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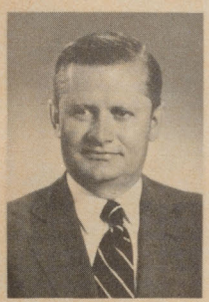
McGill News

Summer 1978

Annual General Meeting

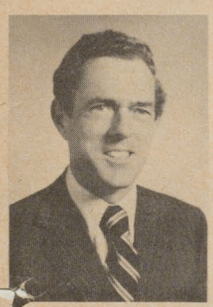
Notice is hereby given of the Annual General Meeting of the Graduates' Society of McGill University.
Thursday, September 28, 1978
5:30 p.m.
Faculty Club — Ballroom
McGill University
The Meeting is called for the purpose of receiving reports, presenting awards, electing and installing officers, appointing auditors, and other business.
Donna Templeton-Henophy — Honorary Secretary

Graduates' Society Nominations



Warren Chippindale

For Graduate Governor on McGill's Board of Governors
Term — Five Years
Warren Chippindale, BCom'49, L.A., C.A.
Chairman and Managing Partner, Coopers & Lybrand, Canada.
Director, Currie, Coopers & Lybrand Ltd.
Former President, McGill Graduates' Society.
Director, Quebec Blue Cross.
Governor, Montreal General Hospital.
Advisor, McGill Faculty of Management.



R.F. Patrick Cronin

For President
Term — One Year
R.F. Patrick Cronin, MD'53, GDipMed'60, MSc'60
Professor, Former Dean, McGill Faculty of Medicine.
Senior Physician, Montreal General Hospital.
Director, McGill Graduates' Society.

Edward M. Ballon

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

John M. Hallward

For Vice-President
Term — One Year
John M. Hallward, BA'50
Vice-President, J.J.C.T. Fine Arts Ltd.
Director, Helex Investments Ltd.
Chairman of the Board, The Study.
Chairman of the Board, Centraide (Montreal).

For Vice-President (Alumnae)
Term — One Year
Clare Brais, BSc(PE)'53

For Secretary
Term — Two Years
Harriet Stairs, BA'67

For Treasurer
Term — Two Years
Michael L. Richards, BCL'63

For Members of the Board of Directors
Term — Two Years
Peter Turcot, BCom'47
Donald F. Greer, BCom'57
Peter Landry, BEng'48, MSc'62
Suzanne Handman, BSc'65
Bernard Moscovitz, BA'66

For Regional Vice-Presidents
Term — One Year
Atlantic Provinces
— *William Ritchie,* BSc(Agr)'51
Quebec (excluding Montreal)
— *William T. Ward,* BEng'48
Ottawa Valley and Northern Ontario
— *JoAnne S.T. Cohen,* BA'68
Central Ontario
— *R. James McCoubrey,* BCom'66
Prairie Provinces
— *Don Pollock,* BSc'53, MSc'55, PhD'57
British Columbia
— *Boak Alexander,* BArch'62
New England States
— *Robert Sylvester,* BA'38
U.S.A. East
— *Richard M. Hart,* PhD'70, MBA'73
U.S.A. West
— *Neri P. Guadagni,* BA'38, MD'42, GDipMed'51
Caribbean and Bermuda
— *George L. Bovell,* BSc(Agr)'45

Article XIII of the Society's bylaws provides for nominations by the Nominating Committee to fill vacancies on the Board of Directors and the university's Board of Governors. Additional nominations for any office received before July 31, 1978, and signed by at least twenty-five members in good standing, will be placed on a ballot and a postal election held. If, however, the Nominating Committee's selections are acceptable to graduates, those named will take office at the Annual General Meeting.

McGill News

Published by the Graduates' Society of McGill University.

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Summer, 1978

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Editorial Board
Chairman, James G. Wright
Editor, Victoria Lees
Assistant Editor, Carol Stairs
Business Manager, David Strutz
Members, Andrew Allen, Edith Aston, David Bourke, David Cobbett, Josh Freed, John Hallward, Peter Lebensold, Elizabeth McNab, Peter Reid, Tom Thompson, Laird Watt.

Feature Articles

7 Jacques-Yvan Morin: "McGill has a dual mission."

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Credits: Covers, "Warriors," by Japanese printmaker Kuniyoshi (see pp. 14-17), photographed by Brian Merrett and Jennifer Harper; 3, Courtesy of McLelland and Stewart, Ltd.; 4, Barry Blitt; 5, Elizabeth Charles; 7, Harold Rosenberg; 9, Courtesy of Statistics Canada; 10, Harold Rosenberg; 11, Carl Calantone; 12, Harold Rosenberg; 13, Elizabeth Charles; 15-17, Brian Merrett and Jennifer Harper; 18, William C. Brown; 19, 20, Courtesy of Canadian University Service Overseas, Ottawa; 21, David Paterson; 28, Harold Rosenberg.

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Letters

Refreshingly Worldly

Congratulations on the Fall 1977 issue of the *McGill News*. The worldliness expressed in the feature articles is indeed refreshing when the publication could be preoccupied with the social and economic problems of a struggling Quebec society and, more particularly, with the problems of an elitist English bastion within a progressively more francophone milieu.

Keep up the good work of extending your horizons to the more worldly concerns in which graduates are involved.

W. Robert Tucker, BEng'60
New York City

... or Myopic and Xenophobic?

I was most disappointed when I picked up the Fall 1977 issue of the *McGill News,* which purported to salute all 65,000 alumni, and found that you had chosen to limit alumni profiles to graduates living in Canada and the United States. Surely a story about a Barbadian doctor or a government minister in Ghana would have provided your readers with a more representative sample of alumni and would have greatly enhanced the special issue.

May I suggest that your editorial board suffers from a case of acute myopia, complicated by latent xenophobia?

Rev. Harold T. Lewis, BA'67
Washington, D.C.

Editor's Note: One of our longstanding concerns is that the News *reflect the activities of McGill graduates around the world. Shortcomings in this area should be attributed not to "acute myopia" nor "latent xenophobia," but rather to a chronic shortage of funds. (That we have had to change our four-issue glossy format to two newsprint issues and two magazines is evidence of the budgetary constraints we face.)*

It would be difficult to commission an article on a Ghanaian government minister. A journalist covering western Africa for another paper would not write for our meagre honorarium, and good local writers are not easy to find from such a distance. Articles that do appear about out-of-town graduates result from interviews held when alumni visit Montreal or staff members vacation outside the city.

Mickey Mouse

In an article titled "Super Sleuths" (Fall 1977) I spoke of the Mickey Mouse courses given in the English department in the late sixties and early seventies. In a letter published in the Spring 1978 issue Dr. Archibald Malloch maintained that eccentricities practised in the department were part of "a continental phenomenon." Perhaps so. My dismay about the state of English studies at McGill derived, however, from conversations I had with friends and colleagues from other Canadian universities at the 1974 meetings of the Learned Societies of Canada, held in Toronto. I learned that English graduates from McGill were no longer routinely accepted into the master's programs of other universities, and were often required to make up a year of course work to bring them up to the required level of competence for graduate studies. When a McGill BA degree has been undermined to that extent, Mr. Mouse has indeed been busy.

Rosemary Eakins, BSc'56, MA'60
New York City.

Women at McGill

I am preparing a history of women at McGill – from the mid-nineteenth century, when the first claims for admission were made, to the present. I hope to record all aspects of women's participation in and relationship to McGill – as students, instructors, researchers, support personnel, and benefactors. I would like to know about the problems they faced at McGill, the work they did, the clubs they joined, the causes they supported, the fun they had, who helped and encouraged them, as well as who, or what, made life difficult.

I would appreciate it if alumnae and/or their descendents would send me any material that might provide information or insights into McGill past and present. All documents will be deposited in the McGill University Archives or, upon request, returned to the owners.

I may be reached at the Faculty of Education, 3700 McTavish Street, Montreal, Quebec H3A 1Y2. Telephone: (514) 392-8875.

Margaret Gillett
Professor, Faculty of Education

What the Martlet hears

Troubled Waters

The Indians called it Kanata, "land of many waters." Unfortunately, some of those waters have become contaminated with mercury, and the Indians who fish the streams for food may be exposing themselves and their families to a debilitating neurological illness, known in Japan as Minimata disease.

For the past two years federal medical services have been analyzing Indian hair and blood samples to determine just how much methylmercury has been absorbed. "There is no question that one-quarter to one-third of the Indians in northern Quebec have abnormal methylmercury concentrations," says Dr. John Ruedy, chairman of McGill's department of pharmacology and therapeutics. "The concentration averages five times the upper limit of normal." But, Ruedy adds, that is still only one-third the concentration that exists in proven cases of methylmercury poisoning.

Has this relatively low level of methylmercury accumulation affected the Indians' physical or mental health? Ruedy and a team of researchers leave for northern Quebec on July 1 to look for the answer. The twenty-one neurologists, pediatricians, ophthalmologists, internists, epidemiologists, and pharmacologists (almost all of whom are on staff at McGill and its teaching hospitals) will spend six weeks examining Cree in the northern communities of Mistassine, Waswanipi, Fort George, and Great Whale. The subsequent compiling and sorting of data will require two years. Costs of the study – estimated at $400,000 – will be shared by Health and Welfare Canada, the Quebec Department of Social Affairs, and the Donner Canadian Foundation, a Toronto-based organization whose particular interest is native people and the Canadian north.

"Since we already have a complete description of methylmercury concentrations in about 90 per cent of the people in those villages," says Ruedy, "our major thrust will be neurological and ophthalmological testing. We don't really know what the early signs of the disease are, but we assume they are neurological – the flagrant disease is neurological, and methylmercury is known to accumulate in the cerebellum and cerebral cortex." Researchers will be looking for such symptoms as unsteadiness, tremor, and poor motor control.

How did mercury get into northern waters? No one really knows. Three possible explanations are: chlor-alkali dumping from pulp and paper mills, atmospheric fall-out (mercury in rain and snow), and the leaching of metallic mercury from rocks, a natural process that may have been accelerated by mining operations. Whatever the source, however, mercury has found its way up the links of the food chain to man.

The researchers, divided into three teams, will focus on two main age groups in the Cree population – children between the ages of one and two and a half, and adults over the age of thirty. Because the fetus is known to be highly susceptible to methylmercury, one team will study 300 children and correlate their findings with the amount of methylmercury in the mother's body during pregnancy. "We have a precise means of measuring fetal exposure to methylmercury," explains Ruedy. "The Cree wear their hair very long and we can go back along a strand of the mother's hair, segment by segment, to determine the amount of methylmercury accumulated each month."

Middle-aged and elderly Cree were selected for study because they have been exposed to methylmercury longer than young adults. In addition, since the brain's ability to cope with toxins diminishes with age, researchers believe evidence of neurological damage will show up more clearly in older people.

The second research team will screen a broad sample of 600 adults and will videotape all interviews for later analysis and review. The third will examine a group of 180 adults registering high methylmercury accumulations, as well as a mercury-free control group.

Ruedy will not even hazard a guess about what he will find in the north: "I share the government's view that, in light of all the information we have at present, we honestly don't know if there is a problem or not." One reason for Ruedy's hesitation is the fact that symptoms often attributed to methylmercury poisoning are also common to a number of other diseases: to date, no Canadian cases of methylmercury poisoning have been confirmed.

The Cree, who stand to gain – or lose – the most from the study, are cooperating with Ruedy and his team at many stages of the project. A native member of the Cree Regional Board of Health and Social Services sits on the project planning committee; there will also be a Cree coordinator in each of the four communities studied. In addition, half of each field-site team will be Cree, trained to carry out the simpler tests as well as to interpret.

"The impetus for the study came from the Cree themselves," says Ruedy. "Though they didn't recognize any ill health in themselves or their neighbours, they were told by the government to stop eating fish. In order not to eat fish, they would have had to alter their lifestyle greatly. Consequently, their leaders are looking for definitive answers."

So are the McGill researchers. Notes Ruedy: "Frankly, we are hoping to come up with conclusive *negative* answers – that the Cree are healthy." □

Burning the Midnight Oil

"A lot of people think the Centre for Continuing Education gives courses in basket weaving and care of the dog," says its director, associate professor of management Alistair Duff. "But the image of the continuing education student as a dilettante is not borne out by the facts." Last year the centre processed over 26,000 registrations for certificate and degree programs as well as for interest and diploma courses. You can still attend night school to learn elementary German; but you can also study textile technology, marketing management, and health care organization.

In March 1977 the centre welcomed a new addition to its roster – the department of professional development. Explains lawyer André Major, its associate director, "The department offers courses to members of the professional orders to help them keep abreast of current developments and new technology in their field and to upgrade their proficiency."

In Canada professional development is mostly voluntary; in many parts of the United States, however, it is required by law. Quebec is the first Canadian province to take steps in this direction: since the adoption of the Profes-

sional Code in 1973, professionals have been strongly encouraged by their professional orders to keep themselves up to date through continuing education. The code also contains provisions whereby individual professionals might be required by their orders to take refresher courses.

A course in labour law, offered in French last fall, was the professional development department's pilot program. Courses in taxation and in accounting for professionals were added in the spring. Response has been healthy: the accounting course, which concerned itself with the interpretation of financial statements, attracted about thirty professionals, including lawyers, notaries, engineers, and a pharmacist. In general, says Major, the students want highly pragmatic courses. "What they learn in the classroom today they wish to be able to apply at work tomorrow."

The format of the sessions, like the content, is tailored to the varied needs of professionals. Some prefer day-long seminars; others are happier with weekly evening classes. "These professionals have full-time jobs as well as families," says Major. "The people in our programs are very plucky – it's tough to go through night school. We have to be extremely flexible to meet their needs."

In response to the needs of Quebec's anglophone professionals a new program called French for Professional Purposes is now being developed. Under Bill 101, enacted last August, every professional applying for a license to practise in Quebec must be able to conduct his affairs in French. Courses designed especially for accountants, doctors, engineers, and architects are planned for the fall term and language programs for other professionals will be gradually phased in according to the demand – and the budget.

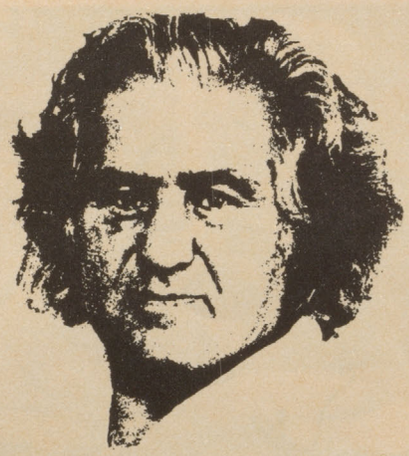
The provincial government provides no funding to the university for professional development. To boost registration and decrease the per-unit cost, the department hopes each of its courses will be of interest to more than one professional group. This arrangement has an added advantage – "It provides participants with an opportunity to communicate with professionals in other areas," says Major. "It helps break down some of the barriers." □

Poet and Prophet

Irving Layton – self-styled Jewish prophet, scourge of the Gentiles, and Canada's most conspicuous poet – descended on McGill one frosty night in February. He read and discussed his work at a Hillel Society event, "Poetry of the Jewish Experience." The poet was in the best of form: comical and angry, bitter and gentle by turns, and consistently, outrageously arrogant.

Once a gutter-fighter determined to topple the nation's social structures and a swaggering exhibitionist bent on dynamiting Canada's sexual repressions with his poems, Layton is today a white-maned elder of sixty-six who has taken Christian persecution of the Jews as his theme. His talk attempted, as had his two most recent books, *For My Brother Jesus* and *The Covenant*, to reclaim a humanized and demystified Jesus as one of the greatest Jewish prophets.

"Christianity is Judaism with a nose job," he quipped. "The principles of peace, human dignity, and universal brotherhood are all Jewish ideas. Had St. Paul not made of Jesus the son of God, deity incarnate, no doubt he would have been beside Isaiah and Jeremiah



Irving Layton: "We were the third solitude."

in the synagogues and schools." Layton sees in the crucified Jesus "a great symbol of the Jew, powerless, without centurions, without legions, defying the Roman imperium; a tremendous example of spiritual power overcoming the imperium of tanks and guns." He added, "I think the time has come for Jews to begin a full re-evaluation of Jesus's role and teachings, and I am glad to say that Jewish scholars are now doing exactly that – or are doing it two or three years after I said so in my book."

Responsibility for the centuries-old persecution of the Jews the poet lays squarely at the feet of 'Xianity' – "a term I have coined and handed over to the Oxford Dictionary to distinguish true Christianity from false." Describing the golden age of Spanish painting, he noted, "Here were assumptions and crucifixions being painted, but what about the Jews that were tortured, that were forcibly baptized, that were burned at the stake because they would not renounce their faith? Surely the painters must have seen this happen. They give you the crucified Jew of hundreds of years ago, but of the Jew who was being crucified right then and there, no painting."

Israel Lazarovitch, as he was known for his first twenty years, was born in Romania in 1912, and "at the age of one decided to come to Canada." Layton rejoices in the memory of his archetypal Jewish mother, who was "a wonderful curser. She would start cursing before I opened my eyes in the morning and wouldn't stop until I closed my eyes in sleep. It is to my mother's cursing that I owe my impeccable ear for rhythm."

Layton attended Montreal's Baron Byng High School, "where there wasn't a single Jewish teacher, though 99.99 per cent of the pupils were Jewish." He spent a considerable part of his youth fighting off Jew-baiting Gentiles, both English and French. "We were the third solitude," he recalls.

In 1939 the poet earned a BSc from Macdonald College and in 1946 an MA in economics and political science from McGill. For many years Layton taught English at Sir George Williams University, where he was also poet-in-residence, and in 1969 was named writer-in-residence at the University of Guelph. That same year he took up his present position as a full professor in the English department of Downsview's York University.

Jewish sensibility, though evident to some extent in all thirty-five volumes of his poetry, has now become the dominant theme. Layton is not always logical in its expression: lauding Judaism as the religion of love and brotherhood, he nevertheless advises his sons to become gunners in the Israeli Air Force. Critics have castigated him both for his contradictions and for the unevenness of his poetic output. But Layton has the last laugh. People buy his books and remember his poetry – his voice gave out long before he could read all the poems his McGill audience requested.

A poem from *For My Brother Jesus* reveals the range of weapons this modern Maccabee has at his disposal – wit, pathos, anger, and, of course, "impeccable rhythm." *V.L.*

"Incident at the Cathedral"
Your hands, Jeshua, were stretched out in welcome
and weren't it for a couple of rusty nails
I think you would have embraced me
so glad were you to see one of your kin

But you observed – didn't you? –
how the guard chased me out
because my bare knees were showing:
he thought you'd be angry
and your mother too,
in fact the entire *mishpoche*
if I walked in wearing khaki shorts

Sometimes, brother Jeshua, I wonder
whether you know
what imbecilities have been said and done
in your name, what madnesses

At other times, though,
seeing you hanging so helplessly
on the Cross
with that agonized look on your face
I know as if you had spoken that you know. □

Going for Distance

On April 13, Montreal oral surgeon Edward Slapcoff, BSc'54, DDS'56, began to devour quantities of cake and ice cream, strawberries and whipped cream, nuts and French fries – in preparation not for a heavyweight competition but for the eighty-second running of the Boston Marathon.

According to unofficial estimates, the 4,212 competitors consumed over 50,000 pancakes in the four days preceding the April 17 race. The number of spaghetti dinners served in the north-end Italian community also reached five figures and Parmesan cheese was sprinkled around as liberally as foot powder. This sort of caloric extravaganza is known as carbohydrate loading. By consuming large amounts of foods that are efficient sources of heat energy, runners are better able to survive the 26-mile, 385-yard course.

Slapcoff, an associate professor of dentistry at McGill, was accompanied on all trips to restaurants by his wife Dorothy, who ate nothing. (On the day of the race she was just past the halfway point in her liquid-protein diet; she consumed only a foul-tasting solution prepared from cows' hooves and other unappetizing sources of amino acids.) "It's funny, but we're both doing a similar kind of thing," explained Slapcoff between bites of his deluxe, don't-hold-the-mayo steerburger. "We're both engaged in feats of endurance – it may seem bizarre but it parallels."

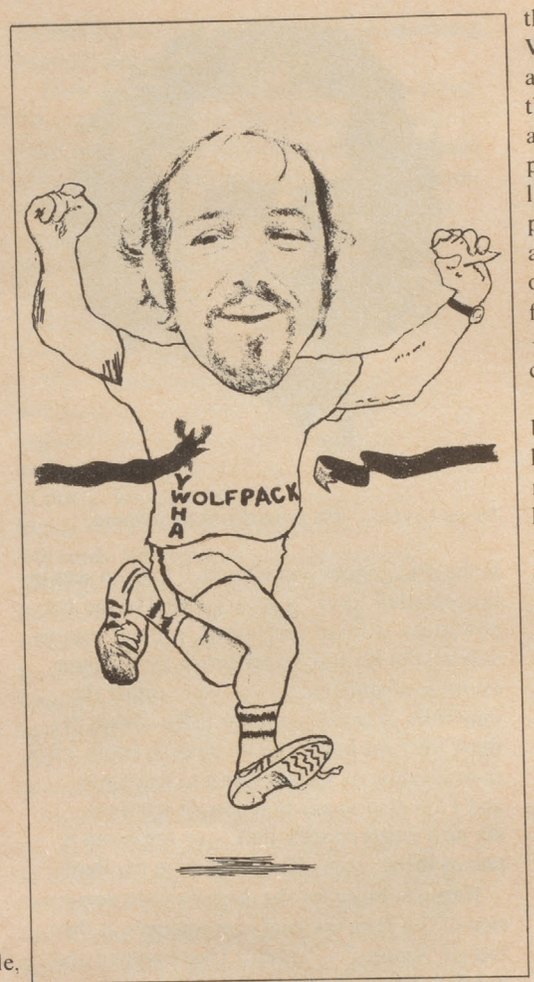
Dorothy Slapcoff had not eaten solids for four months – with the exception of the unfortunate day when the good doctor, out training with the other loyal joggers of the YM-YWHA Wolfpack, fell and injured his knee and right arm. "I was so upset I ate six brownies straight from the freezer," she said.

Slapcoff's worry was not that the sore arm might interfere with his practice but that the swollen knee might prevent him from running in Boston. True marathon runners are blasé about damage to appendages that do not touch the ground. "The arm was something to worry about when I got back," he said. "All I cared about was getting to Boston and seeing the people, the Prudential Center at the finish line, and the newspapers full of marathon stories."

Since he started distance running five years ago, Slapcoff has competed in eight marathons. (Unlike root-canal work, it is not something he does every day.) He ran in Boston in 1974, finishing in 3:21:3 (that's short for three hours, twenty-one minutes, three seconds), and again in 1975, finishing a few seconds slower – when runners jammed up at the finish line, he had to wait nearly two minutes to enter the chute.

This year he was out to set a personal record. "I'll be in at 3:15:00," he vowed two days before the race. His estimates in the past had proved fairly accurate: "The last time I ran, in the Ottawa Marathon, a friend of mine wanted to watch me come in. The race started at noon and he said he would have to leave for a golf game before 3:30. I said, 'Harry, just be there at 3:15.' I was close: I came in two minutes late."

Patriots' Day in New England arrived cool and damp – good conditions to go for distance. Slapcoff, wearing number V (for veteran) 689, began somewhere near the rear of the thousands of runners and did not actually cross the starting line for more than two minutes. Nevertheless, he clicked on his stopwatch the instant the gun sounded and came in, according to his calculations, at 3:14:44. The official computer clocked him at 3:14:48, putting him 2,802nd among male competitors.



Dr. Edward Slapcoff coming home.

"I feel like a super athlete," said the dentist at a celebration dinner.

"I feel like a masochist!" said his wife. □

By Alan Richman, sports writer for the Boston Globe.

Behind the Yellow Door

3625 Aylmer Street, Montreal. The address is known around the world as that of the Yellow Door Coffee House. In its heyday – the folk-music and flower-child sixties – the Yellow Door hosted many struggling artists, including the now-famous Margaret Atwood, Leonard Cohen, and Jesse Winchester. The faithful still flock there, passing the good word along. One fellow recently showed up on the recommendation of a stewardess on his transatlantic flight.

But the Yellow Door is more than a coffee house. It is the home of a particularly social brand of Christianity practised by members of McGill's Student Christian Movement (SCM). With six staff members and an active body of volunteers, the SCM caters to the varied needs of several inner-city neighbourhoods. Particular emphasis is placed on work with the young and the elderly.

The Yellow Door's services, like the needs that generate them, are physical and spiritual. Visitors can share a lunch or a eucharist, find a bed for the night or attend a seminar. "During the past year," explains former information and program director Pat Oldfield, "our program included discussions on alternate lifestyles, death and dying, and housing problems, with the occasional talk on religion and politics. Next year we plan to have a talk on religion and the healing arts, one on the future directions of masculinity and femininity – and others, of course, as suggestions come up."

The coffee house itself is located in the basement of the rambling, three-storey townhouse. At noon its aroma and atmosphere evoke memories of a country kitchen – cheerful, honest, wholesome. The "El Cheapo" lunch, a hearty meal available every weekday for a dollar, is a perennial favourite. In the evenings folk music, coffee, and fellowship are drawing cards for the area's young people. The rest of the house is also a friendly, informal place. In its functionally furnished but comfortable rooms you feel you can put your feet up and relax.

The Yellow Door is the nerve centre for a number of neighbourhood projects. SCM staffer Stanley Wilson works with "problem youth" in the community, notably with boys from Weredale House and other group homes. Wilson's particular expertise lies in helping them find jobs. "Stanley has a special rapport with these young people," says Oldfield. "He is frequently able to head off a crisis. In this way the kids are helped to remain independent of public agencies and resources, and are encouraged to stand on their own two feet."

The SCM's concern also embraces the aged. The Elderly Visiting Program was established in 1972 to improve the quality of life for housebound, ill, or lonely old people in the area. Volunteers help the elderly with their banking and shopping; accompany them on trips to the doctor or clinic; assist them in transactions with pension, social welfare, or legal agencies; or simply lend a sympathetic ear. "Friendship is the key to all we do," remarks Rev. Roger Balk, SCM general secretary and McGill's Anglican chaplain. "And sometimes

we bury and mourn for people who might otherwise have died forgotten."

Over a hundred elderly people have been befriended by forty carefully screened SCM volunteers, more than half of whom are from McGill – often nursing, social work, or medical students who participate in the program as part of their field training. The Law Faculty and its students also support the Yellow Door by providing legal information.

Through their work with young and elderly residents of the area, students gain practical knowledge of situations they might otherwise encounter only in books. And learning experiences are shared at regular group discussions. "Our approach is centred around teamwork," says Balk. "When a crisis does arise, one of the most important things is to know that you have other people you can talk to while trying to deal with a seemingly hopeless situation."

Although its role in the community is continually evolving, the SCM has a long tradition of action rooted in religious commitment. Founded in 1887, the McGill branch was incorporated as the university's YMCA in 1902. When the Canadian YMCA relinquished its on-campus work among students in the early 1920s, however, the SCM remained as a vital force. Its ties with McGill are still strong – ten of the thirteen members of the board of directors must be from the university community, be they students, staff, faculty, or alumni.

According to Balk, the contact has been crucial to maintaining the SCM's viability and existence. "The paperwork part of our payroll, for example, has been handled through McGill for some time now, affording us a certain stability," he notes. "We have access to McGill facilities for our lectures and presentations. And, of course, the value of the professional support we receive from McGill faculty can never be overestimated."

The one fly in the ointment is money – or rather the lack of it. Despite grants from the Anglican Church, foundations, and government, as well as limited private endowments, there is simply not enough to go around. During Balk's seventeen years as chaplain he has never seen it any other way. "Not only do we zero-base budget," he muses, "we zero-base operate. And expenses such as salaries are already at the barest minimum, so I don't think we could pare our operating costs by any appreciable amount." Considering the range of programs offered, the amount of money needed to operate the McGill SCM – $25,000 last year – seems low indeed.

An important bond has been forged between SCM workers and members of the community, due in part to their common economic status. "Having highly paid civil servants dispensing advice to the poor doesn't make much sense," says Balk. Oldfield agrees: "All of us know first hand what it's like for the people in this sector to have to scratch for a living from meagre old-age benefits or subsistence-level salaries. But, in spite of the SCM's low salaries, the work is extremely satisfying and staff turnover is very low."

Many of the rewards for working at the Yellow Door are intangible. For volunteer Joan Bolvin, a second-year sociology undergraduate and head of the SCM student cabinet, the experience has resulted in a new career direction. "At one time I thought that working with children would be my choice," she says. "But since I started working with the aged I've found my niche. I've come to understand their very real contribution to our society and to realize and appreciate the value of life itself." □

By Christine Farr, a Montreal freelance writer and a regular contributor to the News.

Student Christian Movement member Joan Bolvin, left, lunches with two friends at the Yellow Door.

A More Liveable Place

"There's no doubt that McGill was a very different place when I was a student here," observes newly appointed dean of students Michael Herschorn, BA'53, MA'56, PhD'58. "Boundaries were respected, there was far less questioning of the status quo, and certainly professors were much more rigid than is the case today."

On the first of June Herschorn, an associate professor of mathematics, relinquished his post as associate dean of Science to succeed Dr. Saeed Mirza as McGill's fourth dean of students – inheriting with the mantle all the non-academic problems and grievances of today's student body. During his five-year term he will be responsible for coordinating the work of his own office as well as that of seven student-related services – athletics, counselling, health, financial aid, placement, chaplaincy, and off-campus housing and tutorial services.

Though much has changed since Herschorn's student days, one source of anxiety has remained constant: the pressure to succeed. In the university context this translates into good grades and a degree, with an enjoyable job the reward at the end of the road. Reality, unfortunately, intrudes rather harshly. "In a declining economy this kind of supposition can't be maintained forever," says Herschorn. "There are only so many slots to fill."

The university is finding it harder today than it did twelve years ago to evaluate the applicants intent on one day filling those slots. With the introduction of the CEGEPs, from which McGill draws about 70 per cent of its undergraduate enrolment, the university lost one important indicator by which to judge student potential – the high school leaving examinations set and marked by the provincial school boards. Quebec matriculation examinations have been replaced by the variable assessments of individual CEGEP teachers, and students often arrive at university uncertain of their intellectual capabilities.

Herschorn cites yet another aspect of the CEGEP system which he believes has resulted in apprehension among university students. "Before the CEGEPs were introduced, a student who started a certain program of studies was more or less locked into that program. Now, when a CEGEP student encounters difficulties in one particular field, it's quite an easy matter to change to another." This lateral mobility, he feels, allows a student to follow the line of least academic resistance.

"Those students who enter university without a clear idea of where they're headed – and there are a good number of them – become increasingly disillusioned with their prospects," Herschorn explains. "Pressures mount, and the whole point of what they are doing and why they are doing it becomes less clear. This is devastating, not only because of the wasted time and effort, but also because of the sense of personal failure."

Though he admits he doesn't have all the answers, Herschorn hopes his plan of action will benefit McGill's students, especially

those seeking help. "I would prefer to tackle things in the small," he explains, "by showing flexibility in dealing with individual situations, by counselling students who are having difficulty coping, and by making the university a more liveable place." *Christine Farr*

McGill's Ambassador-at-Large

Like many universities across the continent, McGill faces the problem of declining student numbers – enrolment dropped 2 per cent this year and is expected to continue dropping at this rate for a decade. Helping McGill find solutions is the task of Alta Abramowitz, BA'59, MEd'72, appointed director of the College and School Liaison Office in January.

"It was the challenge that enticed me to take the appointment," she says. A substantial part of that challenge will be to restructure the way in which parents, students, and academics view the university's role in the community. "I would like to see McGill become more accessible to the part-time and mature student than it is at present," she explains.

A staunch believer in the intrinsic value of education, Abramowitz does not see her role as that of "selling" McGill to prospective students. "We present McGill in the best possible light," she notes, "but I like to think of our approach as informative rather than hard-sell."

Abramowitz is no stranger to academia. She has served as a student counsellor at Macdonald High School in Ste. Anne de Bellevue, and comes to her present assignment from Dawson College, a Montreal CEGEP, where she established and directed the Vocational Planning Centre.

With her staff of four full-time liaison officers, Abramowitz has mapped out a grass-roots strategy to counteract the negative influences on university enrolment. One of her innovations is to use McGill graduates as volunteer recruiting ambassadors outside Quebec. "The idea is for people from the Graduates' Society to provide an ongoing personal contact with the students who apply to McGill," says Abramowitz. "For example, the graduates could contact the applicants by telephone to answer any questions they might have, to tell them a little about what it's like at McGill and how the university functions, or just to say hello. In this way McGill would reinforce its image as a university that is interested in its students." A recent trip to western Canada has borne out Abramowitz's expectations – interest among graduates is encouraging and the program has been launched.

This fall high school students across the country will learn more about McGill by means of an informative, glossy booklet now being prepared. "I'm quite excited about the publication," says Abramowitz, "especially as there seems to be a growing trend for English parents in Quebec to send their children to college outside the province. By forgetting for a moment the nuts and bolts of entrance requirements and course loads, and concentrating instead on the quality of the McGill experience, this publication will, we hope, convince some to stay and try McGill."

The public, well aware of the numbers of unemployed and underemployed university graduates, is carefully weighing the costs of a university education against its value and rewards. Abramowitz's strategies just might tip the balance in favour of McGill. *Christine Farr*

McGill and Industry

"A promoter" is how the newly appointed director of McGill's Office of Industrial Research (IR McGill) describes himself. What Adolph Monsaroff promotes is the use of McGill talent and technology by industry and government.

Since it was established in 1971, IR McGill has carried out over five hundred projects; one hundred studies are currently underway in disciplines ranging from medicine to management. Some examples: the department of mechanical engineering is investigating child automotive restraints for Consumer and Corporate Affairs; Macdonald College's School of Food Sciences is examining a mould preventative for a chemicals company; and the Engineering Faculty's occupational health and safety unit is studying plant worker mortality for a mining firm.

IR McGill serves as a middleman between industry and academe to the benefit of both parties. Companies get the answers they need without the enormous expense of in-house laboratories, and university faculty and graduate students gain experience while receiving financial assistance in the form of research contracts. These contracts now account for 12 per cent of the $22 million in research funds available to the university. In some Faculties – notably Engineering and Agriculture – contracts amount to as much as 33 per cent of the total. It is not surprising that professors eager to carry out research receive Monsaroff's brokerage, as he puts it, "with enthusiasm."

The Russian-born director brings to McGill more than forty years of experience in the Canadian chemical industry. A 1934 graduate in chemical engineering from the University of Toronto, he has served as executive vice-president of Monsanto Canada Ltd., as well as president of Domtar Chemicals Ltd. He has also been a director of the Manufacturing Chemists Association (USA), and president of both the Chemical Institute of Canada and the Society of Plastics Industry of Canada. Though he calls himself "an industrial type," Monsaroff has wide-ranging interests. For many years he was an active member of the St. James Literary Society, where discussion seldom turns to business or industry.

As for his decision to leave semi-retirement Monsaroff says, "I've never regretted it for a moment." A lifetime's contacts in the industrial world are helping to make the services of IR McGill more widely known, and to cement the university's relations with business, industry, and government. □

The Bookshelf

Herewith capsule summaries of seven books written by McGill alumni.

A. Margaret Evans and C.A.V. Barker – *Century One: A History of the Ontario Veterinary Association.* Toronto: Hunter Rose Co., 1976. A. Margaret Evans and Dr. C.A.V. Barker, MSc'45, a professor at the Ontario Veterinary College, have produced a detailed history of the first hundred years of the Ontario Veterinary Association.

Victor Levant – *Capital and Labour: Partners?* Toronto: Steel Rail Educational Publishing, 1977. A doctoral student in political science at McGill, Victor Levant, BA'68, MA'75, has published this expanded version of his master's thesis. He examines the development of company unions, a form of labour association initiated by employers.

Norman Levine – *I Walk by the Harbour.* Fredericton: Fiddlehead Poetry Books, 1976. Now known as a prose writer, Norman Levine, BA'48, MA'49, began his career as a poet. The twelve short poems in this collection, written in 1949 and 1959, record Levine's sensitive perception of the sea and shore of Cornwall.

Howard O'Hagan – *The School-Marm Tree.* Vancouver: Talonbooks, 1977. After a brief career in law, Howard O'Hagan, BA'22, LLB'25 abandoned his profession to become, like many of the characters in his fiction, a guide and packer in the Rocky Mountains. This novel traces its heroine's growing empathy with the mountain world in which she lives.

Magnus Pyke – *Butter Side Up! or, The Delights of Science.* Don Mills: Longman Canada Ltd., 1977. In this amusing account, Magnus Pyke, BSA'33, secretary of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, reveals, among other things, how zippers zip, why ketchup sticks, and what makes bread fall butter side down 60 per cent of the time.

George Radwanski – *Trudeau.* Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1978. George Radwanski, BA'68, BCL'71, Ottawa editor for the *Financial Times*, describes the childhood, education, travels, and political career of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, analyzing both the man and his motivations.

Grace Berne Rose – *The Illustrated Encyclopedia of Crafts and How to Master Them.* Toronto: Doubleday Canada Ltd., 1978. Grace Berne Rose, Arts'36, offers detailed instructions on eighty crafts ranging from glass-blowing to metal-casting. □

Jacques-Yvan Morin: "McGill has a dual mission"

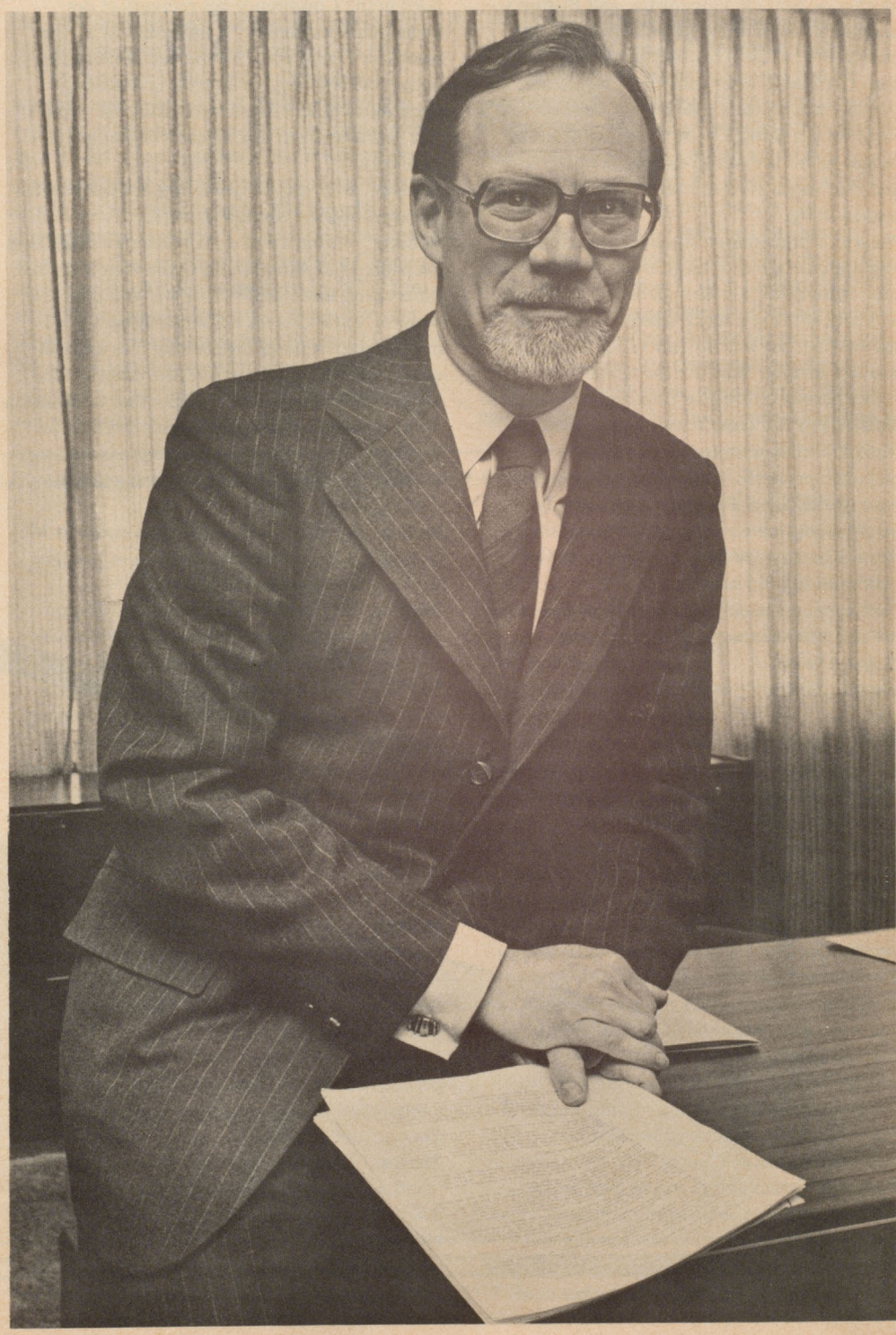
Jacques-Yvan Morin, Quebec Vice-Premier and Minister of Education, discusses anglophone universities and their English-speaking graduates.

Editor's Note: When Jacques-Yvan Morin, BCL'52, became Quebec's Minister of Education in November 1976, he inherited Quebec's version of the Gordian knot – the question of language of instruction in the province's schools. The ruling on English language education rights embodied in Bill 101, passed last August, caused widespread controversy and left no aspect of life in Quebec undisturbed. Although Bill 101 does not directly affect the province's universities, it has nevertheless become a source of anxiety in English university circles.

The education minister came to his post well equipped to appreciate the concern of the universities. Morin earned his law degree at the Université de Montréal and pursued postgraduate studies in political science and international law at McGill (where he also edited the McGill Law Journal*), Harvard, and Cambridge. He has taught at the universities of Montréal and Paris.*

From 1964 to 1968 Morin was a member of the International Tribunal at the Hague. Long an activist in the cause of Quebec independence, he served from 1971 to 1973 as president of the Mouvement national des Québécois, a nationalist pressure group initiated by the Société St. Jean Baptiste. In 1973 he ran and won on the Parti Québécois (PQ) ticket in Montreal's Sauvé riding, and was chosen official opposition leader when René Lévesque failed to win a seat in the National Assembly. With the PQ's landslide victory in 1976, Morin became Lévesque's vice-premier.

In late March the News *talked with the education minister in his Montreal office about the role of English-language universities and their graduates in the province. Although considered a hard-liner on language, Morin spoke Quebec's unofficial language throughout the interview. He concluded by remarking, "You will have to do a lot of editing on that – my English is not as good as it used to be." His concern was unfounded. Morin's English, like his welcome, was impeccable.*



L'honorable Jacques-Yvan Morin, Vice-Premier ministre du Québec et Ministre de l'Education, Député de Sauvé.

News: Like several other universities, McGill is faced with the prospect of declining enrolment. Many anglophones are leaving the province, and those entering often cannot enrol their children in the English primary and secondary schools from which McGill draws most of its students. Should McGill merely resign itself to growing smaller?

Morin: Law 101, the Charter of the French Language, does not apply to colleges or universities. It applies only at the primary and secondary school levels. After that the young people are free to go where they wish. In other words, if the English-speaking universities of Quebec – McGill, Concordia, and Bishop's – manage to insert themselves harmoniously into Quebec society, as they are trying to do, and continue to offer centres of excellence, as they do indeed, then I would not be surprised if there were a flow of French-speaking young people towards English-language universities and vice versa. As a matter of fact, it might be a good thing.

News: Francophone students are attending anglophone universities at a rapidly increasing rate: in last year's freshman class McGill had 47 per cent more French students than it did the year before, and at Concordia the figure was 79 per cent. Why are more and more francophones coming to English universities?

Morin: For the same reason that I went to McGill – they wish to learn the English language properly. And, of course, some of your professional Faculties and scientific departments have a very good reputation, and this will attract students inevitably. If McGill continues to offer excellence in its programs, I am very confident that the drop in enrolment will not be as dramatic as some Cassandras expect it to be.

News: In your eyes is McGill a Quebec university or a university of the world?

Morin: It is both; it should be both. It has a dual mission. Every university – not only McGill, but also Montréal, Laval, Bishop's, Concordia – has a dual preoccupation. The first is to belong to its milieu, to contribute to the development of the society in which it lives. And the second is to reach such a level of quality as to be able to compete with other universities in the world, and to contribute to the development of learning not only in the particular country which has seen its birth, but in the wide world. McGill has already reached this international level – it is known abroad as one of our great universities. It should have little trouble in maintaining that status while at the same time contributing to the development of Quebec. The two things are not irreconcilable; I would even go so far as to say that they are complimentary – they are the two dimensions of any university.

News: How would you suggest McGill integrate itself more fully into the Quebec community?

Morin: McGill is planning to offer a course which I think shows the type of thing that can be done. It is called French for Professional Purposes. Now there is a contribution not only to Quebec society but also to the quality of professional services in Quebec and, of course, to the adaptation of McGill graduates to Quebec society. Perhaps this should have been done a long time ago; perhaps many of those graduates who have left might have stayed if they had had this type of help. There are many more examples that could be given to show that McGill is trying to adapt, and indeed has been adapting for the past few years. McGill is also working hard in the Conférence des recteurs et des principaux du Québec. It is present at all the meetings I have with the Quebec universities, active and showing an interest in asserting itself more than it has done in the past. And this will bear fruit; it is already beginning to bear fruit.

News: Why did the government impose differential fees for foreign students?

Morin: We hesitated a lot before we made that decision. Had Alberta and Ontario not applied differential fees I don't think we would have done so, but it creates an unfair situation if one province applies differential fees and the other does not. For example, differential fees brought about a relatively important diminution of the number of foreign students in Ontario during the past two years, and there is evidence to show that most of those students came to Quebec institutions.

News: But they certainly did not come to McGill, which has experienced a drop in foreign student enrolment in the last year.

Morin: Yes, but the drop might have been more dramatic. A lot of foreign students went to Concordia and into the English and French CEGEPs. The moment Alberta and Ontario took the decision on differential fees it meant that sooner or later all the provinces with substantial numbers of foreign students would have to act in the same way. We feel that by applying the same rules as Ontario we will get our fair share of foreign students – and our fair share of the responsibilities, because there is a cost involved. It is estimated that between $40 and $50 million of Quebec's public taxes go every year to support college or university instruction to foreign students.

News: Do the foreign students not bring money into the province?

Morin: Yes, but they don't bring money into government coffers, and they do not pay very many taxes. It is the people of Quebec and Ontario and Alberta who have to support them.

News: There is a current argument that runs like this: "The $2 million that differential fees will bring into government coffers is not really the important issue. What the government is actually trying to do is reduce the total government grant to universities by diminishing the number of students and hence the size of the universities themselves."

Morin: No. The basic reason for differential fees is that we did not want to pick up the students who were more or less evacuated from Alberta and Ontario. We did not want to pay more than our fair share of what all Canadian provinces pay for foreign students.

News: You were a foreign student in Britain and the United States. How do you view your government's decision?

Morin: I had to pay very high fees as a foreign student, but I never considered it to be unfair. I admit that if teaching had been free I would have had a little more money to look after my daily needs!

One country in which there are no tuition fees for foreign students is France, and that creates a problem. When we are dealing with countries which accept our students free of charge we will have to reexamine our policy. It is a bit unfair to reciprocate by imposing tuition fees.

Then, of course, there is another aspect to this. At the present time we are not doing – no Canadian province is doing – all that we should to help the developing countries. Some of the foreign students that come to Quebec and Ontario – the wealthy classes from the West Indies or Europe – need little help. But we must think in future of helping those that need help.

News: McGill's relations with the present government seem to be very positive.

Morin: We are indeed on good terms. There is no reason not to be.

News: But many anglophones tend to be suspicious of such accord.

Morin: I suppose this has to do with the climate of uncertainty as to the future of the English-speaking people of Quebec. But I wish that the young graduates would understand that there is a place for them in the Quebec of tomorrow if only they will make one step towards Quebec society, and if the university will – as indeed it has begun to do – try to orient its programs towards the needs of Quebec society. We need the English-speaking, well-qualified graduates for the development of Quebec, and will be needing them for a long time to come.

I believe that the authorities at McGill University, and many English-speaking students, understand that there is no attempt to treat McGill differently from the other universities. The present government is extremely sensitive to that, and has gone out of its way to make sure that all institutions of higher learning are treated on exactly the same footing. Quality then becomes the differentiating factor, and I believe McGill is well placed to offer quality. There is every reason to believe that the future of McGill will be bright. □

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

The enrolment dilemma

by Christine Farr

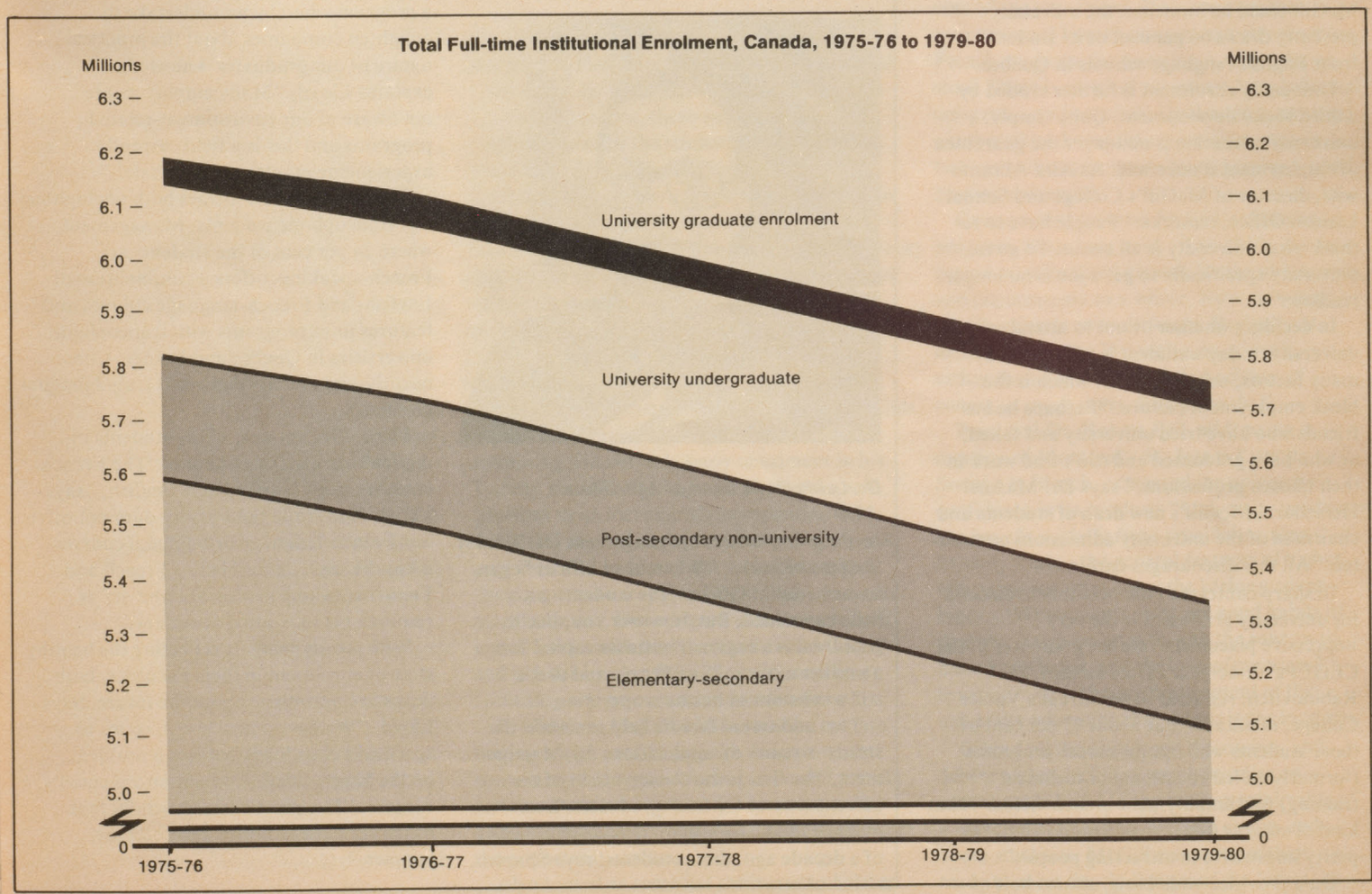
The 1960s saw rapid growth in the universities and the economy as a whole. But times have changed and McGill, like other universities, must adapt.

Mix equal parts of low birth rate and high unemployment, add a good dash of economic stagnation, and simmer slowly in an uncertain political climate. It is a sure-fire recipe for declining enrolment at McGill. But the university can take some comfort in the fact that it does not face the problem alone – with regional variations, declining enrolment appears to be a continental phenomenon.

The enrolment dilemma is easier to explain than it is to solve. The end of the postwar baby boom is a major factor. Canadian women today bear an average of 1.8 children, below the rate required to replace the population. The decline in the birth rate has been particularly marked in Quebec – in 1959, 142,383 children were born in the province; by 1972 the number had dropped to 83,603.

The province's primary and secondary schools have been hit first by the effects of rapid population decline. Scarcely a day goes by without some mention in the media of dropping enrolment and resulting financial difficulties for local school boards. The largely francophone Montreal Catholic School Commission, once the largest school board in Canada, registered 80,000 fewer students in 1977 than in 1970. It closed thirty-one schools last year alone. The Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal recently voted to close eight of its ninety-six schools in June, and foresees twenty more closures within two years.

Though declining birth rate is common to most developed areas of the world, the enrolment problem in Quebec schools is further exacerbated by a regional issue – the threat of separation. Statistics Canada figures recently confirmed what most English-speaking Quebecers have known for a year and a half – people are leaving the province by the thousands. Following the Parti Québécois victory, the emigration trickle became a flood: in the year from June 1, 1976 to May 31, 1977 Quebec suffered a net loss to other provinces of over 23,000 people, double the number for the previous year. Families moving out of Quebec take with them, quite simply, the raw material from which schools and universities



are built. Had they stayed, some of those children would certainly have found their way to McGill's campus.

McGill planners are well aware of the exodus and its affect on enrolment. Dr. Edward Stansbury, Vice-Principal (Planning), estimates that for the next decade McGill will lose about 2 per cent of student numbers per year. Whereas McGill's enrolment for 1976-77 (in full-time equivalent figures) was 18,315, for 1977-78 it was 17,877. By 1986-87 it is expected to drop to 14,845 and could conceivably slip to 12,000 by 1991.

The university bases its estimates, in part, on elementary and secondary school enrolment figures. In its 1977 Brief on the Charter of the French Language, the university noted that between 1969 and 1975 school enrolment at all levels – kindergarten, elementary, and secondary – showed a total actual loss of 189,503 children. But the projected loss for the period 1975 to 1981 was nearly double this figure. And these projections did not take into consideration the specific effects of Bill 101, which denies the English school system many of its traditional sources of students. The brief states: "If all those leaving Quebec are a loss to the English school system, and none of those coming in can enter it, then we will see the eventual decline of the English schools to negligible proportions." The impact on McGill could be immense: the university presently draws 60 per cent of its students from English-language schools in Quebec.

University enrolment is further eroded by a third social development. Quite simply, a university education is no longer the guarantee of employment it once was. As Alta Abramowitz, director of McGill's College and School Liaison Office, remarks: "People have to rethink what university is all about. To go to university specifically to get a job is no longer realistic."

In deciding whether or not to attend university, today's student is influenced by many factors, not the least of which is the bleak employment picture. "Perhaps he has friends who have tried university and failed, or who have graduated and can't find work in their chosen professions," says Dr. Michael Herschorn, McGill's new dean of students and chairman of the university admissions committee. "All this discourages enrolment."

In sharp contrast to the pessimistic outlook for university graduates is the very impressive placement rate for graduates of the CEGEPs' three-year career stream. Joe Rabinovitch, registrar at Montreal's Vanier College, maintains that about 95 per cent of those students who opt for career programs (formerly called vocational or technical training) find employment in their fields. "That kind of success rate," says Rabinovitch, "is pretty impressive in attracting people."

On a province-wide basis, almost half of those entering the CEGEP system now choose the career program. (In 1967, when the first CEGEP opened its doors, the figure stood at 34 per cent.) Many students, it would appear, have come to the conclusion that a practical diploma is more marketable than a degree.

To understand what happens to a university when its enrolment drops, it is necessary to examine the financial interrelationship of student, institution, and government. "The global yearly amount allocated by the provincial government to the university is predicated upon permissible expenses for one year," explains Allan McColl, Vice-Principal (Finance). "These expenses, of course, are directly related to the number of students registered at McGill in any one year. If enrolment goes up, the university is given development funds, allowing expansion to accommodate the increased number of students. If enrolment is static, we receive only increments sufficient to maintain the status quo."

But enrolment at McGill has not gone up, nor has it remained static. Rather, it has been shrinking and will continue to do so at an estimated rate of 300 students per year. "When you're getting about $3,000 per year in grants and tuition fees per student," says McColl,

The Silver Lining

Two bright spots in the enrolment picture at McGill are the Faculties of Management and Agriculture. Management has tripled its enrolment and teaching staff in the past decade and currently accepts only 320 of the more than 500 students applying annually for the bachelor of commerce degree program. And, over the past three years, the Faculty of Agriculture has been registering a 15-per-cent yearly increase in enrolment for the bachelor of science in agriculture degree.

Many students gravitate towards the Management and Agriculture programs because they offer good employment potential.

Dr. Lewis Lloyd, dean of Agriculture.

As outgoing Dean of Management Dr. Stanley Shapiro remarks, "When head offices began to move out of Quebec, the students got a little concerned. But, however you slice it, ... Montreal is a regional business capital for a market of six million people and that's still a substantial business operation."

Two additional factors help maintain the steady stream of applications to Management. The first is the conservatism of the current crop of CEGEP graduates. Less inclined to idealism than their counterparts of a decade ago, these students, says Shapiro, are prepared to accept the system as it is and no longer feel compelled to scrap institutions in order to improve them. A second factor boosting applications is the growing number of women entering the work force – women now constitute 30 per cent of each freshman class.

Students opting for Agriculture also have their eye on employment opportunities. Notes Dean of Agriculture Dr. Lewis Lloyd, "For those students who are science-oriented, it makes sense in terms of getting a job after graduation to choose an applied science such as agriculture."

The Faculty is also actively engaged in educating prospective employers. "We have a program whereby we undertake to enlighten companies about the practical nature of our graduates' knowledge," explains Lloyd. "Many employers are not aware of our environment-related programs and this is a field currently experiencing employment demand."

The two Faculties attract both anglophone and francophone students. Management, where 24 per cent of the students are French-speaking, offers a combination of English- and French-language courses and features joint programs with francophone universities in Quebec and France. Consequently, the Faculty can boast truly bilingual graduates.

Thirty-five per cent of the students in Agriculture are francophone. "The French students come here to learn English," says Lloyd. And while the Faculty does not offer any French-language or bilingual courses, it has, he says, "a number of French and French-speaking professors who act as resource persons when necessary."

With steady budgets reflecting the healthy state of enrolment in their Faculties, both deans are optimistic about the future. Says Lloyd, "We have a problem in terms of space and class loads but it is a problem on the happy side." And Shapiro is equally content: "I've got a business school that has never been stronger, healthier, or happier." □

"you're talking about nearly one million dollars lost to the university." Based on the number of students expected to register this fall, McGill's $104-million overall budget will be cut 1.7 per cent, with the university anticipating a deficit in excess of $2 million. The following year the cut will likely increase to 4 per cent.

Total Faculty budgets for the coming fiscal year have been calculated at $56.5 million – a decrease of nearly $1 million in one year. Hardest hit by the cuts are the larger Faculties with the most dramatic drop in student numbers – Science, Education, and Arts.

Planners have little leeway when it comes to trimming the budget. Salaries, which account for about 80 per cent of the overall operating expenses of the university, are protected by tenure and collective agreements (for academics) and job security (for non-academic staff).

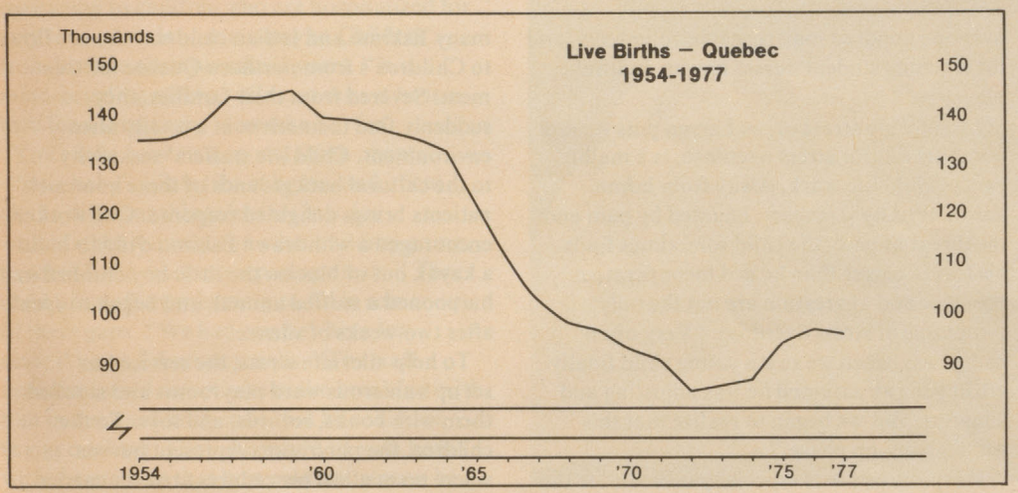
McGill's salary situation is unique among Quebec universities. "Our policies are determined internally," says McColl. "This allows us some flexibility provided we stay within government norms." McGill professors enjoy salaries that are among the highest in Canadian universities. As yet, neither salary cuts nor dismissals are anticipated; it is hoped that normal staff attrition will preclude such drastic budget-cutting measures.

There is very little hiring at McGill, however, and Faculty deans must approve every new appointment. "It will be impossible to bring young blood onto our staff for quite a long time," notes Dr. Walter Hitschfeld, dean of Graduate Studies and Vice-Principal (Research), in McGill's 1976-77 Annual Report. As a result, the university is finding it difficult "to keep itself reasonably youthful and energetic on the staff side."

Without the invigorating input of fresh imaginations, McGill runs the risk of intellectual atrophy. Eventually, it will be difficult to find young university teachers – with fewer job openings in academe, young people are increasingly unwilling to sign up for doctoral studies. The problem is distressingly circular.

Dr. Svenn Orvig, dean of Science, also touched on this matter in the 1976-77 Annual Report. "Future leadership in Canadian science must come from today's students and it is essential that the very best ones be kept employed in their own specialties," he wrote. "Otherwise, when the need comes, we will have to recruit these talents from abroad when the competition is severe."

The effects of declining enrolment filter down through every level of university life. Services available to students are no exception. Dr. Saeed Mirza, associate professor of engineering and outgoing dean of students, cites the student health, housing, and counselling service as a case in point. "We offer a minimal service as it is," he says. "If it has to be cut for budget reasons, there will be serious repercussions for the students who depend on this facility in times of difficulty."



Demographers have predicted an upsurge in university enrolment around 1992, when the echo of the postwar baby boom reaches university age. In the meantime, McGill's academics and administrators hope to convince a dwindling number of young people to come to university.

The Faculty of Education, for its part, is encouraging accredited teachers to return to university to augment their academic credentials. Dean Dr. George Flower believes that such retraining will not only buoy enrolment in his Faculty but will also upgrade teachers' qualifications in an increasingly competitive field.

McGill alumni have given the university not only financial endorsement – donations this fiscal year have surpassed $900,000 – but also moral support. Out-of-town graduates recently joined forces with the Montreal-based College and School Liaison Office to help coordinate recruiting activities in their own localities.

In addition, McGill administration is maintaining a high profile through a vigorous and continuing dialogue with the public and private sectors. Detailed briefs on government policy affecting the universities are presented whenever the opportunity arises.

Also touted as remedial measures to bolster sagging enrolment are more evening classes, freer access for mature students, assistance for women returning to school, increased francophone recruitment, and lower academic entrance requirements. But Herschorn advises caution: "Simple answers are not the whole story. The logistics required to expand evening classes or admit more mature students are not necessarily justified when you consider the uncertain benefits to be reaped, especially when other universities are already well established in this field."

While Abramowitz supports the principle of greater accessibility to the community, she maintains that McGill must remain "a university which can attract the high-caliber student who is challenged in an intellectual atmosphere." The quality of this atmosphere, she feels, involves the imposition of certain academic standards. "Standards have already dropped," says Abramowitz, "and many students who would not have been considered ten years ago are now admitted to McGill."

The question of increasing the number of courses given in French in order to attract more francophone students was discussed at a February meeting of the McGill Association of University Teachers. "At the moment, 4 per cent of all French-language university students in Quebec are at McGill," remarked Vice-Principal Stansbury. "They constitute 17 per cent of our enrolment. If we increase the proportion of French courses to welcome more French students, the question is where do we stop? There is no good precedent for a bilingual university, and certainly Quebec does not need another French one. In my opinion, we can best serve the community by remaining a good English university."

Commenting later on McGill's planning program, Stansbury said, "The 1960s were a period of quite rapid growth for the universities and the economy as a whole. Now, however, the situation is quite different. Basically, it means learning to live with a no-growth, rather than a growth, policy. And this, of course, is much more difficult to do."

Principal Dr. Robert Bell, addressing a meeting of Montreal's St. James Literary Society in March, expressed the university's confidence in its product: "University graduates can benefit initially from specific training," he said, "but ... the general features of higher education are what carry the lifelong advantages.... What counts most are good habits of thought, an acquaintance with the sources of basic knowledge, and the love of continued learning.... It is the cultural content of the university education that counts in the long run."

Behind all the argument, discussion, and debate about declining enrolment lies an unshakeable belief in the fundamental value of a university education. Despite gloom-and-doom statistics, McGill seems more than ready to meet the challenges of the future. □

Feeling at home in hospital

by Victoria Lees

A dedicated group of men and women at Montreal Children's Hospital faces the formidable task of making hospitalization a positive childhood experience.

"There was an eleven-year-old boy, chronically ill and in hospital for a long time. The boy knew he wasn't doing very well. The child life worker told him that the medical team would be meeting to see what decisions could be made. Together they worked out a list of questions for the doctors – what were they going to do about his colostomy, what were they going to do about this and that. But his first question was, 'Am I going to die?'"

Carolyn Larsen, a former nurse who now directs Child Life and School Services at the Montreal Children's Hospital, is describing one of the many roles her twelve staff members play. "The child life worker often becomes an advocate for the child," she says, "especially where the child may be expressing his needs in such a subtle way that they are not recognized by other people."

Montreal Children's, a McGill teaching hospital, was one of the first in North America to provide child life services. At the turn of the century it hired its own school teachers to work in the hospital, and in the thirties child life was set up as a separate hospital service. Its aim: to promote emotional stability, sound development, and rehabilitation through play and supportive relationships.

"Care of the whole child" could serve as the motto of the group. "We concern ourselves with the life and developmental issues of children," explains Larsen. "In general we are concerned about the care of the child as a growing person, as opposed to what most hospital staff members are focussing on – his medical problems and needs." This is a tall order to fill. It involves everything from tying eye-catching, coloured mobiles above a baby's crib to finding some privacy in a busy hospital for a pensive teenager.

Each child life worker handles a caseload of between twenty and thirty-five children. Charts maintained on the social development of some of these children are useful to the entire hospital team. "We often pick up problems first because the children are afraid of the doctor," says child life worker Anne Hodgson, DipEd'75. The child life staff is also responsible for training and supervising a body of over one hundred indispensable volunteers, and for teaching student nurses how to facilitate play.

Monitoring stress or, as Larsen puts it, watching out for stress overdose, is a major part of child life work. Away from home, surrounded by strangers, haunted by pain and the threat of pain, the child sometimes finds his fear is bigger than he is. Uncooperative behavior and aggression are not the only symptoms of stress overdose. "Very often in the past, when we saw a young child finally settling in, we assumed he was adjusting and adapting. But we began to realize that this was a giving-up phase."

Hospitalization is especially difficult for the many Eskimo and Indian children who are flown to Children's from northern Quebec for treatment. Severed from their families, they suddenly find themselves in a totally alien environment. Child life staffers' sensitivity to the cultural backgrounds of these homesick patients brings delighted response. One worker encouraged a withdrawn Eskimo child to build a kayak out of blocks; the little boy climbed in, harpooned a stuffed animal, and began to speak after two weeks of silence.

To help alleviate stress, the service has set up numerous ward playrooms and stocked them with books, records, and toys. To the children, the playrooms represent havens where no medical procedures are ever carried out. "We don't put much emphasis on fancy activities where the children produce tremendous things," says Larsen. "We put far more emphasis on the general atmosphere, so that the playroom is a place where children can feel at home and involve themselves in an activity which is important to them."

One favourite playroom activity is, predictably, playing hospital. "In their play children will sometimes express real misconceptions – about the reason for an intravenous, for example, or what an intravenous fluid is," notes Larsen. "It gives us a good chance to correct these misconceptions and decrease the anxiety a little." In an effort to prepare the child for what could otherwise be terrifying experiences, staffers use simple props to explain medical procedures – they will help a child with a broken leg wrap a doll in cast material, or bring a noisy saw into the playroom to show that removing the cast will not harm the limb.

Members of the child life staff are also active in hospital planning groups. Their goal is once again to reduce stress on the child by contributing to sensitive hospital procedures and policy. One development that child life workers endorse: parents are now welcome on the wards at any time. It is not unusual to see a mother bedding down on a cot for the night, or a father breakfasting with interns. "In-

Left: The leg of this well-loved doll was set in a cast by an injured boy and his child life worker.

creased parental involvement does a tremendous amount to decrease stress, particularly in the young child who just can't cope with the separation," Larsen notes.

The day-to-day continuity the child life worker provides the hospitalized child is invaluable. Nurses change shift every eight hours, doctors step in only briefly, other patients arrive and depart, and the child may himself change wards. But the same child life worker often follows him wherever he goes in the hospital, and occasionally even after dismissal to other institutions.

This enduring relationship is particularly reassuring to children who are hospitalized for very long periods – some stay at Children's from birth to their preschool years. "It is mind-boggling what a child can miss if he is here for a long time," remarks Larsen. "You really have to stop and think about what a baby's life is like at home, and about all the different things he sees in a day – the father shaving, the other children going to school, the mother preparing meals." The child life staff members try to fill in some of these gaps. "We had one boy here for several years," Larsen recalls. "The staff member would sometimes make breakfast with him in the ward kitchen so that he could see things cooking. Then she would sit with him while he ate it so that he would not always be served in the institutional manner."

Not forgotten are the special problems of teenagers, who are often embarrassed to be admitted to a "children's" hospital. "They are going through a stage where they are very independent – they want a lot of privacy and you can't always get it around here," explains Hodgson. They also want to talk. To encourage conversation and friendships as much as to alleviate boredom, the child life staffers set up activities like macramé, billiards, cooking, and electronic ping pong.

And, of course, parents have their own anxieties and often call upon the services of the child life workers. Anne Dubrofsky, a McGill nursing graduate who has worked in the child life service for two and a half years, remarks: "My goals are to help kids deal with being in hospital, and to help parents deal with their hospitalized kids." Working with parents can be as complex as working with children. "Many parents are frightened by the hospital and are afraid to come in. And if they work all day, it is hard for them," explains Hodgson. "If they can't afford to come, we try to get social service involved to find them bus money or taxi fare."

Comfortable sitting rooms have been set aside on most floors where parents can make coffee, talk, or attend a weekly coffee hour along with hospital staff. In this way, says Larsen, "parents get the message that we are also thinking about them." Hodgson adds: "It's especially good for the parents of terminally ill children to get together, talk out their feelings, and share their grief with one another."

Child life worker Anne Dubrofsky plays with a small patient at Montreal Children's Hospital. "The children know that somebody cares."

At the moment there is no specific training available in Canada for child life workers. The men and women who comprise the child life service at Montreal Children's are an eclectic group – they have degrees in counselling, education, human development, psychology, recreational therapy, and nursing. When hiring, Larsen looks for people "with a good background in normal and abnormal child development. We require very special people who are sensitive to the needs of others. And since it is very draining work, it is important that the people doing it have the support they need to carry on and have their own escapes after work."

The stresses of the work vary with the individual. "The most difficult thing for one person might be having to experience so much of the pain that the child experiences," explains Larsen. "Often the child wants to have the worker nearby when he is having something painful done. The debridement of the skin of a burned child, for example, is very painful for the child and extremely painful for the person who is supporting the child. For another worker, the hardest thing might be to see the child leaving hospital and going back to a situation where he knows his needs cannot be well met."

But undeniably the job has its rewards. "Sometimes I think this is like nursing," explains former nurse Dubrofsky. "But only the good part of it. It is the interesting, meaty part. We are making the hospital a personal, human place – we are not such a big institution that we have no feelings. The children know that somebody cares." And, as director Larsen points out, the caring, giving, and teaching flow in both directions. "The children," she says, "are always our best teachers."

... "The boy was on a treatment known as hyperalimentation – intravenous feeding to put the stomach and bowels to rest," says Anne Hodgson, the child life worker assigned to the case. "He couldn't eat for months and months. He wasn't getting any better and finally he just rebelled and was having temper tantrums. I talked with him and with the other staff and we arranged a meeting. I took his list of questions and comments to the doctors. The result was that hyperalimentation was stopped, he was allowed to eat again, and he went home a lot sooner than he normally would have." □

McGill's collections: the floating w

by Holly Dressel

Japanese prints, which have influenced western art for more than a century, combined the artistic abilities of an entire culture to sublime effect.

Laughing girls, nonchalant men, the genial beauty of nature. Such were the themes of ukiyo-e, the wood-block prints that portrayed the "floating" or "transient world" of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Japan. Though their name derived from a word meaning "sad world," ukiyo prints recorded the carefree pleasures of theatre, brothel, and countryside.

At the turn of the century a benefactor known only as Mr. Hankey gave McGill his collection of Japanese woodcuts. After spending many years in a floating world of their own, the seventy valuable art works now have a permanent home – the Print Room of McLennan Library's department of rare books and special collections.

Japanese prints were very much in vogue when Hankey began to collect them. Scores of books on how to recognize authentic signatures and how to mount, restore, and evaluate the prints were being published in English, French, and German. The prints had first turned up in Europe in 1856 as packing material in a box of porcelain. Artist-engraver and man of fashion Félix Bracquemond got hold of them and introduced them to the art circles of Paris as exciting treasures.

By 1862 a shop called La porte chinoise was selling Japanese prints along with other exotica and, by the end of the century, *le japonisme* was in full swing. It was a mark of the avant-garde not only to have the prints hung on their walls but also recorded in their portraits – Japanese woodcuts are featured in Manet's portrait of Zola and in Van Gogh's portrait of Père Tanguy. (Van Gogh, in fact, used to trade his canvases for prints by Hiroshige and Utamaro.)

The popularity of Japanese wood blocks was based on a deep appreciation of their artistry, and the profound influence they exerted on western art is still being felt. Painters like Manet and Gauguin were overwhelmed by their oblique, asymmetrical composition and by the way figures disappeared off the edge of the paper, suggesting movement about to escape the viewer's field of vision. And just as Japanese printmakers rejected classical subjects to portray the transient world of everyday life, nineteenth-century French artists like Degas and Toulouse-Lautrec avoided the religious and mythological topics of the academicians, seeking instead to capture tavern and cabaret scenes, peasants at their labour, and momentary visions of beauty. Painters like Whistler and Van Gogh responded even more enthusiastically to Japanese aesthetics, borrowing their flat, brilliant colours, two-dimensional treatment, and economical sweeping lines.

For close to eight centuries before the emergence of ukiyo-e, Japanese painting had been patterned after Chinese art. Scenes from poetry and romance had adorned scrolls and screens intended for the wealthy classes. But by 1700 economic power was shifting to a growing merchant class, and Japan was a society in transition: decadent, corrupt, and wracked with economic calamities. The woodcut, the representative art form of the emerging middle class, remained through it all curiously blithe, wry, and satiric. What the middle class commissioned and bought were depictions of kabuki actors, warriors, and beautiful women – the courtesans, female impersonators, and prostitutes who thronged the Japanese capital of Edo, now Tokyo.

Black-and-white book illustrations sold in the late seventeenth century were the first Japanese wood-block prints to appear on separate sheets. The technique of these woodcuts was simple. With the artist's drawing fastened to a block of cherry or pear wood, a craftsman carved the design into the wood along the grain. A printer then brushed the block with ink and transferred the design to paper by rubbing it with a smooth, round tool called a *baren*.

Around 1761 a woodcut designer named Suzuki Harunobu (1725-1770) took the process a step further. Using the black-and-white print as a proof, he had craftsmen cut separate blocks for each additional colour. The art developed to such dazzling complexity that up to fifteen different colours – requiring fifteen different blocks – were used in a single print. Harunobu's woodcuts, called brocade pictures, marked the beginning of the golden age of Japanese prints.

Polychromatic prints were enormously popular and designers became correspondingly

world of Japanese prints

prosperous. From contemporary accounts, it would seem that the money was spent as fast as it was earned. The theatre and pleasure quarters were the centres of jet-set life in eighteenth-century Japan, and the artists who depicted the actors and courtesans were often on intimate terms with their models. Though a few printmakers were beacons of oriental honour, most were notorious for their wild, dissolute lives.

Utagawa Toyokuni (1769-1825) was the son of an Edo wood-carver whose studio was a gathering place for actors of the kabuki theatre. Not surprisingly, Toyokuni became a designer of actor wood blocks and with his prints illustrated popular accounts of actors' lives.

Toyokuni's student, Utagawa Kuniyoshi (1798 1861), began his career with actor woodcuts. But he soon surpassed his master and is revered today for his iridescent prints of warriors (see covers) and for his haunting landscapes. Kuniyoshi's woodcut of the priest Nicheren climbing a mountain in the snow (see below) is recognized as one of the most beautiful in existence. Enormous economy of line renders almost palpable the snowy night, the muffled village, the plodding priest.

Kitagawa Utamaro (1753-1806) was abhorred by many early collectors as much for his mannerist period as for his immoral life. He elongated his beautiful women to the point of distortion and portrayed the lowest-grade prostitutes with great sensuality. Disinherited by his uncle and master when in his late twenties, he worked out of his publisher's house for his remaining years and died unreformed.

The prolific Utamaro produced erotica, nature prints, and "yellow-cover books," the

Page 14: Ukiyo-e, *Japanese calligraphy by Dr. Pei-Yuan Han, Montreal General Hospital; Below:* Snow Scene — Mountain Village *by Kuniyoshi (13½" x 8¾");*
Page 16: Courtesans *by Utamaro (10½" x 14½");*
Page 17: Three Actors under Umbrella *by Toyokuni (9½" diameter).*

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sophisticated and satiric Japanese equivalent of magazines. The fine detail and subtle colour in his prints required special care in the printing process. Utamaro rubbed powdered mother-of-pearl into the background to enrich the gloss on the paper. For colour, he required only two or three pale shades, which he dissolved into one another and toned into soft pastels. Even when faded, as are most of the seven examples of his work in the Hankey collection, the prints still reveal a ravishing sheen and delicacy of tint.

Although Utamaro is today considered one of the greatest Japanese print designers, it is Katsushika Hokusai (1760-1849) who is probably most familiar to westerners. His "Thirty-Six Views of Mount Fuji" and his seascapes with their characteristic curly waves have been widely reproduced. But like Utamaro, Hokusai was known as a shameless hedonist, perhaps because of his many woodcuts of courtesans. Over a long, careless, and roving life he produced prints in a multitude of styles on a multitude of subjects. McGill has a single Hokusai, a stylized, highly animated depiction of court gardeners around a bonfire.

When Hokusai died in poverty in 1849, the age of the great printmakers died with him. The art began to absorb more and more western techniques – perspective, defined backgrounds, cheaper papers – and entered the twentieth century as an ugly hodgepodge of eastern motifs, western machines, and garish aniline dyes.

Ukiyo-e is admired for its transparent delicacy and for its revolutionary composition. But it is also valued for its craftsmanship – the perfect carving, inking, and matching of many blocks. Because of its technical complexity, the polychrome print had always depended as much on the skill of the carvers and printers as on the originality of the designer – the artistic abilities of an entire culture had combined to sublime effect. When technical attitudes changed, however, the fragile, subtle art of ukiyo-e was lost. □

Holly Dressel is a Montreal freelance writer.

Doing it their way

by Carol Stairs

Development expert Christopher Bryant: "If situations change and programs remain the same, you can very quickly become irrelevant."

Lying barely a hundred miles north of Australia and occupying the eastern half of the world's second-largest island is a new developing nation whose unique tribal rituals and self-reliant lifestyle have remained unaltered for centuries. But the winds of change have begun to ripple through the tropical valleys of Papua New Guinea. Independence and United Nations membership came in 1975, and the fledgling government has been striving to balance the aims of development with the preservation of a valued way of life.

The challenge is keenly felt by thirty-four-year-old Christopher Bryant, BSc'65, veteran of numerous international assignments and now senior field staff officer in Papua New Guinea for the Canadian University Service Overseas (CUSO). "The basic philosophy in the country is, 'we can do it on our own,'" he notes. "The leaders of Papua New Guinea realize that having 70 or 80 per cent of their young people essentially self-reliant – feeding, clothing, and housing themselves from their own labours – is an advantage. They don't want to change that. The idea is to preserve it and add to it a range of services that will make people's lives better."

To assist Third World countries like Papua New Guinea with their manpower needs during such periods of transition is the primary role of CUSO. A non-profit, private organization founded in 1961, it is supported largely by grants from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). At the request of host governments, CUSO recruits skilled Canadians and landed immigrants for a broad spectrum of programs in education, health, technology, business, and agriculture.

Bryant's career plans underwent a radical transformation when he stepped into CUSO-McGill's recruiting office back in 1965. The honours mathematics graduate had decided to become an actuary. Then CUSO made him an irresistable offer: a two-year teaching assignment on the tiny Caribbean island of Granada. He recalls rushing home from his interview to look up the country in the encyclopedia – "I didn't even know where the place was!" he says.

In 1967 Bryant took time out to earn a master's degree in mathematics education at Harvard University. But the following year found him back in Granada, this time on a private contract as acting vice-principal of McDonald College in Sauteurs. The young teacher rejoined CUSO in 1969. He served for four years as field staff officer in Jamaica, for one year as regional field director in Barbados, and for three years as director of human resources at the organization's Ottawa headquarters. In February 1977, with his Jamaican wife Sybil and two young sons, Bryant headed out to the "field" once more. After an 11,000-mile journey via the West Indies and Fiji, they set up housekeeping in Papua New Guinea's capital city, Port Moresby.

Christopher Bryant. "We've got the people, they've got the needs."

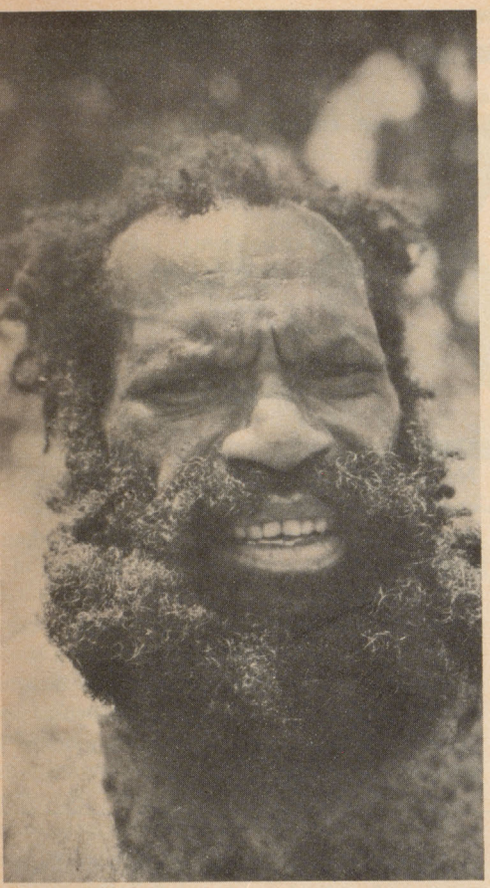
"We've got the people, they've got the needs," says Bryant, whose job it is to match the two. Officially launched in 1970, the CUSO program in Papua New Guinea now has 156 volunteers serving overlapping, two-year contracts. According to Bryant, about half have assignments in education, a quarter in technology, and the remainder in business, agriculture, and health care. "And we recruit more than just fresh university graduates," he adds. "The group that came last August had six couples over fifty years old." As well as possessing greater life and work experience, he notes, older volunteers are highly respected in tribal societies.

Bryant and the two field officers on his staff each cover a third of the country's rough terrain. Since few roads exist, they travel almost exclusively by small airplane. These regular trips provide opportunities to visit volunteers and investigate new manpower requests.

As well as evaluating volunteer positions on the basis of continuing relevance to the community, Bryant examines their training element. "CUSO is being judged in two ways – can we do the job and are we training the Papua New Guineans to replace us," he says. "There is no sense putting in and putting in if there is not going to be any change."

Although he enjoys the broad perspective his work affords him, Bryant misses the in-depth community involvement that is so vital a part of the volunteer's role. "I am here, I am there," he says. "I am four days in Masse province, two days somewhere else. It is not dull but it is like an administrative job anywhere." His position, however, offers its own challenges. "You have to keep an eye on what is actually happening," Bryant explains. "If situations change and programs remain the same, you can very quickly become irrelevant."

One area which is under scrutiny is the placement of CUSO teachers. "Like many other countries," he notes, "Papua New Guinea is looking closely at its education sector and asking if it is worth spending a lot of money



Faces of Papua New Guinea. The three-year-old government is striving to balance the aims of development with the preservation of a valued way of life.

on secondary schools. There is quite clearly not going to be paid employment for more than a small percentage of graduates. General education has got to be geared to making the rural people more efficient at what they have traditionally done – producing food. The question is whether putting people through a formal school circuit is the best way to do that."

Many innovative programs that emphasize self-reliance as well as learning are being introduced in rural schools, says Bryant. To help students earn a share of tuition fees, one school has provided garden plots and in turn purchases some of the students' produce for its own kitchen. At another school, a CUSO agriculture teacher supervises a twenty-five-acre coffee plantation where students put into practice what they have learned in the classroom.

Bryant feels that Papua New Guinea, as a relatively new developing nation, has a distinct advantage: it can look at the development efforts of others and learn from their mistakes. As he puts it, "Countries that came into the development cycle earlier often focussed on industrialization and a whole series of things that tended to change not only the economy but also the basic structure of society." But he believes that things will be different in Papua New Guinea, where the government is making decisions that should lead to a smoother, more integrated development program than that chosen by other traditional societies.

CUSO engineers and technicians working on road-building projects are among the volunteers witnessing the ramifications of this cautious approach. Before any construction is undertaken, says Bryant, "the government is asking very serious questions, like 'roads to where?' and 'for what purpose?' If a new road network just allows people to flow into the city, then they are not so sure. Instead, they have tried to support the building of roads that open up rural areas for farming and for the marketing of produce. They *have* to ask questions, even about a simple thing like building a road from A to B."

When it comes to health care, traditional ways have not been abandoned. In Papua New Guinea, CUSO's physicians, nutritionists, laboratory technologists, and nurse tutors experience an approach to medicine very different from that commonly accepted in the West. The system radiates, not from the doctor, but from the relatively untrained aid post orderly.

"There are thousands of aid post orderlies around the country," says Bryant. "What they can't handle they send on to the health extension officer who runs the health centre. These people have three or four years of postsecondary training and can handle a broad range of health problems. Backing up the extension officers are the doctors and the base hospitals." The

Above: A young girl daubed in white clay. Below: A youth in ceremonial finery, with colourful makeup, feather headdress, and necklaces of cowrie shells and dog teeth.

CUSO on Campus

To carry out its far-flung programs, CUSO relies heavily on a comprehensive network of recruiting offices located both in metropolitan centres and on university campuses across Canada. The faculty chairman of CUSO-McGill is associate professor of biology Dr. John Southin. Every week about twelve students come to see him, drawn by the CUSO information distributed regularly in each Faculty, or by the advertisements run in the *McGill Daily*.

"Maybe one student every three weeks is sufficiently interested to go through the rather harrowing application process," explains Southin. "In the course of a year we interview between six and ten, and of these five to eight are accepted. That's been fairly consistent for McGill over the past few years." Recent campus recruits have included a librarian, a medical doctor, two engineers, and an English teacher.

Macdonald College graduates, particularly agriculture specialists, are also in demand. "These people get fantastic experience," says director of extension Martin van Lierop, CUSO-Macdonald's faculty chairman. "They have just graduated and yet they are making decisions that affect a great number of people. I compare their experience to what a thirty-eight-year-old junior executive would get here in Canada."

CUSO presently has over 750 volunteers working in thirty countries. Although recruitment and placement are its major thrusts, the seventeen-year-old organization also strives to make Canadians more aware of the problems and aspirations of developing countries. To this end, it mounts education programs in schools and communities, and supports, through public donations and matching CIDA grants, over 200 self-help projects around the world.

This year the CUSO offices at both Macdonald College and McGill came up with unique – and successful – ways to raise not only contributions to the project fund but also the consciousness of students. The Macdonald committee sold hundreds of raffle tickets during fall registration. The prize? Free tuition for one term. At McGill, residence students backed a drive to help the Bongo Agricultural Service in Ghana. "We asked everyone to give up one lunch," says Southin. "All the money that would have gone into preparing lunch was donated to the CUSO project. Going without lunch for a food-related project gave us an echo of what it must be like to go hungry all the time."

As long as applicants enjoy good health, CUSO imposes no age limit for volunteers. Notes Southin, "Dr. Allan Elliott, now an emeritus professor in our biochemistry department, went to Nigeria with CUSO when he retired. We have lots of jobs for people with experience."

For people without university degrees, CUSO's job list includes requests for such diverse talents as weaving, plumbing, ironworking, and beekeeping. "And if you know a bush pilot," says Southin, "for goodness' sake suggest CUSO!"

Towards greater self-reliance in food production: a CUSO agriculture specialist, right, consults with a Papuan pig farmer. When the people are ready to "do it on their own," however, Bryant feels it will be time for CUSO to leave.

government has reinforced this decentralized system of medical care by cutting back on the funding of urban health centres in an effort to improve facilities and increase staff in rural areas.

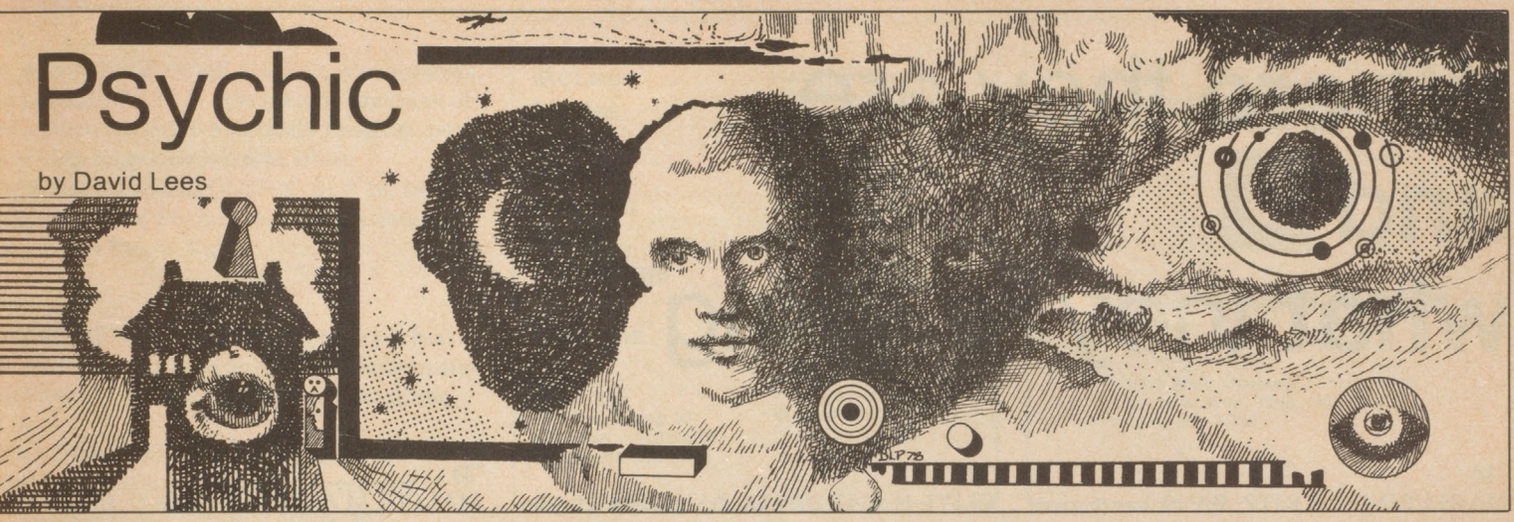
A shortage of doctors is common to all developing nations. Says Bryant, "We can organize a job for *any* doctor who wants to work with CUSO!" With typical determination however, Papua New Guinea has begun to tackle the problem at its roots. "Training is now done in the country for almost all types of health worker," he points out. "The medical college in Port Moresby is beginning to turn out more graduates. I think eventually they will be self-sufficient in doctors."

Bryant believes that CUSO's role in Papua New Guinea is a valid one – for now. But when the people are ready to "do it on their own," it will be time for CUSO to leave. "A small country *can* achieve a healthy interdependence with the world," he claims. "My own feeling is that Papua New Guinea as a traditional society will last much better than some people suspect, though there will be changes. A society built on minimal communication and almost pure self-reliance *has* to change when it comes in contact with a sophisticated, technological culture. But I do not favour the 'hothouse theory' which says it is a weak flower that will wilt in the winds from the West." □

Carol Stairs, assistant editor of the News. *and a former CUSO volunteer in Jamaica, interviewed Christopher Bryant in Ottawa during his recent recruitment tour of Canada.*

Psychic

by David Lees



The peculiar thing about Dr. Howard Eisenberg is that he tells his tales of spirit contacts, telepathic messages, and extrasensory perceptions without being in the least peculiar. His present-tense, present-life ghost stories send no delicious chill along the spine because in Eisenberg's language "life after death" is transmogrified into P.M.S. (for post mortem survival), "poltergeists" become manifestations of recurrent spontaneous psychokinesis, and "mind over matter" is psychokinesis (or, simpler still, P.K.)

A lecturer in parapsychology at the University of Toronto's Innis College, Eisenberg is also a physician and practising psychotherapist. His monastic, orange-hued office in a Toronto professionals' building is mute testimony to the stature and medical respectability of his techniques. Science and the Ontario Health Insurance Plan have taken one step beyond.

Eisenberg spends about fifteen hours a week giving psychotherapy sessions. Though most of his patients are not plagued by other-worldly forces, the few that are receive assistance and reassurance that can be found in few clinics. Their experiences are not the stuff of which *The Exorcist* was made, but for the people involved it can be just as frightening.

Eisenberg treated and 'cured' in a single session a woman diagnosed as a borderline schizophrenic. The woman had developed psychic abilities late in life and was unaccountably picking up intimate knowledge of friends and strangers when she handled their personal possessions. "She related this to her husband and he told her that she was wacko," says Eisenberg. "He sent her to a psychiatrist who prescribed Largactil, a major tranquilizer."

The woman, Eisenberg explains, had experienced a well-documented form of clairvoyance known as psychometry. Somehow, it seems, personal objects become the depositories of encoded psychic information which, to the person with the right headphones, can be played back like a tape recorder. Treatment consisted largely of assuring the woman that she was not insane, and offering advice on how to tune out the unwanted signals.

Eisenberg earned his BSc at McGill in 1967, and then worked on his MSc and MD simultaneously. Though parapsychology is now studied in more than 130 North American universities, Eisenberg's MSc, granted in 1971, was the first ever given at McGill for research in this field.

As befits his Canadian pioneer status, Eisenberg has begun to spread the word. His book, *Inner Spaces: Parapsychological Explorations of the Mind,* expands upon his McGill research. And recently, Eisenberg acted as anchorman for a six-part CBC radio series, "Odyssey," which carried psychic testimonies from all over the continent.

As evidenced by the "Odyssey" commentary and the host's own experiences, psychic phenomena are more prevalent than is generally believed. Eisenberg argues, for example, that telepathic rapport is commonplace between patients and their psychiatric therapists, at least the best of them. The phenomena may be unrecognized by the therapist who dismisses insights as lucky hunches or, at best, as intuition.

Eisenberg takes the reader of *Inner Spaces* on a search for a common denominator of psychic phenomena, and concludes that they represent an interaction between the human ego and the underlying universal mind. This universal mind, or collective unconscious, is a god figure and something else besides. For all its omnipotence, the collective unconscious, as pictured by Eisenberg, suffers shortcomings as human as the vanities of the Greek pantheon and the vengefulness of the Old Testament Jehovah.

"The Universal Mind is conceived of as being lonely by virtue of its essential oneness, and so dreams up the phenomenal world ... to keep itself company and to be entertained," he writes. "However, in order to feel that it has genuine company, it has to forget who it really is by pretending to be other people and objects. Sometimes it becomes so engrossed in this fantasy ... that it temporarily forgets its real source and identity."

A more revealing image of the collective unconscious compares individual egos to the waves of an ocean, separate yet related to all other waves and only momentarily distinct from the ocean on which they ride. Still in terms of that image, telepathy and psychic phenomena are conveyed from ego to ego through the sea below.

Eisenberg claims the picture is logical in terms of the new physics of relativity and quantum mechanics, which views the world as "a probabilistic organic whole." All atoms, he points out, including those that make up the human form, are in constant flux with the external environment and are subject to the influence of subtle magnetic fields and biometeorological fluctuations.

If laboratory shoptalk steals the mystique from strange happenings, however, Eisenberg's final explanation more than makes up for it. He concludes that science and mysticism are interrelated. The discoveries of modern physics, which have resulted in an almost surrealistic picture of the world, seem to bear this out. British physicist and astronomer Sir Arthur Eddington postulated decades ago that the ultimate substance of the universe might be simply "mind stuff."

"There has been a measure of convergence between modern physics and ancient mysticism," says Eisenberg. "Unfortunately, orthodox psychology is still modelled on the obsolete system of Newtonian mechanics and, hence, has more difficulty in coming to terms with psychic phenomena than does modern physics."

For a clinical, cynical age, the blending of hard science and soft mysticism is creating a thinking man's voodoo, a scientific religion that can be mathematically defended but that hovers inalterably beyond final proof. The disciples of parapsychology, Eisenberg says, are already with us and working in university physics departments. □

David Lees is assistant editor of Harrowsmith *magazine.*

Where they are and what they're doing

'19
MADELEINE A. FRITZ, BA'19, has received an award from the University of Toronto for her distinguished service to the geology department and to the Royal Ontario Museum.

'28
MARGARET E.B. (CAMERON) GOSSE, BA'24, MD'28, has been awarded a national honorary life membership in the Canadian Cancer Society.

'31
JAMES B. REDPATH, BSc'31, has retired as president of Dome Mines Ltd. after forty-seven years with the company.

'33
EVERETT CHALMERS, MD'33, has been sworn in as cabinet minister without portfolio in the New Brunswick legislature, Fredericton, and will be responsible for the provincial alcoholism and drug dependency commission.
LEONARD MARSH, MA'33, PhD'40, has received an honorary doctor of laws degree from McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont.

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

'35
EDWIN B. O'REILLY, MD'35, has received the Ben Fish Award from the vocational rehabilitation section of Rhode Island's Department of Social and Rehabilitative Services.

'36
GEORGE D. GOODFELLOW, BEng'36, has received the Queen's Jubilee Medal in recognition of his contribution to amateur sport in Canada.

'37
EVANS B. REID, BSc'37, PhD'40, has retired as chairman of the chemistry department at Colby College, Waterville, Me.

'39
CLIVE H. CARDINAL, BA'39, MA'41, who recently retired from the department of Germanic and Slavic studies at the University of Calgary, Alberta, has been named professor emeritus.

'42
W. DONALD GRAHAM, MSc'42, has been appointed executive director, research and development, for Farmland Industries, Inc., Kansas City, Mo.

'44
RUTH (HUBBELL) ROSE, DipPE'44, has been elected a director of the Canadian Archaeological Institute at Athens, Greece.

'45
E. CLARK GILLESPIE, BSc'44, MD'45, has been named a Fellow of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.

'49
G. NORMAN IRVINE, PhD'49, is the recipient of the M.P. Neumann Award, given by West Germany's Association for Cereal Research.
GILBERT ROSENBERG, BSc'42, MD'49, MSc'56, GDipMed'56, has become professor of medicine and of family practice at the University of Calgary, Alberta, and medical director of the Dr. Vernon Fanning Extended Care Centre.

'51
AIME DESAUTELS, BArch'51, has been appointed director of the planning office of the City of Montreal.
CHARLES E. MEREDITH, MD'51, has become superintendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C.
DR. LEO STERN, BSc'51, chairman of pediatrics at Brown University, Providence, R.I., has received an honorary doctorate from the University of Nancy, France.

'52
JOHN M. SCHOLES, BEng'52, has been appointed senior executive vice-president of the Royal Trust Co.

'53
MALCOLM A. TASCHEREAU, BEng'53, has been elected president of Dome Mines Ltd., Toronto.

'54
SHIRLEY S. (BLOOMSTONE) ANGRIST, BA'54, MA'55, has been named manager of public policy research for PPG Industries Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.

'55
BERNARD L. SEGAL, BSc'50, MD'55, has been appointed director of the William Likoff Cardiovascular Institute of Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
A. BRUCE WHITEHEAD, MSc'55, PhD'57, has become manager of programs at Honeywell's Corporate Technology Center, Minneapolis, Minn.

'56
PERRY BLACK, BSc'51, MD'56, associate professor of neurosurgery at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, Md., has received the Distinguished Service Award of the Congress of Neurological Surgeons.
LESLIE R. TISSHAW, BCom'56, has become president of Quantus Advertising Associates Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

'57
GERALDINE A. DUBRULE, BSc(PE)'57, McGill aquatics coordinator, has received the Distinguished Service Award of the Canadian Amateur Synchronized Swimming Association.

'58
PHYLLIS (RUBIN) BLACK, BA'58, MSW'60, has received a doctorate in social work from the Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C., where she is a member of the teaching staff.
M. DAVID COTTLE, BEng'58, has been appointed production manager, animal industry and plant food products, of the agricultural division of Cyanamid, Princeton, N.J.
JEAN E. DOUVILLE, BCom'58, has become vice-president, public affairs, of Air Canada.

'59

JOHN P. ESSEPIAN, DDS'59, who practises in Loudonville, N.Y., has become chairman of Houghton College's Awareness Program, part of a long-range development effort.

BERNICE (LOEB) QUINN, BLS'59, MA'59, has established a consulting medical librarian practice in Pinole, Calif.

'60

JOHN HEDLEY SPENCER, PhD'60, has become professor and head of the biochemistry department at Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

SANDRA (FREEMAN) WITELSON, BSc'60, MSc(A)'62, PhD'66, a professor of psychiatry at McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont., has won the John Dewan Award of the Ontario Mental Health Foundation for her research.

'62

M. LAWRENCE LIGHT, BSc'62, has been elected executive vice-president of Batten, Barton, Durstine, and Osborn, Inc., New York.

IMRE PUSKAS, PhD'62, a research associate for Amoco Chemicals Corp., Naperville, Ill., specializing in butylene polymerization, has been honoured by the corporation for receiving his twentieth patent.

'65

WILLIAM ERIC FEARN, BCom'65, has been appointed deputy minister of finance and comptroller for the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador, St. John's.

DIANE (THOMPSON) KITCHING, BA'65, MA'68, has received her doctorate in war studies from the University of London, England, and is currently working in the research office of the official opposition in the House of Commons, Ottawa, Ont.

MARILYN LIGHT, BSc(Agr)'65, MSc'67, is curator and education coordinator for the Backus Conservation Area and Agriculture Museum, Southern Ontario and Simcoe.

PAUL A.R. LOWE, BEng'65, has been appointed chief engineer of Supercrete Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

'66

NEWTON C. GORDON, BSc'66, DDS'70, an assistant clinical professor at the University of California, San Francisco, has received an MS in oral surgery from the University of Illinois at the Medical Center, Chicago.

SUSAN KERSHMAN, BA'66, on the faculty of the special education department at the University of Kentucky, Lexington, has received an Exceptional Achievement Award in recognition of her efforts in establishing a program for deaf-blind preschool children.

BEVERLY SHAFFER, BA'66, was director of the National Film Board's Academy Award-winning film, *I'll Find a Way*.

McLean
Marler
Tees
Watson
Poitevin
Javet
& Roberge

Notaries

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Hon. Alan A. Macnaughton, P.C., Q.C.
Marcel Cinq-Mars, Q.C.

IMPORTANT NOTICE ABOUT *OLD McGILL* YEARBOOKS

Due to the untimely resignation of the editors of *Old McGill* '76 and *Old McGill* '77, the delivery dates of these books have been unavoidably delayed. Projected delivery dates are:

Old McGill '76 — September 1
Old McGill '77 — October 15

The current book, *Old McGill* '78, will be delivered on September 15.

Are you missing a past edition?

A limited number of the following yearbooks is still available:

Old McGill '66 through '73 and *Old McGill* '75. They may be purchased for $10.00 each at the University Centre Box Office or ordered by mail for $10.00 plus $2.50 postage.

Write to:
Box Office Manager
Students' Society of McGill University
3480 McTavish Street, Room 105
Montreal, P.Q., H3A 1X9
Telephone: (514) 392-8926

THE McGILL SOCIETY OF MONTREAL TRAVEL PROGRAM

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

Disney World and Beach Holiday
One-week vacations; Daily departures
Price includes air transportation, car rental, and accommodation (3 nights in Disney World and 4 nights in Clearwater Beach) via Skylark and SunTours.

The Middle East:
Israel, Jordan, and Egypt
May 1979, 3 weeks.
Price: approx. $2,000.00
Includes flight, transfers, and first-class accommodation. Tour guide will be Dr. Stanley Frost, former dean of McGill's Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research and presently director of the History of McGill Project.

Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran
May-June 1979, 3 weeks.
Price: approx. $2,200.00
Includes flight, transfers, and first-class accommodation. Tour leader will be Dr. Charles Adams, director of McGill's Institute of Islamic Studies.

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

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

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

Galapagos Islands, Peru, and Ecuador
June 1979, 3 weeks.
Price: approx. $2,100.00
Includes flights, transfers, course, and first-class accommodation. An unusual opportunity to see the animal life, land forms, and vegetation that inspired Charles Darwin.

Details of these special tours are now being finalized. This is your opportunity to plan ahead and let us know your preferences. Complete details will be available in August.

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

PLAN NOW FOR REUNION '78! SEPTEMBER 28 to OCTOBER 1

Note: Macdonald College Reunion: October 14; Dentistry Reunion: November 11

CLASS PARTIES SCHEDULED TO DATE:

FACULTY AND YEAR	CHAIRMAN
Commerce '23	Wendell B. Brewer
Law '23	Jacques Senecal, Q.C.
R.V.C. '23	Marjorie (Leggatt) Bourke
Science (Eng.) '28	Arnold J. Groleau
Commerce '33	Harry I. Craimer
Engineering '33	Gilbert W. Painter
Law '33	A. Maxwell Boulton
Medicine '33	Dr. Edwin Stuart
R.V.C. '33	Marjorie (Lynch) Russel
Arts & Science '38	Charles Gurd
Dentistry '38	Dr. Howard Oliver
Engineering '38	Donald C. MacCallum
Football Team '38	Dr. Preston Robb
Law '38	H. Heward Stikeman, Q.C.
Medicine '38	Dr. Rowland E. Henderson & Dr. Frank P. Flood
R.V.C. '38	Phyllis (McKenna) Duchastel
Arts & Science '43	William Munroe
Engineering '43	Otto C. Cleyn
Medicine '43A	Dr. H. Leighton Smith & Dr. Ronald M. Fyfe
Medicine '43B	Dr. Roberto L. Estrada
R.V.C. '43	Margaret (McGarry) Stronach
Agriculture & Home Ec. '48	Gordon Thomson
Law '48	Frank B. Common Jr., Q.C.
Medicine '48	Dr. Ross Hill
Phys. Ed. '48	Lorna (Hamilton) Murphy
Physiotherapy '48	Carol Morency
Agriculture & Home Ec. '53	Maurice Gerard
Architecture '53	Roland O. Beaudoin
Arts & Science '53	Daniel Kingstone & James H. Thomas
Commerce '53	George A. Latimer
Dentistry '53	Dr. Martin Eidinger
Engineering '53	William McCrudden
Law '53	Irving L. Adessky, Q.C.
Medicine '53	Dr. Geoffrey Lehman
Phys. Ed. '53	Clare (Cran) Brais
Agriculture & Home Ec. '58	Alan Douglas
Architecture '58	F. Thomas Mill
Arts & Science '58	Helgi (Ulk) Soutar
Dentistry '58	Dr. Robert W. Faith
Engineering '58 (All)	Louis Donolo
Chem. Engineering '58	Keith Marchildon
Law '58	Robert Benson
Medicine '58	Dr. Douglas Morehouse
Agriculture & Home Ec. '63	Robert Farr
Architecture '63	Gerald Soiferman
Arts & Science '63	Joan (Retallack) Marshall
Dentistry '63	Dr. Ross E. Jenne
Engineering '63	Frank Kruzich & Jacques Samson
Law '63	Doug Pryde
Medicine '63	Dr. Peter G. Gillett & Dr. John K. MacFarlane
Physio. & Occ. Ther. '63	Suzanne (Howick) Batrie
Agriculture & Home Ec. '68	Harold W. Cook
Dentistry '68	Dr. Avrum F. Sonin
Engineering '68	Allan Kohl
M.B.A. '68	Ron Pearson
Physio. & Occ. Ther. '68	Carolyn (Vincent) Jones
Agriculture & Food Sc. '73	Suzelle (Thauvette) Barrington
Nursing (BSc) '73	Susan J. Agnes

If this is a reunion year for your class (all years ending in 3s and 8s) but your class is not listed above, why not contact Lynda MacLaren (514-392-4815) at Martlet House, 3605 Mountain Street, Montreal, Quebec H3G 2M1, and 'start something!'

FRANK SLOVER, BA'66, has become public relations manager, international tobacco, in the corporate public relations department of R.J. Reynolds Industries Inc., Winston-Salem, N.C.
DAVID A.C. WALKER, BA'66, has become educational officer at the National Gallery of Rhodesia, Salisbury. "The hope is," he writes, "to 'Africanise' the gallery in such a way that it can foster indigenous art, drama, dance, and music... and act as an international, multi-racial art and conference centre."

