-president, Master Charge division, of the Bank of Montreal, Montreal.

DRÉ L. DORR, MSc'69, has received a doctorate in mineral economics from Pennsylvania State University, University Park.

TY FIELD, DipNurs'66, BN'69, has been awarded a scholarship by the Saint John Chapter of the New Brunswick Association of Registered Nurses. She is presently studying towards her master's in education at the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton.

REN QUINTON, BMus'69, DipMus'73, the Canadian musician to study in the Soviet Union under the Canada-USSR exchange, has been awarded a Canada Council arts grant to continue her studies in piano.

RVEY SKOLNICK, BSc'69, has been appointed account executive, marketing services, at Industrial Marketing Communications, Montreal.

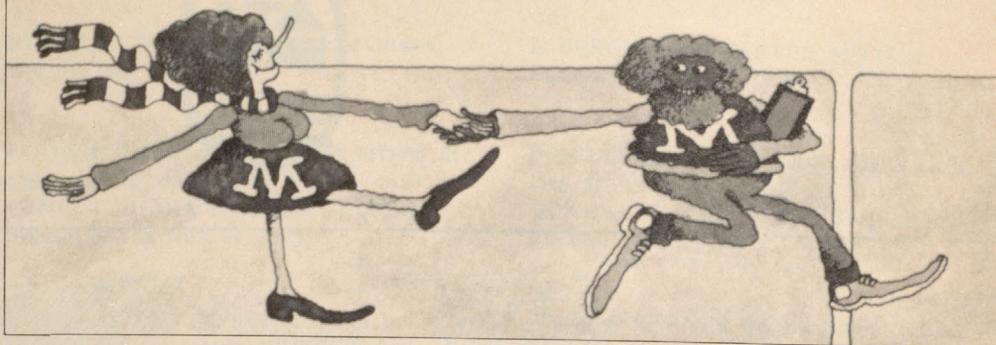
REN (FLOMEN) GOLDBERG, BPT'70, has been appointed an instructor in the Faculty of Physical Medicine at the University of Colorado Medical Center, Denver.

ERIE A. SALISBURY, BA'70, is the first woman to be employed as a claims agent by the company.

IUEL D. SZLAMKOWICZ, BSc'70, has been appointed district sales manager of Metro-Canada Life for the Lakeshore area of Montreal.

CE BORENSTEIN, BA'71, whose 1974 animated film, *Revisited*, represented Canada at the Cannes International Film Festival in 1975, has received a Canada Council grant to make her animated film.

## REUNION '76 SEPTEMBER 30th - OCTOBER 3rd



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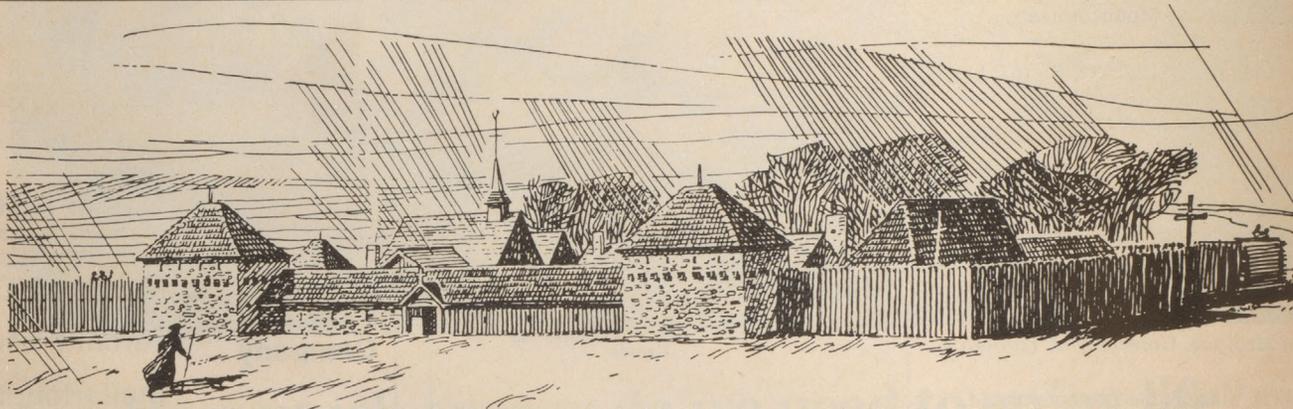
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# SAINTE-MARIE AMONG THE HURONS (1639-1649)



**S**tep into 17th century New France

**F**ollow the paths of the missionaries, the soldiers and  
the martyr saints.

**S**hare the way of life of  
the first inland European settlement in Canada.

**S**tand, Explore, Touch, Listen . . . and imagine.

---

## SAINTE-MARIE AMONG THE HURONS, MIDLAND, ONTARIO

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to Canadian Thanksgiving in October  
— To groups, year 'round, by reservation.



Ontario

Ministry of Culture and Recreation  
Minister, The Hon. Robert Welch  
Deputy Minister, Robert Johnston

Title DT: obit  
subset of Coleridge  
whole thing

# Deaths

JOY GOMBER, BSc'71, recently received a doctorate in psychology from the University of California at Davis.

N HYSLOP, BCom'71, has been appointed controller of Nicholas Hoare Ltd.

THAEAL PRIOR, BA'71, is studying towards doctorate in economics at the University of Exeter, Colchester, England.

TER B. SHIZGAL, BA'71, has received his doctorate in physiological psychology from the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and now an assistant professor at Concordia University, Montreal.

K WOLFE, BCom'71, has been appointed general manager of Oshawa Dispenser Co.

NIS CUDAHY, DipMan'70, MBA'72, has been appointed general manager of the Winnipeg Mint, Manitoba.

EPH B. GAVIN, PhD'72, has become an assistant professor of historical theology in the Department of ecclesiastical history, Regis College, Toronto School of Theology, Ontario.

TOR GROSTERN, BA'72, will be responsible for economic affairs for the Conseil International de Développement de l'Outaouais, with emphasis on the Pontiac, Que., area.

HOLAS KARAMANOS, BA'72, has received a master of arts degree in psychology from Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.

FRIE BROWN, BSc'73, owns and manages Dricklewood Green School of Horsemanship, Kingston, Ont.

NAL DAY, PhD'73, has been named assistant professor in the department of microbiology at the University of Guelph, Ontario.

GELA KRAMER, BA'73, MLS'75, is a reference librarian at the University of Ottawa, Ontario.

AN (BLACK) LEECH, BA'71, MD'73, is an assistant in pediatrics at Middlesex Teaching Hospital, London, England.

ENTE NICHOLAS URIBE, BA'73, organizes fishing and hunting safaris in the jungles between Panama and Colombia.

HAEL JOSEPHY, MSc'74, is teaching in the mathematics department of the Universidad Costa Rica, San José.

HER RACHEL SILVER, BSc'74, is currently studying medicine at Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel.

NZ K. WEINDLER, DipMan'74, has been appointed a deputy general manager of the National Trust Bank of Canada, Montreal.

PHEN GREEN, BMus'75, recipient of a Canada Scholarship, is studying cello at the Hamilton Philharmonic Institute, Ontario.

MORROW, BCL'75, has been awarded a Buff-Rinfret Scholarship by the Department of Justice to study towards a master's in international law.

ICA A. PETKOVIC-LUTON, PhD'75, received the first doctorate in metallurgy awarded to a woman at McGill at the fall convocation.

'01 RUPERT F. HOWARD, BSc'01, at Ottawa, Ont., on Jan. 30, 1976.

'04 LUDWIG STEWART MACKID, MD'04, at Calgary, Alta., on Nov. 7, 1975.  
ETHEL C. ROBERTSON, BA'04, at Pierrefonds, Que., on Nov. 21, 1975.

'06 EDWIN KEARY DE BECK, BA'06, at Victoria, B.C., in January 1975.

'08 MARJORIE D. (YOUNGER) WAKEFIELD, BA'08, at Keswick, England, on Jan. 13, 1976.

'09 W. MELBERN DENNIS, BSc'09, in January 1976.

'10 LEWIS G. McNAB, BSc'10, at Montreal, on Feb. 11, 1976.

'11 ETHEL (HULBURD) HENDERSON, BA'11, at Winnipeg, Man., on Jan. 11, 1976.

'12 COL. A. FORTESCUE DUGUID, BSc'12, at Kingston, Ont., on Jan. 4, 1976.

'13 ROBERT C. BERRY, BSc'13, on Jan. 11, 1976.  
ROBERT ROY DUFFY, BSc'13, at Quebec City, on March 8, 1976.  
ARTHUR T. HENDERSON, MD'13, at Montreal, on March 6, 1976.  
PHILIP H. SKELTON, BSc'13, at Pierrefonds, Que., on Nov. 5, 1975.  
G.H. THOMPSON, BSc'13, in April 1975.

'14 HENRY H. MACKENZIE, MD'14, at Vancouver, B.C., on March 12, 1975.  
JAMES D. McKEOWN, BA'14, on Oct. 24, 1975.  
GERALD C. MELHADO, MD'14, at Montreal, on Jan. 10, 1976.

'15 ISAAC M. LADDON, BSc'15, at San Diego, Calif., on Jan. 13, 1976.  
STANLEY McMULLAN, BA'15, on Nov. 20, 1975.  
JUDGE REY AGLER SARGENT, BA'15, at Vancouver, B.C., on Feb. 8, 1975.

'16 C.B. GOODERHAM, BSA'16, on Nov. 9, 1974.

'17 JOAN (HUDSON) MATHESON, DipPE'17, in December 1975.  
JOHN R. NUGENT, MD'17, at Saint John, N.B., on Dec. 3, 1975.

EDNA (WEBB) WATSON, DipPE'17, at Hamilton, Bermuda, on March 1, 1976.

'18 E. BERCHMORE CARTER, MD'18, in Barbados, on Jan. 25, 1976.

'19 FREDERICK LADOUCEUR, MD'19, on Dec. 18, 1975.  
GRAHAM FORD TOWERS, BA'19, at Rockcliffe Park, Ont., on Dec. 4, 1975.

'21 DORIS S. BARNES, BA'21, at Montreal, on March 6, 1976.  
MAX E. MOSCOVICH, BCL'21, on Oct. 19, 1973.

'22 EVELYN (SNYDER) MARR, BA'22, DipPE'23, at Toronto, Ont., on Oct. 23, 1975.  
DOUGLAS E. PERRITON, BSc'22, at Montreal, on Dec. 31, 1975.  
CHARLES D. WOOLWARD, BSc'22, on Dec. 16, 1975.

'23 J. COOPER ANTLIFF, BSc'23, at Boynton Beach, Florida, on Jan. 10, 1976.  
DONALD ARTHUR BAILLIE, BSc'23, at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., on Jan. 27, 1976.  
EDWARD TENNANT BOURKE, DDS'23, on Nov. 25, 1975.  
DONALD BURROWES FOSS, BSc'23, at Montreal, on Dec. 6, 1975.  
THOMAS K. SHERWOOD, BSc'23, in California, in early 1976.  
FRANCIS J. TOOLE, BSc'23, MSc'26, PhD'29, at Fredericton, N.B., on Dec. 17, 1975.

'24 ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, BSc'24, MSc'26, on Sept. 16, 1975.  
SAMUEL A. KORENBERG, MD'24, on April 25, 1975.  
REDVERS A. MASSIE, MD'24, at Saint John, N.B., on Jan. 11, 1976.  
SAMUEL SAMUELSON, LLB'24, on Nov. 3, 1975.

'25 CHARLES BLAIR BIRKETT, BSc'25, at Ottawa, Ont., on Feb. 10, 1976.  
GEORGE O. EATON, MD'25, at Chestertown, Md., on Dec. 11, 1975.  
MAURICE S. HOME, MSc'25, at Beloeil, Que., on Feb. 13, 1976.  
DOUGLAS A. McKAY, BCom'25, at Los Angeles, Calif., in 1975.  
ROBERT FORREST OGILVY, BSc'25, MEng'32, at Montreal, on Feb. 24, 1976.  
JOHN J.D. QUINLAN, BCom'25, at Montreal, on Jan. 22, 1976.  
BRUCE P. WEBSTER, MD'25, at New York City, on Jan. 5, 1976.

'26 RUTH (McDIARMID) FOWLER, DipPE'26, at Montreal, on Jan. 21, 1976.

FRANCES (ANGLIN) OLIVER, BA'26, at Wellington, N.Z.

'27

ROBERT J. HANNA, MD'27, on Aug. 2, 1974.  
GEORGE H. PENROSE, BA'27, MA'45, at Redcliff, Alta., on Nov. 28, 1975.  
STANLEY A. VINEBERG, BCom'27, at Montreal, on Nov. 16, 1975.  
MADELEINE (De BLOIS) WATSON, BSc(Arts)'27, at Kingston, Ont., on Feb. 14, 1976.

'28

C.S. EUGENE TOUZEL, MD'28, at Fort Worth, Tex., on Nov. 24, 1975.

'29

MARTHA S. BROWN, BA'29, at Montreal, on March 6, 1976.  
BLAIR (TATLEY) NORTHGRAVE, DipPE'29, at Rabat, Morocco, on Nov. 13, 1975.  
HARRY SINCLAIR, BCom'29, at Montreal, on July 24, 1975.

'30

N. WHITMAN MORTON, BA'30, MA'31, PhD'33, at Victoria, B.C., on March 4, 1976.  
J. ARTHUR PAQUET, MSc'30, at Montreal, on Feb. 13, 1976.  
FREDERICK McIVER SMITH, BSc'23, MSc'24, MD'30, at Montreal, on Nov. 21, 1975.

'31

ALVIE R.J. BOYD, MD'31, at Toronto, Ont., on Nov. 5, 1975.  
BEN FITCH, BA'31, at Montreal, on Jan. 27, 1976.  
JACQUES A. HERDT, BSc(Arts)'28, BCL'31, at Montreal, on Jan. 1, 1976.  
DR. I.K. WILLIAMS, DipMed'31, at Caughnawaga, Que., on Feb. 10, 1976.

'32

FRANCIS C. BUCKLAND, MSc'32, PhD'37, at Vancouver, B.C., on Aug. 19, 1975.  
A. MAXWELL EVANS, MD'32, at Vancouver, B.C., on Feb. 20, 1976.  
ALTON R. HIGGINS, MD'32, on Oct. 16, 1975.  
M. DIGBY LEIGH, MD'32, on Sept. 5, 1975.  
J. RUSSELL T. PAYTON, BA'32, at Toronto, Ont., on Feb. 5, 1976.

'33

RAYMOND C. VASSEL, DDS'33, on Oct. 20, 1975.

'34

MORLEY A. McKELVEY, BSc(Arts)'29, MD'34, at Watertown, Wis., on Sept. 19, 1975.  
LESLIE G. PYE, BCom'34, in September 1973.

'35

ABRAHAM I. COHEN, BCom'31, BCL'35, at Montreal, on Oct. 2, 1975.

'36

MARJORIE (SMITH) DONALD, BA'36, at Sherbrooke, Que., on Dec. 22, 1975.

ROBERT G. FREEMAN, MD'36, at Los Angeles, Calif., in 1975.

NORMAN H. JENNISON, BCom'36, at Lachine, Que., on Feb. 2, 1976.

JOHN J. KEWELL, BArch'36, on Dec. 4, 1975.  
JUDGE LINDSAY H. PLACE, BA'33, BCL'36, at Montreal, on Feb. 16, 1976.

'37

HARRY GWILLIAM, BA'37, at Vancouver, B.C., on Feb. 18, 1976.  
IAN E. MacKAY, MD'37, at Stellarton, N.S., on Oct. 22, 1975.  
KATHLEEN (MARSH) RITTENHOUSE, BA'37, at Montreal, on Dec. 12, 1975.

'38

CHARLES G. MOTHERWELL, BEng'38, at Thetford Mines, Que., on Dec. 27, 1975.

'40

C. HOWARD CAMPBELL, BEng'40, at Chicago, Ill., on Oct. 3, 1975.  
FREDERICK R. DUNCAN, BEng'40, at Guelph, Ont., in September 1975.  
W. RICHARD WRIGHT, BA'40, at Montreal, on Jan. 16, 1976.

'41

LEONARD H. SIBLEY, BSc'41, at St. Catharines, Ont., on Jan. 29, 1976.

'42

DOROTHY C. BENTLEY, MD'42, at Montreal, on March 1, 1976.  
HELEN H. CUMMINGS, BLS'42, in 1975.  
S. GERALD SHANE, MA'42, at Montreal, on Nov. 13, 1975.  
DR. OTTO C. STEINMAYER, BA'42, at Bristol, Conn., on Feb. 14, 1975.

'43

E.B. JOHNSTON, MD'43, on Dec. 31, 1974.

'47

BEATRICE EVANS, BLS'47, at Kauai, Hawaii, on Feb. 17, 1976.

'48

NORMAN F. HARING, BEng'48, at Calgary, Alta., on Jan. 28, 1976.  
FRANK E. MYLES, BCom'48, at Toronto, Ont., on Nov. 22, 1975.

'49

LOUIS A. BRIÈRE, BEng'49, on Nov. 6, 1975.  
SHIRLEY (HARPER) GOBLOT, BA'49, at Montreal, on Feb. 16, 1976.  
GERALD F. GODFREY, MEng'49, in 1975.  
WILLIAM JOHN MacKAY, BEng'49, at Quebec City, on Dec. 9, 1975.  
EDWIN K. TOLAN, BA'49, BLS'54, at Schenectady, N.Y., on Feb. 1, 1976.

'50

GEORGE C. McDONALD, BA'41, BCL'50, at Montreal, on Jan. 30, 1976.

'51

KATHLEEN F. BRADY, BN'51, at Montreal, on Nov. 19, 1975.

'52

EWART THOMAS WILLIAMS, BA'48, BCL'52, at Montreal, on Nov. 21, 1975.

'53

GERALD L. SLOANE, MD'53, on July 30, 1975.  
DORIS (RAWSON) SMALL, DipNursAdm'53, at Sidney, B.C., on Jan. 8, 1976.  
JOHN R. WATERSTON, BEng'53, MEng'59, at Montreal, on Nov. 26, 1975.

'55

RANDEL M. WILLIAMS, DDS'55, at Sarnia, Ont., on Dec. 28, 1975.

'56

RILEY ALFRED DAWKINS, BSc(Agr)'56, MSc'57, on March 18, 1975.

'61

SHEENA (MARNOCH) CLEGHORN, MA'61, at Montreal, on March 8, 1976.  
MICHAEL KENNEY, BEng'61, at Montreal, on Nov. 2, 1975.  
JOYCE (KORNBLUTH) LOWENSTEIN, BA'61, at Montreal, on Nov. 14, 1975.

'62

THOMAS ALLEN LEVY, BA'62, MA'70, on Dec. 13, 1975.

'64

DR. WALTER W. MITAREWSKI, DipPsych'64, at Vancouver, B.C., on Sept. 2, 1975.  
MONIQUE C. PICHETTE, DipPT'64, BSc(PT)'73, at Montreal, on Jan. 10, 1976.

'65

IAN J. FRASER, MSc'65, on Nov. 27, 1975.  
ERIK C.B. PEDERSON, PhD'60, MD'65, at Montreal, on Dec. 21, 1975.

'68

GAIL HELEN LEVINE, BSc'68, at Montreal, on Feb. 12, 1976.  
DAVID V. PARRISH, BSc(Agr)'68, at Brampton, Ont., on Feb. 26, 1976.

'69

MARC RONALD SOLOMON, BSc'69, on Feb. 18, 1976.

'70

HELEN PHIZICKY, MA'70, on Jan. 10, 1976.

'72

ROY H. YARALLI, BEng'72, on Nov. 29, 1975.

'74

FRANK CLARK JAMES, BEd(PE)'74, on Sept. 1, 1974.

ERRATUM:

ROBERT THOMPSON, BEng'35, was incorrectly listed in the "Deaths" column of the Winter issue of the *News*. He is, in fact, "alive and kicking." We regret the error, which was a case of mistaken identity.

# In Memoriam: Wilder Penfield



World-famous neurosurgeon and humanist Dr. Wilder Penfield at eighty-five.

At the end of March, Dr. Wilder Penfield sent his publisher the final revised chapters of his autobiography, *No Man Alone*. On April 5, his life's work complete, the world-famous neurosurgeon and founder of the Montreal Neurological Institute (MNI) died at the age of eighty-five.

The American-born Penfield had dedicated nearly all his life to unravelling the mysteries of the human brain and helping humanity with his knowledge. He was a man-minded above all else and by nature a pioneer – “a great adventurer,” a colleague said. It was as an Oxford student under Charles Sherrington – the father of contemporary neurophysiology – that Penfield became fascinated with the workings of the brain and the mind. That fascination became an obsession. Penfield studied experimental neurophysiology, human neurology, neurosurgery, and neuropathology, going to Boston, Baltimore, and New York, and to Spain and Germany to learn techniques that would extend his knowledge. “I simply had to find a way of understanding what the brain was doing and how to do it,” he once explained.

The dream began to take shape in Penfield's mind: he envisioned a facility where patients, operating room, and neuropathology laboratory could be in close proximity. McGill and the Royal Victoria Hospital were willing to make it a reality. In 1928, Penfield arrived in Montreal – Canada's second neurosurgeon. Penfield's vision kept expanding. Because he was convinced that a team could approach the complex mechanisms of the human brain more successfully than could an individual, he applied to the Rockefeller Foundation for a grant to organize an institute with the capacity to undertake both basic scientific research and the best possible neurology and neurosurgery under one roof. His request was turned down. But in 1931, the University of Pennsylvania asked him to organize such an institute in Philadelphia – a request which seemed impossible to refuse. Almost miraculously, the Rockefeller Foundation reappeared. Reviving Penfield's dream application, it made a staggering

offer: it would provide him with an endowment of \$1.2 million to establish a neurological institute wherever he liked. Someone else might have chosen Philadelphia, where existing funding, facilities, and the nucleus of a medical team would have made the task easier. Penfield chose Montreal. It was not only that he felt more at home here, but also that “he thought it was a bigger challenge,” according to a close associate of many years, Dr. Herbert Jasper now of the University of Montreal. “That was the kind of man he was.” On September 27, 1934, the Montreal Neurological Institute opened its doors at 3801 University Street. It was at the MNI that Penfield developed the operation for epilepsy which would furnish his most exciting discoveries. It had been known that epileptic seizures frequently occurred because of a localized abnormality on the surface of the brain. Different parts of the brain were affected in different patients. Penfield reasoned that excising the abnormal tissue would cure the patient of his seizures – if the abnormality could be found. Using local anesthetic, Penfield opened the skull of the conscious patient and exposed the brain. By recording electrical activity directly from its surface, he was

able to identify the diseased area with exquisite precision. Then, using brief, delicate bursts of electricity, he stimulated the surrounding areas and observed the patient for seizure activity, movement, loss of speech, or other forms of response. He thereby established the safe limits for the incision he would make: he could remove the affected tissue and still leave the patient an intact person.

This major innovation in neurosurgery, which cured many epileptics, afforded Penfield a unique opportunity to study the living human brain. Says the current director of the MNI, Dr. William Feindel: “Thoughtfully, meticulously, and without any risk to the patient, Penfield made remarkably detailed observations on the physiology of the human brain. He studied speech and memory and sensation, which were almost impossible to analyze in any experimental lab.”

Much of what is known about focal seizures is a direct consequence of Penfield's work. He was also able to illuminate basic questions about the organization of the central nervous system, demonstrating, for example, that the temporal lobes of the brain are vitally important for registration and retention of memory.

When he retired as director of the MNI in 1960, Penfield took up what he called a “second career,” that of author, and wrote two historical novels, a biography, and a book on the mystery of the mind (by the same title). He also caused a sensation in education circles when he urged that children learn a second language early and directly, and was president of the Vanier Institute of the Family.

At the Montreal Neurological Institute, the soon-to-be-built Wilder Penfield Wing will stand as a concrete memorial to a man who, in Feindel's words, “always brought out the best in people, whose curiosity stimulated curiosity in others . . . . The memory of his efforts and of his life will continue as our intellectual heritage; it cannot fail to inspire all of us to pursue the unsolved mysteries of the mind.” □

# Perspective

"I felt strong and healthy and happy," recalls former amateur boxer, Dr. George Maughan, of the time he spent training for the 1932 Olympic Games.

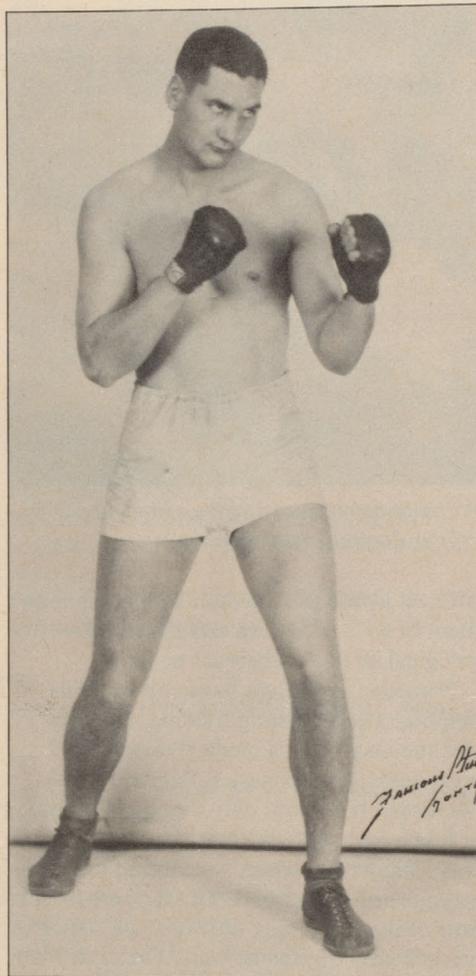
*To commemorate the university's role in sport through the years – from the first Harvard-McGill football match in 1874 to the hockey exploits of alumnus and Canadiens' goalie Ken Dryden in 1976 – the Graduates' Society will publish in June a book entitled A Century of College Sports. Montreal sportswriter Dink Carroll penned the account, after numerous student researchers, under the supervision of Alumni Relations Director Tom Thompson, had helped lay the groundwork. We offer here a sneak preview – an excerpt from the chapter on McGill and the Olympics.*

One of the McGill athletes who participated in the 1932 Olympics at Los Angeles was George Maughan, MD'34, MSc'38, a member of Canada's boxing team, who competed in the heavyweight division. A prominent Montreal obstetrician and gynecologist and retired McGill professor, Maughan was asked recently how he came to take up boxing. "I was always a big kid," he said, "and when you're that big there's a feeling that you should be active in athletics. People want you to turn out for football or hockey or something. I did play football for awhile, but it took up too much time.

"Then I took up swimming and played on the water polo team before I got around to boxing. When I discovered that I liked boxing, I started to concentrate on it."

Maughan, who is 6 feet 4 inches and built proportionately, recalled that one opponent on campus was classmate Roger Wilson, MD'34. It was a friendly rivalry. "Rog beat me in the college championship and that is when I really got serious about boxing. There was an old fighter named Charlie Clay who ran a gymnasium downtown. He taught me a lot, enough to beat Rog Wilson when we met again. But I wasn't much of a fighter, really." Maughan is overly modest: after all, he was good enough to compete in the 1932 Olympics.

The depression was at its height that year, but perhaps it was because the times were so tough that the Games were such a success – record crowds, record performances, and



*Dr. George Maughan shows his peak fighting form in the 1930s.*

record weather. The Los Angeles Coliseum where they were held had been built at a cost of \$2 million. Located in a seventeen-acre park, it was a magnificent structure and was filled to its 125,000-seat capacity for the parade of the Olympic teams on opening day.

The then-twenty-two-year-old Maughan was greatly moved by the scene. "It was one of the thrills of a lifetime," he recalled. "I was our flag-carrier, probably because I was the biggest man on the team. It's hard to describe the feeling I had because I don't

think people are as patriotic now as they were then. But it was an exhilarating experience – something I'll never forget."

The boxing tournament took place in a building called the Olympic Auditorium, and Maughan boxed a member of the German team in his first bout. "I beat him and then I drew an Argentine in my next fight. The referee was a Belgian. I was cut over the eye late in the bout and the referee stopped it with only ten seconds to go. My handlers protested vigorously because I was ahead when the fight was stopped and they claimed I wasn't in any danger. It sounded like the Tower of Babel in the ring with everybody shouting in different languages."

The Argentine, Santiago Lovell, went on to win the Olympic heavyweight championship. Maughan soon forgot disappointment at his own loss, however, when he watched teammate and fellow McGill Medical student, Phil Edwards, MD'36, GDipMed'45, give a remarkable performance in the finals of the 400-metre and 1500-metre track races.

"Phil set the pace in both races," Maughan remembered, "and it was a blistering one. He was a beautiful runner to watch because he took long strides and it all seemed so effortless. He had the whole stadium in an uproar, and I kept telling myself that the fellow out in front providing so much excitement was the same Phil Edwards I saw almost every day at McGill. He held the lead in both races almost to the finish before he was challenged and passed by two other runners. All three set new Olympic and world records in both events, and Phil won a couple of bronze medals for Canada, but it was the pace he had set that had made the races so outstanding."

It has been more than forty years since Maughan hung up his boxing gloves. But his memories of training remain vivid. "I used to get up early in the morning and do road work on the west side of Mount Royal. When the sun started to get hot and I began to feel tired, I'd lie down in the grass and take a breather. Then I'd get up and start running again. I felt strong and healthy and happy, and I've never forgotten it."

## Annual General Meeting

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

Thursday, September 30, 1976

5:30 p.m.

Faculty Club - Ballroom

McGill University

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

Edith P. Aston - Honorary Secretary

## Graduates' Society Nominations

For Graduate Governor on McGill's Board of Governors

Term - Five Years

Hugh G. Hallward, BA'51

President, Argo Construction Ltd.

Chairman, Board of Governors, Bishops College Schools.

Director, Montreal Children's Hospital.

Director, Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce.

Director, Southam Press Ltd.

Director, Montreal Expos Baseball Club.

Past President, McGill Graduates' Society.

For Vice-President

Term - Two Years

Leiba Aronoff, BA'51, MSW'71

Coordinator, Staff Development, Children's Service Centre.

President, McGill Alumnae Society.

Member, McGill Senate Committee on Continuing Education.

For Secretary

Term - Two Years

James G. Wright, BA'65, LLL (Laval)'68

Member of the law firm Martineau, Walker, Allison, Beaulieu, MacKell & Clermont.

Director, McGill Graduates' Society.

Secretary, McGill Society of Montreal.

Decade Chairman, Alma Mater Fund.

Class Agent, Alma Mater Fund.

Past President, Young Alumni.

1974 Reunion Chairman.

For Treasurer

Term - Two Years

Richard M. Hart, BA'65

Greenshields Inc.

Treasurer, McGill Society of Montreal.

Director, McGill Society of Montreal.

For Members of the Board of Directors

Term - Two Years

John E. Cleghorn, BCom'62

John M. Hallward, BA'50

Sherrill M. Rand, BA'62

Michael L. Richards, BCL'63

Donna Templeton, BA'67

For President

Term - One Year

Douglas T. Bourke, BEng'49

President and Chief Executive Officer, Drummond

McCall & Co. Ltd.

Director, McGill Graduates' Society.

Past President, McGill Society of Montreal.

For Vice-President

Term - One Year

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

President, J.G. Fitzpatrick Construction Ltd.

Director, McGill Graduates' Society.

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

For Vice-President

Term - One Year

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

Dean, Professor, McGill Faculty of Medicine.

Senior Physician, Montreal General Hospital.

Former Director, McGill Graduates' Society.

Article XIII of the Society's bylaws provides for nominations by the Nominating Committee to fill vacancies on the Board of Directors and the university's Board of Governors. Additional nominations for any office received before July 31, 1976, and signed by at least twenty-five members in good standing, will be placed on a ballot and a postal election held. If, however, the Nominating Committee's selections are acceptable to graduates, those named will take office at the Annual General Meeting.



Hugh G. Hallward



Douglas T. Bourke



(Gerry) Fitzpatrick



Patrick Cronin



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# McGill News

Fall 1976

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# McGill News

Published by the Graduates' Society of McGill University.

Volume 57, Number 3  
Fall, 1976

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Eigil Pedersen: Why Children Fail

A Matter of Life and Breath

Jackrabbit  
by Alan Richman

## Departments

What the Martlet Hears

Letters

Where They Are and What They're  
Doing  
by Carol Stairs

Society Activities  
by Tom Thompson

Cover: Montreal Artist Paul Bochner has given a realistic rendering of the materials used in a unique teaching project initiated by McGill Education students. See page 8.

Credits: Cover, Paul Bochner; 1, Mark Sandiford, Courtesy McGill Information Office; 3, Karen Coshoff, Courtesy McGill-Queen's University Press; 4, Olive Palmer; Courtesy of Dr. John Humphrey; 9, 11, Clifton Ruggles; Olivia Rovinescu; 14, Courtesy of David Pfeiffer; 19, Paul Bochner; 20, Louise Abbott; 25, 28, Olive Palmer; 32, Stan Roach, Courtesy of McGill Fund Office.

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# Notebook

In the 1960s higher education in North America enjoyed a heady public esteem. New buildings were constructed and new faculty hired as university enrolment swelled. A university degree was viewed as nothing short of a roadway to that sought-after pot of gold – both for the individual and the country. A decade later, with too many graduates, too few jobs, and a widespread outcry about the school system's failure to produce literate citizens, public opinion has soured. Moreover, the budget crunch, to steal a phrase from one of my colleagues, is "crunchier than ever." Both American and Canadian universities are beset with financial problems.



McGill Principal Robert Bell: In trying times, a spirit of optimism.

How is McGill faring? We put the question recently to the man who has steered the university for the past six years, Dr. Robert Bell. "Certainly my crisis has been financial woes," the principal replied. "We have been through some worrying times, and of course we are not rolling in money now. But the budget is in much better shape than it was a few years ago both because of better government grants – we got close to sixty million dollars last year – and because of better control in internal budgeting. I think our relationship with the Quebec government

has improved." Last year, the fourth in a five-year budget plan devised in the early seventies to combat anticipated fiscal problems, the university ended up with a small surplus. This year, bolstered by a \$72 million provincial grant, it is expected to do just as well.

However, there is one area of concern: research monies. A physicist himself, Bell worries about the cutbacks that the federal government has made in funding projects in Canadian universities. "Federally awarded research funds have been frozen in dollar value over the last several years, with disastrous consequences," he emphasized. "The cutbacks have already affected McGill projects. There are more professors getting turned down for research grant applications. And the dollars don't go as far."

Still, Bell remains optimistic overall and points to the "relative peace and good morale on the campus." Students and professors are showing their resourcefulness in the financial pinch. In this issue of the *News*, we look at two Faculties, Education and Engineering, in which undergraduates have initiated or participated in exciting and highly relevant educational projects – on shoestring budgets. Also featured are an interview with McGill's vice-principal (academic), Dr. Eigil Pedersen (page 15); an examination of the lung research being carried out at the Meakins-Christie Laboratories (page 17); and a profile of that high-spirited centenarian, Herman Smith-Johannsen, better known as "Jackrabbit" to his many admirers (page 20).

No issue of this magazine could be published without the active cooperation of those who grant us interviews, loan us photographs or research material, and help out in countless other ways. We would like to give special thanks this time to CBC Radio's David James, who distilled eight hours of taped comments from a management seminar at McGill last spring into a half-hour broadcast for "Mid-day Magazine." When we were preparing "What Future for Canadian Business?" (page 4), his tape made our task a joy. *L.A.*



# The McGill Society of Montreal

## Travel Program for 1976-77

The McGill Society of Montreal announces its fourteenth year of travel service to the McGill community. During 1975-76, the travel program offered total savings of \$165,000 to its members. This year promises to be even better.

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

### Florida

To Tampa and Orlando:  
\$162.00 return  
To Miami, Palm Beach, and Fort Lauderdale:  
\$175.00 return  
Optional accommodation available.

### Disneyworld and Beach Holiday

Departures:  
Monday through Friday  
Price: \$280.00  
Includes air transportation, car rental, and accommodation (3 nights in Disneyworld and 4 in Clearwater Beach).

### California

To San Francisco, Los Angeles, or Las Vegas:  
From \$279.00 return  
Optional accommodation available.

### Christmas Flight to London

19 Dec. - 2 Jan.  
Price: \$363.00  
Montreal - Amsterdam - London - Amsterdam - Montreal.

19 Dec. - 2 Jan.  
Price: \$363.00  
Montreal - London - Montreal.  
These group flights do not require 60-day advance booking.

### Christmas in Australia

10 Dec. - 8 Jan.  
Price: \$1,074.00  
This group flight does not require 60-day advance booking.

### Holiday in Hawaii

19 Dec. - 3 Jan.  
Price: \$473.00  
Montreal - Honolulu - Montreal.

### Holiday in Mexico

22 Dec. - 2 Jan.  
Price: \$345.00  
Montreal - Acapulco - Montreal.

### Ski Banff

17 Dec. - 27 Dec.  
Price: \$495.00  
Includes air fare, accommodation at Banff Springs Hotel, transfers, ski lifts, and transfers to ski lifts.

### Ski Europe

5 March - 19 March  
Price: \$345.00  
Montreal - Zurich - Montreal.  
Optional accommodation available to suit skiing style and budget.

### Ski Colorado

Four departures:  
5, 19, 26 Feb., and 5 March  
To Vail:  
\$449.00  
To Aspen:  
\$509.00  
8 days (7 nights).  
Price includes flight, transfers, accommodation, and ski lifts.

### Winter in Colombia

Three departures:  
5, 19 Feb., and 5 March  
Price: \$540.00  
2 weeks on Colombia's Emerald Coast: 7 days in Cartagena and 7 days in Santa Marta.  
Includes air fare, first-class accommodation, European plan, all transfers, sight-seeing, and meals while touring.

### The Holy Land

Two departures:  
10 Jan. and 14 Feb.  
Price: \$590.00 from Montreal or New York. (Unusually low rates from other cities in Eastern Canada or the United States.)  
A special 10-day tour to the Holy Land, including visits to Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, and Jaffa.  
Price includes air fare, accommodation, tours, and breakfasts.

### Golf in Bermuda

4 March - 11 March  
Price: \$395.00  
Price includes air fare, accommodation at the Belmont Manor, airport transfers, C.P.G.A. pro, golf passes for three courses, McGill tournament, and closing reception.

### Greek Islands

12 May - 1 June  
Price: \$1,450.00  
Price includes flight, transfers, and first-class accommodation.

### Norway in Spring

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A unique and captivating 2-week tour by private motor coach through Norway. Tour leader, Norwegian-born Dr. Alice Johannsen, will provide valuable insight into the country and its people. Details available on request.

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13 Aug. leave for Calgary  
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Price: \$220.00 from Montreal return.

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# What the Martlet hears



## Long Strategies

When Dr. Edward J. ("Ted") Stansbury became McGill's vice-principal (planning) in 1981, he stepped into a post fit for a juggler. As the forty-nine-year-old former dean of Science remarks with a wry smile, "The university's most immediate problems tend to get assigned to a vice-principal without daily deadlines to meet — as the vice-principal (planning)."

Set by these demands, Stansbury's predecessor, Dr. Dale C. Thomson (who is now working full time on a political science research project at the university), undertook two major *ad hoc* jobs during his three years in office: steering discussions on the controversial Macdonald College issue and negotiating the merger of McGill's McCord Museum with the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts. There was little time left for him to attend to medium- and long-range academic planning.

When people ask, and I've even wondered myself, why we need planning," concedes Stansbury, who has become chairman of the university Planning Commission as part of his vice-principalship. "We grew all through the 1960s without any planning except of an elementary kind, trying to respond to the demands of the students for certain kinds of programs." But as Stansbury points out, it is easier to manage a growing university than a shrinking one, and, if current

predictions are borne out, by the late 1980s McGill will be shrinking. More conscious planning has become a necessity.

Stansbury, a member of the physics department staff since 1956, is a man familiar with shrinkage. During five years as dean of Science, his major concern was the Faculty's steadily decreasing budget, as the CEGEP program was phased out at McGill and students shifted from areas such as physics to professional programs such as medicine and engineering. Then, as now, Stansbury tried to keep planning flexible enough to cope with unexpected developments. "We must be looking at the whole university all the time," he emphasizes. "Certainly the university's plan can't be the sum of all the constituencies' [Faculties and departments] plans. Everybody likes to plan a rosier future for himself than is realistic."

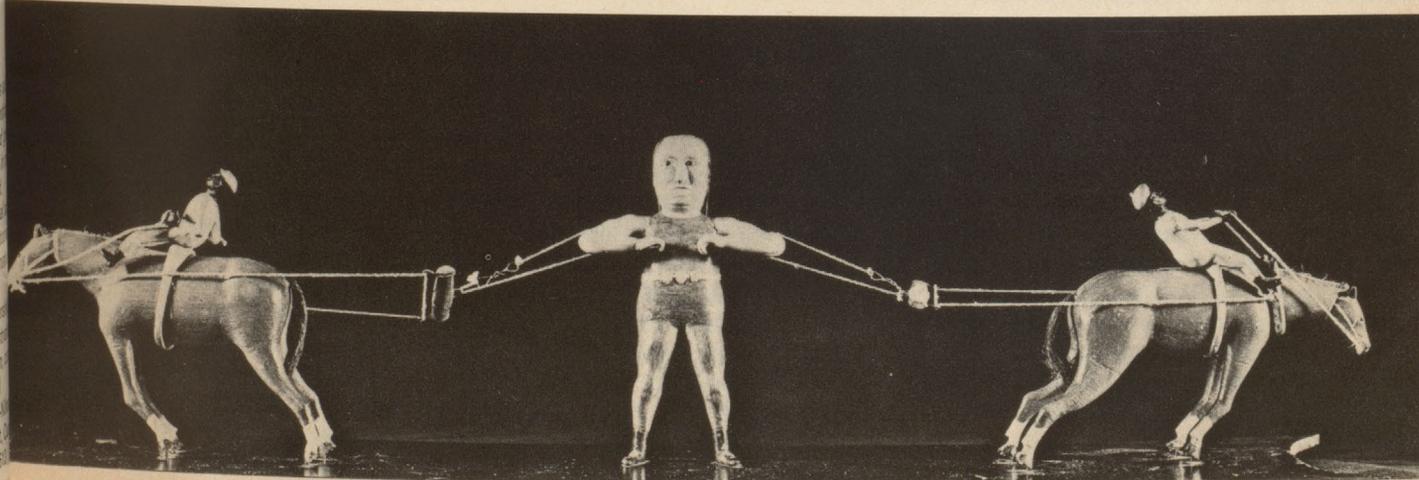
Not only will Stansbury try to strengthen cooperation between the Academic Policy Committee and the Planning Commission, but also between the university and the Quebec government, which now plays a greater role in long-range university planning than ever before. By the introduction of what it calls "triennial strategies," the provincial Ministry of Education intends to integrate budgeting and academic planning. Each year, through an ongoing series of consultations, the ministry and Quebec universities will hammer out their priorities for

development for the next three years. To have a major input in the process, the universities will have to present coherent, cogent plans. Thus Stansbury hopes to orient the Planning Commission's course towards developing strong three-year strategies for McGill, and also wants to encourage Faculties and departments to do some careful planning of their own. □

## The Sporting Life

Caught up in the Olympic fever which for two weeks managed to enthuse even the least sports-minded Montrealers, we visited the McCord Museum in July to look in on its feature exhibition, "Sporting Life in Early Canada," which runs until December. (Courtesy of a federal government grant, it will then travel in a modified version to seven museums in other parts of eastern Canada.) Our guide for the occasion was Cynthia Eberts, curator of costume at the museum and one of the many staff members who spent two years culling artifacts for the show and for the handsome book which

*This painted wood sculpture of Quebec's nineteenth-century strongman, Louis Cyr, is currently on view at the McCord Museum. The story behind it: Cyr accepted a wager from the Marquess of Queensberry. If he could hold two horses to a standstill, he was welcome to take one back to Canada. He did.*



documents it, *Images of Sport in Early Canada* (McGill-Queen's University Press). Some of the exhibits are from the McCord's own collections, while some are on loan from other museums or individuals.

In the foyer we found ourselves surrounded by weather vanes, carved in pine, cut from tin, or wrought in iron, and all shaped like beavers. We were surprised to learn from the accompanying plaque that this flat-tailed beast, so prominent on our coins and souvenirs, as well as on our heads and backs, became Canada's official emblem only a scant two years ago.

Moving through an archway, we entered a room filled with sports images: early tinted or sepia-toned photographs of bygone sports heroes; an exquisite silver trophy juxtaposed to weighty granite curling rocks; and historic oil and watercolour paintings depicting man's passion for sport and the social scene which has revolved around it. We examined a small wood sculpture of Quebec's legendary weightlifter, Louis Cyr, with a horse tied to each of his arms, and admired the wall displays of snowshoes, ice skates, lacrosse sticks, rifles, and handcarved hunting decoys.

One large oil canvas caught our eye. It depicted in colourful detail a clapboard building with a sign over the entrance – Charles Lumkin Half-Way House – and assorted visitors drawing up to its door – hearty snowshoers and a sleigh with two ladies bundled in furs on a frosty winter's day. "The Tuques Bleues [snowshoe club] probably met on Sherbrooke Street," Eberts told us, "and went over the mountain at four miles an hour, which is a pretty good pace. They dined and had a gay evening at Lumkin's tavern, and then went back over Mount Royal by torchlight. The ladies used to come to meet them for dinner."

Eberts then pointed out another picture of interest, a rather dramatic view of a football match – opponents poised for action, ball suspended in mid-air, and spectators looking on, the men in top hats, the women carrying parasols. "This is a Notman photo of the first football game in North America, when Harvard played McGill in 1874," she said.

William Notman left a meticulous photographic record of life in Quebec in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, though his methods would make a purist documentarian wince. "The smart thing to do was to go to Notman and have your photograph taken playing some sport," Eberts explained to us. "He supplied the background – a curling rink, a campfire, a blizzard – and you just went to his studio, got dressed in your sports clothes, and were photographed." Notman often made collages, too. We noted a delightful 1880s rendition of the Mount Royal toboggan slide and its multitudinous patrons: it was a pains-

taking assemblage of individually posed photos with the hand-painted backdrop of trees and slide executed by a hired artist. "And isn't this photo marvellous," enthused our companion, drawing our attention to a group portrait of elegant women holding what looked like batons. "That was McGill's first women's gym team – the Dumbbells! They twirled Indian clubs and pins."