'67

DR COLIN C.J. ANGLIKER, DipPsych'67, has become director of the Whiting Forensic Institute, Middletown, Conn.
EVA GAJDOS, BSc'67, MSc'69, has completed her doctorate at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J., and is currently working as a clinical psychologist at the Community Mental Health Center, Elizabeth, N.J.
JACK AARON SIEMIATYCKI, BSc'67, MSc'71, PhD'76, is an epidemiologist at the World Health Organization's International Agency for Research on Cancer, Lyon, France.
DAVID N. SLONE, BSc'67, has received a doctor of jurisprudence degree from Stanford University and is practising patent, trademark, and copyright law with the law firm of Townsend and Townsend, San Francisco, Calif.

'68

JEREMY RICKARDS, DipMan'68, has been appointed associate professor of industrial engineering, department of forest engineering, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton.

'69

HARRY AGENSKY, BArch'69, is president and creative director of Gingko Design Ltd., Toronto, Ont., a newly formed graphic and corporate design firm.
KAREN QUINTON, BMus'69, DipMus'73, has won a Canada Council Community Musician Grant to organize workshops for music teachers and students in communities throughout Newfoundland.

'70

HARVEY BIENENSTOCK, BSc'70, MBA'75, has become controller of First Quebec Corp., a real estate developer based in Montreal.
ZOLTAN J. CSENDES, MEng'70, PhD'73, has joined the General Electric Research and Development Center, Schenectady, N.Y., as an electrical engineer.
MICKEY ERDELL, BCom'70, is a doctoral student in the counseling psychology program at the University of Kentucky, Lexington.
ALEX MARINELLI, BEng'70, has become manager of the Toronto, Ont., branch of Atlas Copco Canada Ltd.
PAUL J. WEINBERG, MA'70, has been appointed vice-president, employee relations, of American Express Co., New York City.

'71

PATRICIA N. COURTRIGHT, BSc'71, is practising dentistry in Fort McMurray, Alta.
ANDRE ENGEL, BSc'69, MD'71, on staff at the Civic, Grace, and Children's Hospitals, Ottawa, Ont., has opened a pediatrics and adolescent medicine practice.
DAVID JONES, BMus'71, has received a Community Musician Grant from the Canada Council to organize musical activities at the University of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, and in other areas of the province.
VICTOR J.E. JONES, BSc'71, MBA'75, has been appointed manager, marketing, sales, and development, of CP Rail Coastal Marine Operations, Vancouver, B.C.

'72

DR. DONALD G. BRUSHETT, BSc'72, has opened a family practice in Houlton, Me.
ALBERT DAIGEN, BA'72, who recently received an MA in intercultural communication and a certificate in French translation from Monterey Institute of Foreign Studies, California, works as an English translator in the Translation Bureau of the Secretary of State Department, Toronto, Ont.
EDUARDO F. DEL BUEY, BA'72, is currently second secretary and vice-consul at the Canadian Embassy in Tehran, Iran.
G. PAUL DONNINI, BSc'72, PhD'77, is a research chemist at the Chemical Research Laboratory of Canadian Industries Ltd., Industrial Chemicals, McMasterville, Que.
RICHARD J. MEADOWS, BSc'72, has become new products manager, Pharmaceutical Products Group, of Norwich Pharmacal Co. Ltd., Paris, Ont.
A. DAVID PELLETIER, BSc'72, has been appointed associate actuary of Manufacturers Life Insurance Co., Toronto, Ont.
CHRISTOPHER PENNEY, BSc'72, PhD'77, has won a two-year postdoctoral fellowship at Yale University, New Haven, Conn., where he will conduct research in bio-organic chemistry and co-author the first undergraduate text on the subject.
DR. LINDA (SHRIRO) SCHENCK, BSc'72, is a Fellow in psychiatry at the University of Minnesota Medical Center, Minneapolis.

'74

ROGER AMELUNXEN, BEng'74, is a metallurgist at the El Mochito Mine, Honduras.
GASTON JORRE, BA'70, LLB'74, BCL'75, who has become a member of the Quebec Bar and the Law Society of Upper Canada, has joined the constitutional, administrative, and international law section of the Department of Justice, Ottawa, Ont.
YVONNE M. MARTIN, MA'74, PhD'77, has been appointed assistant professor, division of communication and social foundations, in the Faculty of Education, University of Victoria, British Columbia.

Tell us about it!

The *McGill News*
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Montreal, P.Q.
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Nominations and Applications for the Position of

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

of the

GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF McGILL UNIVERSITY

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The appointee will be expected to take office not later than September 1, 1978. Nominationsand applications should be accompanied by a curriculum vitae and submitted to:

P.S. Ross & Partners
Suite 835
1 Place Ville Marie
Montreal, P.Q. H3B 2A3

GREGORY TARDI, BA'70, BCL'74, recently called to the Bar of the Province of Quebec, has joined the legal branch, air transport committee, of the Canadian Transport Commission, Ottawa, Ont.
HEINZ K. WEINDLER, DipMan'74, has been appointed vice-president and chief accountant of the Mercantile Bank of Canada, Montreal.

'75
DARLENE CAMPBELL, BScN'75, has joined the staff of St. John's Hospital, Santa Monica, Calif.
STUART NADEAU, BSc'75, is a chemical engineer with Imperial Oil Ltd., Montreal.

'76
EUGENE MEEHAN, LLM'76, has become a professor in the Law Faculty at the University of Alberta, Edmonton.

'77
ROBERT L. WOOLARD, MBA'77, has been named associate director, graduate business programs, and director, executive fellows program, at Rockhurst College, Kansas City, Mo.

Deaths

'09
GEORGE L. BABSON, BSc'09, on March 11, 1978.
RUBY A. (NORRIS) CUMMER, BA'09, on Jan. 15, 1978.

'10
KATHERINE TORRANCE TRENHOLME, BA'10, at Montreal, on April 6, 1978.

'11
CLIFFORD ST. J. WILSON, BSc'11, at Wolfville, N.S., on March 27, 1978.

'12
ARMAND PAPINEAU-COUTURE, BA'12, at Montreal, on April 10, 1978.
LEANDRE VADNAIS ("TRIX") PARENT, BSc(Agr)'12, at Lennoxville, Que., on April 29, 1978.

'13
C. KEITH MORISON, BA'13, BLS'34, on April 25, 1977.
IRVING R. TAIT, BSc'13, at Montreal, on March 8, 1978.

'14
HERBERT MASON DROST, BA'14, at Vancouver, B.C., in early 1978.
GRACE LEE (RYAN) PARLOW, BA'14, at Victoria, B.C., on Feb. 13, 1978.

'15
MAXWELL STUART NELSON, BSc'15, at Preston, Ont., on Feb. 13, 1978.

'18
BEN BERNSTEIN, BA'15, BCL'18, on May 1, 1978.
MYER SOLOMON, DDS'18, at Montreal, on Feb. 17, 1978.
SALLIE G. SOLOMON, BA'18, in September 1977.

'19
JEAN HENRI BIELER, BA'13, BCL'19, at Montreal, on Feb. 17, 1978.

'20
DR. P. GEOFFREY GILBERT, BSc'20, on Dec. 21, 1977.
WILLIAM SHAPRAY, BCom'20, on Feb. 24, 1978.

'21
OSWALD F. BEAMISH, MD'21, in April 1977.
COL. PAUL PHELPS HUTCHISON, BA'16, BCL'21, at Montreal, on Feb. 11, 1978.

'22
REGINALD B. ABBOTT-SMITH, BSc'22, at Folly Beach, S.C., on Feb. 7, 1978.
PAUL H. ADDY, BA'22, at Montreal, on March 22, 1978.
SOL E. GOLDMAN, MD'22, at Montreal, on Feb. 14, 1978.
DALE HENDRY MOORE, BA'22, MA'23, on May 14, 1977.

'23
IAN H. BRODIE, MD'23, on Sept. 27, 1977.
KENNETH EARDLEY DOWD, MD'23, in Barbados, on March 26, 1978.
SIMON DWORKIN, DDS'23, MD'27, MSc'28, on March 25, 1978.
EDITH (CAMPBELL) RHIND, BSc'23, at Hudson Heights, Que., on March 23, 1978.
MALCOLM VAUGHAN ROSS, BSc'23, at Montreal, on Feb. 12, 1978.

'24
JOHN HALLIDAY CRANE, BSc'24, on March 5, 1978.
RICHARD FREDERICK REDDICK EAGER, MD'24, on Jan. 21, 1978.
DAVID R. MORRICE, BCom'24, on April 13, 1978.
MAXWELL HARRIS TOKER, DDS'24, at Fort Lauderdale, Fla., on Feb. 26, 1978.

'25
E. LINDEN BOUILLON, BArch'25, at Paspebiac, Que., on April 19, 1978.
CLIFFORD H.F. COTTEE, BSc'25, at Ottawa, Ont., on Feb. 20, 1978.
FLORA A. GEORGE, DipNurs'25, at Knowlton, Que., on Feb. 27, 1978.
LINDSAY MANSUR HOVEY, BSc'25, at Winnipeg, Man., on Dec. 31, 1977.
W. REGINALD G. RAY, BSc'25, at Quebec City, on Feb. 24, 1978.

'26
RALPH E. McMILLAN, BSc'26, in early 1978.
MARCUS STAR, DDS'26, on Feb. 10, 1978.

'27
ROBERT E. FINDLAY, BSc'27, at Kitchener, Ont., on March 16, 1978.

'28
ELIZABETH M. ROBERTSON, DipNurs'28, at Montreal, on April 10, 1978.
FLORENCE (SCOTT) SPEARMAN, DipEd'28, at Victoria, B.C., on Feb. 22, 1978.
HUGH ALLAN INGLIS VALENTINE, BArch'28, at Port Hope, Ont., on Feb. 16, 1978.

'29
NEAL MARSHALL CARTER, PhD'29, in Anguilla, W.I., in March 1978.
JOSEPH DAINOW, BA'26, BCL'29, at Baton Rouge, La., on March 17, 1978.
MRS. EVERETT D. KIEFER, MA'29, on July 29, 1977.

'30
HARRY E. GRUNDY, BCL'30, at Sherbrooke, Que., on Feb. 3, 1978.
FRANK SPENCER HEWITT, BA'30, MA'31, at Galveston, Tex., on Feb. 16, 1978.
JOHN SPENCER SAUNDERS, Sc'30, at Saturna Island, B.C., on April 13, 1978.

'31
EDMOND H. EBERTS, BA'28, BCL'31, in October 1977.
EDWARD ARTHUR GOODEVE, Com'31, at Sarasota, Fla., on Feb. 23, 1978.
HOWARD B. WITTER, MD'31, at Baton Rouge, La., on Feb. 1, 1978.

'32
VICTOR A.A. ARCHER, BSA'32, at Castries, St. Lucia, on March 9, 1978.
JAMES ALFRED BAILEY, BEng'32, at Toronto, Ont., on April 22, 1978.
REV. L.A. DONALD CURTIS, BA'32, at St. John's, Nfld., on Dec. 30, 1977.
REV. HUBERT DOODY, BA'32, at Victoria, B.C., on March 15, 1978.
HENRY SCOTT, MD'32, at Mission City, B.C., on Jan. 28, 1978.
ISADORE M. TARLOV, MSc'32, at New York City, on June 9, 1977.

'33
GEORGE H. HAMILTON, MSc(Agr)'33, at Niagara Falls, Ont., on April 22, 1978.

ORVILLE E. KIRBY, MD'33, on Aug. 18, 1977.

'34

EDMUND ALFRED HANKIN, BEng'34, at Montreal, on April 14, 1978.

'35

LEWIS C. HASLAM, MD'35, at Clearwater, Fla., on Feb. 13, 1978.

LUCIEN L'ALLIER, BEng'35, at Montreal, on March 17, 1978.

'36

BASIL RABNETT, BEng'36, at Picton, Ont., on Jan. 25, 1978.

'37

WATSON S. HALL, BEng'37, at Cranbrook, B.C., on Feb. 11, 1978.

GERALD W. HOPE, BSc(Agr)'37, at Kentville, N.S., in March 1978.

NORMAN F. JEFFERSON, BSc'37, at Longboat Key, Fla., on Feb. 1, 1978.

CAMERON A. McDOWELL, BCom'37, at Windsor, Ont., on March 20, 1978.

'39

JAMES ARTHUR DUNLAP, BEng'39, at Portland, Ore., on Dec. 20, 1977.

ALAN F. MORRISON, MD'39, on April 21, 1978.

'40

R. ELLEENE (MUNROE) MARKELL, BA'40, at Montreal, on March 6, 1978.

'41

HARRY N. EIN, BA'40, MD'41, at South Orange, N.J., on Feb. 10, 1978.

'42

WILLIAM BELL HEWSON, PhD'42, at St. Charles, Ill., on April 23, 1978.

WILLIAM R. LIVINGSTON, PhD'42, at Deep River, Ont., on April 20, 1978.

'43

FRANK WINTON CLEARY, MD'43, at San Mateo, Calif., in early 1978.

THOMAS E. LUNNEY, MD'43, GDipMed'50, at Saint John, N.B., on April 1, 1978.

EDWARD WILFORD MONTGOMERY, BEng'43, on Feb. 9, 1978.

R.J. ("JIM") SIMPSON, Com'43, at Granby, Que., on March 17, 1978.

'44

THOMAS W. GORMAN, MD'44, MSc'49, on Nov. 16, 1977.

'45

CHARLES U. WASSERMANN, BA'45, at Altaussee, Austria, on April 30, 1978.

'46

BETH (NELSON) BEATTY, BSc(HEc) '46, in August 1977.

'47

EVELYN (TUFTS) McGREGOR, BLS'47, on March 4, 1978.

'48

BERTHA (SINGER) GARBER, BSc'48, MSc'49, PhD'52, at Birmingham, England, on April 16, 1978.

VICTOR A. HADDAD, BEng'48, at Montreal, on Feb. 28, 1978.

BARBARA (GOODWIN) KEATS, LMus'42, BMus'48, at Montreal, on March 9, 1978.

ALVYN J. SHILLER, BSc(Agr) '48, on Feb. 12, 1978.

FRANK G. STEEN, BSc'46, MD'48, at Ormond Beach, Fla., on Dec. 29, 1977.

'49

DAVID J. JOHNSTON, BSc'49, at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, on Sept. 27, 1977.

REV. W. CHARLES PELLETIER, BA'49, at Lévis, Que., on May 6, 1978.

'50

JOHN EWASEW, BCL'50, at Montreal, on March 26, 1978.

GERALD OWEN HENNEBERRY, MSc(Agr)'50, at Pointe Claire, Que., on March 8, 1978.

C. WALTER MURPHY, MD'50, in Mexico, on Jan. 9, 1978.

'51

DOROTHY J. (PORTER) AINSWORTH, BSc(Agr)'51, on Jan. 5, 1978.

'53

RAYMOND CROMARTY, MD'53, on Jan. 22, 1978.

DR. CLAUDE J.P. GIROUD, MSc'53, PhD'55, in Mexico, on Jan. 9, 1978.

'55

SYLVIA (GOLDBERG) BURSHTYN, MSW'55, on March 20, 1978.

BRUCE CHISHOLM TAYLOR, BSc'55, in the Bahamas, on March 29, 1978.

'56

JOHN (VASIL BALKANSKY) BASIL, BArch'56, at Toronto, Ont., on May 5, 1978.

AUSTIN WEST CAMERON, PhD'56, at Sydney, N.S., on Jan. 28, 1978.

DIANE ELIZABETH (HOLMES) DUNTON, BA'52, BCL'56, at Montreal, on March 22, 1978.

'67

DAVID CLAUDE BURKE, BA'67, at Ottawa, Ont., on Feb. 14, 1978.

BRYAN FRANKLIN DELWO, BSc'67, at Quesnel, B.C., on Feb. 23, 1978.

DR. FREDERICK G.V. DOUGLAS, MSc'67, at Toronto, Ont., on April 30, 1978.

'68

EDWARD A. AROWOLO, PhD'68, on Feb. 21, 1977.

'69

DR. BENJAMIN K. TRIMBLE, BSc'69, MSc'71, in early 1978.

'70

ZIGMUND S. PECKA, BSc'70, on Dec. 22, 1977.

ROBERT VAUGHAN WELLS, MD'70, at Montreal, on March 9, 1978.

'73

JOHN NORBERT ENOS, MA'73, at Montreal, on Jan. 27, 1978.

'75

JOAN KATHRYN CUNNINGHAM, BSc (FoodSc)'75, on March 26, 1978.

JAMES PETER McTEIGUE, BA'75, on April 3, 1978.

In Memoriam: A. Deane Nesbitt

McGill University lost one of its outstanding alumni with the untimely death of A. Deane Nesbitt following a ski accident in February.

A 1933 graduate in electrical engineering, Nesbitt was president of both his class and the Students' Council. Joining the RCAF at the outbreak of World War II, he downed six enemy planes in the Battle of Britain and was shot down twice himself. He received the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Order of the British Empire, and the Croix de Guerre.

A lifelong resident of Montreal, Nesbitt was president of the investment firm Nesbitt Thomson and Company, Ltd., and played a prominent role in the establishment of the trans-Canada pipeline. He gave unselfishly of his time and talent – he served on several hospital boards, and headed the Canadian Club and the Welfare Federation.

Nesbitt's interest in McGill continued throughout his life: he served successively as chairman of the university's 125th Anniversary Reunion, chairman of the Alma Mater Fund, university governor, and valued investment counselor to the Board of Governors.

His wife Sherrill (McMaster), son Deane, and many friends will remember him for his humour and enthusiasm, unimpeachable honesty, and generous encouragement of others. To have been his friend has been, and will remain, a privilege and an honour.

This tribute was written by McGill governor Donald R. McRobie, BCom'34.

Perspective

"My friends thought I would be the last person on earth to study at McGill, the bastion of English and conservatism," recalls francophone student Marie Poirier.

Editor's Note: Last year one in every six undergraduates enrolled at McGill listed French as his mother tongue. What is it like to be a francophone at McGill? We asked Marie Poirier, editor of the French McGill Daily, *for her impressions.*

At Collège Bois-de-Boulogne my announcement that I would be going to McGill was greeted with stunned surprise. I was rather an *indépendantiste* then, and hung around from time to time with a left-wing discussion group. My friends thought I would be the last person on earth to study at McGill, the bastion of English and conservatism.

Nobody was really opposed to my decision – on the contrary, everyone was quite enthusiastic. But it took even me some time to adapt to the idea. I always felt I had to defend my choice, even if my interlocutors did not raise objections. I remember telling one of my CEGEP teachers that I would be going to McGill the following year and adding immediately, "But I won't be assimilated." Though I didn't believe that McGill was an assimilating place, I thought others did; I felt I had to warn them that it wouldn't happen to me. I had always wanted to study in another province or in the United States. But we in Montreal are very lucky – we have a nice foreign university right downtown.

Walking on campus I could be anywhere in North America – except Quebec. I feel that McGill, under the pretext of internationalism, ignores the society in which it exists. Universities will always be centres for the exchange of ideas and the intermingling of people from all parts of the world, but their first commitment is towards their immediate environs.

In French Canada McGill is often taken, for good or evil, as the symbol of the English-speaking community in Quebec. It is strong and, whereas francophone universities were near bankruptcy until the sixties, McGill has always presented an image of financial and academic stability. In the past, Québécois looked at McGill with a mixture of love and hate. On the one hand, many francophones praised McGill and some studied there. On the other hand, they wondered why French universities were lagging behind, and what McGill brought to Quebec in exchange for the fees it collected.

Today there are many francophones studying at McGill and we are very well received. During my two years here I have never encountered any unpleasantness because I was a francophone. I have never been insulted on campus, or received lower grades because I wrote my exams and papers in French, or even heard of any francophone student being treated unfairly.

Administrators and professors do not promote prejudiced views of francophones. Nevertheless, I believe that McGill, by its very position of splendid isolation, has built a barrier between itself and the majority in the province, and this lack of exchange breeds prejudice in the least-informed of the students.

Some of the anglophone students, though not prejudiced against the French on an individual basis, dislike the French collectivity. Still carrying the insecurities and hang-ups they picked up at home and in English society, they have a stereotyped view of francophones and see everything French as a threat.

The francophone community at McGill, though fairly large, is not an organized group. Other groups, like the Chinese students, are better organized and more closely knit, probably because they have few off-campus events available in their own language. French students, once off campus, are in their own community. They tend to study at McGill and relax elsewhere. Few of us, I think, really feel at home on campus, no matter how polite people may be.

I made two important personal discoveries at McGill: the Jewish studies program, and the *McGill Daily*. Last year I chose Jewish history as an elective course – it was new to me and it fitted my timetable. I became increasingly interested as the weeks passed. Because of its small size, the Jewish studies program is very stimulating – students and professors get to know each other and engage in fascinating discussions.

That first course gave me a perspective on Jewish history which has helped me to understand Zionism and the whole Middle East situation more fully. I am now majoring in both Jewish and North American history, and this year I took three courses in the Jewish studies program. I suspect I am the only non-Jewish Québécoise so seriously involved. The other students, though they are all very kind, certainly question why I am interested in the subject. But I am glad to say that my opinions in class are taken as those of a student of Jewish history, and not as the voice of the "non-Jewish minority."

My other important discovery at McGill was the *Daily*. Last summer the editorial board decided to publish one issue per week which, except for ads and announcements, would be entirely in French. In March 1977, I had been elected by the staffers as news editor of the English *Daily*; when it was decided to put out a French edition I was appointed editor.

This new venture for the *Daily*, which was founded in 1911, received a great deal of coverage in the English media. Anglophones on and off campus immediately began to wonder if a French *Daily* were the first step towards the francization of McGill. They also wondered if the French publication were a Parti Québécois plot. As for the first fear, francization of McGill would begin with the administration, not the *Daily*; as for the second, it was soon laid to rest by numerous articles in both the French and English *Daily* critical of Parti Québécois policy.

Unfortunately, there were always fewer ads for the French edition than for the English. Eventually, even the English advertising revenues went down, the *Daily* began to lose money, and the French edition was dropped. A grant from the Students' Society has since made the *Daily*'s financial situation more secure, but the future of the French edition remains uncertain.

The paper had its faults. Like its English counterpart, the French *Daily* emphasized Arts and Science simply because most of its writers came from those Faculties. Though most French students on campus study management, we had no management staffers, and I regret that we failed to reach those students as much as I would have liked. I hope that we can assess our strengths and weaknesses over the summer, and that the French *Daily* will continue next year. It satisfies a real need, for without it there is no voice for McGill's francophones.

McGill has been an interesting experience. Because I had a solid background in French I could afford to study at university in another language without losing my own. I ended up writing much more French at McGill, via the *Daily*, than I had ever anticipated, but I have been able to enrich myself in another language and a different way of life. Though I am in Jewish studies and not in management, I feel I am a fairly typical francophone student at McGill – one who has found it an education in itself to be part of the minority within, and the majority without, the Roddick Gates. □

I GIVE AND DEVISE

all that tract or

parcel of land com-

monly called Burnside

near the city of

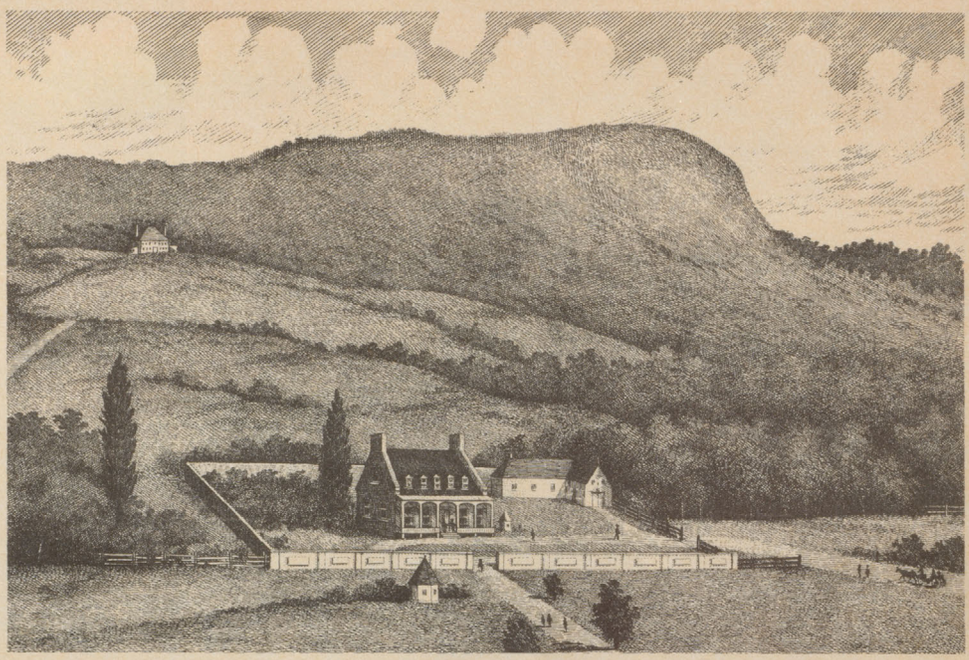
Montreal aforesaid

for the purpose of

learning in this

province.

-Extract from the will of James McGill



James McGill's farm "Burnside" in 1842 (from a sketch by W.B. Lambe)

From an idea expressed in twenty-eight words, supported by £10,000 and his Burnside estate, James McGill created the University that so proudly bears his name. Since 1821 thousands of gifts and bequests, both large and small, have helped to build the McGill we know today.

If you are interested in helping to assure McGill's future by means of a bequest, please contact:

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Fall 1978

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Golden or Queen of Bavaria's Parrot
(Psittacus luteus).

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Why not
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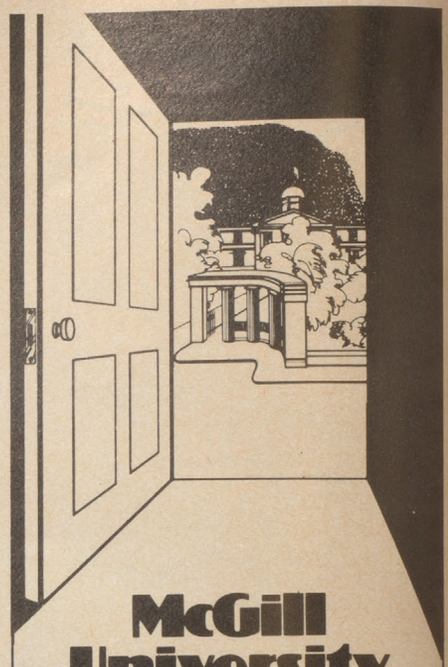

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McGill News

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Credits: Cover, *Golden or Queen of Bavaria's Parrot (Psittacus luteus),* a watercolour from the sketchbook of Edward Lear, painted at Knowsley, England, in 1831 (see pp. 14-17), photographed by Brian Merrett and Jennifer Harper; 3, Harold Rosenberg; 5, courtesy of Public Relations Office; 7, Olive Palmer; 9, 11, John de Visser; 12-13, courtesy of the Print Room, rare books and special collections department, McLennan Library, photographed by Sean Huxley; 14-17, Brian Merrett and Jennifer Harper; 18-20, 23-24, Harold Rosenberg; 28, Kim Ondaatje.

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Letters

Tell It Like It Is

As a graduate who moved from Montreal to Toronto some twenty years ago, I found your Summer 1978 issue interesting, particularly in providing insights into the current and future challenges facing McGill, not the least of which will be declining enrolment.

Keep telling it like it is on that little island in a sea of French Canadian culture.

F. Hugh Wadey, BSc(Agr)'45
Toronto, Ont.

Another Point of View

The *McGill News* interview with the Quebec Minister of Education (Summer 1978) revealed Jacques-Yvan Morin as a man just as far removed from reality as his colleagues. Morin states that McGill has a dual function, namely, to compete with other universities on an international level and "to contribute to the development of the society in which it lives." This is a rather simplistic assertion when Morin's government seems dedicated to destroying that society by attacking the basic freedoms which should be the foundation of any university and of every society....

Morin is seriously undermining his own credibility if he expects McGill to contribute to the type of society which his government is trying to create. On the contrary, McGill should re-dedicate itself to teaching its students the values inherent in the basic freedoms upon which a democratic society is based, and how these freedoms are being denied by a government that doesn't understand or doesn't care.

Tim R. Carsley, BA'58, BCL'61
Montreal, Que.

Learning from the Third World

Congratulations on a splendid Summer 1978 issue. Especially good was Carol Stairs's article "Doing It Their Way." It is important to know that there are a few societies learning from our mistakes and trying to do things differently. Maybe we can reverse the trend and learn from them before we have exhausted our natural resources.

Pat Alcock
Canadian Peace Research Institute
Oakville, Ont.

Female Chauvinism?

I read with interest the letter from Margaret Gillett in the Summer 1978 issue. She informed the community that she is writing a history of women at McGill and solicited information and material.

If I had written stating that I was preparing a history of *men* at McGill I am certain that I would have been inundated with indignant letters from women claiming I was engaged in a sexist venture. Surely, the reaction must be the same to that which Professor Gillett is endeavouring to do.

Professor Stanley B. Frost, formerly Dean of Religious Studies, Dean of Graduate Studies and Research, Vice-Principal (Administration), and at present McGill historian, is writing a history of McGill. Would it not make more sense to realize that McGill is a community of *people,* and that all information could more profitably be sent to him? Sexism is sexism regardless of whether it is male-oriented or female-oriented!

Leo Yaffe, PhD'43
Vice-Principal (Administration)

John Grierson Remembered

I appreciate this opportunity to draw to your readers' attention the work that has commenced on the Grierson Project at McGill. We are collecting papers, manuscripts, correspondence, audiotapes, videotapes, films, and reference material by and about the late John Grierson, founder of the National Film Board in 1939 and often referred to as the father of the documentary film movement.

John Grierson lectured in film and communications at McGill from 1969 until 1972; his magnetism in the lecture hall will long be remembered. It is hoped that graduates possessing memorabilia would be willing to donate, lend, or reference them to the project.

Those who wish to know more about the Grierson Project are asked to contact the Graduate Program in Communications, Macdonald-Harrington Building, 815 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal H3A 2K6, telephone (514) 392-4878.

Brenda M. Parsons, BA'75
Research Coordinator, Grierson Project

What the Martlet hears

The Individual Approach

Over 9,000 students applied to McGill through the Admissions Office for the fall term, and the mounds of paperwork involved in processing their applications have kept the twenty-one staff members on their toes.

The office handles applications to all McGill Faculties except those that have special entrance requirements or operate on a quota system – Law, Medicine, Music, Dentistry, and Religious Studies. For reasons of convenience, Macdonald College in Ste. Anne-de-Bellevue also handles its own admissions.

Applications are coded, programmed, and fed into the IBM 370-158 computer operated by McGill's management systems department. But the human touch is not lost in the shuffle. Form letters are kept to a minimum. "We emphasize the individual approach," says Director of Admissions Peggy Sheppard. "Each file is examined at least three times, and we send the student three request letters to allow him ample time to assemble any outstanding documents."

Applying to McGill is now about as straightforward as it can possibly be. The application form has been pared to a single page and asks only for a student's age, sex, educational background, field of academic interest, and basic statistics such as address, telephone number, and social insurance number. No longer are students required to divulge details about their domestic and financial circumstances.

The student, in fact, receives more information about McGill than he is required to give about himself. The application kit (bilingual for Quebec applicants) contains not only forms for university admission and for residence, but also detailed information on academic requirements, deadlines, and financial aid. Three address labels, a return envelope, and a yellow "reminder sheet" complete the package. "The better things are organized," notes Sheppard, "the more quickly they can be processed."

Like most universities in North America, McGill anticipates a decline in enrolment over the next decade. Through a questionnaire, the Admissions Office hopes to be able to analyse why some students who have expressed an interest in attending McGill do not complete the application process. "Foreign students often decide to attend a university closer to home," explains Sheppard. "Canadian students give a variety of reasons, from financial to personal. Quite a number indicate that they might reapply at a future date.

"We're always trying to clarify and simplify things for the students and for ourselves," she adds. Nonetheless, she dreams wistfully of the day when applications will arrive in a steady stream instead of in the sudden flood that inundates the office on the first day of March every year. "It's better now than it's ever been," she admits, "but it's never perfect." *Christine Farr*

Safety First

Don't dismiss MACIP as just another acronym. This one could save your life. The padded dashboard in your car, the collapsible steering wheel, the mandatory seat belts – the McGill Automotive Collision Investigation Project (MACIP) has actively endorsed them all.

Funded by a $70,000 annual grant from Transport Canada, MACIP is one of ten such groups sponsored at Canadian universities. Its mandate : to perform in-depth investigations of Montreal-area accidents in which late-model automobiles were so badly damaged that they had to be towed from the scene. Since receiving their first federal contract in 1970, investigators have untangled the cause-and-effect relationships of more than 300 serious accidents. The project is presently staffed by two full-time and two part-time investigators, including a medical doctor.

Alerted by the police when a serious accident occurs, team members rush to the scene, often in police cruisers. They photograph the vehicles from various angles, measure skid marks, note "crush factors," and record the condition of any faulty mechanical devices. From their observations they try to estimate the force of the collision, the speed of the vehicles at the moment of impact, and even the condition of braking systems. In order to uncover any relevant psychological factors, investigators also interview the drivers. MACIP guarantees their anonymity. "Without such a provision," explains project coordinator Diana Steiner, "most people would be reluctant to divulge all the details we need. We're interested in what's at fault, not who's at fault."

The team's close relationship with various provincial and municipal police departments facilitates its work. "A considerable amount of detail and just plain legwork goes into our reports," explains project director Dr. Lloyd Thompson, associate professor of mechanical engineering. "For example, we include medical evaluations and safety implications when preparing our comments for Transport Canada. The police have always played an important role in assisting us with information." MACIP reciprocates by supplying accident statistics and photographs for police lectures and seminars and acting as a resource centre for accident information.

MACIP also studies the effectiveness of motor vehicle standards, evaluates the need for possible changes in the code, and watches for safety defects. "The car manufacturers see our reports, and they definitely read them," says Steiner, who believes that MACIP's unbiased approach promotes good will. "The safety engineers and others we deal with are most pleased to cooperate when we need their assistance or advice."

Over the years MACIP has been commissioned by government agencies to conduct investigations into a number of automotive safety devices, including child safety seats, air brakes, and seat belts. Just completed is a study of accidents involving car occupants wearing both lap and shoulder belts. "Figures show that fatalities have declined 50 per cent since enactment and enforcement of compulsory seat-belt legislation," says Steiner. Restraints do more than simply minimize injuries. "Seat belts keep you conscious during accidents by preventing your head from going through the windshield, or your body from being crushed by the steering

wheel or dashboard," Steiner explains. Many fatalities occur when fire breaks out and the unrestrained victim, knocked unconscious by the impact of the collision, is unable to leave the vehicle.

Human error, however, remains the constant factor in accidents studied by the MACIP team. Drivers affected by fatigue, alcohol, adverse weather, or by any combination of geographical, emotional, and physical factors cause far more accidents than do mechanical defects. With the help of MACIP investigators and other safety experts, cars are being improved to protect drivers from themselves. *Christine Farr*

Notes from Summer School

"It's fun!"

"Can we come again next year?"

Summer school means pleasure, not punishment, to the sixty-three young people enrolled in McGill's summer Music Workshop. The fourteen-week project, the first such program ever run in Montreal, is the brainchild of Oleg Telizyn, director of the McGill Conservatory of Music. Concerned about the high cost of private lessons for children, Telizyn wanted to make music training available at reasonable prices.

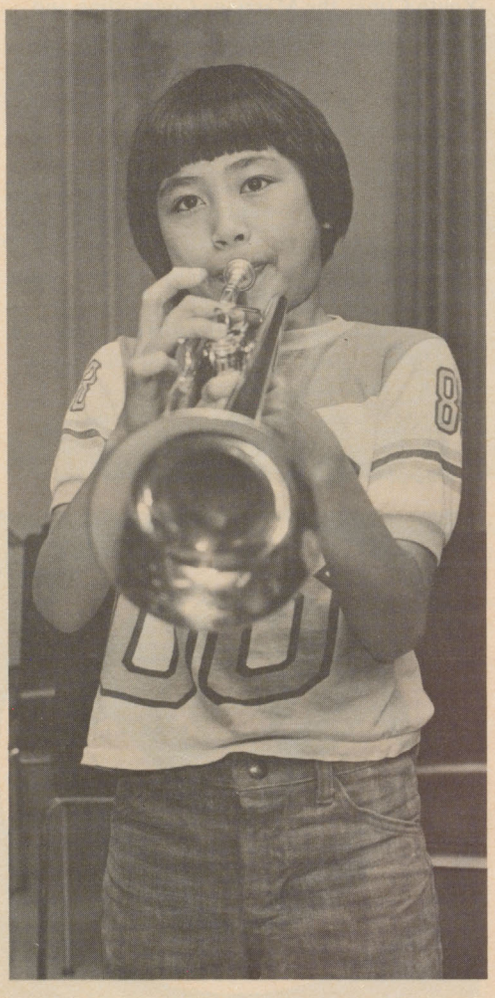
The workshop caters to two groups of young people : children aged 8 to 12, mainly from inner city schools, are given instruction in the instrument of their choice – flute, clarinet, saxophone, trumpet, trombone, or percussion; and high-school students with some music background study jazz band techniques. Fees are nominal : 50 cents a week, or $7 for the whole summer.

"If there is money for city sports programs, there should be funds for music," Telizyn maintains. "We have great facilities here. All we need are grants to cover the costs of hiring teachers and renting instruments."

In accordance with the terms of a $14,400 Canada Manpower grant, the workshop hired as instructors six university students – chosen on the basis of their ability as performers and experience in teaching. "It's a lot of work, but we all have a good time," says student manager Jaime McMillan, enrolled in McGill's master of arts program in school music. "I think our attitude communicates itself to the students. They're tremendously enthusiastic. When one boy misbehaved during class, the others jumped on him. And whenever kids have to be absent, they call and let us know. That isn't our rule – it is something they've decided on their own."

The thirty-six young beginners receive an hour's instruction every weekday morning. Initially they worked in groups of five or six, but as they progressed the hour was divided between private lessons and independent practice. "We are trying to expose children to music, not create musicians," says Telizyn. "But some children are born super-talented." He is on the lookout for special music scholarships for four of the more promising beginners.

The children are also enthusiastic in their praise of the program. One ten-year-old came in by herself to register for flute lessons, seven one-dollar bills rolled up in an elastic band. "My teacher told me about the workshop," she says, "so I took my own money and joined. My mother didn't know at first, but she knows now and she lets me do it



At McGill's summer Music Workshop, an eleven-year-old learns to blow his own horn.

because I like it so much." Telizyn will take his program into the city schools in the fall. After-class instruction – at the cost of $210 per school year – will be available in Montreal West, Notre-Dame-de-Grâce and Westmount schools.

Summer afternoons at the Strathcona Building are devoted to the twenty-seven teenage musicians who meet for three hours of jazz band instruction under conductor Patricia Craighead, a student in school music. Each session begins with sectional practices and ends with a full rehearsal.

"Most high-school band literature is for stage band, so many students have had no jazz band experience," Telizyn explains. "Any high-school musicians who thought they might be interested in our jazz sessions were invited to a special class last May to learn first-hand what the summer workshop would be like. Then those who wished registered for the course."

McMillan is proud of the band's progress. "They're really talented," he remarks. "When we were invited to play at the première of the movie *Sergeant Pepper* we couldn't find a suitable arrangement of the theme song. So our lead trumpet player wrote one."

Over the summer the group also played in Pointe Claire's Stewart Hall, the Crippled Children's Centre, Place Ville-Marie, and the Alexis-Nihon shopping mall.

What moment stands out in McMillan's memory? "When we played at the crippled children's centre," he recalls softly, "the kids started to dance." *Heather Kirkwood*

"Traduisez, s.v.p."

Four million words in need of translation. So reckoned McGill's Bilingual Implementation Committee, which spent most of 1974 examining university contracts, forms, and booklets to determine what McGill would have to do to comply with Quebec's Official Languages Act (Bill 22).

The establishment of a translation office at McGill that fall was "symptomatic of the political and social realities of Quebec," says head translator Georges Néray. "The more bilingual documents McGill puts out, the better it is for the university's image." Despite the fact that the year-old Charter of the French Language (Bill 101) makes less-stringent demands on universities than did its predecessor, the translation office continues to do a thriving business.

Néray, four full-time translators, and the occasional freelancer handle everything from thank-you notes to scientific documents. Each staff-member is expected to produce about 1,800 words a day, depending on the complexity of the material; together, they translate a million words a year. "Until now we have been working like mad to keep up with the daily routine," Néray explains. "But we'd like to be a full-fledged department making a positive contribution to the university. My dream would be to make this office a resource centre. We're already doing this in a sense – we receive calls daily from the public asking us to translate certain terms, or to help find interpreters. And not only in French!"

Néray, who teaches translation in McGill's Centre for Continuing Education, would also like to study French nomenclature as it relates to education, eventually compiling a lexicon of educational terminology. "We need to find equivalents for English terms," he says. A

number of expressions from France are inadequate or inappropriate for the North American educational system. Explains Néray, "We have, at times, spent days looking for an appropriate term in French, only to find that none exists."

But these plans have had to be temporarily shelved. In addition to meeting its daily quota, the translation office is still whittling away at the university's four-year backlog. *Basia Hellwig*

Underground Medicine

Montreal's subway system, the Métro, has been touted as the world's cleanest, brightest, and quietest. It could also claim to be the healthiest.

In November 1977 a new-style medical clinic opened its doors on the shopping-mall level of the Guy Street métro station. It offers one-stop, all-inclusive health care programs that can mend anything from a broken leg to a broken heart.

The métro clinic, formally known as a Centre Local des Services Communautaires (CLSC), is part of a widespread network of community health centres set up by Quebec's Ministry of Social Affairs with the help of the family medicine departments of the province's teaching hospitals. The clinic has operated for nearly a year under the watchful eye of the Montreal General, a McGill teaching hospital, and recently became fully independent.

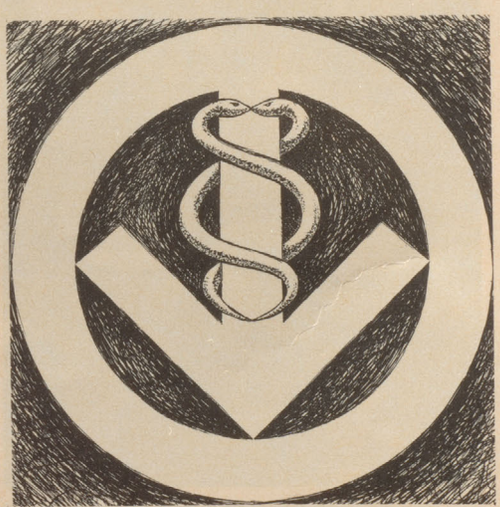
Hanging plants decorate the cheerful offices of CLSC Métro; freshly brewed coffee eases the wait in the reception area. By utilizing to capacity the three waiting rooms, treatment room, and small laboratory, clinic doctors are able to see forty patients in a twelve-hour day. Dr. Gary Goldthorpe, professional director of CLSC Métro, would like to see this figure increase. "Roughly 70,000 people pass this location each day," he notes, "and what we should be able to provide is convenience and a shorter waiting time for those who come to see us. Space is a more limiting factor than the availability of doctor time." Language differences present no barrier: in deference to the ethnic mosaic of the downtown community, services are available in French, English, Greek, Portuguese, German, Spanish, and Italian.

Natural ailments of the clinic's inner-city patients are often exacerbated by the stress of an impersonal and accelerated lifestyle. "People's problems rarely stem from one source alone," maintains Dr. Walter Spitzer, professor of family medicine and epidemiology at McGill and the man responsible for setting up the clinic. "There is a definite interaction between emotion and physical illness. An integrated, interdisciplinary approach is important when considering global health requirements. Response to people's needs must remain flexible." Goldthorpe concurs. "We have a special responsibility to see that people don't fall into the cracks between private and public health and social care. This is particularly important in cities, where primary services are so fragmented and specialized."

To catch those who might get lost in the shuffle, CLSC Métro has access to a host of professionals, from social workers and home helps to nurses and community volunteers. "We have no rigid barriers between professions and organizations," says Goldthorpe, "so our resources can be allocated rationally and efficiently." Closely allied with the clinic are community institutions like the Montreal Youth Clinic, the Marriage Counselling and Family Life Education Centre, and the Dorchester Residence for the Elderly.

As well as serving the needs of the community, CLSC Métro provides training for McGill's medical students, residents, and nurses. "We will continue to be associated with McGill," explains Goldthorpe. "Some of our trainees come here for recycling, so to speak, in family medicine. Others are fresh from McGill's medical school and are doing a two-year family medicine certification program. In fact, the law governing CLSCs stipulates that there be a teaching committee, with an appointee from the university to decide the training program's content and priorities."

One of Goldthorpe's teaching priorities is



preventive medicine. "Every health professional should become a health educator," he contends, "and it can't be a direct authority role. It has to be persuasive – helping people to understand what the risks are and to make health decisions on their own initiative. Whether we do it door-to-door, in the schools, or through the media, we must go beyond hard-core health care and educate our community to a more healthful way of life." He has high hopes for the métro clinic. "A few years down the road I'll want our CLSC to be judged in terms of people's actual health. I'll be looking for hard evidence of improved levels of health and decreased incidence of various diseases and social problems." *Christine Farr*

The Bookshelf

Herewith capsule summaries of eight books written by McGill faculty members and alumni.

Marc Angenot – *Les champions des femmes: Examen du discours sur la supériorité des femmes 1400-1800.* Montréal: Les presses de l'université du Québec, 1977. Dr. Marc Angenot, associate professor in the French department, traces the theme of female superiority through eighty French literary works spanning four centuries.

Athanasios Asimakopulos – *An Introduction to Economic Theory: Microeconomics.* Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1978. In this text for students in intermediate-level microeconomics courses, Dr. Athanasios ("Tom") Asimakopulos, BA'51, MA'53, former chairman of McGill's economics department, explains the basic principles of neoclassical economic theory and offers alternative approaches to explaining the behaviour of firms and markets.

Paul Cappon – *In Our Own House: Social Perspectives on Canadian Literature.* Toronto: McClelland and Stewart Ltd., 1978. Dr. Paul Cappon, BA'69, has edited this collection of five Marxist essays on the sociology of Canadian literature. The book analyzes the relationship between English-Canadian writing and the country's social structure.

Brian Cuthbertson – *Canadian Military Independence in the Age of the Superpowers.* Toronto: Fitzhenry and Whiteside, 1977. Presently an archivist at the Public Archives of Nova Scotia, Dr. Brian Cuthbertson, BA'57, has expanded his University of London doctoral thesis to produce an in-depth analysis of Canada's defence policies, past, present, and future.

Daniel K. Donnelly – *CanAmerican Union Now!* Toronto: Griffin House, 1978. Daniel Donnelly, BCom'48, contends that Canada as a nation is no longer workable and argues for union with the United States.

Henry Milner – *Politics in the New Quebec.* Toronto: McClelland and Stewart Ltd., 1978. Dr. Henry Milner, BA'67, a professor of political science at Montreal's Vanier College, examines Quebec's political system and the forces that have shaped it – social classes, economics, municipal politics, nationalism, and the relationship between Quebec and Canada.

Frank R. Scott – *Essays on the Constitution: Aspects of Canadian Law and Politics.* Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1977. In this collection of twenty-nine essays, former Dean of Law Dr. Frank Scott, BCL'27, discusses constitutional, political, and legal development in recent Canadian history. The volume has received the Governor-General's Award for non-fiction.

George Szanto – *Theater and Propaganda.* Austin: University of Texas Press, 1978. Dr.

George Szanto, associate professor and director of McGill's comparative literature program, examines both medieval and modern theatre to reveal the distortion of information that occurs in dramatic literature. □

A Head for Business

Last June a francophone assumed control of operations at Quebec's largest anglophone business school. Replacing Dr. Stanley Shapiro as dean of McGill's Faculty of Management is fifty-year-old Dr. Laurent Picard, whose career has spanned top jobs in both the public and private sectors.

A graduate of Laval University and the Harvard School of Business, Picard has served as labor arbitrator for the federal government, president of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and Marine Industries, and associate dean at the University of Montreal's Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales. For the past year, he also taught part time in McGill's Management Faculty.

Picard admits that his love of teaching made him hesitate about accepting the deanship. But eventually, he recounts, "I became convinced that, although I was losing something by not being involved in the classroom anymore, I was being provided with a fascinating challenge." For the next five years, Picard will devote his considerable managerial skills to the thriving ten-year-old Faculty.

"When you look at Management," he explains, "you define what you want to do by looking at what it is you can do better than anybody else. When you know what kind of assets you have, then you try to build on them." In Picard's opinion, McGill has two enormous assets : its international reputation and its unique position as an English-language university in a predominantly French-speaking city. "I would like to think of ways to use this asset more than we have used it in the past," he adds.

Of the 320 freshmen accepted annually into Management, 25 per cent list French as their mother tongue; they obviously see value in an English business education. McGill offers advantages to anglophone students as well. Picard believes that the knowledge of Quebec culture that each student acquires will be invaluable in his later business career. "If you are moving up in a corporation where Quebec is either part of your operation or part of your market, the fact that you have an understanding of the culture is a definite asset." The new dean hopes to foster a desire among students for more French-language courses than currently offered by the Faculty. He also supports social gatherings with French business schools and summer work programs in francophone offices.

Picard holds a balanced view of McGill's position in Quebec. "There are two ways of looking at the university's relation to Quebec and Canada," he says. "One is that the position of McGill is similar to that of any other university : generally, some kind of enrolment decline, plus a tightening of government budgets because of the high cost of education. (In such a period it is a bit more threatening for a university like McGill, which is English in a French-speaking province.) But the second point is that the government has shown no indication of discrimination, from what I can understand. It has a very good and equitable system of allocating budgets."

New Management Dean Dr. Laurent Picard takes stock of McGill's biggest assets — her international reputation and unique position in French Canada.

The dean sees his priority as promoting continuity, not change. "The Faculty has grown substantially in the last five years," he notes, "so now we might be at a time of consolidation and development rather than fast growth. Also, I'm very impressed with the way the Faculty is organized and managed. If you're impressed you don't start to change for the sake of change ; you try to reinforce."

His prognosis for Management? "No revolution." □

The Art of Giving

For more than eighty years an imperious lady has raised a defiant sceptre to the snarled traffic on Sherbrooke Street. The larger-than-life-size bronze of Queen Victoria, the work of her daughter Princess Louise, was presented to McGill's Royal Victoria College by railroad magnate Donald Smith, Lord Strathcona. But the statue, long a campus landmark, is only one of many works of art which, through the generosity of private donors, have enriched the university both indoors and out.

Custodian of the extensive and varied university collection is the ten-member Visual Arts Committee, chaired by associate professor of architecture Bruce Anderson, BArch'64. The committee meets monthly to select and purchase artworks, particularly Canadian prints, silkscreens, and engravings. Funds for purchase and preservation, however, are severely limited – no more than twenty works are bought each year.

Fortunately, many alumni and friends of McGill have chosen to continue a tradition almost as old as the university itself : giving or bequeathing works to the collection. "The largest donation in the recent past," explains Anderson, "is a collection given by the late A. Sidney Dawes, BSc'10. It includes sixty-four paintings by Canadian artists, including Cornelius Krieghoff, Alfred Holdstock, and the Group of Seven."

Among the most recent gifts are: *Le Buffet Rouge* (oil on canvas by French painter Bernard Lorjou), presented by Lionel Rubin, BCL'35 ; *Kneeling Hunter* (a large Eskimo soapstone carving by Pinney), donated by Dr. Frank Scott, BCL'27 ; and two caricatures of lawyers by French painter Adrien Barrère, given by sessional law lecturer Dr. Jean Castel. The first is displayed in the Faculty Club ballroom, the others in the law library.

Prior to accepting works of art, the committee ensures their "suitability for display in the university," says Anderson. Works are then professionally appraised and receipts for income-tax purposes are issued to donors upon request. "In that sense, the donor certainly benefits," he adds. "I think it is a very good reason for people to consider giving."

McGill's art collection is not stored away in dusty garrets or kept under lock and key. Explains Anderson : "We have always preferred to display works of art where people work and study and where the public can view them, rather than in the specially contained places so many universities have." And plans are in the works for a walking-tour guide to make the treasures of the university art collection even more accessible and better known. □

Dr. Bruce Shore:
Advocate for gifted children

Associate Professor of Education Dr. Bruce Shore, an expert on giftedness, discusses the dos and don'ts for parents and teachers.

Editor's Note: "Bright children are like kids who are incessantly hungry – they get in the way, God bless them," says Dr. Bruce Shore, associate professor of education and a recognized Canadian expert on giftedness. Bright children have a difficult time fitting into the regular school system where teaching is geared to the average learner, he maintains. Their cleverness is often misinterpreted as insubordination, their intellectual superiority regarded as a threat. Gifted youngsters learn quickly, complete assignments easily, and all too often sit daydreaming while classmates finish their lessons. They turn into sullen underachievers as boredom leads to poor work habits. In fact, so acute are the problems of bright children that educators are beginning to look upon them as a disadvantaged minority group.

Shore is an articulate advocate for the gifted. Born and raised in Montreal, he earned his undergraduate science degree from McGill in 1965, his teaching diploma a year later, and his master's degree in educational psychology in 1967. After two years spent teaching mathematics to Laval high-school students, he returned to school himself, receiving a doctorate in educational psychology from the University of Calgary in 1971.

His current research relates to the learning styles of gifted children and the kinds of learning situations which serve them best. As acting director of McGill's Centre for Learning and Development, Shore is also studying the relation of teaching to research activity. He is interested in the most able students at the university level as well.

News freelancer and former teacher Heather Kirkwood recently spoke with Shore about gifted children. Excerpts from that interview:

News: How would you define giftedness?
Shore: There is no precise definition. Since giftedness comes up in different ways, you can't put down a number and say that's what it is. The term usually refers to some academic or intellectual exceptionality at the positive end. If you're talking in academic or intellectual terms, then it means children who are brighter, learn faster, are more adult in their thinking than their peers.

There are two kinds of giftedness – that which is observable and that which you know is there but whose potential hasn't been tapped. If you're talking about school performance, an underachiever may really be a gifted child. He may have read every book in the house and devoured the public library but, because the school doesn't allow him to use the library, he does not show his skill. Or he may be a child who learned to read at home at the age of three and then was forced to start again with *Dick and Jane*.

Bright children often become behaviour problems. If they don't find a release for their energy, they can get into trouble. Gifted children are overly represented among school dropouts, adolescent suicides, and juvenile delinquents. There are a lot of bright youngsters out there stealing hubcaps. It's too bad they can't get their thrills from learning.
News: What tests are used to determine giftedness?
Shore: Unfortunately, mainly the standard IQ tests. The problem is that IQ tests display a bias for a particular type of thinking or thinking style, and they leave out children who display forms of giftedness other than exceptional intellect.

It is important to be looking for giftedness where you wouldn't expect it. There are false stereotypes about inner-city schools, schools in poor neighbourhoods, and schools with immigrant pupils. There are as many gifted there as anywhere else; they're just harder to find. You might have to speak Greek to find them or know something about a culture and its interests. But the bright children are there.
News: Does motivation contribute to giftedness?
Shore: It certainly contributes to observable giftedness. It's easier to ascertain that a child has some particular intellectual gift if he is motivated to do things which display it. The child who has great athletic potential but isn't interested in sports is never going to show it. It is the same thing with paper and pencil and ideas.

Motivation is very important. I have no idea what the source of that motivation is, because it varies from child to child, and sometimes from minute to minute. There are children who at a certain age meet a teacher who greatly inspires them. Sometimes it's an uncle or a grandparent. Occasionally, it's a parent, but nobody ever does something because their parents want it. (That's the myth, anyway.) But children who are better motivated are certainly more likely to take advantage of their gifts and enjoy them to the full.
News: Is it possible to differentiate between a gifted child and an "overachiever?"
Shore: I really don't know what overachievement means because it's hard to believe that a child who achieves something is overachieving. He may be performing well beyond someone else's expectations but he certainly isn't performing well beyond what he is capable of doing.

I think the idea of overachievement is a silly notion – and a dangerous one. It's dangerous to the child's motivation. It also implies that we have the right to expect low levels of achievement. Our responsibility, I think, is to expect high levels of performance from children.
News: What should a parent do when he realizes his child is exceptionally bright?
Shore: Many people regard gifted children as a threat. They think, "My child is reading things I don't understand; therefore, I can't help him with his homework." Or, "I don't understand him," or "He's trying to show me up." That's sad, because they're still children who need the same encouragement and tender loving care all children do. And, in fact, because their interests are sometimes different from those of their classmates, they need even more support and emotional encouragement.

If you discover that your two-and-a-half-year-old can read, don't get upset. There's nothing wrong with a child who learns to read before he goes to school. That's the school's problem. If the children feel that you support them and enjoy their gift, then they will have a ball and so will you.

To teachers I would suggest getting them out of your hair a little bit. Let them go to the library without having to ask permission. Let

Associate Professor of Education Dr. Bruce Shore: "Humanity needs gifted people."

them organize outings with a parent chaperone so that you don't feel obligated to do everything with them. Most of all, enjoy them. They can be a lot of fun.

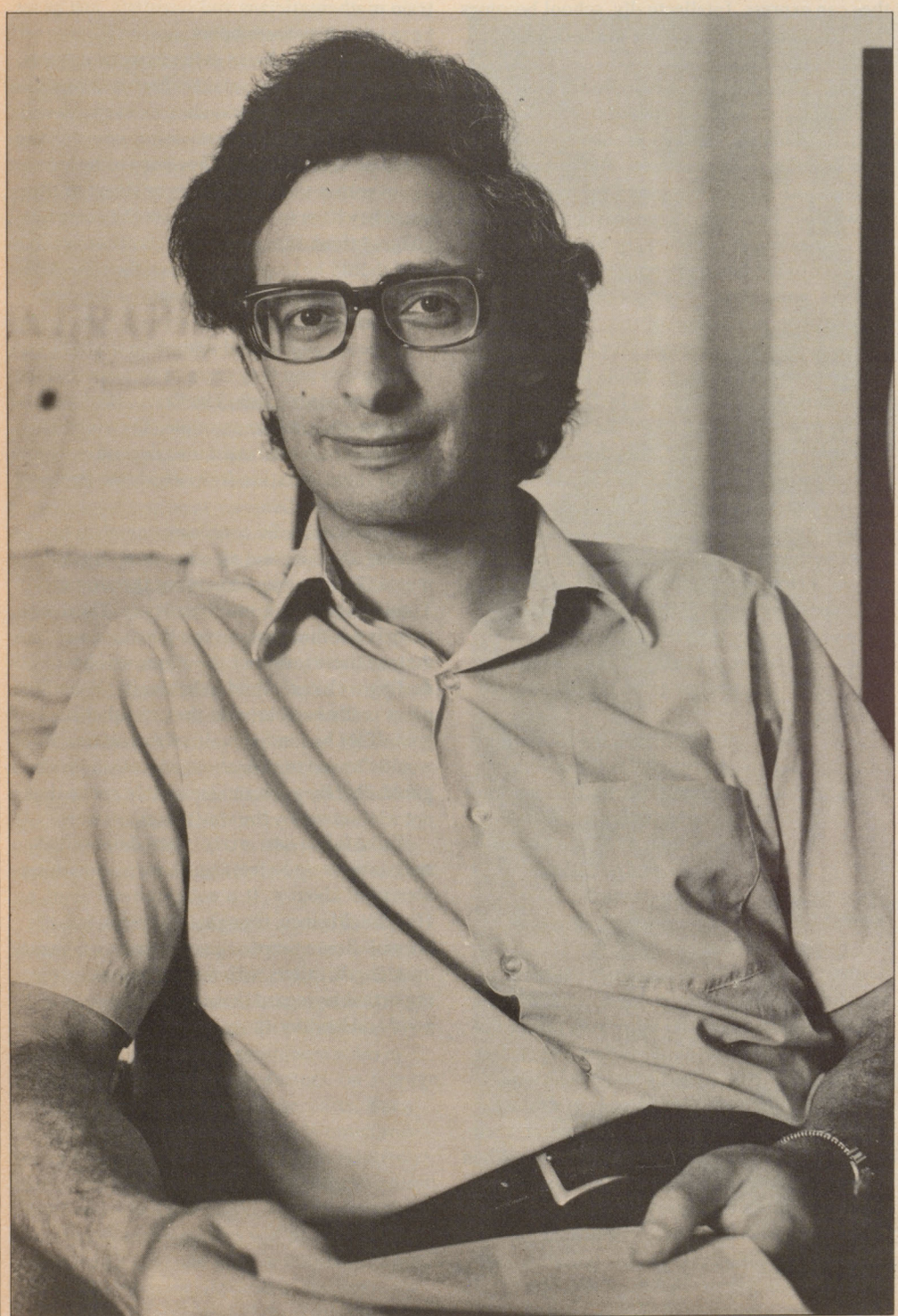
News: At what level should gifted children begin to receive special education?

Shore: Pre-kindergarten. The worst pessimists say that by the time they get to school it's too late. I don't subscribe to that, though there's a germ of truth in what they say. Most pre-kindergartens and kindergartens are pretty exciting places to be, educationally, but it gets progressively worse from then on.

One problem is that a lot of very bright children in the primary grades have specific interests. Not enough of our primary teachers have specialized educations. Large numbers are not expert at anything. It's a great pedagogical tool to say, "I don't know; let's look it up," but only to a certain point. You have to be able to show enthusiasm for something. And if you haven't set high academic and intellectual standards for yourself, should you be trusted to do it with other people's children?

News: Need the teachers of gifted children be gifted themselves?

Shore: Not necessarily. But I think they must be excited about learning and inquiring and enjoy pushing a subject to its limits. Even if the teacher's interest isn't the first interest of the students, children soak up the enthusiasm.



News: Is teaching a class of gifted children any more difficult than teaching children of average intellect?

Shore: I don't think so. All teachers doing their job know it's hard work. You go home and the first thing you need is a nap. The second thing you want is an aspirin. Then, if you have any energy left, you settle for supper. Some teachers prefer working with the gifted; others feel threatened by them. If a teacher revels in the challenge of children who push him intellectually, then he should be assigned to work with those children as much as possible.

News: What is the optimal class size for gifted children?

Shore: In terms of learning, I don't think the class size question is necessarily important. It may be in the long run, but we still don't know. Class size probably matters only in terms of the children's learning preferences, and the learning styles of children are not so closely related to their ability that you could make a prescription for very bright students.

Gifted children seem, in general, to prefer to work alone. Does that mean the class has to be limited to one or six students? I don't know. I don't think class size is particularly critical unless the teacher is stereotyped in his class organization. You can have a class of fifty and still have the students working on their own.

There is one thing class size definitely affects, and the literature makes it quite clear: with very few exceptions class size affects the teacher's workload. Teaching 38 students in an English class to write – which means they write every day and you read every word – is something just this side of hell. And it is the same for almost every subject. There is no doubt that it is easier and more pleasurable to teach a class of 12 than a class of 38.

News: What facilities for gifted children are available in Quebec?

Shore: We have an unfortunate situation here – there's no mention whatsoever of giftedness in the education statutes. In fact, there are some things that get in the way of gifted children. There is, for example, a minimum age for entry into school. If a child below that age happens to be socially mature, big and healthy, and able to read – as is common among the very bright – he still can't get into school. The school, however, can immediately put the child into grade one when he reaches school age and accelerate him where acceleration is desirable.

But the Quebec government's 1977 Green Paper on education proposes to restrict the amount of acceleration, so there are dangers that one possible way of dealing with some gifted children – speeding them through the system – may be closed to us.

There are signs of hope. Many school commissions and individual teachers have

attempted to do things for gifted children and the Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal is well along in launching a board-wide program. They are beginning modestly and cautiously, but with good intentions. I am optimistic.

News: Referring to your point about acceleration, should children not stay with their age-mates? Isn't "peer grouping" an argument against acceleration?

Shore: Yes, but it's not an argument; it's a presumption. There's little evidence to support it other than a few case studies for which no comparisons were made. There are some classic cases of the supposed "burn-outs" – children who were pushed so hard they burned out. But these are the exceptions, magnified by the press. When, in fact, you do radically accelerate young teenagers by putting them into university – youngsters who are academically ready, who are emotionally willing, whose parents are supportive – you find that they thrive.

News: Given the present school system, what is the best course for the gifted child's parents to follow?

Shore: You have four choices. The hardest is to get your local school to do something. There are great advantages in the neighbourhood school – it is around the corner and the child can walk. If you know that your school has three grade-four teachers and one of them has a super reputation, go to the principal and beg to have your child put in his class. Ask the teacher to ask for the child. Do everything you possibly can in as courteous a way as you can – that's important. You also have the right to send your child to any public school you wish, in any school board, as long as you are prepared to get him there. So, parents can shop around.

Then you have a fairly large network of alternative schools. There are the private schools, but they don't make any greater claim to serve the needs of gifted children than do the others. Children don't go to private schools primarily because they're brilliant. They go because their parents have the money and want them to go to private school, or because they think the school has a good academic reputation. The fact that a school has a solid curriculum doesn't guarantee that its students will be more academically able than those you'll find elsewhere. And the disadvantage of private schools is that most of them have waiting lists; if you start making special demands for your child, they perhaps have less need to listen to you than do the public schools.

Halfway between public and private schools are parochial schools. They satisfy the needs of some bright students because they condense the regular curriculum – they do all the public school does in two-thirds the time – and they offer French as well. In other words, not only do they cover the full curriculum and add a partial or nearly complete French-immersion program, but they also provide training in the language and culture of the school's predominant group. It could be a Greek Orthodox school or a Jewish parochial school, for example.

Another alternative is French immersion, but there are great problems holding the interest of very bright children. A lot of them drop out. The program is highly structured and the level of language being learned, especially in later immersion classes, is quite elementary. So you've got gifted children, whose verbal skills may be well developed in their native language, having to struggle along in elementary French with great restriction on the quality of thought they can express. Intellectually, school becomes dull. It's like an adult having to speak grade-two language all day.

News: Should a different approach be used in teaching gifted girls as opposed to gifted boys?

Shore: There is a special problem with gifted girls – particularly teenagers. We're still saddled with sex stereotyping in career choices for women. They are not, on this continent anyway, appearing in numbers anywhere representative of the female population in the sciences, engineering, the high-prestige management professions.

One of the reasons is that they're dropping math and science in high school. They are no worse at it than the boys but, by the time they are old enough to be aware of the women's liberation movement and start thinking of themselves as women in a man's world, it's too late to catch up. You cannot be a chemist without math, and you cannot suddenly decide in grade eleven to make it up. It's a cumulative subject. (The only positive outcome of this unfortunate situation is that we have more highly able women teachers, nurses, and librarians than we probably deserve. Had they been able to be something else they might well have been so.)

One of the responsibilities that we have for all girls in school, especially for those with ability, is not to let them drop math. If we don't convince them to keep up their quantitative studies through high school, they will be condemned to a non-competitive position in university and post-graduate studies.

News: Why is there opposition to special classes for the gifted?

Shore: The main objection is the élitism argument – that you're giving special privileges to bright youngsters by setting up special classes. It's just not true. If, in fact, the classes are being set up to meet the real educational needs of children who are capable of dealing with the more challenging subject matter, then you're not cheating anybody of anything. When setting up these programs for the gifted it is important not to take away from others. But neither should these children be denied the chance to use their brains to the fullest extent. That's one answer to the élitism argument.

It's really a question of how you define educational equality. If you accept the élitism argument, equality of educational opportunity means "the same thing offered to everybody." But another definition of educational equality is "each child to the limits of his potential." We know that's impossible and, economically, at least, equally silly. In between there has to be some accommodation.

I think you can defend a separate class if the subject matter and the number of children warrant it. The separate class may be three students together in a corner or it may be thirty in a separate room.

News: Should we have separate schools to train mathematicians and scientists, just as we have schools to train ballet dancers?

Shore: It's harder to defend special schools than special classes because there is a totality of social segregation that occurs in a separate school. But some segregation is necessary; the gifted need each other. They have to be able to discover that there are others as smart as they are. They have to be able to talk the same language. I think the answer is a compromise: they should be together some of the time with their intellectual peers and some of the time with their social peers.

There are segregated schools in the performing arts and they seem to be respected for what they accomplish. The Bronx High School of Science is another example. The viability of a segregated school must also depend on the size of the population from which the students are attracted.

We have to avoid cornering ourselves by making absolute and all-encompassing statements. Total segregation is not the answer. Total integration is not the answer. Total anything is not the answer. And the more we destroy these totalities the closer we come to dealing with each child individually. We will never really be able to do that, but that is a goal. If we had individualized instruction we wouldn't need to talk about education for the gifted. But they are an identifiable group that is not well served by the way things are now.

We've fallen into stereotypes about giftedness – we seem to feel that there is something abnormal about it. It is not abnormal at all. High intelligence, though not typical, is quite normal. Some people are endowed with beauty or strength, others with mental abilities. It is important to regard these gifts as normal and good and healthy. □

Women at McGill: Second-class citizens?

by Victoria Lees

The starting salary of PhD holders within two years of graduation was $11,800 for males compared with $9,400 for females.... The more years of experience the more marked becomes the difference in income between the sexes. Females who had held PhDs for 19 or more years earned 53.9 per cent of their male counterparts' average salary. In dollar terms, a male earned $22,800 whereas the average female's income was $12,300.

– Max von Zur-Muelhen, "Profile of PhDs in Canada," Canadian Statistical Review, *July 1976.*

In the century that has elapsed since the first Canadian woman was granted a bachelor's degree, women have fought and won a number of battles within the ivy-covered walls. Coeducation has been accepted, women have gained admittance to the professional Faculties, and female professors are no longer rarities.

Feminists claim, however, that Canadian campuses are still not free of sex discrimination. Sensitized by the liberation movement, some women academics have begun raising their voices against the inequities in hiring and promotion practices, and the sexism that has fossilized into university structures. History courses, they say, ignore half the world's population. Male academics are addressed as Doctor or Professor, while females are often called Mrs. or Miss. Counsellors continue to direct women students into low-paying service jobs.

How does McGill stand in regard to sex discrimination? Is it a good place for women to study and work? Yes and no. McGill still has no women in top university management, though they hold some senior positions. Women still do not play prominent roles in student politics. Female professors, on average, earn less than their male counterparts. But a Senate Standing Committee on Women was set up a year ago, a successor to the relatively ineffectual 1970 Committee on Discrimination as to Sex in the University. An interdisciplinary minor in women's studies will be offered to students this fall; and later in the year a woman will be chosen associate dean of students.

The driving force behind these advances has

been the McGill Committee on Teaching and Research on Women (MCTRW). A loosely structured organization, the MCTRW developed out of a series of open meetings on women's studies held at McGill between 1973 and 1975.

Student organizer Libby Israel summed up the feelings of meeting participants: "When 51 per cent of the total population considers itself a minority something is very wrong. And when the total population considers 51 per cent of itself less important than the rest, something very wasteful and equally wrong is going on. Women's studies is the most exciting and explosive issue in my life right now because, like every other woman who is exploring women's studies, I am beginning to understand the world as it exists for me, not as it exists for some white, Anglo-Saxon male academic, but as it exists for me, woman."

The open meetings resulted in no dramatic campus demonstrations, no burning bras, no fiery demands for reform. But interest in women's studies and in the creation of a women's centre was smoldering. A small but determined group of staff, students, and alumnae banded together under the leadership of education professor Dr. Margaret Gillett to see what it could do to fan the flames.

In order to publicize its cause and to demonstrate to the McGill community that valid academic work in the field of women's studies was in progress, the MCTRW sponsored a seminar series in 1976-77, to which it invited ten distinguished women speakers from a variety of disciplines. The group also submitted to Principal Dr. Robert Bell a well-documented study entitled "A Survey of Teaching and Research on Women at McGill."

The fifty-page report laid bare some disquieting facts. Researchers discovered that although women hold almost half the administrative positions at the university, they cluster at the lower levels of the management strata. Their numbers decrease as responsibility, pay, and prestige accrue.

For women academics the pattern is identical. Noted the report: "Female full professors constitute only 5.3 per cent of that rank, while female assistant professors, lecturers, and visiting professors are 24 per cent, 26.1 per cent, and 21 per cent respectively. It is apparent from these statistics that academic women are not favoured at McGill and that neither the university nor the women academics have cause for complacency."

The study did not lay the blame entirely at the feet of the university. Women, it noted, are underrepresented in research: "Out of a total of 842 faculty, 46 women (5.4 per cent) were receiving research funds (other than for travel) in 1975-76. Out of a total of $19,241,656 awarded, those women received $897,121 or 4.6 per cent.... It would appear that greater diligence on the part of women is needed in seeking grants."

If the researchers found the status of women at McGill somewhat alarming, they were encouraged by the considerable interest in women's studies expressed by McGill academics, both male and female – over forty scholars in twenty departments were carrying out related research. Topics ranged from women in higher education in Kuwait to the effects of women's liberation on gynecology.

The MCTRW study closed with a list of recommendations. "We asked for the moon hoping to get its reflection in a puddle," says study researcher Dr. Janet Donald, associate professor of education. First on the list was a centre for women's studies that would undertake research on women at McGill and in universities generally, provide a forum for communication, and stimulate interest in research activities related to women.

To date, nothing has come of this request. Andrea Vabalis, who worked on the study while a graduate student in Religious Studies, is not holding her breath. "McGill has a history of apathy," she maintains. "Even if you had a brand new centre located right on campus and open regularly 9 to 5, with offices and plants, an enormous resource centre, and interesting guest speakers, no one would come." But Gillett is just as certain that the centre will be established – so certain that she plans to devote the next ten years to the project.

The MCTRW also asked that a vice-principal (women) be appointed. Though this request was denied, the MCTRW claims a victory of sorts. Because of its pressure, Senate has reestablished the post of associate dean of students and stipulated that a woman be appointed to fill the position.

A third recommendation – the establishment of an interdisciplinary minor in women's studies – became reality this fall with the introduction of fifteen women-related courses in four Faculties. The minor, however, is seen only as a first step. The committee would like to see a major offered as well, though not everyone on campus is convinced of the validity of such a project. Even the MCTRW member who drew up the preliminary outline of the minor had initial doubts. "I first became interested in women's studies by being ferociously opposed to it, and then seeing the light," says Dr. Paola Tomaszuk, associate professor of classics. "I had the feeling for many years that this kind of study was not really scholarly. I told Andrea Vabalis when she came to ask me about the content of my courses that I would never *dream* of giving a course on women. But two years later I was teaching one – 'Women in Classical Drama.' In the meantime I had been to Europe and seen things and talked. I spoke to a learned friend who said, 'This is not the time to talk about being scholarly. It is the time to fight and *then* be scholarly.' "

The MCTRW's final request was that Senate establish a Standing Committee on Women. This was done in April 1977. Chaired by the indefatigable Gillett and composed of ten men and women from the McGill community, its mandate is broad – the possible establishment of a women's centre, support for positive action in the employment and promotion of women, the encouragement of women returning to graduate school... in short, advocacy for all women on campus.

After only ten meetings the standing committee has barely sunk its teeth into the assignment. One small but symbolic step: it has challenged McGill's bastion of male chauvinism, the Faculty of Engineering, whose 1977-78 student handbook was replete with sexist jokes, pornographic pictures, and bawdy songs. 'The trouble with the handbook," says committee member Dr. Irwin Gopnik, associate professor of English, "is, number one, that it is extremely offensive – to anyone, not just to women. Number two, although it was published by the students, it has in it messages of welcome and photographs of the dean and department chairmen. It looks like an official document." The committee made its feelings known to Dean of Engineering Dr. Gerald Farnell. He refused, however, to withdraw his sanction – or his photograph – from the publication. The matter may yet go before Senate.

Unlike the MCTRW, the Senate committee carries considerable political clout. But it lacks the fiery commitment characteristic of the informal body. Vabalis explains: "The Senate committee was forced into existence. People were appointed, so it was not the closest thing to their hearts. It was to ours."

Gillett believes the MCTRW still has a vital role to play in changing the attitudes of the university community. "It would be good if the contact aspect of the MCTRW could be strengthened and stimulated. You don't get that at all in a Senate committee. In addition to the tangible things the MCTRW has accomplished, it has brought people together and that is a very worthwhile function. People have found that those in Arts or Medicine or Education don't have two heads. Even that is a start."

But the MCTRW needs new blood. Some original members have graduated; others have taken their considerable energies and teaching skills to other universities. Gillett is on sabbatical this year; Vabalis, who still feels committed and responsible to the women of McGill, is busy with a new career in publishing. "Whenever anyone says, 'The feminist movement on campus is going, it's gone,' I get all tensed up," she remarks. "I want to say, 'I'll organize it for you; just give me ten interested people.' "

Finding ten dedicated feminists on campus would be as difficult now as it has been in the past. "On the whole," remarks Gillett, "women at McGill are simply not politically

activist." Biochemistry professor Dr. Rose Johnstone, who recently completed a study on women's wages at McGill, explains: "If a woman has a valid complaint and makes a lot of noise about it and causes a lot of fur to fly, she will never be able to work there again, even if the situation is improved. She will have offended so many people. She asks herself, 'So what if I am not promoted? So what if in my own mind I am not being treated as well as Joe Blow next door? So what if I earn less? Something is better than nothing. I like this job. It gives me something.' I think it would be an unusual individual who would risk irritating her colleagues, and still be able to work in the situation. So women accept their lot and say, 'Forget it.' "

The women academics who do speak out claim that the university discriminates against them when hiring. Women hold only 18 per cent of McGill's teaching positions, although they represent 33 per cent of the graduate student body. In a situation which feminists call "the pimping system," the university apparently is willing to train women academics but not employ them. The university administration responds by pointing out that it hires women in proportion to the number who apply for a job opening. "I think that in terms of appointments made in recent years, the university has been fair," says Vice-Principal (Academic) Dr. Eigil Pedersen. "I don't think it has been pro-woman or pro-man."

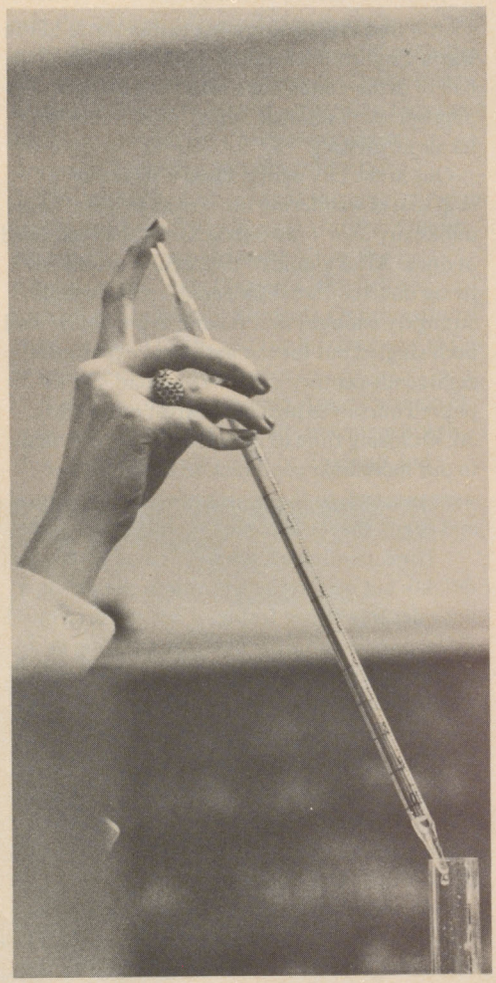
On wage disparities Pedersen remarks: "The anomalies in terms of salary and rank between Faculties are greater than the anomalies between male and female at McGill. For example, a law professor of a given age, experience, and background at the early stages of his career earns virtually double what a music professor of the same age, background, and experience earns. And it has nothing to do with whether the person is male or female.

"Women tend to be clustered in those Faculties where the doctorate hasn't been required. Those tend to be the low-status occupations which have generally been reserved for women in society – teaching, nursing, physical and occupational therapy. That is what throws out the statistics. Social custom and tradition are things that the university doesn't control. If, however, you find in the university women of a similar background doing the same job, publishing as well and not being treated equally with men in the same Faculty, then I think there is a real case against the university."

In the spring of 1977 the McGill Association of University Teachers undertook a study to determine whether inequalities existed in salaries paid to men and women professors. The answer: a qualified yes. (Researcher Johnstone cautions that there were not enough women in the sample to make the study truly revealing.)

Women claim that, in addition to being underpaid, they are not advanced at the same rate as their male colleagues. At McGill, of 40 directors of services, 10 are women. Of 47 chairmen of departments, 3 are women. There has never been a female dean, vice-principal, or principal.

And so the argument rages back and forth. Defenders of the status quo say that women academics are not advanced as far or as fast as men because they are less competent. Backed by published research, feminists retort that women consistently outscore their male peers on IQ tests. 'Yes, but women don't publish as much as men,' detractors respond. 'Men



academics go home at night to supper on the table,' feminists counter, 'while women academics go home to wash the breakfast dishes, prepare the evening meal, and catch up on the laundry.' One American study showed that women PhDs average 28 hours per week on household tasks; another revealed that their greatest problem is lack of domestic help. To feminists, at least, the message comes across loud and clear: women are entitled to seek academic rewards only after they have paid the price of their biology. Female potential is being wasted while women academics, administrators, and graduate students try to juggle home and career.

The issue of hiring and promoting women academics is more than a matter of dollars and cents, say feminists. They want enough women employed by the university to demonstrate to female students that there are, in fact, many options open to them. Johnstone says she entered the fray "primarily to awaken female students so they would size up their life's work before they had responsibilities to other people, and make a conscious decision on how they are going to conduct their lives. If they are going to be primarily wives and mothers, if that is what they consider their career, the decision should be conscious rather than something that just happens. I think that if you are going to change the face of women in society they have got to be self-sufficient. All this consciousness-raising and talking are fine, but they won't change anything until every woman feels she has an obligation to herself to be able to be financially independent."

The MCTRW argues that by their very presence in senior positions women would proclaim to female students that "women can." But as long as the university is loath to advance anyone who has not compiled a lengthy list of publications, women professors will find it difficult to climb the academic ladder. "Maybe women should be promoted with less research than men," says Pedersen. "Maybe that would be fair. But I think a lot of people would be after my head if I promulgated that."

Pedersen sees biology as the major reason for the scarcity of women in high-level positions. Women bear the children and are largely responsible for their care. They simply don't have time to take on high-pressure jobs. Vabalis, however, lays the blame on female apathy. "Women at McGill are sufficiently comfortable," she remarks. "It is like being partially opiated, and it is a chronic situation. Women have just enough. They have reached associate professor, and a dozen or so are full professors. Just enough. There is a women's union. Just enough. (The fact that it stays open only three hours a week during the prime-time school year, and that it's got a wonderful library but everybody steals the books, doesn't bother people.) Just enough, so we don't create problems."

The solution, in Vabalis's opinion? "All you have to do is get angry – creative anger propels you out of your situation of tolerance and understanding," she asserts. " 'Yes, I know how hard it is for male professors to work at the same salary as women.' Garbage! If you get really angry you say, 'This is plain and sheer discrimination.' I think you should call a spade a spade. Nothing ever gets done if people refuse to look at reality."

Both the standing committee, backed by all the official weight of the Senate, and the McGill Committee on Teaching and Research on Women, carried along on creative anger, are examining the female reality very closely, and are calling the spades as they see them. □

All Rhodes lead to Oxford

A clerk ther was of Oxenford also,
That unto logyk hadde longe ygo.
. . . . . .
Sownynge in moral vertu was his speche,
And gladly wolde he lerne and gladly teche.
— Chaucer, Prologue to *The Canterbury Tales.*

Editor's Note: Last September third-year medical student Brian Ward set sail for England – with a prestigious Rhodes Scholarship tucked in his pocket. Currently studying for his master's in neuroendocrinology at Oxford University, Ward will return to McGill in 1979 to complete his medical degree.

Last year, for the first time in their 75-year history, Rhodes Scholarships were awarded to women. To the News*'s request for his impressions of life at Oxford, Ward replied with typical wit: "The Rhodes folks of the male variety have been feeling a little left out of the excitement this year. Too bad I wasn't born a woman; then you'd have a* real *story!"*

Still wary of sharp corners and straight edges after the five-day boat trip I stood, bags in hand, at the door of the sixteenth-century space that was to be mine for the year. Theologians, scientists, classicists, and a good number of the idle rich had stood at that same Corpus Christi door. It may have been a momentous occasion for me but, with time out for wars, purges, and the odd plague, the room had seen four hundred and sixty-one years of service. Accordingly, it had not made any special fuss.

I couldn't believe my eyes. Floor, black; walls, grey; ceiling, with the benefit of the doubt, white. The furnishings: a sway-backed bed, desk, and three overstuffed, moth-eaten chairs huddled in the middle of 1,000 cubic feet of air that was a good ten degrees colder than outside. The room's concessions to luxurious living consisted of a water heater and a twelve-inch electric affair on the wall, the sole source of heat. Both were metered; neither worked. One twenty-watt light bulb, two hangers, and three-quarters of a bookshelf completed the scene. A bay window looked out on the quadrangle, but it had become the unfortunate casualty of a dividing wall a century before. The loo, an exhibitionist's delight, commanded an excellent view.

And *bienvenue*... it had started to rain! Twenty minutes of English housing and already I was suffering from incipient sore throat. The popularity of the English pubs suddenly became obvious, their attraction irresistible. I soon found myself sampling rather more of the warm English bitters than I had intended – I had to drink enough to make the new, and appropriately named, "digs" look tolerable, let alone inviting.

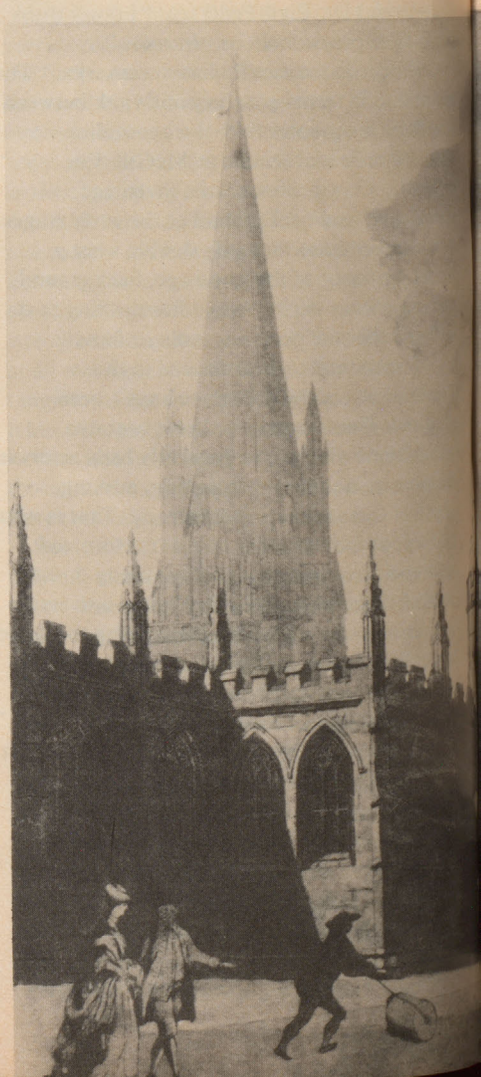
Out in the city again, I met a dozen of my ship mates wandering the streets in a state no unlike my own – awe-struck and shell-shocked at once. After a quick "depression round" of living quarters, we discovered (to our delight strangely enough) that no one in particular had been singled out for the authentic experience eighteenth-century style. We all had. So we poured ourselves into the nearest pub before 10:30 closing time to drink some more – firs, to our incredible good luck to be where we were; second, to the winter of sweating plaster and soggy sheets to come.

"Time, gentlemen, please," came all too quickly but we left the warmth of the pub in considerably better frame, if not state, of mind. Oxford lesson number one was awaiting us: steeple and spire navigation through the city is impossible. (While it may work in every other city I've ever staggered home in, it still won't work in Oxford.) That night, probably for the first time but not the last, the walls of Corpus Christi College looked down on an unusual sight – a Canadian tossing on the floor in a down-filled Arctic sleeping bag.

Unfortunately, when I awoke nine hours later the room was still there. But outside was a different Oxford. The sun was just getting the edge on the slime moulds, the sky was a cloudless blue, the air was fresh. There was also a racket outside my door. Suddenly, the sun, the air, ***and*** the racket burst into my room... "to get it ready for the Canadian arriving any day now." Smith was every inch the traditional Oxford scout. In a brisk bed-to-broom conversation we established that I would need a cap and gown and *polished* shoes to matriculate, that Yorkshire was the finest corner of the British Isles, and that I was going to make myself scarce in less than ten minutes.

As I stepped outside, the sensation of walking into a storybook was overpowering. The rainsoaked beauty of the previous day had been transformed into sunlit magnificence. That eye-rubbing, arm-pinching excitement must come to every new resident as a matter of course; tinges of it return with new lighting, angles, or seasons for as long as you stay. For me, that morning's walk left a glow that not even baked beans for breakfast could cool.

Tuition paid, bags unpacked, it was distraction time at the Freshers' Fair. The old campus standards, of course, were well represented. What university doesn't have meditators, "Moonies," and Marxists? But there the similarity ended and Oxford took



The golden spires of Oxford rise to greet scholars today as they have for centuries. Aquatint of Radcliffe Library and All Souls College by P. Burdett, n.d. (18½" x 12")

over. Two hundred booths offered thousands of milling students a variety of extra-curricular activities. Perhaps some caving, calligraphy, or coursing as either the hunter or the hunted? "Hunted?" I asked. "It's easy," replied a British student. "We tie a bag of chemicals to your leg, let you loose in the woods, and set the dogs on you after an hour's head start." Hats off to the RSPCA and on to the next booth – quickly. (I have since learned from friends foolish enough to give it a go that adrenalin-assisted running is quite a thrill. Lots of "good vibes" from fox holes, too. I suppose it is only a matter of time before a whole new profession emerges and we're treated to live BBC coverage, interviews with the fox, and all the rest of it.)

Posters, films, and slide shows promoted a kaleidoscope of people and purposes: Aristotle, black magic, Robbie Burns, the cheese society, Paul Henderson, mushrooms ... "Wait a minute!" I thought. "Paul Henderson? Those guys must be Canadians." But they had spotted me first. "North American, aren't you?" came a voice from behind the desk. Although annoyed at the ease with which I had been picked out of the swarm – having already given up lumberjack shirts, down vests, and fluorescent training shoes – I began to enjoy the interview. The glint in my interlocutor's eye developed into an excited twitch as he heard "Canadian" and then, hallelujah, "Montreal." I was, apparently, a hot prospect for the Oxford ice hockey club. Little did he know he was talking to a man who had peaked at peewee and been judged incompetent to play for McGill's McConnell Hall residence team five years running. Little did I know that twenty-three years of armchair exposure to the NHL was sufficient recommendation for a tryout. "You'll know the rules better than half the referees," he exclaimed in delight. And before I knew it, I was on the Oxford Blues.

There is nothing quite like English ice hockey. Two-inch gill nets protect the fans, and the lines and face-off circles are hand-painted before each game. Smashing penalties are second only to infractions for unnecessary language. Three thousand screaming fans (who had paid admission!), programs, press coverage – peewee was never like this.

The ice hockey team is not the only group on the lookout for Canadians at Oxford. Quebec House, the Commonwealth Club, the Canadian Students Overseas, the British Canadian University Students Organization, the Canadian Club, and the lacrosse and ski teams are all in need of recruits.

Some unfortunate North Americans never meet any of the locals at all; not surprisingly, they find they can't adapt to England and Oxford and remain doomed to comb the cobbled streets in search of a smoked meat sandwich or a hamburger just like McDonald's makes. Still others, whose vocal cords undergo a strange transatlantic metamorphosis, land bow-tied and bowler-hatted and spend their stay trying to fool foreigners and making fools of themselves.

But to embrace the real Oxford is to enjoy a tremendous variety of experience. How to describe it? Corpus Christi College with its weather-pocked yellow stone, heavy oak doors, and pelican sundial; the grace of the slow-motion stretch and sink between drifting punt and mud-paralyzed pole; frosty February mornings cut by coxswains' razor-sharp tongues; evening walks through tranquil cloisters and magical gardens; anticipatory gastrointestinal distress when faced with English delicacies like faggots, spotted dick, and toad-in-the-hole.

And I've not even mentioned academic Oxford. At the end of three years' work, undergraduates write between ten and fourteen papers in an all-or-nothing degree blitz. For North Americans with intellectual milk teeth cut on multiple-choice exams and weaned on academic anonymity, Oxford is a shock – and a delight. The system is based on accessibility: lawyers, researchers, novelists, and Nobel laureates expect to teach and are available to anyone interested enough to seek them out.

This academic archipelago boasts a fauna of bewildering variety rivalled by few, if any, institutions. Numerous attempts to describe Oxford's zoology have been made over the years; everyone, for example, has his own mental picture of the quintessential Oxford teacher. Outlandish as the images may seem, they are probably quite accurate, or even understated. The professor emeritus who surreptitiously fires mashed potato balls during special dinners; the distinguished don who receives equally distinguished guests with his feet in a plastic tub of Epsom salts; the collected academic giants who frolic in the nude at Parson's Pleasure, a public and well-punted part of the river – they are all for real.

And so are the infuriating yet hilarious regulations of the last century which govern the students of this one. Supper is denied in some colleges for lack of an academic gown and students wearing anything but regulation dark socks are barred from examination rooms. (When refused entrance, one inappropriately socked but enterprising individual bought a can of spray paint. He was admitted moments later with dark, if sticky, socks.)

Oxford generates anecdotes by the thousands – the bad times make great stories, the good times marvellous memories. Every student lucky enough to have shared the Oxford experience leaves with an ample supply of both. □

McGill's collections: all creatures

by Holly Dressel

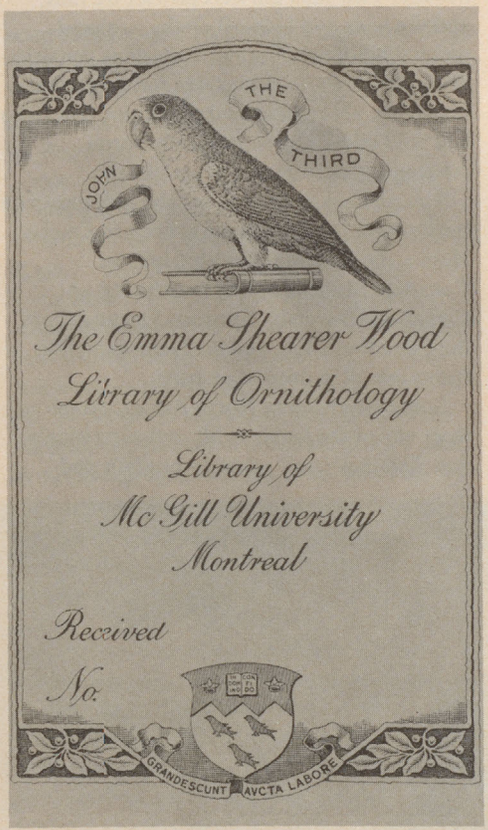
The Blacker-Wood Library of Zoology and Ornithology is a living legacy for McGill scholars — a treasure-trove of books and art.

McGill's 75,000-volume Blacker-Wood Library of Zoology and Ornithology is considered by experts to be among the best ornithological collections in the world. Its reputation rests in part on its magnificent collection of rare books and manuscripts: fifteenth-century herbals bound in vellum and Persian natural histories bordered with gold and lapis; original quarto volumes by John Audubon and pieces of Charles Darwin's correspondence.

These works, and thousands more, were collected by ophthalmologist Casey Wood, MD'03, whose passion for ornithology was partially financed by McGill. Funds for the zoological collection were donated by Wood's friend, California businessman Robert Blacker. Upon retiring in 1920 Wood set out on an eight-year tour of the world in search of birds and bird lore, avidly collecting artworks, books, and curiosities along the way. Crate after crate of treasures destined for McGill continued to arrive on the docks at Montreal harbour until Wood's death in 1942.

While he enjoyed a distinguished medical career and produced two classic zoological texts as well as a number of scholarly articles, Wood was something of an eccentric. He and his wife Emma were accompanied on their travels by a legendary parrot named John the Third. "He was a lovable, gentle, playful, intelligent and highly educated member of his species, *Amazona oratrix*," wrote Wood in *The Passing of John III*, a touching tribute marking his fifty-year-old parrot's death in 1930. "He had been carefully trained in his early youth by a lady who made a specialty of educating intelligent parrots and he grew up to be a personage of many accomplishments." A tinted drawing of John the Third graces each bookplate in the original volumes of the collection, and his portrait, which Wood commissioned from Danish artist Henrik Grönvold, looks down on all who use Blacker-Wood's rare book room in the Redpath Library.

Natural acquisitions for Wood's collection were Edward Lear's "Parrot Book" and his personal sketchbook, which contains a series of watercolours of birds (see cover). A



Above: Dr. Casey Wood's beloved parrot and travelling companion John the Third "grew up to be a personage of many accomplishments." Here he enlivens an original bookplate from the Emma Shearer Wood Library of Ornithology.
At right: Hedgehog (Ericulus setosus), *original watercolour by J.G. Keulemans in* Histoire Naturelle de Madagascar, *edited by Alfred Grandidier, 1875-1899 (9½" x 7").*

celebrated painter in his youth, Lear turned to writing nonsense verse and doggerel in 1834 when his eyesight began to fail. The "Feather Book" is also one of a kind. Its 156 "paintings" were constructed in the early seventeenth century by the Duke of Milan's gardener and depict village life, hunting scenes, and commedia dell'arte motifs. They represent more than curiosities — they have preserved the skins and plumage of species now extinct or unknown in northern Italy.

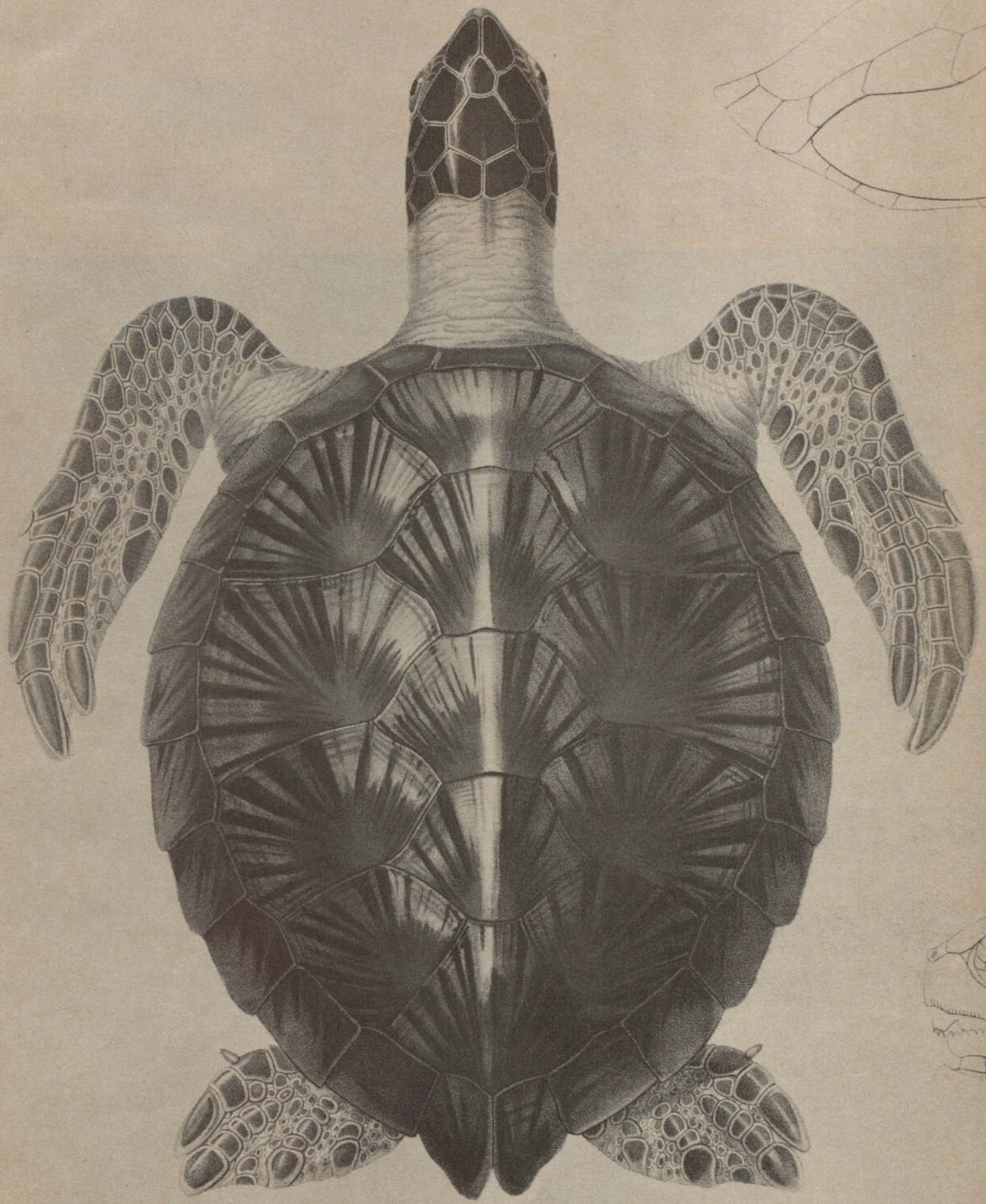
The lifesize watercolours of Asian birds, fish, and flowers attributed to Lady Elizabeth Gwillim, wife of a British official in India, are another highlight of the Blacker-Wood collection. Between 1800 and 1806 she either painted or commissioned a series of 208 numbered works — the 121 owned by McGill are the only ones known to have survived. Unlike Audubon and many other bird painters, Gwillim painted from life. As a result her works are authentic observations of avian shape and stance, not conscientious studies of taxidermists' mistakes. As well, she was able to note correctly the colours of beak, feet, eyes, wattle, and comb which fade shortly after death.

The first ten Gwillim paintings to go on public view were borrowed by Toronto's Royal Ontario Museum for its international exhibition of wildlife art held three years ago. In the Summer 1975 issue of *Rotunda*, museum art director Terry Shortt described his excitement upon viewing the works: "We were quite unprepared for what we saw when Miss Eleanor MacLean, the head librarian, opened a big folder and revealed to us the artwork. Painted two decades before Audubon published his illustrious *Birds of America*, the Gwillim bird portraits can rightfully be said to be among the finest ever done of Asian birds."

Not all the works in Blacker-Wood's collection are known for their scientific accuracy. Quite the opposite. Pictured in the *Theatrum Universale Omnium Animalium* by John Jonston, printed in 1755, are three species of unicorn, as well as a "manticore" and an "alicorn" — a cow-like beast with fish eyes, an ear-to-ear mouth lined with sharp teeth, and hair growing forward from the rump. A map in Thomas Pennant's *Arctic Zoology* of 1792 truncates Alaska and Russia halfway up with a dotted line marked "ice," shows Vancouver Island as part of the mainland, and extends the Oregon River into Iowa.

So large and varied is the rare book collection that even the librarians are not certain exactly what treasures it conceals. A recent

great and small

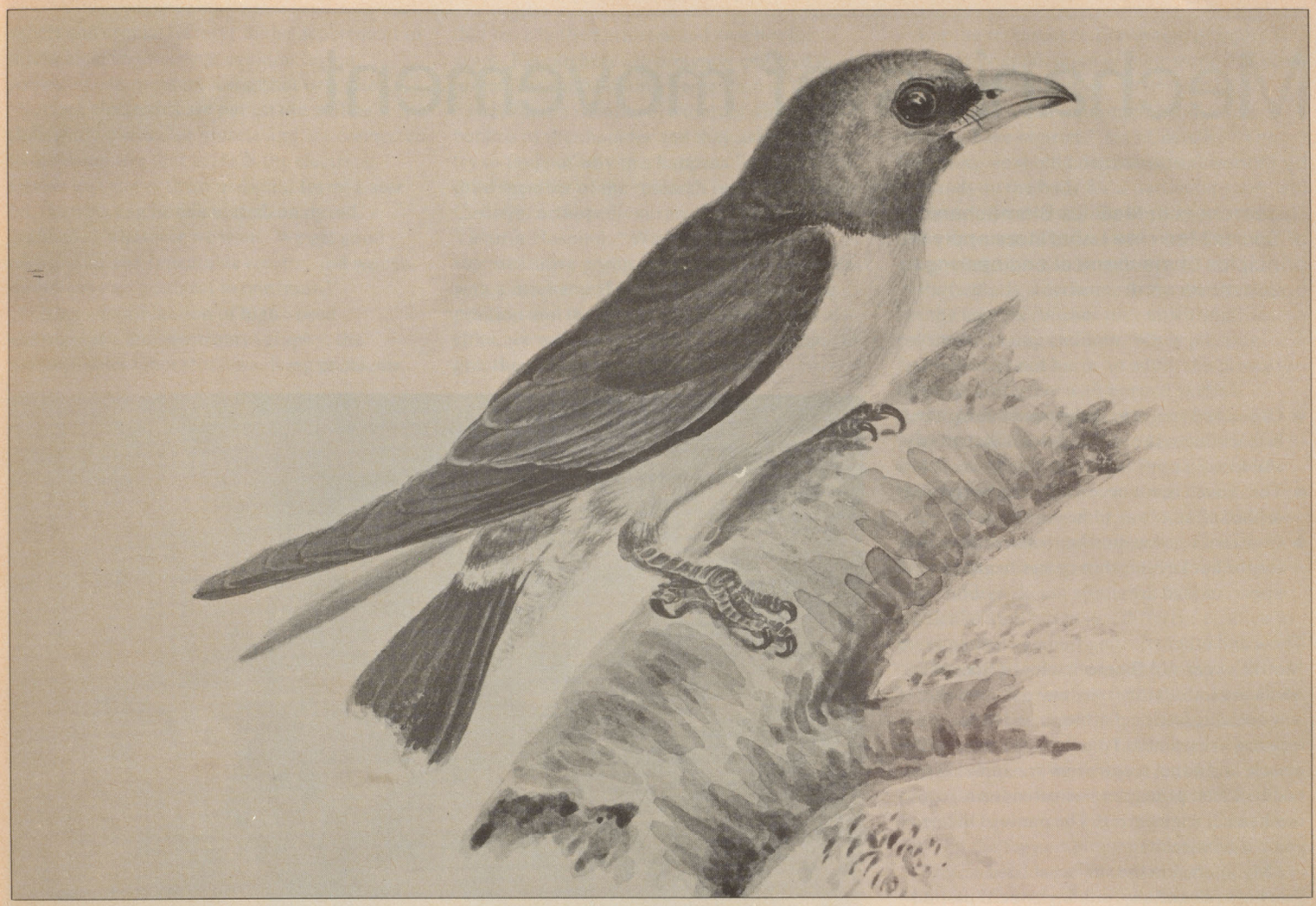


1.

CHELONIA (mydas)

(vulg) CA

Prêtre pinx. Lemaire



Above: Ashy swallow-shrike (Artamus fuscus), *watercolour attributed to Lady Elizabeth Gwillim, c. 1801 (6" x 7"). The wife of a British official in India, Lady Gwillim either painted or commissioned a series of over 200 lifesize watercolours of Asian birds, fish, and flowers that are regarded as "among the finest ever done."*
At left: Turtle (Chelonia (mydas) virgata Schweiger), *hand-tinted lithograph drawn by Pretre in* Historia Fisica Politica Y Natural de la Isla de Cuba, *volume IV of* Atlas de Zoologia, *edited by Ramon de la Sagra, 1855 (6" x 7½").*

inquiry about the French painter Edouard Traviès brought to light a number of the artist's original drawings bound into a copy of one of his books. Estimated value: $40,000.

Until the collection was transferred in 1970 to a separate locked room, many of the rare volumes had to be kept on open shelves as part of the lending library. Theft was a constant worry. Five years ago a Dutch rare-book firm contacted the university to ask if it had sold its edition of *Monograph of the Petrels*, which featured hand-coloured plates by Dutch artist J.G. Keulemans. The company had been offered the valuable two-volume work by a New York bookstore. On checking the shelves, library assistant Anne Habbick confirmed that the books were indeed missing. Since the thief had gone to the trouble and expense of having the copies entirely rebound and every trace of McGill's possession eradicated, the Dutch company demanded proof of ownership. Fortunately, from the beginning, Blacker-Wood librarians had taken precautions against theft. Habbick telegraphed a secret coded mark and both volumes were mailed home – beautifully rebound.

Few Blacker-Wood books are that lucky. Many volumes are in need of repair: leather covers are literally crumbling away; books bound in vellum are curling and cracking; papers and drawings lie stacked in broken portfolios. "Nothing gets restored," sighs MacLean, whose budget is so tight that no funds can be allocated for this purpose. (Endowments from the Blacker family are earmarked for the purchase of rare and historical zoological material; the Wood fund is used solely for the acquisition of rare books and ornithological texts.) "Very little is even conserved," the head librarian adds. "Items are stored but unless we have a little money left over we can't even interleaf drawings with acid-free paper."

The rare book room, located off the library's reading room, is itself far from ideal – it houses no display facilities, little work space, and lots of dust. The room, though temperature-controlled, is "little more than a glorified storage area," Habbick notes ruefully. There is no subject index and no accurate listing of the 3,000 original manuscripts in the collection. A recipient index of the letters collected by Wood has only just been started.

In the meantime, the librarians are eager to have the rare books and artifacts seen and studied. They do their utmost to make the room accessible to illustrators, researchers, graduate students, zoologists, and bird watchers. "If they're keen," says Habbick, "we go out of our way to show off all we've got" – everything from Charles Collins's eighteenth-century portrait of the last living dodo to a complete set of twentieth-century German falconry equipment – hoods, lures, jesses, and all. □

Mechanics of movement

by Donna Nebenzahl

Researchers in McGill's Biomechanics of Sports Medicine Laboratory apply the principles of mechanical engineering to bodily movement.

- Organized sports in their present form can be harmful to the physical development of children.
- The crouch is not necessarily the fastest – or the safest – way to begin a race.
- Contrary to what coaches believe, the power for the hockey slapshot comes from the upper, or lead arm.

These and other startling findings from McGill's year-old Biomechanics of Sports Medicine Laboratory may one day alter the way both professional athletes and little leaguers are trained. To unlock the secrets of muscle and bone, researchers are applying to bodily action principles borrowed from mechanical engineering. The name of the new game is biomechanics.

"My interest in the subject started several years ago, essentially with high-speed motion picture photography," explains laboratory director Dr. Michael Greenisen, formerly assistant professor in the department of physical education and now both an assistant professor at the University of Wisconsin and associate member of McGill's Faculty of Engineering. "We were filming different kinds of human movement patterns related to sports at 500 frames a second, and we started seeing things we hadn't noticed before" – like pronation, the unconscious backward and outward flip of a pitcher's hand after the baseball is released. It had gone unnoticed even by the athletes themselves.