Feeling a little like Alice, we followed Eberts upstairs into a wonderland of Victorian sporting fashion, pausing briefly on the second-floor landing for a glimpse of sports-inspired greeting cards and transfer-

riding in stylish tailored suits. In one photograph, we noticed that the lady golfer portrayed had a pained expression and, even to an untrained eye, a terrible swing. "It's no wonder," laughed Eberts. "Notman had an iron clamp which he put around the neck, and she'd have to hold that pose for ten minutes."

We continued to chat for awhile, then regretfully bade farewell to our charming guide, thanking her for providing such a wealth of historical information and for regaling us with anecdotes. We left the McCord and stepped into the glare of Sher-



*Dressed in period costume, a mannequin at the McCord Museum stands beside the bicycle which a Montreal woman pedalled to Ottawa in 1916.*

printed china with sports motifs. Inside a doorway, standing beside a well-preserved two-wheeler, was a mannequin dressed in a dapper, bloomed bicycle outfit. What an era it must have been, we thought nostalgically as we looked around at the displays: little boys enjoying croquet in pleated skirts or sailor suits; young girls heading for the swimming hole in layers of black ruffles, bloomers, and striped stockings; and women playing golf in frilly full-length dresses or

brooke Street at noon – tanker trucks and cars scrambling where sleighs and carriages once passed. We were back in 1976 and the hustle of the Montreal Games. □

**What Future for Canadian Business?**  
It was early April and controversy continued to rage over Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's introduction of wage and price controls six months before. The topic chosen for a Saturday seminar on campus could not have been more timely: the future of Canadian business. Upwards of one hundred and fifty members of the Montreal business community – many of them McGill or Harvard alumni – arrived at the Samuel

infman Management Building before and spent the rest of the day listening and debating comments from eight panellists on the state of the economy and the fiscal interface between business and government.

The seminar, cosponsored by the McGill Management Faculty, McGill Associates, Harvard Club of Montreal, and the Harvard Business School Association of Montreal, was the second in what Management Dean Dr. Stanley Shapiro hopes will be a continuing series. "We're running only one of these conferences a year," he explains, "because they take a lot of planning, and what we have in mind is to do a limited number of things well." The seminars form an integral part of the Management Faculty's active efforts to strengthen rapport with the community and the local business community – to remind the public that McGill has an important place alongside Sir George Williams University in offering a strong management education program.

"We want people to think of the issues in terms of McGill as a place where you can learn about business-related issues," Shapiro says. "The conferences are designed to try to present an interesting day, with speakers whom the audience would not hear in the course of their day-to-day activity, and topics of which they would usually get only fragments. There is a lot of time for questions from the floor, too."

This year's line-up of speakers included Deputy Minister of Finance Simon Reisman and former Canadian Broadcasting Corporation President Laurent Picard, along with six McGill graduates: Jean de la Roche, chairman of Bell Canada; Alfred P. Jones, president of Noranda Mines; James Macpherson, policy and research director of the Canadian Federation of Independent Business; Anthony Hampson, president of the Canada Development Corporation; Dr. Donald Armstrong, McGill Management Faculty professor; and David Lewis, former Democratic Party leader.

The prognosis that emerged from many of the panellists' addresses was not comfortable. Said Powis: "Future historians may well regard that Canadian living standards and quality of life peaked several years ago, and are now in a gradual but steady long-term decline." But there was some hope held out.

is made a spirited defence of public corporations, while Hampson put his chips on mixed public/private enterprises like the Canada Development Corporation which he says is the future. Reisman, though, warned that the Canadian economy will not recover in the absence of rigid government controls. He challenged Economist John Kenneth Galbraith's theory that corporations, in collaboration with unions, are responsible for setting

prices in an upward spiral and must consequently be made subject to tight controls.

"The Prices and Incomes Commission," he argued, "concluded that the main factor which initiated the relatively rapid inflation of prices and costs in Canada in the mid-1960s was a build-up of unusually strong demand pressures. Much of the demand stimulus resulted from expansionary fiscal and monetary policies. And since, in modern societies, national governments are responsible for the overall management of the economy, it follows that if an overshoot of demand is allowed to occur and to persist, then the responsibility must be with the government, not with business and not with labour in its fundamental sense."

Admitting that he had urged the government to adopt a temporary wage and price controls system, Reisman stressed that "the control program should be terminated as soon as it has achieved its limited purposes. Once correct demand management policies are in place and the public is convinced that the government will resist overstimulating the economy, direct control is no longer necessary. The three-year plan for controls is much too long. Any thought of trying to apply it for a longer period will prove disastrous for the economy."

Reisman's feeling that the current Liberal government has gone too far in its meddling was echoed time and again throughout the day. Indeed, if anything was disappointing about the seminar, Shapiro says, it was that "there was a little too much homogeneity of opinion, I guess because the whole thing was overshadowed by wage and price controls. We collected questionnaires at the end of the day, and a number of people commented that more diversity of opinion would have been desirable. We'll try to handle that the next time." God and Pierre Elliott Trudeau willing. □

### "Nothing phases Harry."

In 1955, when Harry Griffiths became director of McGill's athletics department, university sports were enjoying a heady revival after the lean years of the war. Hockey and football drew large crowds, and outstanding athletes were lionized. "A bunch of students living in a rooming house could get into a college hockey game for fifty cents apiece," recalls Griffiths, who retired officially from his post in August but will stay until the end of this year. "It was an entertainment bargain."

Hundreds of students boarded the Big Red Train for out-of-town football games. But despite fan loyalty, McGill had shown no championship mettle since a grid victory in 1938. Griffiths, a onetime McGill sports star himself (he played hockey and football as a Commerce undergraduate in the early

thirties and held the intercollegiate diving title for two consecutive years), made a cautious promise at the time of his appointment: "Once I settle myself, I'm going to do my best to bring McGill winning teams."

Five years later he did just that. The Redmen, led by quarterback Tom Skypeck, were at or near the top of their league for three seasons, trampling their arch-rivals, the Queen's University Golden Gaels, 21-0 in 1960 to bring home the coveted Yates Trophy of the Ontario-Quebec Athletic Association. They went on to win the national championship that year, too.

By the end of the 1960s, however, student radicalism was a live issue, and college sports a dead one. While student enrolment continued to climb, attendance at intercollegiate games reached new lows. Indeed, a survey in 1968 indicated that no more than 8 per cent of the student body cared about the intercollegiate program at all. The decline in interest coincided with a decision by the university Board of Governors to make sweeping cutbacks in non-academic expenditures: in the fall of 1970, both men's and women's intercollegiate sports were suspended. Those were the darkest days of Griffiths's career.

Numerous alumni and other members of the university community, however, were determined not to let the intercollegiate program go under. The Martlet Foundation raised nearly \$38,000, and a group of former Redmen coached the football team on a voluntary basis, buoying the players' sagging spirits. Their dedication paid off: in the fall of 1971, the university reinstated an intercollegiate sports budget – albeit a far more modest one than previously – and two years later the football squad advanced to the national finals.

Throughout this troubled period, Griffiths simply rolled with the punches and kept a characteristically low profile. As a colleague puts it, "Nothing phases Harry." He not only adapted the McGill athletics department to rapidly changing conditions, but also made his influence felt on the broader university sports scene. He served on the executives of both the Canadian Association of University Athletic Directors and the five-year-old Quebec University Athletic Association.

On balance, Griffiths is happy with the changes that have transformed intercollegiate sport at McGill and elsewhere in Canada. "Intercollegiate sport is more democratic now," he points out. "The big four – McGill, Toronto, Queen's, and the University of Western Ontario – used to have a virtual monopoly. The west has opened up, and national championships are more representative of the country."

Perhaps best of all, as he sees it, is the increase in overall student involvement in athletics on campus now that intercollegiate competition has been played down. "Our program today is more responsive to the needs of the student body," he says. "The students pay for it, they make the demands, and they run it." In recent years, in fact, McGill has set an enviable record for student participation in intramural, recreational, and instructional programs: more than 40 per cent of the student body turn out for some form of sports activity.

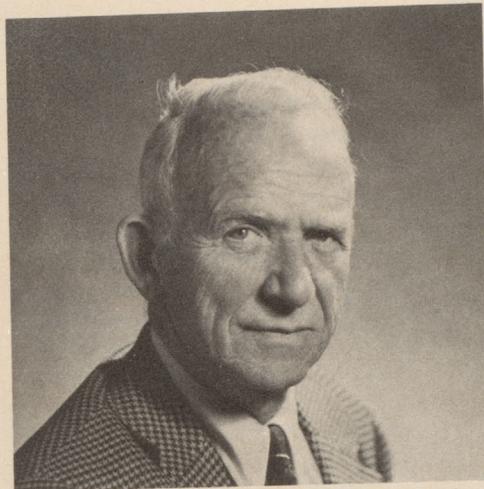
Thus Griffiths can bow out with a real sense of accomplishment. But before he does, he has one last job in the coming months: smoothing the recent merger between the men's and women's sections of the athletics department. For bookkeeping purposes, the university has always had just one athletics department. Indeed, until four years ago, the women's division, much to its chagrin, had to make operational budget applications through the men's division. But on a day-to-day basis, the units functioned independently with separate staffs.

In the spring of 1975, the two staffs decided to do some soul-searching and investigate ways in which the athletics department could be reorganized in order to cut costs, avoid duplication, and give women a fairer shake in the use of facilities. A few months later they issued a report which outlined possible options, including a merger of the men's and women's divisions and establishment of a single set of staff members. The university then recommended the formation of an athletics advisory committee, drawing on a wider range of university and Graduates' Society representatives, to take a hard look at the options. It also set up a search committee to find a new director of athletics.

In the spring of 1976, the merger was approved by the men's and women's athletics boards. One consolidated athletics department was established, along with one athletics board. By December the transition should be nearly complete. Then Bob Dubeau, a former athletics program director at McGill who has been on leave of absence for three years with the Montreal Olympic Organizing Committee (COJO), will move into the director's office, and Harry Griffiths will move out. With the assurance that the department is in good hands – Dubeau is "progressive, imaginative, and resourceful," according to one search committee member – Griffiths plans to look for new fields to conquer. "I'm not sure what," he says. "But I'm the restless type, I can't stay home." There will undoubtedly be plenty of challenges waiting for a man who can still somersault off the three-metre board at the age of sixty-six. □

### The Pursuit of Excellence

For an audience made up largely of proud parents who simply want to applaud, cry, and snap pictures as their children receive university degrees, convocation addresses can be downright tedious. But at McGill's Law and Science commencement ceremonies in June, Dr. John Humphrey, a former dean of the Law Faculty at McGill, a former director of the United Nations human rights division, and recipient of an honorary degree, gave a speech which was unusually provocative. His topic: nationalism and the pursuit of excellence. At a time when the Canadian edition



Dr. John Humphrey: "A free and democratic society cannot exist without excellence."

of *Time* magazine has been driven out of the country by new tax laws and Canadian television and radio stations must adhere to strict Canadian-content rulings, Humphrey dared to suggest that breast-beating nationalism may not only lead to war abroad but to mediocrity at home. Excerpts from his address:

"What worries me is the quality of the new Canadian nationalism. When I was a young man, Canadians were – is it too harsh to say? – possessed by a psychology of absolute colonialism. We were hardly emerging from a colonial relationship with Great Britain when we seemed to be falling into a similar relationship with the United States. Like some others in my generation, I reacted strongly against both these colonialisms and became a Canadian nationalist. But, looking back over the years, I think I can say without hesitation that the Canadian nationalism of the 1930s and 40s was a different kind of nationalism than the Canadian nationalism of the 60s and 70s . . . What we wanted most was recognition of the independent status of Canada as a member of the international community and that has been achieved.

"What are the goals of the Canadian nationalism of today? Simply to be different from other people at whatever cost? . . . This contrived nationalism is compounded by

provincialisms that threaten to tear the country apart.

"I have no quarrel with patriotic feeling, and if nationalism simply meant patriotism, I would have little to say against it. But . . . nationalism carries with it a much more sinister baggage than healthy patriotism.

"Don't ask me to admire an artist or a writer simply because he is a Canadian. What shocks me and makes me wonder about the future of this country is a kind of cultural protectionism which can only result in national mediocrity and possibly worse. Laws that require, for example, that there be a certain Canadian content in all radio and television programs can only be counter-productive. For they protect the second-rate and will not prevent the second-rate from being overshadowed by whatever is excellent elsewhere. I very much doubt, moreover, whether such laws are really meant to protect the tender shoots of Canadian culture. Isn't their real reason to protect the jobs of a small number of people – and the Devil take the cultural needs of the public? Certainly, we do need to encourage our artists and actors, but it would be better to subsidize them openly than indirectly under cover of protecting Canadian culture.

"Is Canada such a frail and weak plant that we still need to be constantly protected from the howling winds that blow in all directions but particularly from the south? Perhaps the most shocking thing about these developments has been the absence of any real protest. The next logical step will be to forbid access to this country of all foreign magazines. One already hears murmurings from the Canadian book-publishing industry which, we are told, must be protected if it is to survive. God forbid that the time should ever come when the state will say to Canadians, 'You shall only read Canadian books . . .'

"Can't the protectionists understand that what they are doing is not only counter-productive, in that any culture they will preserve will be mediocre and not worth preserving, but also that they violate basic human rights and freedoms? . . . We should be striving for a kind of cosmopolitanism that seeks excellence wherever it can be found. In a world given over to nationalism that would be an identity indeed! It would also be a sign that we had reached national maturity.

"A free and democratic society cannot exist without excellence. The problems facing our temporary society . . . are so great that we can hardly survive as a free and democratic society unless we bring to bear on their solution all our superior talents and experience. For if we who practise democracy cannot solve these problems, others will take over and that will be the end of freedom."

# Letters

## Dumb Decision

Why the Grass is Greener at McGill" (Spring/Summer 1976), you referred to the university's acquisition of astroturf as engaging that the Molson Stadium playing field be used far more frequently "without injuring athletes up to their knees in mud." Our choice of wording was particularly since knees of course are the part of the body that have been most seriously affected since North American sports administrators decided to switch from plain sod to cement floors covered with turf. No longer do athletes sink up to their knees; now they crush their knees on cement. They apparently break their knees, shoulders, and ankles a lot easier, and ruin their feet by skidding on the cement-covered carpet.

Our article did mention that last aspect, revealed how the field was to be hosed before every Olympic field hockey intercollegiate football games? And amural soccer and football? Will participants in those also get the benefit of

professional athletes – the people who the most on this menace known as astroturf – get well paid for the danger to which they expose themselves. But it seems for the university to expose its students to these kinds of dangers just because it has a field whose upkeep is cheaper because it can now schedule two intercollegiate soccer games at 3 a.m. if it wants.

I was equally enraged by David Bourke's comment that this really wasn't a statement of university priority, but rather a COJO slogan: "You wouldn't find artificial turf at Molson Stadium anywhere on McGill's list of priority expenditures." Instead of paying rent on facilities it lent COJO and installing astroturf, the university could have saved the money and used it to raise professors' salaries, build new classrooms, fund more research, or even – heaven forbid – to restore the *McGill News* budget to a higher level.

This was a statement of priority by Mc-

Gill. And it was a dumb decision.

Harvey Schachter, BCom'68  
Toronto, Ont.

*David Bourke replies:* The decision to install artificial turf in Molson Stadium was endorsed and indeed encouraged by the university's departments of athletics and physical education. The notion that somehow McGill could have rejected the installation and instead have received rental income from COJO for the use of the stadium and the Currie Gym is quite incorrect. The International Hockey Federation insisted that their Montreal Olympic tournament be played on artificial turf. If McGill had refused to permit its installation, the Olympic field hockey venue would have been elsewhere and McGill would have received no artificial turf, no stadium renovations, and no rental income of any kind. Incidentally, the hosing down of the turf took place in July of 1975 and 1976 when the temperature was hovering around 30°C – hardly likely weather when McGill is in session.

## Another Gold Medallist

My memory may be shaky on this point, but I think that McGill had an Olympic gold medallist unmentioned by Richman and Boone [in "The Final Challenge," Spring/Summer 1976]: George Genereux from Saskatchewan, who graduated here in medicine in 1960.

F.C. MacIntosh, PhD'37

Professor, Department of Physiology

*Editor's Note: George Genereux, MD'60, did indeed win a gold medal in clay-pigeon shooting at the 1952 Helsinki Games – several years prior to entering McGill.*

## "It's a hoax."

I read with great interest Judy Rasminsky's article on "Childbirth for the Family" [Spring/Summer 1976]. Don't believe a word about psychoprophylaxis. It's a hoax propagated by a handful of misguided crusaders.

The theoretical basis of this method remains controversial; no scientific data has

been presented to date to support the claims of Lamaze's enthusiastic proponents. The current popularity of the courses is probably due to subjective psychological benefits derived by the participants. Recently Scott and Rose reported in the *New England Journal of Medicine* on the labour and delivery characteristics of a group of antepartum women who were trained in the Lamaze method and an equal number of matched controls who were not.

They observed that the Lamaze group required smaller amounts of narcotics and less complicated anesthetic techniques; but this did not translate into any apparent decrease in the length of labour, delivery problems, or maternal or infant morbidity. They concluded that the Lamaze group did not necessarily experience less pain; simply, at the request of the patient or intentionally, the obstetrician withheld the narcotics.

The revolution in childbirth techniques which Rasminsky writes about seems to me to have been in the recent development of much safer anesthetic techniques, and not in breathing techniques.

Jacques Abourbih, BSc'69, MD'73

Toronto, Ont.

## "We simply didn't care."

How could the *McGill News* (especially in an article by a woman graduate) make such a blunder as to say that all students were eligible for the Students' Council in 1909 [Spring/Summer 1976]. Women were not admitted until 1931-32, under the presidency of J. Alex Edmison. I was a student in the 1920s and we were well aware of the discrimination. Frankly, we had our own organizations and simply didn't care. Personally, I resented much more the discrimination which gave men, but not women, athletic credits for skiing.

Beatrice (Lyman) Johnston, BA'27,  
MA'29

Knowlton, Que.

*Editor's Note: The error, unfortunately, crept in during the editing process; it was not the writer's responsibility.*

# Growing up aware

by Louise Abbott

In a unique educational experiment, Montreal schoolchildren were given rein to express their feelings about both familiar and unfamiliar social realities.

Jobs don't pay  
People are mad  
They stand around all day  
Nobody is glad  
There's nothing to do,  
No money to give,  
Can't pay the rent  
That's no way to live!

It sounds like the weary refrain of a mother on welfare. But, in fact, it was written by an eleven-year-old living in one of Montreal's most affluent neighbourhoods, where money flows freely and people don't rent, they buy. How this child and many others in Montreal schools were exposed to both unfamiliar and familiar social realities and given rein to express their feelings about them is the story of "Community Expressions," a teaching project created by Olivia Rovinescu, BEd'76, and Clifton Ruggles, Ed'77.

When Rovinescu entered McGill's Faculty of Education three years ago, she was, to put it bluntly, bored. "I was not really interested in doing anything," she recalls. "I sort of fluttered through high school, came to McGill as a CEGEP student, took a little bit of everything, and hated it. Then I came to the Faculty of Education, and, because of people I met here, became involved in something."

The "something" was a unique educational experiment which challenged the confines of traditional elementary and high school curricula. As a former apathetic student herself, Rovinescu reasoned that motivating children was the single most important step towards educating them. "Kids have got to want to learn," she says. "If somebody doesn't want something, you can't force it down his throat. There are a lot of articles being written these days about illiteracy. People blame it on our type of education and claim that we are not teaching grammar and reading and writing. That's not the reason for the problem. It's because the kids just aren't interested."

Dull, irrelevant school texts only exacerbate the indifference, Rovinescu points out. "Most of the kids' books are not socially

relevant. Kids really know very little about Canada and Canadian people and what they feel and think." Rovinescu wanted to introduce teaching material "related to real life" – material that would stimulate children to think for themselves rather than scabble for answers in the recesses of a teacher's text. She had done photography for some time and was intrigued by its potential as a teaching aid. With fellow Education Student Clifton Ruggles, she decided to see if she could elicit interest and creative response in the form of poetry and prose by showing schoolchildren photographs of a wide variety of subject matter, from rural landscapes to urban ghetto scenes. "I had been travelling and had a whole batch of new photographs," she explains. "Clifton was getting into photography at the time, too. So we started to take photographs around and ask kids what they thought of them and how they made them feel."

## Endless Possibilities

The response was encouraging, both from the children and from Rovinescu's academic advisor, Assistant Professor of Education Stan Nemiroff. Rovinescu submitted the material she had collected for a course in Integrative Studies. Then, at Nemiroff's urging – he realized "it was the kind of project that had almost endless possibilities" – she, Ruggles, and several other McGill students applied for and were awarded a federal Opportunities for Youth (OFY) grant to continue their research over the summer of 1974.

The group hoped to publish the resulting manuscript – the children's poetry and the photographs which sparked it – for use in Montreal schools. But while the OFY grant covered the students' summer salaries, it was by no means adequate to subsidize the printing costs of even the modest paperback the McGill team had in mind. The students put their resourcefulness to the test. They pounded the pavement, canvassing numerous community-oriented companies in the city for contributions. Enough money was collected to issue an eighty-four-page booklet

entitled *Expression of Montreal's Youth*.

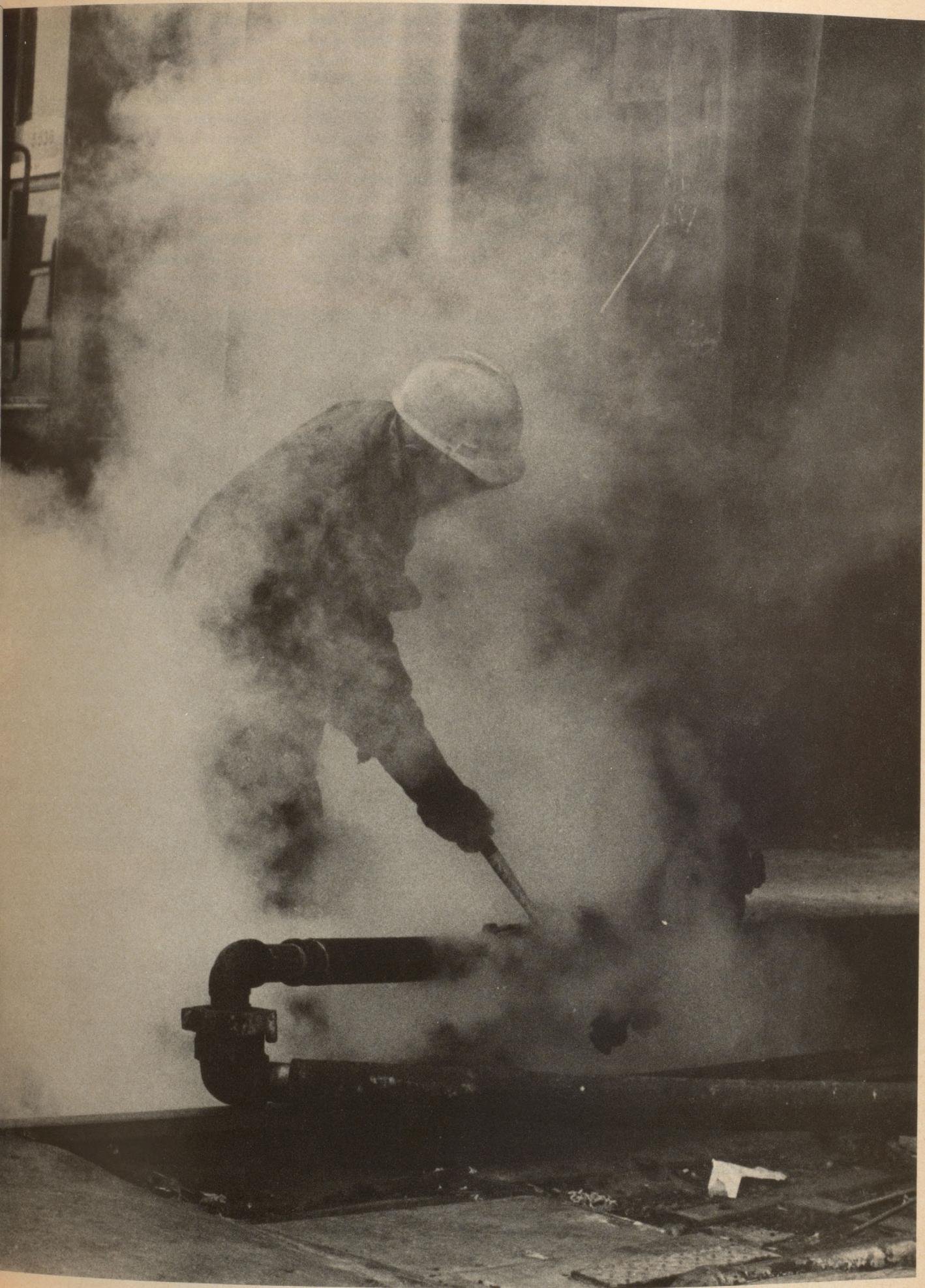
Distribution proved more difficult. "When we had these books printed," Rovinescu remembers wryly, "the School Board bought a few copies, and schools would call us up and buy ten here, three there. I had to carry them to the School Board. I mean, how many could I take on my back?"