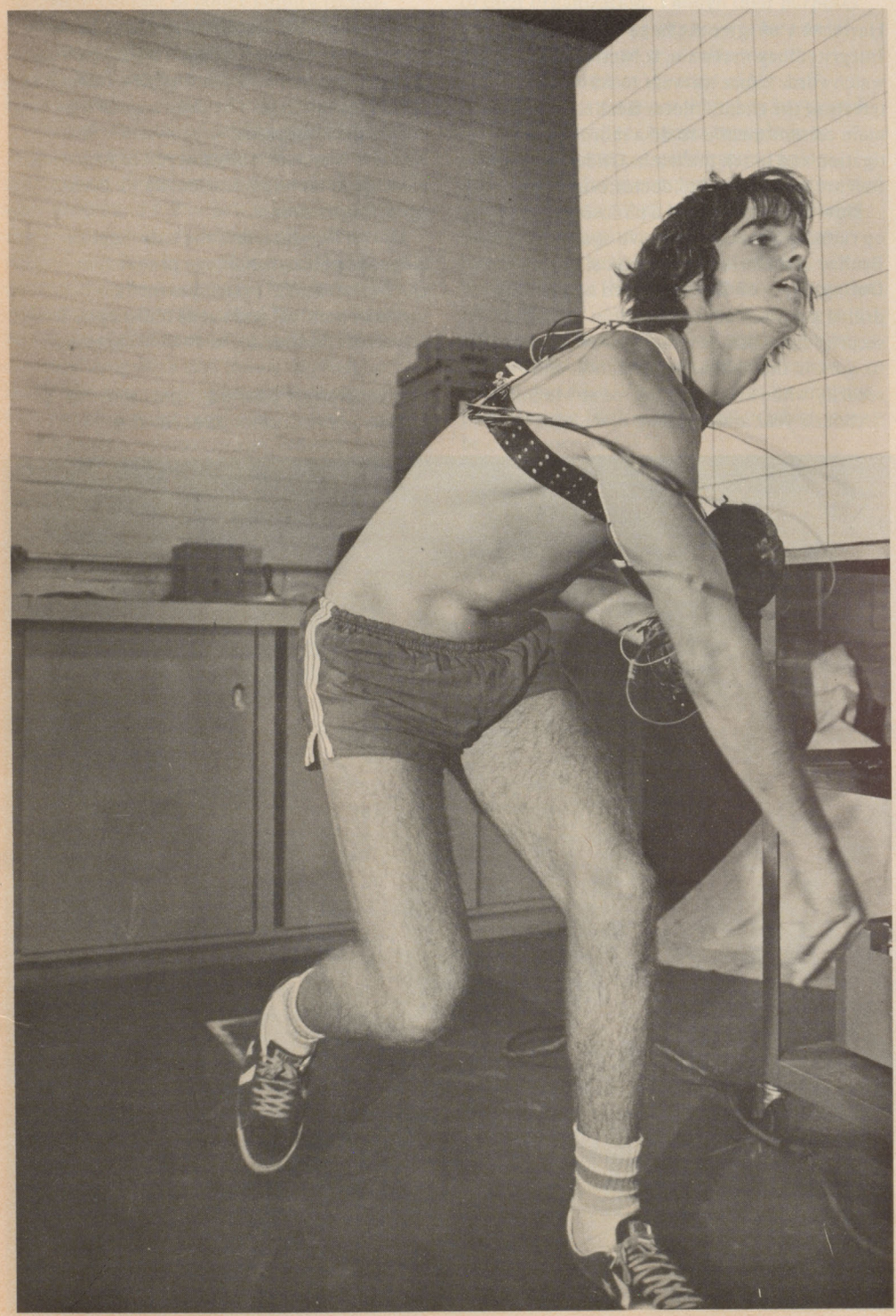
After high-speed cinematography revealed the external mechanics of sports movements, Greenisen grew curious about what was going on inside the muscles. Electromyography – the computerized recording of electrical activity in the muscles – gave him some answers. Equipment in McGill's DATAC Computer Laboratory provided detailed information on the timing sequences of muscular action and on the amplitude and frequency of muscular contraction.

Co-director Louis Vroomen, computer

Electrodes and wires attached to this athlete's body transmit information on electrical activity in his muscles.

expert and special lecturer in the department of mechanical engineering, explains how a computer can measure a slapshot or a pitch. "Surface electrodes are put on the athlete's skin over a particular muscle and are connected to the computer that records the electrical signals and stores them in digital form. Later on, the data can be calculated, analyzed, graphed – whatever we want. We get good myographs and repeatable results, and we can do ten tests on a subject in one hour."

Using a combination of high-speed photography and electromyography, the biomechanics laboratory is solving problems that have baffled athletes and coaches for years. Researchers are presently engaged in a project for the Shooting Federation of Canada. "They have a number of shooters who develop bursitis of the shoulder and they asked us to try to find out why this happens," explains the third member of the research team, Dr. Bernie Costello, orthopedic surgeon at the Royal Victoria Hospital. "We will select a representative group, examine them, and then, with a mechanical analysis of their shooting position and the effects of various weights of rifles, we will see why these factors combine to give them this particular problem."



For the researchers, prevention of injury is the priority application of their work. "If you have better-conditioned, better-trained athletes and better equipment, you're less likely to have injuries," says Costello. "The first thing we should do is try to analyze the demands on the body for a particular sport and the most effective way for the body to meet those demands. Then we will see if there are areas where this can be improved."

Particularly worrisome to the researchers are the injuries coaches may unwittingly be causing to young children. While pitching fastballs may not harm an adult, the pronation effect can interfere with normal skeletal development in a child. An eight-year-old's arm contains nine developing bones, six of which are pliable cartilage. Pronation twists the cartilage in a direction it was never intended to go and could, eventually, bend it out of shape. To prevent damage, Greenisen argues, organized sport should be redesigned so that children do not specialize in one particular skill but play a different position in every game.

The group looks forward to doing work 'on location' – the football field, the hockey rink, the baseball diamond. "In a room upstairs a pitcher can throw a ball, but he can't pitch," says Vroomen. "We are now making a proposal to get facilities to go into the field. Portable equipment will collect the data; then we'll let the big computer do the analysis."

Professional baseball teams, including the Montreal Expos and the Los Angeles Dodgers, have expressed interest in the research, and pitchers Mike Marshall and Steve Garvey have donated their time and well-toned musculature for experiments. "It's been our experience," says Greenisen, "that four or five national-level performers give us much more reliable data than thirty subjects selected randomly from a university physical education class."

Despite widespread interest in the lab's findings, convincing coaches to change their training techniques will be no easy task. "Professional athletes are wary of scientific approaches and coaches are generally very traditional," remarks Greenisen. The real value of his work, he believes, lies elsewhere.

"What the sports scientist can do is collect data and use it with more beneficial results in the training of young children," he explains. "We can't make a difference to the Canadian Olympic team in time for Moscow, but we can eventually help young athletes develop more efficient and beneficial training programs, and prevent injuries caused by repetitive, strained practice." Vroomen agrees: "There is no reason why Canada cannot develop the same topnotch amateur talent as the Eastern-bloc countries. But this country must begin to develop its training of young children. That's where the emphasis must be." □

Partners against crime

by Carol Stairs

Swindlers and arsonists, extortioners and thieves — detectives Robert Beullac and Joel Hartt have exposed them all.

He has been immortalized as Sherlock Holmes and Hercule Poirot, glamourized as Kojak and Columbo. But the real-life detective knows from experience that crimes are not always solved and that wearing a trench coat – no matter how rumpled – does not guarantee success.

"Fiction shows the positive side," explains thirty-one-year-old detective Robert Beullac, BCL'73, founder and director of the Montreal-based Metropol Bureau of Investigation. "But there is also the negative image – the shady operator who will do anything for a dollar, to whom illegality and legality are just technicalities."

Beullac and deputy director Dr. Joel Hartt, MA'66, give the lie to both images. Integrity, they maintain, is Metropol's watchword. "Sure we want to serve the interests of the client," notes Beullac, "but our main commitment is to do a thorough investigation and to tell the truth. Under no condition are we prepared to doctor evidence."

How did a lawyer and a philosopher end up running a private detective agency? For Beullac and Hartt it was a logical move. During Expo '67 Beullac served on the well-drilled auxiliary police force that provided security for visiting dignitaries. He continued to work in the field of investigation and security while taking his degree at McGill. "About a year and a half ago I decided to start my own business," he recalls. "I contacted John Abbott College's police technology department to try to find new recruits as agents for my firm. The chairman of the department happened to be – and still is – Joel. He was personally interested in getting involved in the organization, so we began operating as a team."

Hartt, 38, who heads the only English-language police technology program in Quebec's CEGEP system, earned his doctorate in political and social philosophy from New York University in 1974. "There is a

Lawyer Robert Beullac, right, with his partner, philosopher Joel Hartt.

close connection between philosophy and detective work," he explains. "A lot of philosophers read detective stories to help them with their analytical philosophy. Here is one philosopher who has actually gone into the business!"

Describing detective work as "essentially brain work," Hartt seeks as agents those who are able to interpret data as well as gather facts. As a result, ten of Metropol's fifteen investigators have a university or college education – the highest average of any Canadian investigation agency, according to Beullac. In addition, the company underwrites the cost of courses in police inquiry techniques and training in firearms. "We believe in investing in the people who work for us," says Beullac. "We would rather have a good agent for two years than a lousy one for five."

Unlike most other detective agencies, Metropol hires few former policemen. Notes the director, "Policemen have been taught to obey orders and follow procedures, which is fine in a paramilitary organization like a police force. But, in our field, agents are pretty well let loose on a case. We give them as much support as they need but they have to be resourceful and confident, and be able to organize their work and follow through on leads. This is something most policemen have not been taught to do."

Metropol is unusual in another way – about half its agents are women. While some cases may require a man and others a woman, no special privileges are extended to the female detectives. "We try to identify the hazard factor as much as possible," says Hartt. "Then it is up to our agents to decide whether or not they want to be involved. We've never been turned down, though, even for the more hazardous operations."

While they make use of available facilities to hone their agents' skills, the partners are anxious to broaden the educational horizons of the profession. At the urging of Hartt and a friend from the Montreal police force, Concordia University and the University of Quebec are considering the possibility of establishing bachelor's and master's programs in the administration of criminal justice. Hartt and Beullac are also in the process of designing new CEGEP-level courses for security and investigation personnel. There is no question that such programs are in demand. "At John Abbott, we have about six or seven times the number of applications we can accept," says Hartt.

There seems to be no shortage of cases, either, as Metropol's bulging filing cabinets attest. Surveillance, debugging, robbery, divorce, arson, rape, fraud, smuggling – Metropol handles them all. "Ours is a 24-hour-a-day, 7-day-a-week business," notes Beullac. "The day never starts and never ends."

Deputy director Hartt is mainly responsible for interpreting data, visiting clients, and providing liaison with government and law enforcement agencies. Beullac, on the other hand, is personally involved in detective work, teaming up with his agents and coordinating the activities of a very mobile staff.

"We have several undercover agents operating on a long-term basis," he explains. "Their only contact with reality is me, so they call every day to remind themselves who they really are and to let me know what's happening. It's a bit of a schizoid existence." The agents are generally hired by business enterprises wishing to have an insider's view of their organization. Though their purposes are legitimate, the agents have to be careful not to blow their cover – otherwise, the employer could lose the trust of his staff.

Most clients get more than they bargained for, admits Beullac. Agents brought in to investigate suspected underground union activities in a large company recently stumbled across a lucrative theft ring and an extensive drug-trafficking operation. It is important, however, that management not react immediately to the scandals that are unearthed. Notes Beullac, "We do not want anyone to associate the presence of our new employee with the fact that suddenly the boss knows everything. Also, if he reacts now, he may not be able to get further information which might be even more useful."

Law firms engage Metropol to help gather evidence pertaining to civil court cases. "This is where my legal background helps," says Beullac, who also has several staff members with legal and para-legal training. "Some lawyers will come to us with the barest of facts and want us to build up a whole case for them. We put a little package together; all they have to do is get up in court and plead it. This is a dimension that none of our competitors offers. We are very much behind-the-scenes people, but as far as I'm concerned, litigation is only the tip of the iceberg. We are where the action is. That's why I opted for detective work rather than the traditional practice of law."

Many of Metropol's clients are individuals experiencing stressful family situations. Parents, anxious that their teenager might be heading for trouble with the law or in need of professional counselling, hire youthful Metropol agents to find out who the child's friends are, what his lifestyle is, and whether or not he is involved in drugs or crime. Says Hartt, "Most of them would rather know the worst than just not know."

Reports of runaways and missing persons are also investigated by the agency. Though police departments routinely handle such cases, many families – particularly the well-to-do – prefer to keep their names out of the police blotter by arranging a private search. In addition, Beullac points out, independent detectives are able to devote more time to the case than can an overworked police department. "The reasons are probably similar to why someone would go to a private practitioner rather than a clinic," he explains.

A common stressful family situation is created by divorce proceedings. However, thanks to a change in Canadian law in the early seventies that made infidelity only one of several grounds for divorce, life is now much easier – and perhaps more ethical – for private detectives.

"We were not in business at the time, but I've heard some pretty hair-raising stories," says Beullac. "Detectives had to barge down doors, look through keyholes, peer through windows, get pictures. Today, even with infidelity, circumstantial evidence is sufficient. We pride ourselves on completing the case without the individual ever knowing the investigation took place, and yet giving our client sufficient evidence in the event that the case is contested – which it isn't 97 per cent of the time."

Though all of Metropol's cases have their origin in Quebec, investigations are not confined to the province. The agency has, for example, traced hidden assets in the Bahamas and the Cayman Islands, and smashed a household-appliance smuggling ring in New England. The agency also engages the services of other detective firms in the United States, Canada, and Europe to help reduce the overhead for certain investigations.

Metropol's rates range from $18 to $25 an hour, or $200 a day, depending on the complexity of the assignment. Expenses are additional. The agency owns considerable equipment – fingerprint kits, cameras, firearms, walkie-talkies. A selection of automobiles is also kept on hand. "We like to have the right car to fit the environment," says Beullac. "We have what I call our St. Henri car and our Westmount car – in fact, anything from a beat-up jalopy to a limousine." In addition, specialists in polygraphy, electronic counter-surveillance, fibre analysis, and alarm systems are often hired to assist with investigations.

Beullac and Hartt smile as they reminisce about many of their cases. But, undoubtedly, there are others they would rather not remember, some unsavoury characters they would rather not have met.

In the course of investigations Beullac has also crossed paths with criminals wanted on charges unrelated to his case. "That has involved some pretty heavy situations," he states. Fortunately, he has only ever had to fire his gun as a deterrent. "Contrary to the fictional TV image," he says, "we don't look for confrontation." After sizing up the lawyer's 6-foot 5-inch frame, bullet-studded gun belt, and holstered revolver, one concludes he could hold his own – not only in court, but also in the street. □

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

'27
ABRAHAM EDEL, BA'27, MA'28, a 1978-79 Associate of the National Humanities Center, North Carolina, is conducting research in moral philosophy.

'33
JOHN F. CLOSE, BCom'33, has been appointed chairman of the Canada Deposit Insurance Corp., Ottawa, Ont.

'35
RABBI HAYIM PERELMUTER, BA'35, has been elected president of the Chicago Board of Rabbis, Illinois, and next year will be a visiting professor at the Pacific Lutheran School of Theology, Berkeley, Calif.

'37
CLAYTON H. CROSBY, MD'37, GDipMed'47, has been appointed medical director of the Allan Blair Memorial Clinic in Regina, Sask.
DESMOND D. DOLAN, BSc(Agr)'37, MSc'39, has been honoured by the United States Department of Agriculture for his work on plant introduction.

'38
REV. JESSE E. BIGELOW, BA'38, has been elected moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.
ALLAN DUFFUS, BArch'38, has been awarded an honorary doctor of engineering degree by the Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax.

'40
WALDEMAR E. SACKSTON, MSc'40, professor of plant pathology at Macdonald College, has been elected president of the International Sunflower Association.
JAMES R. WRIGHT, BSc(Agr)'40, has been named a Fellow of the Agricultural Institute of Canada.

'41
REV. EUGENE R. FAIRWEATHER, BA'41, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

'44
ARTHUR BOURNS, PhD'44, has been named a member of the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada.

'45
CLAUDE LUSSIER, BCL'45, MCL'46, has joined the Canada Council as secretary-general of the Canadian Commission for UNESCO.

'46
MICHAEL SHAW, BSc'46, MSc'47, PhD'49, has become a member of the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada.
DANIEL WERMENLINGER, BEng'46, has become president of the Quebec Liquor Corp.

'47
JOHN P.S. MACKENZIE, BCom'47, has been elected president of the Shaw Festival, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.

'48
DONALD H. DRENNAN, BCom'48, has become president of Simmons Ltd., Canada, in Mississauga, Ont.
LAURIE E. HARDMAN, BEng'48, has been appointed superintendent of engineering and services at Abitibi Provincial Paper, Thunder Bay, Ont.
MICHAEL OLIVER, BA'48, MA'50, PhD'56, has been appointed director of the International Development Office of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada.
DONALD E. TILLEY, BSc'48, PhD'51, has been selected principal of Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

'49
JACQUES BRAZEAU, BA'49, MA'51, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.
ALLAN URHO PAIVIO, BScPE'49, MSc'57, PhD'59, has become a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.
JOHN TURNER-BONE, BEng'49, has become manager, project services, of Montreal Engineering Co. Ltd., Ontario region, in St. Catharines.

'50
WALTER F. HITSCHFELD, PhD'50, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.
FRANK T.L. HUGHES, BA'50, has been admitted to the Ontario Bar and is practising law in Toronto, Ont.
GEORGE STORY, BA'50, a lexicographer of Newfoundland English, has won the Canada Council's Molson Prize.
JOHN H. WALSH, BEng'50, MEng'51, has received the Joseph Becker Award of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers for his work on coal carbonization.

'51
A. SCOTT FRASER, BCom'51, has joined the partnership of Lank Roberton Macaulay, investment counsellors, Montreal.
NIELS H. NIELSEN, BA'51, MA'54, has become director of personnel services for ARA Services Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
DR. MAX JACOB PALAYEW, BA'51, has been named chairman of McGill's department of diagnostic radiology.

'52
CYRIL MAX KAY, BSc'52, has been named a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.
MARCEL SICARD, BEng'52, has been elected president of the Association of Consulting Engineers of Quebec.

'53
IAN CHRISTIE CLARK, BA'53, MA'58, has been appointed secretary-general of the National Museums of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.
ROBERT D. GOLD, BA'53, MA'60, has received the University of Winnipeg's 1978 Clifford J. Robson award for excellence in teaching.

'54
GORDON CHESS, MEng'54, has become dean of the Faculty of Engineering Science at the University of Western Ontario, London.
JAMES E. FINLAY, MEng'54, has been named president of the Ontario Mining Association.

Society activities

Dr. Robert Bell has a new award to add to his lengthy list of honours. At its recent Annual General Meeting, the Graduates' Society presented the principal with the Award of Merit for his outstanding contribution to the work of the society. Among other things, Bell and his wife Jeanne have visited more graduates and society branches throughout the world than any of their predecessors. As he suggests in the following account, it has not always been smooth sailing.

The principal's job is glamourous. Think of all the interesting trips he takes, all the luxurious hotels he stays in, all the delicious meals he eats....

Jeanne and I arrived at the hotel desk about 5:00 p.m. (It is the major hotel of a large Canadian city, but the tortures of Torquemada could not drag its name from me.) "Bell? Bell? How do you spell it?" said the young desk clerk. "Oh, yes, Mr. Bell, we can give you a room." (We had a confirmed reservation.) I registered and he handed me the key to 217. "It's on the second floor," he added helpfully.

The room was incredibly tiny, with a small window giving directly onto an air-conditioning machine on the adjacent flat roof. The hotel was "older;" the original air was still in the room. "Well, it's only an overnight stay," we said. "It won't hurt us."

We had a good half hour to spare before dinner. Going out for a walk would have been natural enough; given our quarters, it was compulsory. Very much revived after the outing we returned to 217.

There was a strange suitcase in the room. I put it outside the door and called the desk (a complicated operation in itself). They said they would send someone up.

Two friendly, middle-aged porters arrived; I explained, they consulted their list. "Are you with the bus tour?" one of them asked. We weren't. "This room is assigned to the bus tour, but that's all right. Here's your suitcase. Sorry about the mix-up."

I saw my chance. "If you need this room for the bus tour," I said, "we'd be glad to move to another one." The two porters agreed with my suggestion and said they would be back in a moment to see to it. They didn't come.

I called the desk to explain the proposal. "Fine," the clerk said cheerfully. "We'll call you right away." They didn't, so I went down to the desk. "Oh, yes, sir," the clerk smiled. "We just got your new room, number 415."

Room 415 was already occupied – it must have been the bus tour again. Now we had no room at all! I carried our gear back to the desk, turned in both keys to the clerks, and threw myself on their mercy. Would they find us a room and put our stuff in it while we went off to dinner and our Graduates' Society meeting? They were very obliging – of course they would.

The main dining room was ornate in the 1930-Victorian way. We were seven for dinner, seated at a table for eight. (The extra place and chair were never removed – we sat with an absent friend throughout the meal.) Our waitress, who was friendly, cheerful, and obliging, behaved as though she knew what went on in hotel dining rooms but had never actually seen it happen.

Both Jeanne and I chose soup and a main course. The portions of the entrée were so small that I would not have believed we could be poisoned by them... but we were. Another visitor had taken the same main course without soup, with the same result. And, as Holmes said to Watson, when all other possibilities have been eliminated the remaining one, however improbable, must be correct. During the evening we remained perfectly healthy; by next morning we were both feeling what Jeanne calls "worm-eaten."

The Graduates' Society meeting that followed dinner was well attended and the people were welcoming and warm-hearted. We enjoyed every minute. Eventually, we found ourselves back at the hotel desk. Our belongings were still there but, miraculously, a new room was available – and unoccupied.

The next morning we were slow to get going. I formed the idea that I would feel less "worm-eaten" after a substantial breakfast. I managed to get a slice of ham and stale toast – which, fortunately, I happen to like. After collecting our luggage we went to check out, only to find that the hotel bill included a whole set of charges we could not possibly have incurred. "It must have been the bus tour," the clerks agreed. I mentioned mildly that we were due at the airport and that they might simply cancel the old bill and make out another. They looked shocked – apparently, to do so involved unspeakable sin.

I then asked about getting to the airport. The clerks thought a taxi would be best and telephoned for one. It might take a few minutes, they said, but we'd make our flight. I thanked them, said goodbye, and picked up our luggage.

We stepped through the door just in time to see the hotel's airport limousine disappearing into the traffic. Next time, I think we'll take the bus tour. □

Focus

Anyone strolling near Montreal's massive St. Joseph's Oratory on a Sunday afternoon is welcomed by the sound of bells – not tolling the hour or announcing a mass, but ringing out with anything from Bach to the Beatles. At the keyboard of the Oratory's fifty-six-bell carillon sits Andrea McCrady, 25, third-year McGill medical student and part-time carillonneur.

McCrady's love affair with bells began seven years ago at Trinity College in Hartford, Connecticut. The history undergraduate, who had studied piano since the age of five, accepted a friend's invitation to watch her play Trinity's thirty-bell carillon. "In the middle of the night I climbed the spiral Gothic staircase of the chapel tower," she recalls. "When she started to play, the bells just captivated me!"

Her informal training began at Trinity – "Students taught other students how to play," she says, "and we passed bad habits on to each other." In her senior year she applied for a $7,000 Thomas J. Watson Travelling Fellowship to travel and study for a year independent of any university. "They give out seventy a year for projects in anything from geology to literature," she notes. "But you have to be just kooky enough to attract their attention. I took the interviewer from the foundation up into the tower – and got the fellowship."

Determined to play as many bells as she could during her year away, McCrady began with six months in Holland, where the instrument first evolved in the sixteenth century. Her teacher at the National Carillon School was world-renowned carillonneur Leen 'tHart. Says McCrady, "We concentrated on overcoming my bad habits and broadening my repertoire." Realizing that she also needed to learn how to adapt to different instruments, however, she left Holland to play the bells of Belgium, France, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, England, and Scotland. As she puts it, "I saw Europe from the rooftops."

The carillon was originally a folk instrument, McCrady explains. "Most commercial towns of the Dutch lowlands had a big clock tower in their market square. All the merchants kept time by its bells. To let you know that the time of the bell strike was coming up, they had what was called a four-strike, with tuned bells playing a melody for the clock." To facilitate the ringing of the bells, an instrument was introduced which featured pedals and a modified keyboard – wooden levers that were struck with clenched fists. "Like a drummer, it's all in the wrists," says McCrady. "I don't even have calluses. Most carillonneurs develop high blood pressure from climbing all those stairs before they ever have any other physical problems."

By definition, a carillon has at least twenty-three tuned bells. (Anything less is known as a chime.) Forty-eight bells are standard but, as McCrady points out, "there are very few standard carillons. And each has a different touch and sound since the bells are cast by different foundries and weigh different amounts. After going around Europe I can pick out from a distance who has made the bell and about when. They all have a voice of their own."

Andrea McCrady at the carillon.

McCrady's musical background was a definite asset in learning the carillon. "If you play the piano, you know how to vary your touch to add expression to the instrument," she says. "And if you play the organ, you know how to coordinate your feet and hands." Knowledge of theory and composition is also essential for the carillonneur, who often must adapt the music to suit the instrument. Arrangements are available from various guilds, however, and carillonneurs also exchange music among themselves.

During her month in Oxford, McCrady studied a British bell-playing technique known as change ringing. Whereas carillon bells have wires attached to their clappers but remain stationary themselves, change-ringing bells swing full circle when pulled by ropes. "One person is assigned to each bell, which weighs from 400 to a few thousand pounds," she explains. "You have anywhere from four to twelve people, each pulling a bell rope. You must control the swing of the bell *and* the timing of the strike – it's a very complicated art."

By the time McCrady was ready to return to North America in 1976, she had learned of the carillon at St. Joseph's. Emilien Allard, who had once played it, had been named Dominion Carillonneur at the Peace Tower in Ottawa and she wrote telling him of her interest in the Oratory carillon. He responded with a letter of introduction to the Congregation of Holy Cross.

"They were a bit taken aback," she grins. "Here's this girl on their doorstep saying, 'I'm a carillonneur.' They took me to see the carillon but it was like something out of a horror film. It hadn't been touched in three years – it was full of cobwebs, broken wires, rust, and warped wood from the damaged ceiling. When I pulled out my tools and started fixing everything, they said, 'I guess you know what you're about. Go ahead.' That was two years ago, and I've been playing every Sunday ever since."

Whereas most bells are located high in towers, those at St. Joseph's – which were originally cast for the Eiffel Tower – are housed on the roof of a building almost at street level. The view may be less exciting, says McCrady, but the contact with the public is valuable. "A lot of people who go past a bell tower think it's all electric," she says. "They would think that at St. Joseph's, too, except that they can look in the window and see me playing."

The nature of their art makes bell ringers an unusual breed. "These hermit-like eccentrics are wary about visitors to their tower – especially if the visitor is a beginner who starts making awful sounds," McCrady smiles. "Because there's no such thing as a private concert, they get possessive about their bells."

McCrady, however, welcomes beginners. She hopes her two students will keep St. Joseph's carillon ringing should she leave Montreal. She also has plans for the change-ringing bells of St. Patrick's Church: "They haven't been rung for at least twenty years," she exclaims, "but we've been working on getting the tower and the bells restored."

After graduation, McCrady hopes to set up a family practice somewhere. One thing is certain: any community wishing to attract Dr. Andrea McCrady would do well to have a bell tower in the vicinity. □

By Donna Nebenzahl, BA'75, a Montreal freelance writer and editor.

'55

DALE (ENGLISH) YOUNG, BA'55, has been elected a governor of the Real Estate Institute of British Columbia, Victoria.

'56

WALTER BUSHUK, PhD'56, has been named head of the plant science department, Agriculture Faculty, at the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

ARLENE (MAXIMCHUK) CROWE, MSc'56, PhD'62, a clinical chemist at Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston, Ont., has won the Ames Award of the Canadian Society of Clinical Chemists.

WILLIAM H. FULLER, BCom'56, has become an investment counsellor with Lank Roberton Macaulay, Montreal.

BERNARD SHAPIRO, BA'56, has been appointed vice-president (academic) and provost of the University of Western Ontario, London.

'57

BARRY A. CULHAM, BEng'57, is vice-president, foreign investments, of Export Development Corp., Ottawa, Ont.

CHRISTINE PERKS, BArch'57, has become a Fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

'59

MOHAMMED A. FARIS, BEng'59, MEng'62, has become a research associate, cereal breeding, in Macdonald College's department of plant science.

JULIE LORANGER, BCL'59, has been appointed Canada's consul general in Strasbourg, France.

RAYMOND A. REID, BCom'59, has become general manager of Fiducie du Québec, Montreal.

'60

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

ROSS GARRISON, PhD'60, has become director of product development at Parke, Davis and Co., Greenwood, S.C.

'61

JOHN D. HSU, BSc'57, MD'61, is assistant professor of orthopedics at the University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

'62

DR. MICHEL CHRETIEN, MSc'62, has received the Archambault medal of l'Association canadienne-française pour l'Avancement des Sciences.

JAMES FERGUSSON, BSc'62, has become vice-president, operational research and systems, of TEE Consulting Services Inc., Ottawa, Ont.

NORMAN PRESSMAN, BArch'62, has won a 1979 Central Mortgage and Housing Scholarship to study urban housing in Belgium and a Lady Davis Visiting Fellowship that will enable him to spend most of his sabbatical at the Technion-Israel Institute of Technology.

HELEN D. TAYLOR, BN'62, MSc(A)'75, has been elected president of the Canadian Nurses' Association.

'63

CLAUDE AUBE, MSc'63, PhD'65, has been appointed program analyst, eastern Canada, for Agriculture Canada, Ste. Foy, Que.

'65

MICHAEL C. CORBALLIS, PhD'65, has become professor of psychology at the University of New Zealand, Auckland.

DOROTHY (ARTHURS) THOMSON, DipNurs'57, BN'65, of Halifax, N.S., has won the Johnson and Johnson Bursary for achievement in the University of Saskatchewan's correspondence course in hospital and health care administration.

'66

DAVID GIBSON, BCL'66, is Ottawa manager of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce.

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Montréal (Québec)
H3B 2G3

IBM

IBM Canada Ltée

ETHEL (KECES) GOLDMAN, BA'66, who received her LLB from the University of Toronto, has opened a law practice in Guelph, Ont.
SIDNEY M. KAUSHANSKY, BCom'66, has become a partner in the Montreal chartered accountancy firm of Richter, Usher and Vineberg.
MAUREEN T. McELLIGOTT, BScN'66, has been appointed assistant professor of cardiovascular nursing at Catholic University, Washington, D.C.
CHERYL LYNN (STOKES) RACKOWSKI, BA'66, has completed her PhD in Canadian literature at the University of Connecticut, Storrs.
HELEN ROSS, BA'66, who recently received a PhD from the University of Toronto's Institute of Medical Science, is a researcher in the epidemiology unit of the Clarke Institute of Psychiatry, Toronto, Ont.

'67
LEN A. HOLUBOWICH, BSc'67, has become director of marketing for Champlain Industries Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
DANIEL KLASS, MD'67, assistant professor in the University of Manitoba's department of medicine, has won a Canadian Life Insurance Assoc. medical scholarship to continue his research in lung physiology.
DARCEY M. POOLE, BA'67, has been appointed director of the career center at Hood College, Frederick, Md.

'68
RONALD I. COHEN, BCL'68, is a partner in Buena Vista Productions, a new Canadian motion picture company.
L. CLAIRE CREIGHTON, BA'68, has become communications consultant for A.S. Hansen, Inc., in Los Angeles, Calif.
DR. LAWRENCE T. HERMAN, BSc'68, is a clinical instructor of oral and maxillofacial surgery at Tufts University, Medford, Mass., and has a private practice in Norwood.
RAYMOND J. MAILLOUX, MD'68, is practising family medicine in Sherman, Tex.

'69
S. JAMES BONNY, BEng'69, has been appointed assistant general manager, refinery operations, at Eldorado Nuclear Ltd., Port Hope, Ont.
ANNABEL COHEN, BA'69, has become a research associate in the psychology department, University of Toronto, Ontario.
ROBERT COOPER, BA'65, MA'68, BCL'69, is a partner in the Canadian motion picture company Buena Vista Productions.
JOHN H. DOI, BSc'69, who recently received his MEd in educational administration from the University of Alberta, Edmonton, is on staff at the County of Strathcona Board of Education, Sherwood Park, Alta.

'70
ILLIMAR ALTOSAAR, BSc'70, has been named assistant professor of food chemistry, nutrition and dietetics program, in the University of Ottawa's biochemistry department.
KENNETH FRUMKIN, MA'70, PhD'72, has received his MD from Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., and is a resident at Letterman Army Medical Center, San Francisco, Calif.
PETRA SCHREINER, BEd'70, is a French teacher in Windsor, Ont.
RICHARD S. VINEBERG, BCom'70, has become a partner in the firm of Richter, Usher and Vineberg, chartered accountants, Montreal.

'71
BRENT NOSWORTHY, BA'71, is a game designer and researcher with Simulations Productions Inc., New York City.

'72
CHARLES C. GURD, BA'72, has joined the architectural firm of Parkin Partnership, Toronto, Ont., as a designer for the new National Gallery of Art of Canada.
ROBERT B. MADY, BEng'72, is a consulting engineer with Consultores Occidentales S.A., Maracaibo, Venezuela, an affiliate of CI Power Services, Montreal.
THOMAS SCHNURMACHER, BA'72, is an entertainment columnist for the Montreal *Gazette*.
ANDREW ROBERT TURNER, BSc'70, MD'72, is on staff at the W.W. Cross Cancer Institute, Edmonton, and is an assistant professor at the University of Alberta.

'73
SIMON COTE, MD'73, is studying advanced endoscopic techniques in Koblenz, West Germany, on an R.S. McLaughlin Foundation Fellowship and will join the department of gastroenterology at Montreal's Hotel-Dieu Hospital in 1979.

'74
GLORIA JANE FITZGERALD, BSc'74, is teaching biology and chemistry at Freetown Secondary School for Girls in Sierre Leone.
ANDREW M. LASKY, BSc'74, has completed his dentistry degree at Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.
JOSEPHINE PAJACZKOWSKI, MSc'74, is studying towards her master's in religious education at Fordham University, New York.

'75
PIER GIORGIO FONTANA, PhD'75, has joined the medical department of Boehringer Ingelheim (Canada) Ltd., Burlington, Ont.
ROBERT HOULE, BEd'75, has been appointed curator of contemporary native art at the National Museum in Ottawa, Ont.
ALLAN ROBERT JONES, BSc'71, MD'75, has joined the staff of Foothills Hospital, Calgary, Alta.

'76
ANTHONY D. BARANYI, PhD'76, is an associate research scientist, glass and ceramics group, of the Ontario Research Foundation's department of materials chemistry, Mississauga.
IRENE P. DUNCAN, BN'76, has been appointed coordinator for staff development at the Douglas Hospital, Montreal.
JOHN HEATH, BSc'71, MD'76, a member of the University of Manitoba's respiratory diseases department, has won a fellowship from the Manitoba Lung Association.

'77
CATHERINE HARDING, BA'77, has won an IODE War Memorial Scholarship to study art history at the University of London, England.
REV. HARVEY WHITE, PhD'77, has become assistant professor of philosophy at Bishop's University, Lennoxville, Que.

Deaths

'13
CORINNE (HARDMAN) BRENNAN, DipPE'13, at Sebastopol, Calif., on Aug. 12, 1978.
J. KENNETH KING, BSc(Agr)'13, at Fredericton, N.B., on Aug. 22, 1978.

'14
ALAN KEITH HAY, BSc'14, at Ottawa, Ont., on Aug. 27, 1978.

'16
CHESTER C. LYSTER, BSc(Agr)'16, on Oct. 7, 1977.

'18
JOHN GERARD AHERN, BCL'18, at St. Sauveur, Que., on July 13, 1978.

'19
HYMAN GARBER, MD'19, on June 2, 1978.

'21
WILLIAM SCHUYLER LIGHTHALL, BCL'21, at Phoenix, Ariz., on June 30, 1978.
ROBERT MURRAY PENDRIGH, MD'21, at Saint John, N.B., on Jan. 18, 1978.
IVAN SABOURIN, BCL'21, at Iberville, Que., on July 31, 1978.

'22
WILLIAM J.S. EVANS, BSc'22, on June 27, 1978.
DAVID WHITNEY MacKEEN, BSc'22, at Halifax, N.S., on May 12, 1978.

BARNEY DAVID USHER, BA'19, MD'22, on July 14, 1978.

'23
JOSEPH HAROLD GOLDSMITH, BCom'23, at Montreal, on May 31, 1978.
WILLIAM JAMES JOHNSON, BSc'23, at Fort Lauderdale, Fla., on May 27, 1978.

'24
EDYTHE H. LINDSAY, CertSW'24, at Montreal, on Aug. 16, 1978.

'25
NICHOLAS PARSELL HILL, MD'25, at St. Catharines, Ont., on June 7, 1978.
ARCHIBALD DUNCAN MacGREGOR, DDS'25, at Truro, N.S., on June 8, 1978.

'26
ALFRED E. MANVILLE, BSc'26, on June 8, 1978.

'27
RIVA (RUDY) REICH, BA'27, on Aug. 5, 1978.

'28
HOWARD T. DAWE, BSc'28, in December 1977.
JOSEPH CARL SUTTON, MD'28, at Montreal, on July 10, 1978.

'29
LOUIS I. FROHLICH, BSc'25, MD'29, on June 23, 1978.

'30
CECIL H. DICKEY, MD'30, on March 15, 1978.
STANLEY KOUGH LUNN, BA'30, at Montreal, on Aug. 3, 1978.

'31
SANFORD R. GRANGER, BCom'31, on Jan. 2, 1978.
WALTER T. STOBART, BSc'31, MEng'32, on June 21, 1978.

'32
T. GARNET COLLINS, BEng'32, at Montreal, on June 10, 1978.
GERRARD JACKMAN, BCom'32, on October 6, 1977.

'33
ALAN R. ANTHONY, BA'29, MD'33, in Hawaii, on July 30, 1975.
JOHN M. ARMSTRONG, PhD'33, at Ottawa, Ont., on May 19, 1978.
EVA R. YOUNGE, MA'33, in June 1978.

'34
PETER WOODBURN BLAYLOCK, BSc'34, at Pointe Claire, Que., on Aug. 4, 1978.
DAVID OSWALD WOOTTEN, BCom'34, on May 28, 1978.

'35
HAROLD E. HABER, BA'31, DDS'35, on July 4, 1978.

'36
DONALD JOHN OSWALD BARRY, BEng'36, on June 26, 1978.
HENRI F. BEIQUE, BEng'36, at Homer, Alaska, on July 31, 1978.

'37
CATHERINE OLDING HEBB, PhD'37, at Cambridge, England, in 1978.

'38
HAROLD E. PITTIS, MD'38, on June 9, 1978.
MICHAEL JOSEPH SABIA, MD'38, at St. Catharines, Ont., on May 24, 1978.

'39
MOSES ASHKENAZY, BSc'36, MD'39, in May 1978.
LOUIS J. RUSCHIN, MD'39, on Jan. 9, 1978.
JACK WAUD, LMus'30, BMus'39, at Montreal, on May 25, 1978.

'40
BERNARD D. CULLITY, BEng'40, at South Bend, Ind., on March 26, 1978.
ISABELLE GALARNEAU, BA'40, at Scituate, Mass., on May 21, 1978.
KARL E. GUSTAFSON, BEng'40, on May 23, 1978.

'41
DONALD LORNE LINDSAY, BEng'41, at Montreal, on Aug. 14, 1978.

'42
WILLIAM BELL HEWSON, PhD'42, at St. Charles, Ill., on April 23, 1978.
GERALD M.F. JOHNSON, BEng'42, at Pointe Claire, Que., on Aug. 30, 1978.
MARGARET (MAIN) MUSSELLS, BA'42, at Montreal, on June 26, 1978.

'43
SAMUEL TOWNSEND ADAMS, BA'42, MD'43, GDipMed'54, at Montreal, on July 9, 1978.
GEORGE BRUCE MacKIMMIE, BEng'43, on June 28, 1978.

'44
G.G. GARRIOCH, BSc'43, MD'44, on Jan. 30, 1977.

'46
CLARA ALICE PARTINGTON, DipNurs'46, at Montreal, on July 15, 1978.

'48
R. CATHERINE AIKIN, BA'48, BN'49, at London, Ont., on Aug. 15, 1978.
ALINE (GALLAGHER) BAK, BSW'48, at Kingston, Ont., on July 2, 1978.
STEPHEN ERIC BRYAN, BEng'48, at Montreal, on Sept. 30, 1977.
RALPH ALAN FORBES, BA'48, at Montreal, on May 24, 1978.
REX A. LUCAS, BA'48, MA'50, in England, on July 18, 1978.

'49
FRANK J. MANHERZ, BEng'49, at Niagara Falls, Ont., on Aug. 21, 1978.
OTTY E. McCUTCHEON, DDS'49, on Oct. 8, 1977.
LEO MERGLER, BSc'42, MD'49, on July 23, 1978.
CHARLES FREDERICK NORRIS, BEng'49, at Toronto, Ont., on July 23, 1978.

'53
EDWARD J. NETH, MD'53, in April 1976.
HARRY JAMES PEPPIATT, PhD'53, at Lynchburg, Va., in August 1978.

'54
ROSLYN JOY (LESTER) PYTEL, BA'54, at Montreal, on June 6, 1978.

'55
DAVID GORDON FROSST, Com'55, on June 17, 1978.

'58
SUSAN (GRIGGS) WEBSTER, BA'58, on April 23, 1978.

'60
JEAN PIERRE VALOIS, BEng'60, at Montreal, on Aug. 14, 1978.
JAMES IAN WATSON, MD'60, at Calgary, Alta., on March 23, 1978.

'61
JOAN E. DEPASS, BA'61, at Ottawa, Ont., on Aug. 29, 1978.

'62
SHIRLEY FOSTER SMITH, BLS'62, at St. Catharines, Ont., on May 23, 1978.

'71
DAVID V.A. WHITE, BMus'71, on Jan. 5, 1978.

'74
LILY ("LYL") JEAN ETLER, BSW'74, at Montreal, on Aug. 28, 1978.

'76
GUY DESAUTELS, MA'76, in May 1977.
SYLVIE DORAY, BA'76, on November 13, 1976.

Perspective

by Lois Mackenzie

Recording the architectural heritage of Upper Canada with camera and pen was a labour of frustration – and love – for two McGill graduates. Old Ontario Houses, *released in 1977 by Gage Publishing, is the work of photographer, painter, and film maker Kim (Jones) Ondaatje, BA'52, and journalist Lois (Parkhill) Mackenzie, BA'49. In the following account Mackenzie describes the agony and the ecstasy that preceded the book's publication.*

I am not too clear on just how the whole effort managed to hang together and end up a book. What I do know is that it was an eighteen-month marathon against the clock that seemed even to start behind schedule.

Photographer Kim Ondaatje and I shook hands with the publisher in January 1976 after a morning's discussion on the how and the what. Three hundred slides of old Ontario houses, culled from the 5,000 in Kim's collection, were to be submitted within three months. Of these, 198 would appear in the book. By January 1977 I was to deliver between forty and seventy thousand words of "clean copy," approximately 250 words per picture, covering the architectural detail and, as far as possible, the social history of the area illustrated. Although a trifle heady, it seemed manageable.

As we parted, the publisher said: "I presume the slides cover all of southern Ontario?" They didn't. "I don't have Guelph," said Kim, "and I don't have Brockville or Maitland." In a haze of two-day tours, we ended up shooting a third of the book between January and April. While Kim photographed each structure, I sat in the car taking down telephone numbers – many of the houses were for sale – addresses, and other pertinent details. In the back seat with me were the 5,000 slides; between note-taking, I began the great elimination contest.

Word got around and people tried to be helpful. "Have you got the So-and-So House in Harrowsmith, or is it Hammersmith?" (I doubted it.) "I hope you are doing the houses between Muskoka and Lake Simcoe because they have been neglected in the other books." (*What* other books?) "What are you going to say that Verschoyle Blake has not already said?" (Just what every author wants to hear. Besides, who is Verschoyle Blake?)

I gradually became acquainted with the definitive works on old Ontario houses. Some of them, I noted with alarm, had taken *ten* years to complete. But two of the books were out of print, the others in black and white. "Wait until the world sees our coloured plates," I muttered to myself. "Don't stop now. Don't send back your advance." (I couldn't – I had already bought a piano.)

As time passed, I accumulated an immense amount of trivia. I discovered that one of the last fatal duels in Canada had involved two law students in Perth in 1832. (The government seat of Lanark County, Perth was, it seems, awash with law, justice, and passionate law students.) I also learned that German officers fighting for King George III in the American War of Independence had been given Ontario land grants, and that Alsatians had come to Canada in 1837 to escape Napoleon's conscription.

I developed a primitive but reliable technique for sizing up a town. Mill towns: usually at the mouth of a river flowing into Lake Ontario, or upstream and now deserted. Staging towns: no mill and often no water, but a fine collection of taverns. County seats: built around a large court house, usually Greek revival. Railway towns: flat, brick, and Victorian.

Meanwhile, the enlarged slide collection was taking shape under rigid scrutiny – in the beginning, on our diningroom wall. The slides, however, were heavily insured; once submitted to the publisher, they were to remain there. This meant committing them to memory, an entirely unsatisfactory arrangement, so I began to make the forty-mile round trip to the publishers almost daily.

In addition to frantic telephone calls to glean information about the houses, I wrote letters – sometimes to people, sometimes simply to an address. A lady in London who represented the sixth generation to own an impressive coachhouse on the banks of the Thames, actually rang me two days after I posted the letter to her. "You must come and see the house," she said brightly. "But don't leave it too long. I'm eighty-one, you know!"

Others answered my inquiries more slowly. During a blinding rainstorm, I had managed to scribble down the address of a notable house in Oakville. I wrote, but months went by with no answer. Finally, with the deadline closing in, I rang the doorbell. A nice-looking teenager ushered me into the hallway. From the far end an attractive woman came forward and said, "I received your letter but haven't had time to answer." As we talked, I looked at the crowd of children that drifted from room to room and simply had to ask. Are they ... all yours? "Yes, they are." How many? "Thirteen."

Inevitably, the day arrived when all the material had been collected, all the photos chosen. It was time to write. But I couldn't. I went through stalling periods during which I felt it imperative to count and rearrange the flatware, attend the rowing events at the Montreal Olympics, and clip a rose hedge that hadn't seen shears for twenty years. And I began brushing my teeth ten times a day.

By working around the January clock, however, I finally delivered the goods the first week in February. Ten days later all 300 articles – covered with arrows and pencilled notations – were back on my desk. I felt as if I had just been handed four year's worth of university essays to rewrite.

I have only a dim recollection of what we ate during this time. Mostly frozen lamb, I think. My husband became a short-order chef and then calmly sat down and wrote his own book. Despite my writer's block, though, something must have clicked. As one of my friends says, "Now I know what my log cabin is all about."□

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Includes flights, transfers, course, and first-class accommodation. An unusual opportunity to see the animal life, land forms, and vegetation that inspired Charles Darwin. David Lank, naturalist, author, and expert tour leader, will guide this special group tour.

Left: The sarcophagus of an elderly Egyptian woman named That a Nufer Amun, cult servant to the divine votaress of Amun; c. 945-750 B.C. From the Redpath Museum collection, McGill University.

Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran
May-June 1979 (3 weeks)
Price : approx. $2,200.00
Includes flight, transfers, and first-class accommodation. Tour leader will be Dr. Charles Adams, director of McGill's Institute of Islamic Studies.

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The McGill Society of Montreal has applied for permission to make another special group visit to the People's Republic of China in 1979.

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Details of these special tours are now being finalized. This is your opportunity to plan ahead and let us know your preferences.

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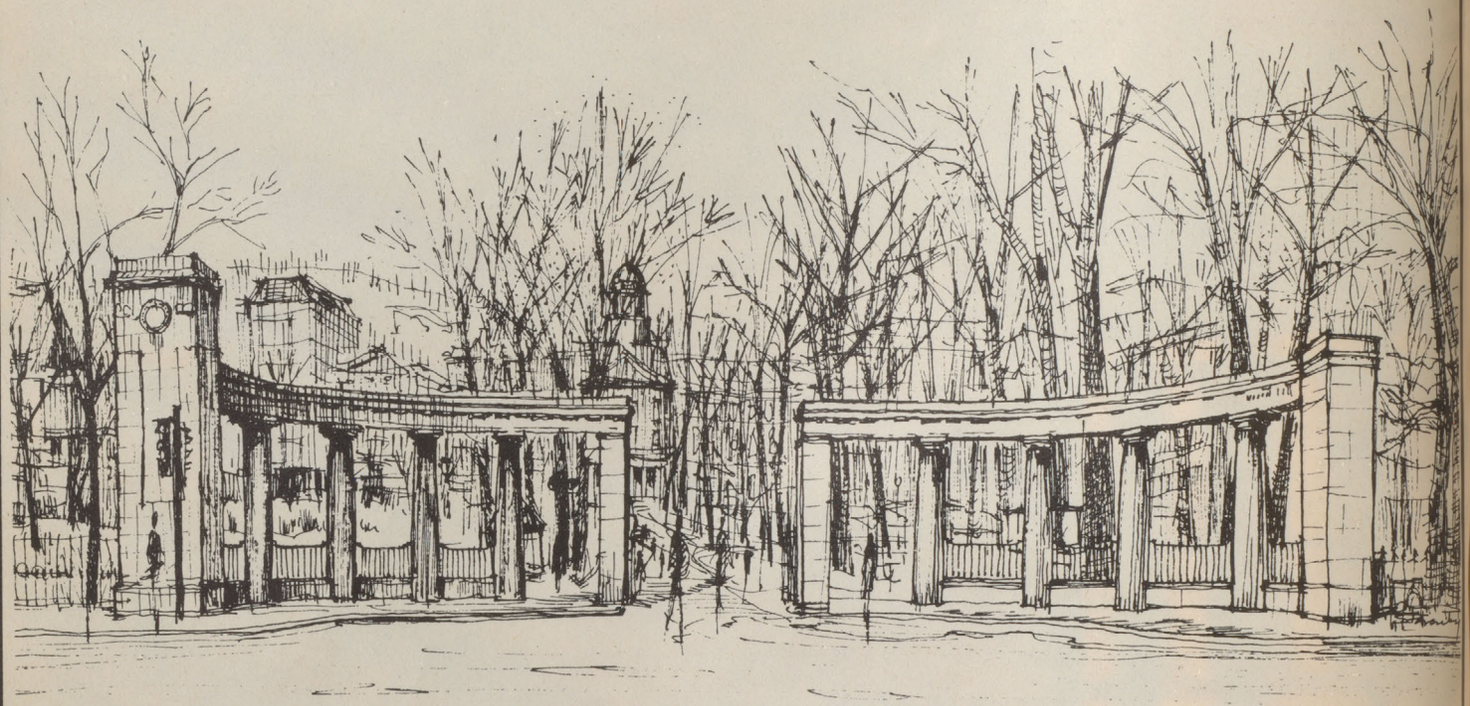
McGill News

Spring 1979

Principal-elect David Johnston



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Notebook

Introducing principal-elect David Johnston to the Senate in January, Chancellor Conrad Harrington noted that the Johnstons have five daughters – "which proves that the nominating committee was not chauvinistic." When Montreal freelancer Olive Palmer travelled to London, Ontario, to photograph Western's Dean of Law for our cover, it seemed imperative that we get a shot of those five testimonials to McGill's open-mindedness.

Easier said than done! When Palmer arrived at the Johnston home, pre-birthday-party chaos reigned. "I'd look through the viewfinder and everything would seem fine until I realized there were only four children there," Palmer recounts. "We'd find the lost one, only to

discover that another had disappeared. On top of that, children kept arriving for the party and, from time to time, I would have a neighbour's child in the picture, too!"

Everyone in the photo above, however, is a bona-fide Johnston. Shown with their parents are, left to right, Catherine, 3, Jenifer, 5, Alexandra, 8, Sharon, 6, and Deborah, 11. Johnston is quite accustomed to good-natured ribbing about his five daughters and takes it all in stride. "Every now and then the hockey coach at Harvard writes me and says, 'I'm very disappointed you haven't managed to raise a son for the Harvard hockey team.'" The principal-elect's reply? "'You've got ten years to make that team coeducational!'"

Some articles are a joy to write, a delight to edit. Such an article, "Silverberg," appears in this issue. Impressed with an exhibition of David Silverberg's coloured engravings, assistant editor Carol Stairs wrote the artist at Mount Allison University requesting an interview during his next visit to Montreal. After an exchange of letters, artist, assistant editor, and editor arranged to meet for lunch at McGill's Faculty Club. "You can recognize me as I'll be wearing a beard and some fifty pounds of excess," Silverberg wrote.

Recognizing him proved to be no problem. Among the dark-suited academics seated in the lounge, Silverberg shone like a bird of paradise. Short and rotund, he wore a flowing white smock, a Peruvian poncho, and a wide-brimmed black felt hat from which cascaded a yard of embroidered ribbon.

An excellent conversationalist, Silverberg recounted anecdotes from his travels, spoke about his work, and shared his eclectic philosophy of life and art. "In Japan," he explained, "they have a special word for an artist who lives by his work. It means he's allowed to look poor and be poor, but he earns an honest respect."

To gather more material for the profile, Stairs visited Silverberg in his Sackville studio during her summer vacation. The author then finished her article as she had started it – by mail. Final details were checked by writing to Silverberg in Rome, where he is presently on sabbatical – studying, sketching, thinking, and earning an honest respect.

Readers may have noticed a new by-line in the last few issues of the *News*. Heather Kirkwood, BMus'69, DipEd'70, who prepared the article on the renaissance of McGill's track and field program for this issue, is an avid jogger. It was only after her copy came in, however, that we learned just how appropriate she was for the assignment – Kirkwood holds the Canadian Master's record in the 50, 100, 200, and 400 metre sprint and will be running with the Canadian team at the World Masters' Track and Field Championship in Hannover, West Germany, this summer. *Victoria Lees*

What the Martlet hears

Do Not Bend, Fold, or Mutilate

The McConnell Engineering Building is home to a zealous breed of student known as the "computer bum." "They're like 'ski bums' except that they live for the computer," explains Dr. Martin Levine, professor of electrical engineering and chairman of the undergraduate program. "The computer laboratories operate virtually twenty-four hours a day."

To relieve the pressure on its two-dozen computers, the department of electrical engineering recently opened two new facilities – an Undergraduate Computer Laboratory and a Computer Vision and Graphics Laboratory for graduate students – boasting four new computers. Funding for the project, more than a third of a million dollars, came from the university budget and a grant from the Natural Sciences and Engineering Council of Canada, aided by a donation from Digital Equipment of Canada Limited.

The new machines are all members of the PDP 11 family. While the PDP 11/04, 11/10, and 11/40 are general-purpose computers, the new VAX 11/780 is being programmed to process images – read fingerprints, photographs, or X-rays – as well as peform more general functions. Only the second of its kind in the country, McGill's VAX 11 has already been put to work tracking the movement of blood cells in vitro. "The practice of medicine involves the evaluation of pictorial data to such a great extent that it appears to be an excellent application," Levine states. "But there are greater implications than just in the biomedical area. For example, we are looking at coloured slides of the outdoors – a building, a suburban house, a tree – and we are trying to get the computer to delineate what it sees and actually say what it sees. If one were going to design a machine or robot that would move around in the environment, it would have to do this kind of interpretation. This is a more futuristic application."

Early last year, urged on by the Quebec CEGEPs and the electronics industry, the Faculty of Engineering instituted Canada's first undergraduate computer engineering program. (The Faculty is already recognized for its strong graduate program in the field.) "People in management tend to stress the data bases and information systems – how to store and manipulate data in the computer with the objective of using it in a management role," Levine explains. "In engineering we are concerned that people know both how computers are built and how to use them. Our students get a balanced program of design and usage – in other words, hardware and software."

Hardware in the two new labs is now providing engineering students with invaluable "hands on" experience – a prospect as exciting to the computer bum as a fresh snowfall would be to his skiing counterpart.

Victoria Lees

Ready, Set... Go

"You think you know what's going to happen because you've read several books on the subject and you've had friends with one. But once you live with your own, it's really quite different – it requires a huge adjustment." Jeff Derevensky, MA'73, PhD'76, is speaking about babies – normal babies born to loving parents – and the problems that often accompany the arrival of the stork. To help new parents cope, the thirty-one-year-old associate professor of education has established "Ready, Set... Go," a year-long course that teaches the rudiments of behaviour management and infant development.

Every Monday morning ten parents and their infants (aged two months to two years) assemble at the Education Building for one and a half hours of child observation. This is followed by a discussion period with Derevensky and other experts – a psychiatrist, a speech therapist, an occupational therapist, and a child-care worker. "Many of the parents have gone through prenatal training," Derevensky explains. "They've learned how to have the baby and picked up a few basic survival skills for afterwards, like diapering and feeding. But that's where it ends. Yet, actually having the baby is the easiest thing about parenting!" "Ready, Set... Go" picks up where the prenatal classes left off. "There is no other program in the city," says Derevensky, "that can provide parents with the information they need on developmental skills."

That information has proved most welcome to new parents, especially career women who find themselves at home for the first time, alone with a child. "We get out of the 'stuck-at-home' syndrome while receiving a lot of support from each other," reports one mother enrolled in the program. Others praise "Ready, Set... Go" as the only intellectual stimulation they receive in the first year of parenthood. "We're concerned with the mother's problems as well as the child's," says Derevensky. Women today are not likely to have a mother or mother-in-law nearby to turn to for advice on child rearing, he explains; in addition, particularly during the first year of motherhood, women find themselves cut off from the world and physically and psychologically drained.

Derevensky would like to see the program expand: "Our program to date really deals with normal children and normal parents, but we'd like to start a group for high-risk parents – single teenaged mothers and retarded or psychologically distressed parents; and for high-risk infants – those who for physical or psychological reasons might one day have learning problems. The greatest problems with high-risk parents appear to revolve around poor mother-child interaction. We want to try to strengthen that interaction so that parents can understand what's going on in development and get lots of positive feedback for their behaviour." Derevensky would also like to make the program accessible to low-income families.

Although "Ready, Set... Go" is extremely popular – Derevensky cannot accept all the parents who apply – the program is running into financial difficulties. The $100 tuition fee, he notes wryly, just about covers the cost of coffee. Yet, raising it would eliminate from the program the parents he is most anxious to reach. Meanwhile, donations of equipment and money trickle in, and only one staff member receives pay.

Derevensky's reward is thepersonal satisfaction he derives from working with the children and their parents, and the boost the experience gives him when it comes to preparing lectures – "It gives me funny stories to tell," he says. Morethan that, "Ready, Set... Go" is a learning experience, for him as well as for the parents: "No matter how much I think I know about infants and children in general," he explains, "there's always a lot more tolearn." □

The Best is Yet To Be

Life begins at sixty, they say. But for many elderly men and women the statement rings false. They must adjust not only to physical frustrations – failing eyesight and temperamental knees – but also to considerable mental stress. All too often the "golden years" are marked by a dreary sense of loss – loss of position as the family head, loss of a job and the self-esteem that comes with working, loss of family and friends.

The McGill Graduate Faculty Committee on Studies on Aging would like to see old age studied just as carefully as youth. Until recently, the problems and needs of the elderly were not even recognized, much less subjected to the scrutiny of researchers. "At the turn of the century life expectancywas about forty-five years, so growing old gracefully wasn't exactly a problem," says Blossom Wigdor, BA'45, PhD'52, associate professor of psychology and head of the multi-disciplinary group. "And until fairlyrecently there wasn't any specialization in the problems of aging. But now there is a generally recognized need for geriatrics and gerontology. With the changing life expectancy and the changing demographic composition of Canada, we've become much more conscious that we're going to have an older population. When I started in the early fifties," she recalls, "there was almost no research being done – but the literature has just mushroomed."

For the past two and a halfyears Wigdor and several colleagues have been investigating the special needs of the elderly. "We began informally, just through interest," she explains, "but then we all feltthat if we wanted to accomplish anything we'd have to become an official McGill committee. We applied and last February were recognized by the Graduate Faculty Council." The Committee on Studies on Aging, composed of ten faculty members from psychology, medicine, nursing, social work, law, and architecture, was given a mandate to foster awareness of aging and the needs of the aged, to make recommendations to the Graduate Faculty for possible programs on aging that might stimulateresearch in the field, and to coordinate and disseminate knowledge already acquired.

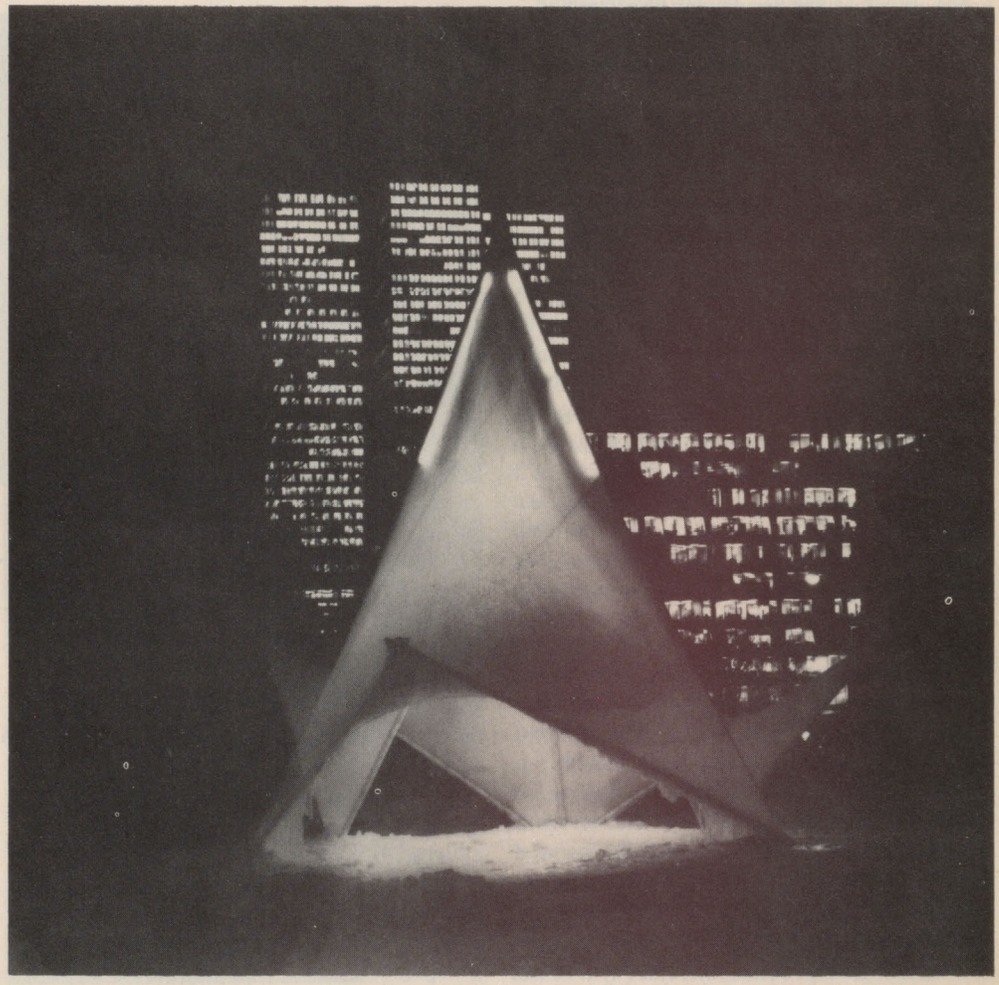
This winter, to sensitize theuniversity community to their work, thecommittee sponsored a public lecture series titled "Perspectives on Human Aging." Two-hundred and fifty people turned out to hear Dr. John Brocklehurst, a leading British geriatrician, speak on mental states in the aged. In February Dr. Leroy Stone, professor of sociology at the University of Western Ontario, gave a lecture on "Population Changes and Social Planning in Canada;" and in March Dr. Ethel Shanas, a socio-gerontologist from the University of Illinois, discussed family life and the aged.

The lecture series is just the beginning, Wigdor hopes. "McGill is interested in instituting some sort of program of studies in the field of aging," she says. "We hope that by the end of this academic year our committee will be able to make recommendations as to how the university should proceed."

Wigdor regrets that she cannot devote more time to the work of the committee. "If we really want to get something going we'll need a full-time person and facilities – in other words, a centre run by a director or coordinator, with a mandate to develop a program of studies," she explains. "We feel there is a real need for such a program – there are no established gerontology programs of any scope in Canada, although indications are that there will be. The demand for trained people is growing faster than the supply. Canada just doesn't have enough expertise in this area." If Wigdor and her colleagues have their way, McGill-trained gerontologists may one day be able to restore some of the sparkle to the golden years. *Heather Kirkwood*

New Peak on Campus

Manning a garden hose on a February day might seem an unusual campus activity. For twenty-two architecture students, however, it was serious business: they were creating a "new look" for the university's traditional winter carnival ice palace.



Architecture students created a new look for this year's winter carnival ice palace.

The ice palace started out as a classroom project. "Usually students make small clay models for design courses," explains Pieter Sijpkes, assistant professor of architecture. "This year I asked the Students' Society if we could put up the ice structure."

Given the go-ahead, everyone in Sijpkes' second-year design and construction class built an original model. Edward Hercun's design was unanimously selected and the whole class "worked like mad" to translate his concept into reality. They managed to

finish the thirty-foot-high palace both ahead of schedule and within their $500 budget.

The construct marks a breakthrough in ice building. Instead of piling ice blocks on top of one another, the students stretched nylon mesh over a steel-pipe frame. The material was then sprayed with water. "Our biggest problem was that the ice was sublimating [evaporating into the air]," says Sijpkes. "We had to hose it once in a while. But ice is an ideal teaching material – mistakes melt away in spring and there's no disposal problem!"

No mistake about the McGill ice palace, however; in fact, the design may be offered to Quebec City for next year's winter carnival. "We're on a tangent that could lead to something more serious than building ice palaces," Sijpkes continues. "Two places in Europe are experimenting with the use of ice as an alternative to concrete. They've asked us to share our knowledge with them. And up north the army is doing quite a bit of work with ice as a building material."

Sijpkes believes his students have learned more from their project than simply how to construct an ice palace. "Before we began several people, including engineers, told us the design wouldn't work," he recalls. "We went ahead anyway. It's good for students to learn to trust their own judgement. And working outdoors on campus from morning until night made us all realize what a fantastic place McGill is. With the mountain and the old buildings, it's magnificent. We're lucky to be here." *Heather Kirkwood*

Off and Running

"I'm satisfied only with perfection – so keep at it," track and field coach Russ Kidger chides a tired distance runner. It's 8 o'clock on a wintry morning but it looks and feels like dawn. Outside the snow is building into a blizzard; even under artificial lights the McGill gyms are cold and dark. Despite uninspiring conditions, however, thirty men and women train today and every day.

After an absence of six years – during which students competed only in cross-country races – the track and field program at McGill sprang back to life in November 1977 through the efforts of Kidger and ardent runner Dr. Vince Saull, professor of geological science. At Saull's suggestion, the foundering McGill program merged with Uni, a private Montreal track club of which Saull was an executive member. The alliance McGill-Uni offered mutual advantages. "With this arrangement," explains Saull, 'McGill athletes can have access to Uni's coaches and sports clinics, while Uni members can use McGill's facilities and research resources. The main shortcoming of any university club is that it has a transient membership. But continuity can be achieved by grafting a community club on to the university."

Twenty-five students turned out to McGill's first track and field practice held under the new aegis; fifteen committed competitors survived the rigorous early morning sessions in the Sir Arthur Currie gyms. Their hard work paid off. Although athletes exposed to track for the first time at the university level work under a tremendous handicap – most senior club members have many years of training behind them – McGill proved modestly successful during local meets held that first summer. Two team members selected to compete in the Senior Provincial Championships brought laurels home to their alma mater – one placed first in the 100-metre hurdles, the other came fourth in the 5,000 metres.

But it takes time to build a strong team. Kidger estimates it will be spring before the club is operating to his complete satisfaction. As well as organizing the group and setting up individual training programs, a coach must transmit his ideas and discipline to the athletes. "I'd like to build McGill into a showpiece of university track and field," he says. Nevertheless, the twenty-nine-year-old coach believes his primary responsibility is pedagogical. "I don't just tell athletes how to train," he says. "I explain why. By doing that I fulfill a service; I become an educator as well as a coach. This makes the program continue, because I train people who will in turn become coaches."

Kidger's work is bearing fruit. This year the track and field team doubled in size and McGill dominated the fall cross-country season. At the Canadian University Championships held in Toronto, McGill placed sixth in a field of fourteen. In a demanding twelve-kilometre race on Mount Royal, the entire thirty-member team placed in the top third of a field of 370 competitors. McGill won not only the university championship but the overall meet. Kidger and his athletes have high hopes for the spring. *Heather Kirkwood*

Members of McGill's track and field team set a brisk pace on a morning practice run. After an absence of six years, track has returned to McGill.

Breakthrough in Pain Control

Achieving the delicate balance between pain control and drug addiction has perplexed the medical profession for centuries. But a research team at Bristol Laboratories of Canada, working in close collaboration with Dr. Bernard Belleau, professor of chemistry at McGill, has developed a new drug that could provide the answer.

Marketed by Bristol-Myers Laboratories under the brand name Stadol, butorphanol tartrate has been available in injection form in the United States since November 1978 and should be available in Canada shortly. "Stadol will relieve any pain that can be alleviated by narcotic analgesics [drugs such as morphine and demerol]," says Belleau. The new compound is totally synthetic and is five to eight times more effective than morphine as an analgesic. Both animal and clinical tests indicate, however, that Stadol, even in large doses, does not lead to "drug-seeking behaviour." Belleau hopes that the new drug will free the medical profession from its reliance on fields of opium poppies in other parts of the world. Since Stadol is synthesized from coal-tar chemicals, its availability is ensured.

More than eight years ago, Belleau and Dr. Irwin Pachter of Bristol Labs theorized that it should be possible to produce a drug that was both an analgesic and a "clean" antagonist to narcotics (that is, a drug which blocks and reverses the effects of narcotics). Supported in part by grants from the National Research Council, Belleau and Dr. Yvo Markovic began chemical research with the specific aim of developing a safe and effective painkiller. Butorphanol, one of the initial target compounds, was extensively tested in animals by teams of pharmacologists. Once it was proved to be non-toxic and non-addictive, Stadol was tested as a painkiller. Clinical trials were carried out on 2,500

people in Canada and the United States. "It is impossible for any one man to be given or to take complete credit for a drug like this," says the fifty-three-year-old chemist. "Going from a theory to a practical medical application involves a great many steps and a lot of people."

For Belleau, the Stadol breakthrough marks a high point in a lifetime of research interest in the chemistry of opiates. After receiving his doctorate from McGill in 1950, he went to the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research in New York City and then to the Case Institute of Technology in Cleveland. Returning to Canada in 1955, he worked first at Laval University and later at the University of Ottawa. In 1962 Bristol-Myers tried to coax him into their laboratories but, he recalls, "I didn't want to leave the university." Belleau believes strongly in "bridging the gap between industry and academic life." He accepted only a consulting position with the laboratories, first in Ottawa and later in Montreal.

Belleau joined McGill's department of chemistry in 1971 and five years later became the first Canadian to win the American Chemical Society Award in Medicinal Chemistry for original work in the pharmaceutical field. Last year he received the I.W. Killam Memorial Scholarship for studies in the chemistry of drug receptors and enzymes; he was also awarded the Marie-Victorin Prize for science by Quebec's Ministry of Cultural Affairs. Belleau is presently carrying out research in a variety of fields, including enkephalins (morphine-like substances produced by the body), antitumor agents, and adrenaline inhibitors.

To date, butorphanol has been used to control the pain caused by terminal cancer as well as pre- and post-operative pain. It has also been found effective in allaying dental and back pain. Belleau speculates that Stadol might eventually play a variety of roles. It could replace codeine as an ingredient in cough suppressants; other closely related drugs under study might be used to block or inhibit certain hormonal activities or to affect selectively the central nervous system. Concludes Belleau, "It will be up to the drug company to provide the financial and human resources to develop this field." *By Zoe Bieler, a medical reporter for the* Montreal Star.

Bookshelf

Capsule summaries of books by McGill faculty members and alumni:

Leonard Cohen – *Death of a Lady's Man.* Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1978. In this, his first book in six years, Leonard Cohen, BA'55, uses both poetry and prose to describe strained relations between the sexes.

Lawrence Freiman – *Don't Fall Off the Rocking Horse.* Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1978. In his autobiography, Ottawa businessman, philanthropist, and humanitarian Lawrence Freiman, BA'30, describes his formative years and his involvement in education, the arts, Zionism, and the family retailing business.

Douglas H. Fullerton – *The Dangerous Delusion: Quebec's Independence Obsession.* Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1978. Douglas Fullerton, BCom'30, MCom'40, former advisor to René Lévesque and four other Quebec premiers, examines the province's recent history and attacks the separatist aims and activities of the Parti Québécois.

Chemistry Professor Dr. Bernard Belleau, developer of the non-addictive analgesic Stadol: "It is impossible for any one man to be given or to take complete credit for a drug like this."

Irving Layton – *The Tightrope Dancer.* Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1978. "For me, poetry has meant packing maximum meaning and intensity into every line; if possible, into every word," writes Irving Layton, BSc(Agr)'39, MA'46, in the foreword of his new poetry collection. "A poem should resonate in the mind and heart long after it has been heard by the ear."

Patrick MacFadden, Rae Murphy, and Robert Chodos – *Your Place or Mine?* Ottawa: Deneau and Greenberg, 1978. Carleton University journalism professor and broadcaster Patrick MacFadden, BA'66, and writer Robert Chodos, BSc'67, collaborated with journalist Rae Murphy to produce this humorous political satire set in the Canada of 1985.

Hugh MacLennan – *The Colour of Canada.* Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1978. In this revised edition, English Professor Dr. Hugh MacLennan's descriptive text is complemented by dramatic colour photographs depicting the changing moods and seasons of Canada.

Seymour Mayne, ed. – *Irving Layton: The Poet and His Critics.* Toronto: McGraw-Hill Ryerson, 1978. Since Irving Layton published his first volume of poetry in 1946, he has garnered both critical acclaim and abuse. Dr. Seymour Mayne, BA'65, an English professor at the University of Ottawa, has compiled reviews and articles about the controversial poet that date from 1945 to 1975.

Don Murray and Vera Murray – *De Bourassa à Lévesque.* Montreal: Les Editions Quinze, 1978. Husband-and-wife team Don and Vera Murray, MA'75, describe the rise and fall of Quebec's most recent premiers.

Neal Olshan and Julie Wang – *Phobia Free and Flying High.* New York: Condor Publishing Co., Inc., 1978. Julie (Dreyer) Wang, BA'67, has coauthored a guide to phobias that describes not only how to identify fears but also how to overcome them by a combination of body control techniques.

Gordon Pape and Tony Aspler – *Chain Reaction.* New York: Viking Press, 1978. In this thriller set in the Canada of the early 1980s, publisher Gordon Pape and radio producer Tony Aspler, BA'59, postulate that the Parti Québécois is still in power and that the separation referendum has been won. When the premier of Quebec is assassinated, however, an international power struggle for the province ensues.

Brenda Rabkin – *Growing Up Dead.* Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1978. In the last twenty years the suicide rate for North Americans aged 15 to 24 has almost tripled – 10,000 Canadian adolescents attempt suicide each year. Freelance journalist Brenda (Yablon) Rabkin, BA'66, presents interviews with young people who have attempted suicide and probes for the reasons behind their despair.

Homer Scoggan – *The Flora of Canada.* Ottawa: National Museum of Natural Sciences, vol. 1-3, 1978; vol. 4, 1979. Homer Scoggan, BSc'34, MSc'35, PhD'42, formerly a botanist at the National Herbarium of Canada, has produced a detailed study of Canadian ferns, conifers, and flowering plants, accompanied by comprehensive keys for the identification of over 4,000 indigenous and nonindigenous botanical species. □

Letters

A History of Women at McGill ... Defended

I read with interest the letter from Dr. Margaret Gillett in the Summer 1978 issue. Her idea of documenting the history of women at McGill seemed a good one; consequently, I was more than a little surprised at Dr. Leo Yaffe's reply in the Fall issue.

It would appear that Professor Yaffe fails to see the purpose of a history, does not understand the women's movement, or both. A history of women at McGill is logically just as valid as a history of Quebec in Canada – each permits a minority to offer its unique perspective. Furthermore, the women's movement itself is a major force in the university of the 1970s, as affirmative action programs clearly demonstrate. Thus I see no support for Yaffe's claim of "reverse sexism" on the part of Gillett.

I do agree with Yaffe that material relating to the history of women at McGill should also be sent to Dr. Stanley Frost [director of the History of McGill Project] for his book. However, the idea that this information could "more profitably be sent to him" is, in my opinion, sexist. I suggest that we let the two historians decide for themselves the relevance of the received material by sending all of it to both of them. I look forward to the publication of *both* books.

Colin M. MacLeod, BA'71
Toronto, Ont.

... Welcomed

The letter of my colleague and friend Dr. Leo Yaffe in the Fall 1978 issue asks an interesting question: "Why is Margaret Gillett writing a history of women at McGill if Stanley Frost is writing a general history of McGill?" One way to respond is to ask why, if there are general histories of Canada, should there be an economic history of Canada?

Moses was once asked to rebuke two unauthorized individuals who had presumed to prophesy, and he replied, "Would to God all the people were prophets!" I very much wish that all McGill people were historians. I could then take the special-interest histories and wisely combine them so as to balance out any biasses and produce the perfect history of McGill. Unfortunately, not all McGill interests have historians and I suspect I might lack the omniscience and possibly even at times the impartiality required. As it is, I have been greatly helped by a number of special-interest studies, and have already profitted from some of Margaret Gillett's research. Readers will be able to compare her specialized study with my general account when the *History of Women at McGill* appears next spring – about the same time, we hope, as the first volume of my *History of McGill*.

Stanley B. Frost, Director
History of McGill Project

And for Dessert, a Magazine?

Although the Winter 1978 issue, in the newspaper format, was every bit as interesting, informative, and well written as the magazine, I missed the sparkle of the colourful magazine covers, which had become so imaginative, and the gloss of the photos.

If we are now restricted, because of budget cuts, to a meat-and-potatoes diet, I hope we may still look forward to the occasional dessert.

Bea Kemp, Secretary
Graduate Studies in English

"A Forsey to be Reckoned With"

Congratulations on a first-rate interview with Senator Eugene Forsey (Winter 1978).

David J. Gibson, BCL'66
Ottawa, Ont.

Bouquets

The Winter 1978 issue of the *McGill News* was excellent. I read and enjoyed all the articles. Thanks for making it such an interesting paper.

Kathryn B. Tierney, BSc'39, BLS'47
North Hollywood, Calif.

...and Brickbats

Ignorance of the historical seems endemic these days... and now we have Lois Mackenzie's "Perspective" on old Ontario houses (Fall 1978) bringing Alsatians to Canada in 1837 to escape Napoleon's conscription. Even if Mackenzie has managed to avoid European history this long, don't your staff have some obligations?

Gerald McCaughey, BA'51
University of Alberta
Edmonton

Editor's Note: The Alsatians escaped Napoleon's conscription long before 1837 – the "Little Corporal" died in 1821. It was the house *that was built in 1837. We regret that this error crept into the article during the editing process.*

Faculty Donations

We have received a copy of *McGill Today* in which Chancelor Conrad Harrington, referring to the standing of the McGill Development Program, states that he is "not only gratified by the result, but full of admiration for the support received."

My wife and I are not. It is disturbing to note that faculty and staff, the direct and indirect benefactors of this massive campaign, contributed slightly more than 1 per cent. Over the five-year span, the average return from salaries is an interesting example of marginal values.

We will have to reassess our donation. It is difficult to have faith in the future of McGill when the present faculty and staff obviously do not.

Charles N. McPherson, BEng'47, and Elizabeth (Atkinson) McPherson, BA'47, BSW'48, MSW'53
Kamloops, B.C.

The McGill Development Program replies: Professors are not only "benefactors" of the university; they are also employees. These days some employees do not readily see themselves as having this kind of responsibility.

Personally, I do not agree, at least as regards universities – and, in fact, many staff members do not. That's why 1,200 members of our faculty and non-academic staff gave as much as they did: more than those at the University of Toronto (with all the difference in size in that university's favour), although less than those at Queen's. Smaller and more homogeneous places, where people know each other a little better, can do better in such situations.

There are other factors. Some important gifts made to the MDP by professors who are also graduates were attributed not to "staff" but rather to "graduates." Had they been counted as staff, the staff total would have doubled.

Faith in the future of McGill is amply demonstrated by many exciting developments. Research, for which our professors raise some $22 million every year, is demonstrably more diversified than ever before... New teaching programs and improvements are being implemented. These, coupled with the terrific response to the campaign at all levels of the community, are ample evidence of faith in Old McGill. I honestly think that if the McPhersons continue their support, they will have in McGill a good and worthy cause.

Walter F. Hitschfeld, PhD'50
Vice-Principal (Research) and Dean of Graduate Studies
MDP Faculty Liaison Chairman

A judicious choice

by Carol Stairs

On the first of September David Lloyd Johnston, dean of Law at the University of Western Ontario, willbecome principal of McGill.

After ten months of searching and deliberating, McGill announced in early January the appointment of its fourteenth principal and tenth vice-chancellor. David Lloyd Johnston, thirty-seven-year-old dean of Law at the University of Western Ontario, was the unanimous choice of both the Senate-appointed Statutory Committee to Nominate a Principal and the Board of Governors "The enormously stimulating challenge of being a part of McGill attracted me to the position," the principal-elect stated at a press conference. "When it was offered to me by the Board of Governors, I accepted without a moment's hesitation."

McGill's gain, however, is Western's loss. Johnston's colleagues in London are already lamenting his departure. Says Dean of Dentistry Dr. Wesley Dunn, "The day his appointment was announced, I must admit I had very ambivalent views. On the one hand, I couldn't imagine anybody more suited to the principalship of a university than David Johnston. But I was almost disconsolate to realize that he would be leaving Western." Dr. Louise Forsyth, a French professor who has worked with Johnston on several committees, says simply, "He cares *terribly* about people. We shall miss him."

President of Western Dr. George Connell feels that Johnston has the qualities that will make him a first-rate principal. "He is a very sound academic person and that is important in any position of academic leadership – you have to be good at the basic job, which is teaching and doing research. Then, too, he is a good administrator. He has been an excellent dean for the Faculty of Law."

When he begins his five-year term on the first of September, Johnston will be the youngest university head in Canada. (Surprisingly, perhaps, he is the *fifth*-youngest principal in the 158-year history of McGill.) Born in Sudbury, Ontario, and raised in Sault Ste. Marie, Johnston won a scholarship to Harvard University in 1959. Named every year to the Dean's Honour List, he graduated in 1963 with a bachelor of arts,

A pride of principals: Dr. Robert Bell, right, and his successor David Johnston.

Looking for leadership

by Victoria Lees

The ideal McGill principal was once described as a combination of Jesus Christ and Genghis Khan. An exaggeration perhaps – but only a slight one. Not only does the principal and vice-chancellor guide a university of almost 27,000 souls – 19,600 students, 4,000 academics, and 3,300 staff members – but, in addition, he is often called upon to act as a spokesman for Quebec's English-speaking population.

When Dr. Robert Bell, principal throughout the seventies, announced his resignation over a year ago, he set into motion the Senate-designed machinery for choosing his successor. The Statutory Committee to Nominate a Principal was convened last March, with Chancellor Conrad Harrington as chairman and two representatives each from the Board of Governors, the Senate, the Students' Society, the Graduates' Society, the McGill Association of University Teachers, and the McGill University Non-Academic Staff Association. The committee held twenty-eight meetings and innumerable informal get-togethers. In addition, individual members held confidential talks with people mentioned during proceedings as either possible candidates or referees. Points of order were hammered out, letters of reference examined, long-distance calls made across the continent. The paperwork was vast and the meetings both exhaustive and exhausting.

Nevertheless, the Thursday afternoons given over to choosing a new principal are remembered fondly by those who participated. "To me, it was one of the greatest experiences I have had a McGill," recalls Donald McRobie, a representative from the Board of Governors. "I have been around here practically since Noah's Ark and I've done a lot of things. But nothing was nearly as interesting as this. The twelve on the committee represented different segments of the university community, but it became apparent after a few meetings that everybody was dedicated to getting the *best* person for McGill. We all saw eye to eye on that. It was an amazing exercise. There were no differences of opinion, there wasn't a word spoken in anger or criticism throughout the whole ten months."

Harrington drew up a list of criteria. "The key function of the principal," he wrote, "is to be able to present a good, alive, interesting profile to the university and to all milieu in which the university is properly concerned." To this end, the principal should be physically and mentally strong, bold, innovative, patient, persuasive, and warm. Finally, wrote the chancellor, he should "be capable of great fairness and decision – and sometimes of righteous indignation."

The criteria were intended as informal guidelines only. "We didn't have an accepted model," explains McRobie, "but each of us had his own conception of what the attributes of the best person would be. They started off with the obvious one of leadership. I think the person to lead a university or any big enterprise must have a presence." The committee, he adds, was also looking for an academic. "There are no rules laid down on the matter, but I personally don't believe that anybody but an academic could lead a university."

One-hundred and nine applications and nominations poured in – there was, Harrington notes, *l'embarras du choix*. Eventually, the committee narrowed the field to nine, and each finalist was interviewed – intensively. At 11 o'clock the candidate would meet with four committee members for coffee, at 12:30 with four others for lunch, and at 4 with the entire committee. They faced a barrage of questions. "McGill's place in Quebec and in Canada was a frequent question," recalls third-year Law student Neil Wiener, a Students' Society representative. "There were many questions on the budget and McGill's financial future. The non-academic staff asked about unionization; representatives of the Graduates' Society asked about the relationship of the graduates to McGill. Specific things that I was interested in were a willingness to speak up on issues, given the present situation in Quebec, and also some realization that curriculum and academic standards at McGill are not all they should be at the undergraduate level."

David Johnston, Western's young dean of Law, passed his orals with flying colours and emerged the favourite of the committee. Before coming to a final decision, however, the nominating committee wanted an even closer look at its prime candidate and six members flew to London for a day. They returned to Montreal impressed; the committee decided on December 14 to present Johnston to the Board of Governors as its sole candidate.

"We were all taken with his maturity and his presence," notes Harrington. "He had more dignity, more poise and balance from the beginning than many of us achieve in our whole lives." Wiener concurs: "It wasn't any particular position he adopted, or any particular skill that he possessed. It was the general impression he created that I found so admirable." McRobie says simply that Johnston stood head and shoulders above the other candidates. "He has the intrinsic, basic integrity that you look for in a leader."

On January 9 the Board of Governors, like the nominating committee, voted unanimously to name David Johnston McGill's fourteenth principal and tenth vice-chancellor. The following day he was introduced to the public at large through a press conference and gracefully fielded questions from media representatives in both English and French. "It's very good discipline for a lawyer to be cross-examined," he allowed. Asked if he planned to continue teaching Law while serving in his new post Johnston quipped, "I'll have to ask the dean! Deans of Law have very particular concerns about who teaches in their Faculty!"

In any capacity in which he serves at McGill, the principal-elect's interest in students will stand him in good stead. Wiener has already experienced it. After the new principal had been presented to the Board of Governors and the celebratory sherry had been poured, he stepped over to speak with the Law student who had devoted so many hours to the selection committee. "He asked me about my courses, about my exams, about what I planned to do after Law School," Wiener recalls. "At what must have been the high point in his academic career, he paused to talk to me like that. And he really cared."

The ultimate accolade. □

magna cum laude. Johnston then entered law studies at Cambridge University on a Trinity Hall Scholarship, emerging two years later with an honours bachelor of laws degree. In 1966, he added a second LLB to his credentials when he completed his studies at Queen's University. After teaching there for two years, Johnston joined the Faculty of Law at the University of Toronto and became a full professor in 1972. Two years later, at the age of thirty-three, he assumed the deanship of Western's Law School.

Not everyone has been overawed by his brilliant career, however! With typical self-deprecatory humour, Johnston recounts a family anecdote: "I have a great-uncle who is now in his eighties and he's lived on the same farm for most of his life. He's a man who believes in roots. A few years ago he said to me, 'Let me see, you're in London now, aren't you?' Yes, that's right, Uncle Frank. 'Well now, just a couple of years ago you were in Toronto, weren't you?' Yes, Uncle Frank. 'And before that you were in Kingston?' Yes, that's right. 'And didn't you spend some time over in England and down in the States?' Yes, that's right, Uncle Frank. Then he stopped for a long, dramatic pause and he said, 'Sounds to me, young fella, like you can't hold a job!'" While Johnston admits that he, too, is "very conscious of roots," he nonetheless seizes each new challenge that is presented to him.

A specialist in securities regulation and in corporation and labour law, Johnston has published dozens of articles, coauthored several casebooks, and written a text entitled *Canadian Securities Regulation* (1977). Since 1972 he has been an active member of the Ontario Securities Commission which, he explains, "is responsible for regulating and supervising the trading of stocks and bonds in the province of Ontario, and which, specifically, has jurisdiction over the activities of the Toronto Stock Exchange." His work as a commissioner is "one of the outside activities... that reinforces my interest in economic regulation and corporate law." It is a post, nevertheless, that he must leave behind upon moving to Quebec.

Johnston has also been active in other aspects of provincial legal affairs. He has not only drafted provincial securities legislation and chaired arbitration hearings for several teachers' strikes, but also headed committees as diverse as the Ontario Hospital Inquiry Commission and the Canadian Law Deans Committee.

It goes without saying that Johnston has been a sought-after committee member within the ivy-covered walls of Western. "I've watched him take difficult stands," notes Forsyth, who was a faculty representative on the President's Commission on Salaries and Benefits which Johnston chaired. "But he has never compromised the stand he takes [for fear that] it might do him personal harm. He is willing to get involved and take his knocks."

The openness and enthusiasm of "Dean Dave" have also won him the respect of students. Says Students' Council president and recent Law graduate Alan Patton: "He has always had a sincere concern for students, whether it is academic or social. And he's gung ho about everything he does – it's terrible to be dragging into the Law School at 8:30 on a Monday morning and see him bounding down the hall to a class or a meeting!"

Principal-elect David Johnston, left, has retired his Western track suit. Jogging partners Dean of Dentistry Dr. Wesley Dunn, centre, and Dean of Physical Education Dr. Bill L'Heureux admire his new uniform, a gift from McGill's department of athletics.

A statement Johnston once made to Patton's first-year Law class left a lasting impression. "He quoted Thomas Aquinas, saying that the lawyer should be the complete man," Patton recalls. "Dean Johnston said he had always agreed that there should be more to your life than just the law. I think that is something he really lives up to – in his work with the community, his students, and his family."

Busy as he is, Johnston makes time to be with his family – Sharon, his wife of fourteen years, and their five daughters, Deborah, Alexandra, Sharon, Jenifer, and Catherine. Distance running, downhill skiing, horseback riding, ice skating – the Johnstons enjoy them all. A defenceman on the All-American Hockey Team (and a roommate of author Erich Segal) while at Harvard, Johnston has always been a believer in physical fitness. Last fall he completed the rigorous twenty-six-mile Toronto Marathon, though he admits that "most of it seemed uphill to me!" The principal-elect enjoys running "because it's relaxation and it's a time to think. If I have any good ideas, I think they tend to come when I let my mind roam free. To go and have a run is my way of handling tension and pressure." The sport has become a family affair. "Our eight-year-old daughter ran in the Springbank race here – four and a half miles – and my wife is now a jogger too," says Johnston.

In addition to running regularly and raising five children, Mrs. Johnston is a student – she is in the final term of her BSc in physiotherapy at Western. She hopes to be able to complete her summer internship at

The principal's first press conference, as seen through the eyes of McGill Daily *cartoonist Stuart Logie.*

a francophone hospital in Montreal, with a view to improving her professional French. The Johnstons are happy about their move to Montreal and McGill. "I perceive the situation as being a very positive one for all of us," states Mrs. Johnston. "There are so many opportunities for us to enrich ourselves that I think we're lucky to be able to go." The girls will attend a French private school in Montreal.

So enthusiastic was eight-year-old Alexandra after a recent two-day visit to her new school and new city that she decided to make Montreal the subject of a class presentation upon her return to London. "Montreal has many universities," she wrote. "Several are of world stature. My favorite one is McGill University. And that's because my dad will be principal of it."

Alexandra and her sisters are happily unaware of the problems that their father has inherited with the principal's mantle. McGill, like all North American universities, faces a nexus of demographic issues – a potentially dwindling student population and an aging faculty. And McGill, like all Quebec universities, must do more with less as government grants shrink inexorably. As he guides the university into a new decade, David Johnston will doubtless be called upon to use the originality and energy for which he is known and respected.

The *News* recently spoke with the principal-elect in his office at Western and invited him to comment on issues of concern:

- *Declining Enrolment:* "We in the Canadian university community have to begin to live with the notion of smaller, but more beautiful. Through the sixties, we expanded very quickly; it is always difficult to scale those kinds of efforts back. But there have been many other periods in the history of higher education in this country and in other countries when we have had to learn to live with diminished resources and we have done so successfully."
- *Staff Shrinkage:* "It is important to try to cause the shrinkage to occur by natural attrition. It is also important to have the shrinkage occur at a gradual pace so that you are bringing in fresh ideas on a regular basis. These must perforce come from people whose experiences are those of other institutions and sometimes those of other countries, and who have the freshness and the new perspective that younger people can bring to a university. I don't think there are any marvellous solutions."
- *Undergraduate Curriculum:* "My own interests in terms of undergraduate education are to ensure that a broadly based liberal arts education remains one of the very important centres of the university and a foundation for the work of a more specialized kind that is done in so many disciplines. My own education at Harvard involved a four-year, broadly based liberal arts degree with an avoidance of any narrow concentration. Only after I had completed that did I go on to pursue professional studies in the Law.

"I think I am a better professional because of that foundation. It is awfully important in professional education that young men and women are educated for a lifetime in their practice. During that lifetime the content of the discipline is going to change quite dramatically and the best people will be those who have the capacity to adjust to the change in content and the change in skills."

- *Admission Standards:* "My contribution to discussions at Western has been that we should *not* lower admission standards but that we should be prepared to have a gradual decline in the number of students entering our undergraduate programs. It is important that this decline be gradual so that one can adjust to the consequences."
- *The Role of Alumni:* "I can't tell you how impressed I am with what the Graduates' Society at McGill has done. I look forward to my association with the society and to direct contact with the graduates. We talked about declining enrolment and the task of attracting high-quality students to McGill. I think graduates have an important role to play in these respects. My alumni work with the Harvard Club in Toronto has been partly in that connection. It started out as a desire to put a little bit of water back into the well from which I have drawn so much. But I find that I continue to take more water out of the well than I put back."
- *The Move to Quebec:* "I'm a Canadian and McGill is an exceedingly important Canadian university. That is what attracted me to the position. We look forward to living in Quebec very much; it is the most culturally stimulating of Canada's regions. Quebec is now involved in a series of changes that present challenges which I think are quite exciting.

"As to my background in French, I have a basic knowledge and feel that I am making good progress. I feel reasonably confident that by the first of September I'll certainly have competence in speaking French and will be able to carry on discussions with people in the Quebec government and elsewhere. In a reasonably short time my northern-Ontario accent should diminish a little bit!"

- *Personal Priorities for September 1:* "I think my priorities are to be sure that I get out from my office and around the university, so that I come to understand it in a direct way. There's a tendency sometimes to become a victim of the paper that crosses your desk. I want to see the university as it really is and come to know the people who make it a first-quality operation." □

Planning for the future

Two imaginative master's programs at McGill train students to build a better environment for both the haves and the have-nots.

Cheaper Homes

While many architects devote their talents to designing elegant homes for the wealthy, the Minimum Cost Housing Group (MCHG) in McGill's School of Architecture is endeavouring to develop cheap and efficient housing for the world's homeless.

Part of a graduate program in housing design, the eight-year-old MCHG has begun looking at a virtually cost-free – and ubiquitous – construction material, consumer garbage. Waste products can be recycled in a number of ways, the group has discovered – baby-food jars can be glued together into panels, tin cans wired into blocks. The architects are also experimenting with modifications to commercial packaging design. Cardboard boxes, soft drink bottles, bleach containers – with a few simple adaptations all could be reusable as building materials. It is estimated that a small supermarket generates enough packaging to build twenty houses a week, and that the world's ten largest soft-drink and brewery corporations produce enough bottles to build one-hundred million homes a year.

Those homes are already desperately needed in the Third World, and the situation can only deteriorate – by the year 2000 the world's population is expected to reach six billion. Witold Rybczynski, associate professor of architecture and head of MCHG, says bluntly, "Mexico City grows by a thousand people a day. There are no miracle solutions." His group, nevertheless, continues to search for alternatives.

The cornerstone of MCHG technology is the sulphur building block. Cheap, abundant, and often produced as an industrial waste, sulphur can be melted down and poured into moulds. A strong, waterproof building block can be hand-produced in twenty minutes. Because the blocks interlock like pieces of a jigsaw puzzle, no mortar is required during construction. To date the MCHG has erected three sulphur-block buildings in Canada – a small dwelling on the Macdonald College campus, a pavilion for the Cree Indians at Saddle Lake, Alberta, and an orphanage near Sorel, Quebec.

Alternative sanitation systems are also high on the researchers' list of priorities. Water-based sewage systems are not only expensive to install but also use an inordinate amount of water. (The average North American family uses 334,000 litres of water a year, 40 per cent of which is used for toilet flushing. Such liquid luxury, impossible in the arid regions of the world, is wasteful even in temperate zones.) Consequently, the MCHG has been engaged in developing low-cost dry toilets.

A few years ago the group also invented a device to reduce the amount of water required for bathing. The six-minute atomized shower, featuring a mist sprayer, vinyl tubing, and a bicycle pump, uses only two litres of water as opposed to the 42 litres used in a normal shower and the 125 in a bath. Since run-off

The glass brick: Imaginative packaging results in useful garbage.

from the atomized shower is minimal, no elaborate drainage system is necessary; rather, the two litres are easily collected for disposal or recycling.

The original atomized shower had one drawback – it was chilly. "It's nice to take a warm shower," confesses auxiliary professor Vikram Bhatt, "so one of our students worked this year on developing a cheap water heater." His low-cost solution to the problem? A black plastic garbage bag filled with water and left to warm in the sun. "But how do you seal it? We tried the most expensive glue on the market and worked backwards," Bhatt explains. "Finally, the student found a method – he folded the edges of the bag over and used a cigarette to heat-seal the plastic. It gives a tremendous bond."

The MCHG disseminates its innovative ideas not only through publications but also through representatives who travel to developing countries to teach its technology. As well, foreign students returning home carry the MCHG message with them. Master's student V.S. ("Chotu") Nataraj, who plans to return to India this spring, is critical of his country's slum-clearance programs. "They build four-storey concrete buildings for slum dwellers, but people just rent them out to others who earn a little more; with four months' rent, they can build another slum house," he explains. "You can't take people away from where they live – they don't like it. Especially fisher folk – there is no point taking them away from their shores. It is better to go there and help them build a better community with very cheap material." One inexpensive material Nataraj envisions using is stabilized earth. "They have very good clay in many parts of India," he notes.

Although the varied work of the MCHG is not likely to have much impact on urban areas, it has enormous potential for rural regions and for the Third World. "In the western world," Bhatt explains, "housing is not supplied in adequate numbers because the market doesn't want it supplied that way. While a house is a necessity, it is also regarded as an investment and the supply must be limited to keep prices high. If you own a house today, one day you will be rich. In ten years' time the value will double. You will sell it, buy another of greater value, and finally you will make a hundred-thousand dollars profit and buy a condominium in Florida."

Unfortunately, that formula doesn't work for everyone – the free-market concept of housing as an investment is totally foreign to slum dwellers. What they need is basic shelter. For many citizens of the world, a home built of beer cans or a shower in two litres of water – cold or warm – would be considered a luxury.

Victoria Lees

Better Cities

Most McGill students do fairly routine things while earning their graduate degree – chemists experiment in their labs, historians live in the library. Some, however, use the city as both lab and library. They spend two and a half years researching it – not only measuring noise levels, tracing property ownerships, and estimating traffic flow, but also investigating the accidents on its streets, the suitability of its industries, and the happiness of its inhabitants. They are master's students in the School of Urban Planning, one of twelve such facilities in Canada.

What, in fact, do urban planners do? "In a city like Montreal, planners are likely to be specialists," explains Harvard-trained Professor David Farley, BArch'59, director of the school. "They might specialize in housing or urban economics. They might specialize in municipal finance and work on the economic problems of the city – how to increase the tax base, how to run the city in an effective way. Then there are urban designers – they study the form of cities, projecting them into the future. They will be involved in design questions, such as where roads should go and what kind of land-use regulations should exist. Other planners work at the level of citizen involvement, making up conceptual schemes, for example, for redevelopment of the waterfront.

"Small communities need planners who can do everything," Farley continues, "–apply for federal and provincial aid to fix things up, work with the city manager on transportation problems, advise the mayor on all sorts of issues. The planner reports to the city council and works with the city manager on things like building approvals. He probably also works with the chamber of commerce. In this kind of practice you have to know a bit about everything. On the whole, you can't solve *any* urban planning problem without getting into a number of different areas. Planning does not lend itself to a single perspective. It predetermines an approach that places one in the difficult position of not being an expert!"

Those who choose this profession come from a variety of educational backgrounds. Urban designers usually have architectural training, while transportation specialists are generally engineers. Also accepted into McGill's urban planning program are graduates in geography, social work, law, economics, political science, and sociology. The three full-time staff members are also multidisciplinary: Farley is trained as an architect and planner whereas associate professor Jeanne Wolfe, MA'61, and assistant professor David Brown are both geographers as well as planners.

Of the ninety students who apply annually to the School of Urban Planning, only fifteen are accepted. This year, nine of those students are francophone. "We don't aim at a particular mix," explains Wolfe. "That is just the way it came out. In fact, it is really rather funny because at the end of term the francophones were moaning, 'Speak English – I'm here to learn English.' But the English-speaking students are very anxious to learn French – they have to, in order to get into their professional corporation. So you hear them having fierce discussions – the English students speak French and the French students speak English. They're all determined to practise!" The program covers a core of compulsory basics (the theory of planning, general principles and practices) and a choice of electives (including site usage, urban transportation, housing policy, planning in Quebec). Two studios (or planning projects) and a supervised research paper complete the academic requirements. "We expect the students to learn the basics of planning and to specialize," explains Farley. "Someone concerned with social issues might well do more work in political science; another interested in transportation would probably concentrate on math, civil engineering, and perhaps economics."

An urban planning student presents his plan for the development of Nuns' Island.

Work carried out by the students often proves useful to the city under study. This year, various problems in the City of Verdun were assigned as studio work. "The students divided themselves into groups and each studied a specific question," Wolfe explains. "One of them did the proposed bridge between Nuns' Island and Verdun – a cost benefit study on whether it should be built or not – and came out against it. One of them did a study of merchandising on Wellington Street – a series of planning proposals on how to cheer up the main street – which was fantastically well received. The merchants are paying to have this student exercise published and distributed. Another group studied the use of the back lanes and what could be done to improve them. A local citizens' committee got hold of their report and is reprinting it."

"The second-year studio is again terrific," Wolfe adds. "The students have just done a huge project, in conjunction with the two school boards, on school closures in the inner city and what they are going to do about them. They operated at three levels. One was a macrolevel, a demographic study saying, 'This is the composition of the population and this is the way things are changing. Globally, these are the numbers of schools you are going to have to close.' A second group went into meso-scale; they took one district of the city and made a specific plan of which schools should be closed and which kept open. A third group took three specific buildings and invented uses for them within the community context."

A planner may plan, but the government decides. How do planners deal with political problems? "Any way they can," says Farley. "My feeling is that most planners, for good or ill, have taken the position that they have an obligation to do a first-rate technical job, to make clear what the options are. Then they must accept that the decision will not be theirs. They can strongly recommend, they can resign if they lose. In a public administration you either have to quit at a certain point or accept the political decision."

Job opportunities for students holding a master's degree in urban planning (MUP) are, says Farley, "a function of the economy. We have been affected the way the development industry and architects have been affected. With the slowdown in economic activity over the past two years we don't have as many consultants phoning us to say they've got to have planners." Wolfe estimates that for the student "who doesn't have a clue about getting a job," it takes about two months to find work.

Certainly the long-term prospects for urban planners are bright. Three-quarters of Canada's population is already concentrated on less than one per cent of the land. By 2001, demographers predict that 90 to 95 per cent of all Canadians will live in cities. Urbanization will inevitably force citizens to think carefully about their environment. City size, modes of transportation, housing, land use, congestion, ecological strain – these complex issues must be faced. The urban planner will be consulted on them all. □

Silverberg

by Carol Stairs

"If my nails are dirty I know I'm okay," muses artist-engraver David Silverberg, BA'57. "It's just the ink – and a little bit of joy!"

In all his coloured engravings, Silverberg celebrates life. Lovers and animals, women and birds, dancers and butterflies – these recurring images are natural extensions of his optimistic spirit. "The world is not just made up of what you see," says the forty-three-year-old artist. "You reorganize it in your mind and in your heart and in the light of experiences you have had. One of the most exciting things about being an artist is that you can hold on to images and ideas; they become part of your existence."

As a child Silverberg studied under Dr. Arthur Lismer at the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts and went on to specialize in fine art at McGill. In 1963, the young high-school art teacher moved to Sackville, New Brunswick, to join the Mount Allison University staff as a lecturer in graphic arts; he has been an associate professor since 1971.

Silverberg has travelled extensively, studying etching and engraving in France, lithography in England, wood-block carving and batik in Japan, and ceramics and terra cotta in Peru. By combining elements of these centuries-old arts, he has evolved a method of engraving that is as unique as his fingerprints.

"I use an instrument from the 1400s called a graver, or burin, and carve lines in a steel or zinc plate by pushing the tool forward and moving the plate with the other hand," he explains. "It is a very slow, delicate process and has serious disadvantages for the modern spirit." Before the burin ever comes in contact with the metal plate, however, Silverberg makes numerous detailed drawings in a sketchbook. "I use pen and ink almost exclusively," he notes. "They closely resemble the dangerous element in printmaking – you can't make a mistake."

Printmaker David Silverberg at his intaglio press: "There's a lot of physical work and a lot of sweat, but I like the contact."

Once the design is complete, Silverberg draws directly on the plate with ink and then begins to engrave. "It's much like working with the melody before adding the orchestration," he says. "It's being put down, but with the knowledge that it will go much further."

To create three-dimensional images, Silverberg employs a method reminiscent of the art of batik. After waxing over certain features of the engraving, he dips the plate into a vat of diluted acid and uses large feathers to spread the solution evenly. He then removes the etched plate, washes it carefully, and resumes work with the burin. As a result, the finished plate is rough to the touch – to achieve the realistic depth of pine boughs in *Mourning Dove* (see page 15), he submerged the plate in acid sixteen times.

During the printing process, Silverberg explains, "What is low in the plate becomes high in the print and vice versa. There is a great deal of embossing in my work. In some ways it's a pity that the prints are framed. They should be handled and touched."

It takes a month, and sometimes longer, for the artist to complete a large engraving – and as much as an hour to produce a single finished print. "I don't think I have great patience in other things," he remarks, "but here I must have. It is an illness, a temperament. I want the plate to have enough integrity to be able to take sixty or a hundred prints. Integrity is a word not used too easily nowadays, but it is the name of the game." Using his fingers, Silverberg deftly rubs a rainbow of oil-based inks into the grooves of the engraving. Those sections that have been polished with a burnisher totally reject the ink; the grooved and etched portions retain it in varying degrees. This inking process must be repeated for every print pulled from the plate.

While most of the tools of his trade are portable, the massive intaglio printing press that Silverberg designed and had built in Japan twelve years ago is a permanent fixture in his campus studio. Its rollers exert a pressure of 20,000 pounds per square inch. "There's a lot of physical work and a lot of sweat, but I like the contact," says the diminutive but muscular artist as he manhandles the spoked wheel of the press. "The students have much better equipment than I do," he adds with a laugh. "We have presses that the girls can use without turning into Charles Atlases!"

Silverberg usually prints about ten "artist's proofs" to experiment with the blending of colours and subtlety of detail. "I think they are more valuable than the

Woman of Chichicastenango *(12" x 19½") is an engraving based on sketches Silverberg made while visiting Guatemala. Says the artist, "My exposure to far-flung places and cultures influences my imagery."*

numbered prints," he notes – no two proofs are quite the same. "I try to make all the prints in the edition as closely alike as I can." The artist admits, however, that he is not commercially oriented. "I have no idea what happens in the art market," he confides. "Some of my prints are so popular they are sold out within a week; others, which I thought were as good or perhaps better, sit and gather dust."

Although he does sell his work privately, Silverberg jealously guards his hours in the studio and prefers to distribute his work through art galleries. Since graduating from McGill, he has given over ninety one-man exhibitions – not only in Canada and the United States, but also in France, England, West Germany, Austria, Japan, Peru, New Zealand, and most recently, Sweden. His engravings are represented in numerous private collections and art museums around the world. "A printmaker wants his work to be available at a reasonable price to many people," says Silverberg. "Printmaking involves an enormous amount of work. It may not be worth it in monetary terms, but that is the way I do it."

Silverberg restricts the number of prints taken from each engraving. "It is a business consideration, not an artistic one," he points out. But he regards the finished metal plates as works of art in themselves. Given the hours of patient work they represent, he is understandably loath to part with them. All completed engravings are carefully stored in his studio – all, that is, except the series of fifteen he created for *The Song of Songs*, a 100-copy, limited-edition book published when he was twenty-five years old. He is still bitter about having to destroy the plates. "It was particularly brutal and I'll never do it again," he asserts. "You are cutting them up so each customer has a little corner and knows they can never be reproduced. It has nothing to do with art."

The associate professor willingly shares with his students the techniques and skills it has taken him decades to learn – he teaches all printmaking methods, not just his own. "I want to make sure that young people have what I didn't have – I had to leave the country to learn this," he notes. "The students have got twenty years of what I know and if they want it, I'm available." He has little patience with those who attend university merely "to have a good time learning about being arty." He also deplores the waste of materials that he sees. "I can keep myself equipped from what the students throw out," he despairs.