Nonetheless, word of the project got around, and when Rovinescu and Ruggles decided to begin another of even broader scope, they found that the children were increasingly receptive. "It was much easier to get the kids to write the second time because they had heard that their friends had had something published in the first book," says Rovinescu. "They were looking forward to our coming to their school."

Funded by another OFY grant and by several sources on campus, including the McGill Education Undergraduate Society, the Students' Society, and the Graduates' Society, the second project introduced elementary and high school pupils to the world of work. Initially Rovinescu, Ruggles and the other undergraduates collaborating with them photographed and taped interviews with individuals in various lines of work – "from circus performers to corporate executives," according to Nemiroff. The encounters were not superficial. "We had excellent interviewers who cultivated a relationship with people," he explains. "They went back to see people two or three times and really got them to open up. Rather than having some academic report on what it is like working on an assembly line, we had an assembly-line worker talking about it."

The McGill team then showed the photographs taken on the job to schoolchildren as a way of comparing their perceptions of work to working adults' own views. "We showed kids photographs of a shoemaker, say, and asked them if they had ever thought what it would be like to be a shoemaker," explained

*Photos of a railway worker (at right), a crossguard (page 11), and a butcher (page 12) were among the dozens used to introduce Montreal children to the world of work.*



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Rovinescu. "We'd say, 'Look at this picture. If you were in this man's place, what would you be thinking.' We asked them to imagine the daily routines, the sounds, the smells, the people they would encounter. We asked them to become somebody else, to feel his or her emotions, and speak from that other person's point of view." With three smaller groups of children, the experiment went even further: the children themselves went out and talked to people at work, and, after learning to handle simple cameras, photographed them. Role-playing activities and dramatizations were also undertaken, including a simulated trial following correct judicial procedures. Moreover, the children directed and video taped a news broadcast.

### Naïveté and Misconceptions

The McGill students visited close to one hundred schools on and off the island of Montreal, asking pupils of all ages to record their impressions. Naïveté and misconceptions – often based on television characterizations – were rampant. Rovinescu later wrote in a report that "it was distressing to discover that the vast majority of students did not have the slightest knowledge or understanding of the world of work. We also found that most students have difficulty expressing themselves in written form, especially when they are asked to relate their attitudes, impressions, or opinions."

The responses of those children who were articulate were thoughtful, thought-provoking, and invariably reflected their family backgrounds. "The kids from working-class families were very down-to-earth," Ruggles points out. "They couldn't create anything abstract. They talked about the daily routine facts. We got things from kids in early high school who were actually working part time – like a boy of twelve who worked after school as some sort of shipper until eleven or twelve at night." But interestingly, these children tended to stress the significance of ordinary jobs and often glamourized them. "The students' responses in this regard are more in agreement with the rosy picture presented in grade-school textbooks," Rovinescu noted in her report, "than they are with the often bitter and angry expressions of their own parents."

By contrast, Rovinescu went on to explain, pupils from higher-income neighbourhoods "tended to talk much less about the material aspects of the job and tended to show a cynical attitude, finding work for the most part meaningless and absurd. These students seemed very aware of the plight of the common labourer, his frustration, his alienation. They protested, in very sophisticated ways, the exploitation of men, women, and resources."

More convinced than ever of the value of

the project, Rovinescu, Ruggles, and their co-workers sifted through the reams of material they had amassed and once again with the help of corporate contributions privately published and distributed a slim paperback, this one called *Exploring the World of Work*. But the children's writing and photographs which appeared represented no more than the tip of the metaphorical iceberg. The McGill students wanted to take the project much further, producing a full-fledged textbook which would incorporate excerpts from the many interviews with workers they had conducted. They asked Nemiroff for professional advice.

"We took the material and organized it in terms of different kinds of working environments," he explains. "For example, we have a section in which factory workers, union representatives, and executives talk about what a large corporate milieu is like. As opposed to that, we have small entrepreneurs and artisans working in a more intimate milieu. Then we have another section on people working in various lines of communication – journalists, broadcasters, performers.

"In addition to the interviews and children's writing, we also have a lot of pedagogical questions and activities, some written, some role-playing. They are all geared towards what we in the education business call 'value clarification.' We tend to juxtapose conflicting statements and in our questions draw attention to them in order to let the students see that there are different points of view and to try to get them to think about where they stand and why."

Although the proposed four-part textbook was originally intended for a primary and early secondary school audience, the McGill team decided after ordering the material that it was more suitable for a senior high school or even junior college or CEGEP level. At least two publishers are seriously interested in producing the book. Others have balked, fearing that the text will find no place in the traditional school curriculum. Explains Nemiroff: "We wrote up an elaborate prospectus for the project and stated that we didn't set out to design material that would necessarily fit into the existing curriculum, but wanted to satisfy the needs and interests of those who are looking for more exciting ways of dealing with curriculum. It could be used in courses in general humanities, in moral and religious instruction, or in language arts. From a language arts viewpoint, we are presenting a lot of interesting, colourful, live language. The book could also be used for social studies, civics, or courses in community issues and personal development. All of us see it not as a supplementary text, but as a part of the course that complements the formal work.

"There has been a lot of pressure from publishers to provide a teacher's guide, and

we have refused to do that in a traditional sense. What happens is that the students feel the teacher has access, like secret information, to the answers. We want everything out in the open. We want the student to have a say in what he learns. The participatory aspect is absolutely crucial."

### "Did one of my kids write that?"

The McGill team is confident that the book will eventually be published. Whether school boards will give it their blessing and whether teachers – often overworked, underpaid, and faced with unmanageably large classes – will accept this kind of innovative approach to education remains uncertain. Teachers whose pupils took part in the two projects revealed mixed reactions. "We would go into a classroom for half an hour," recalls Rovinescu. "Most of the teachers were friendly and enthusiastic. But some didn't seem to care at all. They would just go away, have coffee in the Teacher's Room, and come back when we were finished. They didn't even know what we were doing. A few expressed surprise when they picked up a poem a student had written. They'd say, 'Oh, did one of my kids write that?'"

"A lot of teachers like to have everything laid out for them. This is something new. You have to rely on your own resources to stimulate kids to write or to explain subjects like the exploitation of women. It is very difficult, and a lot of teachers are afraid of giving one-sided views, so they won't do it."

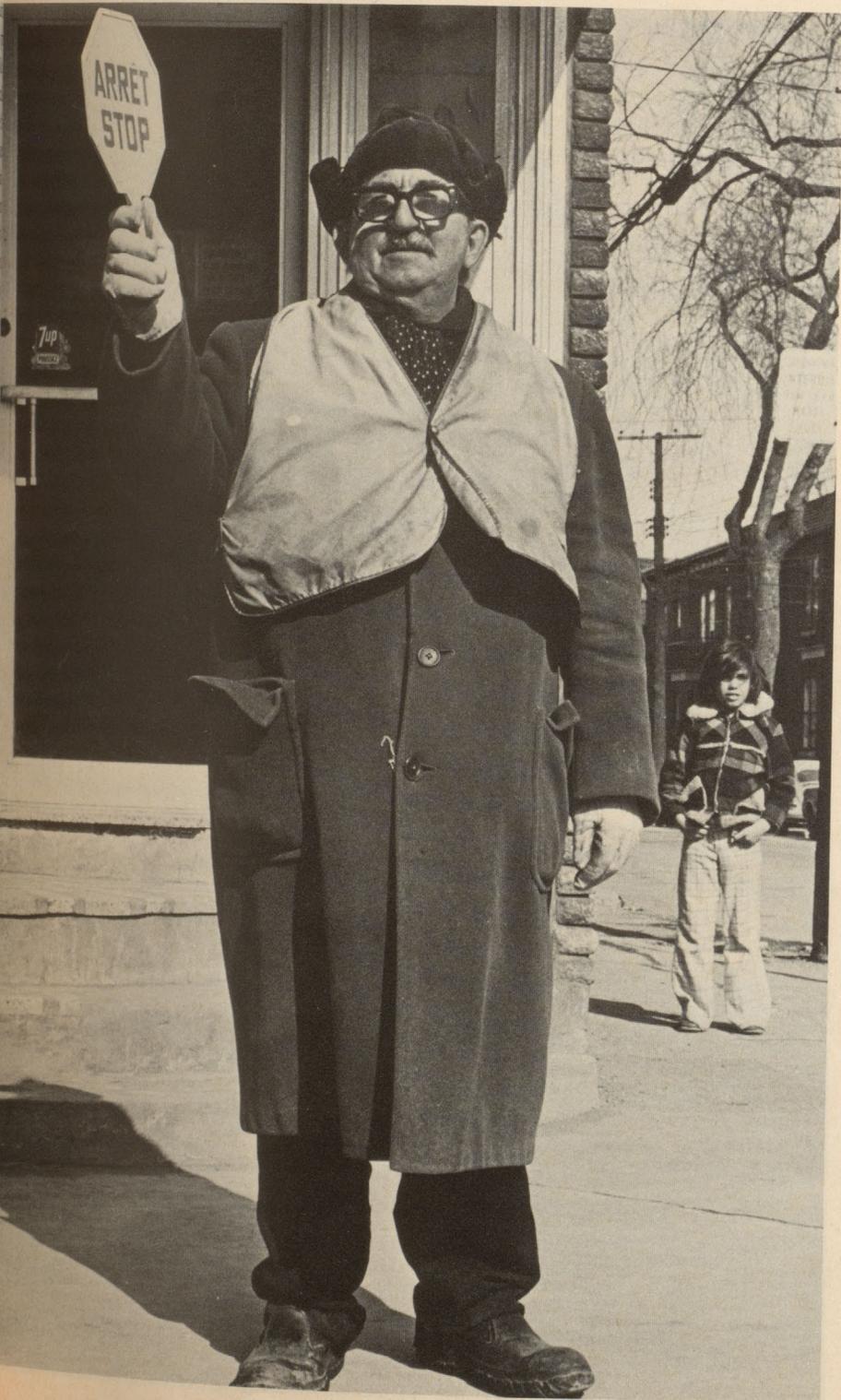
There seems to be little doubt, however, that students can only benefit from projects like "Community Expressions." As Ruggles sees it, "School is a very limiting kind of experience. You are inside a classroom all day long. A lot can be gained from experience outside, too. We had an anonymous poem from Montreal High School which really defined the problem."

Here, confined between the four walls of  
my classroom  
My heart aches to be free.  
I want to run across a multitude of fields  
and feel the fresh air gushing through  
my hair.  
I want to sit in tropical gardens and bathe  
in the scent of wild flowers.  
I want to dive into the depths of the sea  
and explore the vast undersea world.  
I want to have wings and soar like an eagle  
over the foaming sea and jagged  
mountain cliffs.  
I want to be small as an atom and enter  
the innermost parts of a rose.  
So how can I sit and listen calmly to the  
everlasting drone of the teacher.

Excerpts from *Exploring the World of Work*  
appear at right and on page 12.

I'm a dirty slobby, beer drinkin' mechanic  
 I get greased up all day  
 I get filthy every day  
 And I love it.  
 My job is real cool  
 You get under the car and just do your thing  
 And when the job is over  
 You get up like a mummy  
 Walkin' out of the shop with grease all over  
 Before I started this job I was the cleanest  
 guy on the block.  
 Now you know how a job changes a person.  
*Steven Kaminsky, age 12*  
*Coronation School*

When I grow up I want a job  
 Not so easy, not so hard  
 Maybe a lawyer, maybe a guard.  
 Who knows I might be an unemployed snob.  
 I might be famous or I might not  
 Who cares as long as I have money in the pot.  
*Nicola Savoia, age 12*  
*St. Francis of Assisi School*



My mom works  
 My dad works  
 So they can pay all the bills  
 That we get  
 For clothes, for heat –  
 For all the things that we think are so neat.  
 We take it for granted we can have  
 everything.  
 Who pays for it?  
 Mom and Dad  
 Who work!  
*Heather Wood, age 10*  
*Edinburgh School*

Shine! Shine!  
 For a dime – you can look! –  
 you can choose! –  
 An' I'll shine yore shoes  
 I got cream, I got polish  
 If you got the dime –  
 I got the shine!  
 Got the brush –  
 Got the spinner  
 It's not much  
 But it's my dinner.  
*Paul McLean, age 13*  
*Royal Arthur School*

Every day she comes to work  
 She goes in the back and fixes a skirt  
 She lowers the hem and straightens  
 the seams,  
 When she finishes the skirt she  
 Sits down and she dreams.

She dreams of a husband and  
 Three lovely girls  
 A swimming pool, a butler,  
 And even some pearls.  
*Heidi Coleman, age 11*  
*Edinburgh School*

When you work in a store  
Or even on a fishing boat  
Working can be very discouraging  
Because people don't always buy  
And fish don't always bite.  
And if you're unprepared  
Life can be very hard.

*Sara Ramsay, age 12*  
*Roslyn School*

The postman delivers letters all day  
to various houses along the way  
Though their work is unionized  
the people never come to realize  
That while he strikes all day  
He always gets his weekly pay  
In sleet, snow, or even hail  
We'll never get that bloody mail.

*Patrick Cotram, age 13*  
*Marymount High School*

Wake up in the morning for 7 o'clock  
Grab a cup of coffee at 7:15  
Rush for a bus at 7:30  
Too poor to pay the fare?  
Then walk

A long gruelling day in a dirty factory  
From 8 to 5  
You struggle  
To stay awake.  
Working for  
the Man.

Treats you like dirt  
Fires you  
Hires you  
Throws you around  
You can't say anything.  
You are poor  
And you need his money.

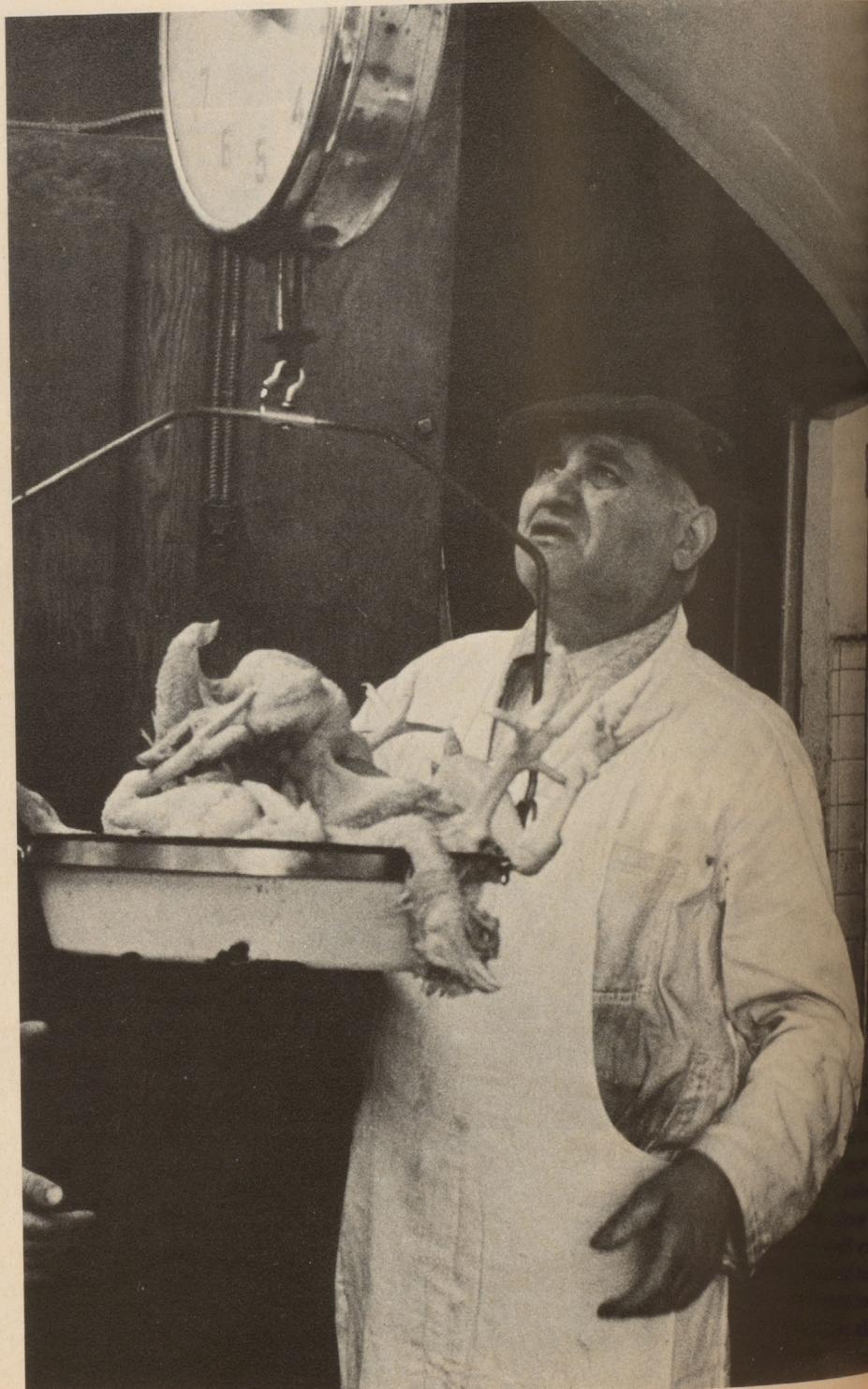
*Janice Ruggles, age 12*  
*Royal Vale School*

How would you like it  
If you had to chop off hands of animals –  
Clean them,  
Weigh them,  
Poke out their eyes,  
Chop off their tongues.  
and you knew  
that a few hours ago  
they were alive.

*Scott McKeown, age 13*  
*Royal Vale School*

I grow every day of the week  
Every hour of every day  
Yet I don't get bigger  
I grow mentally, not physically  
I grow stronger with the urge to be someone  
Not just Michael Delisle Junior  
But someone that will make proud what I am.

*Michael Delisle Jr., age 10*  
*Karonhianonha School* □



# The inventors

Carol Stairs

their Design II course, McGill mechanical engineering undergraduates are trying to create machines which will help rather than replace people.

deep in the recesses of McGill's labyrinthine Macdonald Engineering Building, second-year mechanical engineering undergraduates pore over bits of sheet metal, plexiglass, and wood. Their assignment: to concoct such inventions as a silent, ribbonless typewriter; a non-polluting, fuel-efficient car; bio-medical instruments; and communication aids for the handicapped. The students' mentor is Associate Professor David Pfeiffer, who led the Design II course in which they are enrolled is part of a comprehensive, three-year program offered by the department of mechanical engineering to stimulate students' creativity as well as teach the nitty-gritty of basic materials.

An initial one-term compulsory course in conceptual design, taught by Associate Professor George Fekete, loosens up the thought processes. "It tends to let the students see that they have powers of creativity they were not aware of," Pfeiffer explains. Design II takes the students a step further — into the world of practical designing. An optional third level then allows them to develop broader concepts or improve earlier projects. Pfeiffer describes himself as a "renegade" in the department: he has neither a mechanical engineering background nor post-graduate training. He received his undergraduate degree in electrical engineering from Cornell University in 1953 and holds a doctorate in the school of hard knocks after twenty years in American industry. With this very broad experience, however, which has helped him bring the design process to life for his students since he arrived at McGill five years ago.

So stimulating is Pfeiffer's course that students have become notorious for biting more than they can chew. "Once they've realized that they can create wonderful things, it's hard to hold them back," Pfeiffer smiles. "We expect about one hundred hours of work per term from each student, but they have been known to put in three or four hundred — which is inspiring to us but does detract from their other studies." In both lectures and laboratory sessions, Pfeiffer and his students explore the en-

gineering design process. They work through the five basic problem-solving steps — formulation, analysis, searching, decision-making, and implementation — and discard, modify, or replace ideas along the way. As they progress, the students are free to draw on the advice and expertise of professional consultants in hydraulics, process machinery, instrument design, aerospace, and other relevant fields. They may also get planning assistance from the department's computer. "Professor Pfeiffer has a special program in the computer bank that allows you to organize the layout of a project using 'critical path' scheduling," points out Peter Hook, one of last year's Design II students. "You type in the different activities that you require to complete a project, the time each takes, material delivery variables, and the computer sorts things out and keeps you on schedule."

## Humanitarian Acts

Ingenuity is constantly being put to the test. The students are required to work together in small groups to conceive, design, and build their inventions, often making components by hand in the department's sophisticated machine tool laboratory. They are expected to produce useful, safe, and reliable devices — all within the limitations of a fifty-dollar project budget. The notebook each student keeps serves as a yardstick by which Pfeiffer measures progress. Explains a final-year undergraduate, Robert Findlay: "It helps you think logically and trains you to write things down. Then you can refer to it, and it's there as a back-up should anything go wrong."

If his students are highly motivated, Pfeiffer says, it is because design projects — especially aids for the handicapped — "answer two needs that most students have: to do something useful for others and to create something new and different by themselves. I think they've been encouraged to fight pollution, improve our countryside, and do humanitarian acts. Any expression in that direction helps them in their own self-achievement."

The first term of the year-long Design II

course is usually geared to a theme project. Last year, for instance, students studied Canadian Pacific's Montreal commuter train service to see if engineering talent could be applied to the problem of \$2.5 million annual losses. In the second term, however, students develop their own designs — and imaginations take full flight.

Many members of last year's class concentrated on perfecting a silent typewriter that needs no ribbon. "I parcelled the design up as though I were the project engineer in industry," Pfeiffer recalls. "I appointed section heads to develop the different elements of the typewriter: the cabinet, the keyboard, the horizontal movement, the typing element, the electrical circuits. We also had some general people who worked on overall packaging and layout problems. They worked very well together."