These are but symptoms of a greater problem, maintains Silverberg. "The whole question of whether creative art should be taught at university has to be rethought. Otherwise, we are spending a lot of money and we are not helping the climate of art or the creation of new materials. All we are doing is creating a lot of jobs for art teachers. The better the student, the more I feel constrained to say, 'Take two years, learn your basics, and then get out – get away from the professors, get out of the comfort of the school.'"

Mourning Dove *(9½" diameter). "The pomp and splendour of the male bird intrigues me," explains Silverberg. "It is beautiful, it is free to move, it is flighty. A bird that can fly away can also fly back – this liberty appeals to me. It is part of the way I think of the world. I have total control of the print, but I have no control of the world."*

In universities generally, he says, "The word is primary, the book is secondary, and the image is tertiary. But we have to realize that some people see *better* in images. The tragedy is that most people in Canada grow up thinking that it is not one of the important things in life to be conversant in music or art. It's 'Now we've got a dishwasher; next year we'll get a painting.' It could be different."

As he selects another classical record from his vast collection – he always works to music – Silverberg muses about the frustrations he faces as a professional artist. "There are times right at the beginning of a plate that I know it is not going to be as good as I want it to be," he says. "But I will persist because it is a challenge and because it is me.

"The second I take the print, I have a moment of elation – and then the whole world falls apart. What am I going to do next? If it is a terrific print, I say, 'I'll never make one like that again.' If it is a lousy print, it's 'You mean I've been working all these years and I can't do anything better?' Anybody who asks for that kind of tension must be a little cuckoo!

"I think anguish and uncertainty are very much the lifeblood of the artist. You are never as good as you want to be. You want to do beautiful things, but they're never quite as beautiful as they should be. You want to make really powerful statements, but they're never as powerful as they might be. You want to choose the right colour, but it is never as good as you had hoped. You want everybody to love it ... but there aren't enough everybodys.

"Perhaps the thing that bothers people most about my work is that it's optimistic," he continues. "A critic at my last show in Toronto was terribly upset that I was doing happy things, that I was a happy person. He just muttered, 'God, how awful!' and marched out. It's not that I don't see the black side of life. But when I look at the world, I almost invariably choose to find the part that elates me. I look at my work to find out where I've been and what I am." □

Alcan's David Culver: In defence

by Don Worrall

"We must stop equating incentive with rip-off, investment with gains to the few," says the president of a powerful multinational corporation.

It was startling to find the head of the world's second-largest aluminum company tending three-billion-dollar assets from behind a wooden kitchen table. But no, I thought, as Alcan's David Culver ushered me to the very ordinary couch and chair in the opposite corner of his austere office in Montreal's Place Ville Marie. Such a spartan "desk" befits this tall, athletic fifty-five-year-old who is so passionately committed to the competitive spirit.

What Canada needs "is more people who revel at the sight of their competitors' blood running down the street," Culver told an Ontario economic seminar shortly after his promotion to the presidency of Alcan Aluminium Limited in September 1977. The metaphor gives an accurate picture of the depth of Culver's conviction. Canada enjoys one of the world's highest standards of living and that standard can be extended, he believes, to more of its citizens. To do so, however, Canada must compete. "At times it seems we are more interested in neutralizing the inequalities which result from success than we are in unleashing our potential," he told a Vancouver audience a year ago. "If we are to succeed in achieving the economic growth which will support the standard of living most Canadians seem to desire, we must stop equating incentive with rip-off, investment with gains to the few. The world beyond our borders owes us nothing but that which we earn."

Winnipeg-born Culver entered McGill in 1941 at the age of sixteen. "I learned a lot about booze, bridge, and staying up late that first year," he recalls. "We were all waiting around to be old enough to join the forces – it was considered fun in those days." Half way through second year, Culver joined the army; he served as lieutenant and then returned to McGill, graduating with a bachelor of science degree in 1947. Two years later he received an MBA from Harvard.

Culver immediately joined Alcan and that same year married Mary Powell, daughter of the president of the company's Canadian subsidiary. Culver served on the staff of the Alcan-founded Centre d'Etudes Industrielles in Geneva for two years and then joined Alcan's New York City sales office, rising steadily through the company ranks to become president of Alcan Aluminium Limited and chairman of its Canadian subsidiary, Aluminum Company of Canada. (The *Financial Post* recently reported that the stage has been set for Culver to assume the chairmanship of Alcan Aluminium two years from now.)

Culver's blood-in-the-streets remark was quoted from the autobiography of Charles Revson, creator of the Revlon cosmetic empire. "I was interpreted by many as looking to grind my heel on the poor man in the street, to make him bleed to death or something," he says, admitting that he is in the habit of speaking off-the-cuff. "What I had been talking about was a state of mind. Government can set a framework which helps the country's cost [structure] and investment possibilities, but when you come right down to it, some people have the competitive spirit and some don't. You can't legislate it, and my wish for Canada is that we use our God-given assets with a competitive frame of mind. There's no reason why we can't compete around the world with anyone."

But how free should free enterprise be? A major rubber company recently admitted that it had lied to the public for three years about the safety of its tires. An automobile company continued to manufacture dangerously short tailpipes after calculating that to lengthen them would cost more than court settlements with accident victims. What about that kind of corporate freedom?

"I think our system of checks and balances is such that if a company does produce a lousy product they suffer for it," Culver replies. "Watch their profits drop. In the end, changes are made. I honestly don't think we can find a better system than the one we've got."

But what if there are several deaths in the meantime? "The safer people are, the more they find ways of committing suicide slowly," says Culver. "It's a basic tenet of the human being. Look at the deaths from drugs. Or the guy who's got economic security, is healthy, and hasn't a care in the world – he'll probably take up motor-car racing or something."

Perhaps, but he has a choice whereas unwitting victims of product defects don't, I counter. "Look, there are thousands of corporate decisions taken every day and, okay, some of them go wrong. The companies suffer and some of the customers suffer. But I don't think government regulation is the answer. You can't remove all risk from life."

Might we not have people trained in corporate affairs appointed to the boards of large companies to safeguard public interests? Culver does not find this a good idea. "The Norwegians have that system," he notes. There is, in fact, a Norwegian representative on Alcan Aluminium's board, "but I can't say they are any better or worse off than any other board."

Alcan employs more than 61,000 people worldwide, and Culver respects his workers. "I believe labour should understand a lot more about business. We must realize that in this day and age the guy in the plant can understand anything we can and, in the odd case where he can't, he's probably got a brother with a PhD who can. I feel industry should do a much better job of describing all the factors leading to company direction of investments. Guys should be encouraged to participate in decisions affecting their own work."

The place for this to happen, however, is not on the company board, Culver maintains. "Lower levels of management should be instructed to discuss things more. I believe we have to work from the plant floor up."

In recent years, several European countries have come to recognize a worker's "property" right to his job. By law, companies must justify layoffs, not only in terms of company efficiency but also in terms of their effect on the community and the national economy. In Canada, however, companies can close plants and lay off workers simply by giving minimal notice and severance pay.

Should Alcan be allowed to close down one plant solely because it is not quite as profitable as another? "Basically, yes," Culver replies. "We don't make every decision on the basis of a fraction of a per-cent return, partly because you can't always believe the figures. But when you get right down to it, people have

# of big business

to be prepared to move where there is work. If they don't want to move, that is their choice. But they shouldn't feel the world owes them a living in the place where they live."

Culver is not insensitive to the hardship plant closures cause, particularly in one-company towns. When Alcan shut down its fluorspar mine in St. Lawrence, Newfoundland, Culver cast about for ways to help the unemployed miners. A decade of costly health and safety problems followed by a strike in 1976 had rendered the mining operation uneconomical. When striking workers cut off Alcan's fluorspar supply, the company was flooded with offers from around the world to supply the essential material more cheaply than Alcan could mine it. "Obviously, there was a great attraction to closing the mine," says Culver.

Concerned about the social effects of the decision, Culver approached the federal and provincial governments with a scheme common in Britain. He would pay the workers, tax free, for loss of permanent employment in their home community so that they would "at least be able to buy a fishing boat or set up a discothèque in St. John's or something." But the officials balked. "They said our laws wouldn't permit it," he recalls, "and one politician told me the workers would just fritter the money away and be back in three or four months looking for handouts. I said to him, 'Your view of human nature is worse than mine. Maybe 15 per cent would do that, but 85 per cent wouldn't.' " Government officials suggested that Alcan operate the mine for another three months. "That's money that should go to the guys and not be wasted,' I said, but they just answered, 'No way.' " In the end, Alcan provided land to help the community set up a fish-processing plant.

Alcan President David Culver: "It's illogical to talk one minute about what we are going to do about the less fortunate countries and the next minute complain about exporting jobs.... They're God's children too and I'm fed up with those who say that any capital raised here must be spent here."

Problems like this are inevitable in a far-flung industrial empire like Alcan's. Subsidiaries and related companies mine bauxite in eight countries, smelt primary aluminum in nine, make aluminum products in thirty-four, and have sales offices in over a hundred. In its 1978 statement of company policy, Alcan declared its intention to respect both human rights and the laws of the countries in which it operates. In places like South Africa, such a policy seems doomed to failure.

"There are a lot of things I don't like about South Africa," says Culver. "But then, there are a lot of things I don't like about every country in the world. If we had a firm policy not to invest in any country that did not give equal rights to women, where would we go? There's discrimination everywhere. It is to be regretted and has to be worked against."

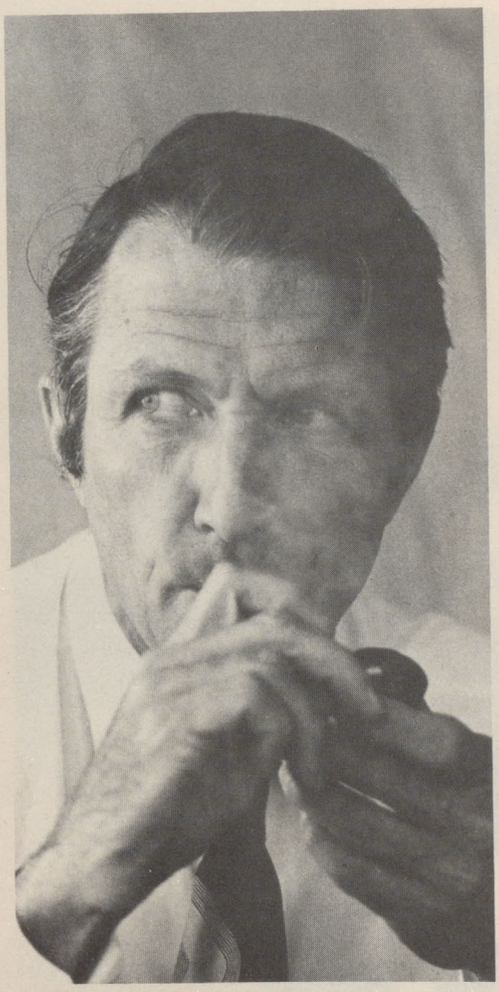
In relation to the size of its holdings in other countries, Alcan's interests in South Africa are minor and, to that extent, its influence is minor too, says Culver. Nonetheless, it has made some headway against apartheid – more than some other Canadian companies operating there, according to the Task Force on Churches and Corporate Responsibility which recently saluted Alcan for its $4,000 donation to race-relations groups outlawed by the South African government. The contributions were not large, a church spokesman pointed out, but their symbolic effect was important.

But could Alcan not do more? Could it not, for example, have refused to participate in the construction of the Cabora Bassa Dam on the Zambesi River in Mozambique? A hydro-electric and irrigation project which, upon completion in 1981, will be even more vast than Egypt's Aswan Dam, the Cabora Bassa will be a major source of electrical power for South Africa. Because the dam was seen as further entrenchment of minority white rule in Mozambique, many African leaders urged western countries not to support the dam. Sweden held back its investment firms from involvement in the project; the Italian government withdrew financial guarantees to a prospective Italian participant. Alcan, however, became involved and was loudly criticized.

"We were employing people in Arvida to make rods and selling the rods to a guy in Spain who was making cable for the dam," Culver points out. "What's wrong with that? Those people [in Mozambique] are far better off to have electricity and, consequently, modern industry, than not to have it."

But so is the South African government, which is buying the power. "Why not go after the Newfoundland fisherman who sold fish to the people in Spain who made the cable for the dam," Culver retorts. "You can carry these things to extremes. I don't support apartheid but the answer is not for us to pull up stakes and take away black-African jobs. The answer is gradualism." Culver cites the recent Rhodesian black-rule vote as proof of the effectiveness of this policy.

Could progress not be accelerated if multinationals were to team up to pressure the South African government? "That's the attitude of Andrew Young [American ambassador to the United Nations]," remarks Culver. "He says equal opportunity for blacks didn't come to Alabama until thirty or forty companies got together and instituted it. And he feels the same thing could happen in South Africa. I don't know if he's right. I think all we can do is be satisfied that we're doing all we can."



But isn't Young's suggestion worth a try? Alcan, Culver replies, won't take the lead in such a move because the company's South African holdings are too small. "That's not a cop-out, that's a fact," he asserts. "When we picked that company [the Alcan subsidiary in South Africa], we think we picked liberal people. And there are plenty of tribal chiefs down there who would agree."

Multinational corporations are frequently criticized for using Third World resources to produce luxury items like automobiles and appliances when what less developed countries (LDCs) need are food and clothing. Culver agrees that the multinationals who improve agriculture in Third World countries are doing the most good.

Culver is particularly proud of his own company's record in Jamaica. Alcan has not only replaced the earth ripped open in the search for bauxite, but has entered into an agricultural project in cooperation with the Jamaican government. "We've got around 5,000 tenant farmers, producing two million quarts of milk a year. The farms are extremely well run; they're models for farming in that part of the world."

It is through such self-help projects that Third World countries can improve their lot, Culver insists. "The one thing LDCs should avoid like the plague is feeling the world owes them a living," he says.

What these countries need from us are "extra favourable" trade terms – and no tariffs. "Every time an LDC produces an item that somebody in the world can use, it's very much in the interest of the rest of the world to buy that item and not to protect its own workers. If the Third World produces saleable goods we should buy them without impediments."

Culver admits, however, that if he were running a Canadian textile firm facing stiff competition from Asian countries, he would feel obliged to denounce just that sort of free trade. But as president of Alcan he takes a broader view: "It's illogical to talk one minute about what we are going to do about the less fortunate countries and the next minute complain about exporting jobs. Why the hell don't they have a right to investment funds if they're in a position to produce something more cheaply than we can? They're God's children too and I'm fed up with those who say that any capital raised here must be spent here."

To help Third World countries without eliminating jobs at home, Canada should specialize in capital-intensive rather than labour-intensive industries, Culver believes. "That's what Japan is doing and we'll have to do that too. Our only salvation is to employ our people in sophisticated, technical, and highly capitalized industries and let the workshops of the world, with their teeming millions, have some work." The result will not be an overnight redistribution of the world's riches, Culver notes, but at least the gap between the haves and the have-nots will begin to close.

As the president leads me back across the carpet towards his office door, I ask him what his favourite school subject was. "Math," he replies firmly. "You either got the right answer or you didn't." Balancing Alcan's profitability curve with corporate citizenship may well prove the most difficult problem Culver has ever faced. Again, he is looking for the right answer. □

Teaching, research, and practice:
The McGill Cancer Centre

by Heather Kirkwood

Cancer is the second-greatest killer in North America today – the disease strikes one in every four people. Since the end of World War II, however, the cure rate has doubled – today, almost half of all cancer patients will be restored to health. Concerned physicians argue that the cure rate could be increased to at least 60 per cent if all present knowledge were applied to patient care. Research findings, they say, are not being disseminated fast enough.

In an attempt to translate research results into clinical practice, the university opened the McGill Cancer Centre in the spring of 1978. The multi-disciplinary facility is staffed by thirty physician-investigators, post-doctoral fellows, students, and technicians; a further one-hundred people are clinically affiliated with the group. Although the centre is headquartered in the McIntyre Medical Building, most of the cancer treatment and some research, as well as medical student and resident training, is carried out at McGill's teaching hospitals.

The new centre coordinates the work of university and hospital investigators with the bedside care given by clinicians. Both groups benefit – doctors learn of the latest laboratory advances more quickly than was possible in the past, while researchers have ready access to case histories and tissue samples. The centre evolved because of a feeling within the medical community that there was a need for some centralization of cancer functions," explains director Phil Gold, BSc'57, MSc'61, MD'61, PhD'65. An internationally respected immunologist, Gold is a professor of medicine and physiology, senior physician and director of clinical immunology and allergy at the Montreal General Hospital, and senior investigator at that hospital's Research Institute.

"What distinguishes the centre from its predecessor, the McGill Cancer Unit, is that it's not only a research centre, although research is a very important aspect of our work," notes the director. "Here, the patient is our major concern." Gold hopes that the new facility will shorten the waiting period cancer patients now face before they receive diagnosis or treatment. "A patient with a lump in her breast should have it out yesterday," he emphasizes. "In most cases it is benign, but the psychological trauma to that person is incredible. The few weeks of waiting – first for a surgeon's appointment and then for a bed – are disastrous."

The centre also offers patients the latest advances in medicine. "Every cancer patient deserves to be treated in a cancer centre," Gold insists. "We don't want to take the patient away from his own physician – you're more comfortable with somebody you know. But our ultimate objective is to make sure that the physician has access to all the expertise available, at his own hospital and at every hospital affiliated with the centre."

To ensure the best possible cancer care, a director of oncology services has been appointed at each of the four affiliated hospitals – the Montreal General, the Royal Victoria, the Jewish General, and the Montreal Children's. "These directors will coordinate the interaction of the medical, surgical, and radiation oncologists," Gold explains. "They will make sure the chemotherapist or the radiotherapist is aware of the patient's case before the surgeon operates."

The arrival of new researchers at the centre – immunologists, molecular biologists, a physical carcinogenisist, a chemical carcinogenisist, and their support teams – has given new impetus to cancer research at McGill. "Our own proven research area is cancer immunology [the use of antibody molecules in the study of cancer]," says Gold. (Working with Samuel Freedman, BSc'49, MD'53, GDipMed'58, now dean of Medicine, Gold discovered in 1965 a carcinoembryonic antigen [CEA]. CEA, produced when cancer cells grow in the digestive system, seeps into the blood and can thus signal the presence of a cancer.)

Epidemiology – the study of cancer as an epidemic disease – is a focus of attention at the centre. "We're losing tremendous amounts of information concerning cancer – its natural history, its course, its possible causes – because we don't have a systematized method of gathering data on the disease and the patients," explains Gold.

Clinical trials are also being carried out at the centre. "Patients are not guinea pigs," Gold stresses. "In a clinical trial, every patient is given the best treatment we have with the addition of a drug whose ultimate therapeutic effectiveness is uncertain. We do know it is not going to harm patients; what we don't know is if it will do them any good. We can only find out by trying. Over the years this is how the major advances have been made in the management of the leukemias, breast cancer, Hodgkin's disease, and tumours which can now be considered curable under appropriate circumstances."

The establishment of the centre has had a beneficial side effect on the medical curriculum at McGill. "The teaching of cancer medicine was previously neglected here," explains Freedman. "Individual professors within the different departments gave lectures, but these were not coordinated. Now, for the first time, an integrated block of teaching has been set aside for cancer medicine."

Funded mainly through endowments (the first and largest being a $1.2 million bequest from the estate of Sir Mortimer Davis, founder of the Imperial Tobacco Company), the centre budgets its resources carefully. It pays no medical salaries. "Centre members who are on the staff of McGill or one of the hospitals continue to receive their regular salaries," Gold explains. "Researchers who work only here are funded by grants or scholarships. No centre money is used to support research. If someone is not good enough to obtain research funding by peer review, then he's not good enough to be here."

Gold is modest about past accomplishments and optimistic about the centre's future. "We've been lucky," he remarks. "I'd like to say that everything we've accomplished here has been due to our phenomenal insight and brilliance, but I know that's not quite the way it has all happened. McGill is a first-rate institution; we have a lot to offer the world and with a little luck and a lot of hard work we're going to do it." □

Aid for Injured Athletes

by Christine Farr

At her sports physiotherapy clinic, Karin Austin treats both "little old ladies" and "big, tough Montreal Alouettes."

The weights, exercise equipment, and rehabilitation machinery make it look, at first glance, like a gymnasium. But surgical scars on muscular limbs reveal that this is no normal gym; it is, rather, a sports physiotherapy clinic. Skiers with dislocated elbows, hockey players with smashed kneecaps, tennis buffs with strained muscles – all find their way to Physiothérapie Internationale.

The Montreal clinic, which specializes in the treatment and rehabilitation of sports injuries, is the creation of Karin Austin, BPTh'67, BSc(PTh)'77. "Patients who use hospital physiotherapy facilities often just get back to functioning level," Austin explains. "This is all that's really possible considering the long waiting lists at hospital clinics. Here we are freer to do a thorough job and we understand the athlete's problems."

The thirty-three-year-old physiotherapist is a sportswoman herself. Granddaughter of the renowned cross-country skier "Jackrabbit" Johannsen and daughter of 1937 Canadian ski champion Peggy Austin, she has been on skis since the age of two. It was as a physiotherapist, however, that she became a member of the Canadian Olympic delegations to Sapporo, Munich, Innsbruck, and Montreal, and travelled around the world with the Canadian ski team from 1971 to 1974. "My experiences, particularly in Switzerland, were very influential," she explains. "I was extremely impressed with the benefits that resulted when an injury received the right kind of treatment right away. If the injury isn't treated properly and at once, it can take up to three times as long to heal."

Austin learned on the job – at that time no formal training in sports physiotherapy was available in Canada. "There I was with the team," she recalls, "having to apply all the tricks I had been taught by trainers and at courses and sports symposia, and relying on my own experience as a skier and ski instructor to devise treatment techniques. The challenge was to adapt my physiotherapy training to the skiing world."

When she returned to Montreal in 1974 intent on putting her hard-earned knowledge to work, Austin knew that no facilities were

Karin Austin, left, assists a patient.

available for the treatment of sports injuries. Armed with the moral support of her friends and the financial support of her bank she established her own clinic a year later. After a slow start, word of the new facility began to spread: two-hundred patients a week now receive treatment at the hands of Austin and three other physiotherapists. Although 70 per cent of the cases are athletes suffering from sports-related injuries, the clinic handles regular physiotherapy patients as well. "We have little old ladies as well as big, tough Montreal Alouettes," Austin smiles.

After medical assessment of the extent and nature of a new patient's injury a program of treatment is developed. "We work very closely with the doctors in designing a treatment program for the patient as well as for the injury," Austin explains. Taken into consideration are the patient's level of activity and physical condition prior to the injury, his general health at the time of treatment, and his lifestyle. "Swimming is often an adjunct to treatment but," says Austin, "we wouldn't prescribe ten laps of the pool for someone who hates to swim." Patients are encouraged to supplement clinic workouts with home exercise. "I tell my patients that if *they* do the exercise, *they* get better, if *I* do the exercise, then *I* get better," Austin laughs.

Rehabilitation is often impeded by ignorance on the part of the patient or coach, the physiotherapist believes. "Most people either do too much and push through pain when they shouldn't, or they do too little, become impatient with the healing process, and return to their previous level of activity before the injury has had a chance to heal properly."

Many of the injuries treated at Physiothérapie Internationale might have been avoided by proper training. Research shows that the typical bounce-and-stretch calisthenics, the muscle-strengthening exercises, the deep knee bends advocated for athletic development can sometimes be harmful. "What results are muscles that are strong but not flexible," says Austin. When flexibility or speed is required these muscles often succumb to injuries that a different type of training would have prevented. "A slow, steady stretch or a contract-relax type of exercise is best for developing flexibility."

Austin has already carved a place for herself in the field of sports physiotherapy. As well as giving in-service training to her staff, she set up a half course in sports physiotherapy at McGill in preparation for the 1976 Montreal Olympic Games. It has become a popular elective. Austin is convinced that having more specially trained physiotherapists on the sidelines will result in fewer athletes on crutches. □

Where they are and what they're doing

by Carol Stairs

'23

WENDELL B. BREWER, BCom'23, recently became the oldest graduate of Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ont., when he received a bachelor of arts degree in social sciences. The seventy-nine-year-old now plans to study for his master's degree.

'33

ROBERT SHAW, BEng'33, a former McGill vice-principal, has been appointed chairman of the Board of Governors of the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton.

'34

HENRY FINKEL, Arch'34, is president of the Association of Canadian Industrial Designers.

'35

WILLIAM MAYCOCK, MD'35, has been awarded a knighthood by Queen Elizabeth II.

NORMAN H. WADGE, BEng'35, MEng'36, has been made an honorary doctor of laws by Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ont., in recognition of his contribution to the founding of the university and to the establishment of a degree program in mining and mineral process engineering.

'39

EDMOND-A. LEMIEUX, BCom'39, has become vice-president, finance, of Hydro-Québec.

PHILIP F. VINEBERG, BA'35, MA'36, BCL'39, is the first Canadian to be elected to the Board of Trustees of the Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law at Yeshiva University, New York City.

'40

ORLANDO A. BATTISTA, BSc'40, director of the Center for Microcrystal Polymer Science at the University of Texas, Arlington, has applied for a patent for soft contact lenses that may be worn continuously for several months and then discarded.

DOUGLAS G. CAMERON, MD'40, McGill professor and president of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, has been named a member of the Order of Canada.

JAMES R. WRIGHT, BSc(Agr)'40, has retired as director of the Kentville Agricultural Research Station, Nova Scotia.

'41

ELIE ABEL, BA'41, has been appointed the Harry and Norman Chandler Professor of Communication at Stanford University, California.

JUSTICE ALBERT MALOUF, BA'38, BCL'41, is heading a commission to examine overspending during the contruction of the 1976 Montreal Olympic site.

CLARENCE SCHNEIDERMAN, BSc'39, MD'41, a past president of the Canadian Urological Association, is senior urologist at Montreal's Jewish General Hospital.

'42

E. LEE CAMERON, BEng'42, MEng'54, has retired as vice-president, development, of Georgian College in Barrie, Ont.

'45

HERBERT BERCOVITZ, BA'45, who teaches hospital organization and management at McGill, is director of hospital services at the Montreal General Hospital.

NORMAN EPSTEIN, BEng'45, MEng'46, a professor of chemical engineering at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, has become vice-president of the Canadian Society for Chemical Engineering.

'47

CATHERINE EKERS, BA'47, has become head of the public relations department and a vice-president of Ogilvy's, Montreal.

THOMAS INGRAHAM, PhD'47, has been appointed director, programs, of the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council, Ottawa, Ont.

'48

EDWARD FRANKLIN, BEng'48, has been named assistant to the director of purchases at Corning Glass Works, Corning, N.Y.

GERALD HENDERSON, BSc'48, MSc'50, has been appointed senior vice-president and director of Chevron Standard Ltd.

MARGARET (COPPING) PATTERSON, BSc'48, has been re-elected a city councillor for Pointe Claire, Que.

GEORGE SAHOVALER, BA'48, is general manager of Georges Valere and Co., a Toronto-based distributor of European tableware.

'49

LEONARD R.N. ASHLEY, BA'49, MA'50, a professor of English at Brooklyn College of the City University of New York, has been elected president of the American Name Society, an organization of onomasticians.

ANGUS M. MacFARLANE, BA'49, is parliamentary secretary to the Minister of State for Federal-Provincial Relations, Ottawa, Ont.

GUY K. MANTHA, BEng'49, has been elected vice-president of l'Union régionale de Montréal des Caisses populaires Desjardins.

JOHN R. SADLER, BEng'49, has been made senior vice-president, Canadian metals division, of Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co. Ltd., Toronto.

'50

T.G. HANSON, BA'50, has been named general manager of Eaton's Contract Sales.

ROBERT E. LANDRY, BEng'50, has been appointed vice-president and manager of the external affairs department of Imperial Oil Ltd.

ANDRE MICHAUD, BEng'50, has been named manager of loss prevention for the Iron Ore Co. of Canada.

BRODIE J. SNYDER, BA'50, has become a senior consultant with Public and Industrial Relations Ltd., Montreal.

'51

ATHANASIOS ASIMAKOPULOS, BA'51, MA'53, a McGill economics professor, has won a Canada Council Leave Fellowship and will spend the next academic year in France and England writing a text on macroeconomics.

R. VANCE WARD, BSc'51, manager of the industrial chemicals division of Canadian Industries Ltd., has become a director of the Chlorine Institute, New York City.

McGill Society of Montreal Travel Program for 1979–80

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

Tour of the Greek Islands
13 May - 2 June 1979
Price: $2,200.00
Includes flight, transfers, course, and first-class accommodation. Tour leader will be Professor George Snider, chairman of McGill's classics department.

Galapagos Islands, Peru, and Ecuador
24 May - 8 June 1979
Price: $2,000.00
Includes flights, transfers, course, and first-class accommodation. An unusual opportunity to see the animal life, land forms, and vegetation that inspired Charles Darwin. David Lank, naturalist, author, and expert tour leader, will guide this special group tour.

Norway
17 June - 8 July 1979
Price: $2,150.00
Includes flight, transfers, and first-class accommodation. Tour leader will be Dr. Alice Johannsen, director of McGill's Mont St. Hilaire Nature Conservation Centre.

Tour of the People's Republic of China
1 August - 21 August 1979
Price: $3,460.00 (from Montreal)
Includes flight, transfers, tours, accommodation, and all in-China expenses. This tour will be part of the CP Air China Tours for 1979. Cities to be visited: Changchun, Peking, Shenyang, Kwangchow, Shumchun.

Plans for 1980 include:

Central America: Guatemala, Mexico, Yucatan (February)

U.S. Skiing: Ski Utah (February-March)

South America: The Amazing Amazon River Route (March)

South America: Galapagos Islands and Peru (May)

Britain, Ireland, Norway: Cruise in Comfort (May)

Greece: Tour Greece and the Greek Islands (May-June)

China: Tentative Dates Only (October)

Details of the 1979 special tours have been finalized. For an itinerary and application form please contact:

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

'52

MARGARET A. DAVIDSON, BCom'52, is president of Montreal Investment Management Inc.

MOSES LAUFER, BSW'52, a psychoanalyst, is director of the Brent Consultation Centre in London, England, a walk-in centre for psychologically distressed young people.

DONALD S. ROTHWELL, BEng'52, MBA'6 PhD'73, has been appointed president and general manager of Great Lakes Waterways Development Association, Ottawa, Ont.

'53

GRAHAM TUCKER, BD'53, is the minister o the King-Bay Chaplaincy located in the Toronto-Dominion Centre, Toronto, Ont. His work involves helping downtown workers face emotional, family, and business problems.

'54

BRIAN MacDONALD, BA'54, former artistic director of Les Grands Ballets Canadiens, is a Montreal freelance choreographer.

ZENON B. WOWK, BEng'54, has been electe chairman of the board of the Shoe Manufacturers' Association of Canada.

'55

PETER BENJAMIN, BSc'51, MD'55, has bee appointed chief of adolescent services at Texas Children's Hospital and clinical assistan professor at Baylor College of Medicine, Houston.

BRUCE M. BENTON, BSc'55, is a warden at the Church of St. Mary Magdalene in Toronto, Ont.

PATRICK R. JUDGE, BD'55, has been made director of marketing for Sunshine Village Ski Resort in Banff National Park, Alberta. He also conducts outdoor worship services for skiers.

DAVID J. McLEOD, BEng'55, has been appointed vice-president, research and development, of Haworth, Inc., a manufacturer o open office interior systems in Holland, Mich.

IAN McPHERSON, LLM'55, general counse for Air Canada, has been named a Queen's Counsel.

SEYMOUR A. SIEGAL, MD'55, has been named associate director of the department of obstetrics and gynecology at South Nassau Communities Hospital, Oceanside, N.Y.

'56

JOHN G. FERRABEE, BCom'56, has been appointed vice-president, real estate, of the New Providence Development Co. Ltd.

MARGARET (HOLMAN) ROSSO, BN'56, has become a nursing consultant with the Saskatchewan Registered Nurses Association.

HUGH J. SUTHERLAND, BEng'56, has bee appointed executive vice-president, constructio of the Beaver Group of Companies.

Society activities

The principal and the Graduates' Society work on two fronts to enhance the image of the university and forestall a predicted decline in enrolment.

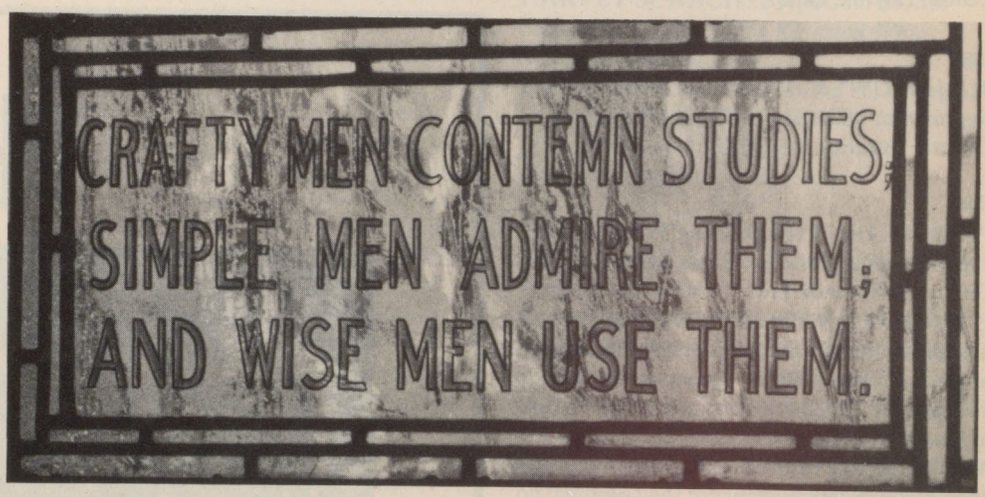
Like every university on the continent, McGill is facing the prospect of a dwindling student population. Fewer students will mean cutbacks in government grants. Less money will result in poorer facilities and an older faculty – young professors will not be hired to replace those who leave or retire.

To study and, it is hoped, forestall declining enrolment at McGill, the Graduates' Society has set up a Committee on Admissions and Recruitment chaired by society vice-president Edward Ballon. Its mandate: to support the work of university recruitment officers and coordinate graduate input in this area. The committee's recommendations will be forwarded both to the society's Board of Directors and to the university administration.

Dr. Robert Bell, meanwhile, has been fighting the battle on a broader front. In a speech to the Canadian Club of Toronto in February, the principal defended universities in general against the slings and arrows of their detractors – social critics, public servants, media commentators, and graduates themselves. Conceding that his title – "The War Against the Universities" – was meant as "a grabber," Bell nonetheless pointed out that "actions today originating from many different sources constitute in effect attacks upon the universities."

Social critics, Bell said, assume that universities should somehow instigate changes to cure the ills of society. To this he replied that the university is not, and cannot be, a social or political agency. Rather, it is hoped that graduates will be "agents of change with a wisdom that comes in some part from their university experience." To ask for more is, in Bell's opinion, "unrealistic."

The principal also had an answer for politicians and public servants who demand full value for the money spent on the universities. It is extraordinarily difficult, he noted, to measure the output of institutions of higher learning. "Simply counting the number of diplomas awarded will hardly do; after all, in that competition the schools advertised in the back pages of *Popular Mechanics* magazine would win hands down.



Words of wisdom set in glass — a frosty window in Redpath Hall.

In the revolting expression 'more scholar per dollar'... it is relatively easy to count the dollars but very difficult to evaluate the worth of the scholars."

All agree, Bell said, that universities should make the best possible use of their resources. "What university people dislike, though, is being evaluated in terms of crude indices like number of diplomas per dollar, or number of net square feet per student graduated, or whatever. It is as if one were to evaluate the worth of a legislative assembly in terms of the number of bills passed per B.t.u."

Media commentators, the principal continued, often attack the universities on the grounds that post-secondary studies are too vague, and that university research is overly theoretical and of no economic benefit. "Somehow our commentators have become sold on the idea that the secret of economic progress is education and research – provided the commentator in each case specifies what the research is to consist of." To this criticism Bell retorted: "Most such arguments depend on the assumption that you can specify in advance what it is that the proposed research is going to reveal. If this were known, of course, the activity in which you are engaging might be a worthwhile one, but it would not be research."

But the most widespread attack, the principal maintains, emanates from graduates frustrated by the depressed employment scene. Bell conceded that the universities themselves are, to some extent, responsible – in the past some academics "allowed the assumption to grow that university graduation was practically a guarantee of a superior job right after graduation." This is even less true today. "In a society with widespread unemployment...," Bell countered, "no program of education can possibly guarantee an immediate superior job to every graduate. It remains true that the unemployment rate is lowest among university graduates, and is highest among those whose education terminated the farthest from university."

Bell argued that critics focus too closely on the first few months after graduation. "During this period, the advantages of the professional or vocational university degrees are at their maximum, and the students of arts and science are at a disadvantage.... We ought to be speculating on the value of a university education over the forty-odd years of working life and the years of retirement that follow." Over the broader span, the principal concluded, the advantages of a university education are absolutely manifest. □

'57

JAMES deBEAUJEU DOMVILLE, BA'54, BCL'57, has been named film commissioner and chairman of the National Film Board of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

ALBERT W. EASTON, BEng'57, has been appointed manager of metal sales for Cominco Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

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

JOHN H. VAN de LEUV, MD'57, is now medical director of the emergency department of Good Samaritan Hospital and Health Center, Dayton, Ohio.

'58

JULIAN GWYN, MA'58, has been promoted to professor of history at the University of Ottawa, Ontario.

'59

PETER R. DUFFIELD, BEng'59, has been appointed vice-president, fibres group, of Du Pont of Canada Ltd.

E. MICHAEL JOHNSON, BSc (Agr)'59, now living in Somalia where he is general manager of the Juba Sugar Project, was recently awarded the OBE for his services to agriculture in Kenya.

ARNOLD SHYKOFSKY, BArch'59, has been appointed resident manager of the London, Ont., office of Richardson Securities of Canada.

'60

JOHN J. CORSO, BCom'60, has been named partner in charge, Ontario, for Rourke, Bourbonnais and Associates, Toronto, Ont.

SANDRA (FREEDMAN) WITELSON, BSc'60, MSc'62, PhD'66, professor of psychiatry at McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont., has been awarded the 1978 Clarke Institute of Psychiatry Research Fund Prize.

'61

LEON R. KENTRIDGE, MArch'61, has been named vice-president, planning, of Marshall Macklin Monaghan Ltd.

SYLVIA OSTERBIND, BLS'61, has received an MA in the history of art from the University of Toronto, Ontario.

JACK UTSAL, BEng'61, has been appointed market development manager, extrusion, for the plastics division of Du Pont Canada Ltd.

'62

ROBERT E. AMY, BEng'62, has been appointed plant manager of the Beauharnois, Que., chlorine and caustic soda plant of STANCHEM, a division of PPG Industries Canada Ltd.

JOHN O. BAATZ, BEng'62, has been named president of Smithsons Holdings Ltd., a subsidiary of Canadian Pacific Transport Co.

RICHARD BEACH, BEd'62, is director of the Canadian Studies program at the State University of New York, Plattsburgh.

CYNTHIA (MARVIN) FISCHER, MSc(A)'62, has been named vice-president of Vermont Federal Savings and Loan Association, Burlington.

M. DAVID GUTTMAN, BSc(Agr)'62, has been appointed vice-president, marketing, of Pedlar Storage Products.

DAVID NORMAN, BA'62, has been named managing director of the London, England, office of Russell Reynolds Associates, Inc., an international executive recruiting firm.

PAUL C. RAMBAUT, BSc'62, MSc'64, is chief of the medical research branch of the NASA Johnson Space Center in Houston, Tex.

JOHN WEARING, BEng'62, has been named manager, styrenic product line, for Monsanto Canada Inc., Mississauga, Ont.

'63

ANITA LANDS, BA'63, has become director of the east-coast office of the National Association of Bank Women, Inc., New York City.

LARRY LUTCHMANSINGH, BA'63, has been named chairman of the art department at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.

The wisdom

Mr. Leslie T. Cho-Chu and family of Agincourt, Ontario

In January 1978, Car and Driver Magazine called the Volkswagen Rabbit "the brightest kid in the class."

More than just flattery, this was a statement based on many facts. So, let's talk about the facts of why you should buy a Rabbit and do so by listening to someone who's sold on it. Enter Mr. Leslie Cho-Chu, accountant, family man, and Rabbit owner since March, 1978.

VW: Just why did you buy a Volkswagen Rabbit, Mr. Cho-Chu?

Cho-Chu: I bought the Rabbit after I found out *everything* I could about all other cars.

Shopping and comparing is always a wise thing to do.

VW: Mr. Cho-Chu, what about the economics of the VW Rabbit?

Cho-Chu: A car can't be good unless the economics are equally as good. The Rabbit is *most* economical to drive and uses regular gas.

When the rear seat folds down, cargo space goes up.

Facts support the wisdom of Mr. Cho-Chu's statement. Transport Canada's comparative fuel consumption rating for the Rabbit is 8.0 litres/100 kilometers*; for the Rabbit Diesel 5.4 L/100 km*. Being an accountant, these figures add up to Mr. Cho-Chu.

VW: Does the performance of the Rabbit stand up to the economics, Mr. Cho-Chu?

Cho-Chu: In a word, yes. A short, but very accurate comment. Because the Rabbit's one performing automobile. There's front wheel drive, a fuel injected 1.5 litre engine, rack and pinion steering for sure handling, and a four wheel independent suspension system for smoothness of ride.

VW logo, Volkswagen and Rabbit are registered trademarks owned by: Volkswagenwerk A.G., West Germany. Registered user: Volkswagen Canada Inc., Toronto.
*Estimates based on laboratory tests using approved Transport Canada test methods and vehicles equipped with 4-speed manual transmission. Your fuel consumption will vary depending on how and where you drive, optional equipment and condition of your car.

HENRY C. WITELSON, BSc'59, MD'63, has been appointed chief of the ophthalmology department at Hamilton Civic Hospital, Ontario.

'64

DIXI K. LAMBERT, BA'64, is director of correspondence communication with the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Ottawa, Ont.

'65

A. DAVID McFARLANE, BSc'65, has become vice-president and actuary of the Sovereign Insurance Companies in Toronto, Ont.

'67

MAX S. CYNADER, BSc'67, associate professor of psychology at Dalhousie University in Halifax, N.S., has been awarded an E.W.R. Steacie Memorial Fellowship by the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada. He is researching the organization of the human visual system and the role of genetic and environmental factors in its development.

A. VAN FORBELL, BA'67, has been appointed vice-president, finance and administration, of Cowley and Keith Ltd., a realty company in Calgary, Alta.

COLIN A. GRAVENOR, BA'64, BCL'67, a partner in the law firm of Lette Marcotte Biron Sutto and Gravenor, has become a lecturer in international business law in McGill's Faculty of Management.

DR. JACK RUBIN, BSc'67, has been named assistant professor of medicine at the University of Mississippi Medical Center in Jackson.

'68

A. L. ("LEE") BARKER, MSc(A)'68, has been appointed chief geologist, Canada, of Lacana Mining Corp.

HARVEY SCHACHTER, BCom'68, has become city editor of the *Kingston Whig Standard*, Ontario.

EDWARD A. WILSON, BEng'68, is Regina manager and a principal of Clifton Associates Ltd., a firm of consulting geotechnical engineers based in Regina, Sask.

'69

MICHAEL M. AVEDESIAN, BEng'69, has been elected secretary of the Canadian Society for Chemical Engineering.

JAMES W. BECKERLEG, BSc'69, has been appointed vice-president, corporate credit, of Commerce Capital Corp. Ltd.

KHAIRY EL-HUSSAINY MOSTAFA, LLM'69, has become Egypt's representative on the council of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

'70

JANICE (TRYLINSKI) BURNETT, BSc'70, has established a memorial fund, named for her late husband Dr. William Burnett, for the diagnosis, prevention, and cure of Ewing's Sarcoma. The fund is being administered through the Dr. W.W. Cross Cancer Institute, Edmonton, Alta.

ROBERT MAYEROVITCH, BMus'70, is assistant professor of piano at Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Ohio, and a member of the Elysian Trio (piano, violin, and cello) which recently performed at Carnegie Recital Hall, New York City.

GEOFFREY B. NANTON, BCom'70, is general manager and director of Harrisons Electrical Co. Ltd. in Barbados.

'71

GARY D. DAVIES, MSW'71, who recently received his master of arts degree in social welfare policy from McMaster University, Hamilton, has been appointed agency relations associate of the United Way of Greater London, Ontario.

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

COLIN M. MACLEOD, BA'71, is assistant professor of psychology at Scarborough College of the University of Toronto, Ontario.

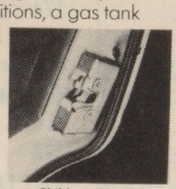
f Cho-Chu.

V: Is the Rabbit ride a comfort-
e ride, Mr. Cho-Chu?
o-Chu: It's *most* comfortable.
t year we drove all the way to
Florida for our holidays. It was a long trip and a good test when you consider we had two little Cho-Chu's in tow.

n ever-changing
ign of the times.

Rabbit's seats are a good
mple of what Mr. Cho-Chu is
ing. They're anatomically
igned to comfort the back
ecially on long journeys.
re's ample headroom and
oom for four large adults and
space-stealing hump under
. The Rabbit's cargo space is
ther big asset. It's 370 litres
cubic feet). And, with the
seat folded down,
e's more cargo
ce than in most
dard-size
.

VW: What about the safety factor, Mr. Cho-Chu?
Cho-Chu: I find the Rabbit as concerned with safety as I am.
The Rabbit's safety features include a safety cell passenger compartment, negative steering roll radius that helps bring the Rabbit to a straightline stop in skidding conditions, a gas tank that's safely positioned in front of the rear axle, rear window defogger, and steel belted radial ply tires. All standard.


Childproof locks on rear doors.

VW: Mr. Cho-Chu, isn't it true you also own an Oldsmobile?
Cho-Chu: Yes, it is our second car. We couldn't get what we wanted for the Oldsmobile on a resale, so it remains with the family.
VW: Does Mrs. Cho-Chu drive the Olds?
Cho-Chu: I sincerely *wish* she would. But, I cannot seem to get her out of the Rabbit.
VW: Mr. Cho-Chu, could you summarize in one statement how you feel about the Rabbit?
Cho-Chu: It is the kind of car I would advise a very close friend to buy.
VW: Thank you, Mr. Cho-Chu.

The Volkswagen Rabbit
Don't settle for less.

Focus

For many late-night radio aficionados, the soothing voice of a CBC announcer intoning, "Good evening, this is 'Nightcap,'" signals the perfect end to a busy day. Curled up in bed, listeners are treated to interviews with the likes of playwright Arthur Miller, sculptor Henry Moore, and composer John Cage. A reading – from *Cry, the Beloved Country* or *Emma* – might follow, the whole bound together with carefully chosen music.

"Nightcap" is produced in Montreal by twenty-eight-year-old Deborah Weinstein, BA'70. The prize-winning program gives expression to a life-long interest in the arts. Weinstein began piano lessons at the age of five and, as a teenager, she painted and wrote. "I gave up all those things because I was never going to become one of the best, or even one of the mediocre," she explains.

Accordingly, when it came time to enter university, Weinstein abandoned the arts in favour of political science. She hoped to enter the foreign service upon graduation. But the rosy dream of life in foreign climes was cut short by the high level of mathematics required to pass civil service examinations – she had dropped the subject while still in high school. Weinstein gave up political science upon graduation and settled in Israel for a year to teach high school.

Inspired by an experimental film course she had taken at McGill, Weinstein returned to Montreal to enter the English department's communications master's program. It proved unsatisfactory: "I wanted to learn about communication, but the program was so theoretical there wasn't any room for that. Everything solidified in my mind one day when a professor said in a colloquium, 'The university is not the place for creative people. If you want to create, you have to get out.' So I left."

Weinstein began with freelance jobs at the CBC and went on to produce a number of programs, many of them for the CBC series "Ideas." "One day I'd be talking to an exterminator about cockroaches and rats, the next I'd be interviewing an Egyptologist about mummies." In the spring of 1974 she found work with Radio-Canada International in Montreal and was soon producing "The North America." "It included music and a daily magazine which I wrote, produced, directed, mixed, and sometimes even hosted – everything – and this went on for three years," she recalls. "I'd start working at 3:00 in the afternoon and it was broadcast live from 9:00 to 10:00 every night. It was awful. I had no social life – all I did was work."

When a Weinstein documentary on the handicapped won an Ohio State Award, the exhausted producer felt it was time to strike: "The first thing I did was try to find myself another job." Weinstein was appointed producer in the Radio Arts division of the CBC when "Nightcap" was still in the planning stages.

Weinstein decided to flesh out the program with interviews. She developed a network of people in Europe and North America who could be called upon to interview the artists she wished to spotlight. Eventually, she assembled a crew of talented and reliable "nightcappers."

The young producer also set stringent technical standards for the show: "Since 'Nightcap' is about art and contains reflections on art, I decided that it should have its own artistic merit." Hence, there are no telephone interviews on "Nightcap," and mixes – the final balancing of various sound elements on tapes – are done and re-done until they approach perfection. Music is selected with great care. "I have high respect for the people who contribute to the show, both the freelancers and those extraordinarily talented people who are the subject of the interviews, because they are the very best in the world. There is no way I would present them except in a highly complimentary fashion."

Because of belt-tightening at the CBC, "Nightcap" will sign off for good on April 1 and Weinstein will move into the world of television with a current affairs show. That political science degree should come in handy. *Holly Dressel*

'72

JOSEPH B. GAVIN, S.J., PhD'72, has been appointed president of Campion College, University of Regina, Saskatchewan.

J. DOUGLAS HOUSE, PhD'72, has become head of the sociology department at Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's.

DONALD EDWARD SULLIVAN, BSc'72, has been appointed assistant professor in the physics department of the University of Guelph, Ontario.

JOHN R. WOOD, PhD'72, is a research scientist at Domtar Pulp and Paper Research Centre, Senneville, Que., and a member of the Lakeshore School Board.

'73

THERESE D'AMOUR, BSc'73, MSc'77, a resident of St. Andrews, N.B., recently exhibited her watercolours and ink sketches in Fredericton.

JULIAN J. DODSON, PhD'73, is a professor of biology at Laval University, Quebec City.

EDWIN H.K. YEN, DDS'73, who recently received a diploma in orthodontics and a doctorate in oral biology from the University of Toronto, is an associate professor of orthodontics in the University of Manitoba's Faculty of Dentistry, Winnipeg.

'74

GUY M. TOMBS, BA'74, has been appointed corporate secretary and director of Guy Tombs Ltd., a Montreal travel firm.

'75

FREDERICK A. BRAMAN, BA'72, BCL'75, has become a partner in the law firm of Selinger and Lengvari, Montreal.

CATHERINE (MERCURIO) McINNIS, MLS'75, has been appointed head of technical services at Guelph Library, Ontario.

'77

CHARLOTTE REINHOLD, BEd'77, teaches arts and crafts courses to children in Guelph, Ont.

'78

JAMES DERDERIAN, BA'78, has been awarded a Rhodes Scholarship to continue his history and political science studies at Oxford University.

Deaths

'07

JAMES BLAIN WOODYATT, BSc'07, at Pierrefonds, Que., on Feb. 11, 1979.

'12

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

COL. JOHN G. ROBERTSON, BSA'12, at New Glasgow, N.S., on Sept. 30, 1978.
ALLEN NYE SCOTT, BSc'12, at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., on Dec. 29, 1978.

'13
E.B. HUGH-JONES, BSc'13, on Nov. 8, 1978.
C. KIRKLAND McLEOD, BSc'13, at Victoria, B.C., on March 6, 1979.
HENRY WILLIAM MORGAN, BA'13, at Montreal, on Feb. 26, 1979.

'14
LOUIS CARREAU, BSc'14, on June 12, 1978.
RALPH CYRIL FLITTON, BSc'14, at Cowansville, Que., on Feb. 2, 1979.

'15
DR. ANN (PURDY) HOLMAN, BA'15, on Dec. 10, 1978.

'16
STANLEY A. NEILSON, BSC'16, at Montreal, on Feb. 26, 1979.
.E. ("DICK") SPROULE, BSc'16, on Feb. 11, 979.

'17
A. SYDNEY BRUNEAU, BA'13, BCL'17, on Feb. 4, 1979.

'18
FANNY (SALOMON) SCHERZER, BA'18, on Jan. 11, 1979.

'20
CYRIL H. CROWE, BSc'20, at Peterborough, Ont., on Jan. 16, 1979.
A. GASTON DENEAU, BSc'20, on Jan. 7, 979.
HERBERT JAMES EMERY, BSc'20, at Thunder Bay, Ont., on Feb. 15, 1979.
HAROLD CARLETON LEE, BSc'20, at Bronxville, N.Y., on Feb. 6, 1979.

'21
NORMA CAMPBELL (COOPER) ADAMS, ertSW'21, at Ottawa, Ont., on Jan. 21, 1979.

'22
HENRY HARPER HART, BA'16, MD'22, in anuary 1979.
DONALD GORDON KYLE, BSc'22, at Ottawa, Ont., on Feb. 16, 1979.
HOPE (MacINTOSH) MURRAY, BA'22, on eb. 14, 1979.

'24
I. GORDON REID, MD'24, on Oct. 30, 978.

'25
SRAEL BEINHAKER, DDS'25, on Feb. 5, 979.
BEVERLEY KNIGHT BOULTON, BSc'25, at Richmond, Va., on Feb. 23, 1979.
THOMAS HENRY JOHNS, DDS'25, at Victoria, B.C., on Dec. 18, 1978.

'26
ALICE WESTLAKE, DipPE'26, on Dec. 16, 1978.

'27
WILLIAM ADDLEMAN, BA'24, MD'27, on Feb. 9, 1979.
GAVIN CHISHOLM, MD'27, at Victoria, B.C., on Dec. 25, 1978.
HECTOR McKEEN MILNE, BCom'27, on Jan. 12, 1979.

'29
NORA ALICE (HOME) BRIDE, BCom'29, on Feb. 23, 1979.
WILLIAM HANBURY BUDDEN, BCom'29, at Cowansville, Que., on Feb. 23, 1979.
ALDETH ELSIE (ADAMS) CLARK, BA'29, at Victoria, B.C., on July 13, 1978.
SAMUEL G. ELBERT, MD'29, in Delaware, on Dec. 16, 1978.
MARY A. (McNAUGHT) FOURNIER, BA'29, on Jan. 5, 1979.
REV. FRED WILLIAM TAYLOR, BA'29, on Jan. 23, 1979.

'30
REV. HARRY G. TUTTLE, BA'30, MA'31, at Toronto, Ont., on Feb. 8, 1979.

'31
CARL A. DAHLGREN, MD'31, at Concord, N.H., on Dec. 3, 1978.
HAROLD J. DORAN, BArch'31, at Scottsdale, Ariz., on Feb. 4, 1979.

'32
FLORA (AIKIN) MARSHALL, BA'32, at Schomberg, Ont., on Jan. 6, 1979.
EILEEN PARTON, BA'32, on Jan. 1, 1979.

'33
HARRY M. ADELSTEIN, BCom'33, on Dec. 30, 1978.
JOHN H. COUSSIRAT, BCom'33, on Dec. 24, 1978.
CARL POMERLIAN, BCom'33, on Dec. 18, 1978.
ROBERT H. WHITE-STEVENS, BSA'33, MSc'36, at Trenton, N.J., on Sept. 4, 1978.

'34
HELENE (KOHOS) FIELD, BA'34, on Jan. 23, 1979.

'35
WALLACE JOHN LAFAVE, BSc'34, MD'35, at Montreal, on Jan. 14, 1979.
ISABEL (CURRIE) LYMAN, BCom'35, in June 1978.

'36
GEORGE SCOTT MURRAY, BCom'36, at Ottawa, Ont., on Dec. 24, 1978.

'39
HAROLD FASSETT STANIFORTH, BEng'39, at Montreal, on Jan. 24, 1979.

'40
MURIEL ANN (SCOBIE) BIRKS, BA'40, at Montreal, on Feb. 19, 1979.
DONALD D. WILSON, Com'40, at Ottawa, Ont., on Jan. 10, 1979.

'41
ELSIE (LAUDER) HAMILTON, BCom'41, at Montreal, on Dec. 31, 1978.

'42
ELIZABETH BRODIE, BA'42, MSW'61, at Montreal, on Jan. 4, 1978.

'45
SAUL WILNER, BA'42, MD'45, GDipMed'50, on Feb. 28, 1979.

'47
WILLIAM BARLOW JEFFREY, BEng'47, at Montreal, on Dec. 30, 1978.
EDWARD S. MURRAY, GDipMed'47, at Boston, Mass., in October 1978.
JOHN H. OULTON, BCom'47, on Nov. 5, 1977.

'49
JAMES McELROY, MD'49, at Hartford, Conn., on Jan. 17, 1979.

'51
STANLEY R. COLPITTS, BSc(Agr)'51, at Fredericton, N.B., on Feb. 19, 1979.

'54
DRAGUTIN ("DRAGO") F. PAPICH, BSc'50, MD'54, at Montreal, on Feb. 16, 1979.

'67
WILLIAM T. COWAN, MBA'67, in August 1977.

'76
WILLIAM DAVID CHAIKIN, BA'76, at Chappaqua, N.Y., in December 1978.

ERRATUM:
FRANCES (CURRIE) O'BRIEN, BA'51, was incorrectly listed in the "Deaths" column of the Winter 1978 issue of the *News*. She is, in fact, alive and well and living in Ottawa. We sincerely regret the error, which was a case of mistaken identity.

Perspective

by Andrew Cohen

The wind surges through Red Square like a knife-wielding lunatic, slashing at everything in its path. It cuts through layers of wool and sheepskin as cleanly as a surgeon's scalpel. Water, blood, and marrow congeal; skin blanches, mustaches bristle with hoar. The temperature is minus 45 degrees. If the lone red star atop the Kremlin looks stunning at first sight, the power it represents soon becomes irrelevant in an orgy of foot-stamping, arm-slapping, and other attempts to soothe a body in revolt.

No matter. December has brought the cruellest temperatures in a century but, all things considered, there is achievement in enduring. One takes cold comfort in tasting winter, the quintessential Russian experience. Eventually, there is that gratifying reward of travel – the sense of texture.

Building stamina hadn't been my intention in coming to the Soviet Union; cold-weather training was not included on the itinerary. But, when Dr. Alexander Fodor, chairman of McGill's department of Russian and Slavic studies, invited me along on the department's annual excursion, it was an opportunity not to be missed. To the relentless traveller, the Soviet Union is one of those countries that must be seen – and felt.

Certainly the department sees it that way. Like other language departments, it encourages students to visit their area of study. Winter is the best time to go to Russia – travel is inexpensive then. For $750, students get return air fare, two weeks' room and board at first-class hotels in Moscow and Leningrad, twice-daily tours, and tickets to cultural events. A similar package would cost double in the summer.

"The main purpose of the trip is to offer a living contact with the language," says Fodor, who attended the University of Leningrad in the fifties. "We notice that, without practice, students can become uninterested in the whole thing. If you take them to the country they realize how essential the language is. It inspires them. The second thing is to see the country and discover attitudes. Some students may be spurred to greater study; others may not like it at all and find out it isn't for them."

Fodor has a point – the Soviet Union is an enigma to the student. While the Third World presents a reality and seeks a redeeming image, the Soviet Union throws up an image and invites you to look for the reality. In defining this country, the question mark is as necessary as the exclamation point. The students grant it both. They gape at the Hermitage, extol the Summer and Winter Palaces, empathize at the war memorials, and wax poetic over the ballet, champagne, and caviar. They marvel at the achievements of the state – displayed in inordinate number – and delight in practising their Russian in stores, restaurants, and subways.

But some are wary; it is they who ask the questions. They challenge an economist and an historian to explain discrepancies in the productivity of private and collective farms and inquire about the official status of Trotsky and Stalin. They dispute Lenin's methods with such vigour that an authority leading them through a museum flees in disgust. They politely and persistently direct questions at the well-trained guides of Intourist, the official tourist agency.

Predictably, there is a confrontation: late one afternoon, in the bowels of a museum in Leningrad, the guide abandons the history of Soviet art and rounds on the foreigners. "Too many of you come here and ask questions you already know the answers to," she fumes. "Why ask them? Your minds... have been poisoned. No, not poisoned, that's not the word." "You do mean poisoned, though, don't you?" one of the students asks. The guide turns away, perhaps a little embarrassed about arguing with visitors.

Although I refrain from throwing snowballs at Lenin's tomb (unlike the Pierre Elliott Trudeau of some years ago), I come in for a barrage of criticism as well. "You have a sarcastic and critical mind," a dishevelled guide tells me with characteristic Soviet bluntness. "But," she adds, with characteristic Soviet evasiveness, "this is neither a compliment nor a criticism."

Despite the constraints of travel in Russia, most of the forty students appear satisfied with the trip. Resolved to refine their Russian, they make an unusual degree of contact with people, and in so doing are able to scratch beneath the automaton's surface of courage, will, and strength to find the more human, less monolithic figure beneath. Under the façade lies the Ivan Ivanovich who goes along to get along but all the while barters, bribes, and wrangles on the black market, woos foreigners, and speaks his mind when it is safe to do so.

The visitor also becomes aware of Russia's larger contradictions. Windy editorials of self-congratulation aside, this is a country of chronic shortages, erratic harvests, shoddy goods, widespread corruption, repression, and privilege. It is also a country of immaculate streets and graffiti-free walls, free education and medical care, subsidized housing and guaranteed employment. This nation of long suffering has wrenched itself, in sixty years, from backwardness to industrial might and nuclear parity.

There are idealists who are dismayed and skeptics who are delighted, and vice versa. One says the revolution is in retreat, another pronounces it triumphant. A political scientist sees the state as physically strong and ideologically weak, and mourns the reversal of yesterday's reality. Everyone has his own perspective.

The night before our departure, several of us trudge to Red Square to reflect for the last time. The lights swathe the onion-shaped domes of St. Basil's Cathedral in gold, green, and brown. The observer, bemused, sees shadows of the past – hungry peasants clamouring at the fortress walls, jackboots racing across the cobblestones during the ten days that shook the world. Silently, imperceptibly, the snow and wind and cold are reduced to insignificance.

Andrew Cohen, BA'77, a reporter for the Ottawa Citizen, *is working on a master's degree in international affairs at Carleton University.*

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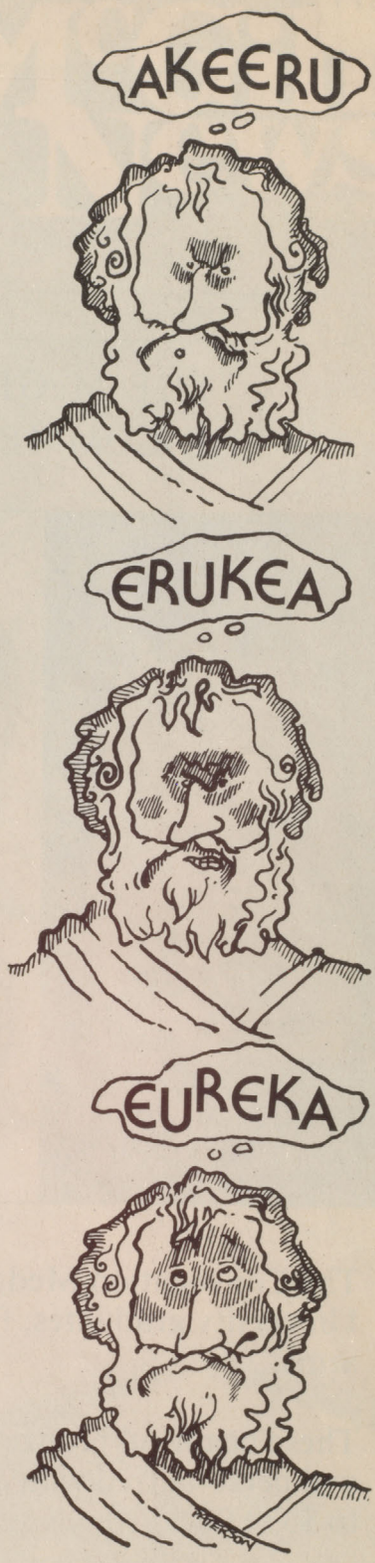

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Two Academy-Award-winning alumni

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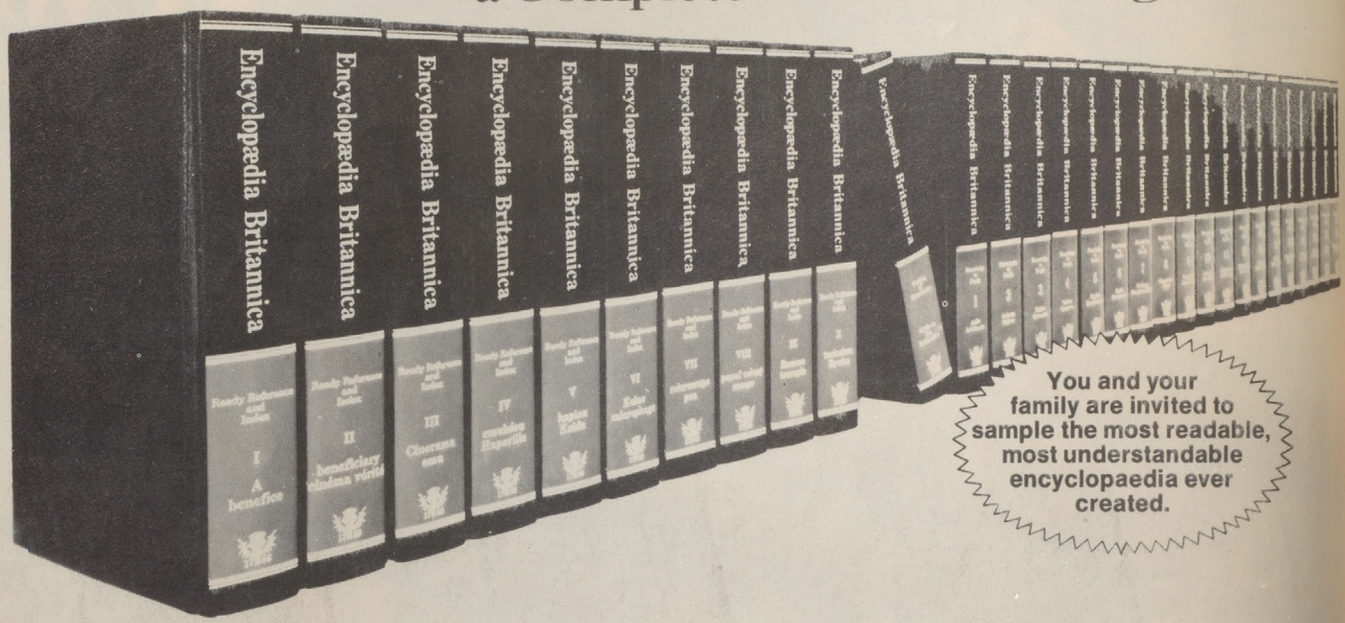

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Introducing...

In this issue we introduce Carol (Brown) Stairs as the new editor, and Charlotte Hussey as assistant editor, of the *McGill News*. Former editor Victoria Lees has remained part of the McGill family—she is now in charge of publications for the Montreal Neurological Institute.

A former editorial assistant and assistant editor of the *News*, Carol is a native of Ottawa, Ontario, and a Carleton University English graduate. She followed an instinct for travel and another kind of education when she joined Canadian University Service Overseas (CUSO) in 1968; for almost two years, she ran a school for continuing education and directed youth programs in Montego Bay, Jamaica. In connection with her work, Carol regularly chauffeured her young charges in a Bedford bus along the treacherous mountain roads of the Caribbean island. This experience was followed by a brief sojourn in the less hair-raising confines of Ottawa and the photographic exhibitions section of the National Film Board.

Carol moved to Montreal with her husband John in 1970 and, following the advice of her father, applied for work at his alma mater, McGill. For two years she was secretary to the directors of drama and communications in the department of English. Upon moving to Saint John, New Brunswick, Carol became coordinator of the city's family planning clinic. She began work at the *News* in August 1975 following her return to Montreal.

New assistant editor Charlotte Hussey hails from Kennebunkport, Maine, and has been living in Montreal since 1974. She received a BA in English from Wheaton College in Norton, Massachusetts, in 1968, and has completed the written requirements for her master's degree at Concordia University.

While a student at Wheaton, Charlotte spent a summer in Glendale, California, as a volunteer in an interracial project. After graduation, her interest in other cultures took her to Asia and Russia; she even spent a summer on scholarship studying the language, Bengali. ("All I can remember now is 'Ami Bangla pori'—'I read Bengali,'" she admits.)

Moving to New York City in 1971 Charlotte began work as a freelance editor and researcher for a creative writing firm; the following year she became an administrative and research assistant to two psychiatrists who specialize in bioenergetics. Prior to joining the *News*, she was assistant editor of *Cinema Canada* and *CineMag*, two Montreal-based film publications. Though in Canada for five years, Charlotte has retained her soft New England accent—to the delight of university colleagues who can finally distinguish staff members' voices on the telephone!

By Gary Richards, executive director of the Graduates' Society.

HAROLD ROSENBERG

New editor Carol Stairs, left, and assistant editor Charlotte Hussey.

McGill News

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Cover photograph by Harold Rosenberg.

WHAT THE MARTLET HEARS

Osler Library: A birthday tour

Legend has it that when the first custodian of Sir William Osler's medical library sailed into Montreal harbour in 1928, he was perched protectively on the packing crates that contained the valuable, 8,000-book collection.

Such was the dedication of Dr. W.W. Francis, MD'09, who opened McGill's Osler Library of the History of Medicine in 1929 and lovingly looked after it for the next thirty years. Marking the library's fiftieth anniversary and honouring the contribution of its first librarian is a recently published sixty-four-page volume entitled *The Osler Library*. "Francis could take people around the library, pull any book from the shelf, and tell its story," explains current librarian Dr. Philip Teigen. "Principal Cyril James and the Dean of Medicine Dr. Charles Martin finally insisted that Francis buy a dictating machine and record his memories of the library. Much of the information for the book has been taken from his dictated notes."

Through forty-four photographs and accompanying text, *The Osler Library* takes the reader on a colourful guided tour of Osler's medical and scientific treasures: leather-bound volumes with inscribed flyleaves and title pages; illuminated incunabula; medieval herbals; hand-coloured woodcuts; anatomical drawings; surgical instruments; even original invoices sent to Osler by international book dealers. It is as if Francis himself is leading the reader across the library's oriental carpets, stopping here to point out Osler's Oxford desk and there to admire the gold watch that his students presented to him.

Although Osler had lived and worked on two continents, he always had a special fondness for McGill, where he completed his medical degree in 1872. "The formative years were there, with the strong ties of head and heart," he wrote in the introduction to his library's detailed bibliography, *Bibliotheca Osleriana*. "The members of the medical faculty adopted me, bore with vagaries and aggressiveness and often gave practical expressions of sympathy with schemes that were costly and of doubtful utility. That they believed in me helped to a belief in myself, an important asset for a young man, but better had by nurture than by nature." When Osler died at Oxford in 1919, he bequeathed his collection to McGill.

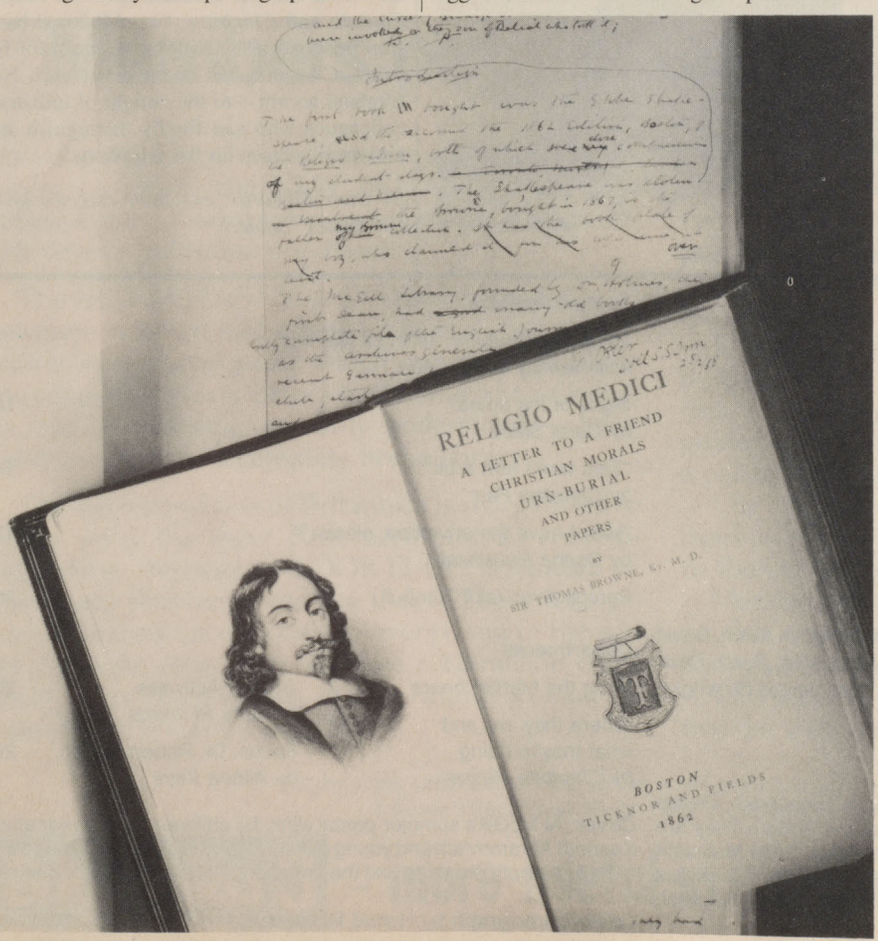
An elegant, panelled room in the Strathcona Medical Building was the original home of the Osler Library; today, it is housed in the McIntyre Medical Building—but still within the same beautiful woodwork. The well-known Osler Niche holds his favourite books: "I like to think of my few books in an alcove of a fire-proof library in some institution that I love," he once wrote. "At the end of the alcove [would be] an open fireplace and a few easy chairs, and on the mantlepiece an urn with my ashes and my bust or portrait, through which my astral self could peek at the books I have loved, and enjoy the delight with which kindred souls still in the flesh would handle them."

Books were Osler's lifelong passion. "There are three well-stocked rooms which it should be the ambition of every doctor to have in his house: the library, the laboratory, and the nursery—books, balances, and bairns," he maintained." But as he may not achieve all three, I would urge him to start at any rate with the books and balances."

According to Francis, the first book Osler purchased was the Globe *Shakespeare*. "He often invoked 'the curses of Bishop Ernulphus on the son of Belial' who stole it," said Francis. "His second purchase was an 1862 Boston edition of Sir Thomas Browne's 'Religio Medici.' This was in 1867, when he was 18, and book and author became his lifelong favourites. That particular copy, the father of the collection which McGill has inherited, went with him everywhere, and on his deathbed he scribbled in it in pencil this proud boast, 'I doubt if any man can more truly say of this book, *Comes vioe vitoeque*' [a friend and companion of one's life]." This book rested on the purple pall that covered Osler's coffin.

As Francis would be the first to point out, though, the most popular book in the library has always been Osler's magnum opus, *The Principles and Practice of Medicine*—or, as Francis called it, the "Bible of medical men." First published in 1892, it continued as the standard medical text until 1947. The library's copy is dedicated to Grace Revere Gross, who had told young Osler to finish the book and *then* come and discuss their marriage. As the first copies rolled off the press, he arrived at her Philadelphia home, threw the book in her lap, and said, "Here's the darn book! Now what are you going to do with the man?" They were married a few months later.

The Osler collection has tripled in size over the past fifty years and, although the emphasis



KAREN COSHOF

◀ **Osler's favourite book**, the Boston, 1862, edition of *Religio Medici*, with Osler's manuscript in which he describes it as "the father of my Browne collection."

continues to be on education and research, the library also preserves medical Canadiana—like the vibrant papercuts and posters that depict Dr. Norman Bethune's life in China. In *The Osler Library,* the imagination of designer Robert Reid, the artistry of photographer Karen Coshof, and the precision of storyteller Francis have combined to produce a living history—not only of the science of medicine, but of Osler himself. As the great physician once wrote, ''A library represents the mind of its collector, his fancies and foibles, his strength and weakness, his prejudices and preferences.''

Charlotte Hussey

McGill's musical detective

Assistant Professor Dr. Mary Cyr could be described as a musicological Agatha Christie. A year ago, her persistent sleuthing was rewarded when she discovered a baroque cantata hidden away in an ''anonymous'' file at the Bibliothèque Nationale de Paris. Further detective work established it as a long-lost composition by Jean-Philippe Rameau (1683-1764).

A teacher, conductor, and performer during the university year, Cyr devotes many summer hours to yet another passion, musicology. ''French opera is really my specialty, and particularly Rameau,'' she notes. A desire to study ''how Rameau's music ought to be performed'' took Cyr to Paris in the summer of 1977; a McGill research grant made the trip possible.

As she pored over the writings of Rameau and his contemporaries, something caught her eye. It was a letter written in 1777 by Rameau's son, little-known composer Claude-François. The missive lists four of the elder Rameau's compositions that were in his possession. Three of the works were known to Cyr; the fourth, however, called the ''Cantate pour le jour de la saint Louis,'' was a mystery.

The mere mention of an unknown cantata was all the enticement Cyr needed, and she immediately began a systematic search through the library's card catalogue. The young scholar came up empty handed. It was not until she was able to return to Paris the following summer that she discovered a work closely resembling, in both title and musical notation, the missing Rameau manuscript described by Claude-François.

Cyr followed up on all the clues the seventeen-page composition would yield. ''Rameau's other cantatas were very early pieces that he wrote while in his teens or early twenties,'' explains the musicologist. The cantata for St. Louis's Day, however, ''is coloured by the rich harmonic style and poignant melodies'' of the mature Rameau. Cyr has, accordingly, dated it in the decade 1735-1745. The clincher was the discovery of a one-line quotation used by Rameau in his 1748 ballet *Pygmalion*. ''It's not like him to quote a melody outright unless it has been running through his head recently,'' Cyr maintains. ''I don't think he'd have written the cantata very early and then used the same melody in an opera forty years later.''

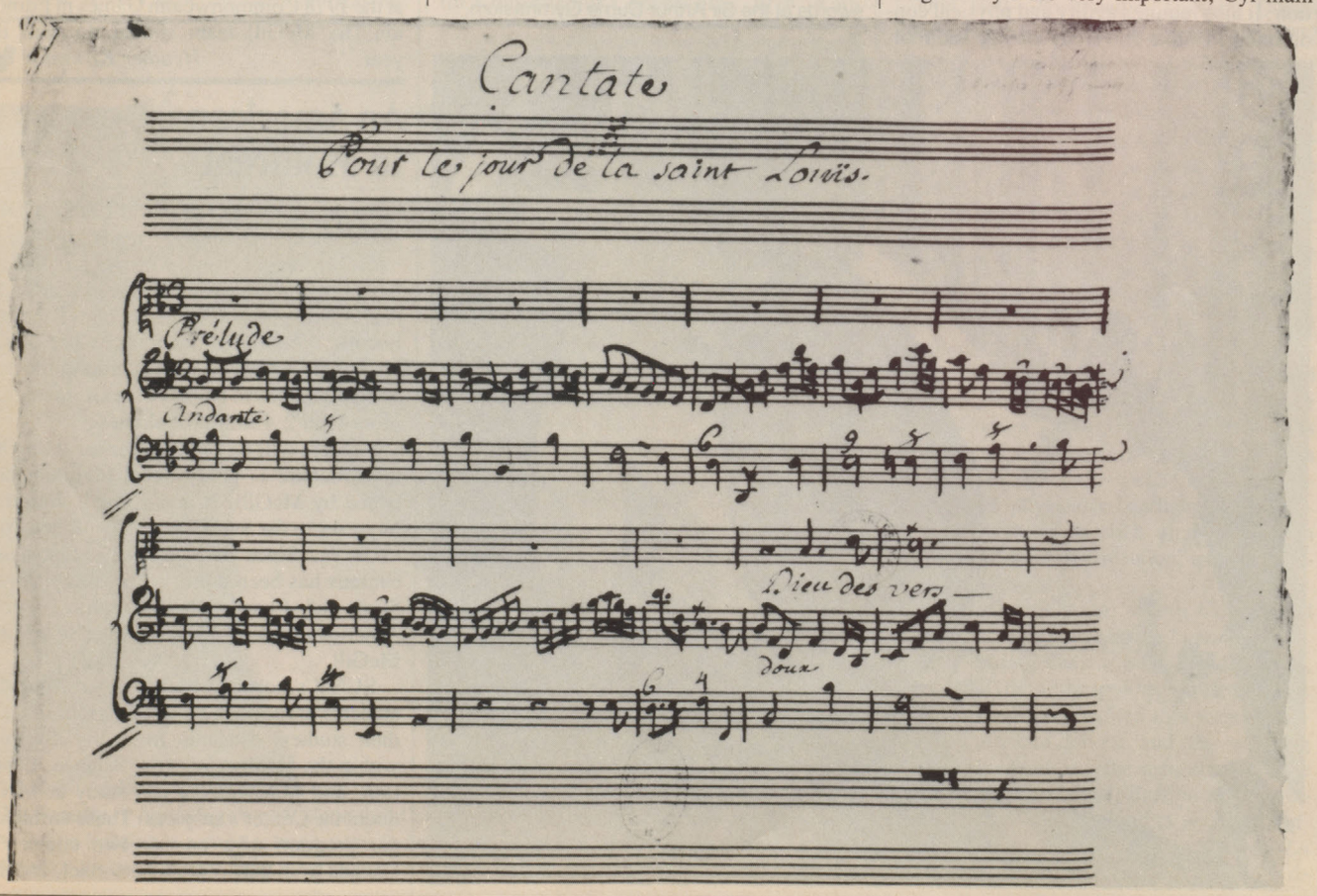
Nothing is known about the original performance of the cantata, other than that it likely took place on August 25, the feast day of St. Louis. ''Those celebrations were never written up in any of the journals,'' Cyr notes. ''It was probably just performed once and then filed away''—for 250 years, as it turned out!

Music is Cyr's life. Taking up the cello at the age of eight, she later studied baroque cello in Amsterdam and viola da gamba in Brussels. She also went on to complete three degrees at the University of California, Berkeley, receiving her PhD in musicology in 1975.

Since joining the Faculty of Music in 1976, Cyr has teamed up with Associate Professor and harpsichordist John Grew. The duo, whose North American concert engagements include Carnegie Hall next January, recently taped the complete Bach sonatas for viola da gamba and harpsichord for McGill University Records.

Hired to expand the Faculty's early music program, Cyr is founding director of the baroque orchestra and is responsible for more than fifteen smaller early music ensembles. Her teaching ranges from music history and musicology to baroque performance practice. ''I have four majors in viola da gamba now, which is quite a large number,'' she explains. ''There aren't very many places in North America where you can get a degree in the instrument.''

Playing and singing baroque music in the original style are very important, Cyr main-



▼ **The Prélude** from Jean-Philippe Rameau's "Cantate pour le jour de la saint Louis."

COURTESY OF MARY CYR

tains. "If you want to revive the music, you have to come back to the sound as we think it was. The music was written for those instruments and for that sound. If you can get the two back together, it's usually a happy union." Such training has an added benefit for students, says Cyr. "Even if they don't go on performing baroque music or performing in that particular way, it helps their modern playing and makes them more versatile."

Students and staff members give numerous free concerts in Pollack Concert Hall throughout the year, but Friday, November 23, will be a particularly special day for Cyr. At 8:30 p.m. the "lost" Rameau cantata will be performed by soprano, harpsichord, violin, and viola da gamba or cello. Bach's triple concerto for violin, harpsichord, and baroque flute and a suite of music from a Rameau opera will complete the program.

The words of the St. Louis's Day cantata are simple and somewhat circular, says Cyr, "I haven't prepared a translation of the text, but it just says, 'We're celebrating this happy day; isn't it fortunate we have this happy day to celebrate?'" Cyr could not agree more. *Charlotte Hussey*

En Garde!

The age of chivalry is not dead at McGill. Fortunately, however, honourable "duels to the death" have given way to the graceful sport of fencing, and today not only dukes but damsels cross swords at McGill's Sir Arthur Currie Gymnasium.

Fencing has often been compared to chess for it demands strategy and mental concentration. It also requires agility and physical conditioning. Unlike university hockey and football, though, fencing is a sport that is open to the uninitiated. Says coach Jean-Claude Lanthier, "We accept sixty beginners each year and we always have a full class plus a waiting list. At the end of the eight weeks, students who have participated in more than two-thirds of the classes are invited to join the fencing club. About 10 per cent quit because they find the training too difficult."

The McGill fencing club, which dates back to 1907, currently has about forty members who train two evenings a week. "This year we are running extra Saturday morning sessions too," adds Lanthier. "At practices we work on conditioning and footwork drills and a fencing master comes in to give group lessons. Students are then paired off to fence for the remainder of the time."

Modern fencing tournaments feature three weapons: the foil, the saber, and the épée, or rapier. The foil evolved from the lightweight practice sword used by duellists. The saber, its flexible triangular blade designed for cutting and slashing, was originally a cavalry weapon. And the épée, a heavier version of the foil, was the traditional duelling sword. While men compete in all three events, women participate only in foil.

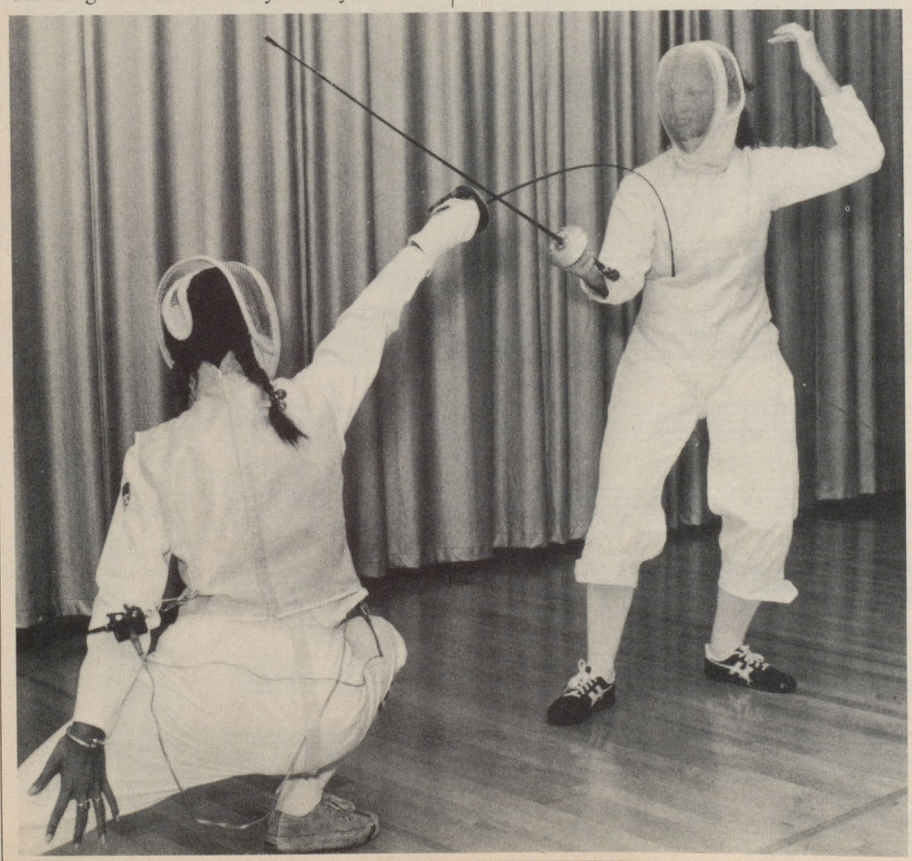
Competitive teams are composed of a maximum of five women (four fencers and an alternate) and twelve men (three participants and an alternate in each of the three events). Fencers garner both individual and team points. Rather than selecting specific club members for McGill's fencing team, however, Lanthier has devised a ladder system to determine who will represent the university at each tournament. The names of all club members are entered on a board and, at practices, a fencer may challenge the person listed directly above him. If he wins, his name is moved ahead of his opponent's. Those at the top of the ladder the week prior to a tournament are automatically members of McGill's team and become eligible for individual lessons from the fencing master.

The McGill fencing club, which operates on an annual $5,000 budget from the athletics department, supplies students with all equipment, lessons, and tournament-related travel expenses. Funding is adequate except in one area, says Lanthier: "We could use more money for equipment. Right now, we have to keep repairing old equipment instead of replacing it."

The coach's major problem is lack of time. "It may take five years to develop a fencer of national-team calibre, but we see students for only two or three years. They just start to become good and then they graduate." Lanthier also laments the loss of top fencers to local private clubs. He hopes to remedy the situation by opening membership to those who are not full-time students. "Now all McGill alumni, employees, and part-time students are welcome to join."

What does the future hold? "In both the men's and the women's divisions, we have members who could rank in the top twenty—not just at university meets but at provincial open tournaments," states the coach. "Quebec is strong in this sport—its fencers did not lose once in team competition at the 1978 Commonwealth Games in Edmonton. The McGill team should do well this year." *Heather Kirkwood*

HAROLD ROSENBERG



Students Lynn Smith, left, and Thérèse Coplin, members of the McGill fencing club, cross swords at the Sir Arthur Currie Gymnasium. ▼

An American in Montreal

"Study and live in the world's largest bilingual, bicultural city," reads the flyer. "McGill, one of North America's oldest and most respected universities, is located in the heart of downtown Montreal on a beautiful, historic, 76-building campus....The McGill University library system is among the most comprehensive in North America, containing more than 2.4 million volumes...."

Readers will be forgiven for assuming that the brochure is promotional literature published by McGill. It is not, for it directs all inquiries to the State University of New York (SUNY). Since 1971 SUNY's Plattsburgh campus has been home to the Center for the Study of Canada, which sends selected American students for a semester or a year at McGill.

SUNY's northern option is not limited to students enrolled in its BA program in Canadian studies. Students from any discipline within the faculties of Arts, Science, Education, and Management can study at McGill under the Center's auspices. Those enrolled in the program take one or two courses on Canada from the program personnel, and then

choose two or three others from McGill's calendar. (SUNY Plattsburgh also operates programs in conjunction with Concordia, Carleton, Laval, and Ottawa, but most students elect to study at McGill.)

Course work poses few problems—all sophomores, juniors, and seniors who come to Montreal have been carefully screened by SUNY. "Our students do quite well academically," notes Paul Andrews, resident director of the SUNY program and a master's student at McGill. "When they first come they feel, 'Gosh, I can't compete.' There is an inferiority complex. But after a while they decide, 'I am as good as any other student here,' and they set to the task of proving themselves. A few of the students really do—to use the jargon—'bomb out,' but that is because they have decided academics are less important than social life. They start going down to Old Montreal or get involved in all sorts of extracurricular activities."

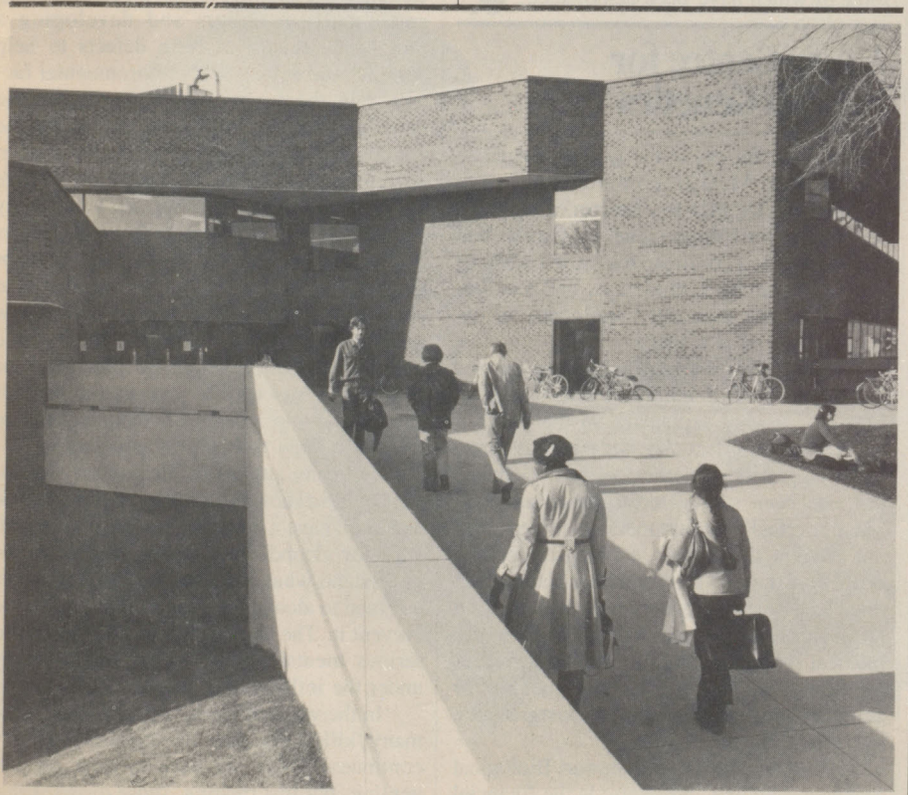
Why do Americans want to study in Canada? "Of the forty-two students now at McGill, I would say that five came specifically to study Canada," says Andrews. "They are interested, for example, in American diplomatic history, and they want to study in Canada because there has always been a diplomatic question between the two countries. And a lot of our students—psychology majors, for example—come specifically to study with a particular professor. But I think most of them come because they are stifled at their home universities. Their own campuses are pretty limited in scope as far as the type of students goes—students all come from the same background, the same economic class, and there is very little international flavour.

"Also, the City of Montreal is a very positive factor, because a lot of the students do not come from big cities. We hear nasty stories about New York City but we hear nice things about Montreal."

Montreal's cosmopolitan atmosphere, as well as its size, proves a definite attraction and, although few of the American students speak French, they seldom encounter social problems. "Some of the students will complain that the French Canadian hates the American, or that he is treated rudely by a saleslady," Andrews notes. "As a director I can't say nasty things to the student, but I do say, 'Basically, it's your personality. If you come across as being a coarse person you are going to be treated shabbily—by anyone, in any language.' Some of my students have the tourist mentality—'I am an American; I can do whatever I want.' I try to reform them in my own subtle way."

Over the past eight years, 200 American students have returned to their campuses enriched by the Canadian experience. Andrews recalls vividly the effect of his undergraduate year at McGill. "I found it to be the place where I became civilized, where I learned there is a proper way to do things," he says. He hopes for nothing less for his students.

Victoria Lees



▲ **The Faculty** of Agriculture's new Macdonald Stewart Building opened its doors to students on June 2. The building is named to honour the College's founder Sir William Macdonald and current benefactor Walter Stewart.

COURTESY OF McCLELLAND AND STEWART

▲ "**Wild Man of the Woods**," a nineteenth-century Kwakiutl Bookwus mask from British Columbia, reproduced in *Landmarks of Canadian Art* by graduate Peter Mellen.

Bookshelf

Capsule summaries of books by McGill faculty members and alumni:

Elliott Allison and Kathleen Allison—*Monadnock Sightings: Birds of Dublin, New Hampshire, 1909-1979*. Dublin, N.H.: Dublin Conservation Commission, 1979. Kathleen (Perrin) Allison, BA'25, LMus'26, has collaborated with her husband to document 218 bird species sighted at Dublin and nearby Mount Monadnock. Their account of contemporary bird life is compared with a similar record of 181 species made by naturalist Gerald Thayer seventy years ago.

Don Bell—*Pocketman*. Toronto: Dorset Publishing Inc., 1979. Winner of the 1972 Leacock Award for Humour for his *Saturday Night at the Bagel Factory*, Don Bell, BCom'57, has published the second of what he hopes will be a trilogy about the personalities who frequent his favourite haunt, the Montreal bistro. *Pocketman* is a collection of madcap episodes based on the real-life wanderings and adventures of Roy McDonald, Bell's long-time, Sufi-like friend

Gustave Gingras and E. David Sherman, eds.—*Human Rights for the Physically Handicapped and Aged*. Montreal: Rehabilitation Institute of Montreal, 1977. E. David Sherman, MD'32, director of research at the Rehabilitation Institute of Montreal, has coedited this volume of eight essays that focus attention on Canadian society's discrimination against physically handicapped and elderly populations in such areas as human rights, employment, education, and transportation.

Peter C.W. Gutkind, Robin Cohen, and Jean Copans, eds.—*African Labor History*. Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sage Publications, 1978. McGill anthropology professor Dr. Peter Gutkind has coedited this series of essays on African labour and the working classes. This volume is the second in the Sage Series on African Modernization and Development, for which Gutkind is series editor.

Julian Gwyn and Christopher Moore—*La chute de Louisbourg*. Ottawa: Les Editions de

l'Université d'Ottawa, 1978. Julian Gwyn, MA'58, professor of history at the University of Ottawa, is coeditor of the diary of Gilles Lacroix-Girard, an inhabitant of the French fort at Louisbourg, Cape Breton Island, when it was captured by the English in 1745.

Sidney Lee—*Quebec's Health System: A Decade of Change, 1967-77*. Ottawa: The Institute of Public Administration of Canada, 1979. Dr. Sidney Lee, associate dean (community medicine) and professor of social medicine at McGill, examines the development of Quebec's health care system over the decade that began with the formation of the Castonguay-Nepveu Commission of Inquiry on Health and Social Welfare. Lee reviews the work of the commission, the legislation it prompted, and the province's health care system today.

Brian W. Mackenzie and Michel L. Bilodeau—*Effects of Taxation on Base Metal Mining in Canada*. Kingston, Ont.: Queen's University Centre for Resource Studies, 1979. Dr. Brian Mackenzie, BEng'61, a professor of geological sciences at Queen's, and Michel Bilodeau, MSc'72, PhD'78, an assistant professor of mining and metallurgical engineering at McGill, have collaborated to prepare this detailed study. The two researchers have examined 124 Canadian mining operations to determine the effects that changeable government tax policies between 1951 and 1974 have had on these companies.

Peter Mellen—*Landmarks of Canadian Art*. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1978. Art historian and filmmaker Dr. Peter Mellen, BA'61, traces 2,000 years of Canadian art history—from painting and sculpture to printmaking, drawing, and film.

Frank R. Scott—*Poems of French Canada*. White Rock, B.C.: Blackfish Books, 1977. In his preface, McGill emeritus law professor Dr. Frank R. Scott, BCL'27, writes: "There is...no better window opening upon a country than that which its poets provide." This slim volume of translations of twentieth-century, French-Canadian poetry was awarded the Canada Council Translation Prize.

Martin Shapiro—*Getting Doctored: Critical Reflections on Becoming a Physician*. Kitchener, Ont.: Between the Lines, 1978. In this candid, often humourous, account, Martin Shapiro, BSc'69, MD'73, claims that the medical profession is suffering from an overdose of technology and from too little humanity. Currently a teacher and physician at the University of California at Los Angeles as well as a history student examining the relationship of medical care to social change, Shapiro believes that medical schools should accept a broader mix of students and place more emphasis on the human side of medicine.

Stefan Starenkyj—*Bellechasse en Blanc et Noir*. Armagh, Que.: Les Publications Orion, 1977. An architect who lives and works in Bellechasse County, Quebec, Stefan Starenkyj, BArch'69, has published a collection of fifty-one detailed ink drawings of historic buildings indicative of the region in wintertime. In the introduction he writes, "Ce livre est un hommage au courage de ceux qui ont construit Bellechasse et à ceux qui savent l'apprécier."

Darko Suvin—*Metamorphoses of Science Fiction: On the Poetics and History of a Literary Genre*. New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1979. English professor Dr. Darko Suvin defines science fiction as "the fiction of cognitive estrangement." In this work he discusses the literary history and critical theory of a genre whose roots he has traced to classical writers.

John Herd Thompson—*The Harvests of War: The Prairie West, 1914-1918*. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1978. In a work based on his doctoral dissertation, associate professor of history Dr. John Herd Thompson examines the social and economic effects of the Great War on the prairie provinces.

Lionel Tiger—*Optimism: The Biology of Hope*. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1979. In this, his fourth book, Dr. Lionel Tiger, BA'57, MA'60, discusses the value of optimism and the physiology of hope. Tiger, a professor of anthropology at Rutgers University, theorizes that optimism is a biological, rather than cultural, phenomenon that has been central to the evolution of man.

Arthur W. Wallace—*An Album of Drawings of Early Buildings in Nova Scotia*. Halifax: Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia, 1976. The classic beauty of early Nova Scotia buildings has been captured in this series of pencil and ink drawings by Arthur Wallace, BArch '26, a restoration architect now residing in Ontario. The sketches, made during his years as a McGill architecture student, preserve a detailed record of provincial heritage buildings, some of which have been demolished.

A new Centre for Human Genetics

"We're here to spread the genetic gospel to the greater McGill community," says Leonard Pinsky, MD'60, director of McGill's new Centre for Human Genetics. Established last January to coordinate the varied work of genetic researchers, clinicians, and teachers throughout the university, the centre is the first of its kind in Canada.

"We felt the need to develop a 'corporate identity' for the medical geneticists at McGill," Pinsky explains. "In the past ten years, genetics lectures occasionally have been integrated into other courses. Genetics has also been subjugated to other subjects. The net effect was that medical students did not receive the impact a complete course could give them." The centre has changed all that. Last March a twenty-hour introduction to medical genetics was offered to first-year medical students; this fall teaching activities are being expanded to include courses for science undergraduates and postgraduate medical students.

Although located in the Stewart Biological Sciences Building, the centre is the financial responsibility of the Faculty of Medicine, with Pinsky reporting to a committee composed of the deans of Science, Medicine, and Graduate Studies and Research. All of the centre's twenty-three staff members hold joint appointments with other departments. Pinsky himself is an associate professor of pediatrics and director of the Cell Genetics Laboratory at the Jewish General Hospital. Eva Andermann, MD'63, PhD'72, also affiliated with the new centre, is a neurogeneticist at the Montreal Neurological Institute who is compiling a Canadian Registry for Degenerative Diseases of Childhood and Adolescence, as well as screening the Quebec population for carriers of the fatal Tay-Sachs disease.

McGill is a pioneer in the field of medical genetics. In 1951 the university established Canada's first department of medical genetics at its teaching hospital, the Montreal Children's. Medical geneticist F. Clarke Fraser, PhD'45, MD'50, is the department's founding director. Since 1972, Fraser and forty-four colleagues in the McGill University-Montreal Children's Hospital Medical Genetics Research Group have been studying birth defects, genetic diseases, and related problems. "Our work at the hospital now covers four main areas of genetics—research, diagnosis, genetic counselling, and teaching," explains Fraser, a professor of pediatrics and Molson Professor of Genetics at McGill. "Of course, all four areas constantly overlap. One of the most difficult aspects is diagnosis; some genetic diseases are extremely rare, so it takes special tests and knowledge to make a correct diagnosis. Especially satisfying is genetic counselling, because it is of practical use."

In addition to carrying out research, counselling, and teaching, the cross-appointed staff of McGill's new Centre for Human Genetics are actively involved in recruiting new faculty members and developing a provincial registry of birth defects to help correlate the defects with environmental factors. "In the future, genetics will become more and more important in studying the common diseases of western man—cancer, heart disease, diabetes," claims Pinsky. "We know genetic background isn't the only cause—genetic and environmental factors collaborate to create these diseases. Perhaps the most effective method of prevention is to change the environment, but we don't know exactly what must be changed. If we could learn to recognize which people might be genetically susceptible, we could perhaps concentrate our efforts on them instead of looking blindly through the population.

"European studies of alcoholism, for instance, have shown that identical twins reared apart still have a much higher rate of concordance for alcohol than others. The more we understand what constitutionally predisposes a person to alcoholism, the easier it will be to prevent it. The same applies to the common, serious mental diseases—they are strongly under the influence of heredity.

"In the western world we have conquered many 'killer' diseases, like typhoid," Pinsky continues. "Now we have to work on preventing, not just treating, those diseases that still occur. This is where genetics will play an increasingly important role."

Heather Kirkwood

James McCoubrey: Telling it like it is

An outspoken adman fights for honesty, accuracy, and fairness in advertising.

Editor's Note: His was a voice of conservatism amidst the student radicalism of the mid-sixties. As McGill Students' Society president in his final year, Jim McCoubrey, BCom'66, loudly opposed the use of student fees for left-wing, off-campus causes; he even attempted to oust the editor of the student newspaper, the McGill Daily, *for promoting radical views.*

Though he has now traded the blustery world of student politics for the pressure-cooker world of advertising, McCoubrey is no less outspoken. Named president of Toronto-based Young and Rubicam Ltd. two years ago, he has often been on the hot seat in defence of the advertising industry—and he savours the debate and discussion generated by his many public appearances. "I joined the advertising business because I have a fondness for dealing with people and doing things that require their approval in order to be effective," says the young executive. "When I graduated, I went to work for the Proctor and Gamble Company in a marketing position, and I loved it. But I missed some of the people contact I had enjoyed at university through my political and other activities."

News *freelancer David Lees recently visited McCoubrey in his penthouse office and solicited his response to some probing questions relating to the world of advertising:*

News: You once described your work as "10 per cent inspiration and 90 per cent perspiration." What kind of person becomes an advertising executive?

McCoubrey: The new people in this business are rather different from the people who were successful previously, and I think the change is good. For example, I don't play golf, which is a stereotype many people attribute to our business. I don't own a yacht. In fact, I don't engage in very many of the social activities that people associate with advertising—you'll seldom find me at a cocktail party or a bar, I don't entertain lavishly or often, and I'm often in the office very early in the morning and very late in the evening. And people are not surprised to find me there.

I enjoy my work so much that I foolishly began forsaking many of the recreations and outside pursuits that healthy people have. It took having a son two years ago to make me recognize that there are other things in life. You can imagine how long-suffering my wife has been!

News: As a member of the Advertising Standards Council of the Canadian Advertising Advisory Board, you are closely involved in developing and enforcing standards for the industry. How does the council work?

McCoubrey: The Advertising Standards Council is the self-regulatory arm of the Canadian advertising industry. The council has regional offices across the country and includes both public and business representatives who meet to revise, update, and make more effective the general code by which all advertisers must abide.

The code is designed to help set and maintain high standards of honesty, truth, accuracy, and fairness for advertising; it is, of course, supplementary to the various federal, provincial, and municipal regulations that govern advertising. A special code exists for all who wish to advertise their products to children.

Canada is really in the vanguard of advertising self-regulation. It is something the industry is very proud of because not only does it work but it works at a great saving to the taxpayer, who otherwise would be charged with funding government regulation.

News: How are complaints handled by the council?

McCoubrey: We meet regularly to hear complaints from the media, from consumers,

RON VICKERS

from competing companies, and from other jurisdictions, which say, 'We think this advertising should not be allowed on the air; this advertising is misleading and misinforming people; it's in poor taste; it uses devices that unfairly portray the product's benefits.'

Four or five hundred complaints are registered in an average year, of which between forty and fifty are sustained by the council. We judge the pieces of advertising to see if they conform to the code. In the event of a violation, the council staff gets in touch with the advertiser and corrective action usually is taken. Where the advertiser disagrees with the staff, the matter is taken to a full council. If the council sustains the complaint, then the advertiser is asked to withdraw or amend the advertising and this is where the matter usually ends. If an advertiser refuses to do this, however, the council informs the media involved and the advertising ceases to run.

News: In your experience, does broadcast advertising tend to generate more complaints than printed advertising?

McCoubrey: You will find that the most deceptive advertising in Canada runs in magazines and newspapers, whereas the most factual, honest advertising runs in the broadcast areas. The reason is that broadcasting outlets require government approval to continue operation. In the council, we're working to improve communications with the print sector so that offending advertisements are barred immediately and offending advertisers have their future work more carefully screened.

News: Have your views on children's advertising changed now that you have a two-year-old son?

McCoubrey: I'm in a difficult position because my personal views are often in conflict with my industry views on this subject. Let me say that while the outburst of complaints against advertising directed towards children is very top-of-mind with many people in the media and in government, it remains to be proved that the issue has broad appeal with parents. Studies conducted by the Marketing Sciences Institute in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where I believe the largest body of hard information resides on this subject, show that activists and government leaders are at one end of the pole, advertisers at the other, and most parents somewhere in between on the issue.

A very small percentage of parents—the higher socio-economic groupings whose children watch the least television—believe that such advertising should be banned outright. They support the ban, not because of any reason found in their own homes but because they believe most parents, unlike themselves, are unable to withstand the demand for products advertised on the television programs their children watch.

News: Why do you call this small group of parents 'activist'?

McCoubrey: The issue is an activist one because most parents seem quite capable of dealing with the demand, if there is any, that television advertising creates. The old argument that advertising creates an interest in and demand for goods and services that should not—and otherwise would not—exist, simply doesn't hold with most parents. Perhaps they recognize that their children are exposed to more profound influences in the home and on the street. If their child wants a toy he saw advertised on television, maybe that toy is better or safer than the one the child next door is playing with and many parents tend to be helped by this alternative.

Maybe that is too simplistic, but children have been acquisitive as long as I can remember. I didn't get my acquisitiveness through television; I was born with it—my family didn't have a television until I was almost out of high school. So I grew up with all the wants that television gets blamed for and missed out on the education that most parents will concede television helps provide.

News: How do you respond to complaints that television advertising has an adverse effect on children?

McCoubrey: I think television, by and large, can be an instrument of tremendous social good. I see many things that television has done that are very powerful but, like everything else that is an instrument of change, I see by-products that aren't so good.

Children's advertising is more of an issue in the United States than it is in Canada. Here it is checked by our self-regulation coding. The issue really can be boiled down to one of nutrition. It is of some concern whether or not bad nutritional habits are created through the advertising of products that have both a high sugar content and a tremendous appeal to children. In those areas, I think there needs to be a little more parental education—that is probably a more appropriate route to take than to cause the whole category, the advertising of edibles to children, to disappear.

High-sugar-content items include apples and other things that I think most parents don't want to discourage their children from eating. You can't say all chocolate bars are bad because some chocolate bars, in fact, provide a good source of food energy and don't have products that contribute to tooth decay. There is a demand for products with a lot of sugar and, while I don't purchase them or use them in my own house, that is a decision we have made freely. If my child were to ask for them, we would offer him an alternative. If you put a ban on that sort of thing it also means you ban messages that promote drinking milk or eating good foods. The question is, how do you draw the line? I think parental education and the self-regulation of advertising are the best ways to approach the problem.

News: The Quebec government recently unveiled a Consumers' Protection Act that, when it takes effect next March, will prevent provincial radio and television stations from airing advertisements directed towards children under thirteen years of age. How has the advertising industry reacted to the legislation?

McCoubrey: The people who own the broadcast stations and the people in our industry did unite to present a number of very persuasive cases to the Quebec government suggesting that further information be gained before the ban is put into place. The government's response? 'Bring us all the studies you wish; the decision has been made!' (This was off the record, obviously, but it was well understood by the industry.)

The ban on children's advertising is the result of the government's decision that advertising creates pressure on parents to buy items for children. In the government's mind, the products being promoted originate from another culture and are therefore a bad influence on Quebec children. They wish to take away the child's interest in and drive to acquire things from the English, North-American culture.

They believe universally, I think, that advertising creates wants and needs that require consumers to spend money unnecessarily. It is interesting to note, though, that the Quebec government is probably the largest advertiser in the province. They recognize its influence but they certainly don't believe it is bad for them—just for everyone else. Eastern Europe has a very similar attitude towards advertising government messages.

If you look in the areas where there has been a tremendous amount of attention paid to the issue of children's advertising, you will find there are better ways to approach the question. In English Canada a very good code has been developed by the people who make the products that are advertised to children. And it works. Quite frankly, at this moment there are few complaints from the very people who are touched by children's advertising—parents and children.

Now, I guess, if somebody creates something that is unique and Québécois, he will have a very difficult time bringing it to the attention of Quebec kids.

News: In his energy speech last summer, President Jimmy Carter suggested that Americans were becoming soft through self-indulgence and urged that citizens help cope with the energy crisis by ending their infatuation with consumer goods. This could apply equally well to Canada. Is advertising in danger of becoming an anachronism?

McCoubrey: In the advertising business, we are accused of creating consumer demands and of asking people to do more, spend more. If everything were priced properly, there would be no problem with that. On the other hand, every time there has been a real need to communicate things to people, advertising has proved its utility.

The horrid amounts of money probably spent by government to solve the energy problem have not borne fruit. I contend that if you were to give people in the advertising industry $10 million this year and probably a tenth of that on a sustaining basis thereafter, we would make a lot of progress in a very short time in terms of teaching people how to conserve energy.

As a consequence, advertising will always have an important role. I'm not at all worried by people who believe that growth must come to an end. In fact, if that day ever does come—and it won't be in my lifetime—then there will be a very vital advertising industry around to help solve the problem through

communication skills.

News: Does advertising raise the price of consumer goods?

McCoubrey: Absolutely not. In fact, the opposite is true. Obviously, the cost of advertising has to be included in the product's final price, as do production and distribution costs. But the savings far outweigh these costs—advertising fosters competition between producers and helps achieve the stable quantity production that keeps the cost of goods down. The advertised brand also creates a market for the generic, or private-label, brand which is sold without any advertising expense at the lowest possible price; this gives consumers an alternative they would not otherwise have.

A limited number of prestige products in the fashion and cosmetic areas do have a high unit cost for advertising. In these cases, the advertising adds an exclusive aura to the product and consumers have demonstrated that they are quite happy to pay for this. You and I are not forced to use a $12 aftershave instead of a slap on the face with rubbing alcohol, but if that's how we want to end our morning shave, that is our choice.

News: What about critics who claim that advertising creates unnecessary or artificial needs?

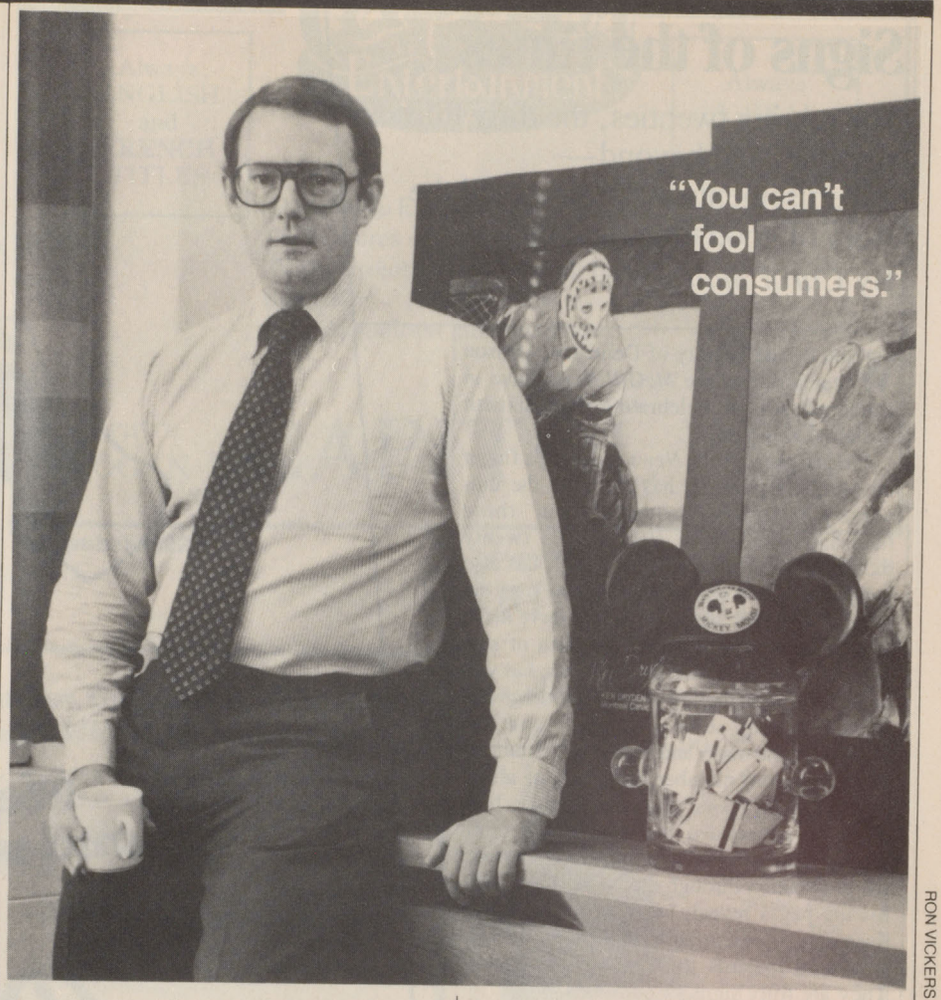
McCoubrey: It's true that these are real concerns for society, but to lay the responsibility for them on advertising just cannot be supported. Advertising plays a very small part in creating demand; rather, it accelerates a demand that either exists or is latent. There is ample evidence for this in the large number of new products introduced unsuccessfully every year.

News: Advertising also is blamed for creating discontent and frustration among people unable to afford the goods they see advertised.

McCoubrey: I find it preposterous to lay this charge on advertising's doorstep. People see more to make their mouths water during an hour-long television program than they do in the ten minutes of advertising carried each hour. The same applies to magazines. Any advertising that uses a mass medium naturally will show a product or circumstance that isn't within everyone's reach. But the same mass medium forces the advertised goods or services to be within the reach of most people. To follow this still further, if we really believe this could create a societal neurosis, then window shopping, or browsing in stores, or looking at people or cars in the street should be prohibited.

News: Is the emphasis in advertising on emotional appeal or on information?

McCoubrey: Advertising, by its nature, is selling. People understand this and expect the advertiser to show his product in the best light. This includes showing someone using the product and being pleased with the result he gets. It also includes the creation of a mood that is favourable to telling the story. But remember, if advertising doesn't motivate you through information to buy that product, then it's wasted. The representation of human aspirations and emotions in advertising most often reflects the character of society as it is. If it were otherwise, then advertising would not be effective in communicating.



RON VICKERS

As an advertising professional, I don't seek to educate the public taste or attitudes but rather to capitalize on them to help sell my client's product or service. It is true that effective communication very often depends on impressions and emotional stimulation rather than on purely rational information—pictures are often better communicators than words.

News: Is advertising truthful?

McCoubrey: Believe me, it is. You can't fool consumers. Besides, advertising depends on repeat purchases. If you lie to someone, you may get him to try your product once but you'll never get him to repurchase it. You can't afford to advertise a loser, so not only is most advertising truthful but most advertising supports a product that is better value than an unadvertised brand.

As an advertising practitioner whose lifeblood depends on your believing the advertisements, I am anxious to raise the level of truth and therefore the value of advertising. To do this I have to take truthfulness in advertising very personally. How? By answering these few questions for all the advertising that our company creates:

- Would I take it home and show my wife, my children, my friends, and my neighbours?
- Would I like to see my children imitating the people in this advertising?
- Would I take this advertising to the company's sales force, factory workers, and president?
- Would I take it to my competition?
- Would I put my own name on this ad?

If the answer to each of these questions is yes, then I think the advertising is both true and useful.

News: But how can you legislate against bad taste in advertising?

McCoubrey: Well, bad taste is a very subjective thing. Let me ask you this. If you were offended by a particular commercial, would you buy the product? Probably not. If a lot of people feel that way, then a person has wasted his money creating and placing that advertisement.

Nobody sets out to use an expensive vehicle like advertising to have an ineffective result. It is almost predetermined that advertising will be to the taste of the day and speak to people in a tone of voice that doesn't offend them. It should provide them with information that they find useful and by which they can gauge similar products and services. Otherwise it doesn't communicate and it certainly doesn't sell.

We work very hard to make advertising a pleasing form of communicating news about a product. But it has to get people's attention and communicate persuasively. In order for all that to happen, it has to be a friend, someone they want to hear from and develop a trust in and whom they'll remember. It can't offend them; it can't gnaw at them; it can't create situations that they find unbelievable. Advertising is not a sinister force at all. ■

Signs of the times

The roaring twenties, the dirty thirties, wartime, and beyond—advertisements in the *News* tell the story of good times and bad.
By *Carol Stairs*.

What do the Faculty of Dentistry, Molson Stadium, and the *McGill News* have in common? All are celebrating their sixtieth birthdays this year.

For six decades the *News* has kept a finger on McGill's pulse. It has recorded the university's steady growth—from three thousand students in 1919 to the twenty thousand who registered this fall. It has also kept pace with a war effort that saw over six thousand McGill men and women serve in the armed forces; has reported the birth of new Faculties, Schools, and departments; has witnessed the construction of new buildings and the demise of some old ones; and has chronicled the many and varied achievements of student, staff member, and graduate alike.

The *McGill News* owes much to the hundreds of unheralded individuals and companies whose advertising has helped support the publication through the years. As the following pages reveal, however, these advertisements represent more than financial contributions towards the cost of publication. They are truly signs of the times.

Volume 1, Number 1, published in December 1919, carried an ad for the Molsons Bank, which was taken over by the Bank of Montreal just five years later. In the September 1929 issue, the Royal Bank of Canada urged graduates to save for the future—or face "financial shipwreck on the relentless reefs of debt"! Pages of business cards in each magazine were interspersed with plugs for fashionable gaiters, medicinal remedies, classy automobiles, and miraculous household appliances.

And 1934 was quite a year. A room at the lavish Ritz Carlton Hotel could be had for a mere $3 a night; the Graduates' Society's membership was still wieldy enough to permit the operation of an alumni employment bureau; and, although women were barred from McGill's engineering and architecture programs, men were not allowed into graduate nursing and household science.

Still other advertisements reveal ironic twists of history. In mid-1939, the German State Railways were promoting Germany's summer festivals—while the country geared itself for war. In the same issue of the *News*, "McGill Cigarettes" were being sold to aid a building fund—for the university's new athletics facility! ■

December 1919

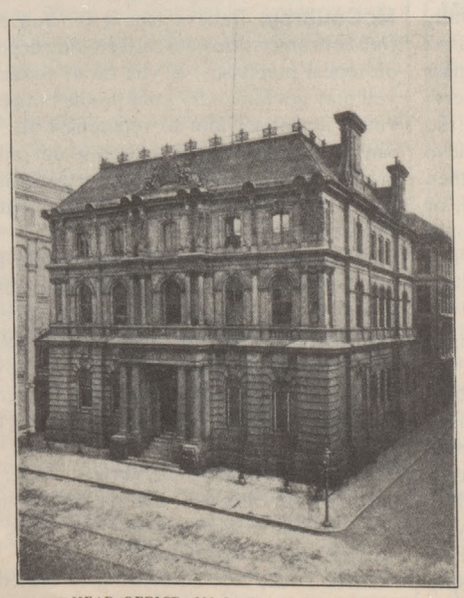
Men may come and men may go but

Player's

NAVY CUT

are constant ever.

September 1927



HEAD OFFICE: 200 St. James St., Montreal

The
Molsons Bank

INCORPORATED 1855

Capital Paid-up $4,000,000
Reserve Fund $5,000,000

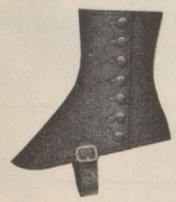
WM. MOLSON MACPHERSON
President

EDWARD C. PRATT
General Manager

125 Branches throughout Canada

When ordering your
OVERGAITERS OR LEGGINGS
Insist on having the
IMPERIAL BRAND

These overgaiters are unexcelled for fit and wear and are for sale by all first class shoe stores throughout Canada



MANUFACTURED BY
L. H. PACKARD & CO. Limited
MONTREAL

September 1920

Always ENGLISH and FRENCH TITLES

Capitol Entertainment

Always A REAL High Class Performance

Devoted to Exclusive Presentations Of Features de Luxe. Syncopated With Atmospheric Musical Interpretations — Amid Luxurious and Magnificent Surroundings

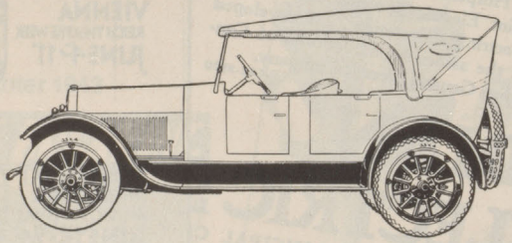
Theatre SLOGAN **CAPITOL** MONTREAL Folks

December 1922

VALVE-IN-HEAD McLAUGHLIN MOTOR CARS

Whether for Business or Pleasure — a McLAUGHLIN Motor Car

The man who is looking for a car of comfort and dependability — a car made to stand up under the daily grind of business use, to spin smoothly on the frequent pleasure trips — comes to the McLaughlin as a matter of course. For the unchanging superiority of the McLaughlin has won, many times over, its title of "Canada's Standard Car."



McLAUGHLIN MOTOR CAR CO. LIMITED
Oshawa Ontario

BRANCHES IN LEADING CITIES
DEALERS EVERYWHERE

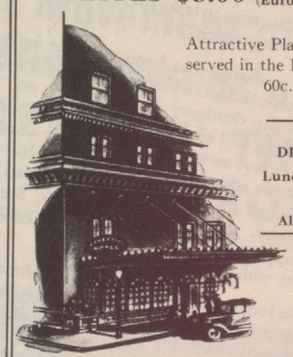
June 1921

RITZ CARLTON
MONTREAL
SHERBROOKE STREET WEST

Delightful location, quiet, comfortable and easily accessible.

RATES $3.00 AND UP (European Plan)

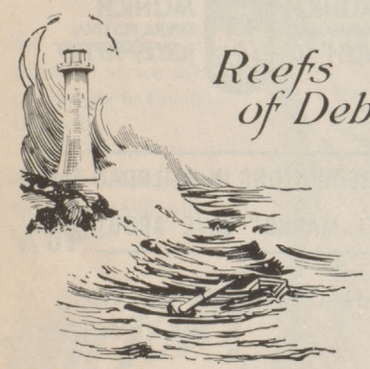
Attractive Plat du Jour served in the Ritz Cafe, 60c.



MAIN DINING ROOM
Luncheon, $1.25
Dinner, $1.75
Also a la Carte

EMILE C. DesBAILLETS
Manager

June 1934



Reefs of Debt

Ask for our folder "A New Horizon." It will show you an easy way of saving $1,000

THE man or woman who plunges into thoughtless spending, making no provision for the future, faces financial shipwreck on the relentless reefs of debt.

Men in debt no longer control their time or their careers. Others control them. Freedom from debt lies in a definite savings plan.

The Royal Bank of Canada

September 1929

June 1934

WRITE OR 'PHONE US
WHEN YOU HEAR OF AN OPEN POSITION
WHICH CAN BE FILLED BY A
McGILL GRADUATE
MAN OR WOMAN

"A free Service to all concerned"

GRADUATES! Register with us if you are not employed

THE GRADUATES' SOCIETY
EMPLOYMENT BUREAU
McGILL UNIVERSITY — MA 9181 Local 15

New Hours of Freedom

JUST a few years ago most people agreed that "woman's place is in the home"—there to devote the greater part of her time to tasks that rob beauty and destroy youth.

What a change has been wrought in the home today! Modern Eve sensibly shifts the drudgery of housework on to willing and efficient electric servants. She enjoys new hours of freedom . . . hours to spend outdoors with her children, on the open road or the green fairway. Ample leisure has she, for shopping and the pleasant social contact with friends.

No longer any need to hurry home and prepare the next meal! Electricity attends to the cooking automatically in her absence. And for a few cents a day the same unfailing power sweeps the house, does the washing and ironing and conserves her family's health by safeguarding food.

The day of such laborious devices as the carpet beater and scrubbing board is rapidly passing into oblivion. Hands that once were boiled in laundry suds and calloused with menial toil, now accomplish the same work by snapping electric switches. Each day is brightened by such faithful electric helpers as Hotpoint Hi-Speed Ranges, Hotpoint Electric Servants and General Electric Refrigerators . . all developed in the associated laboratories of Canadian General Electric Company.

CGE-330U

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC C

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO: SALES OFFICES IN ALL PRINCIPAL C

June 1930

MALTO MORRHUVIN

MALTED WINE OF COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES

An elegant and palatable preparation containing the active principles of Cod Liver Oil and Wild Cherry with Malt Extract and Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda, Potassium, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, the whole scientifically blended with finest Port Wine and agreeably flavoured so as to render it acceptable to the most sensitive stomach.

DOSE:—Adult one tablespoonful three times a day and at bedtime.

CHAPMAN-DART, Limited
MONTREAL, Can.
Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act No. 5947

December 1921

Summer 1939

GERMAN SUMMER FESTIVALS 1939

DUSSELDORF
REICH MUSIC WEEK
MAY 14th-21st

HEIDELBERG
REICH FESTIVAL
JULY 12th-AUG. 20th

VIENNA
REICH THEATRE WEEK
JUNE 4th-11th

BAYREUTH
WAGNER FESTIVAL
JULY 25th-AUG. 28th

FRANKFORT
INTERNATIONAL MUSIC FESTIVAL
JUNE 15th-24th

SALZBURG
FESTIVAL
AUG. 1st-SEPT. 8th

MUNICH
PAGEANT OF GERMAN ART
JULY 14th-16th

MUNICH
OPERA FESTIVAL
JULY 29th-SEPT. 10th

60% REDUCTIONS IN RAILROAD FARES

"TRAVEL MARKS" SAVE ABOUT 40%

CANADIANS NEED NO VISA

•

For further information, ask your Travel Agent, or Dept. M

GERMAN STATE RAILWAYS
Information Bureau
DOMINION SQUARE BUILDING · MONTREAL

December 1934

McGill University
Montreal

confers the following degrees:—

Bachelor of Arts
Bachelor of Science
Bachelor of Commerce
Bachelor of Engineering (*Men only*)
Bachelor of Architecture (*Men only*)
Bachelor of Civil Law
Bachelor of Library Science
Bachelor of Science in Agriculture
Bachelor of Household Science (*Women only*)
Bachelor of Music
Doctor of Dental Surgery
Doctor of Medicine
Master of Arts
Master of Science
Master of Commerce
Master of Engineering
Master of Civil Law
Doctor of Philosophy
Doctor of Civil Law
Doctor of Science
Doctor of Literature
Doctor of Music

and offers diplomas in:—

Music
Graduate Nursing (*Women only*)
Public Health (*for M.D.'s*)
Household Science (*Women only*)
Physical Education

Books of information giving particulars of the various courses may be obtained from the Registrar's Office.

TENDERS for the construction of the "Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury" are being called as this issue of the "McGill News" goes to press. Before another year has passed it is expected that the first units of the new building will be completed ready for use. ¶ Because of lack of funds it has been necessary to omit the swimming pool, hockey rink and other units that form a part of the complete scheme. ¶ The contribution made by McGill Cigarettes has added an appreciable sum to the building fund and your continued purchases of these cigarettes will do much to make possible the building of McGill's gymnasium in its entirety.

McGILL CIGARETTES

Authorized by the Building Fund Campaign Committee

Summer 1939

Autumn 1945

Winter 1943

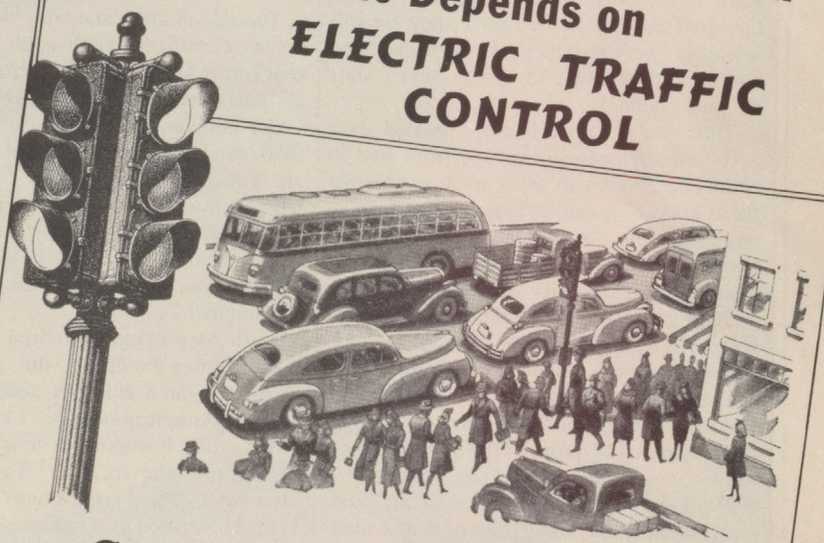
THE SHACKLES ARE BREAKING

"WE NOW HAVE REACHED A POINT IN THE JOURNEY WHERE THERE CAN BE NO PAUSE. WE MUST GO ON! IT MUST BE WORLD ANARCHY OR WORLD ORDER."

—WINSTON CHURCHILL (at Harvard University)

SUN LIFE OF CANADA

Safe, Swift Movement of Modern Traffic Depends on ELECTRIC TRAFFIC CONTROL



GENERAL ELECTRIC

TRAFFIC CONTROL EQUIPMENT

A trip by car or a-foot, on business or pleasure . . . the work of private and public services . . . all depend upon unimpeded, controlled movement on our roads and streets. The smooth uninterrupted flow of traffic provided by an automatic electric control system is essential to all the community. Electric traffic control protects pedestrians, alleviates congestion . . . prevents accidents and facilitates the handling of crowds in busy centres, bringing everyone greater safety.

The specialist engineers of CGE are leaders in the development of electric traffic control equipment. Trained in the planning of traffic signal systems, with long experience in towns and cities, large and small, their services are at the disposal of all authorities interested in the application of better traffic control. Whatever your problem may be, engineers at CGE can advise on the best system for your requirements so that you can install signal lights which will give your city better traffic control.

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO LTD

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

Summer 1949

"This won't hurt a bit"

Fourth-year dentistry students practise for practice at McGill's summer dental clinic for children. By *Christine Farr.*

"We get a whole range of children here—everything from the very sweet, cooperative child to the one who'd gladly kick a dentist in the shins," laughs Assistant Professor Howard Katz, PhD'73, DDS'77, coordinator of McGill's twelfth summer dental clinic for children. He should know—he too worked in the clinic while a student in the Dentistry Faculty.

In a large, bright room on the third floor of the Montreal General Hospital, the buzz of dentists' drills replaces the usual "quiet, please" atmosphere. Fourth-year dentistry students are hard at work repairing young teeth damaged by too much junk food and not enough brushing. "The only difference between ourselves and a private dentist is that the pace here is a little slower," explains Katz. "Although our students are almost qualified to work on their own, they are still learning. Every step they take is checked and commented on by one of the seven staff demonstrators."

This year's six-week clinic treated over 1,100 children ranging in age from five to eighteen. "We try to do as much as possible for as many as possible, rather than extensive work for a few," notes Katz. During the first two weeks alone, students performed nearly twenty thousand dollars worth of dental work, including preliminary examinations, restorative work, and preventive care treatments. "We try to instill in the children a concept of oral hygiene," he adds. "Preventive services, such as fluoride treatments and the demonstration of proper brushing and flossing techniques, are our prime objective."

Working in the clinic gives students experience in handling a spectrum of dental situations as well as an opportunity to develop a "chairside" manner. Last summer, twenty-five of thirty-eight final-year students, assisted by twelve third-year colleagues, were able to take advantage of the invaluable training afforded by the clinic.

Each student works at his own station with up-to-date equipment, charts, and miscellaneous tools of the trade at his fingertips. The young dentist-in-training keeps regular office hours—9:00 a.m to 4:30 p.m., five days a week—and sees an average of eight patients a day. Payday brings a weekly salary cheque of $150.

The dentists' services are free of charge, making it a bargain for those children over fifteen years of age who are no longer covered by the Quebec denticare program. The clinic itself is funded by the provincial government's Ministry of Social Affairs—last summer's grant totalled $66,000.

A tight budget, however, requires careful utilization of all dental supplies, some of which have increased in cost by as much as 30 per cent over last year. "Quite a bit of our material comes from the States," says Katz, "and the declining value of the Canadian dollar has increased costs across the board. We have to be very frugal with our supplies and keep waste to an absolute minimum."

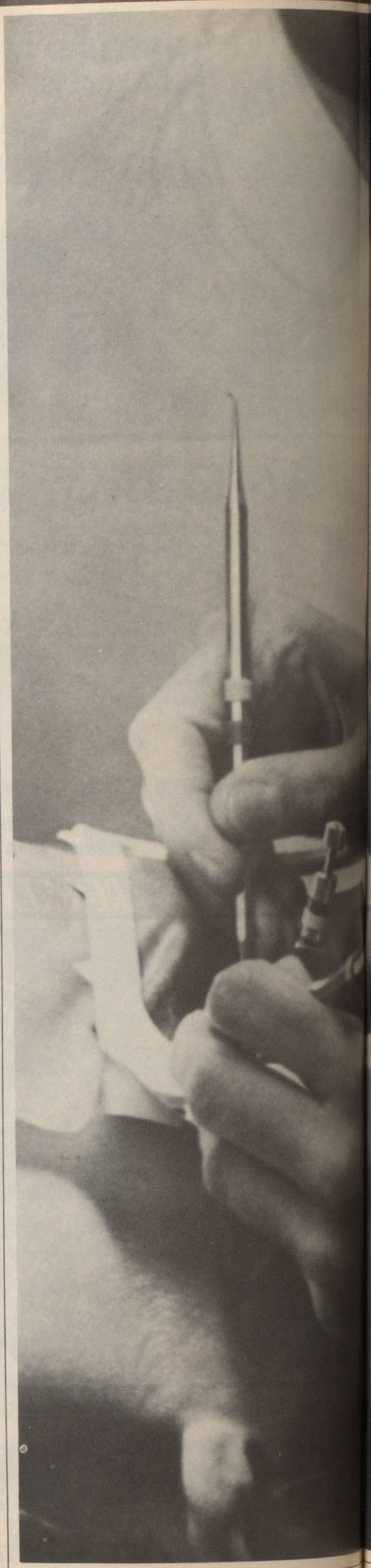
For people living on the Island of Montreal, access to the clinic could not be easier. Transportation to and from the hospital is free. While patients living off the island must provide their own transportation, attendance does not seem to have suffered. "We draw our patients from as far away as Mascouche and Clarenceville," smiles Katz. "Everybody—from anywhere in Quebec—is welcome."

Though children attending the clinic need not be accompanied by an adult, parental consent forms must be signed before any examination or restorative work can be undertaken. Older children often come to the clinic on their own initiative, while most younger ones are brought by school nurses. "Over the past ten years, we've developed an excellent rapport with these nurses," Katz explains. "They send the children to us towards the end of the school year and then once again during the summer."

Ruth McFarlane, a retired public-health nurse, ferries children to the clinic from the town of Clarenceville, a small community near the American border. "I knew about the clinic when I worked as a school nurse in Montreal," she recalls. "Two years ago, after my husband retired and we moved out here, I contacted the clinic to see if they'd be interested in having children from this area. They were enthusiastic, and I've been bringing the children ever since."

This year, McFarlane arranged a total of 197 visits for 73 children from 38 families. "We have only two dentists serving a large area," she notes. "While the dentists are very good, parents often find it difficult to travel the distance required. They tend to take them only in emergencies."

Bussing the children to the city for treatment seems to have solved the problem, and the two dollars parents contribute towards expenses is regarded as a worthwhile investment. "One woman didn't like the wait at the clinic," McFarlane remembers, "but generally, I've received terrific support from the parents and from the community. Awareness of the importance of dental hygiene has also improved considerably among the children since they started going to the clinic—one



HAROLD ROSENBERG

little girl even influenced her father to seek dental treatment!''

This year, the provincial government asked that the clinic treat mentally and physically handicapped children as well. Did this necessitate special treatment methods? ''It really depends on the nature of the handicap,'' explains Katz. ''The deaf children were accompanied by people trained in sign language who did the explaining for us; with blind children, you have to be very talkative and relate in detail exactly what you're doing. Mentally handicapped children are a different story—depending on the severity of the impairment, all their work might have to be done under general anesthesia.''

The government initially requested that handicapped children make up half of those treated at this year's clinic. The figure, however, proved somewhat unrealistic. ''We actually saw about a hundred,'' says Katz. The lack of advance notice received by the institutions was a contributing factor. Says Marcelle Polgari of the Centre Marroniers in Montreal, ''We first became aware of the program at the beginning of the summer through a government newsletter. Because of vacations, we had difficulty finding escorts to accompany the children to the clinic.''

Of the eighty-three mentally handicapped children at the centre, only two seventeen-year-olds and one twenty-year-old received treatment. It was their first-ever visit to a dentist. ''You couldn't send me enough dentists to look after the children we have,'' Polgari notes. ''Certainly next year we plan to take much better advantage of these excellent facilities.''

Government statistics reveal that more than half of Quebec's children reach the age of nine without ever visiting a dentist. When one considers who is ultimately responsible for a child's health habits, the conclusion that parents are transmitting their own lax attitudes on dental hygiene to their children is difficult to escape. ''There's just no excuse for such neglect,'' claims Katz. ''Denticare now covers all fillings, extractions, examinations, fluoride treatments, and even root-canal work for children.''

Today's children, however, are tomorrow's parents. By teaching young people the importance of dental care, McGill's summer clinic is helping to ensure that future generations will also have healthier teeth. ■

A mental block to dental care—why?

What do actress Farrah Fawcett and President Jimmy Carter have in common? If your response is ''beautiful teeth,'' then you're one of an increasing number of North Americans who consider dental care more than a necessary evil.

''There has been a tremendous turnaround in the public's attitude towards dental health,'' says Dr. John Stamm, associate professor and chairman of the community dentistry program at McGill. ''In the fifties and earlier, little importance was placed on tooth retention and healthy teeth in general, to the point where children today actually badger their parents for braces because they know what it will mean to them down the road.''

What accounts for the switch in attitude? Stamm believes the answer is twofold. First, there are the cultural influences in a world where the media's glamourous personalities present an unfailing image of perfect teeth, and where the spectre of jungle breath and tooth decay can be quickly dispelled by powerful mouthwashes and clinically tested toothpastes. ''We learn from seeing Farrah's teeth—and from advertising that sells everything from cars to Coke with a dazzling smile—that healthy teeth are good and socially desirable things,'' says Stamm.

Also contributing to the fight against tooth decay is the vastly increased use of water fluoridation. Close to 110 million North Americans drink fluoridated water—with no ill effects and some very visible benefits. ''In communities where the water is fluoridated,'' explains Stamm, ''dental decay has been reduced by about half.''

These two relatively recent developments combine to paint a rosy picture for dental hygiene in Canada. ''We know that tooth-loss rates are going down,'' notes Stamm. ''In the United States, for example, from 1961 to 1971 there was an almost 10 per cent reduction—for all ages groups—in the number of people with dentures. I suspect that by inference there has been a similar improvement in Canada.'' This 10 per cent figure, Stamm points out, is almost error-free: ''You don't make mistakes about whether or not a person has any teeth!''

Canada's current trend towards denticare programs has added further impetus to the fight against tooth decay, although the presence of such a program does not, in itself, promote better dental health. (''The Americans have better dental health than the populations of many countries,'' notes Stamm, ''and they don't have denticare.'') Where denticare does play an important role, however, is in making dental treatment accessible to people who would otherwise seek out a dentist only in an emergency. ''There's a very strong relationship between a person's economic status and the proportion of teeth that are properly treated,'' Stamm explains. ''The higher the socio-economic status, the greater the incidence of treatment, and vice-versa. And this holds true independent of urban, rural, or cultural factors.''

Denticare in Quebec now extends to children up to age fourteen. It covers fillings, extractions, cleaning, preventive treatment, and root-canal work. Despite such a comprehensive program, however, Quebec children statistically have poorer dental-health records than children from other parts of Canada.

A recent survey, funded by the Conseil de la recherche en santé du Québec and conducted by Stamm together with Dr. Charles Dixter (from McGill's pedodontic department) and Dr. Robert Langlais (formerly with McGill's oral diagnosis department and presently at the University of Texas), studied roughly 2,500 Quebec children from six to seven and from thirteen to fourteen years of age. The random sampling reflected urban/rural splits, linguistic and geographic distribution, and socio-economic status. Reports Stamm: ''We found that the average thirteen- to fourteen-year-old in this province has 1.6 missing teeth, which is vastly higher than in any other part of North America. Total caries experience—that is, the accumulated decayed, missing, or filled teeth in a mouth—was 9.0.'' A comparable study of Ontario children put the caries experience figure at 4.3.

In the group of Quebec children aged six to seven, the survey found that the average number of baby teeth with caries experience was 6.1, with 1.3 of those teeth lost. That same child, living in Alberta, would have averaged only 4.0 teeth with caries experience and .2 teeth missing.

According to Stamm, Quebec's poor showing can be attributed to several factors. ''We have to remember who these children's parents are and what their attitudes are towards dental hygiene. Ultimately, it is the parent who decides whether or not there are toothbrushes and toothpaste in the house, and whether or when a child uses them. The type of dental treatment a child receives is also directly determined by the parent.''

In addition, francophones have not tended to emphasize dental health, maintains Stamm. The retention of natural teeth has not held as much importance in Quebec as it has elsewhere in Canada. And Quebec is one of few provinces that still does not fluoridate its drinking water. The legislation is there—Bill 88 was enacted in 1976—but a moratorium and ongoing studies have effectively blocked its implementation.

Stamm is a believer in preventive dentistry. ''A tooth is not like a broken bone that will heal almost as good as new. It takes generations for a positive attitude towards dental hygiene to show up as improved caries experience. The problems of ten or more years ago remain in the mouth—you can't cure a cavity.''

Nevertheless, Stamm prefers to downplay the negative and accentuate the positive. ''We do have a denticare program and we have at least the enabling legislation for water fluoridation,'' he smiles. ''Also, parents are definitely taking a more active interest in their own dental health and that of their children. To the degree to which prevention is effective, I think that the dental profession is finally beginning to see the first signs of controlling tooth decay.''

As another McGill professor says, tongue in cheek, ''Dentists must be the only professionals actively working to put themselves out of business!'' ■

"May I have the envelope, please?"

Making good in Hollywood. By *Donna Nebenzahl*.

Editor's Note: McGill faculty and alumni have figured prominently in the forty-year history of the National Film Board of Canada. Last year and this were no exceptions as documentary filmmaker Beverly Shaffer, BA '66, and animator John Weldon, BSc '66, added a pair of gleaming Oscars to the board's burgeoning case of awards and honours. On the following pages, News *freelancer Donna Nebenzahl profiles the young Academy-Award-winning graduates:*

Portraits on celluloid

I like to make films that are uplifting," says National Film Board freelance director Beverly Shaffer. "A good human-interest story that touches you is what film is all about. If you can put something on the screen that elicits an emotional response from the audience, then that's a good movie."

The members of Hollywood's motion picture academy must agree with her philosophy. *I'll Find a Way*, Shaffer's sensitive twenty-three-minute film about a young crippled girl, came away from the 1978 Academy Awards ceremony with the Oscar for best live-action short.

Shaffer's moment of glory was preceded by much hard work and, admittedly, some good luck. In 1970 the young high-school teacher decided to return to university for further studies in education but was unsure which path to take. When the guidance book she was consulting fell open at "Film, Masters," her fate was sealed. She made only one application—to Boston University—and completed its rigorous two-year program.

Landing a job with Boston's public television station WGBH-TV, Shaffer began working on "ZOOM," a program for and about American children. With the idea of a similar Canadian series brewing in her mind, she submitted a proposal to the National Film Board in Montreal. "I came up and made two pilot films in 1974," she recalls. "The executive producer of the women's unit, Kathleen Shannon, looked at my proposal, considered my experience, and thought I was a good risk."

The young director went on to produce eight documentaries in her "Children of Canada" series. The films, she explains, are "portraits of kids who live in all parts of the country—maybe a farm child or an inner-city child or a physically handicapped child. They give children a chance to meet other kids who live in a different way but with whom they can relate very well because they're kids."

The lives that the camera records are filled with both happy and bittersweet moments—the visions, the explorations, the emotions of childhood. Kevin lives on a reserve, surrounded by his Indian heritage. Veronica thrives in her inner-city neighbourhood. Tony is just a regular kid who loves to play, even though his eyes can barely distinguish light from shadow. Benoit plays his violin with passion and participates in family games with exuberance. And Nadia displays courage, dignity, and humour as she lives with the handicapping disease spinabifida; when asked how she'll cope at her first public school, she simply shrugs, smiles, and says, "I'll find a way."

Shaffer does some careful detective work to find the subjects for her films. "First," she explains, "I decide in my mind the lifestyle I am looking for. Then I look for children whom I personally admire. I'll go out and meet them, and seeing them in certain situations will make an impression on me. When I come back with the crew, I'll re-create that."

For *I'll Find a Way*, continues Shaffer, "I thought I'd like to meet a handicapped child who was coping well with the situation. I found Nadia De Franco in the first school for handicapped children that I visited." To find the subject for *Beautiful Lennard Island*, Shaffer ventured into the wilds of British Columbia. "I thought of different lifestyles and, because B.C. has such a big coast, I thought there must be some children who lived in lighthouses. I had another idea, too: the frontier. Maybe I could find a kid who went to a one-room schoolhouse or took correspondence courses." In her travels she discovered Steven Thomas Holland of Len-

"**I thought** I'd like to meet a handicapped child who was coping well with the situation," says award-winning film director Beverly Shaffer. "I found Nadia De Franco in the first school for handicapped children that I visited."

nard Island—population, four.

Seeing a blind child cook or a handicapped child play basketball seems to have an especially strong effect on young viewers. They enjoy Shaffer's films because they "are not condescending" but "deal with the kid as a person," she explains. Children have sent her reviews of their favourite films, have composed letters describing their feelings upon seeing them, and have often requested that all children, and even adults, be able to view the films so that they too can see how other children live.

The visual impact of Shaffer's documentaries is reinforced by the child's own on- and off-camera narration. In *I'll Find a Way*, for example, young Nadia makes a simple yet moving plea for mutual understanding: "My family and friends are important to me—they never feel sorry for me and that's the way I like it," she says matter-of-factly. "Sometimes... all the kids in the park stare at me. But they shouldn't stare—it's not nice. It makes me feel bad; I really feel bad when I get home."

Funding for additional "Children of Canada" films is not guaranteed but Shaffer hopes to expand the series to include children from all regions of Canada. "I'd like to do a film about a kid who is fat, or one who has a dying sibling or parent," she notes. Currently underway is the story of a child with divorced parents. "One of my ideas is to have other directors make some of the films in the series and perhaps use this as an opportunity to train new directors," she adds positively.

Shaffer is a filmmaker with a practical eye and few illusions. "I still have trouble coming to terms with the notion of the director as artist," she says. "Filmmaking is a craft. I know what the camera does, what the sound recorder and editor do, and I know how to put all these together to tell an interesting story. It is a very competitive field, and I think a lot about how I 'made it.' I might have more initiative than I give myself credit for, but it's not that I'm especially gifted."

Her films reflect a uniquely female sensibility. "Generally speaking," says Shaffer, "women are more interested in the emotional side of life, though I think times are changing and men are becoming more interested in things of the heart." And, while it may be that she was accepted at the film board because of the new women's unit and in deference to International Women's Year, Shaffer now feels she has the experience to work anywhere in the board. "All institutions or organizations need or should have some set-up that enables women to get their first opportunity," argues Shaffer. "In filmmaking you can only improve by doing."

For documentary work, Shaffer considers the film board "the best place in the world. You have the freedom you want, as long as you want, with very little interference. And a lot of your colleagues are right in the building: you can invite them to screenings to give their impressions, their opinions, their criticisms."

Although she enjoys—and plans to continue—making documentary films, Shaffer would like to branch out into the world of drama. "In a documentary," she notes, "the situation is there; but in a drama, you create it. You create the mood and say what the scene will be. To me that is a challenge."

Whatever she does, Shaffer continues to be preoccupied with children. In 1978 she attended a children's film seminar in Rome and later addressed a New York conference sponsored by the Media Center for Children. The filmmaker has also judged a children's literature contest and recently worked on a short film to salute the International Year of the Child.

Will her new projects put her in line for another Academy Award, and does it matter? "When you get the taste of one you want to win another," she smiles. "But you're only as good as the *last* film you make!" Shaffer unabashedly describes filmmaking as "the most enjoyable way of making a living." Winning an Academy Award for doing what she loves is just an added bonus. ■

A postman's demise

John Weldon, animator of the 1979 Academy-Award-winning short *Special Delivery*, is not your ordinary I've-been-drawing-since-childhood artist. Rather, this young man with the twinkling eyes and uneven beard admits that he, like countless others of his generation, spent years searching for inspiration.

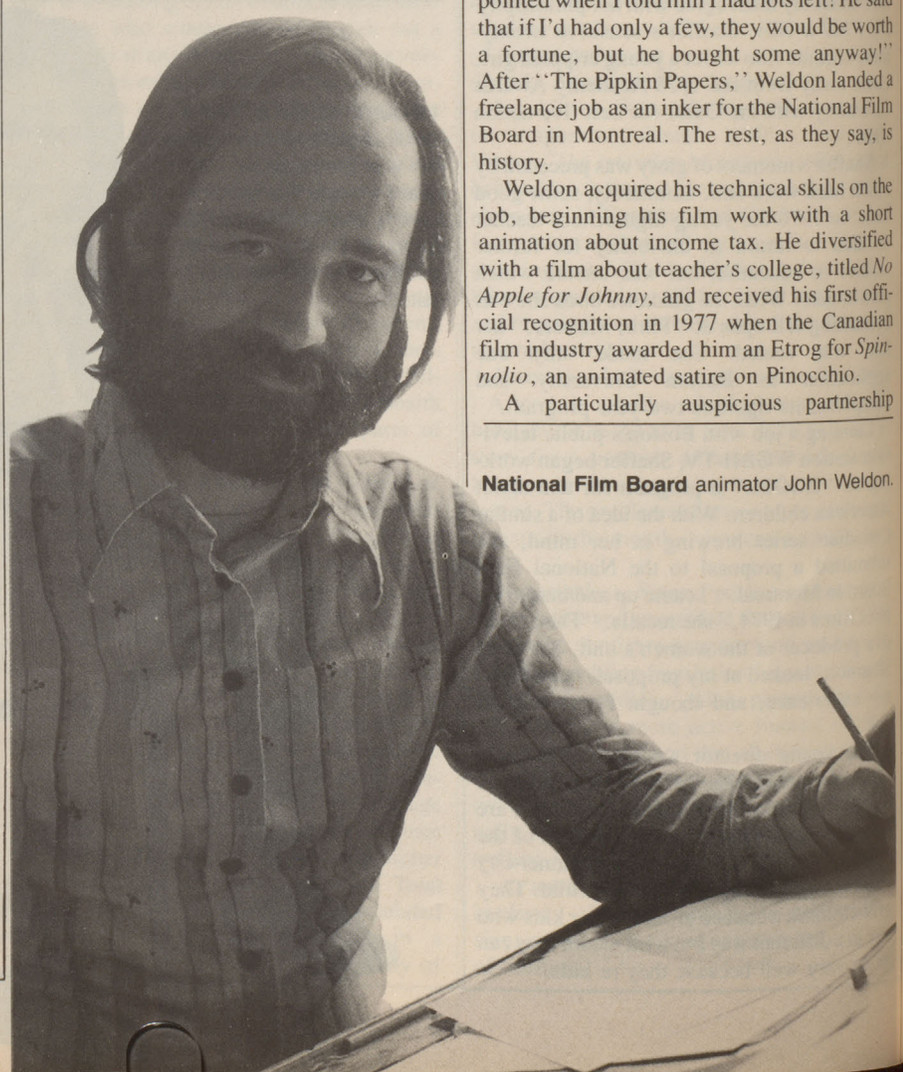
"I wasn't motivated when I was a student," he says with a wry smile. "To tell the truth, I probably studied psychology because I hadn't done well in anything else during my first year." The thought of a career in filmmaking never crossed his mind during those years at McGill—the heady years of the early sixties that saw fraternity parties and football fever replaced by radical student politics and campus demonstrations. A group of budding writers, actors, and musicians nurtured their talents with the university's Red and White Revue, but Weldon remained distant. "I knew I was vaguely interested in cartoons or writing," he remembers, "but I was not a highly involved person."

In 1967 Weldon began a teaching degree at Macdonald College and his vibrant humour found expression in the sketches he wrote for the Green and Gold Revue. But indecisiveness again won out, and he left after a year to become an actuarial trainee with an insurance company. He looks back on this time as "putting off having to decide on a career."

Weldon gave up the business world after a year and turned his vague interest in cartoons into "The Pipkin Papers," his first—and only—satirical comic book. "I had it printed myself and sold it around Montreal," he explains. Though it was not an overwhelming success at the time, the comic book recently attracted a Los Angeles collector's interest. "He had come across it and wanted to know if I had any left," says Weldon. "He was disappointed when I told him I had lots left! He said that if I'd had only a few, they would be worth a fortune, but he bought some anyway!" After "The Pipkin Papers," Weldon landed a freelance job as an inker for the National Film Board in Montreal. The rest, as they say, is history.

Weldon acquired his technical skills on the job, beginning his film work with a short animation about income tax. He diversified with a film about teacher's college, titled *No Apple for Johnny*, and received his first official recognition in 1977 when the Canadian film industry awarded him an Etrog for *Spinnolio*, an animated satire on Pinocchio.

A particularly auspicious partnership



National Film Board animator John Weldon.

began when Weldon teamed up with animation supervisor Eunice Macaulay to work on the seven-minute, black-humour comedy, *Special Delivery*. Weldon describes Macaulay as a "jack-of-all-trades" at the film board. "She tends to work on larger productions," he adds, noting that twenty or thirty people often team up to make longer cartoons suitable for the half-hour television format. "The board is one of the few places where you can still work in small teams," says Weldon. "It's a tremendous advantage because you can get a more individual style."

Special Delivery is based on an encounter Weldon once had with the post office. "At seventeen, I got a letter from the post office complaining that the stairs to our front door were not cleared of snow," Weldon recalls. "I told Eunice the story and we started going off on tangents. We turned it into an animated script." Adds Weldon, the film has "a Canadian touch, a Canadian sense of humour."

The film tells a deliciously complicated tale; the opening narration sets the scene: *When Alice Phelps left home that day to go to her judo class, she told her husband Ralph to clean off the front walk before he left for work. But Ralph never did what his wife told him to do. When Ralph returned home, there was a body lying on his front stairs. It was the* mailman. *He had obviously slipped on the ice that Ralph hadn't cleaned away and broken his neck. Ralph, fearing the wrath of the letter carriers' union, carried the body into the house....* "Our hero" proceeds to dream up an interminable series of macabre proposals on how best to dispose of the body, little knowing that the mailman was also his wife's lover!

Weldon's animation techniques are as original as the plot. Instead of working with inks on celluloid, the artist has used pastel-coloured pencils on ordinary bond paper. "It's normal to have a paper background but celluloid characters," explains Weldon, meaning that the background remains static while the characters move. In *Special Delivery*, however, there is no difference between background and characters. Sometimes the background even moves with the characters, notes Weldon. "This meant hours of laborious work because the backgrounds often had to be drawn over and over again along with the characters. On the other hand, it had the advantage of being freer in style."

To reduce the amount of repetition, Weldon used a very small field—the camera filmed only the five-inch sheets on which he worked. The film's 5,000 individual drawings took over eight months to complete. Notes Weldon, "This is probably a bit faster than average for an animated film."

Praise began pouring in as soon as the film was released; the possibility of an Academy Award arose but, smiles Weldon, "I didn't expect it." Nonetheless, he and Macaulay were bundled off to Hollywood where "there was so much happening there wasn't time to be nervous!"

The duo had many enjoyable moments. "A nominee from the U.S. brought their crew down, and we met the night before the Awards," recalls Weldon. Then there was the pre-Awards party at the Canadian Consulate. The consulate limousine took them to the ceremony—and good thing, too. "Another guy tried to go in his Volkswagen." smiles Weldon, "but they wouldn't let him in."

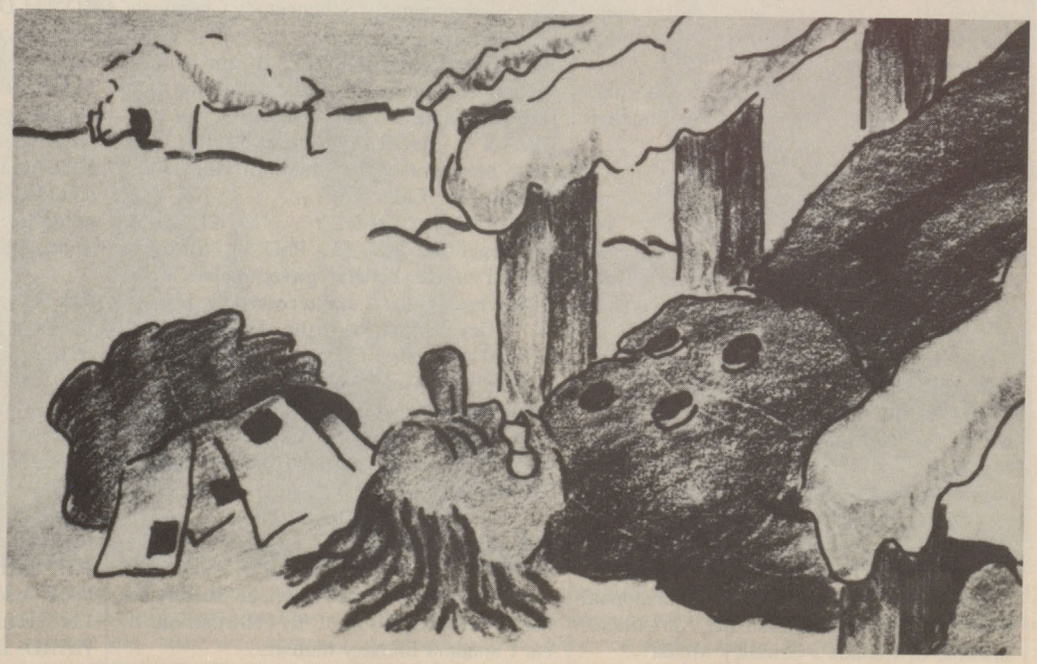
The most amusing scenario—to others, at least—occurred the morning after the night before. The CBC radio program "Morningside" had asked if they could interview the new Academy-Award-winner and agreed to call him at 5:00 a.m., Los Angeles time. (Unfortunately, Weldon partied after the ceremony and finally fell into bed at 3:00 a.m.) "I remember saying hello—and waking up three hours later with the telephone beside me," laughs the young filmmaker. It seems that the show's host, after an uncomfortable pause, excused him to the nation's listeners with, "I think Mr. Weldon has fallen asleep."

Perhaps even more thrilling than the Academy Award was the first prize Weldon won for *Special Delivery* at the Zagreb International Animation Festival held in Yugoslavia last summer. "It was a cultural event for the whole country—national television coverage for two or three hours every night, interviews with animators, and so on," says Weldon. "Europeans seem to put a lot more into the various arts and, when they do something well, they're really proud of it."

Choosing his words carefully, Weldon continues: "There's a lot of frustration at the National Film Board these days, mainly due to the recent budget cuts. But I'll tell you what's really frustrating. Many Canadians don't realize how well respected the film board is in the world. In foreign countries, they're very excited about the board and wish their institutions were more like it.

"But back in Canada, it's just another government institution. All the annoyances Canadians have against the government they also have against the film board. It's part of the general cultural malaise of this country—we don't love our own products. Canada has a semi-annual, animated film festival in Ottawa, but no one even hears about it. I *know* there are Canadians coming out with better, more original ideas because I know them, I've seen them. But they'll never get them accepted here; they have to go to the U.S."

Happily, Weldon has built an international reputation without having to leave his native Montreal. He recently completed a three-minute film for the board's Canadian Vignettes program. Entitled *The Log Driver's Waltz*, the animation complements a sound track by folk singers Kate and Anna McGarrigle. Weldon has also worked on animated sequences for various government departments and has yet another project up his sleeve: a ten-minute film combining live-action and animation. "Now that I've been at the film board nine years," says Weldon, "I might as well accept the fact that I'm staying. Besides, it's a great environment for a filmmaker!" ■



"**It was the** *mailman*!": A cell from John Weldon's Academy-Award-winning animation, *Special Delivery*.

COURTESY OF THE NATIONAL FILM BOARD

WHERE THEY ARE AND WHAT THEY'RE DOING

23

WALTER CHESTNUT, MD'23, who recently celebrated his seventy-ninth birthday, continues to practise medicine in Hartland, N.B.

31

WILLIAM P. FOGARTY, BSc'31, has been awarded an honorary doctor of engineering degree by the Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax.

34

NATHAN KEYFITZ, BSc'34, a sociology professor at Harvard University, has been named to the Robert Lazarus Chair in Sociology at Ohio State University, Columbus.

38

MICHAEL J. MESSEL, BEng'38, has received the Distinguished Service Award from the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy for his contribution to the Quebec mining industry.

40

A. KEITH BUCKLAND, BCom'40, has been appointed vice-president and general manager of Montreal Standard Inc.

JOSEPH (''JIM'') W. TOMECKO, PhD'40, has won the Protective Coatings Award of the Chemical Institute of Canada.

42

ROBERT F. STAPELLS, BEng'42, has been appointed vice-president and general manager, international operations, of Champlain Power Products Ltd.

HERB STEINHOUSE, BA'42, has become director of coverage planning at the Canadian Broadcasting Corp., Montreal.

44

ARTHUR S. PERLIN, BSc(Agr)'44, MSc'46, PhD'49, a McGill chemistry professor, has been awarded the 1979 Hudson Prize by the American Chemical Society's Division of Carbohydrate Chemistry.

46

PATIENCE (WHEATLY) WANKLYN, BA'46, has had a short story, ''Mr. Mackenzie King,'' anthologised in *Fiddlehead Greens* (Oberon Press, 1979).

47

JOHN E. MOXLEY, BSc(Agr)'47, MSc'52, a professor of animal science at Macdonald College, has been awarded the Agricultural Institute of Canada's Grindley Medal.

48

R. HARRY JAY, BA'41, BCL'48, has been appointed Canadian Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the United Nations in Geneva, Switzerland.

JOHN TILLARD MEADOWS TAYLOR, BEng'48, has been elected president of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, London, England.

CLAUDIA TENNANT, BN'48, is a nursing volunteer with the United Nations in Yemen.

KEITH S. TISSHAW, BA'48, has been appointed public relations manager of Canadian Industries Ltd., Willowdale, Ont.

49

JACQUES BRAZEAU, BA'49, MA'51, has been named dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies at the Université de Montréal.

DOUGLAS J. MacDONALD, BEng'49, has recently been appointed executive vice-president of the Canadian Certified General Accountants' Association.

JAMES NAIMEN, BA'45, MD'49, DipPsych'55, an associate professor of psychiatry at McGill, has been elected vice-president of the International Psychoanalytical Association.

ALLAN A PARK, BEng'49, has become manager of engineering at Mathews Conveyer Co., Port Hope, Ont.

50

A. PETER MacVANNEL, BSc(Agr)'50, has been appointed manager of market research and development for Schenectady Chemicals Canada Ltd.

WALTER J. McCARTHY, BCom'50, has become a senior vice-president of the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada.

BRIAN C. McGRATH, BEng'50, has been made president of the Churchill Falls (Labrador) Corp. Ltd.

WILLIAM PERCY McKINLEY, BSc(Agr)'50, MSc'51, PhD'54, director-general of the Federal government's Food Directorate, Ottawa, has received the Harvey W. Wiley award from the Association of Official Analytical Chemists.

A. ROBERT McLEAN, BCom'50, has been appointed manager of the aviation division of the Quebec North Shore and Labrador Railway, a subsidiary of the Iron Ore Co. of Canada.

51

ROBERT K. BUHR, BEng'51, has been named a Fellow of the American Society for Metals in recognition of his contributions to the Canadian foundry industry.

JOHN ELDER, BSc'49, MD'51, an associate professor of pediatrics at McGill, has been named president of the Canadian Pediatric Society.

ROSS A. HENNIGAR, BSc(Agr)'51, has become president and chief executive officer of Suncor Inc., Toronto, Ont.

52

JOHN DINSMORE, BEng'52, has been appointed president of Petromont, a petrochemical consortium based in Montreal.

W. HEWARD GRAFFTEY, BCL'52, has become Minister of State for Social Programs in the Federal cabinet, Ottawa, Ont.

HAROLD R. KLINCK, MSc'52, PhD'55, a Macdonald College professor of plant sciences, has been made a Fellow of the Agricultural Institute of Canada.

E. LEO KOLBER, BA'49, BCL'52, has been appointed vice-president of Cadillac Fairview Corp. Ltd.

PAUL D. MATTHEWS, BCom'52, has been made assistant treasurer of the Steel Co. of Canada Ltd.

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

ELINOR (KYTE) SENIOR, BA'52, PhD'76, has been commissioned by the Cornwall, Ont., city council to write a history of the community.

53

PAUL J. BOURASSA, BEng'53, has received a Proficiency Medal and the Donald J. McParland Memorial Medal from the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

ROBERT D. CHAMBERS, BA'53, has been appointed vice-president of Trent University, Peterborough, Ont.

JOHN S. KIRKALDY, PhD'53, has been named chairman of the engineering physics department at McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont.

54

RONALD DOYLE, BEng'54, has been made president of Sault College, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

JAMES FINDLAY, MEng'54, has been re-elected president of the Ontario Mining Association.

K.D.A. MORRISON, BA'54, has been appointed vice-president, general counsel and secretary, of the B.C. Telephone Co. in Vancouver.

56

JOHN M. BAXTER, BSc'56, has been made district manager of Saskoil, Calgary, Alta.

PERRY BLACK, BSc'51, MD'56, has been named professor and chairman of the neurosurgery department at the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

EDWARD L. BOBINSKI, BA'56, has been appointed Canadian Ambassador to the Philippines.

J.H. STEWART DYSON, BEng'56, has been made president of M&T Chemicals Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

HAROLD SHAPIRO, BCom'56, has been

named president of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.
ROBERT C. SMITH, MSc'56, PhD'60, an associate professor of physics at the University of Ottawa, has been named University Staff Teacher.

57
CLAUDE TALBOT CHARLAND, BCL'57, has been appointed Canadian Ambassador to Mexico and Guatemala.
DAVID RUBINSTEIN, BSc'47, MSc'51, PhD'53, MD'57, has been named head of biochemistry at Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.
STUART E. SMITH, BEng'57, is an environmental engineer at the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, Columbia.
LIONEL TIGER, BA'57, MA'60, an anthropology professor at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J., recently hosted "Being Human," a CTV documentary series that was awarded the gold medal at the International Film and Television Festival, New York City.

58
JOAN GILCHRIST, BN'58, MSc(A)'64, director of McGill's School of Nursing, has been named Flora Madeline Shaw Professor of Nursing.
ANN (FISHER) GOLDEN, LMus'58, BMus'68, has become a voice teacher at the Mount Royal Conservatory of Music, Calgary, Alta.
GILLES H. LEDUC, BEng'58, has been elected vice-president, needle division, of Torrington Inc., Bedford, Que.

59
RAOUL C. BUSER, BEng'59, has been appointed vice-president of corporate development at Reed Paper Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

60
B. ELDON HORSMAN, BEng'60, has become vice-president, operations, of VIA Rail Canada Inc.
ALAN R. LANGILLE, BSc(Agr)'60, has been made a full professor in the department of soil sciences at the University of Maine.
PAUL C. McDONALD, BSc'60, has been appointed marketing manager, Kraft Paper and Boxboard, for Consolidated-Bathurst Paper Sales Ltd.

61
JULES CARBOTTE, MSc'61, PhD'64, a physics professor at McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont., has been awarded the 1979 Medal of the Canadian Association of Physics.

62
H. GARTH COFFIN, BSc(Agr)'62, is now associate professor and chairman of the agricultural economics department at Macdonald College.
RUDOLPH V. JAVOSKY, BArch'62, has been made a partner of Bregman and Hamann, Architects and Engineers.
GORDON SMITH, BA'62, has been named a Deputy Undersecretary of State for External Affairs, Ottawa, Ont.

63
ROBERT COHEN, BSc'63, has been made director of communications for the Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Toronto.
JOHN C. THODE, BSc'63, has been appointed market development manager, molding, for the plastics division of Du Pont Canada.

64
JEAN M. BELANGER, MSc'64, is president and chief administrator of the Canadian Chemical Producers Association, Ottawa, Ont.
MERLYN J. ROYEA, BEng'64, MEng'67, has been made manager of the Sullivan Mine in British Columbia.

65
DAVID H. LEES, BSc(Agr)'65, MSc'67, has been named vice-president, technical, of Griffith Laboratories.
PETER F. McNALLY, BLS'65, MLS'66, MA'77, an assistant professor at McGill's Graduate School of Library Science, is spending his sabbatical year as a research fellow at the Centre for Research in Librarianship at the University of Toronto, Ontario.
MARGOT J. (DONNELLY) WALKER, BA'65, MLS'69, has been elected president of the Canadian Society of Training and Development.

The way we were...

COURTESY OF THE McGILL ARCHIVES

In February 1897, McGill Classics Professor Dr. A.J. Eaton and his students mounted two performances of the Plautus comedy, *Rudens*—in Latin. Women's roles were played by men and music was specially composed for the chorus. As the *Star* reported just prior to opening night, "The lyrics of the monologues will be given in recitative to a rich accompaniment, and the effect we believe will be found not unpleasing."

(Advertisement)

Could improve your net worth by $161,450.00

The Goal: Total Control of Your Personal Financial Destiny

By EUGENE M. SCHWARTZ, *Staff Writer for FINANCIAL EDUCATION SERVICES*

TORONTO – "I've made good money for more than ten years now," the thirty-five year old executive mourned. "But I don't have one red cent in real net worth to show for it. If I keep on this way, I'm going to have to spend my entire life working day and night, and still end up broke."

He is not alone. All across Canada, millions of executives, both men and women, face the same dismal future. Their plight is simple: They have learned how to make money, but they have not learned how to keep it.

"Why don't colleges teach money-management?" another young executive asks. "What good is it to fight for a bonus or raise, and then see it turn into ashes when you follow a "hot tip" in the stock market, or take a wild plunge in real estate."

"Inflation is eating me up alive," says a third. "When I make more money, I pay more taxes, and I pay more for everything I buy. By the time I turn around, I'm actually living no better, and my nest egg for the future seems to be shrinking, and not growing. There's simply no way out. No way people like us can win."

All Tragic Misconceptions

But there is a way – now, for perhaps the first time – that you can win. Can learn how to make intelligent high-return, low-risk investments using somebody else's money, but where you reap the profits. Can, in essence, learn for yourself how to build your personal fortune the safe, sure way – and do it in your own time, at your own pace, in the comfort of your own home.

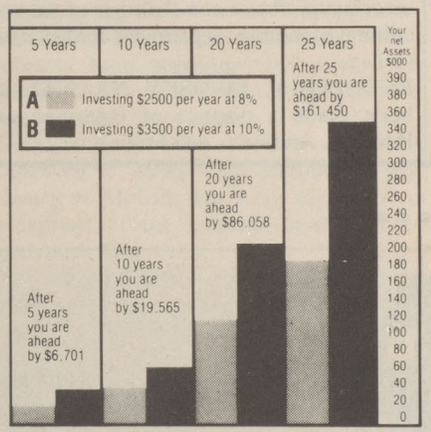
This way is based upon two simple but startling facts about money.

First, during your working career, you'll earn between $500,000 and $1,000,000 in cash. This is an immense sum, and if prudently invested, can not only build your own personal nest egg, but protect it from the ravages of taxation and inflation.

How safe, how secure is this protection? Just look at this second fact: If you were to invest just $88 a month at a return of 15 per cent, starting at age thirty, you would have over a million dollars in assets by the time you retire. This may sound incredible, but it is perfectly true.

And, if you're over thirty, you can still accumulate more money than you ever thought possible by either: 1) increasing your investment; or 2) getting a higher rate of return. And you can accomplish both of these goals once you are given the know-how. Let us prove this to you right now:

The Cumulative Effect of Getting $1,000 More to Invest Each Year and Increasing Your Return by 2%



An Extra $161,450

Let's assume you are now investing $2,500 per year and averaging an 8 per cent after'tax return. This way, in twenty-five years, your assets will total $182,764.

Now, however, when the Successful Investing & Money course (described to you below) teaches you how to find just an additional $1,000 per year to invest, and then goes on to show you how to increase your return to 10 per cent per year, you will then have accumulated assets of $344,214 over the same period.

In other words your net worth will be $161,450 higher because you enrolled in the course, and on top of that, the income generated from your investments will be $34,400. That's an additional $19,800 each and every year. That's a remarkable return on your modest investment in time and tuition fees. As the chart illustrates you could be thousands of dollars ahead in a few short years.

A Safe Nest Egg; A Sure Nest Egg

What is the Successful Investing & Money Management course? A 29 lesson learn-at-home curriculun, that will give you an unparalleled eduation in not only how to survive – but acually prosper and build assets – even in these times of spiraling inflation.

Learn from Those Who Did it

It took 12 outstandingy successful men five full years to developthis course . . . a course that is not offeredanywhere else – not at McGill, Universiy of Toronto, or University of British Colimbia – not even at Harvard or Yale. They nclude: Dr. Morton Shulman, millionaire investor and author of the best seller "Anyone Can Make A Million". Charles E. Neapole, former Vice-President of the Royal Bank of Canada, and past President ofthe Montreal and Canadian Stock Exchanges. Donald C. Webster, President of Felix Investments and Chairman of the Boad of Huxley Institute of New York. Richar A. N. Bonnycastle, Chairman and Presicent of Cavendish Investing.

A Small Sample of the Surprises You Learn

Lesson 1, page 14 getsright down to the business of making you money, demonstrating how, using everage, you can get a 30% return on a guaranteed investment.

How to get the most out of an RRSP. If you are 40 years old, in a45% tax bracket, you can have $400,000 by the time you retire, for less than $225per month.

A system of zeroing in on the right kind of investments for you (Lesson 1, page 20), so that you can identify theones that fit your wallet with the kinds of isks you are prepared to take.

The various, little-known sources to which you can turn for investment funds (many, many more than just your friends or your local bank).

In Lesson 5, David Louis, a lawyer, a Chartered Accountant and one of Canada's foremost tax experts willteach you how to compare investments on an after-tax basis. This can be critical to your investment success in terms of rea dollars in your pocket. For instance, on page 15, he'll show you how, for most Candians, dividends can yield more after-tax dllars than interest on capital gains.

(Advertisement)

You are going to earn half a million to a million dollars in your lifetime... How much of it are you going to keep? How much of it are you going to needlessly let slip through your fingers?

You'll learn the fine art of minimizing your market risks. Eye-opening page after page.

An Hour and a Half a Week is All It Takes

Where to find the safest stocks that also tend to have the highest yields.

How to anticipate market trends by buying and selling at the right time and in the right way.

Professional investment techniques. Including risk-reward potential. The quick way to check whether you're buying a stock that's "expensive" or "cheap".

A quick way to gauge how a fund is performing in today's market environment.

Debt securities. Bonds, etc. – but the kind that can sometimes provide an annual yield comparable to the return on stock investments in mature companies.

Your most important buying opportunity for bonds. How to read about it before the unsophisticated investor knows about it.

How to buy bonds for as little as 10 per cent of your own money, and 90 per cent of the broker's. (Talk about leverage!)

When stock warrants are actually better buys for the prudent investor, than the stocks themselves. (Another surprise-opportunity.)

In Lesson 15, Dr. Morton Shulman, will show you the only two guaranteed ways to make money from options.

Limit Risks in Commodities

How you can use commodities to reduce your income tax – without taking any risks.

Dr. Shulman will also teach you the one key to success in commodity trading (Lesson 16, page 7). The risks are high, but it's the only place left where $5,000 invested has actually grown to $6,000,000 (see case history on same page).

Inflation-fighting through coin and currency investments, where huge profits can be made.

Why, if you find the right real estate opportunity, you must not be afraid to borrow heavily (upto 90 per cent or more of the purchase price), and thus use other people's money to make 90 per cent or more of your own profits.

How to get your original investment back, when you've hit it big in real estate, without losing either your yearly income, or chance for further gain.

How to Increase Return Without Increasing Risk

Turn to Lesson 22, page 18. There you'll find an investment area that conventional sources at this moment avoid. And where you can step in and pull out yields in the 12 per cent range, or more, at less risk than you'd have to incur in high-quality bonds.

The Last Opportunity to Make Tax-Free Investments?

Your pension plan as an all-important investment. All the real options you have open here, and how to select the best one for you.

How to judge how your present pension fund is being managed, at this very moment.

How to Protect Yourself From the Ravages of Inflation

In Lesson 26, Vincent Egan, the well-known and highly respected Business and Consumer Affairs Analyst, will teach you all kinds of techniques you can use to help you actually capitalize on inflation, instead of being one of its victims.

Starting on page 21, he will show you how to construct an investment portfolio that will preserve your capital, provide a steady income and provide good growth potential.

The Only Program of its Kind

This is the only course of its kind that is especially designed to teach you everything you need to know to build a substantial personal nest egg safely and surely – and how to protect your income and assets from rampaging inflation and an ever-increasing tax load. It's the kind of skill and know-how you really can't do without if you are to survive and prosper financially in the world of the '80's.

When you enroll, you'll receive the first two lessons immediately, and then two new lessons will be sent to you approximately every three weeks until the course is completed. Since each lesson takes three to four hours to complete, you have plenty of time to schedule your study before your next lesson arrives.

Each lesson includes assignments of the type you will actually encounter as you start to accumulate money, and solutions to the problems are included so you can evaluate your progress.

Personal Help When You Need It

When you enroll, you will be assigned a personal counselor who will give you special help with the course whenever it is requested. You are encouraged to seek help with any aspect of your studies the entire time you are on the course. If you encounter any problems understanding or applying the material you are studying, simply write, and your counselor will get right back to you with personal help.

Your Tuition is Tax Deductible

Successful Investing and Money Management is certified under the Federal Income Tax Act as an authorized course. Tuition fees can be deducted from your income.

Valuable Bonus for Prompt Enrollment

Enroll within thirty days and get a free 4-month subscription to The MoneyLetter (regular $95. per year). This remarkable publication will bring you special insider information that could be worth thousands of dollars to you. We'll continue your 4-month subscription even if you decide not to continue with the course.

You Risk Nothing

We are so convinced you will be pleased with the Successful Investing & Money Management course that if, within 15 days after receiving your first two lessons you do not agree that the program will pay for itself countless times over, just send back your first two lessons and we will return your registration fee immediately and without question. Right through the program you have the right to drop out and pay for materials only after you have had the opportunity to assess their worth for a full 15 days.

The Choice is Yours

You can do nothing and keep missing out on money-making opportunities . . . simply because you haven't allowed yourself to gain the know-how you need to exploit every financial situation to your advantage.

Or – you can enroll today, and learn how to build your personal nest egg the safe, sure way.

Here's How to Get Started

Write the words "Financial Independence" and your name and address on a piece of paper, and send it together with your $5 registration fee to:
FINANCIAL EDUCATION SERVICES
716 Gordon Baker Road, Dept. 787,
Willowdale, Ontario, M2H 3M8.

You will then be sent your first two lessons by return mail. Examine them for fifteen days. If you are dissatisfied, simply return them for a full refund of your $5.

Otherwise, you will be sent the balance of your 29 lessons, at the rate of two approximately every three weeks. You will be billed monthly for only $8 for each lesson received. You may cancel your enrollment at any time you choose, with absolutely no penalty.

Incidentally, if you prefer to use your Master Charge or VISA bank card, simply write in the name of the card, and your account number and expiration date. Same money back guarantee, of course.

McGill University Entrance Scholarships

For students entering any undergraduate degree program, including Dentistry, Law and Medicine

●

For candidates demonstrating superior academic achievement and leadership qualities

Greville Smith Scholarships $5,000 each

Five awards per year, renewable for up to three additional years

James McGill Scholarships
J.W. McConnell Scholarships
R.E. Powell Scholarships
J.F. Jewell Scholarships
$2,500 each
Approximately 20 awards each year, renewable for up to three additional years

Other entrance scholarships based on high academic achievement and/or financial need: $500 to $2,500 per year.

Scholarship applications with supporting documents must be received no later than March 1.

MN

Scholarships Office, McGill University
845 Sherbrooke St. West, Montreal, P.Q. H3A 2T5

Please send me information on the Greville Smith Scholarships and other entrance scholarships to McGill University.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

Prov. _____ Code _____

66

ROBERT RENE de COTRET, MBA'66, has become Federal Trade and Commerce Minister, Ottawa, Ont.

W. ROBERT HUSSEY, STM'66, has been inducted as minister of St. Andrew's United Church, Westmount, Que.

DONALD TAYLOR, DDS'66, has opened a practice in orthodontics in Montreal.

67

LEONARD M. BORER, BCom'67, has been admitted to the partnership of Arthur Andersen and Co.

KEITH DAWSON, PhD'67, is the new head of medicine at the Shaughnessy Hospital in Vancouver, B.C.

ELIZABETH (VALSAM) HUNTER, BA'67, has become an assistant treasurer in the international division, commercial banking group, of the State Street Bank and Trust Co., Boston, Mass.

IAN SMILLIE, BA'67, has been appointed executive director of Canadian University Service Overseas (CUSO), Ottawa, Ont.

68

JOHN D. MAROTTA, BSc'64, DDS'68, who practises family dentistry in Welland, Ont., has been awarded a Fellowship in the Academy of General Dentistry.

PAUL POTTER, BSc'66, MD'68, has been appointed acting chairman of the history of medicine and science department in the University of Western Ontario's Faculty of Medicine, London.

69

ROBERT ERIC BURRIDGE, PhD'69, has become dean of Engineering at the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton.

ANTHONY KALHOK, DipMan'68, MBA'69, has been named executive vice-president of Imasco Associated Products Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

GORDON ROY KELLY, BSc'69, has completed his doctoral degree in veterinary medicine at the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.

70

GUY SPRUNG, BA'70, is director of *Paper Wheat*, a musical about pioneer prairie life that is presently touring Canada.

71

IRWIN A. MICHAEL, BCom'71, who recently received his CFA degree from the Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, has been appointed vice-president of Beutel Goodman and Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

REV. WILLIAM P. MORRISON, MA'71, teaches English and religious studies at East Kootenay Community College, Cranbrook, B.C.

RICHARD B. SIOK, BSc'69, MBA'71, has been appointed manager, industry affairs, for CP Telecommunications.

WILLA MARY (BEDDOE) VORONEY, BSc'71, has completed her bachelor of laws degree at the University of Saskatchewan.

72

JACK I. COHEN, BCom'72, has been named a principal in the management consulting firm of Richter and Associates, Toronto.

WAYNE FULKS, BA'72, has been appointed cultural program officer in the New Brunswick Department of Youth, Recreation, and Cultural Resources, Fredericton.

DONALD F. GERSON, PhD'72, has become a member of the Basel Institute for Immunology, Switzerland.

WENDY (McKNIGHT) NICKLIN, BN'72, MSc(A)'78, is a clinical specialist in the emergency department of Ottawa Civic Hospital, Ontario.

74

DEBORAH BARBER, BA'74, DipEd'75, DipReading'79, is teaching for a year at the Reigate Priory, Surrey, England, as part of an exchange program.

LENIUS GEORGE BENDIKAS, BSc'70, MD'74, who recently received his Canadian and American Specialty Boards in ophthalmology, is practising in Chicago, Ill.

DONNA LYNN TOLMATCH, BA'74, BSc(Arch)'77, BArch'78, has received the Royal Architecture Institute of Canada medal for her study of air rights over Montreal's Ville Marie Expressway.

75

SUSAN JOAN CAMPBELL, MA'75, has received her bachelor of laws degree from the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.

STEPHAN J. LOGAN, BSc'75, MSc'78, has joined the scientific division of Allan Crawford Associates, Toronto, Ont., as a sales representative.

76

JERRY F. O'BRIEN, BA'76, who recently received his LLB from the University of Western Ontario, London, is articling with the Toronto law firm of Cassels, Mitchell, Somers, Dutton, and Winkler.

JUDITH C. TIIVEL, BN'76, teaches in the staff development department at the Toronto General Hospital, Ontario.

77

MICHELE TUREK, BSc'72, MD'77, who recently worked at the Pan-American Games in San Juan, Puerto Rico, has been named a member of the Canadian Academy of Sports Medicine.

78

ROSEMARY J. KITCHING, BEng'78, is an engineer in the reduction development department of Alcan Smelters and Chemicals Ltd., Kitimat, B.C.

HOPE ANNE LEE, BMus'78, has been awarded first prize in the young composers' competition of the Performing Rights Organization of Canada.

CATHERINE MacLEAN, BA'78, who recently received the first Jonathan G. MacKinnon Scholarship for Gaelic Studies at the College of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, is studying for her master's in Celtic Studies at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland.

SOCIETY ACTIVITIES

Reunion '79 by *Gary Richards*

They came from as far as Australia, the Netherlands, Portugal, and the United Kingdom, and as near as Sherbrooke Street West. But all had one thing in common—McGill. From September 27 to 30, over three thousand graduates converged on the campus to enjoy the camaraderie of class parties and receptions, seminars and campus tours, special luncheons and anniversary dinners, a football game, and the planting of a gingko tree.

Reunion Weekend ambiance reached a fever pitch at the Martlet House Rendez-Vous following Saturday's game. Returning graduates packed the headquarters of the Graduates' Society to rekindle old friendships, watch McGill films, look up classmates' addresses, and munch on assorted goodies. Especially popular were the disco-dancing lessons. Joining the "movers" on the dance floor were Principal David Johnston and his five young daughters, all under the watchful eye of Allan Turner-Bone of the Class of 1916. The weekend drew to a happy, though weary, close on Sunday as seventy-five revellers toured Old Montreal and shared a parting lunch that lasted three hours.

Stephen Leacock, in his message to the Class of 1944, takes a lighthearted yet appropriate look at what it means to be a graduate: "You carry away a parchment—keep it. In the time being its utility is small although even now you can use a McGill degree as constructive evidence of mental sanity....

"But as the years go by your McGill parchment will take on a deeper meaning and will seem to breathe forth from the wall on which it hangs a magic wealth of memories, of wistful regrets and abiding and justifiable pride. It will serve to remind you that you have not really left college: no true graduate ever does....In going out from McGill your fellowship in all that it means remains unbroken." ■

OLIVE PALMER

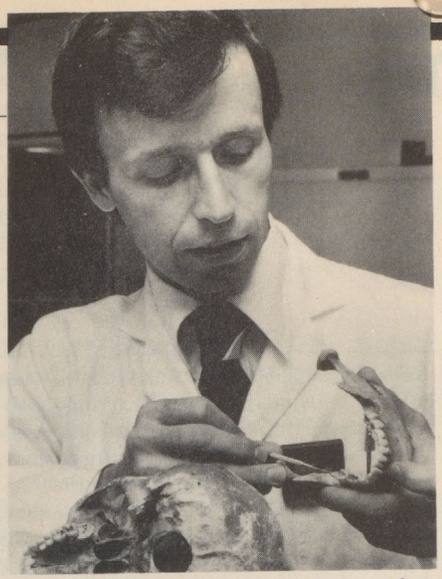
Above: "I just love parties," exclaimed nine-year-old Alexandra Johnston as she mingled with members of the Class of 1954 at the Principal's Reception.

Left: Rev. Bruce Copland, BA'22, MA'32, of Montreal, and Alice (Roy) Amaron, BA'23, DipPE'24, of Renfrew, Ont., had more than fifty years of catching up to do at the Chancellor's Dinner.

Below: Bill Baker, MD'24, right, journeyed all the way from Victoria, B.C., to see lifelong friends—like Cecil Teakle, BA'24, of Montreal.

FOCUS

Robert Dorion



HAROLD ROSENBERG

"I look upon each case as a challenge, as a puzzle to be solved," says Montrealer Robert Dorion, DDS '72, one of only thirty-six forensic dentists on the continent. For many people, forensic dentistry—or odontology—is synonymous with cadavers and skull remains. Dorion, however, defines it more generally as "a science that utilizes dental or paradental knowledge for the solution of certain legal problems."

Teeth are more reliable than fingerprints when it comes to identification, says the thirty-four-year-old dentist; in cases of advanced decomposition, they often represent the *only* clue. "Each tooth has five surfaces—cheek, tongue, top, front, and back," says Dorion. "Multiply all of these factors by thirty-two teeth and then add the possibility of different filling materials on any one or a combination of these surfaces and you have one possibility in two billion of finding two identical individuals."

Dorion came by his interest in dentistry honestly—his father Eugene, DDS '41, is also a McGill-trained dentist. His decision to specialize, though, came about "by a fluke." A lecture he attended as a second-year student triggered his imagination, and after graduation he spent some time studying and working at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology in Washington, D.C. (Post-doctoral degrees in forensic dentistry are not yet offered in North America. Experience is the best teacher, maintains Dorion. "You learn from your mistakes; then you teach others how to avoid them.") In 1976, he became the first Canadian to be certified by the American Board of Forensic Odontology.

Dorion's first case in Montreal involved an eight-month-old child who had been severely bitten. From teeth marks on the baby's body, Dorion was able to identify one of the parents as the assailant. Most of his forensic cases involve assisting the police with the identification of corpses and consulting in cases of assault or rape where teeth prints are discernible.

"To me, the most stressful situation is when it comes time to go to court," says the dentist. "You are dealing with people not knowledgeable in this particular area—the judge, the members of the jury, the lawyers. As an expert witness, you have to anticipate questions from the opposition and educate your own lawyer on what questions to ask the other expert witness. Yet, you must remain at a level that the judge and jury can understand. It requires lots of concentration."

Forensic dentistry is gradually gaining official recognition. Quebec's Ministry of Justice, which appointed Dorion as a consultant in 1973, was the first in North America to institute an official computer program to aid in the identification of disaster victims. And in 1975, for the first time in Canadian jurisprudence, the science of rugoscopy was accepted in a court of law—Dorion's prints of the roof of a suspect's mouth led to a conviction.

In addition to offering assistance to the police and the courts, Dorion lectures on forensic dentistry at all three dental Faculties in the province—at McGill, the Université de Montréal, and Laval. He is also a consultant at the Laboratoire de Medecine-Légale in Montreal, where the emphasis is on forensic pathology. In addition, Dorion teaches regularly at the Canadian Police College in Ottawa, serves as president of the Canadian Society of Forensic Science, and fits in his own dental surgery practice three days a week.

"One reason I can handle the pace," explains Dorion, "is that I have tremendous variety in my work—teaching, writing, practising, and applying my knowledge in forensic odontology. I average fifty special cases a year and every one, no matter how mundane, is a challenge. They can be difficult, but never boring."

One particular investigation sparked Dorion's interest in the preventive aspect of forensic dentistry. A seemingly healthy man in his mid-twenties had been found dead a few hours after dental surgery. Dorion discovered that he had died of asphyxiation after a cotton roll, used to stop bleeding at the extraction site, lodged in his lungs. In this case a routine procedure, when used along with freezing and sedation, had proved fatal. As a result of Dorion's findings, dentists have been warned about the potentially dangerous combination.

Dorion, however, derives his greatest professional satisfaction from teaching, where he stresses structure and order, discipline and thought. "I want students to be able to stand on their own two feet and know and understand *why* they are doing certain things," he asserts. "When a student comes to me after graduation and tells me he now understands the need for discipline, that is where I get positive feedback." *Althea Kaye* ■

LEYLA RAPHAËL, PhD'78, is a professor in the Faculté des lettres et des sciences humaines at the University of Beirut, Lebanon.

RICHARD WALLS, PhD'78, has become a senior exploration geologist for Canadian Hunter Exploration Ltd.

■ 79

RAYMOND BEDARD, DDS'79, has opened a dentistry practice in Dolbeau, Que.

JOHN COLLIS, BCom'79, has received a Rhodes Scholarship to continue his studies at Oxford University, England.

DAVID WILLIAM GARANT, DDS'79, is practising dentistry in Whitby, Ont.

ELIZABETH MELLISH, BSc(Agr)'79, is on staff at Agriculture Canada's Research Station at Charlottetown, P.E.I.

BRUCE OLIVER, BSc'75, DDS'79, has moved to Dolbeau, a small community in northern Quebec, to practise dentistry in partnership with classmate Dr. Raymond Bedard.

K. SCOTT ROBERTSON, BEng'79, is employed by Canadian Steel Wheel, Montreal.

BRIAN ROONEY, BSc'79, has joined DuPont Canada Inc. as a chemist.

ALLAN RYAN, BA'79, has been awarded a master's fellowship and a teaching assistantship by the University of Toronto, Ontario, where he will continue his studies in philosophy.

DEATHS

■ 07

GERTRUDE (MACAULAY) SUTTON, BA'07, at Montreal, Que., on Sept. 18, 1979.

■ 09

ARTHUR FRANK M. BRIGGS, BSc'09, at Welland, Ont., on June 10, 1979.

HUMPHREY S. GROVE, BSc'09, in September 1978.

■ 10

BEATRICE RUTH (MOUNT) POWLES, BA'10, at Brantford, Ont., on July 28, 1979.

JOHN NEWTON TIMBERLAKE, BSc'10, at Lindsay, Ont., on July 28, 1979.

■ 11

JAMES WINFRED BRIDGES, BA'11, at Montreal, Que., on Sept. 3, 1979.

■ 12

HAROLD A. CALKINS, BSc'12, on Sept. 12, 1979.

MALCOLM BRANCROFT DAVIS, BSA'12, on June 8, 1979.

LILLIAN MAY (CAMPBELL) O'NEILL, BA'12, on Aug. 30, 1979.

■ 13

ALICE MORGAN KEENLEYSIDE, BA'13, at Vancouver, B.C., on Aug. 8, 1979.

■ 15

FREDA M. WATT, DipPE'15, at Montreal, Que., on June 28, 1979.

17

EVELYN (HOLLAND) BAKER, DipPE'17, at Brampton, Ont., on June 17, 1979.
MAX BERNFIELD, BA'14, BCL'17, at Montreal, Que., on June 7, 1979.

18

ROBERT R. STRUTHERS, MD'18, at Toronto, Ont., on May 31, 1979.
GEORGE G. ULMER, BSc'18, on March 10, 1978.

19

DAVID GIBB PROUDFOOT, BA'19, BSc'20, at Montpelier, Vt., on June 1, 1979.

20

JESSIE FRANCES (PARKINS) DONNELLY, CertSW'20, at Montreal, Que., on July 26, 1979.

21

FELIX BERNSTEIN, BA'19, MD'21, on Aug. 18, 1979.
REV. LEMUEL OSCAR BUNT, BA'21, at Beamsville, Ont., on Dec. 14, 1978.
HOWARD L. DAWSON, BA'18, MD'21, at Montreal, Que., on Aug. 28, 1979.
ALICE R. HOROBIN, DipPE'21, on July 13, 1979.
BARUCH SILVERMAN, MD'21, on Sept. 6, 1979.

23

J. WILFRED FAGAN, BSc'23, at Montreal, Que., on June 10, 1979.
FRANCES H. (PERRY) WEBB, BA'23, on July 16, 1979.

24

RUTH MAY FERGUSSON, BA'24, on Sept. 13, 1979.
T. HAROLD GAETZ, MD'24, on Nov. 26, 1977.
JAMES C. SIMPSON, BSc'24, at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., on Sept. 7, 1979.

26

MARION PATTERSON BOA, DipNurs'26, at Montreal, Que., on July 21, 1979.

28

C. EMERSON BROOKS, MD'28, at Montreal, Que., on June 6, 1979.
ALEXANDER WRAY JONES, Arts'28, at Vancouver, B.C., on July 27, 1979.
MARGARET E. ORR, DipNurs'28, at Oakville, Ont., on June 29, 1979.

29

RUTH M. BECHTEL, BA'29, MA'30, on March 23, 1978.
ERIC C. JACQUES, BCom'29, on July 14, 1979.
LEO E. MARION, PhD'29, at Ottawa, Ont., on July 14, 1979.
EUGENIE (CLEMENT) RONDEAU, BA'29, on Sept. 19, 1979.

30

VIOLET BEATRICE ARMSTRONG, BA'30, at Montreal, Que., on June 22, 1979.
RAE (ROUTTENBERG) MACKIE, BA'30, on July 17, 1979.

31

ABRAM BLAU, BSc'27, MSc'29, MD'31, at New York City, N.Y., on May 14, 1979.
D'ARCY MANNING DOHERTY, BCom'31, at Toronto, Ont., on Sept. 14, 1979.
HARRY RAYMOND IRONSTONE, DDS'31, at Ottawa, Ont., on July 21, 1979.

32

HAROLD SHAFFER, BCom'32, at Ottawa, Ont., on June 5, 1979.
ALFRED R. TUCKER, BCom'32, at Winnipeg, Man., on May 2, 1979.

33

PERCIVAL A. HUDSON, BSc'33, on June 13, 1979.
MARJORIE (GOWANS) SCOTT, BA'33, at Sherbrooke, Que., on May 25, 1979.

35

JAMES C. LEAHEY, BEng'35, at Beaconsfield, Que., on June 27, 1979.

36

SEYMOUR S. FELS, BA'36, at Philadelphia, Pa., on Aug. 14, 1979.

37

CHARLES F. H. ALLEN, DSc'37, at Cleveland, Ohio, on Aug. 31, 1979.

38

HARRIET (GRANGER) LEGER, BSc(HEc)'38, on June 7, 1979.

41

WILLIAM W. DODDS, BA'41, on June 26, 1979.

43

S. BERNARD RAPHAEL, BSc'43, BSW'47, at Richmond, Va., on June 30, 1979.

44

GWENDOLYN C. HAZLETT, BA'44, BLS'45, MLS'65, at Montreal, Que., on Aug. 23, 1979.

46

WILLIAM J. BAXTER, BA'46, BD'50, on June 29, 1978.

47

MARY BEATRICE (WINSBY) NEWELL, DipNurs'47, at Bowmanville, Ont., on June 28, 1979.
HELMUT A. RICHTER, BA'45, MD'47, on Aug. 17, 1979.

49

ISHBEL J. GRAY, BN'49, in British Columbia, on May 10, 1979.
GEORGE H. PARRETT, BA'49, at Ottawa, Ont., on Oct. 12, 1977.
GERALD D. SEABOYER, BCom'49, at Dartmouth, N.S., on June 17, 1979.
CLAUDE WAGNER, BCL'49, at Montreal, Que., in July 1979.

51

ANDRE N. DELAND, BSc'51, MSc'52, at St. Jean, Que., on July 7, 1979.
WENDY (DAWSON) GRACE, DipPT'51, at Brockville, Ont., on Aug. 28, 1979.

52

IAN LOUIS COUGHLAN, BSc'52, at Montreal, Que., on May 26, 1979.

53

HUGH M.E. DURNFORD, BA'53, at Montreal, Que., on July 6, 1979.

54

JUDITH MARGARET (VEITH) BOURKE, BA'54, at Montreal, Que., on Aug. 29, 1979.
EDITH (GILLIS) BOWE, DipNurs'54, at Nassau, Bahamas, on June 22, 1979.

56

CONSTANTINE LAFKAS, BEng'56, at Montreal, Que., on July 19, 1979.

57

FRANK BARNA, BEng'57, on Aug. 1, 1979.

58

NORMAN R. BRETON, BEng'58, on June 12, 1979.
FRANK P. LALONDE, BEng'58, at Montreal, Que., on July 8, 1979.

63

ELSPETH A. (KEMP) DAIGLE, BA'63, at Ottawa, Ont., on July 23, 1979.

65

HELENA KRYK, BN'65, on Jan. 19, 1979.

66

JANET ELIZABETH QUINLAN, BN'66, at Vancouver, B.C., on July 12, 1979.

67

ANDREA MARY STEWART, BA'67, at Montreal, Que., on July 22, 1979.

73

DAVID ALLEN BRUCE HARRIGAN, BSc'73, MSc'75, at Saskatoon, Sask., on July 5, 1979.

74

FREDA (KRELENBAUM) KRELL, BOccTher'74, on July 14, 1979.

75

JULIETTA McGILLIVRAY, BA'75, at Westmount, Que., on June 12, 1979.
DAVID SCHOUELA, BEng'75, at Lake Louise, Alta., on Aug. 1, 1979.

78

MARC ANDRE LEGERE, BEng'78, at James Bay, Que., on June 8, 1979.
GEORGE KER THOMPSON, BMus'78, on Aug. 25, 1979.

PERSPECTIVE

Jake Turnbull

Editor's Note: John Turnbull was barely twenty when he graduated as a mining engineer and set out by railway to seek his fortune in the boom towns of British Columbia. That was in 1897. Today, at 102 years young, McGill's most-senior citizen is still keenly interested in mining. Last spring, his tales of the early days captured the imagination of young mining students at the University of British Columbia, where he taught for thirty years and is now an emeritus professor.

News *editor Carol Stairs recently visited Turnbull at the Vancouver senior citizens' home where he has lived since giving up his apartment a year ago. She, too, found him a spellbinding storyteller:*

When I graduated from McGill in 1897, there was an applied science class of about thirty. I think there were four of us in the mining section. I came straight out west from there—it was a good time to get into mining.

I came out on the strength of a job as a timekeeper in an old mine called the Lanark, about 2,000 feet up a mountainside. It was a silver and lead mine located about thirty miles east of Revelstoke.

The Canadian Pacific Railway's main line ran through the mountains, and there was a road or trail running from each station to the mines. Lanark had an aerial tramway with about a mile of rope strung up the side of the mountain like a clothesline. Buckets were used to bring down the ore. They were also the fastest—and most dangerous—way for a man to get up to the mine. I once got hung up in a bucket and spent about four hours suspended 300 feet above the ground!

It was a ten-hour shift when I first started but it became eight hours before long. As timekeeper I had to go around the mine and check the workers. At the end of the month, I'd make out a statement of the amount owing each man and deliver the cheques for the bookkeeper. When the Lanark mine ran out of ore, it shut down and I was on the unemployment list.

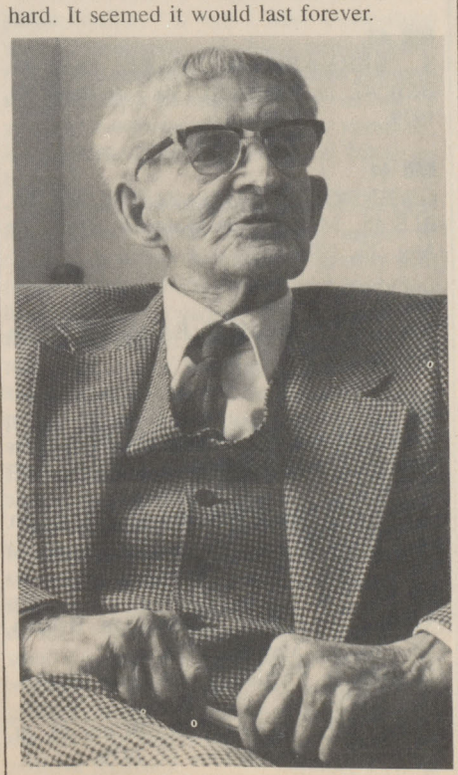
I travelled by stagecoach, train, and ferry and wound up working as an assayer for the famous Dan Mann, who owned the North Star Mine. It was just a patch of ore lying right on the face of a mountain, way up high—a nice patch of solid lead with tunnels into it.

There were about twenty men working at the mine, and we had a big log boarding-house. When the gong rang at 6:30 a.m., we'd all pile into the cookhouse and gobble up breakfast. We ate a lot! But the mine cooks were very uncertain people. They could drop their hat and go anytime.

I put in my first six months in the winter-time, and there was lots of snow. I took records of the measure of the mine itself and had to make monthly reports. I'd take a sample every five feet in each tunnel, cutting across the ore with a hammer and chisel. Every day there would be eight or ten samples. At the end of the month, I'd average the number of samples and from that calculate the amount of ore there was. By the time I was through I'd be able to say, 'This tunnel has 400 feet of ore and the average width is four and a half feet.' I'd look along and say, 'There is 22 per cent lead, 16 per cent silver,' and so on. It was the same for every tunnel. Of course, my job would be to figure out the tonnage of ore in between.

Moving ore at the North Star Mine wasn't as sophisticated as it was at Lanark. Men and horses were used to take the ore down to the Kootenay River, where it was loaded onto barges and shipped to the smelter at Spokane.

When Dan Mann and I had a parting of the ways, I went to Rossland and worked at the War Eagle Mine. We used to play hockey, and the losing team bought drinks for the winners. Scotch was two drinks for two bits—the bartender just handed you the bottle and you poured your own. In those days you could order 'drinks for the house' and not pay more than a dollar! We worked hard and we played hard. It seemed it would last forever.



JOHN A.P. STAIRS

Then the Rossland miners' union called a strike in July 1901. Muckers' wages were $2.50 for a ten-hour day; they wanted $3.00. The strike continued, and the miners and their families left to find work in other mines. I found myself managing a small gold mine in Yreka, California.

In 1902 I became a mining engineer for the CPR at Trail. They took over a number of mines and in 1906 formed a new company. It ended up with a very clumsy name—the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited—and we were all very much disgusted with it! My job was to go all over the province checking the different mines and putting values on them. That was what my knowledge was, of course; I knew my minerals. You had to be able to recognize the minerals and judge the percentages by taking samples.

I'd go into a tunnel and the sheets of ore would be more or less arranged in streaks or slabs. I'd take a sample and check out the percentage of lead, for example, over four feet. From that I'd estimate what was there and in the level above. When the men drilled holes in the face of the tunnel, you could look in and see the ore. As long as there was ore in the face, you kept the tunnel going. When you got no more, then the tunnel quit. My job, though, was mostly looking for new mines. When we found a property that was worth working, we brought in a gang of men. My end of the job would then be over.

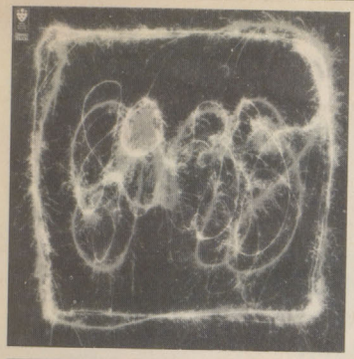
The big-name mines had the most up-to-date operations around. They used only number-one equipment. We had steam engines, deep shafts, heavy machinery, and that kind of thing. We were always fidgeting around making little improvements in the equipment we had—but I never invented a 'Turnbull Method' or anything like that!

When we heard of a new explosive, we'd immediately get samples and test them. The ordinary mining operation was to drill a hole and put a stick of powder in it, light the fuse, and blast it. You'd arrange the holes so that each two-hole blasting would break the ground in-between.

I worked for the CPR for many years, following it all over Canada, wherever there was a mining operation and you could get ore. Then, when the provincial government started the University of British Columbia in 1915, I was asked to set up the new mining department. The whole staff of the university numbered only twenty-five or thirty.

With no teaching experience, no assistant, poor texts, and little equipment, I had to give courses in mining, mineral dressing, smelting, mine surveying, and assaying. The first full class of graduates was capped in 1923.

After I retired from the university in 1945, I opened a private consulting office in Vancouver. If a mine had a problem, I'd come in and check it over. I'd say, 'Drive the tunnel in here and you'll get the ore over there,' or, 'Arrange the blasting holes this way and you'll get ten tons of ore instead of only eight.' As I always told my students, the highest master's degree in mining is earned in the field! ■



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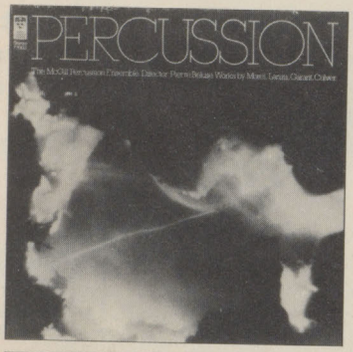

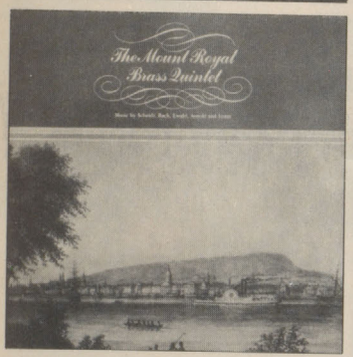

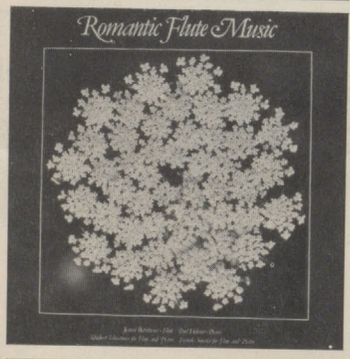

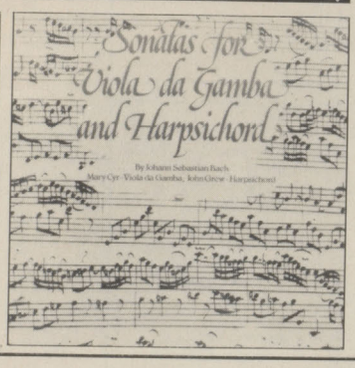

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Richard Evans: *First Thing I Do*
Willie Maiden: *A Little Minor Booze*
Alan Broadbent: *Bless Johnny*
Sammy Nestico: *Tall Cotton*
Bart Howard: *Fly Me to the Moon*
Ray Brown: *Neverbird*
Kelsey Jones: *Jazzum Opus Unum*
William Bolcom: *Graceful Ghost Rag and Last Rag*

Concrète and Synthesizer Music
By Bengt Hambraeus
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Intrada: "Calls"
Tornado
Tides

The Mount Royal Brass Quintet
 # 77004
Samuel Scheidt: *Canzon "Bergamasca"*
J.S. Bach: *Contrapunctus I (The Art of Fugue)*
Victor Ewald: *Quintet,* Opus 5
Malcolm Arnold: *Quintet*
Kelsey Jones: *Passacaglia and Fugue for Brass Quintet*

Mather — LePage Piano Duo
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Quarter-Tone Piano Music by Ivan Wyschnegradsky
Concert Etudes Opus 19 No. 1 & 2
Fugues Opus 33, No. 1 & 2
Integrations Opus 49, No. 1 & 2
Bruce Mather: *Sonata for Two Pianos*
Bengt Hambraeus: *Carillon*

The McGill Percussion Ensemble
Director: Pierre Béluse
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François Morel: *Rythmologue*
Alcides Lanza: *Sensors I*
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Andrew Culver: *Signature*
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César Franck:
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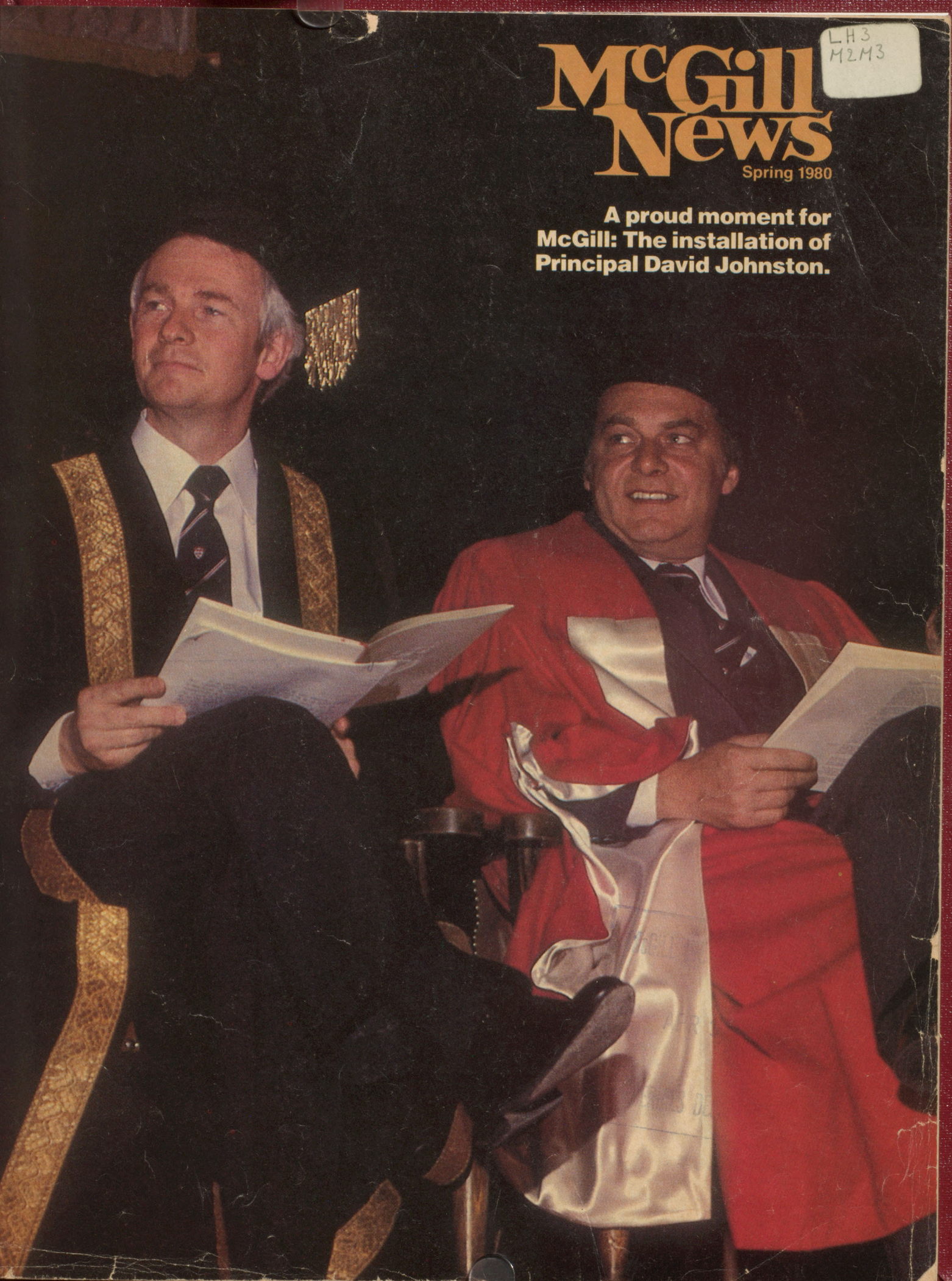


A proud moment for McGill: The installation of Principal David Johnston.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given of the Annual General Meeting of the Graduates' Society of McGill University.
Thursday, September 25, 1980
5:30 p.m.
Oval Room
Ritz-Carlton Hotel

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

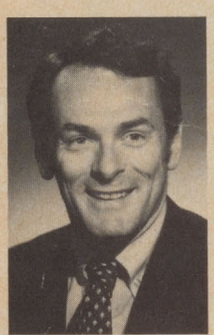
GRADUATES' SOCIETY NOMINATIONS

J.G. Fitzpatrick

For Graduate Governor on McGill's Board of Governors
Term—Five Years
J.G. (Gerry) Fitzpatrick, BSc'43
President, J.G. Fitzpatrick Construction Ltd.
Former President, McGill Graduates' Society.
Former Director, McGill Graduates' Society.
Former Director, New Brunswick Branch of the McGill Graduates' Society.

John M. Hallward

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


Richard W. Pound

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

Carlyle Johnston

For Second Vice-President
Term—One Year
Carlyle Johnston, BA'50, BCL'53
Chairman, McGill Alma Mater Fund.
Lawyer, Lavery, O'Brien, et al, Advocates.
Director, McGill Graduates' Society.
Member, McGill Fund Council.
Class Agent, Law'53.

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

For Secretary
Term—Two Years
Martha McKenna, BSc'49

For Treasurer
Term—Two Years
Edward Cleather, BA'51

For Members of the Board of Directors
Term—Two Years
David Cobbett, BA'66
Mitzi Dobrin, BA'68, BCL'71
Gordon S. Currie, BEng'56
Bernard Moscovitz, BA'66
Peter Walsh, BA'52, BCL'55

For Regional Vice-Presidents
Term—One Year
Atlantic Provinces
— *John William Ritchie,* BSc(Agr)'51
Quebec (excluding Montreal)
— *William T. Ward,* BEng'48
Ottawa Valley & Northern Ontario
— *JoAnne S.T. Cohen Sulzenko,* BA'68
Central Ontario
— *R. James McCoubrey,* BCom'66
Prairie Provinces
— *Janet Pollock,* BSc'53
British Columbia
— *Andrew Boak Alexander,* BArch'62
Great Britain
— *Barry J. Moughton,* MCL'58
New England States
— *Robert Sylvester,* BA'38
U.S.A. East
— *Richard M. Hart* PhD'70, MBA'73
U.S.A. Central
— *Sidney A. Schachter,* BCom'47
U.S.A. West
— *Norman D. Morrison,* MD'34
Caribbean
— *George L. Bovell,* BSc(Agr)'45
Bermuda
— *John D. Stubbs,* MD'56

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, 1980, 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.

An important message for all *McGill News* readers

McGill News staff members receive letters from the four corners of the globe (a source of pleasure for editor and office philatelist alike). Increased printing and mailing costs for the publication, however, will soon result in *decreased* circulation. Beginning with the Fall 1980 issue, the magazine will be sent without charge only to Alma Mater Fund donors and recent graduates.