While the typewriter looks much like traditional models, the characters it produces are made up of various combinations of three horizontal and four vertical bars. Resembling the numbers on electronic calculators or digital clocks, they are angular but easily recognizable. The printing element is located behind the paper. Explains Pfeiffer: "It's made up of seven very fine wires which, in a momentary flash of heat of up to about 400°F, can literally burn in the letters. It gets hot in a period of about ten milliseconds and cools very quickly. We use a thermal-sensitive paper." The typed letters are thus visible instantly and, even more advantageous, can be scanned automatically and fed directly into a computer. Battery-operated and portable, the machine has many applications. "You could carry it with you on a bus or train, or use it in a hospital ward," Pfeiffer points out. "If you're a sportswriter, you could go to sports events and make notes without having to worry about plugging in the machine or disturbing the competitors or fans." Although the school year ended before final testing on the typewriter could be conducted, Pfeiffer is confident that some of the students will iron out remaining wrinkles and complete the project.

Other Design II students last winter chose

to work on a tongue typer for the non-verbal, severely handicapped. Like the silent typewriter, it employs the seven-bar alphabet configuration. The switch to activate it will, in its final form, be about three-eighths of an inch high and one-quarter of an inch wide — small enough to be placed in the mouth just behind the front teeth. Each character can then be traced out with the tongue, and is immediately visible on a control panel. "The tip of the tongue can depress various areas on the switch," Pfeiffer explains. "You feel the divisions on the seven bars as you would the spaces between your teeth. If you make a mistake, you can go back and erase it. There is a cancel button and also a print button that allows you to type the same letter twice."

In addition to typing verbal messages, the tongue typer could be used by patients for remote control of signal lights, assistance bells, TV, radio, draperies, room lights, or changes in the position of the bed. Again, however, this project has been consigned to the "to be continued" category.

### A Motorist's Dream

One small group of students last year decided to revive a project, initiated the year before, to improve automotive engine efficiency. The shell of the sporty Datsun on which they laboured sits in the cavernous, brightly painted basement of the Engineering Building. Affectionately known as the McGillmobile, the car was originally slated to enter the Student Engineering Economy Design rally in August 1975. Unfortunately, it was not ready in time to make the 1,600-mile run from British Columbia to Mexico. But interest in the car has not waned, and, according to Pfeiffer, "some fairly good strides" have been made towards producing a motorist's dream: a non-polluting, eighty-mile-per-gallon vehicle. "We need more time than just a term or two," he says, "because you can't educate students to be good automotive mechanics in that limited time." Dissected engines and exhaust systems now wait in organized disarray for members of this year's incoming Design II class.

Still other students last year teamed up with medical researchers at the Montreal General Hospital to design an instrument for measuring knee torque or the twist of the knee. Still in the testing stage, the instrument should prove helpful both in evaluating knee operations and in testing the effectiveness of prostheses.

Therapy projects for the handicapped have also been a focus for many Design II class members since 1973, when a moderately successful page-turner for quadriplegics was developed. Pfeiffer has continued to encourage students to visit the Royal Victoria Hospital therapists who acted as advisors on that project. In the winter of 1974 three class

members met a young man their own age who had been paralyzed by a spinal injury on the football field. "They became totally interested in his case and endeavoured to build a mechanical feeder for him," Pfeiffer noted in an address given at a conference in Boston last June. "They were able to come up with a mechanical spoon feeder that would mount on a bed tray or wheelchair, follow a course through a normal plate or soup bowl, and deliver the spoon of food to a point where the patient with his limited range of head and neck movement could take the food into his mouth. The students earned warm

there is a gearshift lever which, when pushed or pulled, causes the letter to be typed. Even a child with very limited fine motor control would have no trouble operating the device. "It was gorgeous," enthuses Birnbaum. "It had a big McGill emblem on it, and the colours were beautiful. It was so motivating."

As promising as some of his students' projects are, Pfeiffer readily admits that there have been problems in completing them. Students usually design and build them in only one term, then move on to other courses and responsibilities. And incoming students, quite naturally, want new challenges. More-



*A handicapped child tries out the wheel selection typing aid designed by McGill mechanical engineering undergraduates.*

praise from the youth, the therapists, and the head nurse."

The following year, Pfeiffer's class took communication aids for the handicapped as their general theme. Consultations with therapists at Montreal's Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children led to the development of several devices for helping non-verbal or manually handicapped children. Says Rena Birnbaum, an occupational therapist at the Shriners: "I look at the children all the time and ask, 'What can I do to help them function better?' That is why we would like to see more therapists and engineers working together: we know the medical problem but they have the skill to design something that we might only think about."

In some instances, Design II students came up with ideas for equipment which required cognitive or manual skills beyond the children's abilities. One of several inventions that proved particularly popular, however, was the wheel selection typing aid. Hooked up to a regular electric typewriter, it allows a handicapped child to enjoy learning while playing at the motions of driving a bus. There is a padded steering wheel which, when turned or bumped, moves a pointer across an alphabet chart to the desired letter. And

over, the cost of patenting, producing, and marketing equipment for limited markets remains prohibitive. Pfeiffer and his students have been approached on several occasions to supply additional devices. Lack of finances and time to do more than develop a prototype design remains a source of frustration both to them and to those who value their work. Says Birnbaum: "I would like to see the therapy projects finished and here at the hospital, where we could try them on the children and really evaluate them." The problem haunts Pfeiffer. If he has his way, however, something will be done to resolve it. Already there has been a step in the right direction: the bus-inspired wheel selection typing aid has been refined and given to the Shriners Hospital on indefinite loan.

In an era where automation has come to be as reviled as it is admired, McGill mechanical engineering undergraduates are trying to create machines which will help rather than replace people. Their Design II course could scarcely be more relevant. As Hook puts it, "I think it's essential to get Engineering students here in touch with practical things. Professor Pfeiffer has been my contact with the real world." □

*Carol Stairs is the editorial assistant of the News.*

# Eigil Pedersen: Why children fail

Our school system is designed to create winners and losers," says Dr. Eigil Pedersen, vice-principal (academic) at McGill. "It is a horrible system."

*Editor's Note: High school annuals love to predict the destinies of members of the graduating class – often with accurate results. Eigil Pedersen, however, never made it to his senior year at Montreal High. And no one else would have guessed that today he would be vice-principal (academic) at McGill, helping to shape academic policy on campus and keeping in close touch with educational developments elsewhere.*

*After failing grade ten and repeating it, Pedersen dropped out to become a silver-smith. Five years later, dissatisfaction with his trade prompted him to enrol in the evening high school at Sir George Williams University. From there he went on to earn an elementary school teaching certificate and an Arts degree from Sir George, a master's in education from McGill, and a doctorate in the sociology of education from Harvard. Pedersen has never forgotten his childhood in the down-at-heels neighbourhood of Little Burgundy. For several years in the 1950s he taught at the same elementary school he had attended as a boy, Royal Arthur. Since then he has focussed much of his educational research on finding out why the school system so patently fails to motivate and educate pupils from lower-income areas – and used Royal Arthur as his research model. While a full-time professor in McGill's Education Faculty and sociology department, he examined IQ changes in pupils during their education and the effects these changes had on their life.*

*Even with the demands of his job as vice-principal, Pedersen has managed to find time to continue the second phase of his study – determining the impact of first-grade teachers on pupils' later achievement. He would normally love to take six months off to complete a major section of his work. But he may have to wait awhile: he has just been re-appointed vice-principal (academic) for a second five-year term.*

*The News recently spoke to Pedersen at length about his research. Excerpts from that interview:*

**News:** Your research, I understand, has led you to conclude that grade-one teachers have

an enormous impact on children's future academic and occupational careers. How did you arrive at that conclusion?

**Pedersen:** I taught in Royal Arthur School for a number of years and was shocked at how few pupils got through high school. They were coming into competition with kids from other schools who had a better background and better training. The majority couldn't hack it, and they dropped out. I was convinced that, even if an average lower-class child didn't have an IQ as high as an average middle-class child's, the difference in IQ was not enough to account for the huge difference in performance. The analysis I did brought me to the realization of how important the teacher is.

Since about 1968, my research associate and I have interviewed adults who entered Royal Arthur about thirty years ago, and we have studied their school records. We measured adult status by evaluating information about their length of schooling, occupational rank, annual income, kind and condition of housing, and personal appearance.

As pupils, these people had been allocated "fairly" to the grade-one teachers and not streamed into ability groups. There was one grade-one teacher who was very good. That was Miss A [whom Pedersen has publicly identified as the late Iole Appugliese or "Miss Apple Daisy," as her students called her]. And there was one who was very bad. That was Miss C. Then there was Miss B, who was very good for girls but very hard on boys.

Those who had been pupils of Miss A had subsequent records of higher effort, leadership, and initiative, and, as a group, had a higher general standing than those who had been pupils of the other grade-one teachers. Miss A's pupils were also much more successful and prosperous as adults than the other children.

**News:** What distinguished Miss A's teaching from that of her colleagues?

**Pedersen:** She gave her children a sense of self-worth and self-confidence through her ever-positive attitude towards them, and she taught them how to read and calculate better than other teachers could.

**News:** Did your findings reflect your own experience as a student at Royal Arthur School? Did you have a good grade-one teacher?

**Pedersen:** It turns out that Miss B was my grade-one teacher. I didn't complete high school. I dropped out, and by that time was suffering from what people in educational theory call a cumulative deficit. That means you have missed foundation blocks in what is a cumulative process.

It wasn't until I went to night school at Sir George, where I had some really great teachers, that I learned. My first exam was algebra and I got 100 per cent. I ran all the way home to tell my mother. I was just breathless. From that point on I did very well. But if I had not stumbled across Sir George and had teachers who gave me the chance to make up my deficits and move on from there, I would probably have been like so many other kids from Royal Arthur and not made it.

**News:** Do your findings tend to corroborate or contradict those of educational researchers elsewhere?

**Pedersen:** They bear on a question that is current in educational research in the United States. The States went through a period in which sociologists discovered that lower-class kids or kids from ethnic minorities were not getting a fair shake in school. They were being educated in old buildings, with large pupil-teacher ratios and outmoded methods. Teachers tended to transfer out when they had some experience. It was a bad situation. So they tried to upgrade the quality of schooling in lower-class areas, but it didn't seem to help much. Then they began compensatory education – head-start programs, for example, with teaching specialists. But it still didn't seem to get them anywhere.

Then James Coleman at Johns Hopkins University did some research and found that family background was a much better predictor of school success than the qualities of the teacher or the school. That led people like Christopher Jencks of Harvard University to say, well, it doesn't matter what you do to kids in school, just keep them warm

and happy, and if you want to change their place in society, do it by changing society and finding a better way of distributing the goods of society rather than trying to make the kids fit the existing pattern.

That is a dominant theme in education now. It is fortified by some findings of Arthur Jensen at Berkeley, which suggested that academic aptitude is mostly accounted for by genetic background and that children from middle-class families do better than children from working-class families because the latter come from an impoverished gene pool.

I don't believe this. But those are the dominant ideas at the moment, and at a time when it is hard to get money for education, they are comforting ideas to legislators who want to cut back on funding for public education.

Our findings are exactly the opposite. They indicate that it does indeed make a difference what a teacher does and that this difference can be measured many years later in terms of adult occupational success. Coleman's and Jencks's research models were inadequate in just the way that ours are strong. They drew their conclusions mainly from cross-sectional data collected at one time. Our data run over a long period of time, and it is much easier and safer to draw causal inferences from longitudinal data. That is why in a sense I think I could probably make a bigger contribution right now to educational theory than I can to the operation of McGill. If I could take six months off and publish my work, I think I could provide a counterview to the work being done.

**News:** Is a grade-one teacher likely to have the same impact on a child from a middle-class family as on one from a lower-class family?

**Pedersen:** Research I did years ago shows pretty clearly that the lower the social class of the child, the more important the impact of the teacher. If a black kid in Little Burgundy, who has no father and whose mother has never been beyond grade two, is given the impression by his teacher that he isn't smart, he will believe it. It doesn't matter what his mother thinks. He knows that his mother is not an expert on things in schooling, but his teacher is. So the teacher has an enormous impact.

Teachers who work with middle-class kids tend not to make any difference to their outcome in the long run. If you look at a school like Roslyn [elementary school] in Westmount, the one my child has just finished going through, the majority of children there get to university somewhere. If they're not doing well, their parents are likely to hire a tutor. And there are lots of other resources that can be brought in.

When people grow up, they learn who and what they are from the way others treat them. If grown-ups are always belittling you, you get the feeling that you mustn't be very valuable. When a child enters grade one, his first year of school, he has some idea of what he is like – whether he is nice-looking or bad-looking, a good boy or a bad boy. But one thing that a child in a lower-class area doesn't know is whether he will be good in school or not. If he has any kind of orientation towards school, it is likely to be negative. Because of the middle-class curriculum, his brothers, older friends, or neighbours may not have done well at school.

I don't think people should be given a false feeling that they are better than they really are, but I think most of those who come from a poor area are incapacitated by what is being done to them rather than by what they have internally. There are two ways in which a teacher makes a child self-confident: the first is to do a damn good job of teaching, and the second is to enhance the child's awareness of his success rather than his failure. If you feel successful, you work harder.

**News:** Don't you think that teachers are aware that a positive attitude makes a big difference?

**Pedersen:** No, not many of them. If you talk to people at McGill or anywhere else for that matter and ask them about grading and what their philosophy is, the majority will say that you have got to be really tough, a hard marker. That may be all right at the level where kids have developed a sense of self-confidence over the years. But it is certainly not appropriate for grade-one teachers in a slum. And the majority of them are like that.

As the world is structured, you really have to do well in school to succeed. A lot of the kids from Little Burgundy and Pointe St. Charles are functionally illiterate. They can't even read. They don't get encouragement at school and they don't get it at home, because their parents probably went through the same experience. So you get third and fourth generations on welfare, and we all suffer.

**News:** Can teachers further along the line, say in junior high school, correct any of the damage that has already been done to a child's self-image and performance?

**Pedersen:** In a study that we did at Harvard, we learned that while the grade-one teacher is the biggest influence on how a child generally views himself, there is still a role for high school teachers to influence their pupils. The nature of the influence is less global, more related to a specific subject.

What often happens, though, is that by the time a kid from a slum gets to high school, he doesn't care whether his marks are good or bad. He ceases caring about school be-

cause it only gives him a negative self-image, and by then he may be a good football or hockey player, or a good prize fighter. Most of the prize fighters, the boxers, come out of that sort of area.

**News:** How do you go about recruiting better teachers for lower-income neighbourhoods?

**Pedersen:** Teachers shy away from going to lower-class schools or try to transfer out once they're there for a lot of reasons. One is that the kids are tough and hard to handle. Another is that the schools tend to be old-fashioned and outmoded, with seats screwed to the floor. Another is that teachers are out of that income-class themselves and don't live in that part of the city. Some may have spent all their lives trying to get out of that kind of area, so they don't want to go back to it to teach.

I think what has to happen is that the school boards must make it more attractive for teachers to work in those areas by providing bonuses, for instance. That is being done on a limited basis now in the Montreal Catholic School Commission.

**News:** Could a training program be developed for teachers in lower socioeconomic neighbourhoods?

**Pedersen:** I think that would help. But you need a lot more than that. In the past the school boards have been very cavalier about where they have placed their teachers. You find yourself preparing for something that never materializes because you get transferred.

The prestige of a teacher is related to the prestige of an institution. In the past there was low prestige for teaching lower-class kids in a tough school. I think that can be reversed if the school boards will believe it is worth trying. What really bothers me is that so many school authorities are losing faith and cutting back on funding, instead of trying to do something about this. They are using the writing of people like James Coleman and Christopher Jencks as a kind of crutch and coping out. When that happens, the rate of failure for the children goes up.

Our school system is designed to create winners and losers. It is a horrible system. Physical education teachers are much smarter than classroom teachers. I have never seen a physical education teacher put a big boy and a small boy in a ring to wrestle, even if they are the same ages. They recognize that there are great differences in individual talent. It is curious that teachers recognize physical but not mental differences. □

*This interview was conducted by Lynn McColl, a final-year Arts student at McGill and researcher-at-large for the News.*

# A matter of life and breath

McGill's Meakins-Christie Laboratories, researchers are studying the lung both in health and in a state of disease.

"How would you like to swallow an oesophageal balloon and sit inside a body plethysmograph?" asked Dr. Peter Macklem, smiling brightly.

Without hesitation, I declined. Having a balloon tucked up my nose and down my throat – even for the sake of medical progress – isn't my idea of a good time. Nevertheless, I did offer to observe as Macklem breathed in a little radioactive xenon in another test of lung functions being conducted by one of his associates. As director of McGill's Meakins-Christie Laboratories, Macklem oversees one of the leading centres for respiratory research in North America. But like his fellow researchers and the technicians in his lab, he willingly serves as guinea pig when the need arises.

"I remember the first time I had a reporter watching one of my experiments," Macklem recalled. "It was a cardiac catheterization and was still a new procedure in those days. The operating room was quite dark, so we could see the x-rays as the operation went on. Everything was very tense, when all of a sudden we heard this enormous crack. The doctor had fainted, knocking over one of the machines."

It is only fair that Macklem, invariably one of the most genial of people, is interested in getting even with me. I had finished questioning him unmercifully about the suitability of a noted lung-function researcher's smoking big brown cigars. The Meakins-Christie centre, opened in 1972, has extensive research into the effects of smoking on chronic bronchitis and emphysema – yet its director puffs his way through cigars a day.

I switched from cigarettes way back in the 1950s or '60," Macklem told me, "and at that time there was not very much evidence on the subject. Cigar smoking was thought to be pretty safe. The data on which is more dangerous, cigars or cigarettes, is incomplete as far as my knowledge. It's probably as dangerous to inhale the one as the other. Some people say cigars are less dangerous because the burning temperature of the cigarette paper is substantially higher than



that of cigar leaf or a pipe. More toxic material volatilizes in cigarettes than in cigars or pipes."

Macklem's advice to those who have to smoke (and it is the feeling of the researchers at the Meakins-Christie Laboratories that a great many people fall into this category), is to light up either a cigar or a pipe and don't inhale. According to the famous Report of the Advisory Committee to the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service (of the United States), a smoker who does not inhale retains only 33 to 66 per cent of the tars retained by a smoker who does inhale. "The position we've taken," Macklem explained, "is that it is not feasible to get

everybody to stop smoking. It's the same with drinkers. They tried prohibition and that didn't work. Just as you can't get drinkers not to drink, you can't get smokers not to smoke." Considering the fact that 56 billion cigarettes were sold in Canada last year, that moderate stance sounds realistic.

## Exaggerated Claims

However, neither Macklem's stand on the inevitability of the smoking habit nor his personal preference for *Nicotiana* seems to be fashionable these days. Militant groups have sprung up in both Canada and the United States in a determined campaign to restrict the consumption of tobacco to consenting adults behind closed doors. Even governments condemn smoking, and governments are loath to condemn anything that brings in tax revenue. In the United States, cigarette packages and advertisements bear the warning, "The Surgeon General Has Determined That Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health." In Canada the message reads, "Health and Welfare Canada advises that danger to health increases with amount smoked – avoid inhaling." Macklem, however, is waiting for solid scientific evidence before he joins the anti-smoking crusade.

"The thing is," he said, "there are people who are violently anti-smoking. Then there are the tobacco companies, who are pro-smoking. When issues polarize, you get exaggerated claims from both sides. One of the roles of the scientist is to find out where the truth lies."

"My personal feeling is that a number of people are becoming celebrities on the order of a Ralph Nader, riding on the coattails of consumer advocacy. They will say anything, no matter how dangerous, if it seems on the side of the consumer."

Macklem himself firmly maintains a non-polarized position on the issue. Yet were it not for a founding grant from the Tobacco Manufacturers Council (coupled with matching capital from the federal government's Health Resources Fund), the Meakins-Christie Laboratories would not exist. It would appear that the centre's very

origin could make Macklem vulnerable to attack from anti-smoking advocates. After all, would the tobacco industry help finance research whose results might cripple its business?

"When the tobacco companies very generously gave their \$300,000," Macklem said, "they also agreed that there were no strings attached. Their money in no way constrains me to defend their product. The only worry it ever gave me was that [anti-smoking] activists could use it as a political issue." So far that has not happened.

If the fellows in the smoke-filled rooms down at the tobacco companies hadn't gotten together and come up with the money for the Meakins-Christie Laboratories, nobody would have. Research into lung disease has long been a tradition at the Royal Victoria Hospital, with which the lab is closely affiliated. The two former McGill Medical deans for whom the centre was named, Dr. Jonathan Campbell Meakins and Dr. Ronald V. Christie, were pioneers back in the 1920s and '30s. But no money was available for separate facilities with the scope of the Meakins-Christie Laboratories.

In 1969, when the Tobacco Manufacturers Council made its capital gift to McGill, the university was suffering a financial squeeze. "One of the provisions made by the university," Macklem explained, "was that it would have to put out no money for capital or operating expenditures. Because of this, we had to go back to the tobacco companies and ask them for another \$16,000 a year for maintenance." Research funds come from grants from other universities and government agencies.

### No Nameplates, No Formalities

While research into chronic bronchitis and emphysema is the most publicized and visible work being carried out at the Meakins-Christie Laboratories, it is by no means the only area of concern. The centre is dedicated to the study of the lungs both in health and in a state of disease. "People here are free to conduct any research in that area they want," Macklem pointed out. "As far as I'm concerned, the labs are open to anyone who wants to conduct collaborative research. We foster research in many different disciplines, including epidemiology, pathology, internal medicine, physiology, and radiology. Although we have a permanent staff here [plus twelve to fifteen research fellows], we have a number of individual major appointments from other departments or institutions."

This emphasis on collaboration extends to the laboratories themselves, which are housed in quarters at 3775 University Street. Both facilities and findings are freely shared. There are no nameplates on the doors, no formalities between staff members. "In

other research centres the separate facilities belong to individuals," Macklem noted. "That is not the way we do it here. No doctor has his own lab. I think this cuts down on duplication costs and improves communication between scientists.

"We are really doing quite a lot of things and much of it is pretty esoteric. We are setting up various animal models of disease, particularly to study bronchitis, the effect of shock on the lungs, and the effect of heart failure on the lungs. My research interest these days, one that excites me greatly, is fatigue in the muscles that control respiration. We know there are biochemical alterations which lead to the well-known phenomenon of muscle fatigue and we know that what muscles do to overcome this is rest. The astonishing thing is that no one has ever seriously asked what happens if respiratory muscles become fatigued. We need them working all the time to live."

In addition to Macklem, there are two senior investigators on the centre's full-time staff of fifteen. Dr. Richard Martin has been working to establish an animal model of the bronchitis disease process that occurs naturally in humans. Dr. Ludwig Engel is studying the manner in which gases mix within the lung. "We have learned," Engel said, "that, in time, subjects can learn to distribute the gases differently by the way in which they breathe. That's news to some people."

A research fellow under Macklem's supervision is recording the chest sounds that can be detected with a stethoscope. Physicians listening to chest sounds are often able to make valuable diagnoses because of their experience, and not because they have been taught the precise meanings of the sounds they hear. According to Macklem, "You can generally tell if a patient's breathing sounds normal or abnormal if you are an experienced listener; but you don't know why it's abnormal and whether or not the abnormalities have any diagnostic significance."

There are five different methods used by the Meakins-Christie Laboratories to evaluate the health of a human lung, none of them as simple as placing a listening tube to the chest of a subject. These tests can measure lung pressure and volume; oxygen-carbon dioxide exchange; breathing control; gas diffusion between the air spaces of the lung and the blood; and the mixing of gases within the lung.