Beginning with the October 1980 issue, the *McGill News* will reappear quarterly as a *magazine*. (The summer issue, June 1980, will be the last to appear as a newspaper.) A recent readership survey confirmed that most graduates prefer the magazine format. We are happy to make this change; it will, however, significantly increase publishing and mailing costs.

Since 1976 the *News* has been sent without charge to 65,000 graduates, staff, and contributors to the university—55,000 in Canada, 9,000 in the United States, and 1,000 in other countries around the globe. We would very much like to continue to send it to all of you on the same basis, but it is no longer financially possible to do so.

Commencing with the October 1980 issue, we shall continue to send the McGill News *without charge to all graduates in the first three years following their graduation, and to all other graduates and friends of the university who make annual contributions to McGill.*

We very much hope that all alumni will want to stay in touch with McGill and receive news of their fellow graduates and their university during these important times. If you have not already done so, we invite you to make a contribution to McGill—and thereby continue to receive the *McGill News*.

Please make cheques payable to the Martlet Foundation (or, if you are a resident of the United States, to the Friends of McGill University Inc.) and forward to:
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John Hallward,
Chairman,
McGill News Editorial Board

Gary Richards,
Executive Director,
Graduates' Society

McGill News

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The installation of the principal: A 150-year-old tradition

I, Edward Schreyer, Governor-General of Canada and by Letters Patent given by our Gracious Queen Victoria in the sixteenth year of Her Reign [1852], Visitor of this University, do receive David Lloyd Johnston to the Office of Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University and, in testimony thereof, I entrust the Charter and Seal of the University to his keeping.

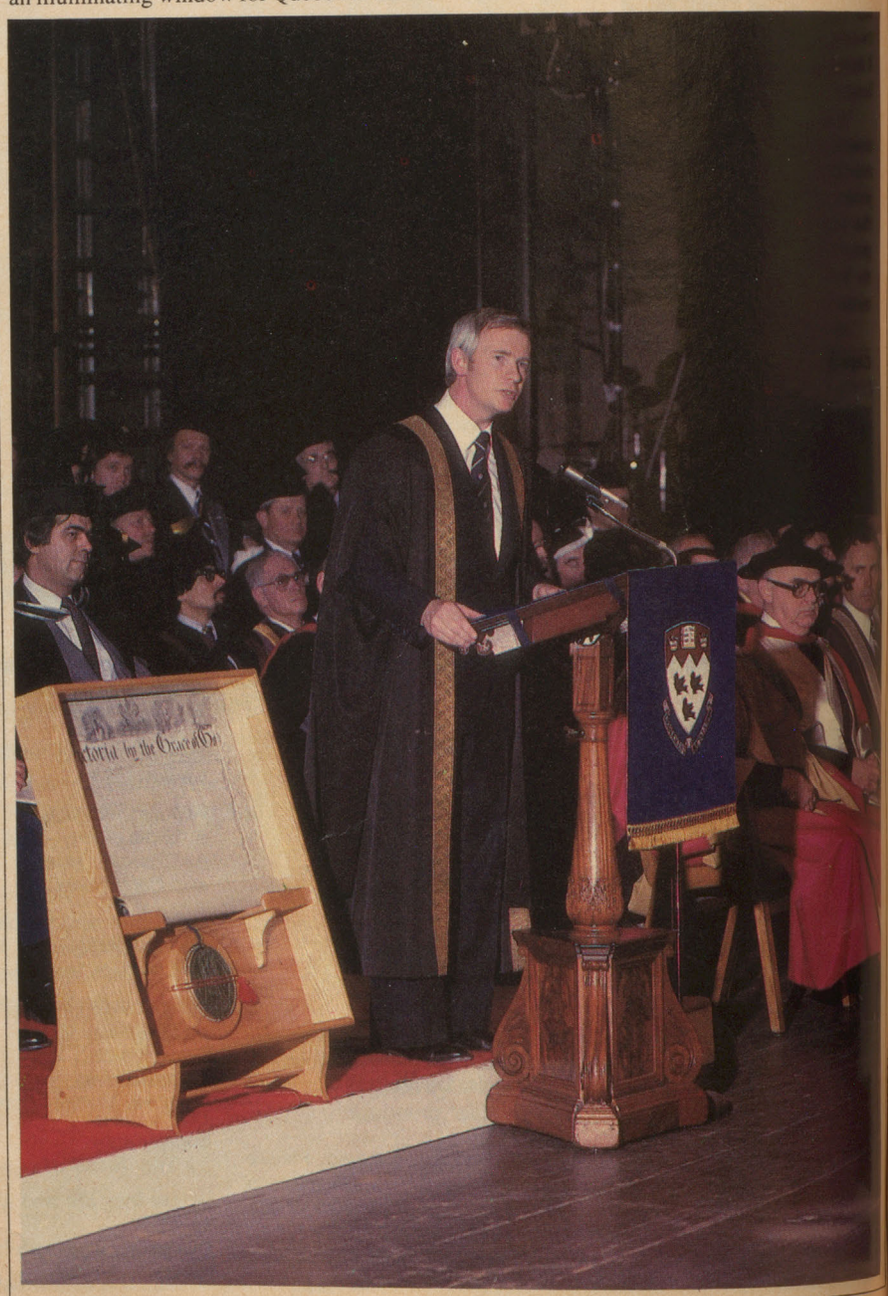
Surrounded by numerous government dignitaries, representatives of over fifty Canadian and American universities, and a thousand McGill staff members, students, and well-wishers, David Lloyd Johnston was formally installed as the university's fourteenth principal at a colourful ceremony held February 8 at Place des Arts. Thirty-eight-year-old Johnston, the youngest chief administrator of any Canadian university, took over the reigns of power last September upon the retirement of Dr. Robert Bell; the nod from the University Visitor, Governor-General Schreyer, symbolized the traditional approval accorded each new head of the "Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning."

The hour-long ritual featured an impressive "Inductio" composed for the occasion by Professor Bengt Hambraeus and performed — from the celestial regions of the third balcony—by the Music Faculty's concert choir and soloists. There followed formal messages of welcome from representatives of the university's academic and non-academic staff, students, and graduates. Speaking on behalf of all McGill alumni, Graduates' Society President Edward Ballon said: "Mr. Principal, it is my happy honour to report the widespread enthusiasm with which your appointment has been received by the graduates of our great university. This enthusiasm stems partly from your dedication to the highest standards of scholarship, partly from your keen concern for the all-round development of the individual, and partly from your sensitivity to McGill's important responsibilities to our City, to our Province, and to our Country. We have welcomed, too, your concern for people, as you embark on a job involving the leadership of such a vast university community. On this occasion of your installation as Principal, may I, as the official representative of the Graduates' Society, express our warm welcome, our loyal support, and our delight."

Johnston then removed his gold-tasselled mortarboard and stood proudly before the ornate, carved podium to deliver his formal address on the theme, McGill's mission in this decade: "Our fundamental mission is the advancement of learning....One may characterize this advancement in three geographical orientations, Quebec, Canada, and the international community, and a fourth that transcends geography—was it Frank Scott, McGill's towering poet-lawyer, who described it as the "Country of the Mind"?... Its mission in Quebec is defined by its remarkable opportunity to serve two cultures and, in serving, to bridge them and to provide an illuminating window for Quebec to the rest of Canada, to North America, and to the international community. This role of McGill in Quebec is not new, though it now takes on a new importance....

"That leads us naturally to McGill's role as a university in Canada. In its 1965 Brief to the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism, McGill said this: 'It cannot be doubted that the location of English-speaking universities in Quebec can be of inestimable benefit to the whole of English-speaking Canada, as a means of fostering the duality of Canadian culture and encouraging the growing understanding between English-speaking universities in other Provinces and French Canada'....

"Finally, McGill is an international university simply as a consequence of its commitment to the advancement of learning measured by international standards of quality. Thus its scholars in various disciplines contribute to and learn from the work of other scholars in every part of the world. Over 120 different countries are represented in



McGill's student body. One student in nine comes from beyond Canada's border and adds his unique experiences to a learning atmosphere which welcomes diversity and recognizes that each of us grows by contact and friendship with others of different traditions.

"In reflecting on these three geographical orientations we recognize that in the most fundamental sense we transcend borders. We speak of the country of the mind. We believe that the advancement of learning is liberating for the individual and for the society, for all of society, that the cause in which each of us is engaged is to provide continuously for a culture, for a number of cultures, in which freedom and rationality prevail.

"What are the peculiar characteristics of McGill which shape and suit it for this mission? There are at least five. First the vigorous interaction of teaching and research; secondly a substantial number of professional schools; thirdly a broadly based, multifaceted university; fourthly a strong commitment to quality; and fifthly a collegial system of government and collegial goals. I wish to focus on the last two of these, quality and collegiality, because I think they present the most demanding challenges for us in this decade....

"The challenge of quality requires that we undertake *individually* and *institutionally* a renewing creativity that begins with the rejection of complacency and self-satisfaction, that welcomes critical appraisal, and that prays for the faith and the courage to insist on the best that lies within each of us in our mission to the country of the mind.

"And now to collegiality because I believe collegiality and quality will be closely interlinked in this decade, that we shall succeed in both or succeed in neither. A definition of collegiality would not confine it to any specific political forum. Perhaps it is closest conceptually to a democratic system. As for any such participatory system, it is probably above all an attitude....It will only work when most members of the group perceive that in fact the collective activities of the group conform most of the time to their idea of the common aims. And thus for us, administrative structures must allow for the free flow of information throughout the community and must encourage wide interest in the decision-making function....

"We have struggled hard and successfully to make collegiality work at McGill. But let us remind ourselves that it does not require individual participation in all decision-making. Chief Justice Bora Laskin of the Supreme Court of Canada, an early President of the Canadian Association of University Teachers, was an articulate advocate for a greater voice for faculty in the affairs of the university, but he has asked recently if professors were not spending too much time away from their classrooms and their research in endless committee meetings.... He wonders whether administration by the many may result in administration by none.

"There is a final ingredient in the goal of quality and the concept of collegiality which is necessary to complete a working trinity and that is commitment—the commitment by each of us.... In underlining commitment may I pay tribute to our last Principal, Dr. Bell, who represented this quality so remarkably. Dr. Bell devoted a most significant amount of effort to the selection of academic leaders and selected people who shared his commitment to the University.... McGill has as fine a group of dedicated and deeply concerned University administrators as one could find anywhere."

A journey "down McGill's river of time" can be very instructive, Johnston stated. "While the waters have been turbulent and the current fast, the voyage, like James McGill's furtrading ventures into the Northwest, has been invigorating. It leads relentlessly to a larger purpose. We come to know that from adversity comes strength, that from battling creatively comes self-reliance, and that from an unswerving commitment to enlightenment comes a legacy of enlightened service to the community. McGill's progress, like that of our country, confirms the prophetic vision of McGill's creators who seized for its motto the proposition, "By hard work all things increase and grow." *Carol Stairs* □

As brightly garbed academics took their places on the stage, four-year-old Catherine ("Sammy") Johnston caught sight of McGill's fourteenth principal, resplendent in black and gold. For the thousand guests, it was a silent moment of pomp and circumstance; but for Sammy, it was a family affair as she exclaimed, "There's my daddy!"

Chancellor Conrad Harrington, University Visitor Edward Schreyer, and Board of Governors chairman Alan Gold welcome David Johnston (third from left) as McGill's fourteenth principal.

HAROLD ROSENBERG

WHAT THE MARTLET HEARS

"Matchmaker, matchmaker..."

"Employers are desperate for MBA graduates and they're paying excellent starting salaries to get them." In light of the 'gloom and doom' that usually clouds the employment horizon for graduating university students, this may seem a startling statement, but Dr. Robert Cooper, associate dean of the Management Faculty and MBA (Master's of Business Administration) program director, has the facts to back it up. In a recent survey conducted by the *Financial Post*, most Canadian business faculties predicted that all their students would be hired within six months of graduation; the majority would be offered jobs *before* they even received their sheepskins.

For McGill's MBA graduates, this bright outlook assumed an added lustre last summer with the establishment of the MBA Placement Office in the Faculty's Bronfman Building. 'But if MBA graduates are so marketable,' you may well ask, 'isn't a placement office somehow redundant?'

Not so, says director Brenda Martin. Rather, the Placement Office provides an important, and hitherto-untapped, communications link between potential employer and prospective employee—the 250 students now enrolled in McGill's day and evening MBA program represent a considerable resource. "The office came into existence in response to the demand from corporations interested in recruiting our graduates," Martin explains. "Until now, these companies recruited either by going through the university's regular placement office and Canada Manpower, or by contacting individual professors in the Management Faculty."

About twenty-five multinational companies now actively recruit personnel through the Placement Office, says Martin. "Also, a good many smaller firms contact us to see if we have someone suitable for them, and we receive the occasional call from a university offering a non-PhD teaching position."

In a typical transaction, a company's personnel officer calls Martin and describes the kind of graduate his company wishes to hire. (General Foods, for example, is interested primarily in students with special training in marketing and finance.) The job description is then posted on the Faculty bulletin board. "Students interested in the position come to see me about making a formal application to the company," says Martin. "We screen by personal interviews and through a series of application forms, such as the one put out by the University College Placement Association." The office makes every effort to match student to position. "A shy student, for example, is more likely to thrive in a research laboratory than in a marketing or public relations function," Martin observes. The student is also able to make an informed decision about the company to which he is applying—the Placement Office has an up-to-date library of corporate literature.

Of great assistance to prospective employers is the 48-page booklet entitled *McGill MBA 1980*, to be updated and published annually by the Placement Office. The booklet profiles graduating MBA students, listing their names, addresses, and spoken languages, as well as their personal, academic, and employment histories. A photograph of each student is also included. "It's an excellent reference book," says Mario Donati, director of personnel recruitment for Montreal Engineering Company Limited, a large national firm with international contracts. "By presenting a bird's-eye view of the graduates' qualifications and interests, it's much easier for us to decide which students best meet our requirements. It also helps us remember them once the interviews are over."

Since the Placement Office did not become fully operational until mid-August, it was January before the publication was available for distribution to recruiters. "We certainly would like to have seen the book last fall," says Donati. "As it was, we posted our job description on the university bulletin board and waited for response from students."

Aside from this small delay, Donati is high in his praise of the Placement Office. "Considering the very brief time it has been in operation, it's already a good program," he says. "The staff are super-helpful and accommodating." The MBA students who use and benefit from the service share Donati's enthusiasm. George Goodwin cites the office's convenient location in the Management building as an important plus. "In previous years, MBA students were recruited through the university's regular placement service up the hill," he explains. "Now, with the office, interview rooms, and classes together under one roof, life is that much simpler and we can schedule our time more effectively." "They offer a very personal, very helpful program," adds Joan di Pietro, BEng'74, DipM'77, another final-year student. "The staff is never too busy to listen to your problems or to answer your questions. They keep careful track of everything and will even mail applications for you if they know you're too busy to meet the deadline."

Martin and her staff (one part-time and one full-time secretary) offer advice and helpful hints on every aspect of job hunting, from preparing a professional *curriculum vitae* to dressing for an interview. Students take their recommendations very seriously. Martin chuckles as she remembers the time that all her candidates "were spruced up and clean, wearing shirts and ties and looking very sharp" in readiness for a visit from a company recruiter. "You can imagine my surprise when the recruiter turned up dressed in a casual, short-sleeved sport shirt!"

Where does the fledgling Placement Office go from here? "What I want to do now," says Martin, "is encourage McGill alumni interested in changing jobs to use our office as a way of getting in touch with the various opportunities available in fields other than the one they're in now. I see it as a sort of clearing house, or alumni bank, of potential job-changers to which I would refer whenever a suitable opportunity presents itself."

MBA program director Cooper recently wrote an article for *CASE Currents*, a magazine published by the Washington-based Council for the Advancement and Support of Education, in which he stressed: "A university is a business. Like any other business, it delivers a service or product to the marketplace....The key to business planning...is to recognize market needs and then develop a product or service in response to those needs."

McGill's new MBA Placement Office offers the business community the pick of its graduates and, in so doing, serves its students in a truly positive way. Given the Faculty's business acumen, one can rest assured that both product *and* service are being delivered first-class all the way. *Christine Farr*

Building second-language skills

"The enrolment of French-Canadian students at McGill is increasing all the time, so we offer special courses in English to help them develop the skills they need in order to be successful in their university studies," explains Assistant Professor Barbara Sheppard, director of McGill's Centre for Second Languages (known until recently as the French Language Centre).

At first glance, it may seem strange that English has been included in the "second-language" category at McGill, an English-language institution down to its very roots. The fact remains, however, that 20 per cent of today's student body list French as their mother tongue; an additional 20 per cent list neither French nor English as their native language. Students from abroad are required to take tests for English proficiency before admission to McGill, so the university is able to help satisfy their language needs when they arrive on campus. There is, however, no test for French Canadians, many of whom speak English well enough to get by, but would benefit from additional training in composi-

tion, grammar, and comprehension.

In 1978 the Board of Governors approved a Senate proposal that urged the provision of increased language training for non-anglophone students. "McGill's language policy," reads the document, "reflects the university's determination to retain its essential character while meeting the changing needs of its students and assuming its role as a meeting point of the country's two main languages and cultures....We wish to make francophone students feel welcome at McGill."

For many years students have been permitted to write papers and examinations in either French or English, but for francophones wishing to improve their English-language skills there have been, until recently, only limited opportunities. (These include continuing education and summer school courses in English as a second language, a three-credit course in the Faculty of Agriculture, and an introductory literature and composition course in the English department.) "A francophone student *can* find his way through McGill in courses taught in French, but this is a bad solution," explains Associate Dean of Arts Dr. Leslie Duer, an associate professor of English. "Their ability to take part in the general education here is restricted by their limited use of English."

A survey conducted over a year ago by McGill's Planning Commission revealed that the withdrawal and failure rate among first- and second-year francophone students was higher than that among their anglophone classmates. The survey also found, however, that "the opportunity to study in English was one of the important reasons [francophone students had] for choosing McGill." Another reason was the excellence of programs and professors in their chosen field of study.

Last spring the Board of Governors authorized funding for voluntary English-language testing for more than a hundred students as well as for daytime credit courses in English as a Second Language. Developed by the Centre for Second Languages, the intermediate- and advanced-level courses have been enthusiastically received. More than 150 francophone and foreign students are now learning the complex rules—and exceptions—of the English language under the tutelage of eight experienced, part-time instructors.

With financial help from the centre for University Teaching and Learning, Sheppard and her staff are currently developing a series of modules that will enable students to work at their own pace as they overcome particular areas of weakness. "With language teaching," explains the director, "it becomes a very expensive proposition to teach in a traditional manner and give students sufficient individual attention. If you put some of the course into a modular form, you can release your staff to give more time to students in smaller groups." The Centre for Second Languages also benefits from the federal government's bursary program for language monitors. Says Sheppard, "They work in various institutions helping students learn the other national language. McGill has about six French and six English monitors who help out in small groups. They work all over the campus, but we give them a fairly high proportion of their work."

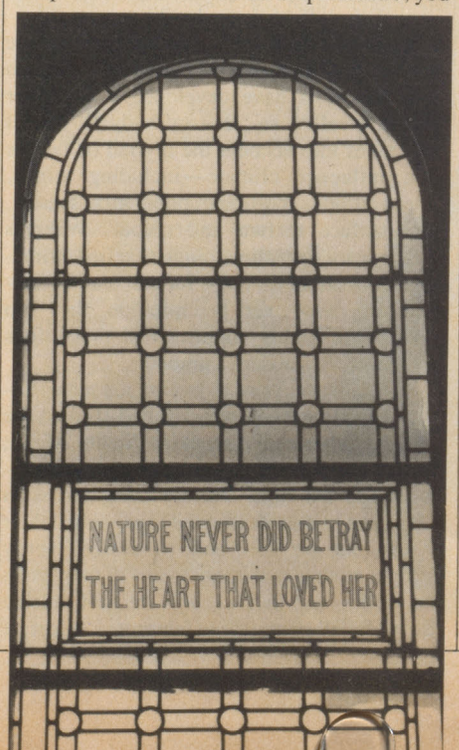
The administration believes these programs are totally compatible with, and indeed enhance, the university's traditional role. "McGill is an English language university, and it is clear that it can best function and should continue to function in that language," asserts the 1978 Senate report. "An English McGill with a flexible policy on the use of French can best serve the interests of Quebec, Canada, and the international community, and has a unique role to play in developing understanding and cooperation in a pluralistic society." *Valerie Lavoie-Simpkins*

McGill's honorable graffiti

Editor's Note: Their curiosity piqued by the numerous quotations engraved on McGill's buildings or set into stained-glass windows, the News *staff recently invited University Historian Dr. Stanley Frost to decipher the sayings and, if possible, identify the authors. He files this report:*

The Graduates' Society tour had reached Egypt's Temple of Abu Simbel. As I gazed at the colossi carved out of the face of a mountain three thousand years ago, my eyes were drawn to the figure of the owl-god of Ancient Egypt. There, roughly carved into the stone, was the name of a fourth-century-B.C. Greek mercenary. Kheilla, like Kilroy, had been there! The scratching of graffiti is, it seems, a timeless occupation.

Most of the old desks in McGill's Arts Building, hoary with age and crumbling from the onslaught of initials, have given way to hygienic, arborite-topped panels designed to defeat even a ball-point pen. But if you retreat into the Redpath Museum and venture behind the pillars that overlook the amphitheatre, you



can still find a goodly crop of initials, names, and dates. The oldest is 'Reed, M.D. 1891.' No initials are given and the graduation date seems to have been a misplaced hope—no Reed appears in the medical class lists between 1871 and 1910. As for those "other" graffiti, only too frequently found in places unmentionable and sadly lacking in intelligence, wit, or any other grace, let us leave them unnoticed as they deserve, and move on to what might be called McGill's *honorable* graffiti—those professionally inscribed 'to adorn our buildings and to admonish succeeding generations.'

When you begin to look for them, you find a surprisingly large number, far too many to be dealt with in one brief article. But let us begin by simply looking out the window of my McLennan Library office. The "new" Redpath Library was completed in 1953, but the inscription running along its south wall (now largely obscured by the bridges to the even newer McLennan Library) sounds strangely Victorian in its sentiment. University librarian (1947-65) Richard Pennington, who undoubtedly chose the phrase, was spiritually a Victorian, if not an eighteenth-century *literatus*. Yet the source is even earlier: 'Beholding the bright countenance of truth in the quiet and still air of delightful studies,' a quotation from John Milton's essay "The Reason of Church Government Urged Against Prelaty," cannot be called anything other than a noble observation. But is that what those feverish students scrambling to finish their term papers are really doing? As they anxiously await their turn at the Xerox machine, one does not get that impression!

Redpath Hall's "old" reading room (it was the "new" library in 1893) yields a splendid crop of honorable graffiti hidden away in the stained-glass windows of the stairwell leading to the musicians' gallery. Some are the standard Greek and Latin tags—even 'Ars longa, vita brevis' is there. But the interesting ones are those from English authors: 'Nature never did betray the heart that loved her,' William Wordsworth assures us, adding in another panel (rather more obscurely), 'Voyaging through strange seas of thought alone.' Presumably, that is something readers in the Redpath are being encouraged to emulate. Chaucer, however, wants us to keep our minds strictly on our work—'And out of old bokes in good feith, cometh al this newe science that men lere.' Reading is, on the whole, supported as a Good Thing. Francis Bacon is in favour of it: 'Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man.' Bacon *writes* in quotations, as other men write in prose or verse. That claim cannot be made for the unknown who produced the pedestrian platitude on the complementary panel: 'Reading furnishes the mind only with materials of knowledge. It is thinking makes what we read ours.'

The Arts Building's graffiti present a definite challenge to one's literary skills. High up on the western gable is a marble slab that commemorates in Latin William Molson's gift of Molson Hall in 1862, McGill's first

continued next page

major benefaction. It was the library *cum* Convocation Hall *cum* lecture auditorium until 1926, when the Arts Building was gutted and rebuilt and Molson Hall was converted into classrooms. Moyse Hall was erected to replace it, and on its wall we find two lofty exhortations. The biblical one, from Ben Sirach's "Let us now praise famous men," is appropriate because the hall is named for Charles Ebenezer Moyse, Molson Professor of English (1879-1920) and Dean of Arts (1904-1920). The second inscription is written in Canada's other official language and its gallic logic is as unassailable as its origin is obscure: 'La pensée sans action est un vain mirage. L'action sans pensée un vain effort.' Though perhaps not the most profound of sayings, it is undoubtedly a useful aphorism for thoughtless and impetuous youth. Who said it? Montaigne? Pascal? My enquiries to date have been fruitless. (There is no prize, other than honorable mention, for the first correct answer!)

Outside Moyse Hall is a piece of advice ominous enough to dampen the spirit of any student earnest and literate enough to translate it: 'Kalliston ephodion toi gerai he paideia'—'Education is the best provision for old age.' Is that what education is all about? Acquiring intellectual capital to provide a cerebral retirement annuity? The inscription hardly offers the most uplifting of encouragements for learning, even if Diogenes Laertius was quoting Aristotle.

The Greek language is put to more utilitarian employment in Birks Hall, home of the Faculty of Religious Studies. 'Ariston men hudor,' engraved in marble above the water fountain, says sternly: 'Water is better.' (The McGill students of 1879 seem to have known more than Pindar, though, for in one of their drinking songs they included a verse in doggy Greek and Latin which, in translation, ran:

Water then is better, boys
But should be spiked you see
And I'll bet in days of yore, boys
Water meant eau de vie.

In the forthcoming university history, *McGill University: For the Advancement of Learning*, you can read the original version!)

Greek may get short shrift at the water fountain, but Latin is accorded some respect in the senior common room. Carved in stone above the fireplace, Psalm 133:1 proclaims: 'Ecce quam bonum et quam jucundum habitare fratres in unum'—'Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell in unity.' Seeing that Birks Hall was originally Divinity Hall, and that theological professors have always been (until these present ecumenical times) a cantankerous lot, one can see why William Birks chose that particular verse for the divines to have before them as they gossiped over afternoon tea.

The competition for the noblest use of Latin, however, must surely lie between lawyer Frank Scott and architect Percy Nobbs. Scott obtained permission to pay for three words to be carved over the doorway into the new Law Building: 'Audi alteram partem,' 'Hear the other side.' For future lawyers, the reminder is surely an excellent one. But Percy Nobbs, McGill's remarkable architect in the first three decades of the twentieth century, possibly outdoes even McGill's poet-lawyer when it comes to graceful Latin allusions.

In 1922 Nobbs was commissioned to design the new pathology building, which might not have been considered a very "lively" commission. But he rose to the challenge with great architectural imagination and made equally imaginative use of a number of Latin inscriptions. Two are particularly worthy of mention. Over the gateway through which many a corpse has passed, Nobbs carved the words: 'Locus ubi mors resurgens rediviva est'—'This is the place where death arises to new life.' The same thought finds expression in the main entrance hall: 'Hic est locus ubi mors gaudet succerrere vitae'—'Here is the place where death rejoices to be of service to life.' To have understood the Pathology Institute's role in that way was truly perceptive.

McGill possesses a wealth of "honorable graffiti." Should you recall a favourite one, I would be very pleased to hear about it! *Stanley Frost*

Man and nature

"Nature has a way of working, and the whole world has adapted to that," observes Dean of Science Dr. Svenn Orvig, a member of McGill's meteorology department. "Rivers, for example, have natural high and low cycles that dams change to something uniform, altering water temperatures, fish life, and so on. You can't just barge ahead with man-made changes without assessing the circumstances beforehand."

For nearly twenty years Orvig and Dr. Eberhart Vowinckel, a fellow professor of meteorology, have studied the climatological changes that major engineering projects can cause. "Tall buildings, parking lots, huge power dams, all bring about changes in climate that must be assessed," claims Orvig. "Even one simple beaver dam can reduce the annual run-off of water by 20 per cent!"

To study the effects that both man-made and natural changes have on climate, the two meteorologists have developed a computer program called an "energy budget" model that takes into account the myriad of factors that influence climate—including winds, ocean currents, pollution, population density, and surface texture and colour. Whereas thirty years ago climatologists relied primarily on distribution maps for calculating temperature, wind, and precipitation, they can now make highly sophisticated predictions thanks to the modern computer.

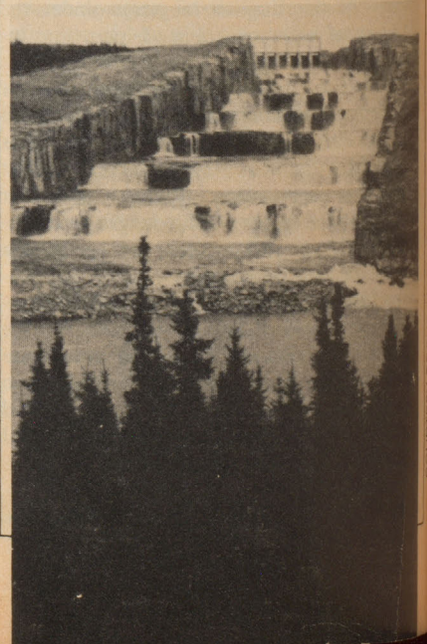
In the fifties, prior to joining the meteorology department, Vowinckel had studied the energy balance of forests in South Africa; meanwhile, Orvig was examining arctic glaciers and ice caps. Since joining forces in 1960, the two professors have expanded their vistas and are now able to design energy budget models that apply to any climate zone on earth—and they needn't set foot outside their McGill climatology laboratory. Most, if not all, necessary climatological information can be obtained through a world-wide network of scientific stations and agencies, and can be tabulated on university computers.

With the energy budget model, explains Orvig, "you effectively put a cylinder down on a region and study all the ways that energy—heat and water—are transported into and out of that box. Visualize the box extending down into the ground and up into the atmosphere. The sun pouring in heats the air in the box, and a good part of it goes down and heats the ground. Then things begin to happen!

"The ground radiates long-wave heat that, in turn, heats the atmosphere," he continues. "The atmosphere radiates too, up and out into space. Water evaporates and, because warm air rises, clouds form. Heat therefore enters the ground in daytime and rises at night. We split up these processes." The energy budget model is then able to measure them using wind and temperature data collected over many years by observation stations. "All of these processes must be in balance—it is much like a bookkeeping procedure," adds Orvig. "Imagine a box over Florida and another over Montreal. The warm spells we had from Florida last fall resulted from an energy deficit in the north—tropical air flowed in to regain a balance."

To calculate the climatic ramifications of man-made changes proposed for the James Bay Power Project—where a massive dam now backs up the La Grande River flooding extensive areas of Quebec's hinterland—the team "placed a box over the area" in 1975. With the computer, they estimated the magnitude of the component processes for every day and night of the year, simulated the future size of the lake, and then recalculated the component dynamics. One prediction they made was that the advent of both summer and winter would be delayed by several weeks at the site of the lake: deep water takes longer to warm and to cool than a forested area. "It is too early to know what the *actual* results are," says Orvig, though he is eagerly looking forward to them so that comparisons may be made.

Altering nature will alter the climate, claim McGill meteorologists.



Even more scientifically challenging than the James Bay energy budget model, says Vowinckel, is the team's partially completed study of the Nile River in the Sudan. (Their link with the project is strictly academic.) With the surrounding desert expanding as vegetation recedes, engineers are planning a diversion of the river around the Sudd swamps of the White Nile—this would reduce the heavy water loss caused by evaporation as well as increase the available water supply in the river downstream. Since moving water evaporates more slowly than stagnant water, a diversionary canal, to be built around the swamp near Jonglei, has been proposed.

Using the weather, humidity, and temperature data collected by weather stations in and around Entebbe, along with mean rainfall maps and information on vegetation types and land forms, the McGill scientists constructed an energy budget model to encompass the Nile's lakes, swamps, and surrounding land. Once they had established the irrigation potential given current meteorological conditions, they made changes in certain surface parameters in order to study other permutations and combinations. Draining the swamps, they concluded, would indeed eliminate water loss from evaporation; run-off would increase substantially and a significant water budget would result.

Among McGill's other energy budget models are a study on the climatological influences of forest fires in British Columbia and one on the changes in vegetation cover in Eastern Canada as an increasing number of abandoned farms revert to forest.

Given the large price tag for most modern scientific investigations, the cost of developing energy budget models is relatively low: "Our main expense is $2,000 a year for computer time," explains Orvig. "Research costs are low because we need no other machines, both professors working on the program are already on staff, and meteorological data are freely available." The unique research opportunities the program provides cannot be given a dollar value. "About twenty graduate students have already written their theses on the subject," notes Orvig, "and the studies we are asked to do help make our department better known." *Cay Draper*

Bookshelf

Capsule summaries of recent books by and about McGill faculty members and alumni:

Sheila McLeod Arnopoulos and Dominique Clift—*The English Fact in Quebec*. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1980. Award-winning journalists Sheila (Stone) Arnopoulos, BA'61, and Dominique Clift, BA'53, analyse the historical English-French interface in Quebec, pinpoint recent social changes that have led to a resurgence of French nationalism, and present perspectives for the future.

Yurko Bondarchuk—*UFO Sightings, Landings and Abductions: The Documented Evidence*. Toronto, Ont.: Methuen Publications, 1979. This chronicle by urban planning graduate Yurko Bondarchuk, BA'72, records documented cases of UFO activity on or above Canadian soil since 1947. The 200-page volume, available in both English and French, is amply illustrated with government-issued photographs, eye-witness snapshots, and conceptual drawings. Writes Bondarchuk in his introduction, "The question is no longer, Do UFOs exist? But rather, Why are they here?"

Ian S. Butler and Arthur E. Grosser—*Relevant Problems for Chemical Principles*. Menlo Park, Calif.: The Benjamin/Cummings Publishing Co., 1979. In this third edition, Chemistry Professor Dr. Ian Butler and Associate Professor Dr. Arthur E. Grosser have devised up-to-date, introductory problems and solutions for chemistry students and have included all data in both conventional and SI (Système International) units to help "students who are taught in one system to attain competency in both."

Francisco Javier Campos-Cornejo—*Enrique González Martinez: Ensayo psicológico*. Mexico City: Editorial JUS, 1978. Mexican psychiatrist Dr. Francisco Campos-Cornejo, DipPsych'70, examines from a psychological perspective the creativity of modern Mexican poet González Martinez. The study relates his writings to his family, his medical profession, and his literary activities and concludes with the recognition of Martinez's major work, *El hombre del búho*, as a lyric, human message. *(Note: The text of this book is Spanish.)*

Michael Feuerstein and Eric Skjei—*Mastering Pain*. New York City: Bantam Books, 1979. Particularly useful for chronic pain victims seeking alternatives to drug addiction and despair, this study coauthored by Assistant Professor of Psychology Dr. Michael Feuerstein offers relaxation techniques for the self-regulation of stress and pain associated with such problems as arthritis, migraine, and ulcers. There is a psychological dimension to pain, claim the authors, "that is as subject to the influence of our thoughts and emotions as to that of the pill and scalpel."

Stanley Brice Frost—*McGill University: For the Advancement of Learning, Volume I: 1801-1895*. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1980. In this well-illustrated study, History of McGill Director Dr. Stanley Frost traces the events leading up to the founding of McGill and chronicles its modernization under Principal John William Dawson. With the establishment of the first Medical School on campus in 1872, the admission of women students in 1884, and the construction of such notable buildings as the Redpath Museum and the Macdonald Physics Building, McGill had already achieved a position of prominence as the fledgling Dominion of Canada prepared to enter the twentieth century.

Norman Levine—*Thin Ice*. Ottawa, Ont.: Deneau and Greenberg, 1979. In this collection of twelve biographical short stories, Norman Levine, BA'48, MA'49, portrays with nostalgia and humour the cyclical nature of life.

John D. McCallum—*Crime Doctor*. Mercer Island, Washington: The Writing Works Inc., 1978. Journalist John McCallum has penned this biography of internationally known forensic pathologist Charles P. Larson, MD'36. Reports from his crime file include such unusual cases as "The Body in Striped Pajamas," "The Lady of the Lake" who turned to soap, and the infamous murderer Jake Bird.

Bryan D. Palmer—*A Culture in Conflict: Skilled Workers and Industrial Capitalism in Hamilton, Ontario, 1860-1914*. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1979. Assistant Professor of History Bryan Palmer discusses the historical context, culture, and conflicts that surrounded the skilled workingmen who transformed Hamilton from a handicraft production centre to a modern, industrialized city.

Gustave and Alice Simons—*Money and Women*. New York City: Popular Library, 1979. Founder of Connecticut's Weston Workshop for Women and leader of its five-year study on the role of women in contemporary society, Alice (Winslow-Spragge) Simons, BA'36, has coauthored with her husband, a tax attorney and financial expert, this how-to book on financial management for women. *Charlotte Hussey*

The McGill Observatory (1863-1963) : A detail from the montage, "The University of McGill College, 1882," first printed in the *Canadian Illustrated News* of August 26, 1882, and now reproduced in Volume I of Dr. Stanley Frost's history of McGill. Under founder Dr. Charles Smallwood and subsequent directors, the observatory became the outstanding time-keeping observatory in Canada. The stone building was demolished in 1963 to make way for the Leacock Building—faculty members and students now gaze at the heavens from a new observatory atop the Rutherford Physics Building.

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Microsurgery: A modern miracle

by *Zoe Bieler*

Blood vessels less than a millimeter in diameter are reconnected with stitches invisible to the naked eye. Severed nerves are skillfully rejoined so that they are again capable of conveying sensation to and from the brain. A big toe is moved from foot to hand to replace a thumb lost in an accident.

These revolutionary operations have been made possible through the marvels of microsurgery. Using high-powered microscopes (some capable of magnifying forty times larger than life), microinstruments (some so small they are invisible unless magnified), and microsutures (half the diameter of a human hair), today's surgeons almost routinely operate on parts of the body that only a few years ago were considered too small or too delicate to be repaired.

In the forefront of microsurgery developments on the continent are McGill's largest teaching hospitals, the Montreal General (MGH) and the Royal Victoria (RVH). "Without microscopes, many of our newer surgical techniques would be impossible," says Associate Professor Dario Lorenzetti, BSc'58, MD'60, ophthalmologist-in-chief at the MGH. Using microsurgery, eye surgeons are able to strip the vein of the retina and remove blood clots from the vitreous body of the eye. "Before microsurgery, we could do nothing with these blood clots; we had to leave them to nature," explains MGH ophthalmologist and McGill lecturer Robert Lewandowski, MD'69. About 300 such operations are now performed annually at the hospital.

Neurosurgeons in McGill's teaching hospitals employ microsurgery techniques to repair or rebuild blood vessels, thereby minimizing the permanent damage caused by strokes. And today, nearly all patients who have cranial tumors removed come through surgery with no facial-nerve damage—about half would have suffered such damage without the new operating techniques. Gynecologists and urologists consider microsurgery an invaluable tool as well—it enables them to remove obstructions from the delicate Fallopian tubes, reverse tubal ligations and vasectomies, and correct certain kidney defects. In addition, university otorhinolaryngologists regularly perform microsurgery on the delicate tissues of the ear, nose, and throat.

For the layman, however, perhaps the most dramatic manifestation of modern microsurgery is the replanting of accidentally amputated digits or limbs. Dr. Bruce Williams, director of plastic surgery at the General and at the Montreal Children's Hospital and chairman of the plastic surgery division in McGill's Medical Faculty, reported the results of sixty-five digit replants to a recent medical symposium. The success rate, he explained, had been about 89 per cent when the amputation "was incomplete" and 60 per cent when it was complete.

The Royal Victoria's record is almost identical, says Associate Professor Dr. Rollin Daniel, MSc'74, who co-directs with Assistant Professor Dr. Julia Terzis the hospital's two year-old microsurgery research laboratory. Daniel makes an important distinction between the survival of a replant and its functional capacity. "It must be emphasized to the patient that the replanted part will never be normal but that immediate reconstruction with the amputated part is superior to most upper-extremity prostheses and to a prolonged, multistaged reconstruction employing diverse, distant tissues," he wrote in the May 1979 *New England Journal of Medicine*. A "successful" limb replant may result in an arm that can carry a purse or an overcoat, but cannot control the finer hand movements necessary for writing or eating.

The success of digit and limb replants hinges on the first-aid given at the accident site, Williams stresses. The severed part must be kept cool and clean. (It should not be frozen, but should be packed in a clean plastic bag and placed, if possible, in a container of ice.) When the digit or limb is kept cool, replanting can be done up to twenty-four hours after the accident; otherwise, surgery must be performed within twelve hours.

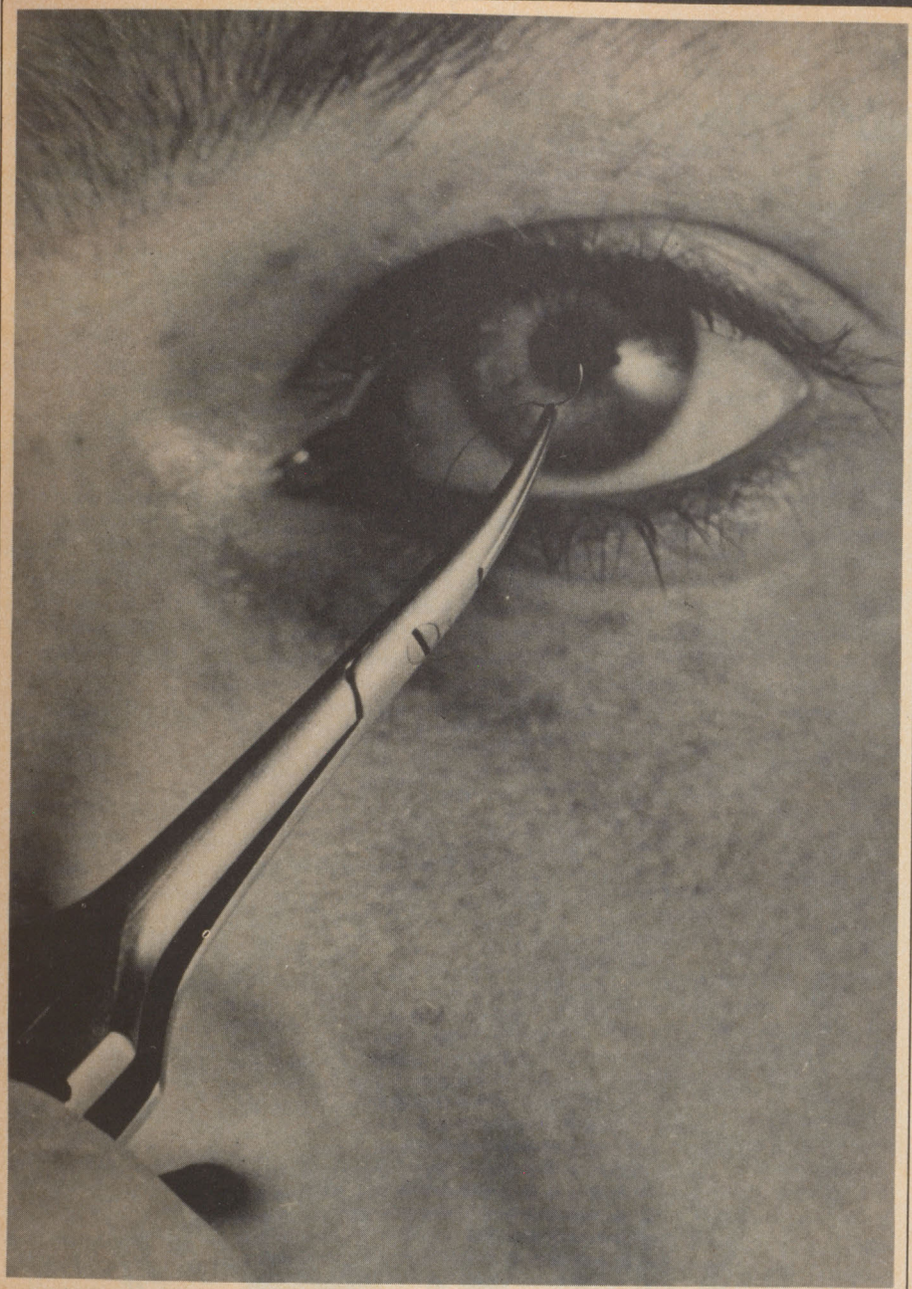
In assessing the desirability of attempting a replant, the surgeons take many factors into account: the age of the patient, whether the dominant hand is involved, the occupation of the patient, the level of amputation, the time of the accident, the first-aid treatment both patient and limb have received, and the type of injury—"whether the nerves, tendons, blood vessels, or bones need repair," notes Williams. Replanting is usually indicated if the thumb is involved, if multiple digits have been amputated, or if the patient is a child. The amputation, however, must be clean—if the accident has resulted in crushed tissue and bone, a replant is generally impossible.

Microsurgeons may spend up to two hours treating the amputated part before wheeling the patient into the operating room for surgery. Replanting a thumb may take four to six hours and reattaching four fingers can require as much as twenty-four hours of team effort; a full limb replant calls for an even more complex and lengthy operation. Microsurgery makes more physical demands on a surgeon than do traditional operations and techniques, concedes Daniel. "You must be able to operate for long periods of time." As long as one remains in good physical condition and can tolerate the gruelling pace, however, Daniel sees no reason that a microsurgeon should not continue to practise for as many years as other surgeons.

A typical operation requires a staff of about fifteen people—four or five surgeons, several anesthetists, and as many as eight nurses. An essential requirement in such surgery is visibility—microscopes must provide not only the needed magnification but also the appropriate illumination. Since the fifties, when the first good operating microscope was designed, technology has made rapid advances; today's models are highly sophisticated. They are focused by foot controls and have twin observation tubes so that a second surgeon can follow the progress of the operation and assist when necessary. Closed-circuit colour television monitors make it possible for other members of the team, including attending residents and fellows, to observe the microsurgeon's every move. Video cameras, meanwhile, document the case for teaching and evaluation purposes.

Most of the instruments used in microsurgery have been developed in the past decade. A basic set, explains Daniel, includes jeweller's forceps, a bipolar coagulator, spring-handled scissors, and needle holders. (The surgeon's arc-shaped operating needle and ultra-fine sutures are visible only under the microscope.) Manipulating the tiny instruments with skilled precision, the microsurgeon works on a magnified operating field that is a mere two centimeters square—he cannot even see his own fingertips!

The RVH team performs about a hundred microsurgery operations every year; some make the headlines. Last June Elizabeth McFadden, an eleven-year-old Long Island girl whose right leg had been amputated above the knee in a train accident and replanted by New York surgeons, journeyed to Montreal for microsurgery that, it was hoped, would restore sensation to the replanted limb



and foot, as well as use of the right knee. During the fifteen-hour operation, Terzis and her medical team repaired defects in the sciatic nerve and performed eight grafts of the sural nerve. Because nerves grow only about a millimeter a day, however, there was to be a long wait before the operation could be termed a success. (Hospital spokesmen said it would be "nine to twelve months" before it was known whether the operation would result in a fully functional knee, and "another twelve months" before doctors could determine whether sensation had returned to the sole of the child's right foot.)

In October a brave and smiling Elizabeth returned to the Royal Victoria for her medical examination. The news was good. The nerves had grown three inches more than had been predicted, perhaps due to the girl's age. Sensation as well as movement seemed to be coming back. "We're a long way from saying it is restored," Terzis said, "but if things go as they are going now, I think she'll get sensation in her foot."

Elizabeth is only one of many non-Quebecers who travel to Montreal for microsurgery. One young boy came from Winnipeg for a toe-to-thumb replant and another from Trinidad for a vascularized bone graft. A Pennsylvania girl, her heel amputated in a car crash, also sought help; Daniel rebuilt her heel using a flap of skin and tissue from the front of her other ankle.

Such "free-tissue transplants," says Daniel, are as dramatic to medical professionals as digit or limb replants are to the public. In the past, multiple operations over extended time periods have been required to transfer tissue from one part of the body to another. With microsurgery, tissue can be moved in a single operation. In his May *Journal* article, Daniel, wrote : "A large skin flap was transferred from a patient's abdomen to his ankle and revascularization was achieved through microvascular anastomoses, thus accomplishing in ten hours what would have required three to six months with conventional techniques." Skin, muscles bones, intestines, nerves, and even toes have been successfully moved from one site in the body to another—in one operation.

Surgeons often spend many days planning operations of this magnitude, studying X-rays, and experimenting in the laboratory with different operating techniques. They also prepare the patient—not only physically, for the operation itself, but psychologically, for the long and painful period of recovery in intensive care.

Microsurgery has made it possible for cancer patients requiring head and neck operations to return home "with minimal deformity," notes Daniel. There is a team approach between the surgeon who removes the tumor and the plastic surgeon who repairs the deformity—"We try to do the reconstruction the same day the tumor is removed." Sixteen such tissue-graft cases have been handled by the RVH team; other operations have involved replacing bones in children with bone tumors, or correcting congenital bone defects. The MGH microsurgery research lab-

The microsurgeon operates in a magnified field only two centimeters square and uses needles and suture material so small they are dwarfed by the human eye.

oratory, says Williams, has made the revascularization of free bone and muscle grafts a focus of its work.

Without ongoing governmental and private research funding, "the future growth of microsurgery is precarious," claims Daniel. The RVH's new microsurgery research laboratory and adjoining clinic—unique in Canada and "probably the largest in the world"—were built at a cost of half a million dollars. They require a further $200,000 each year to maintain. Through continued research, Daniel hopes that microsurgeons will one day gain the "ability to transplant tissues from one body to another," as is presently done with kidneys from accident victims. With this skill, surgeons could repair crushed hands and feet and perform major reconstruction following tumor operations. "Though it is an ultimate goal," cautions Daniel, "we are decades away from realizing it. We are not yet even trying transplants on animals."

In the seventies alone, however, giant strides have been made in microsurgery. Daniel is optimistic about the future: "Microsurgery has revolutionized nearly all surgical specialities," he maintains. "It involves the perfection of previous techniques as well as the development of new operations." A microsurgeon, he says, needs no *special* dexterity. "If you can tie your shoe you can learn to do miscrosurgery. It is an acquired skill. Once you learn how to do it, it stays with you—like learning to ride a bicycle." To a patient, however, whose hand has been restored to usefulness through a toe-to-thumb replant or his body to wholeness following removal of a cancerous tumor, the microsurgeon is nothing short of a miracle worker. □

Research at McGill: A responsibility—and a joy

by *Charlotte Hussey, Heather Kirkwood* and *Carol Stairs*

The seventies was a decade of anxiety for university researchers across Canada. Erratic and fluctuating government funding turned many a silent researcher into a vocal lobbyist as universities sought a larger slice of the fiscal pie.

Their efforts did not go unrewarded. On January 31, 1980, just weeks before the Conservative government fell, the Minister of State for Science and Technology Heward Grafftey unveiled unprecedented boosts in funding for 16,000 university scientists, scholars, and graduate students. The Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC) received an increase of $41.8 million to a total of $162.6 million, while the budget of the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) was raised $5.8 million to a high of $41.7 million. In addition, the Medical Research Council (MRC) now has $82.2 million at its disposal, an increase of $12.2 million over last year.

"These substantial increases for the Councils will reverse the downward trend in federal support of university research over the last decade," Grafftey announced. "Research and development [R & D] is the cornerstone of Canada's economic development and the increased funding, in addition to promoting excellence in university research and encouraging more of our outstanding students into research, will stimulate the creation of a larger number of interesting and better paying jobs. The increased funding will also add significantly to the scientific manpower over the 1980s needed to achieve the government's target of R & D expenditures of 2.5 per cent of the GNP [Gross National Product]."

Dean of Graduate Studies and Research Dr. Walter Hitschfeld welcomes the government's intention to link research funding to the GNP. "It doesn't sound like much, but it is an enormous change. It involves *billions* of dollars—though most of this money will be spent in the industrial and applied areas, not in the universities."

Research grants and industrial contracts brought into McGill coffers a total of $24,238,000 in 1978-79 (the most recent year for which figures are available). Faculty representatives interviewed by the *News* agreed, without exception, that though research is a very expensive undertaking, it is vital to a balanced and healthy university life. "Teaching and research are absolutely equal requirements and challenges for the university," maintains Hitschfeld. "No other institutions have this joint mission—the *dissemination* of knowledge and the *creation* of knowledge."

While most research funds come to the university as direct grants—from governments, foundations, associations, and societies, as well as private endowments—about 10 per cent of the $24.2 million total takes the form of industrial contracts, which last anywhere from three months to three years. For the first eight months of 1979-80, the university undertook sixty-three such projects, up from forty-one for the same period last year. "Expertise is the whole purpose of this exercise," states the director of McGill's nine-year-old Industrial Research office, Adolph Monsaroff. "We're only interested in research projects that have some intellectual and scientific value, that will be of interest to one of our principal investigators or to a PhD student for his thesis. The skills available at McGill, particularly when you get into multidisciplinary areas, are greater than the average company would have."

In dollar terms, about 50 per cent of all McGill's industrial contracts are with the Faculty of Engineering, while 25 per cent are with Science, 15 per cent with Agriculture, and the remaining 10 per cent with non-scientific areas like sociology, psychology, management, and law, explains Monsaroff. "The real credit for the success of this office goes to the investigator who is willing to write the proposal, meet the people, and have his students work on the project."

Hitschfeld points out that, while grants and contracts make large-scale research financially viable, "for some, the only tools they need are pencils and paper and a quiet room."

Whether a project costs $100 or $100,000, however, the frustrations—and the joys—are somehow similar. "You set yourself a goal, but nothing ever works out the way you expect it to. Your student gets sick or is distracted by other courses; the books you need are out of the library; the manufacturer delivers slowly or the instrument doesn't work when it does come. For everything you want to do you have to find alternatives.

"Research isn't only Einstein writing hieroglyphics on the blackboard," says the dean, "though that is how the media have always shown research. It's nice to be a genius, but there's usually only one Einstein in the world at a time. Research is mostly made up of people taking little steps. Putting these little steps together to make one big step is the greatest of all achievements."

Note: On the following pages, the News *presents an overview of the research activities of McGill's twelve Faculties. The research figures quoted for each section are 1978-79 statistics as recently reported by the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research. C.S.*

Agriculture

$1,385,000

While the number of Canadians actively involved in primary agriculture has dropped dramatically since the Second World War, the demand for food—both nationally and internationally—has grown relentlessly. Agricultural research, it seems, holds the key to improved farm technology and increased food productivity.

"The projections to the year 2000 are that the world's population will be somewhere between 6.5 and 7 billion," says Howard Steppler, MSc'48, PhD'55, chairman of the plant science department and associate dean of research at McGill's Macdonald Campus. "Projections are that the rate of food production will have to grow at least 3 per cent per annum—some even suggest 4.4 per cent—in order to meet the requirements of an ever-increasing population. But no developed country has *ever* reached a level of 4.4 per cent! The challenge is tremendous; there's only one group that can meet it, and that's within agriculture."

In attempting to answer this challenge, Macdonald sees training research scientists as one of its primary objectives. "We're a *consumer* of research people in our teaching roles, and other Canadian institutions are also *consumers* of researchers," notes Steppler. "But there is only one *producer*, and that's the university. We have to have a research capacity to provide an environment in which researchers can be trained." Both Steppler and Dean of Agriculture Lewis Lloyd, BSc(Agr)'48, MSc'50, PhD'52, agree that the 'training' aspect of the Faculty's research programs is of paramount importance.

Ninety-nine per cent of the Faculty's 80 full-time teaching staff—and 100 per cent of their 190 graduate students—are involved in research activities, notes Steppler. "We have no university-budgeted staff who are here solely for research, though we do have some auxiliary professors who do not teach but work on specific contract research." One such professor, funded by the federal government, is studying means of controlling the destructive blackbird populations that threaten corn and other valuable crops.

"Agricultural research is different from other research in that it has a very practical role," continues Steppler. "Instead of 'pure' and 'applied,' I prefer to use the words 'discipline' and 'problem.' Discipline involves pushing back the frontiers of knowledge as opposed to trying to solve a problem. Most of our contract research is very definitely problem-oriented, as is the funding we receive from the Quebec Agricultural Research Council. This is quite appropriate, since their priorities are the current problems that exist in Quebec agriculture."

Like all university researchers, Macdonald scientists have been hard hit by inflation—not only have research grants not kept pace with the cost of equipment, supplies, and labour, but any cutback in requested funding can result in considerable upheaval for the professors involved. "If the project is approved but the money is reduced," says Steppler, "then they've got to redesign their whole research program. A very good example of this is large-animal research—in no way can they afford to use the original number of animals."

It is a fact of life that staff members generally receive less than the amount requested from funding agencies. In 1978-79 federal awards—from Agriculture Canada, the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council, Environment Canada, and other departments—totalled almost $725,000; the Quebec government accounted for $480,000 in grants and contracts to faculty members. Notes Lloyd, "There's no question that Quebec is very supportive of agriculture."

Financial setbacks notwithstanding, research projects are almost as numerous as acres at Macdonald. Tile-drainage studies, improved dairy cattle production and efficiency, classification of the world's cassava germplasm collection, and new vegetable and grain varieties are but a sampling of on-campus research activities. Many projects are necessarily interdepartmental in scope, adds Steppler. "The major researcher may be from agricultural engineering, while the people cooperating with him may be from microbiology and plant science."

Macdonald researchers have also initiated projects in cooperation with developing nations, where agricultural production and technology lags far behind that of the industrialized world. An animal science project in Trinidad is currently studying the feasibility of diverting sugar cane to animal feed stock, thereby encouraging the production of meat and milk in a country presently possessing no native feed for cattle. In addition, the plant science department is assisting Kenyan agriculturalists in their search for a cure for mosaic disease, a serious threat to the valuable tropical crop, cassava. "We have not been able to crack it yet," notes Steppler, "but neither has anyone else."

Agriculture shares with other Faculties the combined problems of an aging staff and an acute shortage of young scientists entering the research field. Given the high salaries offered to today's BSc graduates, not to mention the ongoing debate on the relative value of a postgraduate education, few students are pursuing master's and doctoral degrees. "Large stipends for graduate students don't seem to be the answer," Lloyd emphasizes. "The University of Guelph offers a number of very high-value fellowships and they cannot fill them." Undergraduate enrolment at Macdonald, however, is still growing—an 8.6 per cent increase was registered this year—though administrators estimate that this will stabilize by 1985. "If job opportunities maintain themselves, people who have never thought of agriculture before will turn to us," says Lloyd.

The pattern of North American agriculture has undergone tremendous change since the early nineteenth century, when "about 90 per cent of the labour force was engaged in primary agriculture," Steppler points out. "It is now about 4 per cent, though if you take into account the whole infrastructure—processing, marketing, transportation, the production of agricultural machinery—then you're up to nearly 40 per cent.

"The only way you can get increased productivity from natural resources is through improved technology—and you can only get improved technology through research. Canadian agricultural research is going to increase in importance; it *must* if we are going to meet our responsibilities." *C.S.* □

Arts

$448,000

The very word 'research' has become a cliché, maintains Robert Vogel, MA'54, PhD'59, dean of the Faculty of Arts. "It has become such a hackneyed term that it has lost much of its passion. Real research has to do with staff members who are *obsessed* with finding out something, or with trying to create a theoretical framework, or with making a major contribution. This sometimes results in new knowledge; in the humanities, however, it often results in a new point of view, a new integration of facts that are already fairly well-established."

This passionate curiosity, so essential to university research and teaching, is deeper than an intellectual quality and cannot be regulated, says Vogel. "The idea that you can separate research and teaching is very attractive to authoritarian types of government. It presupposes that you can set up a big operation or fund a laboratory and get something out at the other end, as though it were an assembly-line operation. This concept is quite inapplicable to the kind of research one does in the Faculty of Arts.

"The major research funding necessary for laboratories and highly sophisticated equipment is *not* our problem. We do need computer facilities for the more quantitative departments like economics and sociology, for

example, but our basic research tool is the McGill library system. As long as it has the books and is able to obtain collections of manuscripts, then it can retain its place as one of the leading libraries in North America."

Most research in the Arts Faculty is highly individualistic in nature, Vogel explains. Projects range from studies of Eskimo languages to modern German history, from Israeli foreign policy to a lexicon of French-English judicial terminology, from Yiddish literature to modern Greek.

The Faculty also houses several major research projects each involving a number of staff members. These include a political science project on international crisis behaviour; the Centre for Developing Area Studies program; and the Burney Project that is editing and publishing the letters of eighteenth-century writer Fanny Burney and her father, musicologist Dr. Charles Burney.

"We have not enjoyed a great deal of funded research," says Vogel. "By and large, staff members haven't looked for it because they tend to do their research as individual projects rather than as institutional operations. I think that's probably a good thing. It means they have not become intellectual slaves of a particular thrust on the part of a foundation or a government."

Arts administrators are very concerned that only 10 to 15 per cent of the total graduating class goes on to do postgraduate work each year. "Within ten years we will be short of trained staff," claims Vogel, "but governments will not give any support to tide us over. If we could be assured of hiring two or three people more than we absolutely needed in any given department, then we could have a stability that would adjust to the increases and decreases in student population expected over the next decade."

The Faculty is nonetheless striving to create an atmosphere in which individual enterprise and a passion for research are supported. The only way a university can foster this passion in its students is by example, says Vogel. "We don't know how to inoculate people or give them the right pill. All we can do is provide good ideas and hope that our students will take it from there." *C.H.* □

Dentistry

$42,000

When the layman thinks of dental research, he thinks of teeth. "This is one of the biggest things for people to overcome," says Dentistry Dean Kenneth Bentley, DDS'58, MD'62. "Dental research involves the teeth, the gums, *and* the oral cavity. In essence, you could think of it as 'from the eyes down.'"

Research is a very important activity in the Faculty, reports the dean, "but we don't spend as much time on it as we would like to, primarily because we are so short-staffed. Our prime commitment is really to undergraduate teaching." Dr. Peter Noble, associate dean of dental research at McGill as well as chairman of research for the Association of Canadian Faculties of Dentistry, is in full agreement. "I don't think that anyone can be an effective teacher unless he is doing some research," asserts Noble. "If you don't do research, your lectures just pass on what the book says, without any personal feeling about the strength of this result or the weakness of that technique."

The trend in modern dental research is towards teamwork, continues Noble. "Research has become so specialized in terms of techniques and capabilities that no one individual can conduct a research project; it's more a group effort that pools the talents of many disciplines. All the granting agencies favour this approach."

Despite the demands of teaching, practice, and administration, staff members have several ongoing research interests. One group is investigating leucocytes and their potential to kill oral malignancies; another is examining the interaction of microorganisms in the pathogenesis of periodontal disease. In addition, the Faculties of Dentistry and Medicine are collaborating on a study of rat incisors as a model system of tooth development, while teams at McGill and the University of Western Ontario are jointly investigating the epidemiology of root surface caries (decay) in fluoridated and non-fluoridated communities.

Though undergraduate enrolment in Dentistry has remained constant, Bentley and his colleagues express concern over the diminishing numbers of students entering graduate programs. Financial considerations do not seem to be the problem: American dental graduate students must pay astronomical tuition fees, but their Canadian peers receive generous financial support in the form of Quebec bursaries, stipends for hospital residencies, and grants from the Canadian Fund for Dentistry.

Noble points to an emerging trend that could offset the predicted shortage of dental specialists. "It is not uncommon for a dentist to go into practice for three, four, or five years, and *then* take specialty training." Adds Bentley, "There is certainly a movement afoot to give preference to candidates who have already had experience in the practice of general dentistry."

Predicted bites in the budgets of Canadian dental faculties, however, could precipitate an even more serious situation—an exodus of practising Canadian professionals and specialists. "If the decreases come through," says Bentley, "some people may become a little apprehensive about what the future holds for them and seek positions elsewhere." Inflation, too, is taking its toll. "The increased level of funding for research has not kept pace with inflation," notes the dean. "In my own case," adds Noble, "the cost of a technician must have gone up at least 100 per cent over the last five years. The cost of equipment is also phenomenal—several years ago I bought a $300 camera for a time-lapse experiment; the same camera now costs $1,600!"

"Real research has to do with staff members who are *obsessed* with finding out something, or with trying to create a theoretical framework, or with making a major contribution."
Dr. Robert Vogel, Faculty of Arts

Unlike Medicine, Dentistry has limited funding sources; presently supporting Faculty research projects are the Medical Research Council, the National Cancer Institute, the National Institute of Health, and the American National Institute for Dental Research. An even more serious problem, however, is the fluctuating nature of grants. "There is no consistent policy towards funding," Noble points out. "It seems to start, stop, start, stop; it's like a political game. You just cannot do research under such conditions."

Bentley remains philosophical about the future. "Funding for dental research is better now than it was, but it is not being supported to the degree that it should be," he maintains. "The incidence of dental caries and perio-

dontal disease is higher than any other disease process—but it is not critical or life-threatening." There may be a kidney foundation, a heart foundation, and even a tooth fairy—but, laments Bentley, "There's no *tooth* foundation." *C.H.* □

Education

$243,000

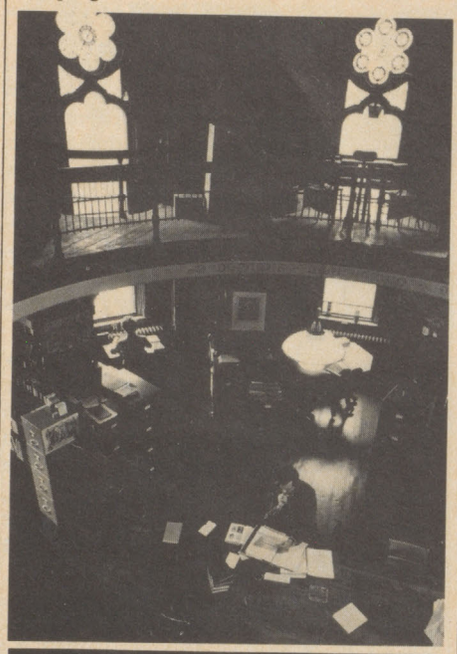
"In the past there has been reason to think of the Faculty of Education as not being research-oriented, but it becomes less reasonable with each passing year," says Dean Dr. George Flower, BA'40, MA'49. "Originally, the Faculty's prime job was the initial preparation of teachers for the anglophone schools of Quebec, but its role has been changing in recent years. One reason for the merger with St. Joseph's Teachers' College and the move of the Faculty from Macdonald College to the main campus in 1970 was to place greater emphasis on graduate studies and on continuing education for practising professionals in the field."

Enrolment in the full-time bachelor's and diploma programs has declined by 43 per cent since 1975, Flower points out. "This has left greater opportunity for staff members to become involved in other activities." A number of staff members originally involved in these programs were experienced, master teachers. With the passage of time, they have learned skills and approaches that have enabled them to take on research projects as well.

With the proliferation of research activities in the Faculty, funding has increased from $77,000 in 1975-76 to $243,000 in 1978-79. Says Dr. David Smith, BEd'58, MA'61, director of graduate studies in Education, "The overwhelming proportion of research money comes from the Quebec Ministry of Education, while $14,000 comes from the federal government and $37,000 from small internal grants. Four departments out of the thirteen in the Faculty of Education account for the bulk of these research grants. They are educational psychology, our largest department with twenty-five members; social foundations, which includes the history and philosophy of education as well as comparative education; educational administration; and elementary education, which is well funded due to the efforts of one individual." Most of these departments are primarily involved in the study of education rather than in school field work or student-teacher supervision.

Additional funding from local school boards and provincial contracts does not appear in university research figures, explains Flower. "A lot of activity in our Faculty does not result in direct grants administered by the university. These projects tend to be developmental or mission-oriented, rather than 'pure' research. One example is the project to develop a geography curriculum for the Kativik Board of Education in northern Quebec." Studies of enrolment decline, student retention, and the teaching of French as a second language receive research funding from local school boards.

It has been traditional to have some full-time staff members supported entirely on outside funds. One such contract with the Quebec Ministry of Education involved the preparation of technical and vocational teachers. At its peak, contract money amounted to $500,000 a year for staff salaries. This year, $100,000 from the Ministry is earmarked to finance ten research projects in vocational teacher training—the university now underwrites all staff salaries for the program.



PIERRE-LOUIS MONGEAU

"For some, the only research tools they need are pencils and paper and a quiet room." Dr. Walter Hitschfeld, Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research

Trends to look for in the near future are the return of practising teachers to courses of advanced study, and the further development of graduate programs in education that will help offset falling undergraduate enrolment. "We may eventually find ourselves in a flap, as we did in the sixties when there were not enough teachers," cautions Flower. "But that's not our immediate concern. Instead, we have to find ways to make use of the very good staff members we have in the Faculty. People are not educational spare parts that can simply be shunted about. We have a long way to go to catch up with Faculties that have long histories of teaching *and* research, but I don't think we need to be apologetic about it." *C.H.* □

Engineering

$2,930,000

In the Faculty of Engineering, research is a must. By revising facts, developing theories, and studying applications, staff members remain in the vanguard of a field where daily advances are the norm. "Technology is changing so fast that you have to have people actively involved in research," maintains Engineering Dean Gerald Farnell, PhD'57. "In our reply to the Quebec government's Green Paper, the university as a whole, and the Engineering Faculty in particular, found it impossible to separate teaching professors from research professors. It just wouldn't work."

There is a wide spectrum of both basic and applied research in the Faculty, he reports. "Several of our people I would consider applied mathematicians; then there are people working at various levels, right up to what are almost production problems." A number of researchers are engaged in large industrial contracts involving Alberta's oil sands development or the dispersion of explosive mixtures; others are working in association with Hydro-Québec on an energy study of large, "egg-beater" windmills. "I think it is important that we have a number of these research contracts so staff members become involved with current technology in industry," says Farnell. "It is a good way of forming the bridge."

While most research is conducted individually or interdepartmentally, there are a number of inter-Faculty collaborations as well. The mechanical engineering department and the Medical Faculty's department of physiology, for example, are involved not only in studying the human skeleton as a mechanical structure, but also in examining the dynamics and obstructions of liquids, such as blood, flowing through tubes. The computer science department is collaborating with the pathology department on a pattern recognition project, where computers are used to evaluate the lungs for emphysema. International cooperation is also part of Engineering research—several joint projects are underway with the Universities of Montpellier and Grenoble under the auspices of a France-Québec exchange agreement.

While the Faculty's thirty-one industrial research contracts added over $1.3 million to the 1978-79 total, the prime source of funding remains the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC). Grants to individual researchers tend to be small, but they are very flexible, Farnell points out. "The individual may do more or less what he wants with the money. He has a certain amount of choice in deciding what problems he will tackle, the direction his work will take, and how he will split the money between research assistants and supplies."

Despite recent increases in NSERC grants, Farnell feels that the present level of research funding in the Engineering Faculty is inadequate. "NSERC is our largest source, but it has not really been keeping pace with inflation. There is also a sophistication factor built into research—you cannot afford to use yesterday's measuring equipment to make today's measurements, because the customer wants results that are not attainable with yesterday's instruments. Even if the prices of instruments weren't inflated, you would need more-sophisticated instruments just to keep pace with technology." *continued page 16*

SOCIETY ACTIVITIES

McGill alumni move an average of seven times in the first ten years following graduation! Keeping track of current addresses is the major preoccupation of the Graduates' Society Records Office.
by *Gary Richards*

Accurate records are the heart of any alumni society operation. If they are well kept, the organization and its purposes flourish; if not, a great deal of time and energy is expended with very little to show for the effort.

The challenge of keeping track of graduates starts the moment they leave the Roddick Gates. As they move, marry, change jobs, and otherwise become inaccessible, the Society's records director Joyce Newton, BA'58, valiantly struggles to keep the files up-to-date. As well as helping graduates maintain contact with their classmates and with their alma mater, these records play a vital role in the recruitment of voluntary graduate leadership for the university community, for McGill branches throughout the world, and for other purposes, such as seminars, conferences, and special events.

Graduates may neglect to inform us of address or name changes, but our Sherlock Holmes and her staff, Maria Jurkus and Nance (McMartin) Common, BA'28, have ways and means of tracking them down. (They need them, too, considering that the average graduate changes addresses as often as *seven* times in the first ten years following graduation!) One of the most important is a regular check of newspapers and magazines. Both the business and obituary sections of the Montreal *Gazette* and the Toronto *Globe and Mail* are checked daily, and this is supplemented by an examination of the national press clippings forwarded by the university's Public Relations Office.

This process is not without its surprises. Graduates, never thinking there might be more than *one* person having a certain name with a certain spelling, will from time to time inadvertently give the Records Office staff a false lead regarding a job promotion, obituary notice, or other change of status. But experience has taught Newton to make every possible verification before telling the computer. "Six-hundred address changes a week is experience enough," she smiles.

Twice yearly, the addresses of all new graduates are verified and entered into the Society's computer system. Not only is the accuracy of names and degrees checked and rechecked, but a comparison is also made with other departmental lists. In recent years, over 5,000 students have been capped at the annual spring and fall convocations. The staff must process these names within a few weeks, for the entire alumni operation depends on it. Accuracy and speed are basic to the successful distribution of the *McGill News* and Fund Office mailings, not to mention the three-hundred class newsletters and other alumni material sent out each year.

The process of updating information absorbs the bulk of the Records Office's time. In the weeks following a general, first-class mailing, for example, an avalanche of mail marked "undeliverable" descends on the staff. The ensuing search for "lost" graduates might include letters to their parents' addresses, verification with a university department or with professional associates, the consultation of telephone directories, or correspondence with branch officers and former classmates. The mailing of each issue of the *McGill News* also results in a barrage of change-of-address cards, both from the post office and from graduates themselves. This contact is greatly appreciated and all new information is entered weekly into the Society's computer terminal.

Additional sources for updating graduate lists include the network of seventy alumni branches around the world as well as mailings in the form of class letters, questionnaires, and notices of meetings. The Alma Mater Fund, through its pledge cards and through activities such as alumni phonathons in major cities, regularly supplies information to the record data bank. Records Office reference sources are almost limitless—almanacs, Lovell's Directory, Canadian and American professional directories, not to mention a library of three hundred telephone books for cities in Canada and the United States.

As readers will note on the detachable page opposite, the Graduates' Society will soon publish an alumni directory to celebrate its hundredth anniversary of incorporation. The directory will be the seventh in the Society's history, and the first since 1965. You are urged to examine the mailing label on this issue of the News: *should any corrections be necessary, please forward them to the Records Office using the attached "self-mailer" form. The other information you supply will also be of great assistance to us. With your help, we will be able to make this directory—and our ongoing graduate records—as up-to-date as possible. Let's keep in touch.* □

Records Office staffers Maria Jurkus, left, and Joyce Newton.

Gentlemen and scholars: Matthew, Marc, and John

by *Charlotte Hussey*

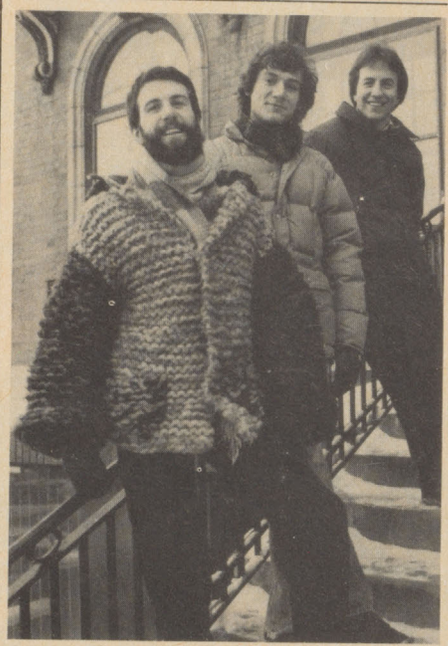
Manly virtue, moral fibre, leadership, academic and athletic prowess—these were qualities that diamond magnate Cecil Rhodes (1853-1902) hoped to nurture in the gentlemen and scholars who would win the Rhodes Scholarships awarded annually after his death. Today, not only has the image of the Rhodes Scholar as a Victorian paragon of brains and brawn been transformed, but in 1977 for the first time, the prestigious, male-only scholarships were extended to women. "Many of the early Rhodes Scholars happened to be involved in sports, but now extracurricular activities other than sports have developed in universities," explains McGill Students' Society President and 1980 Rhodes Scholar John MacBain. "They are looking for a well-rounded person."

An honours economics student from Niagara Falls, Ontario, MacBain is but one of three Rhodes Scholars who will leave McGill next fall to study at Oxford University. The second, Marc Tessier-Lavigne, from Trenton, Ontario, received his secondary education in Belgium, but came to McGill to study honours physics "because I wanted to resume my studies in English and, at the same time, live in a French-speaking city."

The third is actor-director-linguist Matthew Jocelyn from Toronto, a master's student in McGill's French department. Jocelyn, who obtained his BA in 1979 from Mount Allison University in Sackville, New Brunswick, won one of the two Rhodes Scholarships awarded in the Maritimes. (Only two of Canada's yearly allotment of eleven Rhodes Scholarships may be won by Quebec students.) Jocelyn explains with a chuckle that both McGill and Mount Allison have claimed him as *their* Rhodes Scholar!

The trio shares many qualities—intelligence, self-discipline, wit, energy, and unquenchable enthusiasm. But there the similarities end—MacBain plans to take law while Tessier-Lavigne will further his studies in physics and Jocelyn in theatre.

A swimmer and former wrestler, MacBain hopes to enter the business world after obtaining his BA in jurisprudence at Oxford. "I have a more positive view of business than some people do today," he says. "I'm very interested in the innovations that have taken place and in the opportunities that are there, not only to make society more productive and efficient, but also to make people and things work together." MacBain has already gained some valuable, real-life experience in this area. In 1977 he founded the Swim School for Niagara-region children under five years of age. The ongoing summer program utilizes private backyard pools and employs about fifteen instructors. "By linking all the pools to one central telephone, by hiring really good instructors, and by having small classes and warm water which small children like, I have used the community's resources without having to build a big pool," explains MacBain. "Also, about $20,000 a year is given out in student wages."



A trio of Rhodes Scholars: left to right, Matthew Jocelyn, Marc Tessier-Lavigne, and John MacBain.

Former chairman of both Welcome Week and Winter Carnival, the aggressive young Students' Society president has also made his mark as a university Senator and Governor—he was recently honoured by the Board as the first McGill Governor in office to receive a Rhodes Scholarship. And, as if running a swim school for a thousand children and preparing for Oxford University were not enough excitement for one summer, the energetic student plans to fly to South America. "I'm hoping to get a single-engine plane and put extra fuel tanks on board and am looking around for companies that might want to sponsor and send somebody with me." Even if he can't find a partner, MacBain, who earned his commercial pilot's licence two years ago, has no qualms about "flying solo."

Tessier-Lavigne, tall and slender with classic features and dark eyes, is a Renaissance man who enjoys playing duets on his flute. In Belgium he worked with children in the Fédération des scouts catholiques and was a research assistant at the University of Brussels; at McGill he has played soccer for the Douglas Hall team and instructed rock-climbers in the Outing Club. Science, however, is his main preoccupation. "I hope to graduate with a doctorate in physics and then go into theoretical research," says the young scholar. "I'd like to teach as well, because I have a different way of looking at science that I would like to communicate. I would like to get involved in the interface between science and society."

As current science editor of the *McGill Daily*, Tessier-Lavigne has begun to formulate and express his views on this important subject. "I've always felt that people like to lock scientists in ivory towers, or that scientists like to lock themselves in ivory towers and not feel concerned with anything that is going on around them," he notes. "In fact, some of the greatest problems now facing mankind—like nuclear energy, pollution, genetic engineering—show very clearly that science cannot be disassociated from society."

Willowy, bearded Jocelyn, every inch the medieval thespian, enjoys "being exposed to a myriad of things." At Mount Allison he acted in both English and French plays, performed with a jazz ensemble, and promoted a glass recycling program. During 1977-78, while a student at France's Université d'Aix-Marseille, he lead hikes and rock-climbs, enjoyed long-distance cycling trips, and took fencing lessons. Jocelyn looks forward to being "at the centre of things" at Oxford, where he will study for his doctorate in comparative theatre, act, write, and direct. He hopes eventually to form a communal, politically oriented theatre group in Canada through which he can "express something new."

Jocelyn readily admits to being a devil's advocate. "During my last couple of years at Mount Allison, I wrote a number of articles in university papers about sexist practices on the campus and about the general anachronistic attitude of men towards women." Arching his eyebrows and using his trained voice to full advantage, he confides: "I have also been involved in guerrilla theatre activities. It was my year in France that turned me 100 per cent towards thinking of the theatre as a social force, as a medium not only of communication but of change." Involvement in the theatre has not been a "normal" direction for past Rhodes Scholars, Jocelyn notes. "Theatre was my extracurricular activity; it took the place of sports. In some ways, I guess I was a bit of an unorthodox applicant!"

Orthodox or not, Jocelyn, MacBain, and Tessier-Lavigne firmly believe that their scholarships to Oxford will broaden their already-diverse academic and extracurricular interests. None sees the award as the key to an élite "old boys" club. "There is altogether too much prestige attached to the Rhodes," concludes Jocelyn. "It is *not* a ticket to an open door for the rest of our lives. What it *is* is an opportunity to study with some of the most exciting professors in one of the world's greatest institutions." □

Research *continued from page 13*

A second threat to research, Farnell claims, is the "huge dip" in the number of staff members that will occur fifteen years down the road. "This is because most of our students do not go on to do graduate work," he notes. "There is quite a demand for master's degrees in industry, but their starting pay is not enough to compensate for the loss in salary they take to get their master's degree."

Incentives for students to do postgraduate degrees are helping to remedy this situation. NSERC research associateships and summer bursary programs have been created and, this summer, the Faculty itself will finance a number of undergraduates to work as research assistants to NSERC grantees.

"I am reasonably optimistic that the research component of this Faculty will continue to be as important as it is now," adds the dean. "We will probably have higher teaching loads that will cut into non-allocated research time, but we can make a very conscious effort not to overload our good research people."

The most important factor in fostering research, however, is creating a climate of excitement and enthusiasm, Farnell maintains. "If you were to lose that excitement, the research effort would collapse very quickly," he says. "People tend to do research because they want to do it; if they find it exciting, they will spend a lot of time on it. And research is indispensable if we are going to keep the quality that we have—and the people that we want to have." *C.H.* □

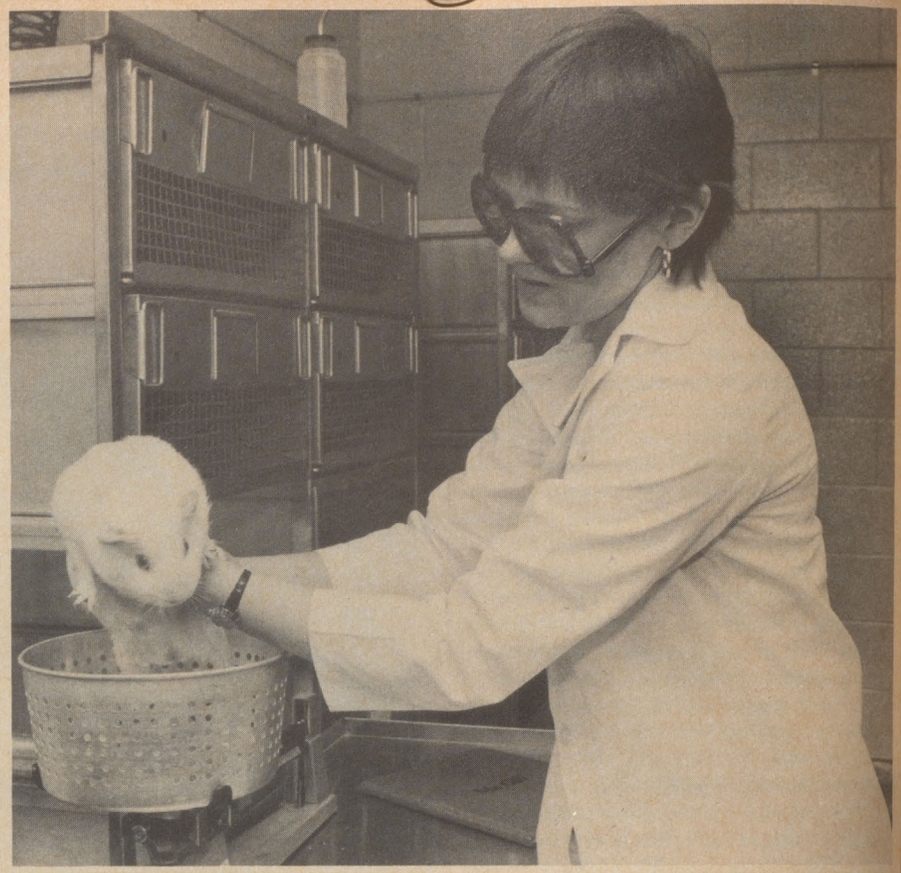
Graduate Studies and Research

$573,000

The resident expert on university research is Walter Hitschfeld, PhD'50, outgoing dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research. "We coordinate a large number of graduate programs—140 or so—as well as the courses and research activities of 3,000 students," he explains. "We watch the flow of new programs and try to ensure that standards are acceptable."

The Faculty also oversees funding applications for over a thousand research projects annually and administers "a not insignificant flow of funds that goes for the stimulation of research in the university," says the dean. "We have a committee that disperses a half-million dollars or more each year. We cannot handsomely support ongoing programs, but we *can* put money in where stimulation is required—a change in a professor's research direction that the councils are not yet ready to recognize, help in emergency situations, help with travel expenses, and so on."

The majority of the faculty's twenty-four staff members work in the "graduate studies" area, processing student records and assisting students in various and sundry ways. Seven staffers tend the bulging files of research applications and meet the deadlines set by funding agencies.



"The observations of the people treating patients are very useful to the laboratory researcher. At the same time, we want to bring the latest laboratory discoveries to the bedside as quickly as possible." Dr. Samuel Freedman, Faculty of Medicine

Hitschfeld's $573,000 research budget is shared by members of the Graduate School of Library Science, the Industrial Relations Centre, the School of Social Work, the School of Urban Planning, the Centre for Northern Studies and Research, the Centre for the Study of Regulated Industries, and the Bellairs Research Institute in Barbados. (Actual administrative costs for the Faculty absorb only $32,000 of the total.)

Given the diversity of the Faculty's Schools, Centres, and Institutes, it is wellnigh impossible to single out individual research projects. In his Fall 1979 newsletter to graduates, however, Hitschfeld highlighted the activities of one such team: "The Centre for Northern Studies and Research has since 1974 been a rallying point for some forty professors and their ninety graduate students from ten departments who share interest in the north. These concerns include geology, exploration, transport, ice physics, inuktitut language, teaching in isolated communities, arctic parasites, and the health problems of northern people; and major analyses of human and political problems in the north have led to some quite tangible improvements in land claim settlements and in legislation. The Centre...also has direct responsibility for our subarctic field station at Schefferville, Quebec, and watches over three long-established stations on Axel Heiberg, Coburg, and Carey Islands."

A major concern for most North American university administrators is the "employment stagnation" that exists in academe and its effect on graduate enrolment, notes Hitschfeld. "Students and professors alike know that there really are only very few academic vacancies, and there will only be few till the nineties. We have no place for young people to join us to leaven, even to upset, the departments and this is a very great loss indeed."

During the 1968-78 decade, the number of research (PhD, MA, and MSc) degrees granted each year by McGill remained at about 420; meanwhile, the annual number of professional degrees and graduate diplomas lept from 748 to 1236, thus reflecting the increasing number of students taking MBA and other professional programs. Says Hitschfeld, "These relative shifts in the popularity of programs are quite a natural response of our young people to the job opportunities as they perceived them."

Hitschfeld is justly proud of McGill's research record and paints an optimistic picture for the future. "Considering our manyfold difficulties, which are natural in any large and multipurpose, public and private, conservative and progressive undertaking, we are a going concern," he told the Faculty's graduates in his newsletter. "Write, or visit us sometime; and most of all, send us your children!" *C.S.* □

Law

$203,000

"Until recently, Law was considered one of the practical Faculties and was essentially concerned with the practice of law and with the preparation of students for the Bar of Quebec," says Professor Paul-A. Crépeau, director of McGill's Institute and Centre of Comparative Law.

It is really only in the past twenty years that Law Faculties have developed a research component, and postgraduate research in Law is even more recent: McGill's Comparative Law Institute is only a decade old, while the Faculty's postgraduate Law program is celebrating its fourth birthday this year. A turning point came in 1965 when the Quebec government invited the Faculty of Law "to contribute to the reform of the civil code," notes Crépeau, who chaired the university's civil code revision office until the project was completed in 1977.

The research-oriented spin-offs of this undertaking have been many and varied. One is a legislative history of Quebec's civil code—and its 2,715 articles—from its enactment in 1866 to the present. Chuckles Crépeau, "It's a mammoth task that only Benedictine monks would be crazy enough to undertake! But it is about finished and will be released in the early fall." An English-French vocabulary and dictionary of civil law terminology is also being developed. "It's another monkish operation," quips Crépeau. "We're in the middle of the letter 'C' at the moment; when we're finished, we'll have about 6,500 words in the jurists' vocabulary and 4,500 words in the dictionary." An example of interdisciplinary team research is the exhaustive study being made of Quebec medical law in cooperation with the Faculty of Medicine. Once their report is released in 1982, the dauntless researchers will "do the other provinces." Members of all Quebec Law Schools, meanwhile, are collaborating in the preparation of a multi-volume treatise for "students, lawyers, and justices in the application and interpretation of the new civil code," explains Crépeau.

Funding for such "mammoth" works comes primarily from outside sources. The legislative history of the civil code, for example, has been financed by La Chambre des Notaires du Québec, while the lexicon and dictionary are being supported by Quebec's Office de la langue française. The examination of Quebec medical law is being funded by the Department of Social Affairs, a number of professional colleges, and insurers. Despite these expressions of support, however, it is often difficult to balance the research budget. "These various sources do not come up for renewal at the same time," Crépeau points out, "so you're always on a hinge. You don't know what will happen tomorrow."

For Crépeau's colleague Dr. Nicolas Matte, director of the Institute and Centre of Air and Space Law, research funding has resulted in an *embarras de richesses*. "We don't have money problems," says Matte unabashedly. "The only problem we have is finding the needed researchers to continue our work and to maintain the family spirit which prevails here."

The air and space law facility is unique in the world, says Matte, in that it not only conducts research into air transportation and space-related problems, but also has a teaching capacity. This year, twenty-six graduate students from around the world are actively doing research as part of their master's or

Towards a scientific research policy for Quebec: McGill and the government's Green Paper

Last March, after more than two years at the drawing board, the Quebec government released its important Green Paper on research. Entitled "Towards a Scientific Research Policy for Québec," the 383-page document detailed projected policy as it relates to university, industrial, and government research, and discussed the changes in the present structure it wished to effect.

Quebec organizations and institutes involved in research—including universities, learned societies, CEGEPs, teachers' federations, and community groups—were invited to examine and respond to the Green Paper but were given only a matter of weeks in which to prepare their briefs. McGill's 17-page submission, presented in both French and English, was one of almost 150 such documents received by the government before the June deadline.

As an institution deeply committed to all aspects of research, McGill rallied its forces to study the tome. Principal David Johnston requested that the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, which directs university research policy, assume the task of coordinating the Green Paper response. Faculty Dean Dr. Walter Hitschfeld, also Vice-Principal (Research), immediately organized an eight-member executive committee. In addition to Hitschfeld, who served as chairman, committee members were: Dean of Engineering Dr. Gerald Farnell, Professor of Mining and Metallurgical Engineering Dr. John Jonas, Professor of Biology Dr. Gordon MacLachlan, Dean of Science Dr. Svenn Orvig, Professor of Biology Dr. Frank Rigler, Associate Professor of Philosophy Dr. William Shea, and Professor of Pediatrics and Biology Dr. Charles Scriver.

The committee circulated copies of the Green Paper to thirty-four active and experienced McGill scientists representing thirty disciplines. Their purpose was, as the brief's preface states, "to inject the hard-won experience of the person active at the bench and his views, which are often not identical to those of administrator or planner."

What was McGill's reaction to the Green Paper? "Our community in general was opposed to it," says Hitschfeld. "The Green Paper seemed to suggest it would be convenient, for administrative or financial purposes, to separate research from teaching. We find this unconstructive—and it would be an expensive operation. Nor would it lead to more research or better teaching. The evaluation of a professor's performance as a teacher and researcher is *not* something easily done by means of gross criteria. It must be done in the departmental family through existing structures—by the chairman in particular.

"One of the good things about any such inquiry is that it brings the community together," stresses the dean. "The Green Paper made the university think about research—people in all levels of McGill are now a little more conscious of the question than they used to be." Not unexpectedly, there was also a high level of unanimity among the province's universities, all of whom submitted briefs to the Quebec government. "There was no collusion," smiles Hitschfeld, "though there were several public workshops and symposia held at the time we were writing the responses; obviously, there were informal exchanges of ideas. But universities like Montréal, Laval, and McGill have similar traditions and philosophies. We have different internal procedures and structures, but I think those are much less important than the general congruence in philosophy."

What happens now? No one in the university community is quite certain. The government's original intention was to produce a White Paper leading to new legislation, but the latest rumblings out of Quebec are that "there might not be legislation," explains Hitschfeld. "Rather, there may be a declaration by the government of certain choices they will make. This was promised for January but it's not here yet. With elections and the referendum, it is doubtful that the Green Paper is a high priority at the moment. Our brief, and others, tended to say that the government already *has* considerable powers; it doesn't need more.

"There's no doubt that nearly every other province has worried about science policy and has made statements about it. But Quebec's Green Paper is a first because it is so coherent. One can easily challenge the Paper on a number of statements, and we have done so; but I have no quarrel with its basic philosophy—that scientific research is a priority for the province, for our society, and for mankind."*H.K.*

Editor's Note: Graduates wishing to obtain copies of the government's Green Paper ("Towards a Scientific Research Policy for Québec") or McGill's response ("A Brief by McGill University on the Green Paper") are invited to contact the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, Dawson Hall, 853 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, Quebec, H3A 2T6, telephone (514) 392-5092. □

doctoral thesis requirement; in addition, says Matte, "the Russians sent a lady here for six months last year, and the Japanese have sent several professors and paid us $2,000 each to train them to do research."

While the academic centre is almost thirty years old, the research institute is a youthful three. The importance of its research efforts has already been recognized through ongoing governmental support. A $120,000, three-year contract from the federal Department of Transport and the Canadian Transport Commission has concentrated on all aspects of air transportation—"regulation, bilateral and international treaties, consumer problems, airports, taxation, and so on," explains Matte. The comprehensive project involved eight students and four faculty members and will soon result in a 1,000-page treatise for the use of government officials. The Quebec government, too, has lent generous support—a recent $50,000 grant will enable the centre to study legal, economic, and technical problems at Mirabel Airport; assess the role of regional and provincial airlines in the development of Canadian aviation; and examine the implications of remote sensing and broadcasting by space objects. Such research efforts generally result in the publication of monographs; the institute also produces a yearbook, *The Annals of Air and Space Law*.

With the headquarters of the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Air Transport Association nearby, McGill's air and space law facility is ideally situated. "Montreal is indirectly the mecca of air activities," observes Matte. "This is why an institute is needed here. We have all the facilities—and we have the best specialized library in the world. This is one of the privileges students find when they come here."

This international element is, in fact, reflected across the board in postgraduate law studies. Explains Crépeau, "We have students from Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America, and just a few Canadians and Americans." Why is this so? The existence of cultural exchange scholarships, the colonial tradition of studying in the West, and the European emphasis on postgraduate studies are some of the reasons. Of special import, however, is McGill's position as "a meeting point between the civil law and the common law, between the French and the English legal systems," Crépeau notes. "It is indeed a unique place, a living laboratory for comparative studies between the two main legal systems in the world." *C.S.* □

GERALD BELBER

"We have to have a research capacity to provide an environment in which researchers can be trained. The objective of a plant breeding program is not really to produce new cultivars—but when you make a discovery, it's an added bonus!"
Dr. Howard Steppler, Faculty of Agriculture

Management

$168,000

"The Faculty of Management is growing tremendously and we feel research is vital to our teaching," says Rabindra Kanungo, PhD'62, a professor of Management and chairman of research in the Faculty. "We must be involved in research to keep up-to-date. Our staff recruitment program emphasizes research-oriented individuals—we look for people who are innovative."

This emphasis on research has led to the formation of a Faculty research committee that coordinates the distribution of information to other Canadian business schools, supports staff research projects, and organizes not only weekly research seminars but also a major annual conference to which top North American lecturers are invited. "We don't yet have a separate research budget, but we're planning to develop one," notes Kanungo. "At present, our operation is not funded by any external source—if the dean has the money, we get it. Otherwise, we do without."

In 1978-79, however, individual faculty members secured $168,000 in grants and contracts to pursue their research activities. Explains Kanungo, "Most of our research is interdisciplinary because our problems are interdisciplinary. One study, on the effects of television advertising and programming on consumers, requires a knowledge of marketing, economics, and psychology; another, on corporate morality, involves behavioural science, accounting, and finance."

About 80 per cent of the Faculty's research is industrially-related, while the remainder is basic, theoretical work, the research chairman points out. In most cases, however, it is virtually impossible to isolate the 'pure' from the 'applied'—one professor's basic research into understanding different personalities, for instance, has resulted in stress research that is highly applicable to industry.

Inflation has not yet directly affected individual research funding in the Management Faculty but "if the government doesn't increase funding to keep pace, we will suffer," warns Kanungo. "Right now we have a very good research climate at McGill. Each individual on staff contributes. In terms of output, we're the top research Faculty among Canadian business schools." *H.K.* □

Medicine

$12,510,000

"Research is a major preoccupation of the Faculty of Medicine," says Dean Samuel Freedman, BSc'49, MD'53, GDipMed'58, himself a distinguished cancer researcher. "About half [51.6 per cent] of the total dollar value of research grants in the university are held by members of the Faculty. In addition, there are substantial research grants and contracts directed to the teaching hospitals."

The majority of the Faculty's seven-hundred full-time staff members are closely involved in both research *and* teaching, Freedman stresses. "The most efficient way to provide up-to-date teaching at the undergraduate level is to have teachers who are involved with research. And when one talks about postgraduate teaching, the majority is done in research-oriented programs." In addition to its 640 medical students and 900 residents, interns, and clinical and research fellows, the Faculty has resporsibility for teaching 300 master's and doctoral students from McGill's basic science departments.

While the university underwrites the salaries of most full-time staff members, about fifty physicians, called career investigators, are funded by the federal Medical Research Council (MRC), the Conseil de recherche en santé du Québec (CRSQ), or private research organizations like the National Cancer Institute. "These career investigators spend 75 per cent of their time in research and the spin-off is of great benefit to students, research fellows, and other faculty members," notes Freedman.

The Canadian medical research community recently received a much-welcomed shot in the arm when Health and Welfare Canada announced a 17.4 per cent increase in the MRC's 1980-81 budget—a 12.2-million-dollar boost to a total of $82.2 million. "This is something the medical community has been pushing for for a long time," Freedman points out. "The cost of research equipment has been particularly hard hit by double-digit inflation and the devaluation of the Canadian and American dollar."

One area of ongoing concern to Faculty administrators, however, is a perceived decline in the number of medical undergraduates choosing research careers. "One reason for this," Freedman explains, "is that in the lay press there has been an increased downgrading of science, of technology, of intellectuality, of professionalism. Second, when we make public campaigns to increase the level of medical research funding, it's a double-edged sword—we may be effective in convincing legislators to increase their research budget, but at the same time our medical students are reading this material and saying, 'Why should I trade a safe career in the practice of medicine for the uncertainties of a career in medical research?' And, of course, we can always use more research fellowships to support our students."

The Medical Faculty has already taken positive steps to stimulate an interest in research amongst its undergraduates. In addition to a regular research forum and summer research bursaries, every effort is being made to "get students in contact with some of the outstanding people in the Faculty who are role models in the research field," says Freedman. And since last June, master's and doctoral students from the biological and medical sciences have been permitted to apply for deferred admission, thus allowing them time to complete their postgraduate degrees before entering Medicine.

Unlike many of its sister Faculties, Medicine has very little applied research. (Generally, it is centred in the School of Human Communication Disorders, the School of Nursing, and the department of epidemiology and health.) "The balance—about 90 per cent, if you can make that rather artificial distinction—is basic laboratory research at the bench," Freedman notes.

"The Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children, for example, has laboratories for the investigation of childhood arthritis," explains the dean. "The Kellogg Centre at the Montreal General Hospital is conducting applied research on the training of faculty and staff for the health care delivery system; the McGill Cancer Centre, which resulted from a two-million-dollar bequest from Sir Mortimer Davis, coordinates the cancer-related work of McGill's researchers, physicians, epidemiologists, and teachers; the recently established Centre for Human Genetics brings laboratory knowledge in genetics to the teaching hospitals; and the Montreal General Hospital Research Institute has an immunology project to study why some people are genetically resistant to disease."

In addition, the Faculties of Medicine and Agriculture are presently developing a nutrition centre. "You can't talk about nutrition without talking about food," smiles Freedman. "Therefore the only realistic way this can work is to have a collaborative effort. It will be the coordinating body for both basic and applied research in areas of joint interest."

Cooperative Faculty projects are not limited to Montreal but include ongoing contacts with such countries as Ethiopia, Kenya, Pakistan, China, Costa Rica, and Venezuela. "Our international involvement is mainly educational, though there is some research element," explains Freedman. "Many of these projects are not the result of coordinated efforts on our part but rather the result of individual faculty contacts."

Combined careers in teaching, practice, and research are the rule, not the exception, in the Faculty of Medicine. Freedman, too, insists on maintaining personal contact with patients despite his administrative, teaching, and research commitments. He can be found on the hospital wards at least half a day each week, come rain or shine. "The observations of the people treating patients are very useful to the laboratory researchers," he stresses. "At the same time, whether in cancer or genetics or nutrition, we want to bring the latest laboratory discoveries to the bedside as quickly as possible." *C.S.* □

Music

$11,000

Research is essential to the study of school music, theory, and musicology, explains Dean of Music Dr. Paul Pedersen. "Within these areas we have been hiring people deliberately for research, with the expectation that they will consider it a normal part of their work. Consequently, our staff's research productivity has been growing rapidly in the last few years."

Research in music, as in most of the humanities, tends to be highly individual and, as a result, grants are generally small. Notes the dean, "Our demands for research grants have always been relatively modest, and they have always been met."

Approximately half of the Faculty's musicologists and theorists receive research grants each year, most of them from the federal Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council. Projects range from a research laboratory for school music to a computer analysis of music, and from the identification of unsigned baroque compositions to modern recording techniques.

Finding qualified Canadians to fill staff vacancies, however, is an ongoing problem in the Faculty of Music—two Americans and a Swede were recently hired when no Canadians applied for the positions. "This shortage may be caused by the fact that doctoral-level music studies are relatively new in Canada," says Pedersen. "When I received my PhD from the University of Toronto in 1970, I was their second graduate. And there are still no doctoral theory programs in the country, though we are submitting a request to start one."

Another area of great concern is the poor climate that exists in Canada for music researchers. The absence of scholarly journals is a major drawback, Pedersen admits. "The most important publications are American and European—there is only one Canadian journal. Thus Canadian research is scattered, with our best work being published in foreign journals."

Pedersen is nevertheless optimistic that McGill's music research will continue to increase. "We are actively promoting it by our hiring policy," he notes, "and by the research interest and activity of our current staff members." *H.K.* □

Religious Studies

$216,000

"Research in the humanities differs from scientific research in that it is almost completely individual," says Dean of Religious Studies Dr. Joseph McLelland. "A researcher investigates a question and then tests his theory by consulting with scholars in the field and with research libraries. His work results in an article or book, generally completed in the summer or during a sabbatical leave. Because research is so individual, funding tends to be low."

Actual "religious studies" grants account for only $2,000 of the 1978-79 total of $216,000. The hefty balance belongs to the Institute of Islamic Studies, a research institute that comes under the wing of the Faculty of Religious Studies. Says McLelland, "This makes our research budget look good, but it is *not* indicative of how things really are!"

Despite the modest budget for religious studies research, McLelland feels that funding is "adequate." Money for short study leaves and teaching assistantships could be increased, however: "Our biggest worry is graduate students—if we can't afford to keep a good group of doctoral students, then research suffers," he emphasizes. "This is a priority." Two or three doctoral students do receive substantial Leeds Fellowships from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, and further government funding (about $4,000 annually) is provided to assist faculty members with book publication.

The Faculty continues to attract good researchers. Given the scarcity of available teaching positions, only top applicants are considered, and their interest in research is an important qualification. "A teacher must research to keep up in his field," notes McLelland, "but we don't necessarily look for the kind of research that results in publishing. I hope we don't force young teachers to 'publish or perish.' "

Research in religious studies covers the spectrum, from Canadian theology to the ethics of privacy, from modern atheism to Old and New Testament studies, from comparative religion to reformed religion. A number of books, articles, and research papers record

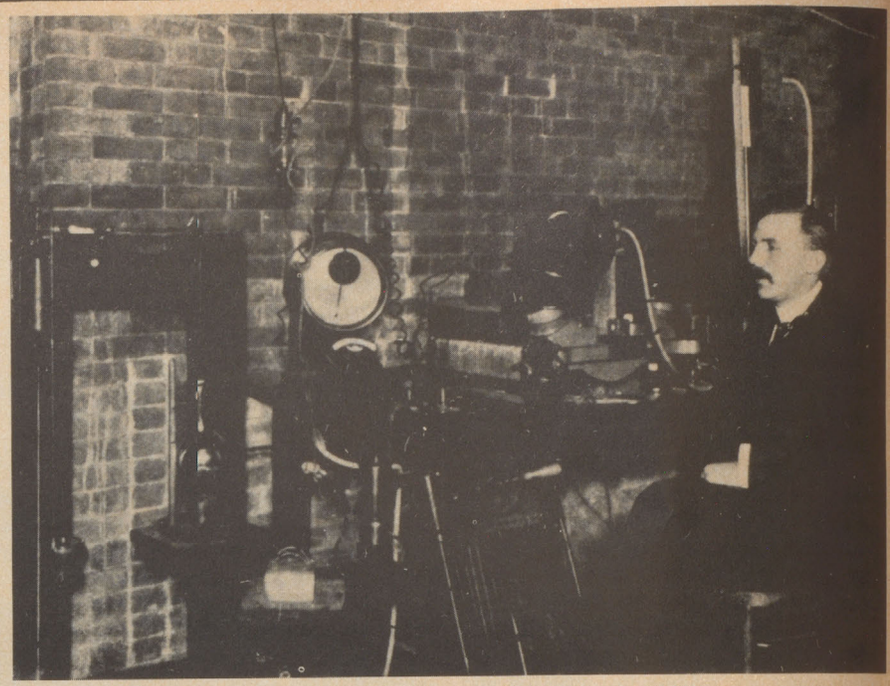
the results of such investigations. "There is a good climate for religious studies research in Canada," McLelland states. "The centre for our field recently shifted from Europe to North America—some top European scholars have settled here and researchers who studied in Europe have returned. It's a new field, so we get a lot of enthusiasm. We are enjoying this positive stage."

Research is the primary preoccupation of the Faculty's Institute of Islamic Studies, housed in the Leacock Building. "We try to coordinate research and teaching," says Institute Director Dr. Charles Adams. "Staff members teach seminars in areas related to their research interests."

The Institute presently has 9 faculty members and 60 students, of whom 36 are from foreign climes. Most return to their homelands after graduation and readily find work as university teachers or administrators. A considerable number of the western students are clergymen, particularly Roman Catholic priests; some graduates go on to serve in government posts, but the majority pursue academic careers.

In addition to the $214,000 raised through individual research grants in 1978-79, the Islamic Institute attracted over $420,000 from such private sources as the University of Kuwait, Hartford Seminary, and Saudi grants for graduate fellowships. Next year, however, the withdrawal of some funding will necessitate the reduction of the staff to seven professors, and will eliminate foreign student fellowships and money for library purchases.

Staff members are nonetheless continuing to pursue research in such areas as mysticism, modern Arabic literature, and the history of Kuwait, and their scholarly articles have appeared in a number of North American, European, and Oriental journals. The director, however, is concerned about the future of the Institute. "McGill is very research-oriented, but lately funding has become harder and harder to procure and that is discouraging. With upcoming budget cuts, I estimate that in five years we will have less than half the funding we'll get next year, not counting inflation. We could not suffer that. Unless outside funds are found, we are in danger of not having enough substance to continue." *H.K.* □



Physicist Ernest Rutherford (1871-1937) won a Nobel Prize in 1908 for research he began while a professor a McGill. The above photograph, taken in his Macdonald Physics Building laboratory in 1905, is rare indeed—according to Dr. F.R. Terroux, curator of the Rutherford Museum, the brilliant young researcher was almost always too busy to be bothered posing for photographers.

"This was a vitallyimportant experiment," notes Terroux. "It was one in which he confirmed his ideas about the nature of alpha particles, an integral part of the radioactivity story. Rutherford loved alpha particles—they became kind of mascots of his.

"Government research grants were not available in Rutherford's day," continues the curator. "The only help he would have had was from Sir William Macdonald who built and endowed the laboratory. Rutherford had to devise all his own equipment and his mechanic would make it—there were no catalogues to order from as scientists have today!"

Science

$5,463,000

"The purpose of the university is the advancement of knowledge, the preservation of knowledge, and the teaching of our knowledge," states Dean of Science and Professor of Meteorology Svenn Orvig, MSc'51, PhD'54. "Teaching and research go hand in hand."

Research is a vital element in all ten Faculty departments—geography, psychology, biology, meteorology, physics, chemistry, geological science, mathematics, marine sciences, and parasitology. The departments of physics, biology, and chemistry each received over a million research dollars in 1978-79, explains Orvig, while the tiny, five-member Institute of Parasitology at Macdonald College obtained $341,000 in grants and contracts. "That leads the whole Faculty in terms of individual funding—it isn't always size that makes for quality!"

The lion's share of Science's research funding comes from the federal government's Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC), whose 1980-81 budget recently received a 35 per cent increase to $162.6 million. "The amount is very handsome," notes Orvig, "but one should remember that it comes after a number of rather dry years."

The training of university researchers and the need for youngacademics are a dual concern for Orvig and his administrative colleagues. This year's enrolment figures show a slight drop in the number of students taking graduate programsin Science. "In almost all departments we have people, facilities, space, and work for more graduate students than we have," the dean points out. "But today's students are in a 'buyer's market'—they don't automatically say, 'I'll go to McGill.' They start comparing the financial assistance available at various universities, so there is also that kind of competition."

A second hurdle is that new research and teaching talent is "not coming in or moving up" the academic ladder. Orvig quotes revealing statistics for his Faculty: There are 103 full professors with an average age of 52 years, 85 associateprofessors with an average age of 43 years, and 28 assistant professors with an average age of 34 years. "It's top heavy and every year it gets worse," he claims. "It will be several years before significant numbers reach retirement age; until that happens, we can't get them in at the bottom rung."

Another chronic problem, particularly for Faculties like Science which often require expensive equipment and laboratory facilities for research projects, is that nine-letter word, inflation. "Both NSERC and the Quebec government give us capital funds, but prices are up and grants are becoming more difficult to get," notes Orvig. "There is such an evolution in Science that there are always new instruments you have to buy."

With over $5 million in grants and contracts, however, staff researchers have numerous projects underway—everything from meteorology's weather radar observatory at Macdonald College to biology's study of lake pollution in northern Quebec. The marine sciences department's study of the St. Lawrence River, like physics' nuclear high-energy facility, is being run in collaboration with members of other universities.

The very nature of university research places staff members in a "privileged position," according to Orvig. "You receive support, even if it is not as much as you feel you should have. And you are given the opportunity to do research in the hope of advancing our knowledge—and for the sheer joy of it!" *C.S.* □

WHERE THEY ARE AND WHAT THEY'RE DOING

'32

SEN.H. CARL GOLDENBERG, BA'28, MA'29, BCL'32, a long-time member of McGill's Board of Governors, has been appointed Governor Emeritus.

'33

ROBERT F. SHAW, BEng'33, a special adviser to the Newfoundland government, has been awarded the 1979 gold medal of the Canadian Council of Professional Engineers.

'35

PETER M.LAING, BA'35, who served on McGill's Board of Governors for many years, has been made Governor Emeritus.

'37

EILEEN (CRUTCHLOW) BLOOMINGDALE, BA'37, in private practice in Scarsdale, N.Y., has been appointed an assistant professor of clinical psychiatry at New York Medical College.

'39

J. PRESTON ROBB, BSc'36, MD'39, MSc'46, a McGill professor of neurology who recently won the William Lennox Award of the American Epilepsy Society, is engaged in developing a World Health Organization program for epilepsy control in Kenya.

'40

G. DRUMMOND BIRKS, BCom'40, president of Henry Birks Ltd., has been appointed to McGill's Board of Governors for a five-year term.

GEORGE K. GRANDE, BA'40, former Canadian Ambassador to South Africa, has been made vice-president, international operations, of Later Chemicals Ltd., Richmond, B.C.

EDWIN L. LOVELL, PhD'40, has retired after twenty years as director of the Olympic Research Division of ITT Rayonier Inc., Shelton, Wash.

'42

H.J. MICHAEL WATSON, BSc'42, BCom'47, has been elected vice-president, finance, of the Steel Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

'43

ERNEST A. GRANT, BSc(Agr)'43, a research scientist with Agriculture Canada in Fredericton, N.B., has been made a Fellow of the Agricultural Institute of Canada in recognition of his outstanding work with forage crops.

'45

NORMAN EPSTEIN, BEng'45, MEng'46, professor of chemicalengineering at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, has been elected presiden of the Canadian Society for Chemical Engineering.

'46

J. MORRISON PRYDE, BEng'46, has been made president and chief executive officer of Chancellor Energy Resources Inc., Calgary, Alta.

'48

ANDRES AGULAR-MAWDSLEY, MCL'48, chief counsil for Venezuela's state oil company, is co-clairman of the United Nations commission investigating alleged crimes of the deposed Iranian Shah.

JAMES H. DARRAGH, BSc'46, MD'48, GDipMed'56, MSc'5), a senior lecturer in the department of medicine at the University of Ottawa and honorary attending physician at the Ottawa General Hospital, has been named executive director of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada.

'49

DOUGLAS T. BOURKE, BEng'49, president of Drummond McCall Ltd., has been named to McGill's Board of Governors for a five-year term.

SAMUEL F. GHOURALAL, MD'49, has received the Trinidad and Tobago Medical Association's scroll of honour for twenty-four years of outstanding service to the community.

CARL A.R.LEE, BSc'47, MD'49, has been awarded a scroll of honour by the Trinidad and Tobago Medical Association.

'50

HAROLD CORRIGAN, BCom'50, has been appointed vice-president, corporate relations, of Alcan Aluminium Ltd., Montreal.

ROBERT A. JOSS, BEng'50, a group director, production services, of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Assoc., Montreal, has been made a Fellow of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry.

W. PERCY McKINLEY, BSc(Agr)'50, MSc'51, PhD'54, first director-general of the Food Directorate of Canada's Health Protection Branch, has received the 1979 Wiley Award of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists.

'51

RITA (BROWNSTEIN) KOPIN, BSc'51, has received a master's degree in museum education from George Washington University, Washington, D.C.

'52

HERBERT E. GRAY, BCom'52, has been named Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce in the new federal cabinet, Ottawa.

'54

PAUL PETER HELLER, LLM'54, is an honorary lecturer in aviation law at Auckland University, New Zealand.

H. ARNOLD STEINBERG, BCom'54, executive vice-president of Steinberg Inc., has been made a McGill Governor.

THE WAY WE WERE...

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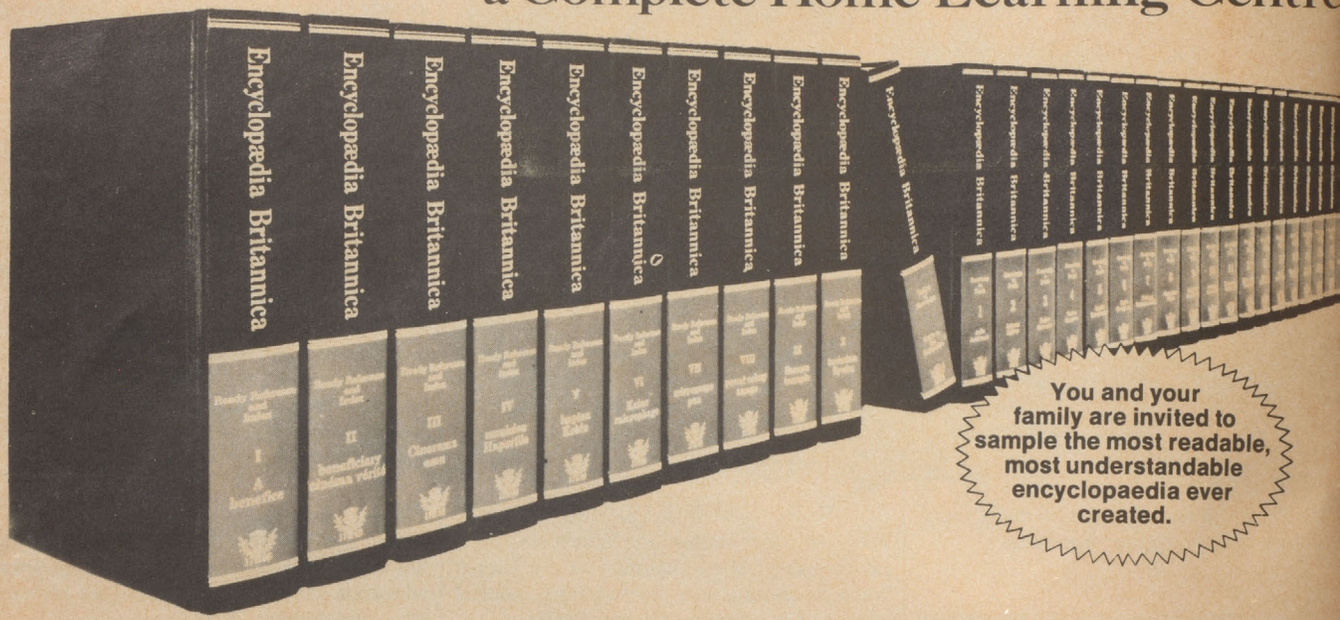

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'55

PATRICK R. JUDGE, BD'55, has been named development manager of the Banff Centre for Continuing Education, Alberta.

'56

DOREEN (HOGG) KIMURA, BA'56, MA'57, PhD'61, a psychology professor at the University of Western Ontario, London, appeared in the Canadian Broadcasting Corp.'s television series *The Nature of Things*, on the program "Left Brain-Right Brain."

PETER MACKLEM, MD'56, has become physician-in-chief of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal.

BERNARD J. WOLOSHEN, BA'53, BCL'56, has been made a Governor of Concordia University, Montreal.

'57

BARRY A. CULHAM, BEng'57, has been appointed senior vice-president and corporate controller of the Export Development Corp., Ottawa, Ont.

'58

DONALD JOHNSTON, BCL'58, BA'60, has become president of the federal Treasury Board, Ottawa, Ont.

ROBERT C. NEAPOLE, BEng'58, has been made vice-president of BG Checo International Ltd., Montreal.

BRUCE H. SELLS, PhD'58, a professor of molecular biology, has been appointed associate dean of basic sciences in the Faculty of Medicine at Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's.

'59

MARINUS FRANK BOODE, BSc'59, has been appointed marketing manager, organic intermediates product group, in the Dow Chemical U.S.A. Organic Chemicals Department, Midland, Mich.

ALLAN CURRIE, PhD'59, a professor at Ryerson Polytechnical Institute, Toronto, Ont., is spending a sabbatical year in the department of environmental biology at the University of Guelph.

JOHN HOWSE, BSc'59, has joined Southam News as their first full-time energy specialist.

Attention Commerce graduates!

Yesterday: Graduates of McGill's original School of Commerce are invited to contribute to the preparation of a history of the School by sending reminiscences and memorabilia to: Prof. Earl Beach, Economics Department, Leacock Building, 855 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal, Que. H3A 2T7.

Today: Editors of the Faculty of Management yearbook announce that copies of the 1977, 1978, and 1979 *Widget* may be picked up at the Management Undergraduate Society office, Bronfman Building, 1001 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal, Que. H3A 1G5, or ordered (at a cost of $3 to cover postage).

MICHAEL E. DIXON, BSc'58, MD'60, MSc'63, has been appointed registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

ROGER PHILLIPS, BSc'60, has become vice-president, research and engineering, of Alcan Aluminium Ltd., Montreal.

MARGO (FREIMAN) ROSTON, BA'60, writes a daily social column in the Ottawa *Journal*.

'61

DONALD J.A. MacSWEEN, BA'56, BCL'61, director-general of the National Arts Centre in Ottawa, Ont., has been named a McGill Governor.

'62

ALFRED G. WIRTH, BA'62, DipM'70, has become chief securities investment officer, Canada, for the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada.

'63

MARGARET HAGERMAN, BN'63, has been named executive director of West Park Hospital, Toronto, Ont.

GEORGE T. NEEDLER, PhD'63, has been named director of the Atlantic Oceanographic Laboratory of the Bedford Institute of Oceanography, Dartmouth, N.S.

COSTAS S. NICOLAIDIS, BArch'63, is a partner in the new Montreal firm of Stahl & Nicolaidis, Architects.

'64

PETER KATADOTIS, MSW'64, has been appointed director of English productions at the National Film Board of Canada, Montreal.

'65

NORMAN PEARL, BCom'65, has been appointed president and chief executive officer of the Sherwin-Williams Co. of Canada Ltd., Montreal.

GEORGE B. PENDLEBURY, BSc'65, is a senior geologist at Quasar Petroleum Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

'66

CLAUDE P. DUPUIS, MBA'66, has become director, agreements and licensing, of Rhône-Poulenc Santé, Paris, France.

DR. ALBERT RABINOVITCH, BSc'66, MSc'69, an assistant professor of pathology at Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine, has been appointed director of clinical pathology at University Hospitals of Cleveland, Ohio.

'67

W.R. ("DICK") COWAN, MSc'67, has become a senior terrain scientist with Northern Pipeline Agency, Calgary, Alta.

IAN G. MACINTYRE, PhD'67, is chairman of the committee overseeing the construction of Paleontology Hall, a new home for the Smithsonian Institute's dinosaur collection, Washington, D.C.

continued page 25

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25

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26

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27

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28

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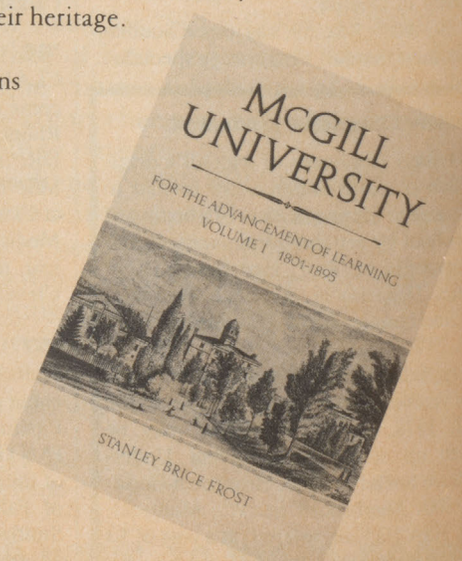

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'68

HOWARD ALPER, PhD'68, has won a 1980 Steacie Fellowship from the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada to continue his research on methods for removing sulphur from crude oil.

KENNETH WIGHTMAN, BCom'68, has been appointed comptroller of Zellers Ltd., Montreal.

'69

RALPH ENGEL, BCom'69, has been appointed vice-president, finance, of Majestic Industries (Canada) Ltd., Montreal.

JOHN HIGGINBOTHAM, MA'69, is a Fellow at the Center for International Affairs at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., and a member of the policy planning staff in the Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, Ont.

GRAHAM McFARLANE, BEng'69, has been named a partner of Western Management Consultants, Calgary, Alta.

'70

GEOFFREY W. GOSS, BEng'70, has become director of marketing support for Northern Telecom's Network Systems Division in Richardson, Tex.

'71

MOHAMAD A. FARIS, PhD'71, has become a forage legume breeder, alfalfa, at the Ottawa Research Station of Agriculture Canada.

CAROLE (SPENCER) MASK, BA'71, who recently graduated from the University of Georgia's College of Veterinary Medicine, is practising at Fort Hill Animal Hospital in Huntington, N.Y.

ANDRÉ L. POTVIN, BCom'71, is second secretary, Canadian International Development Agency, at the Canadian Embassy in Lima, Peru.

MEREDITH SIMON, BA'71, completed her MD degree at the University of Calgary last summer and is now doing her residency in Calgary, Alta.

JAMES A. TILLEY, BSc'71, has won the American Society of Actuaries' Triennial Prize for his paper entitled "The Pricing of Nonparticipating Single Premium Immediate Annuities."

'72

MIRON U. SAVICH, MEng'72, is in charge of noise control studies in the Elliot Lake Laboratory, Mining Research Centre, of Energy, Mines and Resources Canada.

DALIA SINIUS, MEd'72, is a consultant in curriculum development at the American International School in Katmandu, Nepal.

'73

LU ELLEN ABRAHAM, LLB'73, has become administrative law judge for the Texas Health Facilities Commission in Austin.

PETER JONES, PhD'73, has been appointed director of the Alumni Association at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver.

GABRIEL ZAINO, BEng'73, has become chief plant metallurgist at Canadian Steel Foundries Ltd., Montreal.

'74

LARRY J. BEHAR, BA'74, has opened a private law practice in Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

'75

EZZAT ABDEL ALIM DESSOUKI, BSc(Agr)'75, has received his Master of Science degree from the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.

PIER GIORGIO FONTANA, PhD'75, has been appointed to the Alberta Department of Economic Development, Edmonton.

GORDON A. IRONS, MSc'75, PhD'78, has been named an assistant professor of mining and metallurgical engineering at McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont.

VICTOR J.E. JONES, BSc'71, MBA'75, has been appointed president of International Mobile Data, Inc., Vancouver, B.C.

PAMELA MAHER, BSc'75, who recently received her PhD in biochemistry from the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, has won a two-year Anna Fuller Fund fellowship to pursue postdoctoral work at the University of California, San Diego.

ROSS H. MANELLA, BA'72, BCL'75, LLB'77, has opened a law practice in Hollywood, Fla.

'76

JUDY POLUMBAUM, BA'76, is currently assistant to the director of the English Language program of the Institute of Journalism, Beijing, China.

WALTER SOKYRKO, BEng'76, is on staff at Bell Northern Research in Ottawa, Ont.

ALAIN K. SUTTON, BEng'73, MBA'76, has become director of the international division of the Toro Co., Toronto, Ont.

'77

BEVERLY (HALLETT) BRESEE, BEd'77, is a teacher at John Adam Memorial School in Delson, Que.

LINDA CEKAL, BCom'77, has become a product manager at General Foods Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

JANET DOREY, BSc'75, DDS'77, has joined the staff of the oral medicine department at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver.

THOMAS A. McKEE, BA'77, who recently received his LLB from Osgoode Hall Law School, is articling with the Toronto law firm of Blake, Cassels and Graydon.

LEILA GAY MITCHELL, BA'77, is presently completing her doctorate in Canadian history at York University, Downsview, Ont.

'78

PETER S. BIRKBECK, BSc'78, is a chemist with C-I-L Inc., Mississauga, Ont.

LINO DiLULLO, BSc'74, DDS'78, is specializing in oral and maxillo-facial surgery at the State University of New York at Buffalo.

'79

KENNETH ARMBRUSTER, BEng'79, has been appointed a drilling engineer by Guthrie McLaren Drilling Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.

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Bertrand Ducharme
Alain Castonguay
Yves Prévost
Lucie Houde
Hélène Drapeau

DEATHS

'05
SOPHIA MAY IDLER, BA'05, at Montreal, on Feb. 6, 1980.

'07
WILLIAM D. LITTLE, BSc'07, on Dec. 20, 1979.

'10
MARGARET (TAYLOR) MOORE, BA'10, on Nov. 25, 1979.

'11
ALLAN GRANT LOCHHEAD, BA'11, PhD'19, at Ottawa, Ont., on Jan. 5, 1980.

'12
KATE (LAWRENCE) CASSELS, BA'12, in late 1979.
DANIEL MARSHALL GORDON, BA'12, at Victoria, B.C., on Nov. 19, 1979.
EDWARD CARRINGTON MacDERMOT, BSc'12, at Croydon, England, on Feb. 15, 1980.

'15
DOROTHY (CAULDWELL) CORRIGAN, DipPE'15, at Toronto, Ont., on Dec. 27, 1979.
LAURA MAE (WHITE) COX, BA'15, at Mesa, Ariz., on Jan. 6, 1980.

'18
FLORENCE (WALKER) LAUBER, BA'18, on Jan. 1, 1980.

'20
JOHN D. KEARNEY, BCL'20, at Ottawa, Ont., on Feb. 22, 1980.

'21
JAMES E. GILL, BSc'21, at Kitchener, Ont., on Jan. 26, 1980.
DOV JOSEPH, BA'19, BCL'21, at Beersheba, Israel, on Jan. 5, 1980.

'22
ADRIAN LESLIE GNAEDINGER, Eng'22, at Belleville, Ont., on Feb. 10, 1980.
DOUGLAS GORDON MARTIN, Arts'22, at Nanaimo, B.C., on Feb. 11, 1980.

'23
T. ARMSTRONG, BSA'23, MSc'25, in August 1978.
CHARLES SCOTT HANNEN, BSc'23, at Geneva, N.Y., on Dec. 31, 1979.
CHESTER PETER MacLEAN, MD'23, at St. Catharines, Ont., on Oct. 23, 1979.
CHARLES HILL SPIRO, MD'23, at Ottawa, Ont., on Jan. 16, 1980.

'24
MAUD (DOBBIE) GREIG, BA'24, at Lachute, Que., on Jan. 24, 1980.

'25
JAMES G. DAVIDSON, MSA'25, at Vancouver, B.C., on July 8, 1979.
LAWRENCE W. FITZMAURICE, MD'25, GDipMed'40, on Aug. 8, 1978.

'26
HARVEY C. MacNABB, DDS'26, at Ottawa, Ont., on Feb. 18, 1980.
LEILA (ARGUE) RAY, BSc(Arts)'26, at Vancouver, B.C., on Feb. 3, 1980.

'27
LEYLAND JOHN ADAMS, MD'27, at Magog, Que., on Jan. 1, 1980.

'28
HARRY A. SINCLAIR, MD'28, on Dec. 30, 1979.

'29
JEAN MURIEL AULD, MA'29, on Aug. 23, 1979.
ALLAN A. GROSSMAN, BA'29, on Jan. 21, 1980.
VICTOR B. PHELPS, DDS'29, at Montreal, on Jan. 12, 1980.
HAROLD MILES WILLIAMS, BSc'29, at Sidney, B.C., on Jan. 12, 1980.
AYLESWORTH R. WRIGHT, BCom'29, at Fort Lauderdale, Fla., on Dec. 18, 1979.

'30
JAMES L. DOWD, DipPharm'30, on Oct. 31, 1979.
ANTOINE LANGLOIS, BCom'30, at Quebec City, on Jan. 11, 1980.

'31
GEORGE E. ERLICK, BA'31, on Jan. 14, 1980.
STEWART JAMES HUNGERFORD, BSc'31, at Victoria, B.C., on Dec. 22, 1979.

'32
FLORENCE MARY BRENNAN, BA'32, on Jan. 1, 1980.
CLAUDE JOSEPH FOURNIER, BA'28, MD'32, at Exeter, England, on Jan. 3, 1980.
SAUL HAYES, BA'27, MA'28, BCL'32, at Ste-Adèle, Que., on Jan. 12, 1980.
GEORGE N. KELLY, DDS'32, at Pawling, N.Y., on Feb. 7, 1980.

'33
HERBERT A. DUNNING, BA'29, MD'33, on Nov. 21, 1979.

'34
PETER C. STOBBE, MSc'34, PhD'50, on July 27, 1979.

'36
PHILIP S. BAZAR, BA'33, MD'36, in June 1979.

'37
SAMUEL RODGER STOVEL, BSc'37, at Montreal, on Dec. 12, 1979.

'38
LORNE C. CALLBECK, BSc(Agr)'38, at Summerside, P.E.I., on Dec. 28, 1979.

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'39
JOHN ROSS FERGUSON, BCom'39, at Montreal, on Jan. 12, 1980.
EDWARD A. HART, MSc'39, at Willowdale, Ont., on Nov. 18, 1979.
CAROLYN (CLARKE) ROGERS, BA'39, at Toronto, Ont., on Jan. 26, 1980.

'40
ELIZABETH (CARR) JONES, BHS'40, at Chelsworth, England, on Feb. 5, 1980.
CLIVE J. PHILLIPS-WOLLEY, MD'40, at Vancouver, B.C., on Jan. 6, 1980.

'41
HOWARD M. BROWNRIGG, BEng'41, at Joliette, Que. on Feb. 28, 1980.
JOHN CHARLES LYONS, BEng'41, at Montreal, on Feb. 11, 1980.
R. WALLACE WRIGHT, BEng'41, at Hudson, Que., on Dec. 19, 1979.

'42
ALFRED E. CARTER, MA'42, in May 1979.

'44
FRANCOIS LACHANCE, BSc(Agr)'44, MSc'46, at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., on Oct. 24, 1979.

'47
ANDREW G. ESFAKIS, BSc'45, MD'47, in 1978.

'48
WILLIAM P. DAGGER, BLS'48, at Ottawa, Ont., on Sept. 12, 1979.
WILLIAM ARTHUR MAGILL, BA'48, on Feb. 25, 1980.
PHILIP UREN, BA'48, MA'49, at Ottawa, Ont., in early 1980.

'49
ERIC WILLIAM LARKING, MD'49, GDipMed'55, at Kitchener, Ont., on Feb. 19, 1980.
WALTER C. NANCARROW, BEng'49, at Sydney, Australia, on Jan. 13, 1980.

'50
ENID (BETCHERMAN) ABRAHAMS, BA'50, in 1978.
LEWIS J. MIEDEMA, BEng'50, at Ottawa, Ont., on Feb. 9, 1980.
MURRAY M. OUTHET, BSc(Agr)'50, at Ottawa, Ont., on Dec. 26, 1979.

'51
JAMES J. KASMAR, MD'51, on July 26, 1978.
DANIEL KEENAN, BSc(Agr)'51, MSc'55, in November 1979.

'54
LOIS (BURKE) DEAN, DipHEc'54, at Pointe Claire, Que., on Feb. 7, 1980.
ALLAN LOUIS GROSSBERG, PhD'54, on Nov. 2, 1979.

'56
JULIA KAREN FINDLAY, BA'56, at Lanark, Ont., on Jan. 3, 1980.

'57
DAVID RUBINSTEIN, PhD'53, MD'57, on Feb. 5, 1980.

'58
KENNETH W. TRICKEY, BD'58, MA'63, at Montreal, on Dec. 27, 1979.

'59
F. DAINTRY DAVISON, MSW'59, at Toronto, Ont., on Dec. 11, 1979.

'66
JANET (McDIARMID) PROULX, MA'66, on March 29, 1979.

'67
MARK DEGNAN, MD'67, at Delmar, N.Y., on July 24, 1979.
WENDY (RAWES) McKEE, BSc'67, at Toronto, Ont., on Dec. 14, 1979.
D. DOUGLAS MUNROE, BSc(Agr)'67, in New Zealand, on June 12, 1979.

'68
JEFFREY MARVIN, BSc'68, in Ecuador, in early 1980.

'72
JEANIE ELIZABETH (MACDONALD) FULLER, BSc'72, at Fredericton, N.B., on Sept. 22, 1979.

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PERSPECTIVE

Dr. Stephen Leacock

by *David Savage*, BA'37

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It is hard for me to believe that 1934 is now forty-six years ago. Yet, in everyone's life, certain years gleam down the long corridor of time and, for me, 1934 was one of those shining beacons. It was hardly so for most, as we were then stuck in the midst of the Depression. But it marked a great departure for a very green, very shy, seventeen-year-old country boy from Duncan, Vancouver Island. This was the year I was sent to McGill.

By signing on for Chinese guard duty, I was able to travel free to Montreal in the Canadian Pacific Railway's colonist car; I got a free first-class ticket home, too. (The CPR used to hire students and others to guard groups of Chinese as they travelled across Canada in bond—my group of five was heading for a ship on the east coast.) Four days after leaving Vancouver, I arrived in huge, awesome, frightening Montreal, feeling totally lost and knowing no one. Little did I know that after three years this same Montreal would become, and would always remain for me, not a city but an emotion. That emotion was love.

But right then I was ignorant of both Montreal and McGill. All I knew was that McGill had a figure of world renown, the celebrated Canadian humorist Stephen Leacock. To my good fortune, I enrolled in Leacock's introductory course in political science and, the next year, in his British Empire course.

I found it hard to picture Leacock, the humorist, as Dr. Leacock, the professor and head of the department of economics and political science. I did not know what to expect as I sat in his lecture room in the Arts Building that first Monday at 2:00 p.m. I imagined that some tall, elegant, richly attired wit would enter; when a small, loosely dressed, friendly looking old man came in, I was surprised. His ruddy, outdoorsy face was crowned by a thick crop of iron-grey hair that reminded me of a newly opened package of steel wool.

Leacock was always completely prepared for his lectures and he worked us very hard. For the first two or three weeks I kept wondering, "When is he going to start being witty? Where's all the funny stuff?" It finally dawned on me that Leacock, the professor, and Leacock, the writer, were two different entities and that, in the event of conflict, the humorist was ruthlessly sacrificed to the economist. Not once during my two years with him—and, for all I know, not once in his thirty-three years at McGill—was Leacock absent, or a minute late, or the slightest bit unprepared. With the enormous pressure of writing at least a book a year—he wrote about sixty in all—not to mention his speaking tours and guest lectures, he had every excuse. But no, his job and his students came first. I learned from Leacock the meaning of that old-fashioned word, dedication.

Nonetheless, every week or two, Leacock would, like one of those unpredictable Hawaiian volcanoes, erupt: there was the warning twinkle in his eye, the chuckle, and then the helpless laughter. One afternoon, he was discussing honesty in government—a problem then, as now—and this led to honesty in the everyday citizen. "Would he cheat his wife? No! Would he cheat his butcher? Never! Would he cheat the paper boy? Unthinkable! Would he cheat the government on his income tax? Ah, that's quite different!" By the time he had finished, Leacock was bubbling and shaking with laughter, and so was the entire class.

Montreal was a great town in those days. At Murray's Restaurant, you could drink coffee all day for the price of the first cup—ten cents. At a student hangout, the Peel Tavern opposite the Mount Royal Hotel, you could get a huge stein of strong beer, plus all the chips and pretzels you could eat, for ten cents. And at that little French restaurant on Mountain Street, you could order an excellent, full-course dinner for thirty cents. Night life, too, was cheap, and the nightclubs had a verve and sparkle that even the Depression could not still.

My first two years with Leacock passed all too quickly. I was happily anticipating a third when I heard the incredible news: McGill's new principal, Dr. A.E. Morgan from Hull, England, had informed Leacock that he had reached retirement age and was to leave. His final lecture to us could have been a sad occasion, filled with memories and goodbyes. Instead, he crisply summarized the course in preparation for the final exam and quickly left the room to our heartfelt applause. When we gathered the following week for the exam, Leacock was nowhere to be seen, but his secretary came in carrying a box filled with copies of his latest book, *Hellements of Hickenomics*. They were for us, his students; in typical Leacock style, he had individually inscribed each copy on the flyleaf.

Several days later, McGill's Economics Club gave a farewell dinner for Leacock at the Dorchester Hotel. What we all thought would be a sorrowful occasion was turned, by Leacock alone, into a happy one. After the gloom occasioned by all the emotional tributes, Leacock got up and soon had us all laughing at the humorous poem he had written as his reply. (It was a poem about retiring people because of age—he prefaced it by saying that it was all in fun and that he left "with the greatest good will.") Just before I left, I noticed a newspaper reporter approach Leacock. He said he had missed a line or two of the poem because of all the laughter and could Dr. Leacock please tell him what they were. "Here," said the professor, giving him the hand-written verse, "but don't lose it before you print it—it's the only copy I have!"

I recall this incident every time I read that some university has paid dearly for some second- or third-rate poet's manuscripts. Yes, Leacock wore his honours lightly and that was another thing I learned from him: success makes people better, not worse. As Somerset Maugham put it, "The common idea that success spoils people by making them vain, egotistic, and self-complacent is erroneous; on the contrary it makes them, for the most part, humble, tolerant, and kind. Failure makes people bitter and cruel." When Leacock died eight years later, on March 28, 1944, his students everywhere knew they had lost a great teacher and a humble, tolerant, and kind man. □

David Savage, a former writer for CBC radio, is a lecturer in English at Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, B.C.

This graduate remembered McGill in her will.

The daughter of an English-speaking father who died early in her life and a mother of Huguenot extraction, Mabel King was raised in a quiet, scholarly family on Ste-Famille Street. Among their friends at nearby McGill University were a number of professors from France, and Mabel's penchant for languages led to a Bachelor's degree in 1907 and a Master's in 1910. As well as lecturing at the university and tutoring privately in her home, the young scholar became a lively member of the Mount Royal Tennis Club. She also served as president of the Women's Canadian Club of Montreal and, during World War II, was a translator for the International Labour Organization.

A former pupil and close friend left Mabel King a handsome bequest which enabled her to live in simple luxury and travel extensively. When it came time to make her own will, Mabel King remembered McGill and provided a most generous scholarship fund for the Alumnae Society – a living legacy for future generations of McGill women students.

NOTMAN PHOTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVES

L. Mabel King,
BA'07, MA'10
1887-1977

* * *

McGill continues to receive generous support from the private sector through bequests and trusts. In 1978-9, graduates and friends of the university dedicated over $1,300,000 to research, scholarships, bursaries, libraries, and other needs. The nine bequests already received this year have added more than $500,000 to these worthy areas of support. A booklet entitled *Opportunities* will soon be available for those considering making such bequests and gifts to McGill.

If you are interested in helping to assure McGill's future by means of a bequest, please contact:

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McGill News

Fall 1980

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Science and technology graduates like George are too valuable to waste. These are the people, young and enthusiastic, who should be helping us to shape tomorrow. These are minds, fresh and innovative, that could be involved in research and development and in its application to urgent energy and environmental problems and to the task of making Canadian industry more efficient and competitive.

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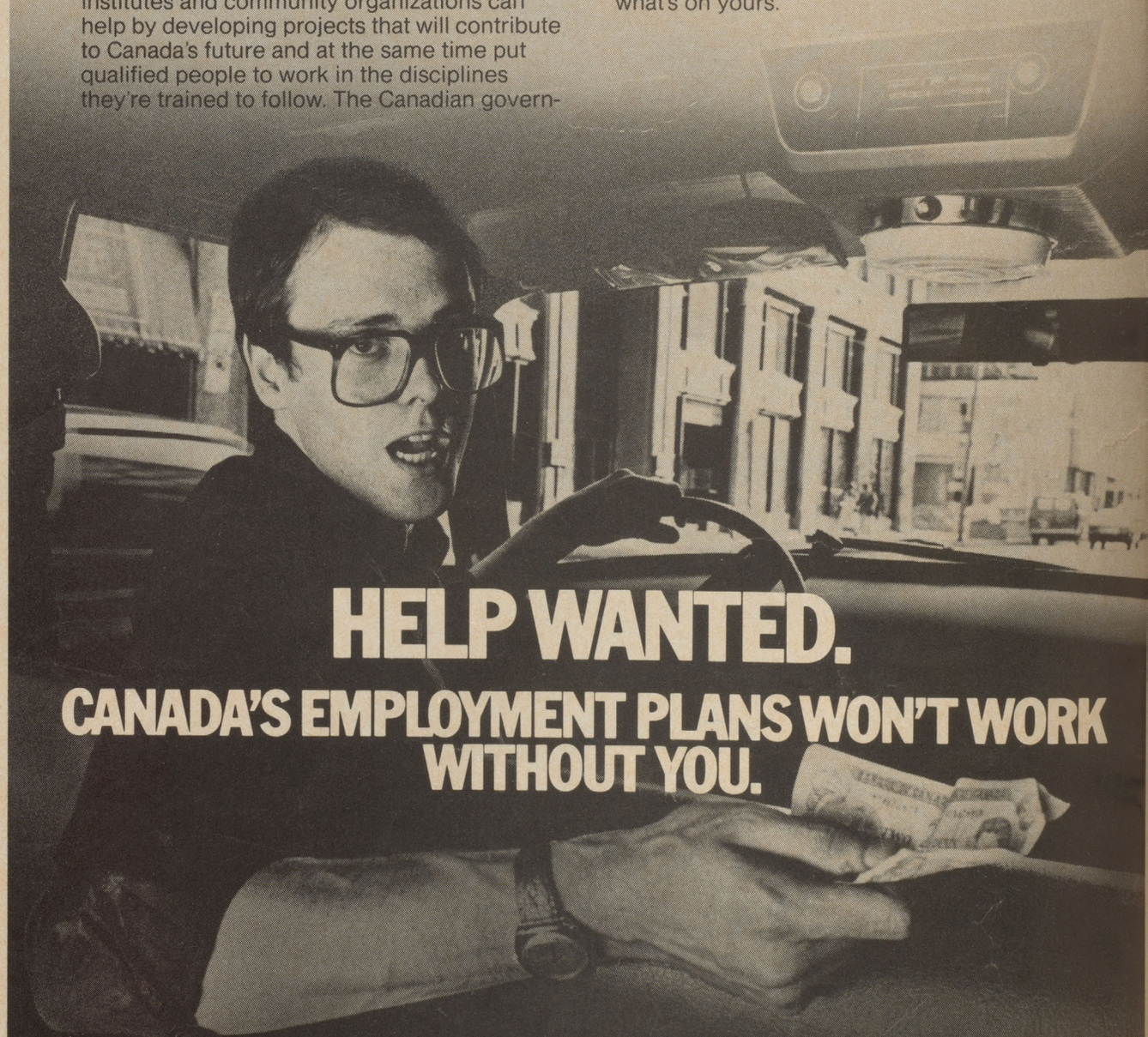

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Canada

Employment and Immigration Canada
Lloyd Axworthy, Minister.

Emploi et Immigration Canada
Lloyd Axworthy, Ministre.

McGill Society of Montreal Travel Programme 1981

Ski Utah
Dates: Saturday, February 28, 1981 (7 days)
Saturday, March 7, 1981 (7 days)
Price: US $750.00 per person

Galapagos, Inca Civilisation, Amazonia
Date: March 3, 1981 (18 days)
Price: Approx. $2,800.00 Cdn per person
Tour Guide: David Lank

Greece, The Greek Islands & Ephesus
Date: Friday, May 22, 1981 (14 days)
Price: $2,750.00 per person
Tour Guide: Dr. George Snider

Rome, Florence & Sardinia
Dates: Saturday, May 30, 1981 (14 days)
Saturday, June 13, 1981 (14 days)
Price: $1,950.00 per person

Alaska Cruise
Date: June 1981 (8 days)
Price: TBA
Tour Guide: Dr. Alice Johannsen

Sri Lanka, India, Nepal
Date: October 1981 (15 days)
Price: TBA
Tour Guide: Dr. Stanley Frost

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

Details of the 1981 special tours have been finalised. For an itinerary and application form please contact:

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St. Laurent, Quebec H4M 2N7
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Cover: Autumn shadows fall across lower campus as students gather for a late afternoon game.

McGill News

The official publication of the Graduates' Society, the *News* is sent without charge to all recent graduates and to all other graduates and friends who make annual contributions to McGill University.

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WHAT THE MARTLET HEARS

McGill International furthers foreign relations

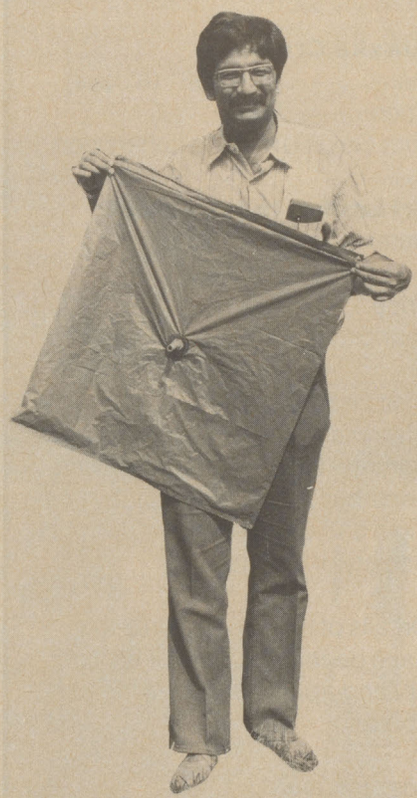
The Faculty of Medicine is sending five people to Ethiopia. A Nigerian vice-chancellor is shopping with his petro-dollars for educational expertise. And, the Chinese are back in town. Events like these, involving McGill's participation in the world community, were given a new focus last June with the opening of McGill International.

Conceived at university planning discussions in 1977, McGill International aims to advance McGill's foreign relations, particularly in the Third World. While McGill has well-established academic ties in the industrialised nations, it has fewer links with developing countries. After a one-year feasibility study launched in 1978, McGill decided to respond to the Third World's need for educational and technical expertise by increasing its cooperation with institutions and governments in developing nations.

McGill International director Neil Croll is passionately committed to international development. A full-time professor in the Institute of Parasitology who has travelled extensively to study tropical diseases, Croll has seen some of the world's worst health conditions. He believes their remedies lie, not so much in laboratory research as in social, political, and economic change. As he points out, "Many of the solutions we need for these diseases are already known. We could control malaria tomorrow if we just had the communication, the finances, and the policies to do it."

Croll worked on McGill's planning commission for five years and was convinced that McGill should play a more active role on the world stage. He recalls, "It was my perception that we had become myopic about Quebec. We had concentrated too hard and too long and too short-sightedly on our relations in the province. However important they are, they are not the only thing that concerns the university. And with a small crusading body, I tried to capitalise on the excellent international reputation of McGill."

The McGill International office, consisting of Croll, his assistant Ginette Lamontagne, and development officer Astrid Richardson, will operate for a three-year experimental period on a grant from the Macdonald-Stewart Foundation. According to Croll, they hope "to coordinate, stimulate, and be a broker for the innovative in McGill's international activities." They would like to involve McGill individuals in foreign educational projects and develop the university's foreign relations policies.



Vikram Bhatt demonstrates the do-it-yourself solar water heater.

McGill International directs a two-way traffic. Supplying McGill professors, who want work overseas, with contacts, project information, and possible sources of funding, they also guide foreign governments and institutions to the appropriate department or individual on campus. Croll estimates that McGill International handles five such external requests per week. Some countries, like the oil-rich Persian Gulf states, can afford to buy McGill's expertise while poorer nations obtain funds from international development organisations.

At one time a professor could organise an overseas project single-handedly. Now, however, these arrangements generally involve institutions, governments, and the signing of contracts. And, McGill International as middleman is making sure it all happens. Confident that this service will prove indispensable, Croll says: "I don't see how McGill could possibly function effectively without a McGill International." *Alison Nesmith* □

Solar energy's in the bag

When McGill's School of Architecture takes out the garbage, look closely—it might be a low cost solar water heater. What they've done is fill a slightly modified, green garbage bag with water and place it in the sun. By late afternoon this simple device will have heated 100 litres of water to 40 degrees celsius. Costing about $1.80, it's ideal for campers, sailors, or anyone wanting to rough it in style.

Valkalathur Nataraj, MArch'79, began, as part of his master's thesis, to develop an inexpensive solar water heater. Wanting a simple, effective unit, he chose a bag or pillow-type similar to one marketed ten years ago by the Japanese. Although the basic design is not new, Nataraj's innovation lies in the use of cheap household materials and the "do-it-yourself" assembly method.

First, a PVC pipe is attached by gaskets and washers on one side of the bag to accommodate the water flow. Next, the open end of the bag is folded and sealed by touching a lighted cigarette along its edge. As the plastic begins to melt, the edge is pressed between the thumb and forefinger. "With a little practice, it is possible to make a leak-proof joint. Whether or not the operator smokes the cigarette is, of course, optional," says assistant architecture professor Vikram Bhatt, MArch'75, the advisor who worked closely with Nataraj on the project. Finally, the bag is filled with one hundred litres of water and placed in the sun on a flat piece of styrofoam which prevents heat loss. One such bag will provide enough water for two campers to bathe in comfortably.

During a three-month experimental period, the solar bag water heater never sprang a leak. The design was also tested with additional apparatus. "We tried adding glazing and reflectors," says Bhatt, "but the slightly higher temperature difference did not warrant forfeiting the simplicity of the device." There are, however, certain drawbacks. Dishes and washing must be postponed until late afternoon, and the heated water cannot be stored overnight.

Nataraj and Bhatt have just published a pamphlet, one in a series of self-help publications put out by the School of Architecture's Minimum Cost Housing Group, that outlines the simple step-by-step method of assembling the garbage bag solar heater. "The technology we try to develop at the Minimum Cost Housing Group," says Bhatt, "is designed with the idea that interested people, using materials that are commercially available, should be able to reproduce the design themselves." Your own solar-heated water in garbage bags—what could be more simple? *Judee Ganten* □

McGillmobile: a victory at 67 m.p.g.

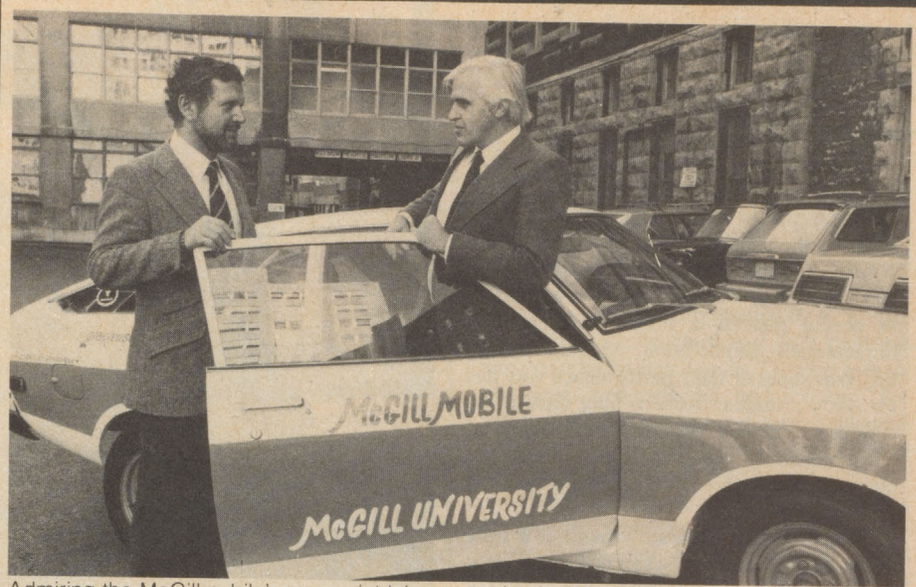
Drive to Toronto on just seven dollars worth of gas? It's possible if you're at the wheel of the McGillmobile—an ordinary-looking Datsun fastback that averages sixty-seven miles per gallon.

Put together at McGill by mechanical engineering students, the car is five years ahead of its time according to one General Motors design engineer. But engineering professor and project coordinator David Pfeiffer describes it as "a return to simplicity, simple like the Model T. Our invention is not new. It uses technology that was available twenty years ago. What we did do was a complete job on all the components to make the engine work properly."

With the exception of its new independent four-wheel Fiat suspension, the McGillmobile has been reconstructed from a six-year-old, rear-engine transverse-located Austin Mini 1000 powerplant and other reclaimed parts. Students made slight alterations to the carburetor and ignition and added a new intake manifold with polished, oversized ports. But their most significant modification was to install dome-shaped pistons, thereby raising the compression ratio to 11:1. This increased both the power and efficiency of the car.

The average four-cylinder motor can be made as fuel-efficient as the McGillmobile for about $2,000, says Pfeiffer. But, depending on the model and age of the car, these modifications may or may not pay off. "Were Canadian gas prices as high as those in Europe, it would be a viable investment today," says McGill student Michel Hutchison, who worked on the vehicle.

This summer, the McGillmobile competed in Western Washington University's Econo-Allye II, a competition to test fuel-efficient vehicles on a controlled run covering fifteen states and some 3,296 miles. Going the distance on $91 worth of gas, it placed first based on its 2,160 pounds of weight, averaging 67 miles per gallon on the best legs of the trip. That figure (67 miles per gallon) was obtained at a highway speed of 60 miles per hour. If the speed had been reduced to 50 miles per hour, we could be getting 72 to 75 miles per gallon," Pfeiffer adds.



Admiring the McGillmobile's new paint job are mechanical engineering department chairman, Professor Michael Paidoussis and project coordinator Professor David Pfeiffer.

Harold Rosenberg

Most Econorallye entries ran a support vehicle to carry baggage and extra weight, but the McGillmobile was loaded down with camping supplies and luggage. It required comparatively little maintenance during the four-week, 8,500-mile round trip between Montreal and Washington State. It also performed surprisingly well without energy consuming anti-pollution devices in emissions tests. A by-product of its finely-tuned engine, it seems, is low pollutant discharge.

Government and industry have been slow in showing interest in the McGillmobile despite its impressive track record. "It's funny," comments Pfeiffer, "the knowledge of what we have would be enough to start an attractive car industry in Canada." Hutchison, who worked last summer at General Motor's Oshawa plant, agrees: "Its more than overdue for us to have our own auto manufacturer."

"Besides," adds Pfeiffer, "if everyone drove one of these McGillmobiles, there would be 440,000 barrels of fossil fuel saved per day." That's about two-thirds of the fuel Canadians use everyday on the highway. *Judee Ganten* □

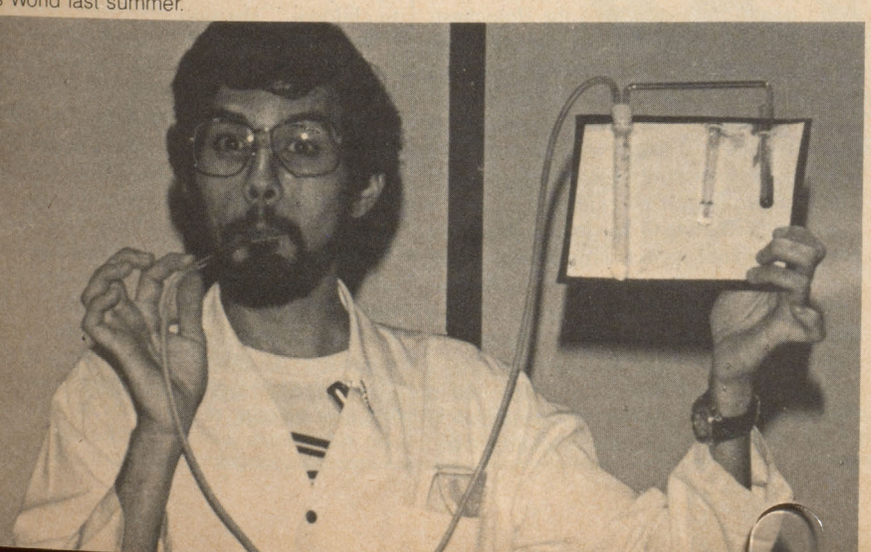
Chemistry for Man and His World

Chemistry should be a household word. That was the message conveyed in an exhibition presented by McGill's chemistry department at Man and His World last summer. An instructive and entertaining spectacle of demonstrations, lectures, audio-visuals, and magic, this bilingual show attracted more than forty thousand visitors including Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and his family.

Last spring the City of Montreal asked McGill to contribute to Unesco's "Man and the Biosphere" pavilion. Coordinated by chemistry professor David Harpp, department chairman Mario Onyszchuk, BSc'51, PhD'54, and his administrative assistant Normand Trempe, plans began to take shape. Harpp saw the project as an opportunity to show people how chemistry affects their daily lives. "Everyday we make important decisions concerning the foods we eat, the drugs we take, the soaps we use, the cosmetics we prefer, and the fabrics we wear. Very often the basis for a good decision is rooted in simple scientific principles," says Harpp. "However, most individuals have had only minimal training in science and are often left at the mercy of advertisers in making their choices." An effective way of informing people about chemistry, Harpp feels, is to combine entertaining demonstrations with straightforward, scientific explanations.

Two Dawson College professors, Joseph Schwarcz, BSc'69, PhD'74, and Ariel Fenster, PhD'73, collaborated with Harpp in organising the exhibition. They are the originators of a show called the "Magic of Chemistry," which has met great success in performances in a number of cities over the past three years. They had also teamed up with Harpp last winter on a lecture series for consumers. Consequently when the city wanted McGill to join the pavilion, Harpp recalls, "it was a chance to polish some things and try out new ideas." *Continued*

Student Robert Sing demonstrates a breathalyser test in a McGill chemistry exhibition at Man and His World last summer.



Their efforts generated a three-facetted programme. The main event was a series of mini-labs conducted by seven chemistry students. These labs examined three themes—colour, household chemistry, and synthetics—and incorporated slides, brief scientific explanations, and some impressive chemical sleight of hand. A spray of water revealed the magenta streak of a laser beam. A natural pink cabbage dye changed instantly to green when the acidity was altered. A needle pierced a rubber balloon that, miraculously, didn't burst. Although admitting that some of their performance was just for show, student Robert Sing thinks the spectators learned that chemistry was not "just monstrous glass test tubes. At least, the demonstrations give people some insight into what chemistry is."

Student Pierre Haddad "found it a little nerve-racking at first" when he gave a command performance for the prime minister. Haddad, however, soon got over his stage fright and recalls that the Trudeau children "were amazed—they really had a good time."

In addition to the mini-labs, the chemistry department's exhibition included a shortened version of "The Magic of Chemistry" and a series of brief lectures devoted to science and the consumer. While the Schwarcz and Fenster production was a fast-paced combination of demonstrations, slides, music and magic, the lectures tackled more serious subjects like synthetics, food additives, and acid rain. A public lecture series based on similar material is being presented at McGill this fall by Harpp and his colleagues. It may eventually evolve into a university course for arts and science undergraduates.

The cost of last summer's show was covered mostly by the Unesco pavilion which paid for salaries, construction, and equipment. The lecture series and the "Magic of Chemistry" show required additional funds raised by the chemistry department. Harpp feels the undertaking, which attracted not only VIP's, but television cameras and the press, was well worth it: "In terms of local public relations, I can't think of anything that would have been better. It was like an open house all summer."
Alison Nesmith □

Novelist Margaret Laurence spoke at McGill this fall.

Margaret Laurence: the terrifying legacy of the present

"It will not be light-hearted," warned novelist Margaret Laurence in a conversation before her September 29th McGill lecture—the first in Consolidated-Bathurst's "Literary Imagination" series.

While an eager crowd overflowed into the aisles of the H. Noel Fieldhouse Auditorium, Laurence read, moving without comment through selections from *The Diviners*, *The Stone Angel*, *A Jest of God*, *A Bird in the House*, and *The Fire-Dwellers* to underline one theme: the impact of World Wars I and II on her characters. She later admitted that her own school years were eclipsed by the death of friends and family in World War II and remembers Hiroshima, August 6, 1945, as the beginning of "lost innocence when man came to know that he can destroy all life on earth."

The reading ended with an excerpt from a convocation address recently delivered by Laurence to "the inheritors"—the younger generation left with a terrifying legacy of world war, atom bombs, and the Holocaust. In her straightforward manner, she cautioned the audience against the helplessness of this post-war age: "The enemy is always, to some extent, within in the form of self-righteousness, spiritual pride, and despair. We must take responsibility for ourselves while continuing to protest non-violently."

Although alluding to warring nations in her novels, Laurence more readily depicts strife-torn families. As revealed in the highly autobiographical book, *A Bird in the House*, Laurence grew up in a home comprised of children, parents, and grandparents. As a consequence, she is especially "interested in the relationship among three generations." It is sad, she feels, that today's children frequently don't know their grandparents. She hopes to write more about "the embattled, but supportive family."

Children have always been very important to Laurence who has written several children's stories, with her latest, *The Christmas Birthday Story*, soon to appear. "I find it's great fun to write for children, but not easy. Certainly the books will be shorter; there will probably be a single theme instead of a multiplicity of themes. But you cannot talk down to children," she says.

As for her view of Canadian literature, Laurence commented that, while earlier authors had received little recognition in this country, those like herself who began publishing after 1950 benefited from a surge of interest. She added that today's writers are hindered by Canada's economically restricted publishing industry.

Laurence refused to talk about her latest work-in-progress because, she admits, "like many writers I am really superstitious." But she gladly spoke about the message of hope intrinsic to her novels: "Life is given to each one of us to protect, honour, and celebrate."
Heather Ballon □

Western honours Principal Johnston

"I was deeply flattered and touched," admits Principal David Johnston when asked to comment on the University of Western Ontario's new scholarship established in his name. The David L. Johnston Entrance Scholarship was made available in March, 1979, by Western's Student Legal Aid Society in recognition of Johnston's stewardship as dean of their Faculty of Law from 1974 to 1979.

The income from a capital sum of $2,500 will be awarded annually to a member of the entering class who demonstrates not only academic excellence, but outstanding service to the community or distinguished performance in extra-curricular activities. The recipient, therefore, must show promise of serving society through his study of law.

Principal Johnston is particularly pleased that the terms of selection emphasise the qualities of character that he has always valued. Expanding on a favourite theme, he explains: "Canadian legal educators do a most effective job in teaching the technical features, but I have often worried that we are not as effective in developing the ethical sensibilities that are the key to service in the community."

Indeed, Johnston is quick to tell his own law students that they should donate a significant portion of their time to such charitable services as legal aid, law reform, community organisations, and governing bodies. *Heather Ballon*□

Bookshelf

The following are capsule summaries of books by McGill faculty members and alumni:

Lloyd R. Amey—*Budget Planning and Control Systems,* London: Pitman Publishing Ltd., 1979. In this original approach to business budgets, Dr. Lloyd R. Amey, a professor in McGill's Faculty of Management, applies systems theory to budgeting and budgetary control. Defining the boundary between planning and control systems, he also asserts that planning and control budgets should be formally separated.

Michael Brecher with Benjamin Geist—*Decisions in Crisis: Israel, 1967 and 1973*, Berkeley: The University of California Press, 1980. Basing this case study on two crucial periods in Israel's recent history, McGill political science professor Michael Brecher, BA'46, examines how leaders make decisions in times of crisis.

Louis Dudek—*Technology & Culture: Six Lectures,* Ottawa: Golden Dog Press, 1979. McGill English professor and well-known poet, Louis Dudek, BA'39, has collected six lectures presented at various universities and learned societies from 1969 to 1975. Venturing beyond literature, to grapple with "the whole of reality," Dudek records his reactions to many of the challenges that arose during the sixties.

Allan (K.A.C.) Elliott—*Common Sense Revolution and Other Essays about Life and the World,* Toronto: Dreadnaught, 1980. Retired McGill biochemistry professor, Allan Elliott has written sixteen short essays on such topics as "Violence and Creativity" and "History and the Future" that reflect his views on a variety of human dilemmas. His ideas are expressed simply, directly, and compassionately in a form of "wisdom literature" rarely seen today.

Richard French—*How Ottawa Decides: Planning and Industrial Policy-Making 1968-1980,* Toronto: James Lorimer & Co., 1980. Here, Richard French, an associate professor in McGill's Faculty of Management, takes a look at the federal bureaucracy and the failure of government planning during the seventies. He identifies three planning systems—those of the Department of Finance, the Treasury Board, and the Cabinet—that have worked at cross-purposes, with no regard for public support or ministerial cooperation.

François Gendron—*La Jeunesse Dorée: Episodes de la Révolution française,* Sillery, Qué., Les Presses de l'Université du Québec, 1979. In this meticulous study of French archival material, including some 36,000 police files, François Gendron, MA'70, depicts "La Jeunesse Dorée," the Muscadins of the French Revolution. Identified with the reactionary Thermidorian movement, these bands of young, elegantly-dressed, bourgeois hooligans eventually provoked an uprising of the masses.

Hugh MacLennan—*Voices in Time,* Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1980. McGill English professor and acclaimed novelist, Hugh MacLennan sets his latest novel in 2030 A.D., in the ruins of Montreal, which was obliterated during the "Destructions" of the 1980's. While the new world tries to rebuild, an old man, John Wellfleet, remembers the past and comes to understand the underlying causes of the holocaust.

Roger Magnuson—*A Brief History of Quebec Education from New France to Parti-Québécois*, Montreal: Harvest House Ltd., 1980. In this historical account of education in Quebec, McGill education professor Roger Magnuson covers all traditions, from the French and British colonial regimes to the present. Among other factors, he considers the bicultural character of Quebec society, the active educational role of the Roman Catholic Church, and the French-Canadian preoccupation with cultural survival.

Richard Augustus Parsons—*Curtain Call*, St. John's, Nfld., Harry A. Cuff, 1980. This collection of some fifty poems by R.A. Parsons, BCL'21, is illustrated with paintings and prints by his own family. Dealing with the historical, geographical, and folkloric features of Newfoundland and some universal, philosophical questions, the poems celebrate the indomitable human spirit.

Witold Rybczynski—*Paper Heroes: A Review of Appropriate Technology,* New York: Doubleday Anchor Original Paperback, 1980. McGill architecture professor Witold Rybczynski, BArch'66, MArch'72, assesses the ideology and achievements of Appropriate Technology (AT), a movement that promoted such developments as windmills, solar heaters, composting toilets, and bio-gas. Regretting AT's association with international development agencies, Rybczynski maintains that improved technology is no substitute for social reform.

Philip Carl Salzman, ed.—*When Nomads Settle*, New York: Praeger Publishers, 1980. Edited by McGill associate professor of anthropology Philip Salzman, this series of essays suggests that sedentarisation—when viewed as an inevitable step toward civilisation—can be detrimental, both for nomadic peoples and their societies.

Norbert Schoenauer—*6,000 Years of Housing*, New York: Garland STPM Press, 1980. McGill architecture professor, Norbert Schoenauer, MArch'59, in this three-volume review of housing from ancient times through the nineteenth century, looks at the pre-urban house and the oriental and occidental urban house. Illustrated with more than 350 line drawings, the series explores man's never-ending quest for warmth, comfort, privacy, and protection.□

Courtesy of Harry A. Cuff

Paul Parsons has drawn this Newfoundland scene to illustrate his father Richard's poem "Early Ploughing" from the collection *Curtain Call.*

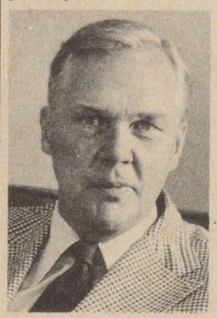
Newsbreak

Conrad Harrington, BA'33, BCL'36, has been reappointed Chancellor of the university.

While **Dr. Gordon Maclachlan** replaces **Walter Hitschfeld**, PhD'50, as vice-principal (research) and dean of Graduate Studies and Research, **Svenn Orvig**, MSc'51, PhD'54 starts another term as dean of the Faculty of Science.

Forthcoming vacancies in three vice-principalships will prompt a redistribution of senior responsibilities in the university. The major changes, which will occur as of June, 1981, will reduce the number of vice-principals from six to five by combining financial and administrative services and placing all teaching faculties under one vice-principal.

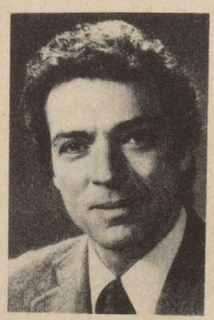
Dr. Svenn Orvig



The **McGill-Queen's University Press**, reported in the last issue of the *News* to have suspended operations for economic reasons, has been revived by an arrangement with the University of Toronto Press finalised in October. McGill-Queen's will retain its own board of directors and editorial advisory committee, while the University of Toronto Press will provide copy editing, manufacturing, marketing, and distribution services.

Phil Gold, BSc'57, MD'61, PhD'65, has left his position as director of the McGill Cancer Centre to take over as physician-in-

Dr. Roger Hand



chief of medicine at the Montreal General Hospital. **Dr. Roger Hand**, who has been associated with McGill since 1973 in the microbiology and immunology departments, is the new head of the Centre.

McGill's Centre for Northern Studies and Research also has a new director—**Dr. John M. Cram**, a professor in the education psychology and counselling department who has worked in Arctic Quebec since 1967. The new assistant director is **Paul F. Wilkinson**.

The Faculties of Medicine and Agriculture

Conrad Harrington

are working together to establish the **McGill Nutrition and Food Centre**, expected to be operating sometime within the current academic year. The centre will coordinate teaching efforts and stimulate nutrition research. Meanwhile, the pharmacology and therapeutics department is offering Canada's first PhD training programme in **toxicology**. The new programme will concentrate on the effects of many agricultural, industrial, and household chemicals on human tissue.

F. Clarke Fraser, MSc'41, PhD'45, MD'50, professor of human genetics, was named outstanding geneticist of the year by the Genetics Society of Canada last June.

Dr. Solbert Permutt of Johns Hopkins University has received the Louis and Artur Lucian Award for his research into the physiology of pulmonary circulation. Permutt will be serving as a consultant to the cardiovascular division of McGill's Faculty of Medicine until December 15, 1980.

The McGill Redmen football team ended in second place in the Ontario-Quebec Intercollegiate Football Conference. In a semi-final game against Queen's Golden Gaels, they lost 23 to 21—a close game and an exciting season's finish. *Alison Nesmith* □

Dr. F. Clarke Fraser

Fall enrolment summary

Faculties & Schools	1979	1980	Difference
Agriculture	923	883	−40
Arts	4522	4596	+74
Dentistry	156	157	+1
Education	2336	1945	−391
Engineering	1846	1888	+42
Law	517	539	+22
Management	1423	1409	−14
Medicine	635	635	—
Music	436	488	+52
Nursing	131	130	−1
P. & O.T.	257	261	+4
Religious Studies	58	62	+4
Science	2227	2238	+11
Continuing Education*	48	36	−12
Total Undergraduate	15515	15267	−248
Graduate Studies	3918	3733	−185
Interns & Residents	707	704	−3
Total Graduate	4625	4437	−188
Grand Total	**20140**	**19704**	**−436**
Full-time Undergraduate	12344	12300	−44
Full-time Graduate	2960	2894	−66
Total Full-time students	15304	15194	−110
Part-time Undergraduate	3171	2967	−204
Part-time Graduate	958	839	−119
Total Part-time students	4129	3806	−323
Interns & Residents	707	704	−3
	20140	19704	−436

**Continuing Education students who are also registered in regular McGill day courses. The number of Continuing Education students not included in the grand total for 1980 is 7,647. This is 101 fewer than last year.*

Dean Gordon Maclachlan enjoys it all

by *Janet Kask*

Dean Gordon Maclachlan enjoys this "severe yet cheerful canvas by Bauhaus painter Max Bill."

Gordon Maclachlan is a man whose moods are reflected in the contemporary paintings decorating his new Dawson Hall office. "When I feel very precise and need to bring order out of chaos," he explains, "I look at the severe yet cheerful canvas by Bauhaus painter Max Bill. When I feel more generous, I look at the softer abstract composition by Maritimer Jack Humphrey." A British Columbia seascape by Gordon Smith is another favourite he points to enthusiastically. In fact, he is as eager to talk about art as he is about his teaching, research, and administrative duties.

On September 1, the versatile, Saskatoon-born Maclachlan took over his new administrative post as vice-principal (research) and dean of Graduate Studies and Research from retiring Dean Walter Hitschfeld, PhD'50. A botany professor, he had come to McGill in 1962 from the University of Alberta and by 1970 had assumed the chairmanship of the newly formed biology department. This involved uniting some 45 faculty members from botany, genetics, and zoology with about 50 support staff, 100 graduate students, and several thousand undergraduates to form one large department—an administrative feat that well-qualified him for the deanship.

As a department chairman or Senate member, a professor sympathetic with late sixties student radicals, or the president of the McGill Association of University Teachers, Maclachlan has moved without conflict from one role to another. "I've always had administrative commitments that I've enjoyed, but I think of myself as a professor. I'm still engaged in teaching, and professors do move in and out of the administration."

Teaching is still a high priority for the new dean. "I love having contact with the students, especially all those highly competitive pre-med types," he says. Throughout the sixties, he saw student attitudes changing from optimism, enthusiasm, and ambition to a restlessness and rebellion characteristic of the later part of the decade. During his first term in the Senate from 1967-69, angry students broke down Principal H. Rocke Robertson's door. Maclachlan, who was behind said door, admits that the incident was frightening, but atypical of university life.

That troubled era also had a positive side: "It was during that time that students were admitted to many university bodies such as the Senate and Board of Governors," says Maclachlan. "In many ways, they were well ahead of their professors in getting this representation. One result was that the university could hardly give voting rights to students without recognising that the faculty had certain interests in the outcome of things. It generally democratised the whole institution," he added, "and it was then that McGill really solidified its collegial atmosphere."

After that, students confronted with a dwindling job market began their pursuit of the professions rather than the pure sciences and arts. He also notes the increase in bilingualism on campus that concurred with McGill's entry into the mainstream of Quebec life. "There are many more connections with French-language universities," says Maclachlan. "These are the days of big science and big projects, so it's useful at the official level to get together to see just what the possibilities are. And there are already several joint research projects between universities."

Dean Maclachlan is married to botanist and former McGill lecturer Dr. Sally Maclachlan who now teaches at Dawson College. They have two daughters. While they don't work in the same laboratories, their research projects are close enough to allow them to read and criticise one another's papers before publication. "If my wife doesn't understand what I've written, then I know something's wrong," Maclachlan notes with a smile.

A longtime interest in art made his chairmanship of McGill's Visual Arts Committee one of his favourite assignments. Music is another of his passions; he says that listening to the Montreal Symphony Orchestra on CBC radio while growing up in Saskatoon made him want to experience the city that's become his home. And there's yet another attraction: "For someone from a unicultural background, a bicultural city is an intriguing and exciting experience."

Reviewing all his varied talents and interests, Maclachlan admits that "research has been my *raison d'être* for the last thirty years. You don't just give it up overnight." Receiving his master's in plant physiology at the University of Saskatchewan and his PhD in plant biochemistry from the University of Manitoba, he went on to become a National Research Council post-doctoral fellow at the Imperial College of Science and Technology in London, England.

In the early fifties, he and a fellow botanist did the first studies in Canada on plant biochemistry using radioactivity. At the moment he's engaged in trying to find a plant enzyme capable of forming cellulose, the most abundant organic compound on earth. "But, even though cellulose is the basis of Canada's most extensive industry—pulp and paper—to this day biochemists don't know how it's made," he explains. "It's rather embarrassing, since we've made everything imaginable from DNA to RNA. What we do know is that it would involve speeding up the growth of plants and that the potentials of such a discovery are tremendous."

But the greatest rewards for Maclachlan have come from seeing his own students succeed: "I don't know of any greater gratification than watching them go on to win important post-doctoral awards and scholarships. I'm very proud of them." □

W. J. Eccles: detective, lawyer, and judge

Interview by *Robert Armstrong*

Editor's note: *William J. Eccles, BA'49, MA'51, PhD'55, is a senior historian and authority on New France. Born in Yorkshire, England, he came to Montreal at age eleven. Except for a year in Paris at the Sorbonne, all of his university studies took place at McGill. He left Montreal in 1953 to spend four years teaching at Brandon College in Manitoba followed by six years at the University of Alberta.*

Since 1963 Eccles has taught in the history department at the University of Toronto where he is currently a Senior Connaught Fellow. He recalls that, upon his arrival in Toronto, Canadian history was still "what one politician said to another." "Historians never asked the question, 'How much bread is being put in the mouths of the poor?' It's only in the last ten years or so that Canadian historians have begun to consider social history."

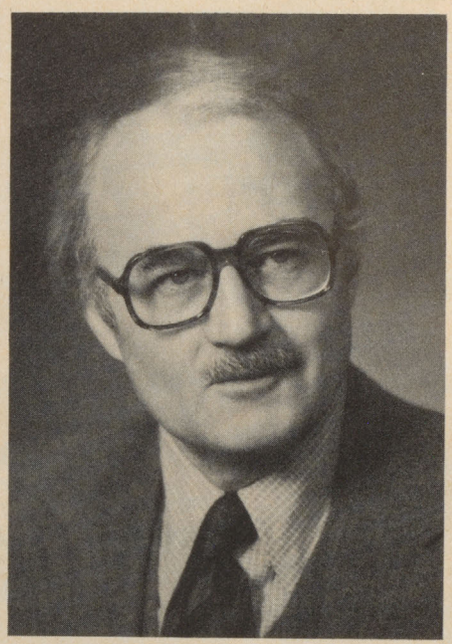
Eccles has been the recipient of numerous fellowships, medals, and prizes including the Tyrrell Medal of the Royal Society of Canada and the Gilbert Chinard Award of L'institut français de Washington, D.C., for his book France in America. *He is now preparing a study of the interplay between the fur trade and imperial politics in which he will examine Canada's role in the French empire prior to the British Conquest.*

News *freelancer Robert Armstrong recently spoke with Eccles about his approach to Canadian history. Excerpts from that interview:*

News: How did you develop an interest in the history of New France as opposed to some other period?

Eccles: Professors Charles Bayley and Edward Adair were, in my view, the two best men in the history department at McGill. It was a small department. I wasn't too eager to work in the mediaeval period—Bayley's period. And, although the state of Canadian history after the Conquest was pretty dreary as it was taught in the 1940's, the pre-Conquest period that Adair dealt with was really fascinating. Adair was a very tough man, extremely rigorous and frightening to everyone. But there was no doubt that one received a marvellous training from him. He had made his reputation as a European and British historian. So when he moved to McGill, he had this tremendous background knowledge of sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth century Europe, and he began looking at Canada during this same period—the French period. He was the only English-Canadian historian to do so at that time.

News: Were there other scholars who influenced you?



When one looks at old maps and historical atlases of North America, it appears as if New France consisted of an area running down the St. Lawrence, the Great Lakes, and the Mississippi Valley. I think that's nonsense. All that the French held were little posts dotted here and there. Their sovereignty extended to the range of a musket outside the walls of their forts. The Indians were sovereign and they allowed the French to have these posts purely on sufferance—as long as they served the Indians' purposes....

Eccles: Paul Vaucher, an historian of the old school, greatly influenced my work. Vaucher had a seminar at the Sorbonne on the diplomatic history of the eighteenth century that was very impressive. He had a tremendous fund of knowledge and an ability to analyse the evidence and come up with really convincing answers.

News: You spent a year at the Sorbonne during 1951 and 1952. How did this affect your perspective on history?

Eccles: At that point in time French historians were about a light year ahead of everybody else. Getting plunged into the Annales School of social history was quite shattering. The Annales School was looking at the whole of society, largely the lower classes, and putting them in a context.

At that time, Canadian history was just 'politics and battles.' Society was not looked at as a whole. French Canadian historians were the first to move. They were much more strongly influenced by French social historians and the Annales School.

News: Were you influenced by this school as well?

Eccles: The Annales School did not have an immediate impact on my work. During the early fifties, I was still doing an old fashioned British-style biography—'the life and times of....' The French have never regarded that as history. They admire the British for doing it, but they won't touch it themselves. It was not until later that my work changed, and I looked more at society. In all my later works, I ask questions that I would never have asked before.

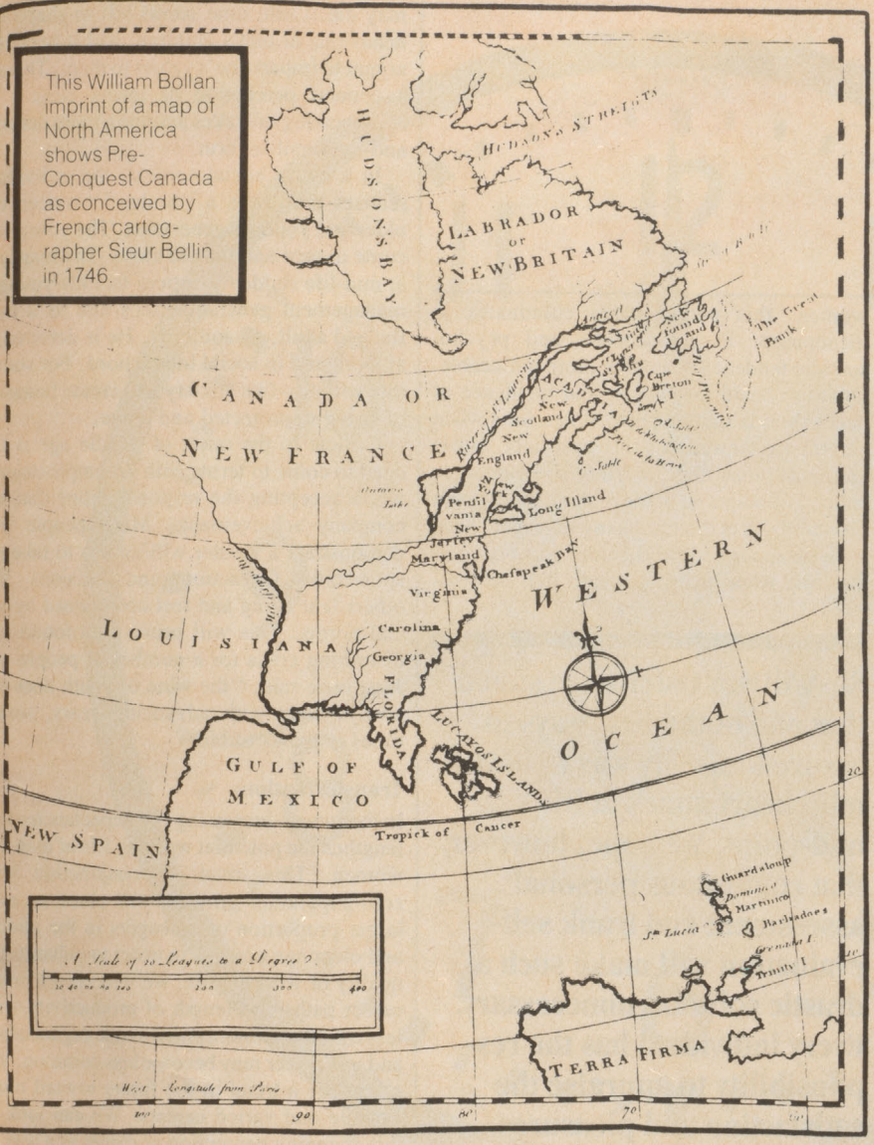
News: What are you working on at present?

Eccles: I am now working on a paper called "Sovereignty-association, circa 1750," on relations between the French and the Indians. When one looks at old maps and historical atlases of North America, it appears as if New France consisted of an area running down the St. Lawrence, the Great Lakes, and the Mississippi Valley. I think that's nonsense. All that the French held were little posts dotted here and there. Their sovereignty extended to the range of a musket outside the walls of their forts. The Indians were sovereign and they allowed the French to have these posts purely on sufferance—as long as they served the Indians' purposes, as long as they provided goods and services at competitive prices.

The Indians could drive a pretty hard bargain. They didn't like to haggle. It was beneath their dignity. But if they didn't receive what they considered to be fair prices from the French, they could always go to the English. They made this very plain, and they played the French off against the English.

What the English wanted from the Indian was his land. The Indian was occupying something that the English coveted and, from this point of view, had to be removed. The French saw the English population expanding rapidly and feared that they would flood in, develop the continent's resources, and become extremely powerful. For this reason, the Indians had to be kept in tight alliance by the French.

News: To what extent did Indian culture affect French-Canadian culture?



This William Bollan imprint of a map of North America shows Pre-Conquest Canada as conceived by French cartographer Sieur Bellin in 1746.

cles: I can see very little evidence of French lture being influenced by the Indians. perficially, yes, clothing, means of transrt, a few Indian legends crept into Canadian lklore. But Indian sexual mores were cometely different. When the French went out to e west, they accepted the Indians' sexual ores. But you do not find these mores brushg off on the people who lived in the central lony, where society was strictly monogaous.

ws: Was French Canadian society deprived economic leadership or 'decapitated' by e British Conquest in 1760, as is claimed by e current of Quebec historians?

cles: I wish that I could give you a clear swer. I don't really know. I think it was, but t in the way suggested by some. It was the bility, not the merchant class, that was depitated. New France was dominated by the bility. It's that class that was eliminated by e Conquest. There were very few merchants New France. Most business in the colony s controlled from France by metropolitan erchants who had agents in Quebec City. e or two of these agents stayed on after the nquest and went down the drain economically.

News: Do you feel that the Conquest was the most important event in the history of Quebec?

Eccles: It was the most important event in the history of Canada. English Canadian historians have always regarded the Conquest as being in the natural course of events, as though it was ordained! It was just sheer luck that the British won at Quebec. And if they hadn't, we would all be speaking French. Toronto would be a French-speaking city.

News: How do you relate to the Toronto school of economic history, the so called 'staple' approach, which suggests that Canadian history was determined by the country's dependence on resource exports?

Eccles: To me, the staple theory is equivalent to saying, yes, water normally runs downhill. It's a painful elaboration of the obvious. It is really an economic theory; it is not an historical theory. It is an explanation of Canada's economic role in the world. Harold Innis and his followers maintained that Canadian development was normal because of Canada's colonial role. This is nonsense. The United States began in a similar way—exporting raw materials—but very quickly switched to become a great manufacturing and industrial power. Canada never made it. It's got nothing to do with geography, or the economy, or the environment. Canadian entrepreneurs were happy just to be engaged in mercantile activities.

News: Why didn't Canadian entrepreneurs develop as their American counterparts did?

Eccles: Inertia. Lack of initiative. You know the essence of the Canadian genius has always been to stumble onto a good thing and then screw it up. When Canadians do show initiative in business or manufacturing, they usually find they have to go to the United States to get financing. The government won't give them support.

News: What do you think of the work of Harold Innis, who originally developed the staple approach?

Eccles: When I first came to Toronto, I had the view that Innis's work was garbage. When I used to express this view, people stood back because they didn't want to get hit when the lightning struck. Last December, I published an article in the *Canadian Historical Review* criticising Innis's view of the fur trade and its impact on Canada before the Conquest. I presented this paper to historians and economists in Toronto before publication—running it up the flagpole to see if anybody would salute. To my surprise, the economists said, yes, we quite agree with your criticism.

News: What is the nature of the historian's craft? Does he have established criteria for accepting or rejecting facts and hypotheses?

Eccles: Oh yes. The normal rules of evidence. Many historians of the old school began with an answer—historians such as Donald Creighton, A.R.M. Lower, W.L. Morton. They started with their conclusions and found evidence to support them. But the nature of the work is such that one begins with a question. At least one should. In a sense it's rather like the writer of fiction, but the historian is more circumscribed. He has to stick to evidence, and he's trying to present to a reader what has passed through his mind—his theories and the questions and answers that he's put forward. Basically an historian is an artist in search of an audience. He's also a detective, lawyer, and judge.□

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Mid-career crisis

by *Manfred F. R. Kets de Vries*

"Middle life is the moment of greatest unfolding, when a man still gives himself to his work with his whole strength and his whole will. But in this very moment evening is born, and the second half of life begins ...one begins to take stock, to see how one's life has developed up to this point. The real motivations are sought and the real discoveries are made. The critical survey of himself and his fate enables a man to recognise his peculiarities. But these insights do not come to him easily; they are gained only through the severest shocks."

Carl Jung
Psychological Reflections

The transition described by Jung starts around the mid-thirties and continues for a number of years, varying with the individual. Mid-career crisis relates closely to this transition. It is the time when managers evaluate original career aspirations and the degree to which they have been fulfilled.

A contemporary example of mid-life and mid-career crisis is portrayed in Joseph Heller's book *Something Happened*. This novel deals with the life of Bob Slocum, a middle manager in a large corporation. In a dispassionate way the principal character of the story describes his sense of failure, fatigue, and boredom with his job, his inability to rebel, and his state of anxiety about his career. His marriage has reached rock bottom. Plagued by insomnia, headaches, nervousness, and depression, he fears, on some occasions, that he is losing his mind.

The novel confronts us with the frightening portrait of a manager, desperately unhappy about missed opportunities. Slocum copes poorly with mid-career transition, a time when responsibilities are the heaviest, and his story reveals how stressful the onset of the "prime of life" can be. For men, the term "male climacteric" is occasionally used; for women, this period often culminates in menopause. Psycho-neurotic and psychosomatic tendencies become more noticeable. Divorce, health problems, and incidence of death show a sudden peak. It is a time when careers are viewed in a different light. Goals and aspirations may turn into resignation or belated attempts at achievement. And given limited room at the top, many managers have to be disappointed. Mid-career thus becomes the time when many a dream will be shattered.

Sir William Osler once stated that one of the best ways to assure longevity was to have a mild heart attack at life's mid-point. We hope, however, that continuous personal assessment and frank self-evaluation will make such a drastic solution unnecessary. Every individual has the responsibility to appraise the satisfaction and pleasures derived from career and personal life.

The coming of middle age

When an individual reaches the mid-point of his life, a number of changes occur. Although the outer environment seems full of opportunities, his inner life preoccupies him. He begins an existential questioning of self and values. He is suddenly aware that he is aging and more than half of his life has already been lived. This leads to depression in some, while motivating others to make life more meaningful.

Uncomfortable physical changes may take place. "Body monitoring" also begins to occur, reflecting an urge to keep the middle-aged body at given levels of performance. For women, menopause becomes an approaching reality; men experience a reduction in their sexual drive.

The future is no longer unlimited. The individual views life in terms of time-left-to-live instead of time-since-birth as the body declines and friends of the same age group may die. Little time seems left to shape the behaviour of one's children, and it becomes urgent to impart one's values to them. There's a general perception of losing control as child-rearing mistakes assume a more definite and irreversible form.

In a larger social context, the individual realises that he is a "bridge" between the older and younger generation. The young become distant and the old close. The manager at mid-life suddenly notices that the younger management generation sees him as a full-fledged adult, an authority. He is deferred to at work and in social interactions. For some, this will provoke anxiety and create fantasies of being unprotected and alone.

Critical to the onset of middle age is the need to come to terms with accomplishments while accepting the responsibilities that accompany achievements. Many people will demonstrate a greater willingness to take responsibility for actions and decisions. But others fear aging and feel constrained by social norms. This will cause a profound and disturbing crisis for a number of people. As Jung once said, "the wine of youth does not always clear with advancing years, sometimes it grows turbid."

Transformations

In the future, increasing life expectancies will lengthen the potential working life of men and women. This trend, in conjunction with zero-population growth, will place an ever larger proportion of managers in the middle and older age groups. In order to enhance the quality of working life, we will need to view career paths and length of productivity with less rigidity. Commitment to one organisation and one career may become less common. We might see a trend in the future toward more flexible and varied careers. We can look at this changing perception of career as a way to improve the often wasted wealth of talent and skills that the middle-aged have to offer in the work place, home, or community. The mid-career transition could become an opportunity for reassessment, reevaluation, and positive action. Several steps can be taken to facilitate this process.

Generativity and the mid-stage of life

One of the best-known researchers of the human life cycle is Erik Erikson. In his model of the eight stages of life, the stage of generativity—"the concern in establishing and guiding the next generation"—is closely associated with mid-life and mid-career. It is crucial for organisations to cultivate a sense of generativity. Energy should be devoted to the development of the younger manager, in order to ensure organisational continuity. When generativity fails, psychological and organisational stagnation follow. Managers in pursuit of personal glory have no time to care for others and fail in their interpersonal relationships.

The need for counselling

In light of the many problems managers encounter at mid-life and mid-career, there

This article is adapted with permission from Organisational Paradoxes: Critical Approaches to Management, *a new study by Manfred F.R. Kets de Vries published by Tavistock Publications, Ltd., copyright © 1980.* *Dr. Kets de Vries is a professor in organisational behavior and management policy at McGill's Faculty of Management. He is also training to become a psychoanalyst at the Canadian Psychoanalytic Society. Interested in the interface of psychiatry and management, he does clinical work with patients as well as consulting work in corporate strategy, organisational design, and human resource planning.*

Edward Hillel

seems to be a need for counselling to break unsatisfactory behaviour patterns. This counselling would teach them the significance of generativity and provide them with access to adult-education in organisational settings.

Career monitoring could become more of a company policy. Most managers are aware that entry, mid-career, and pre-retirement are critical points of the career cycle. At present, the bulk of resources are directed toward career entry and, very recently, the idea of pre-retirement counselling has begun to take hold. But, mid-career counselling remains neglected.

Mid-career clinics and career redirection workshops are worth considering. Here, the manager could reexamine the goals of working life and explore the possibilities for a multiple career. Douglas T. Hall has suggested the notion of a "protean career" —more shaped by the needs of the individual than the organisation and subject to regular redirection. Thus, flexibility and self-confrontation make the mid-career transition easier.

Prevention of obsolescence

Managerial obsolescence is fostered by a rapid increase in information accompanied by changes in technology, managerial practices and occupations. From mid-career onward, the danger of obsolescence begins to increase progressively. Certain people can prevent obsolescence through retraining. Some organisations make extensive use of job rotation, and others ease the mid-career passage by providing reorientation periods in the form of grants and sabbaticals. Although it may be better for both parties to reeducate redundant managers for positions more in line with their talents and interests, few companies have viewed managerial obsolescence in this way. Often, the initiative has come from government legislation.

Naturally, the manager himself has a strong responsibility to deal constructively with mid-career transition and prevent his own obsolescence. This requires an ongoing and realistic assessment of goals and opportunities. The manager at mid-career should, therefore, be alert to changes in the company. Only through such involvement is he, or she, able to appraise the potential inherent in the present situation and take appropriate action. For example, the manager should watch carefully for the incidence of reduced profits, top management changes, mergers, excess hiring, technological transformations, and changes in market needs. From another perspective, personal stress symptoms may suggest that a change in the work environment is appropriate.

Sir William Osler once stated that one of the best ways to assure longevity was to have a mild heart attack at life's midpoint. We hope, however, that continuous personal assessment and frank self-evaluation will make such a drastic solution unnecessary. Every individual has the responsibility to appraise the satisfaction and pleasures derived from career and personal life. A good hard look at these matters will enable the manager to traverse the quicksand of mid-career, making it a station *en route* to personal growth instead of decline.□

Remembering Dawson College: Boulais busses and Betty the carnival queen

by *Gary Richards*

On September 6, 1945, McGill's colours appeared for the first time atop a St.Jean, Quebec flagpole, signalling the opening of Dawson College and the beginning of its five-year occupation of a Royal Canadian Air Force base. World War II had just ended with many of the returning men wanting to continue their education aided by government bursaries. Accommodating these thousands of war veterans posed a major problem for most North American universities. Through the foresight of Principal F. Cyril James and the help of the Canadian government, McGill was able to convert the St.Jean base into a seat of higher learning. Thus, Dawson College, named for past-principal Sir John William Dawson, began its brief yet memorable existence.

Some fifty-six hundred students attended the college. The campus population was composed of veterans living in austere barracks, young couples whose only privacy was a small bedroom, and an over-worked and largely volunteer staff. This post-war marriage of necessity and goodwill produced a tremendous spirit of togetherness with people from all ranks of service and a variety of backgrounds contributing to the collective well-being.

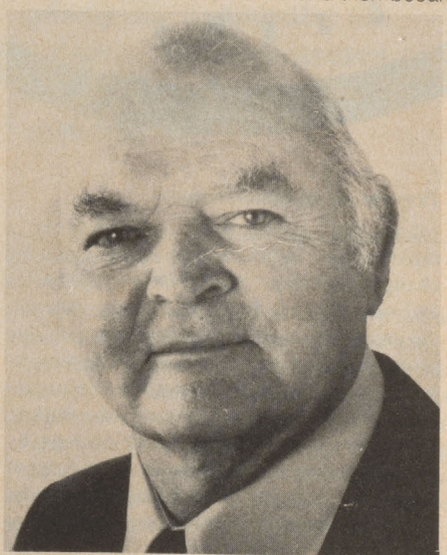
Enrolled for the first term were 320 science and 320 engineering students. By January, 1946, Dawson's population had risen to 900 students plus their wives and children. To cope with this increase, a repair depot was obtained from the War Assets Corporation and nicknamed "Lower Slobbovia" by those frequenting it that first winter. Winter and summer sessions were continued until 1947, with a peak enrolment of 1,687 in January of that year.

McGill professors such as Dr. Cecil Solin, BA'37, MA'38, Elton Pounder, BSc'34, PhD'37, and others, remember the red, white, and blue Boulais busses and Betty, the grounds keeper's St.Bernard who reigned as Dawson Carnival Queen one winter. The steamies and frites wagon arrived at 10:30 p.m., and for those students wanting a real break, there was always the local tavern.

Most important, there were Emmanuel "Em" Orlick, MA'41, DipPE'42, and his wife Aggie, otherwise known as Mr. and Mrs. Dawson. They arrived as volunteers one week after the college opened. Over the next five years they rarely left campus although Em travelled to McGill to teach gymnastics and coach the gymnastics team.

The establishment of Dawson's own athletic programme presented a challenge that Em met vigorously. At the outset there were no sports facilities or equipment. Faced with student demands for football, he called a hurried meeting and pronounced, "Gentlemen, we have no coach, no equipment, no playing field, and no uniforms. Other teams in the league have been organised for years and have been training hard for over a month. The difficulties that stand in our way are insurmountable, but if you want football, by God, we'll have it!"

Top: Dawsonites transformed the gym into an impromptu barber shop. *Centre:* Buried in snow, Dawson College looked more like a Siberian work camp than a university campus. *Below:* Emmanuel Orlick volunteered and then became "Mr. Dawson."



At that moment, a burly ex-officer, still in uniform, stood up and said, "The hell with the difficulties, let's have football!" Students cheered enthusiastically and Em rushed off to hire a bulldozer to level a suitable site. Then, with pick and shovel, he and a large group of volunteers finished the job and went on to clear a baseball field. In that first year Orlick organised facilities and provided equipment for twenty-one intramural activities and eighteen intercollegiate sports. Consequently, 93 per cent of all Dawson students participated in the athletics programme.

Four days after their first football practice, the Dawson Dynamos, dressed in cast-off gear, won their first match. Although they played teams better trained, conditioned, and equipped, the Dynamos won every game that year. Most of them had just returned from the battlefields of Europe and had not touched a football in five years; so their success was credited to the quiet motivating force of Em Orlick.

The Orlicks' influence was profound. According to Vince Jolivet, BEng'52, now living in Seattle, they were just old enough to be parental figures to most Dawson students. Em and Aggie, their children, and their spaniel Skipper were Dawson's "first family." Their home, one of the old barracks, was the place people congregated, day and night, for coffee

and sandwiches.

In a recent discussion about Dawson, Orlick said: "I averaged sixteen hours just about every day, fifty-two weeks of the year for five years. I don't regret a bit of it. The students were wonderful."

Day-to-day living at Dawson was often compared to life in a small mining town where everyone worked for the company, shared in community life, and consciously or unconsciously helped to shape it. Most people ate their three meals in the dining room; bath-

This post-war marriage of necessity and goodwill produced a tremendous spirit of togetherness with people from all ranks of service and a variety of backgrounds contributing to the collective well-being.

room and laundry facilities were available on each floor of the barracks; common rooms and a library were open to all; and there were recreational facilities such as tennis courts, billiard and ping-pong tables.

By February 1950, enrolment had declined to 654 students and on February 13, McGill announced that the college would be shut down. It closed in May to the strains of Tony Pastor's big band, imported from New York for the most extravagant social event of Dawson's history. Guests included Principal James who, in an open letter to all students, said the closing of Dawson symbolised the completion of Canada's first phase of post-war reconstruction, since the veteran students, whose arrival led to the creation of Dawson College, were about to graduate and enter new careers.

His speech captured the sentiment surrounding the occasion, as he addressed the last Dawson students: "For five years Dawson College has been a real academic community. You have shared in its life and made your individual contribution to it. Your own feelings, I imagine, are similar to those of your predecessors, but the nostalgia may be a little stronger because, after you, there will be no more Dawsonites, no more Dawson College Students Council, no more Dawson College This is the ending of a chapter in the history of McGill as well as the ending of a chapter in your individual lives."

Chief Justice and University Chancellor Orville Tyndale and the three vice-principals that the college had known—Professors A.H. Gillson, Carleton Craig, and W.H. Hatcher —were present at the ceremonies. Dr. Hatcher described the closing as "the end of McGill's most daring and successful educational experiment," to which the principal added, "Long live the memory of Dawson."

Editor's note: On November 28, 1980, to commemorate the thirtieth anniversary of Dawson College's closing, a special reunion event sponsored by the Graduates' Society will take place at the Faculty Club. Leading off the list of returning Dawsonites will be Emand Aggie Orlick. □

Research and scholarly progress

by *Dr. Walter Hitschfeld*

Universities are unique institutions in that they are places where both teaching and research occur. Different universities give different weight to research and teaching, and some are more skillful than others in combining the two functions to best advantage. In the United States, the universities that stress research are called research universities, and they are proud of it. In Canada we tend to avoid such distinctions because we consider them invidious or elitist, but they exist nevertheless. Let me give you some statistics about McGill. It has 5 per cent of all the university students in Canada and 5 per cent of the budget of all Canadian universities. But it has 7 per cent of all graduate students and administers 7.5 per cent of all the available research funds. This alone makes it a research university in the American sense. And this is a cause for rejoicing, achieved only by great effort and with occasional hardships and, most of all, by perpetual vigilance in our hiring and promotions policy.

Let me ask, nevertheless, whether it is a good thing that teaching and research are combined? This question is often posed by the public, the government, and financial analysts concerned with rising university costs. It may also be asked by students, especially those who are not research students.

Teaching and research do compete for the professor's time and energy. But more is accomplished by two professors, each doing teaching and research, than by two equally good people, one teaching, the other doing research. Teaching also forces the professor to communicate the essence of his discipline and helps clarify the matrix of ideas from which the research proceeds. Thus, research benefits from teaching.

Research, in turn, enhances teaching. It keeps teaching close to the cutting edge of the discipline and instills in teacher and student an ever vigilant attitude towards facts and theories. And nothing profits a man more than experiencing the elusiveness of facts, the erroneousness of texts, and the misfit of theory. These are humbling as well as challenging experiences. Through them we attain both an

Continued next page

essential scepticism and a dedication to those facts and theories that stand up under scrutiny. Conveying this scepticism and dedication is at the heart of teaching.

In pursuing research, student and teacher alike come to admire those who find the facts and create the theories. In a marvellous autobiography, Freeman Dyson describes what he believes characterises a great scholar: the ability to hold a problem in mind for hours and days at a time, turn it around, and view it from all angles until its intrinsic structure is seen. This gives him the lever with which to solve it.

Just as teaching in the university is done in different ways by different people, research can range from pure to applied. Pure research will answer a question for its own sake. It may look as if such questions are attempted just because "they are there," but in the mind of the researcher, the motivation is much clearer. He sees a context and expects that the solution to the problem will lead to another problem. Pure research, for which governments and some of the public have not always enough understanding, is the motor of scholarly progress.

Practical research occurs when the answers obtained look applicable. It should enlighten people, create opportunities and profits, simplify procedures, fill stomachs, make things easier, and improve the decency and security of our lives. Professors usually do not and probably should not, take part in the development that actually leads to the final product. But they should talk to and work with people in industry, business or government, who are responsible for the application of their research. This cooperation is very useful. It helps reduce the delay between the inception of a good idea and its application and, furthermore, relates the university to the wider community. Currently, more than 50 per cent of all research at McGill is applied.

Research styles vary a great deal. Some professors publish a few, or many, articles every year, often in collaboration with their students or colleagues. They may pack their plans and equipment in suitcases, travel to great scientific installations hundreds of miles away, and in a day's time perform an experiment, much of which has been prepared by local technicians. Analysing their results may take ten or a hundred times longer and may add a grain or a bushel to the storehouse of knowledge. Others do research by slowly writing their books. It may require years of disciplined work, interrupted by discussions in small and large groups and by arguments that are occasionally abrasive because the emotions are inevitably involved in even the most reasoned of discourses. Others perform research in the field by observing the foibles of their subjects or their diseases, by studying the plants and the animals, the viruses and the microbes, or the clouds and the storms that nature visits upon us, and with which we have to come to terms if our lives are to be reasonably content and civilised.

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The Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research recently prepared the *McGill University Thesis Directory,* an index of all masters and doctoral theses written by our students from the turn of the century to the present. Reading some early thesis titles such as "The Apology of Slavery," "Schools in Manitoba," or "Inhibition and the Unconscious," one gains a simple if episodic grasp of what professors thought or tried to find out. I think scholars were right in working on such questions, whether or not one agrees today with what they said. For by saying it, they raised issues that they felt were important. Another illustration from this early period is Ernest Rutherford's innovative study of the natural disintegration of radioactive materials from which supremely important practical applications were to follow some forty years later. In short, what the Directory reveals is that eighty years ago McGill was "with it" —our professors and students were ahead of their time.

As the importance of university research has become recognised, concerned governments are funding and tending to guide it. The federal government has done so quite systematically and increasingly since the days of the First World War. Awarded through open competition by three research councils, some $286 million are being spent this year in all fields of university research.

In more recent years, the provinces have started to enter the field. In the late sixties, Quebec was one of the first provinces to show interest and, in 1971, established the Formation de chercheurs et action concertée, a programme that distributes $13 million annually. In 1979 the Quebec government issued a Green Paper that discussed research in the province, engaging in a dialogue with the universities and others doing research in Quebec.

In the heat of the recent referendum campaign, the government brought down a White Paper. It included a number of expected and welcome steps such as strengthening existing programmes, more and better bursaries for students, and a most praiseworthy programme for training and supporting scientific manpower. Also foreseen is the creation of a new portfolio—that of Minister of State for Scientific Development. In the last chapter of the White Paper appears a statement of Parti Québécois policy, namely that Quebec should recover—*repatriate* is the expression used—the funds now spent federally for its own support programmes. I do not know what the post-referendum ideas of the government are in this respect. But I say categorically that this is an issue that needs careful and full public discussion and an involvement of the agencies most concerned, including, in particular, the universities. There has been no discussion so far, and there is no sign of such involvement!

No one says that because the federal research councils have played their roles for sixty years, they should have a monopoly. No one says that these federal agencies do it so well that the provinces have no chance of competing effectively. But the federal councils *have* done it well, often in the face of great difficulties, and have created a research system throughout Canada that is the envy of many countries, not because it has the most stars or the most money, but because of its freedom and its essential humaness and justice. A federal element in scientific research makes sense and should continue. Other research has a more local flavour: the effects of asbestos on health, high-voltage power transmission, life in a cold and snowy climate, land and urban planning, local history, and language teaching. These are clearly of overriding interest in Quebec and should most reasonably be sponsored here. But I would not impose hard boundaries because they do not exist. Dialogue between federal and provincial sponsors is, therefore, desperately needed. This has been quite difficult in the past, in part because responsible spokesmen have not existed provincially or even federally.

There are also scientific considerations: the peer system of allocating grants requires knowledgeable but uninvolved committees. You cannot staff such committees if the community to draw on is too small. Also, scientists desire a genuine multiplicity of channels and resources. They frequently have ideas that fall outside the guidelines of any one funding source.

This is not intended to be a political statement. It is merely a plea, but a very insistent plea, that in any constitutional conversation on this subject, the people at the laboratory bench and in the libraries be consulted because they know best what research is and how it can be most efficiently nurtured. Whatever the validity of my remarks, I call for an open and frank discussion of these issues, lest they be decided as apparently unimportant parts of larger deals, without appreciation of the realities involved.□

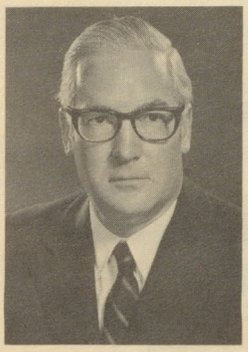
1979-80 ANNUAL REPORT

The McGill Alma Mater Fund

The McGill Parents Association • The McGill Associates

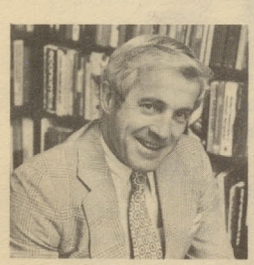
Watercolour by Mike Green, 1971, of the Macdonald Chemistry Building renamed the Macdonald-Harrington Building in 1978 when the Department of Chemistry moved to the Otto Maass Building.

THE McGILL ALMA MATER FUND



M. Carlyle Johnston

John M. Scholes



A. Keith Ham

It is a great pleasure to report on what was another record year for the Alma Mater Fund. Annual giving by graduates totalled $1,320,232. Of this total, $1,246,018 was received from the regular solicitations of graduates and an additional $74,214 was received from the balance of pledges to the McGill Development Program and faculty and staff who are graduates of the University. The grand total of graduate annual giving since the start of the Alma Mater Fund in 1948 is $16,788,542.

The new emphasis on faculty and library designation resulted in a heightened awareness among graduates of the activities of McGill's 16 faculties and schools and the needs of the University's 23 libraries. More than $440,000 was specifically designated to these two areas. An additional $81,840 was designated to general university development and $482,000 for unrestricted use. The balance of the $1,320,232 was designated to specific projects throughout the University.

The Alma Mater Fund Committee was encouraged by the slight increase in participation from the previous year. From what figures we have seen, 24% participation is the best of any Canadian university and it compares favourably with an average of 22% for private, four-year U.S. institutions.

We were particularly encouraged by the significant increase both in participation and in dollars from our recent, large Arts & Science classes and this was due to the extra effort made by our class agents to meet with the deans of their faculties and explain to their classmates the specific needs of these faculties.

Membership in our Leadership Gift Clubs increased. A black-tie dinner for members of the Chancellor's Committee and a cocktail reception for members of the Principal's Associates were held in September. Both functions were well attended and will become annual events.

Phonathons during 1979-80 were the most successful in recent years. Enthusiastic graduates helped in eleven regions and students assisted in three special phonathons in Montreal.

My two-year term of office ended May 31st. I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the members of the Alma Mater Fund Committee for their assistance and cooperation. I would like to particularly thank the nearly 1,000 class agents and regional volunteers around the world without whose help this would not have been possible. Finally, I would like to thank all graduates who have supported McGill so generously and I hope they will continue to do so.

To conclude, I welcome John Scholes, BEng52 and Keith Ham, BA54, BCL59 as the new Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of the Alma Mater Fund. I wish them good luck in their work and I know they will find it as rewarding as I have.

M. Carlyle Johnston

Past-Chairman
M. Carlyle Johnston BA'50, BCL'53

Chairman
John M. Scholes BEng'52

Vice-Chairman
A. Keith Ham BA'54, BCL'59

Committee
Trevor H. Bishop BA'54, BCL'57
George Brabant DDS'52
Michael T. Conway BCom'79
George D. Goodfellow BEng'36
Mitchell Greenberg BA'70
Glenn Higginbotham BCL'75, LLB'76
Claude Joubert BCom'76
John M. Little MD'61
Hugh G. Marshall BEng'51
Mrs. G. R. W. Owen BA'33
Peter B. Reid BCom'57
Miss Heather Sanderson BA'78
Frederick M. Wiegand BA'56, MD'60
Peter Woolhouse DDS'77

THE McGILL ALMA MATER FUND

Highlights of the 1979-80 Fund Year

- 24% of all graduates gave. In Canada, 24.6% contributed; 28.1% in the United States; 6.5% from other countries.
- There were 1,191 new donors and 2,796 who had given before but not in the previous year.
- 5,445 graduates or 33% of donors, increased the size of their gifts.
- Membership in the top Leadership Gift Clubs, the Chancellor's Committee and the Principal's Associates, increased 11%.

The $500,000 Challenge Gift

Four years ago a graduate made a challenge. If met, that challenge would contribute $1,000,000 to the Alma Mater Fund over the following five years.

This was the challenge. The graduate, who wishes to remain anonymous, was willing to make a gift of $100,000 a year for five successive years to match new and increased gifts up to a maximum of $100,000.

The 1979-80 Fund Year marks the fourth year of meeting this challenge.

The generous graduate's challenge and the response of many other graduates have combined to contribute more than $800,000 to McGill in the last four years.

Faculty Report 1979-80

This report includes all graduate giving for the year through the Alma Mater Fund as well as giving through the special solicitation committees of the McGill Development Program and the Macdonald Agriculture Campaign.

Faculty	No. in faculty	No. of donors	% part.	Amount $	Average gift $
Agriculture & Food Science	3,387	759	22.4	32,292	42
Architecture	891	224	25.1	14,197	63
Arts & Science, men	11,260	2,114	18.7	142,895	67
Arts & Science, women	11,915	2,932	24.6	119,240	40
Dentistry	1,300	576	44.3	38,334	66
Diplomas	897	111	12.3	3,688	33
Education	2,976	425	14.2	12,886	30
Engineering	7,775	2,347	30.1	184,892	78
Graduate Studies	7,600	1,076	14.1	46,038	42
Law	2,267	693	30.5	70,433	101
Library Science	1,053	182	17.2	4,768	26
Macdonald - Others	776	99	12.7	3,183	32
Management	4,483	1,341	29.9	154,843	115
Medicine	5,023	1,968	39.1	214,558	109
Music	614	63	10.2	1,660	26
Nursing	2,114	560	26.4	15,990	28
Phys. & Occ. Ther.	1,287	275	21.3	6,320	22
Religious Studies	268	49	18.2	1,907	38
Social Work	1,215	245	20.1	8,658	35
Company Matching Gifts				18,252	
Anonymous, Widows and friends				225,201*	
Faculty Totals	67,393	16,191	24.0	1,320,232	81

*Includes $100,000 Challenge Gift

THE McGILL ALMA MATER FUND

The Fund Year Leaders by Faculty

In Dollars		In Participation	
Medicine	$214,558	Dentistry	44.3%
Engineering	$184,892	Medicine	39.1%
Management	$154,843	Law	30.5%
Arts & Science (Men)	$142,895	Engineering	30.1%
Arts & Science (Women)	$119,240	Management	29.9%

The Regional Report

The top 15 areas with Graduates' Society Branches

Area	Dollars
Montreal	$449,796 (21.6%)*
Toronto	109,459 (35.3%)
Ottawa	56,995 (33.0%)
NYC	35,608 (30.0%)
Vancouver	23,527 (25.2%)
San Francisco	19,854 (29.8%)
Calgary	17,712 (31.6%)
New Brunswick	11,476 (32.4%)
Boston	10,325 (34.4%)
Florida	10,166 (26.7%)
Los Angeles	9,654 (25.4%)
Victoria	9,119 (28.9%)
Philadelphia	8,091 (35.3%)
Edmonton	6,781 (29.7%)
Texas	4,985 (28.0%)

*Percentage of participation of graduates in that region.

Anniversary Class Giving

A special gift to mark a special occasion

Once every five years, members of McGill's reunion classes are asked to make a substantially larger gift to honour their class and help to maintain their university's excellence.

On the occasion of a major anniversary year, the 10th, 25th, 40th and 50th — especially on the 25th and 50th — graduates are encouraged to form committees to organize face-to-face solicitation of their classmates in order to make the best possible class gift to mark the occasion.

At universities such as Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Dartmouth, the anniversary class gift accounts for more than half of the alumni fund totals.

At McGill, the Anniversary Gift Program is a growing area of support for the University. In the 1979-80 Fund Year, 2,733 members of the year's 10 anniversary classes contributed $284,190.

The year's leading class was Commerce 1954 with a 25th anniversary gift of $80,105. George Petty headed the strong Commerce committee of Ron Gallay, Pat Keenan, Arnold Steinberg and Frank White.

Medicine 1930 Golden Anniversary Gift tops $100,000

The class that started it all with a special anniversary gift for its 25th reunion in 1955 achieved another "first" when it set a goal of $100,000 for its anniversary gift for its 50th reunion.

Medicine '30 deserves special mention because they have already reached the goal they set themselves at their 45th in 1975, and will go well over $100,000.

Their Golden Anniversary Endowment Fund is for the Medical Library and Medicine '30 hopes and expects that other classes will follow this lead. The Class Committee is composed of Morris J. Groper of San Francisco, Chairman; G.A. Simpson of P.E.I., Class Agent; Stanford Pulrang of New York, the originator of the 25-year gift; Gordon A. Copping, Montreal.

THE McGILL ALMA MATER FUND

Phonathons connect for more than $100,000

It was one of the best phonathon years in recent memory for the Alma Mater Fund. What made it a success was the nearly 300 graduates and student volunteers who placed approximately 10,000 calls on behalf of McGill.

The telephone campaigns contacted graduates in Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Calgary, Edmonton, New York, Boston, Washington, Philadelphia and the entire Province of New Brunswick.

In addition to the above, senior students spent four evenings calling recent Arts & Science graduates.

On yet another occasion, graduates spent two evenings on a coast to coast "special names" phonathon.

These phonathons contact a large number of graduates in a brief time and at a reasonable cost. They permit volunteer graduates to explain McGill's need for private support and they give graduates an opportunity to ask questions about their university.

Memorial Gifts

The memory of the following McGill graduates, former students and friends was honoured by memorial gifts to the Alma Mater Fund.

The University extends its thanks to the families and friends who chose the McGill Alma Mater Fund as the beneficiary of these In Memorial Gifts.