The body plethysmograph, for example, is used to test the mechanical properties of the lung. First the subject swallows a small latex esophageal balloon which is hooked up to a pressure transducer machine. Then he sits inside a plexiglass box and breathes room air into his lungs. (When this test is performed on dogs, the animal is placed inside a converted child-size iron lung.) The con-

sequent expansion of his body volume displaces air within the box, thus giving a measurement of lung capacity. This test is a valuable tool in the study of lung membrane, or pleural, pressures, an ongoing area of research at the Meakins-Christie labs.

### Detecting the High-Risk Smoker

Before the birth of the new centre, Macklem conducted his lung research through the respiratory division of the Royal Victoria Hospital. It was there, ten years ago, that researchers made the surprising discovery that the small bronchi – the small passages of the lung – could be heavily obstructed before any abnormality would show up on lung-function tests. A victim could be on the verge of developing chronic bronchitis or emphysema, both irreversible diseases, yet tests would indicate that he was in perfect health. "By the time it was discovered, the disease was so far advanced there was no effective treatment," Macklem explained.

"Our efforts over the past five years have been directed towards detecting the smoker who has a high risk of getting chronic bronchitis and emphysema. All smokers do not have an equivalent chance. Some people smoke all their lives and it does not appear to do them any harm. As a ballpark figure, 10 to 20 per cent of all smokers will show the symptoms of chronic bronchitis and emphysema before they die. That means 80 to 90 per cent will not.

"It seems to me that it is more realistic to pinpoint those with the probability of developing the diseases and say to them, 'Smoking is particularly harmful to you,' than it is to make a general statement covering everyone. Of course, this is only part of the picture. You would have to do the same type of study with smoking as it affects lung cancer and heart disease." (The most common form of lung cancer, squamous cell carcinoma, is virtually unknown in non-smokers.)

Chronic bronchitis and emphysema, although usually considered together, are separate diseases of the respiratory system. Chronic bronchitis is a long-standing inflammation of all or any part of the bronchial tree. Continual irritation to the bronchial wall causes loss of cilia, the hairlike structures in the respiratory system which remove foreign bodies from the air, and causes distortion of the bronchial tubes. The result is susceptibility to chronic infection and over-secretion of mucous. The most obvious symptom is a deep, hacking cough.

Emphysema, characterized by shortened breath, produces an actual alteration of lung size due to the destructive enlargement of air sacs or alveoli in the lungs. In electron micrographs, the lungs of patients who are suffering from advanced emphysema

appear blackened and riddled with holes.

### Alarming Rapid Rate

Together the two are increasing in incidence more rapidly than any other lung disease, and may overtake lung cancer as the number one killer from lung disease. "Over the last four or five years," Macklem pointed out, "a number of tests have been devised to detect abnormalities in cigarette smokers which suggest they are in the early stages of lung disease."

"We know that if we can persuade them to stop smoking, some of the abnormalities

are reversible. That is interesting, because in the fully developed diseases there is nothing you can do. The problem is that when you detect an abnormality in the lungs of a cigarette smoker, you can't be sure if it is significant. It could be that the person is in the first stages of chronic bronchitis and emphysema, or it could be that this is a trivial abnormality, a mild functional change without regard to health.

"The only way we are going to know is to follow groups of smokers for ten or fifteen years. And we started studying our first group of smokers only five years ago. What

we are looking for is a transition from health to disease. If we can detect that, perhaps we can arrest or alter the effect."

Macklem presented a paper on the status of that first study group last winter, when he addressed a meeting of the Canadian Society for Clinical Investigation. The data indicated that the lungs of this group of smokers were deteriorating "at an alarmingly rapid rate, more even than anticipated." That still doesn't prove that everyone who smokes will suffer from lung disease. But it's evidence enough to make at least a few smokers think twice before lighting up. □

### Breaking the Habit

Dr. Leslie Solyom, a psychiatrist at the Royal Victoria Hospital's Allan Memorial Institute and an associate professor in McGill's department of psychiatry, knows how difficult it is to give up smoking. He did it ten years ago - "on the 11th of April, 1966, to be precise," he says. For a month after that landmark date he was in danger of becoming an uncomely chewing gum addict. Then he renounced gum, too. Although he says that he "never had the temptation to smoke again," Solyom doesn't gloat at his own success. He remembers only too vividly what it was like to smoke as many as fifty cigarettes a day for twenty-three years.

Some researchers contend that heavy smoking is a behavioural habituation and that physical withdrawal symptoms are negligible. The Hungarian-born Solyom, however, believes that a true physiological addiction can develop. "For some people, smoking is an environmental or social thing. But just contemplate how addictive it is. During the second world war, people in prison camps had very little food, just enough to keep them alive, and a few cigarettes every day. Yet some of them exchanged the little bit of food they had for a smoke."

As a behaviour therapist who has treated everything from alcoholism to claustrophobia, Solyom has had numerous patients come to him in a last-ditch attempt to break the smoking habit. "Over fifteen years," he points out, "I have seen a number of people with smoking problems and tried to help them quit smoking on an individual basis."

As well as giving patients progressive relaxation exercises and helping to reduce their anxiety, Solyom has used a variety of aversive conditioning techniques, both singly and in combination. "About fifteen years ago," he recalls, "I asked seven or eight patients to smoke in the laboratory. As soon as they went to reach for a cigarette, I gave them an electric shock on their fingers, assuming they would develop a



conditioned aversive response." But the treatment backfired in almost every instance. "Patients told me, 'Well, when I smoke, I have a certain pain in my hand, but I keep on smoking.' They kept having the craving for it."

Solyom has also tried a treatment called rapid smoking or satiation stimulus. Patients must light one cigarette after another and inhale at rapid intervals. Needless to say, this intense chain-smoking causes palpable discomfort - raw throats, watery eyes, headaches, nausea, chills, and dizziness - and impressively links smoking in the patients' minds with an unpleasant rather than pleasant sensation.

"We tried rapid smoking, but only in young people," Solyom explains. "We have to take into consideration older people's health. We also tried filling up a room with hot, smoky air while the patients kept on smoking and inhaling. Sometimes it helped, sometimes it didn't. About 30 to 35 per cent of the patients I have treated by various means were able to quit smoking. But I did not follow them up, so I do not know if a year later they were still not smoking."

Although some smoking treatments are initially successful and quitters proclaim their success with religious zeal, relapse is only too common. Solyom remains skeptical about the efficacy of the techniques which have been tested. "With one or two exceptions, none of them can prove that the type of technique used was any better than in the control group where patient expectancy was temporarily fostered. If you compare this to the millions who give up smoking without treatment, you can say that treatment is singularly ineffective. But if you go a little bit further, you realize that people who come for treatment have probably tried to give up smoking themselves, but could not. So you have a biased sample."

"One paper suggested that perhaps we should tailor the treatment to the personality characteristics of the patient. There is a great deal of truth in this." What Solyom doesn't recommend in treating smokers, however, are scare tactics. "This is a double-edged weapon," he says. "If the patient's frequency of smoking depends on his level of anxiety, and I scare him, he may smoke even more. It is not enough to tell patients that people die from lung cancer. I think it would be interesting to see the number of chest surgeons who smoke in spite of the fact that they operate daily on cancer patients."

"Right now there is no one treatment which can claim to stop smoking predictably. Therefore a combination of treatments is advisable." So is a strong dose of will power. □

were stopped at a small fishing camp by three fishermen and their guide and told that the lake they were heading for was private. Smith-Johannsen spoke to the guide in Cree, reminding him that there is no property that canoes cannot travel through and no lake that cannot be fished for food. He and his party were allowed to pass. "I knew his father forty or fifty years ago," Smith-Johannsen explained to his companions.

From 1905 until 1915 he operated in the West Indies and Cuba as a sales engineer, representing a number of manufacturers of sugar cane handling equipment. To this day he can describe in detail the area around Guantanamo Bay. After 1915, though, he was never far from the north country. For a brief time he prospered in business, living in Montreal while his family stayed in Lake Placid, New York. He used to ski on Mount Royal, coming down Peel Street past the Windsor Hotel. On weekends he drove his Winton Six 120 miles to Lake Placid, where his wife and children would be packed to go camping.

"The kids in the neighbourhood couldn't wait for him to come from Montreal on the weekends," Alice Johannsen recalls. "He was the only father who played with them. As soon as he got out of the car, it would be, 'Can we play cops and robbers, Mr. Johannsen?' They'd be well fed and he'd just be getting in from the long drive. But minutes after he arrived, everything would be packed in the car and we'd zoom off to the Adirondacks. All the kids in the neighbourhood wanted to get in on the act. We always thought dad was quite normal. We felt it was strange that other people didn't have fathers like him."

After 1929, when he went broke along with everyone else, Smith-Johannsen had nothing more to do with the world of industry and high finance. Although a few of his feats before 1930 are remembered with awe – in 1924, at the age of fifty, he finished second in the Eastern United States twenty-five-mile cross-country ski race – he had yet to accomplish legendary deeds. It was not until he was approaching sixty that what he calls his "real life" began.

"When I first cut loose [from business], I lived in a shack up in the country here in the Laurentians with my wife and my three kids – I took them out of school," he said. "The boy was working up on the highway building some roads and we all fell in line. My wife and children considered it a great adventure. I was hunting and fishing; we always had a moose or a deer hanging in the woodshed. I was cutting ski trails and I could use the wood that I cut to make fires in the winter. We had no telephones, no frigidaires, no washing machines, no auto-

mobiles. It was the life. Anybody can do it, although it would be more difficult now."

That was the beginning of cross-country skiing in Canada. Herman Smith-Johannsen conceived, laid out, and cut most of the Maple Leaf Trail, which at one time wound eighty miles through the Laurentian Mountains from the outskirts of Montreal to Mont Tremblant. During the early 1940s, when he was trying to convince the Canadian army to induct him, he kept logs of his travels through the wilderness. In the winter of 1940-41, he covered 980 miles; in 1941-42, 960 miles; and in 1942-43, when he was nearing seventy, 1,155 miles. This had no effect whatsoever on the army, but ultimately it had a great deal of effect on skiing.

"In the twenties I had a lot to do with skiing in Canada," Smith-Johannsen explained, "and after awhile we decided to open up some hills and put in a ski tow, hoping that people would learn to go downhill under control. That turned out to be a racket. People began to make money on it. They'd have to have a bar at the foot of the hill and they started selling some ungodly equipment like those ski boots they have nowadays. They keep making them higher, so you break your leg above the shoe. Then they make it even higher and you break it there. Now you have to spend \$500 on equipment like that before you go skiing; then you have to have an automobile to take you to the foot of the hill; and you have to have ten dollars in your pocket to get hauled up the hill. That's what people are sick and tired of now."

"Canada is a wonderful country, but people who live in Montreal and Toronto and Vancouver don't know what Canada is. Those towns are just like the United States. Canada starts north of Tremblant, that's the real country. The narrow strip along the border is where all the nonsense is. That's where all the crooks are, all the politicians, and . . ." he paused here, laughing, "all the reporters, too."

### Early to Bed, Early to Rise

Life would be so much more pleasant without reporters. Rise at 5 a.m., because it just won't do to have the sun shine on a man in bed. Lunch at 11 a.m. with a glass of beer, take a short rest, do a few chores or go fishing. Get to bed by 9 p.m. It wouldn't be half bad if the reporters would call early, but most of them aren't even awake at a decent hour. "You can call me at five o'clock in the morning," Smith-Johannsen advised, "but I don't get many calls at that time."

Most people arrive at Smith-Johannsen's home in the afternoons. In his role as the legend of the Laurentians, he is in con-

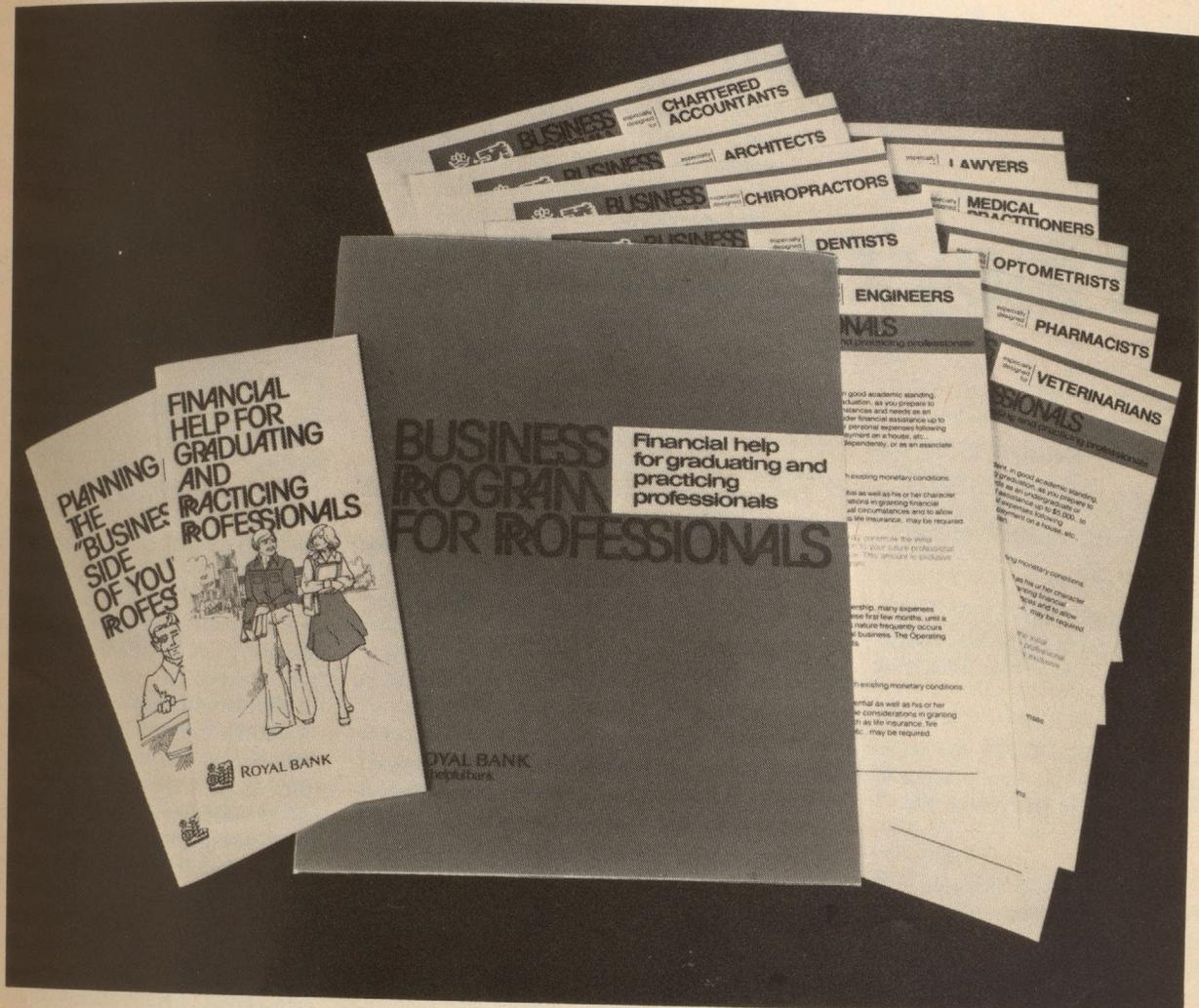
tinuous demand. If it's not a journalist knocking on his door, it's an organizer. He opens trails, serves as grand marshal of ski races, and gives advice to the less physically fit. "I get all kinds of fan letters, a lot of them crazy," he told me. "A woman from Jamaica wanted to know where she could buy a pair of skis so she could get health out of life."

Smith-Johannsen seems content enough with this sort of life. His wife Alice – "the best woman who ever came out of Cleveland, Ohio" – died in 1963 at eighty, and his children lead active lives of their own. He visits and travels with them frequently but prefers to live alone. "I'm not going to go and saddle myself on them," he said. Even the forests have left him. The ski trail that starts just outside his door has shrunk from ten miles to two, a victim of houses and highways. Piedmont was a wilderness when he arrived twenty-five years ago; now it is a town. Smith-Johannsen has a telephone and a frigidaire, and a friend has to pick him up in a car when he wants to fish.

"I remember in February and March – that's the best time of the year in Canada – when I used to go north," he said. "You take a good sleeping bag and travel on skis way up north into the wilderness. When you get up there you make yourself at home any place, usually near a lake where the woods are thick because nobody will be cutting [lumber] near a lake. They're not allowed to. You build a fire back in the bush. There's no danger of forest fire because there's snow on the trees. You get enough wood on the fire to last you all night and you dig yourself down into a hole in the snow and put your sleeping bag down there. In the morning you get out of the sleeping bag, take off your clothes, and have a snow bath. The embers are still there and you have breakfast at dawn before the sun rises and then go on your way to the next place."

For the first time in his life, Smith-Johannsen cannot move on whenever he wants. But he does not envy those who are under 101 years old and have backs strong enough to carry them into the bush. He lives happily, knowing there are still trout waiting to be caught and people willing to listen. "People are getting back to how it used to – cross-country skiing, touring, getting out into the wilderness," he said. "They're finding out what a glorious country it is and what a wonderful life it is that gives you health and happiness." □

*Alan Richman is the sports columnist for Montreal Star.*



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# Where they are and what they're doing

'12

DANIEL MARSHALL GORDON, BA'12, specialist in litigation and municipal law, has received an honorary doctor of laws degree from the University of Victoria, British Columbia.

'21

ROBERT M. PENDRIGH, MD'21, who continues to practise medicine full time, was awarded the Freedom of the City of Saint John, N.B.

'23

ABRAHAM BENJAMIN, DDS'23, has retired after more than fifty years in dental practice in Montreal, and is residing in Hollywood, Fla.

'24

E. LORNE GOODALL, BSc'24, has been awarded a Fellowship of the University by Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ont., in recognition of his years of distinguished service to the institution.

JOHN KAYE, BSc'24, has been made an honorable life member of the Association of Professional Engineers of Nova Scotia.

P. ROY WILSON, BArch'24, recently exhibited twenty watercolour paintings, based on his drawings in *The Beautiful Old Houses of Quebec* (University of Toronto Press), in Pointe Claire, Que.

'26

ESTELLE AMARON, DipPE'26, was recently honoured in Toronto, Ont., for her fifty years of service with the Y.W.C.A. of Canada.

'27

KENNETH M. DEWAR, BSc'27, has been awarded the Selwyn G. Blaylock Medal for 1976 by the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

LEON EDEL, BA'27, MA'28, has received a gold medal from the American Academy of Arts and Letters and the National Institute of Arts and Letters for his five-volume biography of novelist Henry James.

FRANK SCOTT, BCL'27, has been granted an honorary doctor of laws degree by York University, Downsview, Ont.

'29

JOHN GLASSCO, Arts'29, won a Canada Council Translation Prize for 1975 for his English version of the *Complete Poems of Saint-Denis Garneau* (Oberon Press).

ALLISON PICKETT, BSA'29, MSc'36, has received an honorary degree from King's College, Halifax, N.S., for his work in entomology.

'30

R.M. HARDY, MSc'30, has left the presidency of R.M. Hardy and Associates Ltd., Edmonton, Alta., to become chairman of the board.

DAVID A.S. LAING, BSc'30, has returned from a Canadian Executive Service Overseas assignment in Santa Branca, Brazil, where he advised a local company on the design and manufacture of wire and cable.

ROBERT H. WRIGHT, MSc'30, PhD'31, has received the 1976 R.S. Jane Memorial Lecture Award from the Chemical Institute of Canada.

'31

JAMES B. REDPATH, BSc'31, has been awarded the 1976 Inco platinum medal by the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy for his contribution to the Canadian mineral industry.

'32

RUDOLPH (PADDY) DUDER, BA'32, has been granted an honorary doctor of letters degree by Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's.

DONALD O. HEBB, MA'32, a former McGill chancellor, was awarded an honorary law degree by the University of Victoria, British Columbia.

WARREN A. McCONCHIE, BEng'32, has been appointed regional sales manager, midwest territory, for C-E Air Preheater, and is based in Chicago, Ill.

'33

HENRY DAINOW, BCom'33, has recently returned from Kano, Nigeria, where he trained students and organized a chartered accountants' office for Canadian Executive Service Overseas.

E. ELECTA MacLENNAN, DipNurs'33, has received an honorary doctor of laws degree from Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.

'34

ELTON ROY POUNDER, BSc'34, PhD'37, McGill professor of physics, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

'35

DELMAR K. BRUNDAGE, Eng'35, has been appointed president and chief operating officer of Jenkins Bros. Ltd., Lachine, Que.

R. LOUIS CHRISTIE, BEng'35, has retired as president and general manager of Kodak Canada Ltd.

R. MERTON LOVE, PhD'35, internationally honoured agronomist, has retired after thirty-six years on staff at the University of California, Davis.

HUGH J. McDONALD, BSc'35, who for twenty-eight years has been chairman of the biochemistry and biophysics department at the Stritch School of Medicine, Loyola University of Chicago, Ill., has received the Faculty Member of the Year Award.

JOHN A.B. McLEISH, BA'35, MA'48, is author of *The Ulyssean Adult: Creativity in the Middle and Later Years* (McGraw-Hill Ryerson Ltd.), in which he maintains that "the capacity to learn is fully operative among human beings across the entire span of life."

'37

ROGER DeSERRES, BCom'37, has been elected president of Notre Dame Hospital Foundation, Montreal.

FRANK C. MacINTOSH, PhD'37, has received an honorary doctor of laws degree from Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.

'38

CHARLES G. BOURNE, BEng'38, has completed a two-year assignment in minerals development in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, under the auspices of the Canadian International Development Agency.

JAMES EMORY, BCom'38, has become chairman of the Investment Funds Institute of Canada (formerly the Canadian Mutual Funds Association).

W. LINCOLN HAWKINS, PhD'38, has retired after thirty-four years in plastics research at Bell Telephone Laboratories, Murray Hill, N.J.

KENNETH G. McKAY, BSc'38, MSc'39, has been named a member of the National Academy of Science of the United States.

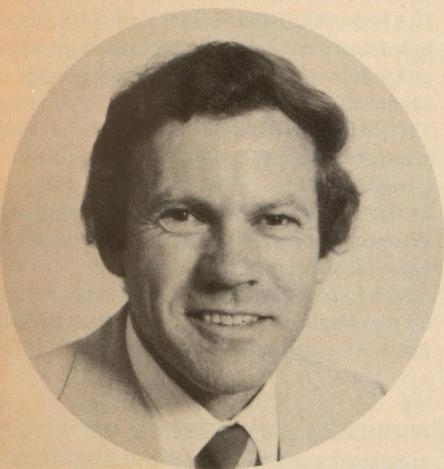
MICHAEL J. MESSEL, BEng'38, has been elected vice-president of the Quebec Asbestos Mining Association.

'39

R. NORMAN FERGUSON, BEng'39, is administrative vice-president of DRG Packaging Ltd., formerly E.S. & A. Robinson (Canada) Ltd.

IRVING LAYTON, BSc(Agr)'39, MA'46, has received an honorary doctor of laws degree from Concordia University, Montreal.

# Focus



commissioned," he explains, "and the other three quarters are speculative — getting an idea and trying to make it into a demonstrable product that someone's going to want."

Kerr has already marketed a number of inventions, including the Electronic Sentinel, which is used by the United States military to detect movement in restricted zones, and the Salex desalination system, which cheaply and simply converts sea water to fresh without boiling for small-scale use. The economics of inventing sometimes prove frustrating. "Canada is a very bad place for inventors or developers of new ideas," he points out. "Generally the money has to be found elsewhere. Canadians just don't seem to be venture-minded." Nevertheless, Kerr continues to plug on, with innumerable new ideas up his sleeve. Among Charlan Developments' current project areas: electronic systems and equipment; electrooptics; air, space, and ground transport systems; energy storage systems; agricultural equipment; and waste treatment techniques.

One of the most novel projects underway at North Hatley is the development of the Haylex farm machine. Through what Kerr describes as "a sort of microwave tunnel," the Haylex processes hay into pellets, sealing in peak protein content and reducing storage and transportation costs. And, perhaps the greatest blessing of all for farmers faced by summer rains, it is functional in any weather.

As president of another company, Aerocranes of Canada, Kerr has been very active recently in helping to develop a new mode of ultra-heavy vertical lift — a huge helium-filled spheroid with a turbo prop engine mounted on each of its four wings, capable of bearing loads of up to fifty tons. Not all of his inventions are as pragmatic as the Haylex or the flying-saucer-like Aerocrane. He has designed an inexpensive TV assembly kit for children to educate them in the principles of television. And he will soon unveil what he calls a Clavio. "It's the first new keyboard instrument to appear since the piano," he says. "The Clavio is a plucked-string instrument, but, unlike the harpsichord, it has expression. It sounds totally different."

Nature provides Kerr with most of the clues he needs to begin solving a given problem. In developing a means of collecting solar energy, for instance, he is using the properties of human fat as a guide. "It is the discovery of a means of storing heat without raising the temperature of something," he explains. "It's a biochemical process, rather than chemical or physical."

The ability to solve problems, however, isn't the only requisite for a successful inventor. "Ninety-five per cent of good ideas don't get anywhere," Kerr says. "There is a resistance to change that pervades all humanity. It's difficult to persuade people to move into something new and different even if it's better. They are happier doing what they've always done." But Colin Kerr is both stubborn and convincing. C.S.

When Colin Kerr, BSc'59, is asked what he does for a living, he says that he is a physicist. What he doesn't say is that he is also an inventor. The reason he neglects to mention it, he explains, is that "the word makes people think of a wild-eyed crazy man" concocting Frankensteins in a dimly lit laboratory. Kerr, thirty-nine, hardly fits that stereotype: he is an eminently sane man whose inventions are always controllable and whose laboratories, machine shop, and test areas, set in a converted old mill in North Hatley, Quebec, are bright and immaculate.

Kerr comes by his inventive streak honestly. His great-granduncle, Dr. John Kerr, patented something called the Kerr Cell, which was used in early television and still has applications today. As a schoolboy at Upper Canada College in Toronto, Kerr became interested in science and received warm encouragement from his teachers. "I was also interested in music from a mechanical point of view," he recalls. "They even let a friend and me take apart the chapel organ on weekends." Then he pursued physics at McGill under the tutelage of professors like Dr. Richard Terroux and McGill Principal Dr. Robert Bell, and dabbled in business on the side, running a successful campus recording service among other things.

After leaving university, Kerr spent four years directing the product research department of Canadair in Montreal, then two as head of the research and development department of Phillips International in Monte Carlo, Monaco. In 1971, he returned to Montreal with his wife and children. Partial to country life and determined to become his own boss, he founded the Eastern Townships-based Charlan Developments Limited — a company which specializes in technological innovation, research, consulting, and management. "Maybe a quarter of our activities are

A.R. (TED) McMURRICH, BCom'39, has been elected president of the Board of Trade of Metropolitan Toronto, Ontario.  
ALFRED B. UDOW, BA'39, MSc'40, has been awarded an alumni medal by Columbia University's Alumni Federation, New York City.

'40  
ORLANDO A. BATTISTA, BSc'40, is editor-in-chief of a new magazine, *Knowledge*.  
A.K. BUCKLAND, BCom'40, has been named vice-president, administration and finance, of the Montreal Standard Ltd.

'41  
GEORGE ALEXANDER, BCom'41, president of Montreal Life Insurance Co., has also become president of Guardian Insurance Co. of Canada.

JOHN M. DOUGLAS, MSc'41, has been named chairman of the board of Babcock & Wilcox Canada Ltd., Cambridge, Ont.

WILLIAM H. GAUVIN, BEng'41, MEng'42, PhD'45, has been elected vice-president of the Chemical Institute of Canada.

LOUIS SIMINOVITCH, BSc'41, PhD'44, has been named a University Professor (an honorary title) by the University of Toronto, Ontario.

'43  
A. JEAN DE GRANDPRÉ, BCL'43, has become chairman and chief executive officer of Bell Canada.

DOUGLAS G. LOCHHEAD, BA'43, BLS'51, director of Canadian Studies at Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B., has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

JAMES A. MORRISON, PhD'43, director of the Institute for Materials Research at McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont., has been elected president of the Chemical Institute of Canada.

'44  
ARTHUR NEWCOMBE BOURNS, PhD'44, president of McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont., has been awarded the 1976 Montreal Medal by the Chemical Institute of Canada.  
EDNA (AGRANOVITCH) CHANSKY, BA'44, has been made associate professor of modern languages at North Shore Community College, Beverly, Mass.

ROBERT L. L'ESPERANCE, BEng'44, MSc'48, PhD'51, has been named director, corporate explorations and mineral resources, of United States Steel Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
ERIC A. TRIGG, BCom'44, has been appointed vice-president, general development, of Alcan Aluminium Ltd., Montreal.

'45  
EDGAR LION, BEng'45, is author of *Shopping Centers: Planning, Development and Administration* (John Wiley & Sons, Inc.).  
BLANCHE (LEMCO) VAN GINKEL, BArch'45, is a visiting lecturer in urban design at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

'46  
MICHAEL BRECHER, BA'46, McGill professor of political science, has been made a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

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ERIC C. FISHER, BArch'46, who was chief architect for the government of Swaziland from 1971 until 1974 under the auspices of the United Nations, is practising in Schenectady, N.Y.

PHILIPPE LAPORTA, BEng'46, has been named vice-president of the Building Owners and Managers Association of Montreal.

MAIRI MACDONALD, BSc(Agr)'46, is chairwoman of the Nova Scotia Task Force on the Status of Women which recently released its report, *Herself/Elle-Même*.

DAVID MacLEAN, PhD'46, has become chairman of the chemistry department at McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont.

MICHAEL SHAW, BSc'46, MSc(Agr)'47, PhD'49, has been awarded the Flavelle Medal of the Royal Society of Canada for his "outstanding contribution to biological science."

JAMES C. THACKRAY, BSc'46, has been named president of Bell Canada.

**'47**

RAY AFFLECK, BArch'47, has received an honorary doctor of engineering degree from Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax.

MARCEL HEBERT, DDS'47, is chief of dentistry at St. Mary's Hospital, Montreal.

ROBERT E.J. LAYTON, BEng'47, has been elected chairman of the board of T. Pringle & Son Ltd., and president and chief executive officer of Didier Refractories Corp., Montreal.

ROBERT M. MacINTOSH, BA'47, MA'49, PhD'52, received an honorary doctor of laws degree from York University, Downsview, Ont.

STEPHEN NOTAR, BCom'47, who owns and operates an advertising design and print house in Montreal, has had a paperback edition of his first novel, *The St. James Quest*, published by Simon & Schuster of Canada Ltd.

ALLAN SAUNDERS, BSc(Agr)'47, has been appointed one of five dairy specialists for the province of New Brunswick.

ROBERT A.M. SMITH, BCom'47, has been named vice-president of RoyFund (Equity) Ltd. and RoyFund Income Trust.

**'48**

IAN A. BARCLAY, BCL'48, has become chairman and chief executive officer of British Columbia Forest Products Ltd.

ROBERT E. BELL, PhD'48, principal of McGill, has received an honorary doctor of civil law degree from Bishop's University, Lennoxville, Que.

NORMAN LEVINE, BA'48, MA'49, has received a Canada Council Senior Arts Grant for writing.

GEORGE A. McCAMMON, BCom'48, has been named treasurer of the Quebec Asbestos Mining Association.

HERBERT J. McLACHLIN, BSc(PE)'48, is dean of the Faculty of Physical Education at the University of Alberta, Edmonton.

ROBERT E. MEMBERY, BCom'48, has become vice-president and controller of Abitibi Paper Co. Ltd.

WARD C. PITFIELD, BCom'48, is chairman of the Investment Dealers Association of Canada.

DAVID L. TOWNSEND, BEng'48, MEng'53, is manager of the geotechnical division of R.M. Hardy and Associates Ltd. in Edmonton, Alta.

PHILIP E. UREN, BA'48, MA'49, professor of international affairs at Carleton University, Ottawa, Ont., has become director of Carleton's Paterson Centre.

**'49**

JOHN D. ANDREW, BCom'49, has been elected executive vice-president, corporate affairs, of Consolidated-Bathurst Ltd.

JEAN J. BOURBONNIÈRE, BCL'49, has been appointed president and chief executive officer of Underwriters Adjustment Bureau Ltd., Montreal.

THOMAS L. CRAIG, BEng'49, has become vice-president and general manager of IMC Chemicals Corp., Mulberry, Fla.

ROSS K. NICHOLSON, BEng'49, is marketing manager of the pulp and paper section of Dominion Engineering Works Ltd.

STANLEY PEARSON, Eng'49, has been elected president of the Building Owners and Managers Association of Montreal.

**'50**

NICHOLAS ANTONESCU, BSc'50, has been appointed executive vice-president of Edith Serei Co. Ltd., Pointe Claire, Que.

RONALD FORGUS, BSc'50, MSc'51, chairman of the psychology department at Lake Forest College, Illinois, is coauthor of *Perception: A Cognitive-Stage Approach* (McGraw-Hill).

FRANK A. KAY, BEng'50, has become vice-president, production, of Quebec Iron and Titanium Corp., Sorel, Que.

DANIEL A. MILLS, BSc'50, has been named a planning chief for the 1977 White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals.

**'51**

JOHN C. ANTLIFF, BSc'51, has been elected senior vice-president, group insurance, of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., Newark, N.J.

ATHANASIOS ASIMAKOPULOS, BA'51, MA'53, chairman of McGill's economics department, has been made a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

ROBERTA BRUCE, BSW'51, MSW'53, has become supervisor of the Family Counselling Service, Guelph, Ont.

JOHN P. FISHER, BEng'51, has been appointed president of Fraser Companies Ltd.

J. MAURICE LeCLAIR, BSc'49, MD'51, has received an honorary doctor of laws degree from McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont.

ANTHONY G. MANTZAVINOS, BA'51, MA'52, has been appointed president and chief executive officer of Citicorp Ltd. and International Trust Co., Toronto, Ont.

ALFRED POWIS, BCom'51, president of Noranda Mines Ltd., was named Man of the Year by the Copper Club, New York City.

ALFRED E. SHARP, BEng'51, has been appointed president of H. Zinder & Associates Canada Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

ROBERT G. WILSON, MD'51, has become secretary general of the Canadian Medical Association.

WILLIAM M. WILSON, BEng'51, has been named president and director of Cornwall Chemicals Ltd., Ontario.

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'56

JEAN BABY, BEng'56, has been appointed director general of telecommunications regulation with the Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC).

GILLES G. CLOUTIER, MSc'56, PhD'59, assistant director of Hydro-Quebec's research institute, has been made a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

HUGH J. McQUEEN, BEng'56, who recently made an animated film on dislocations in simple cubic crystals, is spending a year at the University of Manchester, England, studying science policy and technology assessment as related to recycling and energy conservation.

ROBERT SMITH, MSc'56, PhD'60, has received the outstanding physics teacher award from the Ontario Confederation of Universities Faculty Association.

'57

BRIAN M. BLAKELY, BCom'57, has been named president and general manager of CIP Distribution Companies.

JOSEPH COREJ, BEng'57, has been appointed vice-president and general manager, power systems construction division, of BG Checo Engineering Ltd.

MARIAN (PASSMORE) ENGEL, MA'57, who recently published her sixth novel, *Bear* (McClelland & Stewart), has been awarded a one-year Canada Council Senior Arts Grant for writing.

MERRITT A. GIBSON, PhD'57, has been named head of the biology department at Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.

LOUIS L. SIROIS, BEng'57, MEng'61, is the 1976 winner of the Past President's Memorial Medal of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, in recognition of his achievements as a scientist and teacher.

CLAUDE ST-ONGE, BEng'57, has been appointed vice-president, Quebec provincial area, of Bell Canada, Quebec City.

JACK WHITE, MD'57, has been appointed professor of surgery and pediatrics at Albany Medical College, New York, and director, division of pediatric surgery, at Albany Medical Center.

'58

GEORGE E. BLANDFORD, BEng'58, has become vice-president, marketing, of the Canadian Specialties Division of Dresser Industrial Products, Ltd.

J. GILBERT DESCARY, BEng'58, has been appointed manager, advanced design engineering, of the pulp and paper section of Dominion Engineering Works, Ltd.

ALLAN A. HODGSON, BA'58, has been named treasurer of the Aluminum Co. of Canada Ltd.

CLAUDE MAILLET, BEng'58, has become chief engineer, Quebec zone, for Bell Canada.

ROBERT C. NEAPOLE, BEng'58, has been appointed general manager, electrical and mechanical construction division, of BG Checo Engineering Ltd.

BRIAN W. REID, BEng'58, has become plant manager of the Dominion Glass Co. Ltd. factory at Wallaceburg, Ont.

## Focus



"Ken and Theresa Callaghan were headed for a drive-in movie in Ontario that bore the restricted rating. They would have made it inside, too, if their son hadn't been with them. He was a little bit shy of the eighteen-year-old-mark – by about seventeen years, six months, and one week! . . . Sounds unlikely!"

Sitting amid a tangle of wires, time-clocks, flashing lights, and microphones, **Kati Malloch**, BA'73, gives a lighthearted introduction to a two-hour variety program on CBC Radio every weekday afternoon – "Sounds Unlikely." At twenty-four, Malloch is one of the youngest staff announcers at CBC Radio in Montreal. But her rich, resonant voice and composure belie the fact that she has only one year's experience in live broadcasting. "The first few days on the show," she laughs, "I was so nervous my stomach was literally in knots. But I feel very much more confident about it now. There are times I think to myself that this is still too good to be true – it's so much of what I've always wanted to do."

Of course, the job as co-host of "Sounds Unlikely" didn't simply fall into Malloch's lap. She served her apprenticeship, beginning at nineteen as a CBC freelance broadcaster. One-quarter Indian herself – her maternal grandfather was born on the Six Nations reserve in Ontario – she prepared pre-taped interview packages for an Indian program called "Our Native Land." In the fall of 1974 she became a once-a-week campus reporter for "Sounds Unlikely." Then followed a stint as newswoman for Montreal's CKGM radio station, on the 4 a.m. to noon shift. "It was great experience," Malloch recalls, "but my body just refused to function at those hours!" After two months of sleepless nights, she received a fortuitous phone call: Would she like to audition for co-host of "Sounds Unlikely?"

To qualify as a staff announcer, Malloch

was required to conduct interviews and read a fake newscast. Although an anthropology major at McGill, she had also taken English courses in developmental drama, voice, and speech. Her training stood her in good stead and in June 1975 she joined the CBC crew full time.

Malloch calls radio broadcasting "a funny dichotomy. You've got to be aware of the people who might be listening in terms of the things you're going to talk about and the interviews you give. But when it comes right down to talking on the air, you'd better forget that there are all those people listening or it can really throw you! It takes a few years to get to the point where your skills are polished."

"Sounds Unlikely" draws a wide audience throughout Quebec. It is a quirky show which blends news, public service information, humour, music, book reviews, interviews, and "Big Shot of the Week" personality profiles (introducing lesser known "famous" people). Malloch and her co-host, Wayne Grigsby, are always on the lookout for the interesting and the unusual. "I keep a little compartment at the back of my mind," she says, "and I think, 'What could we do with this?' It's not the kind of job you slough off at six o'clock. You think about it all the time. It's sort of a reflex action."

Along with researching and broadcasting "Sounds Unlikely," Malloch has found the time and energy to indulge her love of jazz as hostess and producer of "That Midnight Jazz," heard on CBC-FM Montreal on Friday nights. She has taken on several TV assignments, too. Last February she endured freezing temperatures to help cover the Quebec City Winter Carnival Parade, and later demonstrated her bartending skills – honed during a part-time job at Montreal's Rainbow Bar and Grill – as a guest on Grigsby's Sunday morning program. Although she enjoys television work, she finds that "it takes even more confidence and presence. You have to project with everything you have." The newsman she thinks does it best is CBS Anchorman Walter Cronkite. "He is in total command and always has something to say. You run into a lot of broadcasters who have beautiful voices but nothing to say."

The hectic pace of broadcasting inevitably puts strain on radio personnel. Several years ago, however, Malloch found a way of sustaining both inner and outer calm: Buddhism. Each day, she chants in Japanese for up to two or three hours at the small altar in her apartment living room, and meets frequently with fellow Buddhists, playing clarinet with their band. "You have to find out how much you have inside to work with," she says philosophically, "and then you can put it all to good use. I find it easier now to know my own mind." C.S.

ONSTANCE SWINTON, BN'58, has been appointed a consultant with CARE/MEDICO in Solo, Indonesia, where she will assist in planning and evaluating rural public health programs.

ROBERT ORMSBY WEIR, BEng'58, has completed a doctorate in psychology at Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

MARLE STANLEY WRIGHT, BSc'54, MD'58, Sc'61, has been made assistant dean for post-graduate medical studies at Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's.

MON GULDEN, BA'59, has been appointed general counsel and corporate secretary for Standard Brands Ltd., Montreal.

NEIL MacDONALD, MD'59, has been named head of the University of Alberta's division of oncology, Edmonton.

IAN MacRAE, BA'59, has joined Charles A. French and Associates Ltd., Montreal, as a senior consultant.

FRANK MARKS, BSc(Agr)'59, has become director of the federal government's tobacco research station at Delhi, Ont.

ORDON MOGENSEN, PhD'59, has been appointed chairman of the physiology department at the University of Western Ontario, London.

RONALD A. MOLES, BCom'59, has been named executive vice-president of Canadian All Corp., Mississauga, Ont.

MES M. PROUDFOOT, BEng'59, has been made vice-president, finance, of J. S. Redpath and Redpath Mining Enterprises Ltd.

WILLIAM E. STAVERT, BCL'59, has been elected president of the Douglas Hospital Corp., Montreal.

ROBERT DEMERS, BCL'60, has become president of the Montreal Stock Exchange.

PETER GERGELY, BEng'60, is coauthor of *Structural Engineering, Volume I: Introduction Design Concepts and Analysis* (John Wiley Sons).

JOSEPH E. BLUSTEIN, BSc'57, MD'61, DipPsych'67, has been elected president of the psychiatry section of the Academy of Medicine in Ottawa, Ont.

DAVID CAPLAN, BCom'61, has become vice-president, finance and administration, of Pratt & Whitney Aircraft of Canada Ltd., Montreal.

RICHARD KOERNER, BEng'61, has been named director of marketing at NEC Microcomputers Inc., Lexington, Mass.

AN LAJOIE, MSc'61, PhD'63, is president of the Geological Association of Canada.

ANTHONY RASPA, MA'61, is editor of *John Donne: Devotions upon Emergent Occasions*, published recently by McGill-Queen's University Press.

HOWARD M. FRITZ, BEng'62, MEng'64, PhD'68, is associate registrar of the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton.

HERBERT INHABER, BSc'62, policy analyst with Environment Canada, Ottawa, Ont., is author of *Environmental Indices* (Wiley).

REFORD MacDONALD, BA'62, has joined McLeod, Young, Weir as a sales representative in Montreal.

RONALD MACKENZIE, BLS'62, newly elected chairman of the Directors of Regional Library Systems in Ontario, aims to "provide all citizens access to the information they need" through the inter-regional cooperation of county libraries.

ANTHONY M. VALENTI, MEng'62, has been appointed director, systems and services development, of 1ST Industrial Life-Technical Services Inc., Montreal.

ALJE VENNEMA, MD'62, has published *The Viet Cong Massacre at Hue*, an account of his experiences as a doctor in war-torn Viet Nam.

KEITH E. WINROW, BCom'62, has been elected chairman of the Association of Major Power Consumers in Ontario.

### '63

GILLES G. CHARETTE, BEng'63, has been named production manager of Quebec Iron and Titanium Corp., Sorel, Que.

COSTAS S. NICOLAIDIS, BArch'63, is an associate architect with Merrett-Stahl-Elliott, Montreal.

MARJORIE RUTH THORPE, BA'63, MA'65, has received a PhD in English from Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

FULLER TORREY, MD'63, has published *The Death of Psychiatry*, in which he challenges the traditional role of psychiatrists.

### '64

KENNETH BELLEMARE, BEd(PE)'64, has been selected to head the division of athletic and recreation services at Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.

J. RICHARD BERTRAND, BSc'64, has been elected president of the Canadian Public Relations Society (Ottawa) Inc.

ADAM BROMKE, PhD'64, has been named chairman of the political science department at McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont.

GERALD SHEFF, BArch'64, senior vice-president of Cadillac Fairview Corp. Ltd., is responsible for the development of a new community of 170,000 people in Mississauga, Ont.

### '65

KATHLEEN (YOUNG) FOY, BLS'65, new head of the Montreal Children's Library, believes that libraries must expand their activities to reach children in the community. "You have to capture their interest while they are pre-schoolers," she says. "You must get them before they are turned off reading in school."

ALAN J.D. LAW, MBA'65, has been appointed a product manager, polyethylene resins, for Dupont of Canada, Montreal.

H. JOACHIM MAITRE, PhD'65, associate professor of German at McGill, has been selected by the Hoover Institution of Stanford University, California, as a National Endowment for the Humanities Fellow for 1976-77. He will study "The Olympics in an Age of Confrontation."

DR. DAVID J. McCLURE, MSc'65, has been named chief of psychiatry at St. Mary's Hospital, Montreal.

TIMOTHY C. POWELL, BA'65, has been appointed president and chief executive officer of Cadbury Schweppes Powell Ltd., Montreal. JOHN SCHIEL, MSc'65, has become manager of personnel for the *Toronto Star*, Ontario.

### '66

FRANK BERRY, MEng'66, has opened the Winnipeg, Man., office of De Leuw Cather, Canada, Ltd.

JACQUES DROUIN, MBA'66, has been elected vice-president of the Institute of Management Consultants of Quebec.

JAMES A. HONE, BCom'66, is treasurer of Pratt & Whitney Aircraft of Canada Ltd.

ORVILLE JAMES MESSENGER, BSc'62, MD'66, recently made a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Canada, has opened a practice in general and thoracic surgery in Moncton, N.B.

ZVI PALEY, PhD'66, received the Best Paper Award at the American Foundrymen's Society Congress held in Chicago, Ill.

ROBERT RENE DE COTRET, MBA'66, has been named president of the Conference Board in Canada.

FRANK SLOVER, BA'66, has become a public relations representative with R.J. Reynolds Industries, Winston-Salem, N.C.

### '67

DR. ROGER BROUGHTON, PhD'67, on sabbatical at Cambridge University, England, recently presented six lectures in Poland at the invitation of the Committee of Physiological Sciences of the Polish Academy of Science.

SIDNEY M. FINKELSTEIN, BEng'67, DipMan'71, has been appointed national marketing and sales manager for A.F.L. Industries.

COLIN A. GRAVENOR, BA'64, BCL'67, a Montreal lawyer who lectures in the health education department of Concordia University, has recently published *The Medical Law Digest* (Southam Business Publications Ltd.).

ANNE E. RUSSON, BSc'67, MSc'68, has received her master's degree in psychology from York University, Downsview, Ont.

### '68

JOSEPH L. BLACK, PhD'68, has become visiting associate professor of history at Carleton University, Ottawa, Ont.

SVETLANA DE LIAMCHIN, MLS'68, has been appointed assistant to the dean for educational resources at John Abbott College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

CLAYTON REYNOLDS, MD'68, has been awarded the 1976 Medal in Medicine by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, for his work on diabetes.

ROGER URQUHART, BEng'68, MEng'70, has been named plant metallurgist for Chromasco, Beauharnois, Que.

### '69

DR. EARL BOGOCH, BA'69, has joined the medical practice of Drs. Lee, O'Sullivan, and Van Hoooydonk in Tillsonburg, Ont.

ELLEN DARABANER, BA'69, is an editor of the *American Film Institute Catalog, Feature Films 1961-70*.

MAURRY H. EPSTEIN, MA'69, has received his doctorate in higher education from George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn.

MICHEL H. GAUCHER, MBA'69, has been appointed executive vice-president and general manager of T. Pringle & Son Ltd.

ANTHONY I. KALHOK, DipMan'68, MBA'69, has been named vice-president, marketing, of Imperial Tobacco Ltd., Montreal.

STEVEN J. KNEELAND, BSc'69, has completed his doctorate in psychology at York University, Downsview, Ont.

ANDRAS LESLIE ROBERT, BSc'69, has received a doctorate in psychology from Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

'70

CATHERINE FIRESTONE, BA'70, is a bilingual poet whose French poems, *L'Âge de l'aube*, were published in Paris this summer, and whose first collection of English poetry, *Daydream Daughter*, will be put out this fall by McClelland and Stewart.

MITCHELL GREENBERG, BA'70, past president of the McGill Young Alumni, was one of four hundred Canadians chosen to carry the Olympic flame in relay from Ottawa to the Montreal Olympic stadium.

M. BRUCE LYNE, BSc'70, has completed his doctorate in chemistry at the Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden, and is presently a guest researcher at L'Ecole Française de Papeterie in Grenoble, France.

MICHELINE MOISAN, BA'70, has been named associate curator of prints and drawings at the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts.

BRUCE D. RICHARDSON, BMus'70, a high school music teacher and conductor in London, Ont., has won a prize in the Heinz Unger Scholarship competition for young conductors.

PHILIP MARVIN SMITH, BA'70, has received his doctorate in economics from Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

'71

ERNEST ANSTEY, BA'71, a law graduate of the State University of New York at Buffalo, received a Trial Lawyers Association Award.

PATRICIA NORA COURTRIGHT, BSc'71, who completed her degree in dentistry at the University of Western Ontario, London, in 1975, is practising in association with Drs. C.R. Munroe and M.G. Knight in Kingston, Ont.

DOUGLAS LIN, BSc'71, who has received his doctorate in astrophysics from Cambridge University, England, will divide his time next year between Cambridge, England, and Cambridge, Mass., where he will continue as a research fellow at Harvard University.

RODERICK HUGH McDOWELL, BA'71, called to the Bar of the Province of Ontario in April, has joined the law firm of Willson, Girdlestone and Marchand, Fort Erie, Ont.

E. CLIFFORD ROTHMAN, BA'71, who works for Columbia Pictures on the "Larry Solway Show," has opened Momentum Media, a Montreal public relations firm, and Machismo, a national mail-order company for menswear.

ALAN MEHR TARSHIS, BSc'71, has received his MD degree from Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.

'72

GEORGE G. BELL, PhD'72, has been named executive vice-president of York University, Downsview, Ont.

MARIA CALDERISI, BMus'72, music librarian at the National Library of Canada, Ottawa, Ont., has been elected president of the Canadian Association of Music Libraries.

JOSEPH Y. CHEUNG, BSc'72, has received his doctorate in physiology from Pennsylvania State University, Hershey.

ERIC B. EVANS, BA'72, has been appointed an instructor in the history of religions at the Graduate Theological Union, Berkeley, Calif.

GRETLE K. FISCHER, PhD'72, has published *In Search of Jerusalem: Religion and Ethics in the Writings of A.M. Klein* (McGill-Queen's University Press).

JOHN H. NEATE, BSc'72, has received his master's in environmental studies from York University, Downsview, Ont.

THOMAS SCHNURMACHER, BA'72, is a partner in Momentum Media, a Montreal public relations firm, and Machismo, a national mail-order menswear company.

ROBERT WEBSTER WILSON, BA'72, has simultaneously completed an MBA at York University, and an LLB at Osgoode Hall Law School, Downsview, Ont.

DOUGLAS D. YOUNG, BSc'72, has completed his master's in environmental studies at York University, Downsview, Ont.

'73

ALAIN H. BERRANGER, BEng'69, MBA'73, has been named vice-president of Gaucher Pringle Ltd.

REV. PETER MAGIL, BTh'73, has become assistant priest at St. George's Church, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

YU-KAI WONG, BEng'73, has received his MD degree from the Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University, Bronx, N.Y., and is interning at Toronto Western Hospital, Ontario.

'74

CHRISTOPHER HEADON, PhD'74, has been named dean of residence and assistant professor of religious studies at Thorneloe College, Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ont.

GERHARD LEMKE, PhD'74, has been awarded the Peter Lang Prize for the best doctoral thesis in German language and literature recently accepted by a Canadian university.

RONALD I. REIM, LLB'74, has become a member of the law firm Rosenfeld, Schwartz, Malcolmson, Lampkin & Levine, Toronto, Ont.

'75

TERESA ATTALLAH, MEng'75, has been awarded the President's Gold Medal for technical essays, graduate division, by the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

MARC BEAUREGARD, BEng'75, has joined the Toronto Argonauts of the Canadian Football League.

OLGA MALYSHKO, BMus'75, has received a Special MA Scholarship from the Canada Council to continue her studies in music. JACQUES A. RICHARD, MBA'75, is sales manager of Versailles Ford, Montreal.

'76

GARY BERNFELD, BA'76, who won a Bell Canada Fellowship Program Award from the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, is beginning work on a master's in clinical psychology at Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

DENIS DEL GIUDICE, BA'76, has been awarded a Canada Council Special MA Scholarship in philosophy.

STEVE LACIAK, BEng'76, has received the President's Gold Medal from the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy for best technical essay in the undergraduate division.

## Deaths

'07

HERMAN W. COVEY, MD'07, at Glendale, Calif., on Sept. 28, 1975.

CLARENCE R. WESTLAND, BSc'07, on April 2, 1976.

'08

SAMUEL ORTENBERG, MD'08, at Montreal on March 29, 1976.

'10

CHARLES W. STACKHOUSE, BSc'10, at Ormstown, Que., on April 24, 1976.

FREDERIC GORDON WOOD, BA'10, on June 3, 1976.

'12

HUGH A. LUMSDEN, BSc'12, at Burlington Ont., on Oct. 25, 1975.

HENRY LAWSON SMITH, BA'12, MA'26, on June 16, 1975.

'14

ADRIAN K. HUGESSEN, BA'12, BCL'14, at Hamilton, Bermuda, on March 30, 1976.

ARTHUR L.S. MILLS, BCL'14, at Montreal, on March 20, 1976.

WILFRED J. RIPLEY, BSc'14, in December 1975.

THOMAS FREDERICK RITCHIE, BSA'14, Ottawa, Ont., on Feb. 28, 1976.

'16

PAUL HERBERT ROWE, DDS'16, at Cowartville, Que., on May 28, 1976.

ELIRD GORDON YOUNG, BA'16, MSc'19 at Halifax, N.S., on March 24, 1976.

'17

PAULINE (SPOULE) LATHAM, DipPE'17 at Montreal, on March 9, 1976.

LOUIS C. ROY, BSc(Agr)'17, on Dec. 13, 1975.

'18

REV. CECIL HENRY HETHERINGTON, BA'18, at Hamilton, Ont., on Dec. 27, 1975.

SEPH PATRICK GILHOOLY, MD'20, at  
tawa, Ont., on March 18, 1976.  
DUIS J. NOTKIN, MD'20, at Montreal, on  
ay 23, 1976.  
MES H. ROSS, BSc'20, at Pictou, N.S., on  
ne 29, 1976.  
RETA ETHEL (DOUGALL) ANTLIFF,  
Com'21, at Toronto, Ont., on May 15, 1976.  
ERETT D. TIMMERMAN, BSc'21, at Du-  
in, Ireland, on Jan. 31, 1975.  
RAYMOND HANNEN, BCL'22, at  
ontreal, on May 13, 1976.  
AVID R. LADORE, BCom'22, on Jan. 15,  
76.  
OBEL (MILLEN) BANCROFT,  
Sc(Arts)'23, at Ottawa, Ont., on June 24,  
76.  
AN (REYNER) COSTIGAN, BHS'23, on  
ay 8, 1976.  
AMUEL MIRSKY, BSc(Arts)'21, MD'24, in  
arch 1976.  
IRGINIA (KNOWLTON) TOUSAW,  
Sc(Arts)'24, at Sherbrooke, Que., on April 4,  
76.  
HERBERT SCHEFFER, BSc(Arts)'22,  
D'25, on March 18, 1976.  
FRANK M. GODINE, BA'26, in May 1976.  
INNIE (GALLAY) VARE, MD'27, at  
ew York City, on July 2, 1976.  
ROBERT J. CALDWELL, BSc(Med)'28,  
D'28, in October 1975.  
HN A. COYLE, MD'28, on March 16, 1976.  
WARD F. GALVIN, BCom'28, on March  
1976.  
AMUEL MOSKOVITCH, BA'25, BCL'28, at  
Jerome, Que., on May 24, 1976.  
AVID C. MUNROE, BA'28, MA'30, MA'38,  
Choisy, Que., on July 18, 1976.  
DITH E. (PEAKE) BISHOP, BSc'29, at Bar-  
e, Ont., on June 25, 1976.  
SEPHINE (OLESKER) GLAZER, BA'29,  
March 21, 1976.  
GEOFFREY COSSER, BSc'30, on Feb. 19,  
1976.  
DONALD R. KELLER, MD'30, at Patchogue,  
Y., on April 12, 1976.  
WHITMAN MORTON, BA'30, MA'31,  
hD'33, at Victoria, B.C., on March 4, 1976.  
RUSSELL NEVILLE, BSc'30, on June 10,  
1976.

ARTHUR REGENSTREIF, DipPharm'30, on  
April 26, 1976.

'31  
HOPE (LAURIE) SEYBOLD, DipPE'31, at  
Montreal, on May 22, 1976.

'32  
ETHEL B. COOKE, DipNurs(PH)'32, at  
Arundel, Que., on April 3, 1976.  
JOHN E. CUMMING, BEng'32, on July 14,  
1974.  
HARRY G. LETCH, BEng'32, at West Palm  
Beach, Fla., on April 27, 1976.  
FRANCIS MURRAY MITCHELL, BCom'32,  
on May 7, 1976.

'33  
JACK S. BRANDES, BSc'29, MD'33, on Dec.  
1, 1975.  
AUBREY FARNHAM PRICE, PhD'33, in  
Nova Scotia, on May 27, 1976.

'34  
E.B. ASTWOOD, MD'34, in April 1976.  
HARRY N. ROBACK, MD'34, at Cleveland,  
Ohio, on April 20, 1976.

'36  
FRED S. URQUHART, BA'36, DipPE'36, at  
Montreal, on June 19, 1976.

'37  
PETER ANDREW HERBUT, MD'37, at  
Rosemont, Pa., on March 31, 1976.  
DONALD CHIPMAN MARKEY, BA'34,  
BCL'37, at Montreal, on April 14, 1976.  
LESLIE FRANK OUNSWORTH,  
BSc(Agr)'37, MSc(Agr)'39, at Ayers Cliff,  
Que., on June 19, 1976.

'38  
ELEANOR (CAMPBELL) FREELAND,  
BHS'38, at Montreal, on June 2, 1976.

'39  
FRANK O. MORRISON, PhD'39, at Pointe  
Claire, Que., on May 2, 1976.  
HENRY I. WILLIAMS, MD'39, in late 1975.

'40  
SARA (HAY) PENNOYER, BHS'40, at  
Montreal, on April 2, 1976.  
OLIVE M.E. SADLER, MD'40, at West Van-  
couver, B.C., on Sept. 12, 1975.

'43  
WILLIAM T. STEWART, BA'40, BCL'43, at  
Montreal, on March 17, 1976.

'45  
RICHARD A. MAHONEY, BSc'41, DDS'45,  
on Aug. 22, 1975.  
ANNA (McCRAE) PORTER, BA'45, at Mis-  
sissauga, Ont., on Feb. 9, 1976.

'46  
REV. GERALD R. CRAGG, PhD'46, at Otta-  
wa, Ont., on May 13, 1976.  
ERNEST W. GUPTILL, PhD'46, at Halifax,  
N.S., on March 21, 1976.

JAMES KEITH, BEng'46, at Montreal, on  
April 4, 1976.

'48  
J. ROY HOFFMAN, BCL'48, on May 13,  
1976.  
JULES W. STACHIEWICZ, BEng'48,  
MEng'50, at Banff, Alta., on June 3, 1976.

'49  
JOHN LAKE KEAYS, PhD'49, at Vancouver,  
B.C., on March 29, 1976.  
MICHAEL GERALD KEENE, BSc'49, at  
Oakville, Ont., on June 2, 1975.  
MARION (SCHWARTZ) WEININGER,  
BA'49, in April 1976.

'51  
MAX M. GRANSDEN, PhD'51, at Montreal,  
on Feb. 3, 1976.

'53  
DEZSO GYORGY, MCL'53, at Montreal, on  
March 15, 1976.  
IRMA (GINSHERMAN) POLISUK, BA'53,  
on May 23, 1976.

'55  
ETHEL (HARTMAN) LUKS, DipP&OT'55,  
on June 14, 1976.

'56  
ALLAN B. FRANK, BA'56, on May 2, 1976.  
DOROTHY (WOLFE) JOHNSON, BN'56, on  
Sept. 22, 1975.

'58  
PATRICIA M. (SALTER) COOKE, MSc'58,  
PhD'61, at Montreal, on May 6, 1976.  
GILBERT DESCARY, BEng'58, on Feb. 26,  
1976.

'61  
JOHN M. GRAHAM, BSc(Agr)'61, MSc'66,  
at Ottawa, Ont., on June 19, 1976.

'62  
DANIEL Y.E. PEREY, BSc'58, MD'62, at  
Burlington, Ont., on May 9, 1976.

'63  
DR. ALEXANDER C. DUKAY, MSc'63, at  
Montreal, on March 27, 1976.

'65  
ROBERT ANDREW SHARP, BCom'65, on  
March 22, 1976.  
LAWRENCE S. WOLPIN, MD'65, on Feb.  
28, 1976.

'71  
DR. AVRIL HOPE SMUK, DipPsych'71, at  
Montreal, on Feb. 13, 1976.

'73  
JAMES J. O'NEIL, MA'73, at Ste. Emélie de  
l'Énergie, Que., on May 15, 1976.

'75  
JANET C. (BIRCH) BAIN, BA'75, at Andros,  
Bahamas, on Dec. 13, 1975.

# Society activities

by Tom Thompson

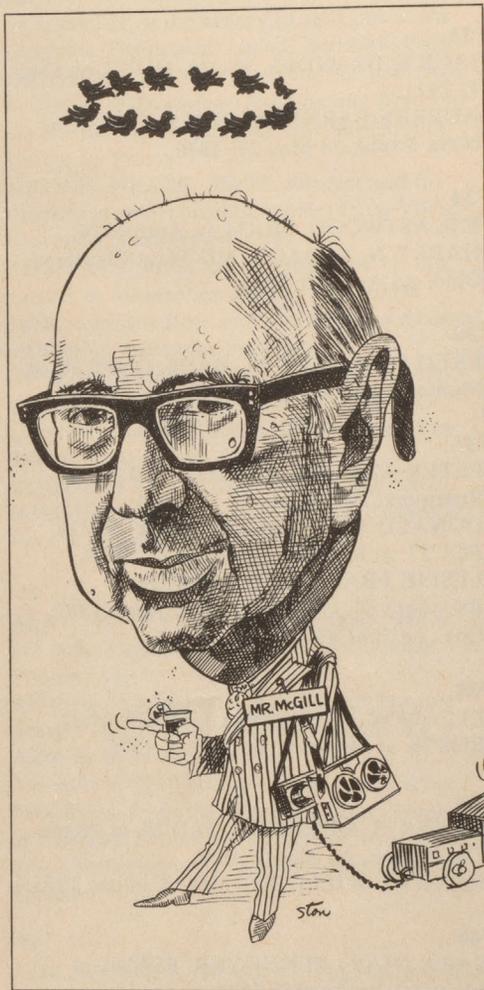
For the past thirty years D. Lorne Gales has worked tirelessly to make McGill preeminent in Canadian university fund-raising circles. This summer he retired.

There are two important people in the university's history with the name Mr. McGill: one was born with it, and the other earned it. The first, of course, was founder James McGill. The second is perennial fund raiser D. Lorne Gales. For the past thirty years, first on the staff of the Graduates' Society and more recently with the McGill Fund Office, he has drummed up money and enthusiasm for his alma mater. He has travelled half a million miles, talked to thousands of graduates, and raised millions of dollars – making McGill preeminent in Canadian university fund-raising circles.

McGill alumnus and humourist Don Sweeney put it in a recent paean to Gales in the *McGill Reporter*: "Lorne is to McGill what warm hands once were – less mechanical – to the dairy industry. Not only is the squeeze irresistible, it is also profitable." This summer Gales retired from his post as Director of the McGill Fund Office and turned over the reins to his long-time colleague Elizabeth ("Betty") McNab.

Nearly all of Gales's adult life has been spent on the campus. He earned his Arts degree in 1932 and his Law degree three years later, serving as a member of the winning Dominion Championships rowing team in 1929 and president of the Students' Society in 1934-35. He took a few years out to practise law in Montreal, but in 1946 came back to McGill as field secretary for the Graduates' Society. Under then-President Eric Leslie, he kept a brisk pace. "I always thought that if there were more Eric Leslies there would be no need for Metrecal," he reminisces. "I lost fifteen pounds in fifteen months."

After helping to boost the number of Society branches from seventeen to fifty-two, he became head of the newly created Alma Mater Fund in 1948 and was retitled general secretary and later executive director of the Society. When the McGill Fund Council was established in 1963, Gales stepped in as its executive director as well. In 1975, two years after leaving the executive directorship of the Society, he was appointed director of the university's fledg-



To thousands of McGill graduates around the world, recently retired Lorne Gales is affectionately known as "Mr. McGill."

ling McGill Fund Office.

Throughout his tenure Gales remained a steadfast supporter of the university and a sometimes harsh critic of those who would find fault with it. What marked his leadership was his ability to harness the resources of those who shared his vision. "Not many know what his job has been," said Principal Robert Bell at a reception in June honouring Gales's retirement. "It is to take prima donna principals, uncooperative officials of the university, crotchety professors, eccen-

tric graduates, together with some devoted staff people and some dedicated volunteers, and from them make Canada's first and best university support organization." Gales's motto has been: "If I can't do it, I'll find someone who can."

Gales has been an idea man who has always kept one eye on the present and one on the future. He introduced use of the computer to the Graduates' Society at a time when few foresaw its potential in ordering the Society's burgeoning records. Indeed, Gales's drive to improve the Society's services and keep it one step ahead led him to invite regular review of its operations. On no less than four occasions he welcomed the complete reappraisal of the Society to ensure that it was meeting alumni needs. His desire for streamlined efficiency led finally to the formation of a consolidated development corps, the McGill Fund Office, a year and a half ago.

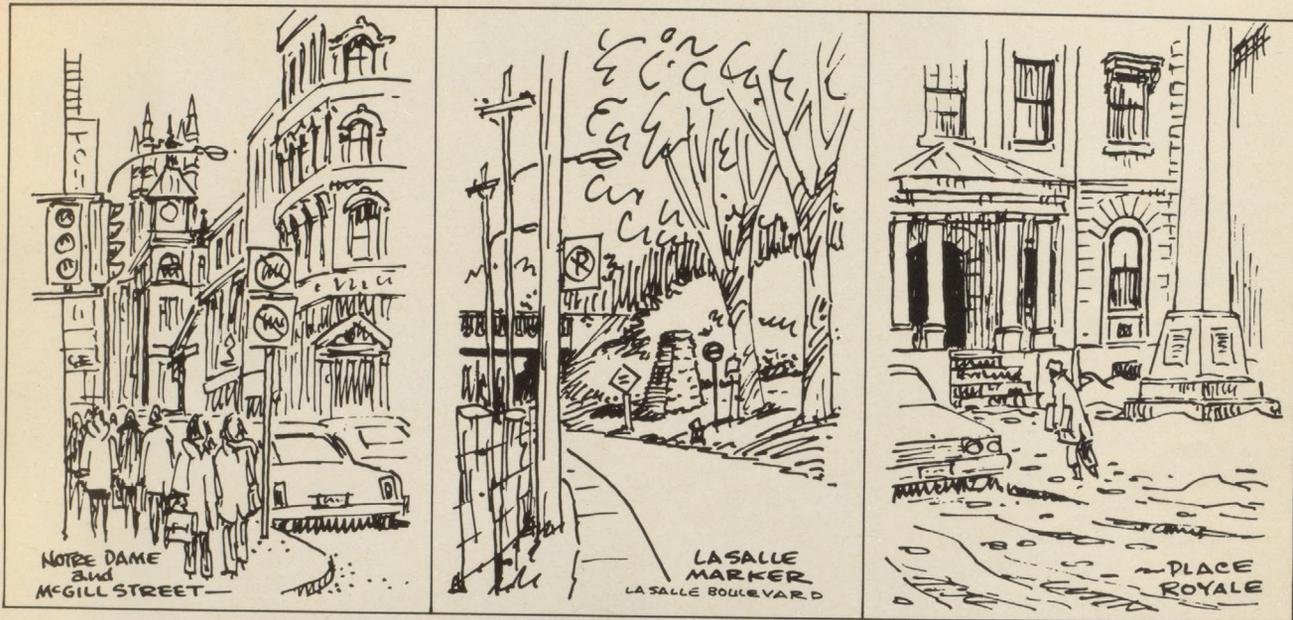
Gales's contributions have been recognized by two major awards: the Graduates' Society's Gold Medal Award of Merit (the first given to a Society staff member) and the Columbia University Alumni Association Medal for Service to Higher Education (the first given to a Canadian). Perhaps even more remarkable than what he has achieved is the spirit in which he has achieved it. "I always felt that I was the greatest disappointment in Dr. Tidmarsh's life," he told the 250 guests who saluted him in June. "He was the great gastro-intestinal man, and he made a handsome living out of people who lived the way I lived and got ulcers. He used to shake his head and say, 'You eat too much, you do practice at the bar, you do everything that's wrong, and yet no ulcer.'" It is not only Gales's "well-lined stomach," as he joked, that has enabled him to manoeuvre his way through the push and shove of fund raising so successfully. It is also because he loves the institution for which he has laboured. James McGill himself could not have asked for a more loyal son. □

Tom Thompson is director of alumni relations.

# Montreal

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### Montreal

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