E. Percy Aikman BSc32, MSc33, PhD35
Mrs. Margaret Moffatt Batty
Harry J. Baum
Clive Baxter
Dr. Ruth M. Bechtel BA29, MA30
Edward T. Bourke DDS23
Mrs. R. David Bourke (Judith Veith) BA54
Prof. J.W. Boyes
J.W. Bridges Ball
Kenneth R. Burgess BEng50
Harold A. Calkins BSc12
Herman Cohen BSc44, MSc45, MD49
Mrs. Percy E. Corbett (Margaret Morison) BA13
Dudley B. Dawson BA35
Michael Peter Diamond BA77
Don Engel
Thomas Ferguson
Gordon B. Glassco BSc05
Frank Gertler
Adeline Hackie BLS51
Mrs. J. Peter Harling (Heather Roy) BSc55
David Harrigan BSc73, MSc75
Irvine Henders
Dr. David A. Keys (Hon) DSc47
Bertram Kidd Science 68
Basil C. MacLean MD26, LLD62
Dorothy McIntosh
Wilson Mellen LLB26
A. Deane Nesbitt BEng33
Valdis Ortmanis
Elena Paull
Marie-Thérèse Reverchon
Octavia Grace Ritchie
Margaret Robertson
Tal Salman BEng43, MEng44
Peter Sebestyen Eng69
Marjorie Sharp BA67
Richard Shuman MD41
Rev. R. Douglas Smith BA29
Kathleen Tate
Robert L. Trerice BSc49
K.P. Tsolainos BA18
Harry E. Voss MD30
Arthur Weldon QC BA34, BCL37
G. Stafford Whitby PhD20, DSc39
Cecil Whitmore BA23
Eva R. Younge, MA33

THE McGILL PARENTS ASSOCIATION

Lynn and John Walker
Co-Chairmen

The 1979-80 Year was a record one for the McGill Parents Association. Gifts totalling $50,039 were received, slightly more than 10% over the previous year. These gifts came from 1,552 non-alumni parents compared to 1,509 in 1978-79.

Of this total, $46,580 will be transferred to the McGill libraries. The remainder was designated to Women's Intercollegiate Athletics and a special prize in memory of a late student.

Last fall, the Parents Association in cooperation with the McGill Graduates' Society sponsored several coffee receptions for freshmen parents during Orientation Week. These proved to be very successful and parents of students attending McGill for the first time had many questions answered at these receptions.

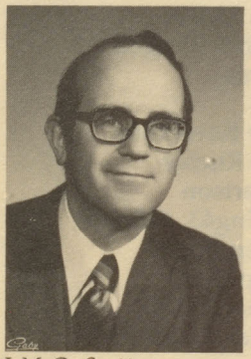
In November of 1979, members of the Parents Association Committee living in the Montreal area had the opportunity of meeting with PrincipalDavid Johnston and Miss Marianne Scott, McGill's Director of Libraries. This meeting included a most interesting and impressive tour of the Undergraduate Library and Miss Scott expressed her appreciation for the marvellous financial support received from the Parents Fund.

Finally we are pleased to report that the Parents Association co-ordinated the mailing of a newsletter accompanied by a letter from Principal Johnston to all parents of students attending McGill for the first time. This went out in late October of 1980 and the purpose of this mailing was to welcome these new parents to the "McGill family".

Lynn + John Walker

Past Co-Chairmen: Ambassador & Mrs. Bruce Rankin, Tokyo, Japan • **Co-Chairmen:** Mr. & Mrs. John M. Walker, Montreal, Que. • **Honorary Chairman:** Mr. H. Clifford Hatch, Walkerville, Ont. • **Committee:** Mr. & Mrs. E. Michael Cadmus, Nassau, Bahamas • M. & Mme Marcel Casavant, Montreal, Que. • Mr. George Horowitz, New York City, N.Y. • Mr. & Mrs. Ernest E. Monrad, Bostor, Mass. • Dr. & Mrs. Edward H. Simmons, Don Mills, Ont. • Mr. & Mrs. Mandel E. Slater, Boston, Mass. • Mr. & Mrs. Hedley A. Smith, Halifax, N.S. • Dr. & Mrs. Roderick Turner, Los Angeles, CA • Dr. & Mrs. James A. S. Wilson, Montreal, Que.

THE McGILL ASSOCIATES



J.M.G. Scott
Chairman

The McGill Associates is Canada's oldest university annual giving program. Formed in the late thirties by members of Montreal's professional and business community (both graduates and non-graduates) it has since served as an important link between the University and the community.

With the founding of the McGill Alma Mater Fund in 1948, membership in the Associates was by and large made up of non-McGill graduates.

Fund-raising is of prime importance to the Associates but equally important is the friends and contacts developed by the Associates within the business and professional community of Montreal.

In our 1979-80 Fund Year, gifts to the Associates totalled $14,440. These gifts came from 228 members, 62 of whom are new members.

A well attended reception was held in the fall to introduce members to McGill's new Principal, David Johnston. An excellent dinner was held in April attended by 128 members and their spouses. Dr. Paul Lin, Director of McGil's Centre for East Asian Studies, addressed the group on the subject of China. The Associates have organized a trip to China to take place in May of 1981 coinciding with the first anniversary of the signing of the accord between the University of Peking and McGill.

The Committee of the Associates will shortly be allocating the receipts from our 1979-80 Fund Year to several areas of the University and we shall report these allocations to our members in due course. In the meantime, we look forward to a very successful 1980-81.

J.M.G. Scott

Chairman: J.M.G. Scott • **Vice-Chairman:** Donald S. Wells • **Committee:** Charles E. Barrelet • Frederick S. Burbdge • Melvyn Dobrin • Russ Greenwood • Philip E. Johnston • F.R. Kearns • Ralph S. Leavitt • Maurice Massé • Edwin Moler • Roger Neron • Steven F. Owen • John Peacock • David Torrey

LEADERSHIP GIFT ROLL 1979-80

Vital to the success of any fund raising program is a substantial number of leadership gifts.

The following four categories of giving were created for those graduates, parents, associates, and friends who find it financially possible to contribute at these levels.

Gifts of $1,000 or more, Gifts between $500 and $999, Gifts between $250 and $499, Gifts between $100 and $249.

For the year ending May 31, 1980, the Leadership Gift Roll lists all individuals contributing in one of the four categories, except those requesting anonymity.

The Chancellor's Committee

This Leadership Club recognizes donors of gifts of $1,000 or more. Gifts from the Chancellor's Committee totaled $613,512, including gifts given anonymously.

WILLIAM ABDALLA B COM54
CHARLES S ALEXANDER B A52 B C L59
MRS CHARLES S ALEXANDER B A58
GEORGE F ALLEN M D37
A BRAM APPEL B COM35
RICHARD A ATKINSON M D58
ROBERT E BELL P H D48 D SC79
MRS GORDON BERSON ARCH69
B BEUTEL
DALBIR BINDRA
H LLOYD BLACHFORD B SC(ENG)18
HELMUT BLUME
HUGH S BOSTOCK B SC(ENG)24 M SC25
A MAXWELL BOULTON B A30 B C L33
MRS EDWARD T BOURKE B SC(ARTS)23
G W BOURKE B A17
HYMAN B BROCK B ENG46
GERALD BRONFMAN B COM35
G STEWART BROWN
GORDON BROWN
MRS FREDERICK BUECHNER B A54
KIRTI K CHARAN P H D70
JOSEPH B CHERRY B SC42 M D43
WARREN CHIPPINDALE B COM49
ROBERT N COCKFIELD B COM45
MRS ERNEST C COMMON B A28
HAROLD CORRIGAN B COM50
R F PATRICK CRONIN M D53 M SC60
GEORGE N M CURRIE B ENG51
H WEIR DAVIS B A28 B C L31
MRS RUDOLPH DUDER B SC42 M S W70
MRS G M M EDWARDS B A16
ANDREW A EISEN
JOHN P FISHER B ENG51
PHILIP S FISHER B A16 L L D64
H GRAHAM GAMMELL B SC48
DAVID ALAN GEAN M D53
DANIEL L GOLD B COM59
GEORGE D GOODFELLOW B ENG36
* G BLAIR GORDON B SC(ENG)22
MARGARET E B GOSSE B A24 M D28
MRS DAVID R GRANT B SC(H EC)46
MORRIS J GROPER M D30
DOUGLAS S GROSS B COM51
JOHN W HACKNEY M D39 DIP MED48
P D P HAMILTON B SC(ENG)22
MRS P D P HAMILTON B A22
CEDRIC H BERESFORD HANDS B C L29
W G HANSON B SC(ENG)10
DAVID M HARVEY M D55
H CLIFFORD HATCH
DONALD G HENDERSON B SC(ARTS)27 M D31
ISABELLE F HIGGINSON B COM24
G MILLER HYDE B A26 B C L29
WM F JAMES M SC21
M CARLYLE JOHNSTON B A50 B C L53
MRS PATRICIA KEIR
PAUL B KELLY M D61
TAYLOR J KENNEDY B ENG38 M ENG39
AURELE LACROIX
YU-MING LAM B SC68 D D S72
MRS W G LEACH B A46
EARL LERNER D D S63
E A LESLIE B SC(ENG)16 L L D61
MORRIS MACLAN
A ROY MACLAREN B SC(ENG)23
LORN MACLAREN B SC(ENG)28
ALAN A MACNAUGHTON B A26 B C L29
LOUIS B MAGIL B ARCH36
GEORGE RONALD MCCALL B SC(ARTS)21 M D39
LAWRENCE G MCDOUGALL B A39 B C L42
KENNETH G MCKAY B SC38 M SC39
D ROSS MCMASTER B A30 B C L33
ELIZABETH B MCNAB B A41
DONALD D MOSSMAN B SC(ARTS)23
WALTER C MUELLER B COM26
DONALD D PATTERSON B SC48 M SC50
CHARLES H PETERS B A28 L L D74
GEORGE S PETTY B COM54 DIP MGMT59
LAZARUS PHILLIPS B C L18 L L D65
VINCENT A PICCONE JR M D57 M SC64
ALFRED POWIS B COM51
R STANLEY QUACKENBUSH M D30
RALPH P RANDLETT B SC47 M D49
JAMES B REDPATH B SC(ENG)31
H ROCHE ROBERTSON B SC32 M D36
MRS ANDRE ROSSINGER M S W 51
NATHAN W RUBIN M D27
ALAN C SALTER
MRS ARTHUR J SANTRY JR B SC47
JOHN M SCHOLES B ENG52
J M G SCOTT
JAMES M SHEA M D61
HUNTINGTON SHELDON B A51
GEORGE A SIMPSON M D30
JOHN D SPRING M D30
ELIZABETH A STEFFEN M D45
H ARNOLD STEINBERG B COM54
MRS H ARNOLD STEINBERG B A55 P H D61
PATRICK K Y SUN B COM76
E P TAYLOR B SC(ENG)22 L L D77
ROBERT C THOM B SC53 M D55
LAURENCE C TOMBS B A24 M A26
HILDA TREMBLETT B A49 M D55
RAFAEL TUDELA
COLIN W WEBSTER B A24
LORNE C WEBSTER B ENG50
R HOWARD WEBSTER B A31
MRS LORETTA WELDON
WILLIAM P WILDER B COM46
THEODORE WILDI B ENG44
G M WOLOCH
EDWARD C WOOD

The Principal's Associates

This Leadership Club recognizes donors of gifts between $500 and $999. Gifts from the Principal's Associates totaled $111,536, including gifts given anonymously.

WILLIAM R G ABBOTT B COM68
PREMA AGRAWAL DIP MED70
BERNARD M ALEXANDOR B A28 B C L31
LLOYD B ALMOND B SC(ENG)26
YU KEI ANN B ENG66
DOUGLAS AVRITH B A75
ROGER B BAIKIE B SC55
DAVID M BALTZAN M D20
PAUL BEDOUKIAN B ENG36 P H D41
LOUIS J BEIQUE B SC49
JOSEPH BENDER M D53
JOHN B BEWICK M D51
GEORGE A BEY B SC51 B C L56
HAROLD F BIEWALD D D S55
MRS HAROLD F BIEWALD B SC(P E)52
RICHARD I BIRKS B A49 P H D57
LOUIS BIRO M D52
JOHN BLUNDELL
E ROGER BOOTHROYD M SC40 P H D43
DOUGLAS T BOURKE B ENG49
MARTIN A BRADLEY L L M62
JEAN BRISSET B C L35
HUGH M BROCK B SC(ENG)28
G COLIN BUCHAN M D58
* A L BUCKLAND B SC(ENG)17
ERWIN L BURKE M D55
* LESLIE N BUZZELL B COM23
ARTHUR G CAMPBELL B A38
DONALD W CARMICHAEL COM45
E BOWER CARTY B COM39
ALISTAIR G CATTERSON B SC52 M D56
GUY B CHAMPAGNE B ENG53 DIP MGMT60
SHAM L CHELLARAM B COM68
ROGER CHENG B ENG38
L DE V CHIPMAN M D08
SHELDON M CLAMAN D D S57
BROCK F CLARKE B C L42
ROSS T CLARKSON B C L48 L L D67
DAVID L COLLINS M D54
MRS FREDERIC B COPPIN B A37
WAVELL F COWAN B ENG54
H ROY CRABTREE B SC38
DAVID CULVER B SC47
MRS EDGAR DAVIDSON B A33
HUGH P DAVIS M D27
A JEAN DE GRANDPRE B C L43
DAPHNE F S DENTON M D53 DIP MED63
L PACIFIQUE DESJARDINS B ENG54
J A DIXON B SC48
S H DOBELL COM22
MARGARET RUTH DODDS B A32 M A34
DONALD G DOEHRING
C M DRURY B C L36
ROBERT L DUBEAU
GORDON L ECHENBERG B A61 B C L64
JOHN B FELTNER M D37
KENNETH C FINCHAM B COM50
ROBERT P FLEMING B ARCH37
GEORGE E FLOWER B A40 M A49
R ARMOUR FORSE M D47 M SC50
A NORTON FRANCIS SC39
DONALD H FREEMAN M D59
PHILIP B FRENCH B ENG34
R J A FRICKER B ENG40
SAMUEL FROMSON B ENG38
D LORNE GALES B C L35 L L D79
JOHN M GARDNER B ENG49
FRED G GHANTOUS B COM54
A R GILLESPIE B COM30
MRS JOHN D GILLIAM B SC59
W A T GILMOUR B SC(ENG)25 B SC(ENG)26
SAM GOLDWATER B A58
COLETTE L GOSSELIN B ED59
LOUCAS GOURTSOYANNIS M SC72 P H D78
C ALLISON GRAHAM B ENG34
JAMES H HABEGGER M D64
MRS HUGH G HALLWARD B SC52
ERIC L HAMILTON B COM34
RICHARD M HART P H D70
GERALD G HATCH B ENG44
MALCOLM HEATH M D41
WILLIAM P HINGSTON B A67
EDWARD P HOOVER B A25
W DAVID HOPPER B SC(AGR)50
CARL H JACKSON B SC(ENG)21
MRS GUY H JAMES JR B A60
WILLIAM E JAQUES M D42
KATHLEEN R JENKINS B A26
ALICE E JOHANNSEN B SC34
RALPH M JOHNSON B ENG49
NEIL V JOHNSTON M D61
HARRY N KANGLES B SC46 B COM48
JOHN KAZUTOW M D36
PATRICK J KEENAN B COM54 C A57
E DUDLEY KEEVER M D53
J DAVIDSON KETCHUM B A24 M D31
JOHN G KIRKPATRICK B SC39 B C L42
ANDREW J KOVACS B SC66 M D68
SAMUEL B LABOW B SC58 M D62
LAURENCE L LACAILLADE B A65
BERNARD J LANDE B A30
MRS BERNARD J LANDE B A36
HOWARD J LANG B ENG35
MRS THOMAS A K LANGSTAFF B COM34
ROBERT E J LAYTON B ENG47
MRS ROBERT E J LAYTON B A47
JOHN M LITTLE M D61
A L LOCKWOOD M D10
JACOB M LOWY
ALEXANDER S MACINNES P H D41
DOUGLAS W MACMILLAN M D22
HUGH G MARSHALL B ENG51
A DAVID MCCALL B ENG56
CHARLES A MCCRAE B COM50
J IAN MCGIBBON B ENG51
STANLEY E MCGURK B ENG54
J LORNE MCKEOWN B A48
ANSON C MCKIM B COM24 B A27
DONALD R MCROBIE B COM34
A H MENDEL B ENG44
S LEON MENDELSOHN B C L24
ROBERT D MIDGLEY M D60
O H E MIGHT M D25
MRS H A MILNE B A32
DAVID H MOLSON B ARCH52
ELIZABETH C MONK B C L23 L L D75
G H MONTGOMERY B A33 B C L36
MRS NORMAN MORRISON JR B SC33
WALTER W NICHOL B A48 M D51
ROBERT S O'BRIEN B A51 B C L53
PAUL PARE B C L49
ROBERT C PATERSON B COM49
EIGIL PEDERSEN M A61
PAUL PEDERSON
J ALLAN PERHAM B ENG38
HENRI W PERRON AGR52
WARD C PITFIELD B COM48
WILLIAM F W PRATT B A21 B C L24
WILLIAM M PRUDHAM B A23 B SC(ENG)25
JAMES O RAMSAY
N L RAPPAPORT
ROBERT M RENNIE B COM48
MRS MICHAEL RIDDELL B COM61
W GORDON ROBERTS B COM32
BERNARD B ROBINSON M D45
GAVIN ROSS
JAMES L ROSS B A50 M D54
MRS WILLIAM K ROSS B A48
WILLIAM S ROW B SC(ENG)27
DR LAURA ROWLES B A25 P H D28
W ROWLES M SC26 P H D28
ARTHUR RUDNIKOFF
HERBERT C SALMON B A50 B C L53
JOHN H SCHLOEN B ENG32
DAVID G SCOTT B COM32
MRS H S SEXSMITH M S W55
WARNER F SHELDON M D37
MRS WARNER F SHELDON B A33
DOUGLAS J SHELTINGA M D48
KA CHUEN SHIN M D54
MRS RICHARD SHUMAN
J CYRIL SINNOTT M D53 M SC58
C IRVING SLACK B SC(AGR)48
ZOE B SMITH B A15
WILLIAM C SMYTH B ENG36
GORDON D STANFIELD B ENG39
JAMES P STANLEY B ENG38
JOHN C STARR B ENG38
MARCUS STEIN B ENG34
JOSEPH STRATFORD M D47 M SC51
F RICHARD TERROUX B SC(ARTS)25 M SC26
WILLIAM A TETLEY B A48
A LLOYD THOMPSON P H D43
ALAN G THOMPSON M D43
MRS JOHN A TOLHURST B A33 M A34
J M TRAINOR M D55
ROLAND J VIGER M D33
ELIZABETH F WATSON DIP NUR56
M LAIRD WATT B COM34
G ROGER WEBBER
MRS MARY M J FEHER WHITE B A53
ROLLA E WILSON M D53
JAMES WILSON
D J WOO B ENG64 M B A74
WILLIAM EDWARD YVORCHUK

*Deceased

Gifts between $250 and $499

Gifts at this level totaled $96,252, including gifts given anonymously.

D C ABBOTT B C L21 L L D51
J W ABRAHAM D D S23
E H ACHONG B SC58 M D60
JAMES M ALEXANDER M D34
CLIVE V ALLEN B A56 B C L59
GWYNNETH A ALLEN B N58 M SC(APP)75
GEORGE A ALLISON B A37 B C L40
JOHN H AMBROSE B SC(ENG)24
JOHN W ANDERSON
JOHN D ANDREW B COM49
D MURRAY ANGEVINE M D29
ROBERT F APTER B SC(ENG)30
FRANCIS M ARCHIBALD B SC(ENG)23
JOHN A ARMOUR
MRS STANLEY BARON B A51
FRED W BARTON M D48
DONALD G BATES
DONALD W BAXTER M SC53
M GLADYS BEAN B A40 DIP P E41
THEODORE S BEECHER B SC39 M D41
MIMI M BELMONTE B SC48 M D52
GERALD BENJAMIN B COM46
B ROBERT BENSON B C L58
NORMAN W BENSON B ENG40
BRENDA L BIRKIN B SC67 M D71
HERBERT BLADES P H D50
DAVID M BLAIKLOCK B A48
ROBERT S BOIRE B COM48
R DAVID BOURKE B ARCH54
SHIRLEY A BRADFORD B COM41
FREDERICK W BRADSHAW B SC(ENG)25
PAUL BRAIS B ENG49
JOHN F BRINCKMAN B A55
ARTHUR I BRONSTEIN B A50 B C L53
JOHN H BURGESS B SC54 M D58
MICHAEL H CAIN B A50 B C L53
RAYMOND CARON B A28 B C L31
MRS STELLA CHARLESON B SC63
JEAN CHARTON B ENG47
STANLEY G CHRISTIE B SC49 M D53
WALLACE B CHUNG M D53
LLOYD A CLARK P H D59
JOHN B CLAXTON B C L50
DORIS NUNES COLLINS M D44 M SC49
R VERNON COLPITTS M D44
WILLIAM R COOK B COM52
SAM COOPER
F CAMPBELL COPE B A24 B C L27
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WILLIAM G CUMBERLAND B SC68
MRS FREDERICK H CUMMER JR B SC38
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DONALD J DEWAR P H D40
RONALD P DOIG B SC60 P H D64
JACOB DOLID M SC(AGR)21 P H D23
MAURICE DONGIER
DAVID G DORION B COM54
LOUIS M DORSEY B A29
KEITH NEWTON DRUMMOND B A53 M D55
CHIPMAN H DRURY B ENG39
RUSSELL A DUNN B ENG38
HENRY B DUROST M D50 DIP MED55
ELIZABETH G EDWARDS B A47
MAURICE J ELDER B SC42 M D43
EUGENE R FAIRWEATHER B A41
ROBERT W FAITH B A53 D D S58
WILLIAM H FEINDEL M D45
BERNARD J FINESTONE B COM41
S M FINLAYSON B SC(ENG)24 L L D76
O J FIRESTONE M A42
J GERALD FITZPATRICK B SC44
ROBERT FLOOD B S A35
MRS M A FLOWER B A39
L YVES FORTIER B C L58
JAMES W FRASER B ENG47
SAMUEL O FREEDMAN B SC49 M D53
AARON FUCHS M D77
JEAN C GARNEAU B ENG53
NAHUM GELBER B A54 B C L57
MENARD M GERTLER M D43 B SC46
IAN GILLEAN B ENG40
LYALL MACM GILLESPIE B COM47
PIERRE GLOOR P H D57
PHILIP GOLD M D61 P H D65
LEO GOLDFARB
HAROLD M GORDON B ENG50
REAL GOSSELIN B ENG46
KURT GOTTFRIED B ENG51 M SC53
MRS KURT GOTTFRIED B A55
BERNARD GRAD B SC44 P H D49
WILLIAM T GRANT B COM34
E PHILIP GREENBERG B COM58
TASS G GRIVAKES B A54 B C L57
H M HAGUE B C L21
A LOUISE HALL B N61
JOHN A HALL B SC42 B ENG49
JOHN M HALLWARD B A50
E H P HAMILTON B SC(ARTS)27
H GEORGE HAMPSON B A47 M A49
ABRAM B HANDELMAN D D S39
GEORGE J HARASYMOWYCZ D D S70 DIP DENT71
EDWARD T HARBERT B SC(ENG)23
JEAN E HARVIE B A35 M A36
JAMES S HASEGAWA B SC56 D D S58
R S HAYDEN M D31
EDWARD S HENEY B A54
JAMES P HENNIGER B SC60 P H D65
MRS JAMES P HENNIGER B A62 M A65
LEWIS W HERSEY B SC52
MARGARET C HIGGINSON B SC(ARTS)26
ROSS O HILL B SC46 M D48
WILLIAM P HILLGARTNER
DAVID Y HODGSON B COM48
ALFRED T HOLLAND B COM41 C A50
MRS EDWARD P HOOVER B A34
DORIS A HOWELL M D49
F S HOWES B SC(ENG)24 M SC26
JEAN E HOWIE B SC44 DIP MGMT76
REED W HYDE B SC41 M D44
W FARRELL HYDE B COM54
J WILLIAM IBBOTT M D54
HAROLD A IRVING B A51
DORTHA M JACKSON DIP S W26
H ANTHONY JEW M D62
JOHN B JEWELL M D43
A L JOHNSON M D40 M SC47
DONALD J JOHNSTON B C L58 B A60
MRS M CARLYLE JOHNSTON B A50 M S W54
DAVID PHILLIP JONES B A70
J KENDALL JONES M D56
GUY E JORON M D41
M A KAUD
GERHARD E KAUNAT B ENG54
STUART E KAY B SC(ENG)21
Y GREGORY KELEBAY
JOHN J KELLY M D53
DUNCAN J KENNEDY D D S50
JOHN J KERR B ENG46
ESTHER W KERRY DIP S W30 M A39
AYTON G KEYES B COM40
STEPHEN KONDAKS
MORTON KORN M D61
BARBARA PEAD KRAFT B A43 M D47
JERZY RICHARD KRAJEWSKI B SC72
STUART E KROHN M D30
PETER M LAING B A35
W E LAMBERT
WILLIAM J LAMBERT B ED(P E)60 D D S64
ADELE DE G LANGUEDOC B A29
MURRAY LAPIN M A41 B C L44
C PHILIP LARSON JR M D58
HELEN R E LEAVITT B A45 M A49
C P LEBLOND
SOLOMON LEVITES B A36
MRS SOLOMON LEVITES B A36
MRS GORDON LIERSCH B L S33 S W58
DOUGLAS M LINDSAY B SC51
A BRIAN LITTLE B A48 M D50
ISADORE LUBIN D D S43
CLAUDE LUSSIER B C L45 M C L46
DONALD J MACCANDLISH B ENG50
THOMAS D MACDONALD D D S71
DOUGLAS W MACEWAN M D52 DIP MED58
DAVID MACKENZIE B A48 B C L51
MRS A B MACLAREN B SC(ARTS)19
JAMES A MACMILLAN M D48
MAYSIE S MACSPORRAN B A27 M A30
EDWARD S MACTIER B COM48
ROBERT H MARCHESSAULT P H D54
JOHN DE M MARLER B A29 B C L32
JEAN A MARTIAL B C L51 L L M53
A IAN MATHESON B COM32
ALEXANDER MAYERS B ARCH53
ABE B MAYMAN B SC45 M D47
WALTER J MCCARTHY B COM50
JOHN F MCDOUGALL M SC31
JOHN WILLIAM MCDOWALL
MURRAY D MCEWEN B SC(AGR)53
ANDREW MCINROY B ENG54
R L MCINTOSH P H D39 D SC72
JOHN R MCLERNON B A62
SYDNEY D MCMORRAN B C L34
HERBERT B MCNALLY B C L55
JOHN RILEY MCNULTY M D53
JONATHAN L MEAKINS B SC62
MICHAEL A MEIGHEN B A60
DENIS MELANCON
MARTIN G MENDELSSOHN B SC65 M D69
STANLEY MEROVITZ B COM68
WILLIAM I MILLER B C L53
KENNETH S MILLER B A40
SHARON R MITCHELL B ED63
JAMES W MITCHENER B SC53 M D55
R DUNCAN MORAN B SC67 D D S72
NORMAN D MORRISON JR M D34
DAVID A MURPHY M D60
F LLOYD MUSSELLS B A40 M D44
DOUGLAS A NESS
JOHN S NEWMAN B ENG50
ALEXANDER NIES M D58
JOHN A NOLAN B A34 B C L37
JOHN L NORRIS M D31
EDWARD NORSWORTHY B ENG39
JACK I O'HASHI M D64
RICHARD I OGILVIE
MRS SETZKO OGINO
MARIO ONYSZCHUK B SC51 P H D54
JOHN G PAGE M D56
MAX J PALAYEW B A51
HUGH D PALMER M D43
T J F PAVLASEK B ENG44 P H D58
RICHARD O PEACH M D54
ROBERT Z PERKINS M D47
CHARLES W PETERS B A61
PERRY A PETERSON M D66
MRS H J L PETERSSON B A41
ISIDORE C POLLACK B A35
RICHARD W POUND B COM62 B C L67
JAMES D PRENTICE B SC51 M SC53
HAROLD PRICE
WILLIAM H PUGSLEY B COM34 P H D50
JOHN B QUINLAN B ENG62
T JAMES QUINTIN M D30
L ERIC REFORD B A21
MRS R J RICHARDSON B SC52
IRMA RILEY CERT NUR51
GORDON S RITCHIE B COM41
JAMES A ROBB B A51 B C L54
HUGH G ROBSON B SC56 M D60
STEVEN R ROESSLER B ENG59
BRAM ROSE M D33 P H D39
H HYMAN ROSENFELD B C L52
ISADORE ROSENFELD B SC47 M D51
CLARENCE ROSENHEK M D40
GORDON M ROSS B ENG55
MRS ANDRE ROSSINGER M S W51
JOSEPH E RUBINSTEIN B A26 M D30
MRS DANIEL RUDBERG B A56
DONNA R RUNNALLS B D64
EILEEN RUSSEL B A24
LEO E RYAN B ENG32
ANTHONY F SALVATORE B ENG49
DAVID MARCH SCHAFFELBURG M D72
LINDA S SCHENCK B SC72
CHARLES R SCRIVER B A51 M D55
JESSIE BOYD SCRIVER M D22 D SC79
H HERSCHEL SEGAL B A55
HAROLD N SEGALL M D20
HERBERT M SHAYNE B COM47
JAMES G SHETLER B A58 B C L61
BRYAN M SHIEMAN M D54
EDWARD H SIMMONS
CHARLES J SMITH M A51 P H D54
S W SMITH M D40
SAUL SOLOMON B A26 M D30
THEODORE L SOURKES B SC39 M SC46
W W SOUTHAM B SC(ENG)30
DEREK J SPEIRS B COM54 DIP MGMT59
HERBERT O SPINDLER B COM52
MARIO SPINO B ENG47
ROBERT S SPROULE B ENG37
B R STACK M ENG53
TOR OSCAR STANGELAND B A50 B C L53
W J STENASON B COM52 M COM54
L J STEPHENS
ROBERT T STEWART B COM55
PAGE W T STODDER
PATRICK MCG STOKER B ARCH51
BERNARD STOTLAND B COM57
D'ALTON M SWIFT B ENG64
PETER L SZEGO B SC61 M D65
A SANDY TAMBOSSO D D S57
GENE D TANG M D59
W REES TAPRELL B COM23
MALCOLM A TASCHEREAU B ENG53
PARR A TATE B SC46 M SC47
DUDLEY R TAYLOR B ENG37
LAUGHLIN B TAYLOR M SC61
MRS FLORENCE TELFORD SMITH
W MURRAY TELFORD B SC39 P H D49
JACQUES TETRAULT B COM49 B C L52
ALLAN W THOMSON M D52
SAMUEL F TILDEN JR B ENG45
KATHLEEN M TOOMEY M L S67
CEDRIC E M TUOHY JR M D53
JOHN H VAN DE LEUV M D57
NORMAN VAN WYCK B A30 M D35
ZEEV VERED B ENG54
E VON SPEYER
HAMILTON G WADMAN M D50
LOUIS J WAINER B A29 M D33
ROLAND G WARE M D58
ALLAN G WATSON ENG42
MRS L STUART WEBSTER B A38
CLAIRE A WEIDEMIER M D64
I W WEINTRUB B SC48 M D52
WILLIAM G WEISS M D40
WILLIAM H WHITE M D36
FREDERICK M WIEGAND M D60 M SC64
JOHN M WIGGETT B ENG42
MRS WILLIAM P WILDER B A51
WILLIAM E WILSON M D53 M SC57
RICHARD B WILSON B COM24
RALPH D WINSHIP B ENG54 M ENG57
FRANK D WOLEVER B ENG43
RAY M WOOD M D54
LAWRENCE A WRIGHT B COM48
HARVEY YAROSKY B A55 B C L61
WOLF ZITZMANN

Gifts between $100 and $249

Gifts at this level totaled $328,996, including gifts given anonymously.

MONROE ABBEY LAW26
CHAIKER ABBIS B C L48
CHARLES W ABBOTT-SMITH B SC59 M D63
ARTHUR C ABBOTT B SC(ENG)26
ELIE ABEL B A41 L L D71
SAMUEL ABER B A35 M D40
FRANCES E ABOUD M A70 P H D73
MRS MORTIMER ABRAMSKY B A55
ARTHUR S ABRAMSON B SC34 M D37
JACK ABUGOV B ENG49
C F DOUGLAS ACKMAN M D60 DIP MED67
SHIRLEY R ADAMS B SC62 M D68
JAMES R ADAMS B SC36 P H D40
MRS SAMUEL T ADAMS B A39
H ADELMAN
IRVING L ADESSKY B C L53
ROBERT AGAJEENIAN B A29
NORMAN J AHERN B COM49
MRS E PERCY AIKMAN
MRS ALAN AITKEN B A34
GEORGE K AJEMIAN D D S64
INA E AJEMIAN M D64
DANIEL ALBERT B A40
MRS ANTHONY L ALBU B A59 M A65
GEORGE ALEXANDER B COM41
NORMAN M ALEXANDER B COM55
WILLIAM ALEXANDER
J CLAUDE ALLARD B COM49
A GIBSON ALLEN B A48 M D50
E ANDREW ALLEN
NORMAN T H ALLEN D D S64
J WARREN ALLIN B COM52
HAROLD ALPER
BO ALPHONCE
KISHORE S AMBE M D64
BRUCE A AMBROSE B SC70
HAROLD D AMES M D47
PAUL M AMOS B SC65
RICHARD G ANDERSEN M D60
EUGENE C ANDERSON M D60
LAWRENCE K ANDERSON B ENG57
EVANGELOS D ANDROUTSOS D D S62
JOHN B ANGEL B ENG35
DAVID C ANGELL M D55
JOHN V A ANGLIN M D53
M G ANGUS
STEPHEN F ANGUS B ENG55
W DAVID ANGUS B C L62
JOHN F ANNESLEY B ENG60
JOHN C ANTLIFF B SC51
LEONARD P P APEDAILE B SC(AGR)60
DAVID H APPEL B A62 B C L66
JOSE AQUINO
ARTURO L ARANAS DIP MED64
MRS A ARCHAMBAULT-ROBACZEWSKA
RICHARD E ARCHIBALD B SC(AGR)52
WILLIAM L ARGO M D40
T ARGYROPOULOS B ENG51
DONALD E ARMSTRONG P H D54
MILTON ARNOLD B COM47
KELLY J ARREY B ENG50
M ELIZABETH ARTHUR M A47 P H D49
PHILIP P ASPINALL B COM50
EFFIE C ASTBURY B A38 B L S39
MRS EDITH ASTON-MCCRIMMON DIP P T50 B SC(PO T)60
MRS ROSE O ATHERLEY
MRS DEREK S ATKINSON B COM47
ELHAMY L ATTIA
LOUIS A AUBE M D43
PETER A M AULD M D52
MRS E AVRITH DIP P O T52
CORNELIUS M BAARS M SC(APP)58 M D64
ROMAN BABYN
ROBERT A BACK P H D53
MRS ROBERT A BACK M SC54 P H D60
RONALD A BACKUS M D64
K JEAN BAGGS B SC67 M D71
E BARBARA BAIN B SC53 P H D65
FRANCES BAIRSTOW
JOHN L BAKER B COM47
SAM BAKER
LESTER BALDWIN B SC54
RICHARD J BALFOUR B ENG46
DR PENNY J BALLEM B SC71
JAMES L BALLENY B SC(ENG)25
EDWARD M BALLON B A47
ALEXANDER G BALOGH B ENG54
MARCEL A BALTZAN B SC49 M D53
ALFRED BANDI
ARNOLD D BANFILL B C L40 B L S47
CHARLES R BANNON M D44
HUGH G BARCLAY B ENG57
IAN A BARCLAY B C L48
CHARLES S BARKER B A28 M D32
HARVEY BARKUN B SC48
HENRY A BARON M D28
MRS LEONARD BARRETT B SC42
J DOUGLAS BARRINGTON B COM64
L HOPE BARRINGTON B A29
AUGUSTINE L BARRY B ENG40
MACDONALD L BARRY M D52
ALLEN E BARTLETT B COM52
KENNETH BARWICK B ENG52
MICHAEL J BARZA B SC60 M D64
GEORGE CONSTANTINE BASTIAN
THOMAS C BATES M D62
CLARENCE L BATES M D34
MRS CLARENCE L BATES B A30
ARTHUR F BATTISTA B SC43 M D44
HARRY MORIS BAUM D D S77
MRS U BAUTA B A56
JAMES D BAXTER M D47 M SC52
MRS CLIVE L B BAXTER M A61
W J BAXTER M D29
J RONALD D BAYNE B A45 M D47
CHARLES M BEACH B A68
CHARLES B BEAMISH D D S58
RAHNO M BEAMISH NUR28
LAURENCE R BEATH B ENG35
J WALLACE BEATON C A48
MRS JAMES ROBERT BEATTIE B A30 B L S31
ROBERT T BEATTIE M D57
LEON BEAUDIN B S A22
PIERRE H BEAUDRY
JULES BEAUREGARD B C L45
WILLIAM L BEAUREGARD M D58
DENIS YVES BEAUSOLEIL B A78
DR RUTH M BECHTEL B A29 M A30
ROBERT G BECK B SC(ENG)27
ANTHONY BECKER M D40

BRUCE H BECKER B COM46 C A54
LAVY M BECKER B A26
NORMAN BECKOW B COM46
RAYMOND J BEDARD D D S79
M H BEDEE B SC(ENG)28
ANDREW BEELIK P H D54
JAMES F BEESLEY M D53
PAUL B BEESON M D33
JEAN BELANGER B C L64
JOHN N BELL M D53
LORRAINE ELLEN BELL B SC72 M D76
EDWARD S BELL B ENG54
FLORENCE M L BELL B A32
J MILTON BELL M SC(AGR)45
MRS ROBERT E BELL B A47 B L S53
PETER BENJAMIN B SC51 M D55
BRUCE G BENNET B COM49
DIP MGMT59
G FRANK BENNETT B SC(ENG)31
HAZEL W BENNETT B H S42
R DOUGLAS BENNETT B ENG32 P H D35
VICTOR R BENNETT B COM51
WILLIAM H BENTHAM M D55
DIP MED59
D DANNY BERCOVITCH B A54 M D58
HECTOR V BEREZOWSKI M D54
DAVID BERGER B C L75
GEORGE D BERKETT B SC(ARTS)31
M D36
SAUL M BERKOWITZ B ARCH39
MELVYN BERLIND M D28
JACK BERMAN D D S54
CHARLES S BERN B ENG49
MRS MARGARET BERNARD B A46
B L S47
LAURA C BERNTSON B SC69 M D74
BRUCE M BERRIDGE B ENG54
EDGAR POWELL BERRY
LORINE BESEL B N60
AUSTIN C BEUTEL B COM53
MRS AUSTIN C BEUTEL B A58
ALEXANDER BIEGA B C L49
ROBERT J BIERSNER M A64 P H D66
SERGE BIKADOROFF B SC54 M D58
RALPH BILEFSKY B SC57 M D61
JOHN C BINNEY B SC59 M D64
JOSEPHINE N BIRD B SC49 M D53
GERALD A BIRKS
MRS JOHN E BIRKS B A34 M A39
MRS LLOYD W BIRMINGHAM M SC46
P H D49
JOHN M BISHOP JR B ENG47
JOHN G L BISHOP B A50 B C L53
DON L BISHOP M D63
GILBERT BISHOP B SC(ARTS)23
TREVOR H BISHOP B A54 B C L57
ARLAN E BJARNASON M D53
MARTIN J BLACK B SC63 M D67
DUNCAN R BLACK B ENG50
ELDON P BLACK B C L49
ERNEST D BLACK B SC(AGR)52
M SC(AGR)58
A JAMES BLAIR JR P H D61
DAVID C BLAIR M D52
WESTON BLAKE JR M SC53
BARBARA BLAKE
ROY M S BLAKE B SC54 M D59
HOWARD A BLANCHETTE B SC65 M D71
MRS JOHN BLAND B A41
JOHN BLAND B ARCH33
LIONEL J BLANSHAY B A61 B C L64
MICHAEL A BLAU B SC64 D D S69
HECTOR P BLEJER B SC56 M D58
H ALLISTER BLENKHORN B SC(AGR)38
ETHEL BLOCK B A16
J BENJAMIN BLOCK B ENG37
DAVID BLOOM B ENG35
MRS DAVID BLOOM B COM36
LOUIS S BLOOM
LAWRENCE S BLOOMBERG M B A65
MRS LEWIS M BLOOMINGDALE B A37
MAIER L BLOSTEIN B ENG54 M ENG59
PERRY BLUMBERG M SC29 M D32
LEO M BLUTEAU B ENG50
JOHN A BOA B ENG50 DIP MGMT57
MRS J D BOADWAY B A41
THOMAS E BODY M B A68
GINO BOGGIA B C L77
JOHN E BOGUE B COM62
MAURICE J BOIVIN M D58
FRANCOIS J BOLLINGER B ENG54
J GERMAIN BOMBARDIER
GEORGE F BONDAR M D57
MICHAEL M BONE B COM52
HAROLD C BONNER M D33
BENJAMIN H BONNLANDER B SC53
M D59
HENRY BORDEN B A21
FRANCIS C BORGNINO M D45
ROBERT R BORIGHT B SC41 M D44
MRS ROBERT R BORIGHT B SC(H EC)51
IGOR BORISSOV
WALTER H BORLASE B ENG59
CARLO G BOS B A41 M D43
MARK M BOSS B SC(AGR)44 M D49
MRS GABOR BOTH M L S69
LINDSAY R BOTTOMER M SC(APP)75
JOSEPH E BOUCHARD B COM52
MICHELE BOUCHER B ENG75
GEORGE G BOUKYDIS B COM44
JOSEPH E BOULDING M D53
GERALD BOURBONNIERE B SC47 M D49
B R BOURKE B ENG51
F MUNROE BOURNE B A31 M D37
J ROBERT BOWEN M D45
ALEXANDER BOWMAN D D S68
DON BOYANER M D51
HARRY M BOYCE B COM30
MRS R L BOYCE B COM42

HARVEY CLARK BOYD M D38
JOHN R BOYD M D50
EDWARD J BOYLE M D54
GEORGE BRABANT D D S52
WESLEY H BRADLEY B C L37
ALFRED J BRAGOLI B SC51 M D53
WILLIAM E BRAISTED M D36
ROEL C J P BRAMER B A63
E ARNOLD BRANCH M D20
KENNETH N R BRANDS B ENG40
REUBEN I BRASLOFF B ENG44
MRS I B BRAVERMAN B A49 M S W52
JOHN R BRAYNE B ENG50
WM I BREBNER ENG11
LOUP BREFORT M B A77
ALBERT S BREGMAN
C R BRENCHLEY B COM23
HENRY BRENMAN
DONALD D BRENNAN B ENG61
DIP MGMT70
EDWARD H BRENNAN B ENG50
O W BRESKI
PETER R BRIANT B A70
J ALAN BRIDGES B SC64 D D S75
MRS HELEN BRIDLE B A38
JOHN E C BRIERLEY B C L59
C IAN BROADBENT B ENG52
GEORGE N BRODERICK B A31 B C L34
JAMES H BRODEUR B ENG56
ROBERT J BRODRICK M D47
ROBERT D BROMLEY B COM55
C R BRONFMAN
PAMELA BROOK
ALFRED J BROOKS M D55
VIVIAN E H BROOKS B SC50 M D54
FRANK S BROPHY B COM48
LEO BROSSARD M SC40
ROSS BROUGHAM B COM49
LYLA I BROWN B A26 M D30
REA A BROWN M D62 M SC66
KENNETH H BROWN B A29
C KIRKLAND BROWN B ENG56 P H D63
CLIFFORD F BROWN B COM37
MRS DOROTHY BROWN
EDWIN J BROWN M D48
G CAMERON BROWN B ENG40
HUGH C BROWN B ENG36
LINDA J BROWN B ED66
LOGAN R BROWN
NORMAN E BROWN B SC48 M SC52
ROBERT S BROWN P H D36
WILLIAM G BROWN
IRWIN BROWNS B A54
MRS IRWIN BROWNS B A59 M ED78
SEYMOUR BROWNSTEIN B SC61 M D65
MORTY BROWNSTEIN
PHILIP BROWNSTEIN B SC52 D D S56
DARRYL BRUCE B COM59
DOUGLAS M BRUCE M ENG66
FRANCOIS BRULEY B ENG78
DELMAR BRUNDAGE ENG35
ARTHUR A BRUNEAU B A47 B C L49
ROGER E BRUNEAU B ENG54
RICHARD D BRUNNING M D59
JOHN P BRUNSWICK M D60
JOHN A BRYANT B SC49 M D51
IRENE M BUCHAN B N63
JOHN BUCKLEY
JOHN H BUDDEN B ENG37
G B BONAR BUFFAM M D35
J DOUGLAS BULGIN B SC(ARTS)25
G RAPLEY BUNTING B ENG56
FREDERICK S BURBIDGE
MRS DORIS ANITA BURGESS
MRS W B C BURGOYNE B A43
MIRIAM S BURLAND B A26
EDWARD BURNETT M SC(APP)68 D ED79
MRS SARAH BURNS
L GRANT BURTON B ENG63
WILLIAM B BURWELL B SC49 M D53
RAOUL C BUSER B ENG59
MRS J E BUTLER B A34
DUDLEY G BUTTERFIELD B COM34
MRS DUDLEY G BUTTERFIELD B A35
E M CADMUS
JOHN D CAGEORGE B SC35 M D44
MRS MAVIS CAIN B A49
WILLIAM P CAINE B ENG57
NARASIMHAN CALAMUR P H D66
PHILIP R CALANCHINI M D56
THOMAS L CALDER M D53
DAVID M CALDWELL JR M D52
JOHN M CALHOUN P H D38
ROBERT B CALHOUN B A30 B C L33
DARRELL L CALKIN B SC(ENG)21
ARCHIBALD F CAMERON D D S43
MRS JOAN P CAMERON B A44
JOHN H CAMERON
MARGARET M CAMERON B A16
SHEILA M CAMERON B ED(P E)62
STEWART H CAMERON B A49 M D51
MRS ARTHUR G CAMPBELL B A38
BRUCE L CAMPBELL B ENG54
CHRISTOPHER F CAMPBELL B SC(ENG)25
COLIN CAMPBELL M D53
CRAIG E CAMPBELL B SC71 M D75
DOUGLAS J CAMPBELL B ENG48
J ELLIOTT CAMPBELL B ENG42
JOAO P R CAMPOS B A70
GEORGE S D CANTLIE M D60
DAVID G CAPE B SC48 M D50
JOHN M CAPE
BENJAMIN CAPLAN B A30 M A31
MRS BENJAMIN CAPLAN B A32
HARVEY CAPLAN B A43 M D44
HERBERT CAPLAN D D S50
JACOB H CAPLAN B ENG54
SAMUEL L CAPLAN B COM22 B C L28

MRS KIMON CARAGIANIS B ARCH51
M ARCH58
GRANT M CARLYLE B COM34
JOHN B WOODS CARMICHAEL B A49
JOHN CARON M D52
A ALDEN CARPENTER M D54
LLOYD CARR-HARRIS B A51
C E CARSON B SC(ENG)22
ROBERT S CARSWELL B A60 B C L63
MRS DONALD C CASE B COM39
JANET C CASEY B A66
PETER C CASEY B C L65
FRANK E CASHMAN B SC65 M D69
LOUIS CASSAR M D53
T CATTERILL B SC52 M D54
MARY FLORENCE CAVANAUGH
WILLIAM S CAVE B SC49 M D51
MRS E ELIZABETH CAWDRON B H S36
TULLIO CEDRASCHI M B A68
OTTO M CEPELLA B ENG47
JOHN A CHADWICK M D65
JOHN T CHAFFEY M D64
PAULA GOOD CHAFFEY B SC60 M D64
MORTIMER CHAIKELSON B A64 B C L67
THOMAS W CHALLIS M D51
GORDON J CHALMERS B ENG47
ROBERT H CHALMERS M D41
ROSS E CHAMBERLAIN B ENG51
DIP MGMT63
R TULLY CHAMBERS M SC69
MRS EGAN CHAMBERS B A47
JACQUES CHAMPAGNE
JAMES CHAN M D64
DR CHRISTINA CHAN B P T69 P H D79
MIU C C CHAN B ENG71
HSIN-KANG CHANG
ISIDORE CHARNESS B C L24
GERALD S CHARNESS B SC47
JOHN S CHARTERS B SC43 M D44
W H CHASE B SC48 M D52
LESLIE R CHASMAR M D51
ERNEST C CHAUVIN B ENG42
GORDON L CHEESBROUGH B SC48
PHILIP N CHEIFETZ B SC56 M D60
MRS ISABEL CHEN
C BRANDON CHENAULT M D56
L PARKER CHESNEY B A38 M D40
LOUISE CHEVALIER B ENG74
SIMON W CHIASSON M D45
M CHRISTINE CHICOINE B COM65
DANIEL CYRIL CHIN D D S65
SIDNEY S CHIPMAN M D28
F H BRUCE CHISHOLM B ENG50
RAE CHITTICK NUR00
SYLVESTER S Y CHIU M D64 M SC65
JOHN CHOMAY B SC(P E)51
HOK SHAN CHONG B SC71
NURUL CHOUDHURY
R LOUIS CHRISTIE B ENG35
J PETER CHURCH M D51
F E CHURCHILL B ENG50
FORREST J C CIOPPA M D62
JOHN D CIPERA P H D54
GEORGE P CITROME B SC67 D D S72
MARVIN CLAMEN B SC48 M D52
G DENTON CLARK M ENG52
GEORGE W CLARK M D44
BRUCE P CLARKE B ENG34
WILLIAM B CLARKE B ENG62
ALAN W CLAYTON B COM66
EDWARD G CLEATHER B A51
MRS EDWARD G CLEATHER
DIP P O T54 B SC(PO T)58
JOHN E CLEGHORN B COM62
G RUTH CLELAND B N69
FRED CLEMAN B A49
YVES W CLERMONT P H D53
OTTO C CLEYN B ENG43
WM D CLINTON B SC46 B D56
W GROSVENOR CLOUGH B ENG36
ROSS N CLOUSTON B SC49
JOHN M COCHRANE B SC66 D D S68
G ALAN COCKFIELD B ENG52 M B A78
K BRIAN COCKHILL M SC(APP)64
ERIC M COCKSHUTT B COM22
ANNE MARIE COEMAN
J EDWIN COFFEY M D52
JOHN F COGAN
ALAN JORDAN COHEN B SC72
ARTHUR COHEN B A38 M D40
MRS DAVID COHEN B A54
EDGAR H COHEN B A34
RICHARD I COHEN
ROBERT HAROLD COHEN B A43 D D S44
JOHN H E COLBY B A39 B C L47
E WENDELL COLDWELL B A32 B C L35
DONALD L COLE B SC(AGR)55
J N COLE
WILLIAM R COLES B ENG51
ELEANOR COLLE
MRS SUSANN COLLIN
F T COLLINS B C L24
SALVATORE J COMPAGNONE M D60
J P GERARD COMTOIS B ENG60
ROBERT FRED CONN B A74
JAMES E CONNOLLY D D S39
PETER CONTOMPASIS
KENNETH H COOKE B SC69
GERALD E COOPER B SC48 P H D53
HARRIET COOPER B A75
JOHN I COOPER P H D38
ROBERT M COOPER M D49
ROSS M COOPER B ENG48 M ENG50
DANIEL COORSH B A35
GORDON A COPPING M D30
C V B CORBET B COM34
PERCY E CORBETT B A13 D C L61
R GERALD CORKRAN M D45
PIERRE CORMIER B ENG50

GEORGE A COSLETT B ENG51
STEPHEN D COSTELLO B SC50 M D54
JAMES P MCD COSTIGAN B SC(ENG)26
H A COTNAM B COM25 C A26
PHOEBUS COTSAPAS
R J BLANCHE COULTIS M A49
NORMAN G COUREY B SC51 M D55
DR MARY ROCHE COURTRIGHT B SC40
P H D44
DANIEL F COWAN M D60
DAVID COWAN B A23
BETTY LOU COWPER B A35
GEORGE V COX B ENG56
GORDON COX B SC70
RICHARD S CRABBE P H D77
ROBERT E L CRAIG M D62
THOMAS R CRANSTON B SC49 M D53
ALLAN E CRAWFORD B SC(AGR)50
D DOUGLAS CREIGHTON B COM51
GORDON L CRELINSTEN B SC68 M D70
MICHAEL J CRIPTON D D S57
DOUGLAS H CROSS B ENG34
H MORREY CROSS B ENG43
TERENCE W CROWE B ENG55
FRANCIS A CROWLEY D D S51
ROBERT W CRUICKSHANK B D70
J M CRUIKSHANK M D25 DIP MED36
GORDON H CRUTCHFIELD D D S38
ROBERT B CRUTCHFIELD B SC71 D D S75
CHARLES E CRUZE
THOMAS R CSORBA M SC62 P H D66
HUGO CUEVAS B ENG53
ROBERT C CULLEY
MRS DAVID CULVER B SC47
F PETER CUNDILL B COM60
ALAN S CUNNINGHAM B COM48
PETER A CURRIE D D S75
JAMES W R CURRIER B SC(AGR)52
MARIAN C CUSHING B A60 M D64
E A CYR
MICHAEL CYTRYNBAUM B A62 B C L65
MRS LAURA D ANGELO
ANTONY J D'OMBRAIN B COM62
GEORGE H DAGG D D S75
MRS HENRY DAINOW B COM35
FENNER F DALLEY B COM38
WILLIAM R DALRYMPLE B ENG54
DEBORAH S DANOFF B SC69 M D73
GERALD DANOVITCH
RAYMOND DAOUST B C L48
MRS KENNETH H DARLING B SC48
JAMES H DARRAGH M D48 M SC59
E LESLIE DARRAGH B A44
ROBERT J C DAVID D D S62
JOHN T DAVIDSON B SC64 M D68
J ROSS DAVIDSON M D29
JOHN A DAVIDSON B SC(ARTS)28 M D33
MELVYN A DAVINE B SC67
F ANDREW DAVIS M D63
JOHN F DAVIS M ENG49 M D50
MRS JAMES L DAVIS B SC(AGR)49
THOMAS R M DAVIS B C L72 L L B79
MRS THOMAS R M DAVIS B A70 B C L73
DONALD H DAVISON M D57
* DUDLEY B DAWSON B A35
MRS HOWARD L DAWSON ARTS32
JOHN H DAWSON B A56 B C L59
JAMES H DAY M D59
RAFAEL DE BOYRIE M D29
ARTHUR DE BREYNE B ENG49
PIERRE DE CHARMANT B C L55
MARCELLE DE FREITAS B A43
LOUIS P DE GRANDPRE B C L38 L L D72
NAPOLEON DE LA FUENTE
NANNIE K M DE LEEUW M SC50
DENNIS P DE MELTO M A63 P H D70
ARMAND L C DE MESTRAL B C L66
MARC E DE WEVER B C.L69
JOHN M DEALY
SIDNEY A V DEANS B SC39 P H D42
THOMAS DES B DEBLOIS B A42
CHARLES R M J DEHEM B A79
J DAVID DEJONG M D50
N V DELBEL M D43
LEONARD G J DELICAET B ENG54
W ED DESBARATS B ENG56
A W Y DESBRISAY B SC(ENG)27
ROGER DESERRES B COM37
DENNIS S DESKIN B ARCH59
GILBERT G DESNOYERS B ENG55
MRS C A DESOER B SC52
ROLAND DESOURDY
JOAN DEVRIES M D45
BENJAMIN G W DEW M D61
KENNETH MCI DEWAR B SC(ENG)27
E H DEWIS B SC(ENG)23
LEONARD B DI RE B SC53
STANLEY M DIAMOND B COM54
NASSER DIBAI
E GORDON DICKIE M D58
J CAMPBELL DICKISON B A38 M D40
ROBERT W DICKSON
DONALD P DIDELIUS M D62
DOROTHY L DIXON B A37 B L S38
JOHN F C DIXON B SC42 P H D47
MS BARBARA J DOBBIE-MCMILLAN B N65
ANTHONY R C DOBELL B SC49 M D51
J ARTHUR DOBSON M D49
JOHN W DOBSON B COM49
R NESBITT DOBSON B ENG35
JOHN W DODDS B SC43 P H D49
CLEVELAND EARL DODGE JR
LESLIE A DOGGRELL B SC46
D M DONALDSON B ENG41
ROBERT G DONALDSON D D S58
HAROLD G DONDENAZ B A48
ELAINE DONNELLAN M D49
W GORDON DONNELLY B A39 B C L47
H RUDOLF DORKEN B SC(ENG)18

*Deceased

WALTER R DORKEN B ENG33
DONALD B DOUGHERTY B COM48
KENNETH ROOT DOUGLAS M D56
MRS MONTEATH DOUGLAS B A36
M S W67
ROBERT J DOUGLAS B ENG50
W J DOWNS M D34
JAMES N DOYLE B A37 B C L41
LANEY A DOYLE B N69
BERNARD J DRABBLE B A45
KINGSLEY G DRAKE B ENG54
THOMAS S DRAKE B ENG37
M C DRESSLER
FRANCES SELYE DREW M D42
MRS LEONARD L DRUCKMAN DIP ED47
GORDON DRUKER B SC57
DEREK A DRUMMOND B ARCH62
L ANNE DRURY B A42
EARL H DRYMER B A56 B C L59
HARRY I DUBOW B SC54 M D58
GERALDINE A DUBRULE B SC(P E)57
W MOSSMAN DUBRULE B A27
CLAUDE A DUCKETT B ENG55
* RUDOLPH DUDER B A32
P ARTHUR H DUFAYS B ENG63
JAMES A DUFF
JAMES C DUFFIELD B SC54
HUGH A G DUNCAN B A37 M D42
JOHN G DUNN B COM57
LEO J DUNN B SC49
TIMOTHY H DUNN B COM40
MRS W H S DUNN S W41
GERALD J DUNNE B ENG44
E AENID DUNTON B A47 M D49
JACQUES DUQUETTE
J J DUSSAULT B ENG47
R F DUSTON B ENG52
RICHARD S DUTTON M D63
DOUGLAS L DYKEMAN M D53
ROBERT S EADIE B SC(ENG)20 M SC22
MRS ROBERT S EADIE B A17
F C EAGLESHAM M D36
ARTHUR P EARLE B ENG49
JOHN M EASSON B COM23
DAVID G EASTMAN M D51
MRS MICHAEL EBERT B SC34 P H D38
ARNOLD J ECHENBERG B COM57
MYRON J ECHENBERG B A62 M A64
MRS PHILLIPPA ECKERT B COM49
ROSS EDDY B C L76
PETER G EDGELL M D43 DIP MED50
RALPH S EDMISON D D S43
DOUGLAS F EDWARDS B SC(AGR)52
FRANK J EDWARDS M D43
RUSSELL L EDWIN B SC50 M D54
NICHOLAS EHRENFELD D D S54
MARTIN EIDINGER B SC51 D D S53
SAMUEL EIDINGER B A29 M D35
VICTOR EINAGEL
DAVID DYMOND ELCOMBE B SC63
M D67
JOHN M ELDER B SC49 M D51
GARDNER SMITH ELDRIDGE B SC(ENG)11
MILTON ELIASOPH B ARCH32
ERIC H W ELKINGTON M D18
HOWARD L ELLIOT B A22 M D29
BARTON S ELLIS B COM47
W H ELLIS B ENG58
ARCHIBALD D ELLISON
LESLIE T ELLYETT B COM36
ASHTON EMERSON M D40
MRS KYRA EMO B SC53
J VERNON EMORY B COM38
LESLIE H C EMSDEN M D52
MARTIN A ENTIN M SC42 M D45
JEROME EPSTEIN
WILLIAM ERRINGTON B COM50
G W ERSKINE SC33
JOHN M ESDAILE
H MARTYN ESTALL B A30 M A31
RONALD H ESTEY B SC66 M D70
RALPH H ESTEY B SC(AGR)51 P H D56
ROBERTO L ESTRADA B SC42 M D43
ALLEN ETCOVITCH B SC60 M SC(APP)63
CHARLES HOWARD EVANS JR M D37
WILLIAM E EVENS B COM35
MRS DOUGLAS MCL EWART B H S40
LEO M EWASEW M D56
E JANE FAIR B A70
CHARLES O FAIRBANK ENG27
T BRUCE FALLOWS B COM37
WILLIAM K FALLS B SC35
HENRY F FANCY M D45
GERALD W FARNELL P H D57
JEAN H FAUROT M A40
ANGELO J FAVRETTO B ARCH47
HAZEL R FEE B ED78
H ERIC FEIGELSON B A29
ROBERT E FELLOWS JR M D59
BARBARA R FELLOWS M D54
JOHN D FENWICK B SC56 D D S58
CHARLOTTE I FERENCZ B SC44 M D45
CHARLES A FERGUSON M D57
ELDON FERGUSON
R STIRLING FERGUSON B ARCH39
ROBERT M FERGUSON B ENG51
STEN E FERSING D D S66
MRS FRANK FIDLER DIP S W30 M A32
MRS ROBERT A FINDLAY B A36
RONALD F FINDLAY B COM55
HARRY FINKELSTEIN B SC42 B COM44
WILLIAM E FINKELSTEIN B SC39 M D41
MRS MARY FINLAY M L S72
DONALD G FINLAYSON B C L52
PHYLLIS FISCHER M D55
MICHAEL J S FISH B ARCH56
MORRIS J FISH B A59 B C L62
MRS MORRIS J FISH B A65
MAXWELL FITCH B SC38 M D43

JOHN J FLAHIVE M D48
MICHAEL E FLANDERS B SC66 M D70
GEORGE G FLATER B ENG50
IAN N FLEMING B COM47
MRS IAN N FLEMING B COM47
JOHN D FLINTOFT B ENG51
MORTON FLOM B ENG49
EDWARD FLOMEN
NICHOLAS J FODOR
JANOS FOLDVARI
PHILIP F FORAN B C L30
OTTO L FORCHHEIMER B SC47
ALASTAIR D FORDYCE B SC71
MAURICE A L FORGET B C L69
ROY FORSEY
J M FORSYTH
EUGENE J FORTIN B COM70
GUY FORTIN B SC72 B C L76
J ROBERT FORTIN B ENG63
ROBERT A FORTUINE M D60
BARBARA EVELYN FOWLER B ED72
ZELDA FOX
LEOPOLD FRANCOEUR B COM49
FRANK L FRANI D D S59
KEITH B J FRANKLIN
SAMUEL B FRANKLIN B COM23
DORIS S FRASER B F A52
IAN H FRASER B A47
J RAMSEY FRASER B COM34
OSWALD L K FRASER B SC(AGR)48
WILLIAM M FRASER D D S62
ARTHUR N FREEDMAN M D55 M SC58
GARY L FREEDMAN D D S64
JAMES H FREEMAN M D59
DONALD H FRENCH B SC54
GEORGE P FRENCH D D S52
RICHARD D FRENCH
A O FRENKEL
SAUL FRENKIEL B SC67 M D71
CONSTANCE FRIEDMAN B SC41 P H D48
HERBERT DAVID FRIEDMAN B COM44
JERRY J FRIEDMAN B COM53
SYDNEY FRIEDMAN M D40 P H D46
MENNO JOHN FRIESEN
MADELEINE A FRITZ B A19
TAK FUJIMAGARI B SC52 M D56
MRS G LLOYD FULFORD DIP S W30
M A30
JOHN A FULLER B COM50
PETER C FULLER B ENG39
DOUGLAS H FULLERTON B COM39
M COM40
MRS FRASER F FULTON B H S27
DANIEL FUNDERBURK M D56
THOMAS G FYSHE B A31 M D36
E PETER GABOR M D59 M SC64
G GALAVARIS
JOHN S GALE M D47
ROBERT L GALES B SC(AGR)68
J CHRISTOPHER GALLANT D D S47
RONALD E GALLAY B COM54
HENRY GALLER
A HARRY GALLEY B COM24
MRS T M GALT B A42
FRED GAMBLE B ENG34
MRS BERNICE L GANG B N75
JOSEPH M GANNON M D35
NATHAN GANS B ENG45
JEAN GARCEAU B COM54
YVES E GARDERE B COM53
DONALD S GARDNER B SC(AGR)52
JAMES E GARDNER COM33
JOHN M F GAREAU B SC52
U PAUL F GAREAU B SC49 M D53
MRS U PAUL F GAREAU B SC50
ABRAHAM L GARELLEK D D S61
MARGARET I GARLICK B SC34 B SC35
MRS EDITH-ANN GARNEAU
LEVON K GARRON M D36
JAMES P GASTON M D58
MRS R H GAULT B SC(PO T)54
JEAN G GAUTHIER B ENG50 M ENG79
W H GAUVIN B ENG41 P H D45
YOUSSEF GEADAH B ENG71
DURWARD BELMONT GEFFKEN
DAVID C GEGGIE B A48 M D50
BRAHM M GELFAND B A57 B C L60
MORRIE M GELFAND B SC45 M D50
GUY GERIN-LAJOIE B ARCH56
LYNN B GEROW M D67
GUIDO GIANFRANCESCHI M D48
ROBERTSON M GIBB B ENG40
ROBERT E GIBBONS D D S63
DAVID H GIBSON DIP AGR58
FRANK M GIBSON B COM40
MRS FRANK M GIBSON B A39
MIRIAM L GIBSON CERT NUR27
GORDON L GILBERT M D37
JOAN M GILCHRIST B N58 M SC(APP)64
EDWIN G GILES JR B SC(AGR)66
* DRUMMOND GILES B SC(ENG)27
EVAN W T GILL B SC(ENG)25
R HAMPSON GILLEAN B SC(ARTS)28
KATE M GILLESPIE B A21
PETER G GILLETT M D63
JAMES A GILLIANS B COM48
MICHAEL F GILLIS B SC(AGR)51
SAMUEL A GITTERMAN B ARCH35
L S GIULIANELLI B SC(ARTS)28 M D32
ARTHUR E GLADMAN B SC38 M D40
* GORDON B GLASSCO B SC(ENG)05
ALEX GLASSMAN B ENG46
MRS ALEXANDER F GLEN DIP P E26
HARRY GLICK B SC58 M D62
MME JUSTICE CONSTANCE R GLUBE B A52
P E GNAEDINGER ENG22
H JAMES GODBER B COM54
ELLIOT GODEL B COM50
MORRIS GODEL B SC54

JOHN E GODFREY B SC(ENG)30
ROBERT P GODIN B C L62
MORTON R GODINE B A38 M A39
SAMUEL GODINSKY B A27 B C L30
ALAN B GOLD
ALLEN GOLD M D42 M SC48
JACK A GOLD
MRS JOHN M GOLD B N68
SAMUEL GOLD B A29 M A31
SIMON GOLD M D40 M SC45
NORMAN J GOLDBERG B SC55 M D59
RICHARD B GOLDBLOOM B SC45 M D49
VICTOR C GOLDBLOOM B SC44 M D45
ALAN Z GOLDEN B C L62
H CARL GOLDENBERG B C L32 L L D66
MORRIS GOLDFINGER B SC71 M D75
PHYLLIS JUKIER GOLDFINGER B SC72
M D74
ROBERT W GOLDIE B ENG51
LEWIS H GOLDMAN B A62
MARY GOLUBEVA B S W50 M S W53
R GRAYDON W GOODALL M D53 M SC56
R C JEFFREY GOODE B ENG33 M ENG34
MRS JEAN E GOODERHAM B A33
MRS GEORGE D GOODFELLOW
DIP MGMT35
MRS MORTIMER GOODMAN B A32
M A35
WILLIAM E GOODMAN B A42 M D43
WOLFE GOODMAN
MARTIN B GOODWIN M D48
ALAN GORDON
MRS DONALD GORDON B A43
HAROLD P GORDON B COM58 B C L64
NEWTON C GORDON B SC66 D D S70
PHILIP GORDON B ENG39
WILLIAM GOSSAGE B A49 M D53
JACQUES R GOUDREAU B ENG51
FRANKLIN M GOULD M D52
KEITH P GOULD B ENG48
J WALLACE GRAHAM M D60
FRANK A GRAINGER M D43 DIP MED57
WILLIAM J GRANT B ENG40
MRS WILLIAM J GRANT B A44
JAMES N GRASSBY B ENG39 M ENG40
COLIN A GRAVENOR JR B A64 B C L67
R H GRAVES D D S43
E D GRAY-DONALD B SC(ENG)26
JOHN H GRAY B ENG52
ALEX S GRAYDON B A37 B C L49
E MORTIMER GREAVES B A20
GORDON K GREAVES B A42
* HAROLD L GREAVES D D S29
VLADIMIR GREBENSCHIKOV
DANTE P R GRECO M D65
C GREEN
MICHAEL JOHN GREEN B ENG62
ROLAND GREENBANK B SC(AGR)47
DIP ED56
MILTON GREENBERG M D28
R B GREENBLATT B A28 M D32
FRED A GREENWOOD B SC50 M D54
RUSS GREENWOOD
DONALD F GREER B COM57
JACK GREGORY B ENG34
FRANCES A GRIFFITHS B SC65 M D69
ANTHONY J M GRIFFITHS
DOUGLAS R GRIMES B ENG54
G A GRIMSON B COM25
SIMPSON V GRISDALE B ENG36
HARRY GROBSTEIN
PHILIP N GROSS B SC(ENG)26
HARVEY GROSSMAN B A51
DAVID GROVER
NAOMI JACKSON GROVES B A33 M A35
ERNEST H GRUBB M D48
NERI P GUADAGNI B A38 M D42
ROBERT D GUALTIERI B A57
PIERRE JACQUES GUAY B C L49
G RICHARD GUERETTE B COM54
GEORGE C GUILLON B SC68
YVES J GUISAN M SC71
ALFRED A GUNKEL P H D73
DACIE GUNN M D45
CHARLES S GURD B SC38
MRS DAVID S GURD B A33
FRASER N GURD B A34 M D39
ROBERT S GURD B SC48
I TORRENCE GURMAN B SC(ENG)22
DAVID G GUTHRIE B SC43 M D44
HARVEY GUYDA
D ANTONIO GUZMAN B A58 M D60
JEAN M GWYNNE B A27
PETER P C HAANAPPEL L L M74 D C L76
MRS ELKE E HAAS B SC(N)65
LEONIDAS HADJIS
ALFRED H D HAIBLEN B ENG46
SAUL HAICHIN
JOHN F HALDIMAND B COM47
BURT B HALE B SC47 M D49
THOMAS R HALE B SC47 M D49
JOHN E HALL M D52
GEORGE W HALL B C L37
MRS GEORGE C HALLIDAY B A26
ROGER W HALLIN M D52
KENNETH HALLSWORTH B SC36
EARL S HALTRECHT B SC67 D D S69
A KEITH HAM B A54 B C L59
THOMAS M HAMBLIN B ENG65 M ENG74
ALEX D HAMILTON B ENG40
MRS ALEX D HAMILTON B SC41
WILLIAM M HAMILTON B COM47
J DAVID HAMMOCK B SC63
DAVID IAN HAMMOND M D72
H ANTHONY HAMPSON B A50
MRS EDMUND A HANKIN B A34
DIP P E35
ALLEN J HANLEY B ENG51
MRS HELEN BUDD HANNA M A75

MRS JOAN HANNA B A35 M ED72
BARBARA HANNACH M D78
MATTHEW S HANNON B C L50
A GEORGE HANSON M D35
PAUL P HARASIMOWICZ D D S61
JOHN E HARBERT B ENG60
R G M HARBERT B SC34 M D39
MICHAEL B HARDING B ENG54
J G HARDMAN M D43
MRS DONALD HARE B SC52
M J HARKINS M D32
MRS THOS HARKNESS B A14 M SC16
PATRICIA M HARNEY B SC(AGR)50
P H D63
SEAN J HARRINGTON B C L68
HOWARD M HARRIS M D55
C GORDON HARRIS B ENG50
DONALD G HARRIS M D55
JOHN G HARRIS B ENG71
MRS MELANIE HARRIS B A72 M L S76
ROBERT P HARRISON B COM35
CHARLES M HART B SC65
RICHARD M HART B A65
J WARREN HARTHORNE M D57
G RONALD HARTMAN B A38
E FRED HARTWICK B ENG38
DONALD F HARVEY M D60
ROBERT K HARWOOD ENG48
MICHAEL A HASLEY B A62
H CLIFFORD HATCH JR B A63
MRS GERALD G HATCH B ARCH46
THOMAS J HAUGHTON B SC32 M D35
LLOYD S HAWBOLDT B SC(AGR)38
M SC(AGR)46
ROMA Z HAWIRKO M SC49 P H D51
DOUGLAS L HAY B SC(AGR)57
WILLIAM DREW HAY B S A20
WILLIAM HAYS M D64
MRS GEORGE HAYTHORNE B A33
R H HEADLEY B SC50 D D S56
R E HEARTZ B SC(ENG)17
E SHELDON HEATH B SC53 M D57
LILY HECHTMAN B SC63 M D67
PETER B HECHTMAN B SC63 P H D70
ROY M L HEENAN B A57 B C L60
JAMES L HEFFERNAN M D51
MELVYN HEFT B COM53 D D S60
A E HELD B A26 M D30
STEPHEN J HELLE B SC52 M D56
BRIAN HELLER B C L75 L L B78
JOHN G HELLSTROM B SC50 M D54
MYER HENDELMAN B A38 M D40
DOUGLAS G HENDERSON B SC(AGR)42
IAN GORDON HENDERSON B SC(ENG)26
ROWLAND E HENDERSON B A33 M D38
JOHN F HENNESSEY M D53
ROSS A HENNIGAR B SC(AGR)51
ROSS A C HENRY B C L49
GEORGE L HENTHORN B COM49
ROBERT W HENWOOD B ENG33
ANDREW A HERCUN B ENG79
MOSES HERMAN
ALEXANDER W HERRON B A61
E MELVYN HERSHENFIELD B SC63
D D S65
HYMAN P HERSHMAN B ENG45
MRS CHARLES HERSHORN B A30
MRS HAROLD G HESLER B COM27
ROBERT W HESLOP B SC(AGR)53
MATTHEW L HESS B ENG64
STEPHEN S HESSIAN B ENG57
C F G HEWARD
E PETER HEYBROEK B COM46
PAUL HEYMAN
MRS PAUL HEYMAN B SC49 M P S51
A R HICKS M D43
ARTHUR J HICKS B S A27 M SC(AGR)31
BEN CHURCH HICKS B SC(ENG)27
CAROLINE B HICKS B A37 B L S38
RAYMOND F HIGGINS M D37
HOWARD A HIGGINSON B COM49
LUCIUS T HILL JR M D58
ALLAN C HILL M SC27 P H D29
SARA W HILL B A25
W H PHILIP HILL B A30 M D34
JAMES H B HILTON M D38
GEORGE G HINTON B SC51 M D55
LUCIEN HIRSCH M D35
BETSY HIRST B A70
J FRED HOCKEY B S A21
WALTER HODDER B SC48
GEORGE R HODGSON ENG16
MARTIN M HOFFMAN P H D43 M D47
MRS MORTON HOFFMAN
JOHN R HOGLE M D33
KALERVO HOKKINEN B SC(P E)48
GEORGE H HOLLAND B COM49
HARVEY HOLLINGER M D52 M SC58
REGINALD HOLLIS B D56
ROBERT W HOLMES B ENG41
DAVID HONIG
ALAN B HOOD M D56
PHYLLIS E HOOD B H S37
LYNDON G HOOKER B SC(AGR)59
WILLIAM TEMPLE HOOPER B SC44
M D45
G L HOPKINS B ENG52
E PETER HOPPER B COM53
GEORGE F HOROWITZ
W GRANT HORSEY B COM38
JAMES F HORWOOD M SC33 P H D35
ROBERT T HORWOOD B SC63
JOHN R HOUGHTON B ENG35
KENNETH S HOWARD B A46 B C L49
GORDON T HOWARD B COM36
R PALMER HOWARD M D37 M SC47
JOHN HOWIE M D27
R E HOWIE B ENG44
PETER A HOWLAND M D61

*Deceased

PETER A HOWLETT B C L66
EDUARD HOYER B ENG67
KENNETH S HOYLE B ENG47
ALEX S HRYCAY B ENG64
ROBERT DOUGLAS HUDSON B ENG79
ANDREW K HUGESSEN B ENG49
JAMES M HUGHES B COM62
BARRY G HULL B ENG63
MRS KIM HUM
W G MACKENZIE HUME M D49
PETER HUMPHREYS B SC64 M D66
W S HUNT B ENG36
A W S HUNTER B S A32 P H D37
C GRANT HUNTER B COM60 B A62
DOUGLAS D HUNTER B ENG42
ALFRED M HURTER B ENG46
PETER W HUTCHINS B A66
A ROBERT HUTCHINSON M D65
JULIEN R HUTCHINSON B COM51
MRS GEORGE HUTCHISON B COM24
IAN E HUTCHISON B A50 M D54
J LAWRENCE HUTCHISON B SC49 M D53
ROBERT JOHN HUTCHISON M D74
WILLIAM G HUTCHISON B ENG62
ISTVAN HUTTNER P H D73
LINDA C HUTTON B SC63 M D68
MRS M VERONICA HUVELLE B SC66
YAN-TUNG HWA
PILL J HWANG D D S69 DIP DENT70
A STUART HYNDMAN B A48 B C L52
RENALDO IADELUCA
JAMES A INKPEN B SC(AGR)60
JOHN M IONSON B SC(AGR)67
M SC(AGR)69
JOHN G IRELAND B A48
MAHER A ISHAK B ENG69
MORTON P ISRAEL B SC65 M D69
MRS SYLVIA IVANSKI
JOHN W IVANY B A65
JAMES E IVERSEN B A49 M A51
MRS NEIL B IVORY B A54
HAROLD B JACKSON M D43
LAWRENCE D A JACKSON B ENG53
WILLIAM BRUCE JACKSON
ALVIN B JACOBS B A41 B C L44
EDWARD N JACOBS COM32
KENNETH JACQUES M D37
CLARENCE E JAMES B SC52 M D56
WILLIAM JAMES P H D57
KENNETH F JAMIESON M D49
RICHARD B JAMIESON M D42
H M JARDINE M D22
ERNEST A JAVET B A50 B C L53
RUDY V JAVOSKY B ARCH62
GUSTAVE JAWORSKI
D BRUCE JEFFREY B ENG48
MRS BARBARA MARIE JENKINS
JOHN W JENKINS ARTS27
MRS BARTON P JENKS B A48
DONALD M JINNOUCHI D D S59
CHARLES JOHNSON B ENG56
EDWARD H JOHNSON B SC(ARTS)30
H DAVID JOHNSON B ENG49
DIP MGMT69
H DESMOND JOHNSON B SC58 M D60
J PETER JOHNSON B COM54
L ERLE JOHNSON B SC(ENG)17
LOUIS G JOHNSON B SC35 M D39
MRS PETER R JOHNSON B A63
N D JOHNSTON JR B COM47
ALBERT C JOHNSTON M D53
GEORGE JOHNSTON
GORDON M JOHNSTON D D S52
H LLOYD JOHNSTON B SC(ENG)27
J STUART JOHNSTON B ENG40
ROBERT VICTOR JOHNSTON B SC71
M D76
WILFRED J JOHNSTON D D S38
ROSE JOHNSTONE B SC50 P H D53
VINCENT M JOLIVET B ENG52
GEORGE W JOLY B ENG49 M ENG50
LESLIE K JONAS B SC56
MRS R M JONES B N67
RICHARD JAMES DONALD JONES D D S77
WILLIAM M JONES B SC52 M D54
A HUGH JOSEPH B SC(ARTS)20
J JOSEPHSON B ENG44
JOSEPH LEWIS JOSPE B A72
GEORGE B JOST B ENG32
L MARCEL JOYAL B C L48
JOAN E KABAYAMA B A50 M A58
MANUEL E KADISH B SC48
ROBERT S KADOWAKI B SC57 D D S63
REDMOND J KANE B ENG41
EDWARD J KANEB B COM44
SAUL KAPLAN
RONALD KAPUSTA B A56 M D60
MRS NOEL KARASIN B SC64
GORDON M KARN M D43 M SC49
MRS GORDON M KARN B SC(H EC)45
G KARPATI
RICHARD KARPER B ENG66
SIDNEY KASMAN P H D55
HYMAN NELSON KATZ
ISAAC M KATZ B SC64 D D S70
HAROLD J KATZIN B ARCH65
D J H KAUFFMANN GR STUD72
MAX S KAUFMAN B A31 B C L34
FRED KAUFMAN B C L54
MRS J C KEANEY DIP P E21
WILLIAM J KEEFE M D18
RALPH G KEEFER B COM40
ROBERT A KEELER B ENG50
MRS PATRICK J KEENAN B A54
J EDWARD KEHOE D D S50
MARION A KEITH B A28
ANDREW KELEN M D43 M SC48
MARIAN G KELEN B SC42 M D45
GORDON P KELLY D D S22
JAMES F KELLY B SC(ENG)23
SHARRON M KELLY B SC66
DR FRANCES OLDHAM KELSEY B SC34
M SC35
FREDERICK KEMP
JOHN P G KEMP B ENG48
F DEAN KEMPER M D47
JOSEPH G KENNA B COM42
HAROLD W KENNEDY D D S52
S MICHAEL KENNEDY D D S68
JAMES C KENRICK D D S58
LEONARD E KENT JR B SC53 D D S55
ALBERT A KENWOOD B ENG49
LEO C H KERKLAAN
MRS PETER F KERRIGAN B A46 M S W64
LAWRENCE I KESSLER B ENG61
W A KETCHEN B SC(ENG)28
NATHAN KEYFITZ B SC34
P EMMET KIERANS B C L48
PETER KILBURN
F R KILLAM B ENG37
FREDERICK M KILLAM B ENG41
TAIK KIM
RALPH J KIMMERLY B A46 M D50
LLOYD S KING
MARGARET M KING B A51
MICHAEL KING M D60 B SC60
DAVID T KINGSTON M D41
PETER P C H KINGSTON B SC64
MOHANDAS M KINI P H D60
DONALD L KINLEY M D64
DOUGLAS G KINNEAR B SC48 M D52
ROYAL C KIRBY B A50 M D52
JOHN S KIRKALDY P H D53
VIVIAN B KIRKPATRICK B N52
JANE KITZ B SC53 M D57
JACK M KIVENKO B COM61
STANLEY I KIVENKO B COM63
EZRA KLEINMAN B A63 D D S65
B KLEKER M D29
OTTO KLINEBERG M D25 D SC69
SCOTT F KNEELAND B SC(AGR)37
ALLAN KNIGHT B SC46 M D50
LAWRENCE KNIGHT B SC63 M D67
DAVID K KOBAYAKAWA B SC66
MRS E LEO KOLBER B A55
GERALD M KONANEC D D S65
HALINA M KONIECZNA D D S75
KLAUS V KONIGSMANN B ENG58
PIOTR KOPCZYNSKI
HENRY KORMAN B SC44 M D48
JERRY J KOSTANDOFF D D S68
CARL R KOSTOL M D51
HAROLD A KOZINN M D55
SOLOMON M KOZOL D D S37
RONALD M KRASNICK B SC65 M D69
MRS RONALD M KRASNICK B SC(N)70
STEPHEN M KRASNOW B COM68
HENRY KRAVITZ B A47 M D49
REUBEN KRAVITZ
MRS OTTO KREDL M ED70
FRANKLIN P KRUG
GENE H KRUGER
STANLEY J KUBINA B ENG48 P H D73
R G KURANOFF
PAUL L'ANGLAIS LAW31
MRS ROMEO J LA JOIE
GERALD L M LACHAPELLE B COM48
A RICHARD LACHOWICZ D D S62
DAVID M LACK B A29 B C L32
ARTHUR LACOURSIERE B ARCH36
HUGH GORDON J LAFAVE M D53
MICHAEL A LAFFIN D D S51
LOUIS J LAFLAMME B ENG47
LEO R LAFLECHE M D50
GORDON LESLIE LAIDLAW B COM23
WENDELL HALDANE LAIDLEY B ENG62
JOHN A LAING B COM33
W R VARDY LAING B SC38 M D40
MRS JACQUES LAKS B S W51 M S W54
ANTHONY K S LAM B SC60 M D62
WILLIAM T LAMBERT B ENG50
VITA J LAND B SC61 M D65
ERIC P LANDE M A72 P H D78
HAROLD B LANDE M A30 B C L33
LAWRENCE LANDE B A28 D LITT69
GEORGE LANDER M D60
ROBERT LANDORI-HOFFMAN B COM56
PETER LANDRY B ENG48 M SC62
BEN LANDS
G LOUIS LANFRANCHI B COM49
NORMAN E LANG B ENG51
JACQUES LANGEVIN B COM47
M PHILLIP LANGLEBEN B SC49 P H D53
* ANTOINE LANGLOIS B COM30
MAURICE LANGLOIS B C L43
FLOYD C LANTZ B SC(ENG)21
LEO CONRAD LAPORTE B SC(ENG)28
RICHARD J LARKEY M D57
MRS FREDERICK G LARKIN B L S35
CHARLES P LARSON M D71
E C LATHEM M D50
ALAN JAMES D LAW M B A65
ARNOLD A LAWLESS B ENG57
DONALD G M LAWRENCE M D57
H WYATT LAWS M D40 B A40
RAY E LAWSON B SC62 B C L65
G E LE DAIN B C L49
JOHN G LE MOINE B A28 B C L35
RAYMOND D LE MOYNE B A56
HARRY W LEA B SC(ENG)31
HARRY A LEAVITT B SC49
RALPH S LEAVITT
SYDNEY R LEAVITT B ENG54
NESSA LECKIE B N61
WILBROD LECLERC P H D64
ARTHUR LEE
CARL LEE B SC47 M D49
PAI-MOW LEE
SIDNEY LEE
GEORGE T G LEFEBVRE B A41 M D44
ROBIN C LEFEBVRE B C L72
LOUISE A LEFORT B SC70
J HANCE LEGERE B ENG50 DIP MGMT55
ROBERT F LEGGE M D30
STEVE LEGLER
CHARLES L LEGROW M D34
GEOFFREY W LEHMAN B A49 M D53
H E LEHMANN
HEINZ EDGAR LEHMANN
WILFRED LEITH M SC48 DIP M ED51
M CHRISTINE LEJTENYI M D64 M SC71
PIERRE M LEMAY M D56
IAN LEMCO B ENG47
J ROSS LEMESURIER B A47
JOHN ROBERT LEMIEUX B SC70 M D74
RAYMOND GUY LEMIEUX
ROY E LEMOYNE B ARCH51
ROBERT H LENNOX B SC41 M D43
JAMES LESLIE B ENG48
JOHN K LESLIE B ENG49
ROBERT A LESLIE B ENG52
PHILIPPE LETTE B C L68
RAYMOND LETTE
ROBERT S L LEUNG B SC66 M D70
RUSSELL A LEVE B SC69 D D S71
MARK C LEVINE B SC50 M D54
MRS MARK C LEVINE B SC54
M SC(APP)56
ROBERT M LEVINE B SC40 M D42
SEYMOUR LEVINE B ENG47 M ENG50
EDWARD D LEVINSON B SC49 M D53
MARTIN K LEVINSON B COM30
BENJAMIN A LEVITAN M D44 M SC48
MICHAEL N LEVITT B A54 M D58
MORRIS M LEVITT B ENG57
MOSES LEVITT B COM20
RONALD T LEWIS M SC70
JOHN F LEWIS B COM36
JOHN M LEWIS B A49
REUBEN R LEWIS B SC32 M D37
EMILE LEZIY B ARCH54
MING-WAH LI B SC64 D D S69
JOHN L LIBERMAN M SC50 B C L53
JEAN B LIBERTY B SC(H EC)60
J C LIKELY M D43
JOHN B LILLIE B SC57 M D61
ANDRE LIMOGE
WALTER H LIND B A37
ALAN C LINDSAY B A54
DONALD M LINKLATER D D S53
JOSEPH S LIPES B ENG51
MRS JOSEPH S LIPES B A50
SHELDON A LIPPE M D63
ROBERT H LITTLE B ENG52
GERALD LITZKY B SC52
CARL H LJUNGBERG B ENG62
KATHLEEN E LLOYD B A30 M D36
ALWYN D LLOYD B COM52
LEWIS E LLOYD B SC(AGR)48 P H D52
J E ROWLAND LOCKHART B COM50
C K LOCKWOOD B ENG34 B ENG35
MRS HELGA T LOEVINSOHN B A67
GUY S LORDLY B SC(ENG)21
DARIO LORENZETTI B SC58 M D60
MRS PATRICIA LORSCH B A60
JOHN LOUGH B SC55 M D57
RICHARD J LOULOU
G DONALD LOVE B ENG50
RUTH M LOW B A30
PAUL J LOWENSTEIN B A58
DOUGLAS W LOWRIE B ENG49
IRA K LOWRY D D S25
FREDERICK H LOWY B A55 M D59
VICTOR K S LUI B SC67 M D71
SAMUEL LUKS . B ENG55
MICHAEL LUTFY
WILLIAM H LYLE M D53
SYDNEY I LYMAN B A41
W FRANK S LYMAN B A39
HAROLD LYNGE M D49
FREDERICK A LYPCHUK B COM48
W DONALD MACAULAY M D57
PETER M MACCALLUM B ENG39
HENRY M MACCONNELL B SC(AGR)57
M SC(AGR)75
LYNDEN E MACDERMID M D24
MICHAEL MACDONALD M D38
W A MACDONALD B A48
GORDON S MACDONALD B ARCH35
HARRY A MACDONALD B SC(AGR)37
HUGH M MACDONALD B SC(AGR)68
J B MACDONALD M D37
MRS J D S MACDONALD B SC(H EC)50
MALCOLM H MACDONALD M D51
NEIL MACDONALD B COM51
JOHN E MACDONELL M D48
GEORGE MACDOUGALL D D S45
KENNETH A MACEACHERN D D S52
JOHN K MACFARLANE M D63 M SC66
BONNY A M MACFARLANE B SC68
M D72
MRS JOHN K MACFARLANE B COM61
NORMAN F MACFARLANE B ENG49
JOHN MACHADO B SC77
JOHN E MACKAY M D54
PETER A MACKAY M D63 M SC67
MRS SHEILA MACKAY B A53 M S W55
JAMES C MACKELLAR B ENG51
CONRAD MACKENZIE M D49
DONALD E MACKENZIE B C L51
DONALD W S MACKENZIE B COM48
FLORENCE I MACKENZIE B N58
M SC(APP)68
JAMES R MACKENZIE B SC54 M D59
MRS JOHN P S MACKENZIE B A49
MAXWELL W MACKENZIE B COM28
L L D73
MRS MAXWELL W MACKENZIE B A27
JOHN C MACKIMMIE B SC50 M D52
KENNETH J MACKINNON
PETER T MACKLEM M D56
GORDON A MACLACHLAN
MRS JAMES I MACLAREN B A30 B L S32
LORN MACLAREN
STEWART M MACLAURIN B ENG51
MRS BASIL MACLEAN
ELEANOR A MACLEAN B SC67 M L S69
WALLACE H MACLEAN M SC(APP)64
P H D68
ANNE-MARIE MACLELLAN B SC72
M D77
MRS R J MACLENNAN B SC(H EC)62
DOUGLAS N MACLEOD B ENG35
J WENDELL MACLEOD B SC(ARTS)26
M D30
JAS G MACLEOD B ENG44
JOHN C F MACLEOD B ENG47
K C MACLURE B SC34 P H D52
FRANCIS A MACMILLAN M D42
JOHN A MACMILLAN M D33
KEITH A MACMILLAN B SC(AGR)66
M SC(AGR)68
ERIC A MACNAUGHTON M D26
ANNE E MACNAUGHTON B A32
CECIL F MACNEIL B ENG47
J ARTHUR MADILL B COM42
YVES R MAHEU B ENG53
JOHN H MAHON B SC(AGR)48 P H D53
PAUL K MAIER
MRS JOHN MAIER B A39 B L S39
CHARLES MALDOFF
HOWARD MALLEK M D37
JOSEPHINE MALLEK M D36 M SC37
JACQUES MALLET B COM41
GUYLAINE MALLETTE B COM78
GEORGE E MALONE B ENG62 M B A70
A H MALOUF B A38 B C L41
PHILIP M MALOUF B ENG35
CHRIS MAMEN B ENG41
ROMAN MANGEL B SC59 M D63
POORAN R MANMOHANSINGH
B SC(AGR)64 M D68
ALAN M MANN M D49 DIP MED54
GEORGE W MANNARD B SC55 P H D63
C TERRILL MANNING B C L49
MRS LOTTE MARCUS M S W55 DIP S W64
RICHARD G MARGOLESE M D60
MRS EVELYN MARGUS B SC70
PAUL E MARGUS B SC70
BREEN N MARIEN M D49 M SC52
KENNETH MARKEL M D76
OSWALD S MARKHAM B A30
WALTER MARKHAM B COM35
GEORGE C MARLER B C L22 L L D65
PATRICK J MARS B COM62 M B A65
HARRY H MARSH M D55
M R MARSHALL M D26
JEANNE G MARSOLAIS B A70 M A72
JOHN R MARTIN B SC44 M D45
JOHN A T MARTIN B COM51
R J D MARTIN B SC(AGR)38
R K MARTIN B A30
WILLIAM S MARTIN M D50 M ENG52
JOSEPH D MASCIS D D S58
HUGH J MASON B A64
KATHRYN H MASON B A51 B C L54
MAURICE A MASSE
GEORGES M MASSON P H D42
ANTHONY F MASTRIANNI M D54
X L MASTRIANNI M D59
A M MATHAI
DEREK H MATHER B COM54
WALTER MATHESON B SC(ENG)13
MRS GAIL MATTHEWS
HOWARD S MATTHEWS B COM23
MRS LINDA C MATTIS B SC66
ALEXANDER MATZKO B SC47 M D51
BENJAMIN R MAXWELL M D38
H STIRLING MAXWELL B ARCH28
W KEITH MAXWELL M D60
THEODORE MAYER B A42
EDWARD H MAZAK D D S61
KEITH P MAZUREK B ENG49
CHARLES M MCBRIDE B SC52
JOHN H MCBRIDE B SC59 M SC64
NED J MCCAGUE M D40
R STORRS MCCALL B A52
J LESTER MCCALLUM B A37 M D43
WILLIAM I MCCALLUM B COM50
D HUGH MCCARTEN B COM49
GERALD J MCCARTHY B C L53
JOHN J MCCARTHY D D S47
MRS DONALD B MCCASKILL B A49
MRS KATHERINE VAUX MCCAULEY B A67
KEITH F MCCLEARY B SC(AGR)59
MRS J CRAIG MCCLELLAND M A38
KENNETH R MCCORMACK M D54
CATHARINE C MCCORMICK B SC48
R JAMES MCCOUBREY B COM66
FRANKLIN E MCCOY M D52
PETER N MCCRACKEN M D70
JAMES C MCCREA M D43
F G MCCRIMMON B A27 M D31
DUNCAN R MCCUAIG M D26
URBAN F MCCULLOCH B ENG42
NEIL W MCDERMID B ENG50
P ROBB MCDONALD B SC(ARTS)30 M D34
FRANK T MCDONNELL B ENG61
MRS ALLAN A MCDOUGALL B A36
P H D69
ALLAN H MCDOUGALL B COM30
GEORGE MCDOUGALL B SC71 M B A76
MRS LAWRENCE G MCDOUGALL B COM39
J GEAR MCENTYRE B A34 B C L38
ARTHUR H MCFARLANE B A39 M A46
ELEANOR E MCGARRY M D47 M SC51

*Deceased

G PAUL MCGEE M D51
LEONARD D MCGEE B ENG33
D PETER MCGIBBON D D S55
G ROSS MCGIBBON B SC(AGR)68
J M MCGILLIS
EDWARD P MCGOVERN B COM50
FREDERIC A MCGRAND M D23
BRIAN I MCGREEVY B A30 B C L33
ALEXANDER MCGREGOR B SC48
FRANK R MCGREGOR M D30
GORDON C MCGREGOR B A71
J P MCINERNEY M D29
HUGH R MCKAY B ENG69
GEOFFREY G MCKENZIE B COM52 C A55
DONALD E MCKERRICHER M D50
MRS LLOYD MCKESEY B N69 M SC(N)77
ANSON R MCKIM B ENG57
ALFRED J MCKINNA M D52
PETER W MCKINNEY M D60
DAVID P MCKITTRICK B ENG63
JOHN A MCLAREN M D43
VICTOR D MCLAUGHLIN M D52
H B MCLEAN M A10 B C L21
ROBERT A MCLELLAN B SC48 M D52
JOSEPH C MCLELLAND
ALEX W MCLEOD B A40 B C L48
JAMES A MCLEOD D D S50
THERESA C MCLOUD M D68
W FINLAY MCMARTIN B A30 M D35
ARTHUR R MCMURRICH B COM39
WILLIAM MCNAMARA
F L MCNAUGHTON M D31 M SC41
ALFRED K MCNEILL M D60
JOHN L MCNIVEN B COM41
MRS JOHN L MCNIVEN B A43
JAMES W S MCOUAT B A50
ALAN LINDSAY MCPHERSON M D73
DOUGLAS F MCPHERSON M D44
HUGO A MCPHERSON
WILLIAM J MCQUILLAN B C L34
HAROLD A MCQUITTY B SC(AGR)50
MRS DONALD R MCROBIE B A34
G D MCTAGGART B SC(ENG)22
MRS G D MCTAGGART DIP P E24
ROBERT MCTIERNAN D D S60
WILLIAM A MCVEY B COM51
JAMES C MEAD M D58
GEORGE V J MEAGHER B ENG42
ROBERT G MEEK B ENG47
J R MEGALE
HELEN MEGAN B SC65
VOLKER MEHNERT B C L62
MARVIN MEIROWITZ B A50
MRS HOLLIS W MERRICK
RICHARD E MELANSON B SC(AGR)43
ENDEL MELL B ENG59
EDWARD MENASHE B COM63
JOSEPH MENDEL B COM54
A I MENDELSOHN B ENG39
MAXWELL W MENDELSOHN B A62
MYER D MENDELSON B SC45 M D47
JEAN H MENETREZ M D50
BRIAN A MENNIE B ENG70
MARCHALL M MERCER
R R MERIFIELD B A38 B C L41
I MESSINGER B COM29
KATHERINE METRAKOS M D49
AARON H METTARLIN B A23 B C L26
JOHN STIRLING MEYER M D48 M SC49
PHILIP MEYEROVITCH B C L21
LAWRENCE MICHAELS M D59
ALAN GREGORY MICHAUD B SC72 D D S77
PHILIPPE MICHEL DIP MED54
KEITH G MILLAR D D S68
DAVID S MILLER JR M D67
ALICE E MILLER B A34
JAMES R MILLER P H D59
JOSEPH P MILLER B C L54
MARY L MILLER B SC49 M D53
MORRIS MILLER B SC44 M D48
ROY WATT MILLER B SC67 M SC73
S MURRAY MILLER B SC67 D D S69
SAUL MILLER M D39 M SC48
STEPHEN I MILLER D D S64
MRS W O CHRISTOPHER MILLER B A53
B J MILLIGAN B N50
FRED C MILLS M D56 M SC61
ALAN V L MILLS B C L42
CATHERINE A MILNE B SC68 M D70
PETER M MILNER M SC50 P H D54
RAYMOND MILOT B ENG45
NEIL MILROY B COM48 DIP MGMT57
MRS ELEANOR MILTON B N71
JUSTINO G MINERVA DIP MED69
MRS J W E MINGO B S W50
ARTHUR M MINNION B A32 B C L37
OSHER MINOVITZ M D47
H D MINTUN JR M D43
JEAN R MIQUELON B C L52
CAMERAN MIRZA B SC(AGR)61
PETER MLYNARYK B SC54 M D56
DOMINIC MODAFFERI
WILLIAM W MOFFAT B SC49 M D53
MRS MAUREEN MOLOT B A62 M A64
ERIC H MOLSON
STEPHEN T MOLSON B A63
ALMAS W MONAHAN B ENG48
ERNEST E MONRAD
THOMAS H MONTGOMERY B A36 B C L39
BROCK L MONTGOMERY B ENG34
ROBERT H MONTGOMERY B C L35
A RUSSELL MOODIE M D10
DONALD R MOONEY B ENG47
M CEDRIC MOONEY B A32 M D36
MONICA E A MOONEY D D S51
JOHN R MOORE M D41 DIP MED51
THOMAS MORAN
CHARLES R MORELAND B SC(AGR)51
J W MORELAND SC43
MRS JOHN K MORELAND B A70
JAMES E MORGAN B A37
HUGH L MORRIS M D56
FRANCIS MORRIS B A75
KENNETH W MORRIS AGR44
SAUL MORRIS B A54 B C L57
J ROBERT MORRISON
M KATHLEEN MORRISON B A28
PATRICIA MORRISON B S W48 M S W53
AVRUM MORROW ENG47
THOMAS S MORSE B ENG36
CHRISTINA M MORTON B A24
W O J MOSER
PETER D MOSHER B ENG57 DIP MGMT61
WILLIAM MOSLEY M D28
MURRAY E MOSS B ENG69
NATHAN MOSS
JULIUS MOSTER B SC(AGR)43 M SC(AGR)47
FREDERICK D MOTT M D32
HAROLD E MOTT B SC(ENG)22
JOHN E MOXLEY B SC(AGR)47 M SC(AGR)52
HENRY WILDING MOXON B SC(ENG)30
MRS ARNOLD G MUIRHEAD B SC(ARTS)26
J FRASER MUIRHEAD M D54
MRS J FRASER MUIRHEAD DIP P O T54
ARUN S MUJUMDAR M ENG68 P H D71
DAVID S MULDER M SC65
THOMAS J MULLEN B ENG34
WILLIAM O MULLIGAN B A48 D D S50
WILLIAM P MULLIGAN M D56
WILLIAM H MULLOY M D52
DAVID E MUNDELL B ENG54
DAVID J MUNRO B A50 D D S52
JOHN R MUNRO M D59
ROBERT L MUNRO B COM48 B C L51
MRS ROBERT L MUNRO B SC52
JAMES P MUNROE M D60
WM MORGAN MUNROE B A43 M A46
DENNIS MURCH B COM51
WILLIAM T MURCHISON B COM63
WILLIAM THOMAS MURDOCH
JOHN D MURFF
A GORDON MURPHY B SC(ENG)22 L L D60
FREDERICK G MURPHY M D54 M SC58
G ROSS MURPHY B SC53 M D57
RAYMOND CUNNINGHAM MURPHY M ENG71 P H D76
DONALD M MURRAY B COM55 C A58
JAMES G MURRAY B SC48 M D51
JEFFREY MYERS P H D65
MELVIN L MYERS B COM48
MAURICE NAIHOUSE M D18
JAMES NAIMAN B A45 M D49
ALLAN P NAIMARK B SC56 M D60
JACK NAIMER
N P VASAVAN NAIR
GEORGE NAKATSURU
A F NANCEKIVELL M D42
LEWIS C NEACE M D39
MALCOLM E NEARY B SC(AGR)37
BEVERLEY C NEILL B ENG57
HELEN R NEILSON B H S39 M SC(AGR)48
GREGORY M A NEIMAN B SC43 M SC53
ALLAN R NELSON B ENG48
HARVEY J NELSON B A49
ROBERT J NELSON M D32
EMILE NENNIGER M ENG51
GEORGES NERAY
ROGER NERON
EDWARD W NETTEN B COM51
JACK NEWBY D D S54
E PETER NEWCOMBE B A47
MARTIN NEWMAN D D S78
R S NEWMAN S T M56
MRS RICHARD NEWMAN B A45
DOUGLAS A NEWTON B ENG60
WILLIAM E NEWTON M D51
LYNTON NGUI-KON-SUE D D S62
GEORGE SPENCER NIBLETT B SC(AGR)56
DOROTHY A NICHOL B SC(P E)49
JOHN NICHOL
G RICHARD I NICHOLSON B SC61 D D S63
GRANVILLE H NICKERSON M D45 DIP MED50
REGINALD B NICKSON B A47
HELEN NISKALA B N64
D NISKER
ROBERT J NIXON B ENG36
SALME NOMMIK M SC52 P H D57
HERBERT B NORRIS B SC(ENG)26
WILLIAM E NORRISH B A38 B C L42
MRS G GRANT NORTON B SC(H EC)58
HAROLD A NORTON B ENG43
MRS JOEL NOVACK M L S72
ZOLTAN B NYESTE D D S53
WALTER L NYMARK B ENG64
ROY D O'BOYLE B ENG68
JOHN L O'BRIEN B A20 B C L23
EDWARD G O'BRIEN M D52
CEDRIC F O'DONNELL B ENG49
J VINCENT O'DONNELL B C L55
ELEANOR O'HALLORAN B A30
SHEILA M O'NEILL DIP NUR66 B N68
RONALD OELBAUM B COM53
JAN J OGGEL B SC(AGR)64
J R OGILVIE B SC(AGR)54
JOHN A OGILVY B A52 B C L55
WILLIAM H OKADA
JOSEPH OLIVEIRA
HOWARD T OLIVER D D S38
JANICE OLIVER B COM63
JOHN HOWARD OLIVER B SC71 M D73
SILVIO J ONESTI M D51
PETER ONNO B ENG58 P H D65
CHRISTOPHER O ORANYELI M SC(AGR)64
W L ORR B SC38 M D40
ROBERT R ORR B SC(AGR)43 M D49
SVENN ORVIG M SC51 P H D54
ROBERT OSEASOHN
JOHN C OSLER B ENG52
NORMA A E OSLER B A44
PHILIP F OSLER B SC(ENG)24
EDWARD OSTRO D D S55
GUY E OTOBO B ENG60
GEORGE W OUGHTRED B COM52
WM W OUGHTRED B ENG46
H DAVID OVENDEN B A67
DAVID R OWEN B SC64 M D68
C W OWEN B S A25
STEVEN OWEN
KIEL H OXLEY B A27
HARRY OXORN B A41 DIP MED51
ARNOLD F PADGETT B ENG58
ROBERT C L PAGE B C L46
MRS W H PALM B A33
JOHN D PALMER M D41 DIP MED50
JAMES S PALMER B A48
MARVEN F PALMER M D54
MRS DANIEL M PALTIEL B A52
BERNARD PANET-RAYMOND B ENG47
CHOW KWONG JONATHAN PANG B COM74
JOHN B PANGMAN B SC(ENG)23
RUTH D PANKHURST B SC58 M D60
ADELARD L V PAQUETTE
RICHARD E PARE B C L47
ALLAN A PARK B ENG49
ERIC PARNELL B SC(ARTS)21
KENNETH B PARROTT B SC53 M D55
RICHARD A PARSONS B C L21
FRANK W PARSONS B SC48 M D52
MARGARET HAYES PARSONS
R MILTON PARSONS B SC42 M D43
W DAVID PARSONS B SC46 M D51
BRUNO J PATERAS B C L57
ALEX K PATERSON B C L56
MARGERY G PATERSON B A62
JOHN WM PATRICK B A42 M D43
WENDY E PATRICK B A66 M L S70
HEIDI B PATRIQUIN M D64
JOHN G PATTERSON M D47
FRANK P PATTERSON M D40
MYRON C PATTERSON
RONALD L PAUL M D63
WILLIAM PAUL B ENG50
JOHN S R PAYNE B COM35
ROBERT L PAYNE B ENG46
JOHN PEACOCK
MRS GERALD J PEARL B A59
RONALD E PEARL B COM57
ROBERT W PEARMAN B A41 M D44
MUNROE PEASTON
DAVID W PEAT B ENG50
S PEDVIS B SC42 M D43
FERNAND PELLERIN
REAL-LUCIEN PELLETIER
JOHN S B PEMBERTON B A27
BERNARD J F PEREY M D56 M SC60
ARTHUR PERLMAN
CHARLES H PERRAULT B ENG43 M ENG46
A LESLIE PERRY B ARCH23
DAVID M PERRY M D54
ERNEST PERRY B SC42 P H D51
B P PERSAUD
CHARLES PETCH B COM28
J GORDON PETERS B COM64
LLOYD C PETERS M D47
MRS CHARLES PETERSON B SC46
DAVID P PETRIE M D64
EDWARD A PETRIE M D59
ANDRE R PETTIGREW B COM50
H P PETZOLD B SC(ENG)27
NEIL F PHILLIPS B C L50
FREDERICK R PHILLIPS B A51 B C L56
MRS NORMAN W F PHILLIPS B A36
ROBERT A PICARD B A65
ROBERT I C PICARD B A31 M A32
JACK R PICKLEMAN M D64
JOHN G PIESLEY B SC48
R O PIHL
ROBERT S PINCOTT B SC56 M D60
ED PINNELL
LEONARD PINSKY B SC56 M D60
EDWARD H S PIPER B A36 B C L39
KEITH S PITCAIRN B A28
PAUL B PITCHER B A35 B C L38
GRAHAM PITCHER B SC(AGR)54
WILLIAM PITT B SC(ENG)25
JOHN W PITTS B ENG49
MRS CLEMENCE PLACENTE
R JAMES PLANT B C L60
STANLEY K PLOTNICK B COM62
WERNER H PLUSS B ENG61
WILLIAM POCHEREVA B SC50 M D54
ERVIN PODGORSAK
MANFRED POHORYLES
JOHN L POLACK B ENG55
MRS DONALD POLLOCK B SC53
DOUGLAS H POLLOCK B ENG53
T DOUGLAS POLLOCK B SC(ENG)24
J STEWART POLSON B A41 M D45
HERBERT ANGUS POLSON B SC72 M D76
H ZVY POMERANTZ B SC43 M D47
NORMAN L POOLE B SC50 M D54
THADDEUS J POPIEL B ENG54
JAMES S POPKIN M SC67 M D70
DAVID R POPKIN B SC(AGR)62 M D66
MRS PHYLLIS PORRITT B A30 M A32
J TIMOTHY PORTEOUS B A54 B C L57
JAMES I PORTER B SC50 M D52
JOSEPH PORTNOY M D66 M SC70
ERNEST POSER
BARRY I POSNER
RUDOLF STEFAN POSTEMA D D S77
JAMES E POTTS B ENG33
RONALD S POTTS M D54
ALLAN T POWELL B SC(ENG)23 M SC25
WILLIAM E POWLES B A40 M D43
ZDZISLAW POZNANSKI M ENG50
A WILLIAM PRATT B SC67 M D72
JOHN D E PRICE B SC50 M D54
RALPH PRIOLO B ENG57
G E M PROCTOR B ENG46
DOUGLAS S PRYDE B C L63
HERBERT PTACK D D S58
HAROLD H PUGASH B A49
PETER C PULRANG M D51
W BARRY L PURCELL M D60
IMRE PUSKAS P H D62
JOSEPH D PUTIGNANO M D65
HAZEL PUTNAM M D44
ROBERT M PUTNAM M D44
JAMES T B QUAYLE M D50
W DOUGLAS QUAYLE B COM55
MRS L A QUICK B A34 B L S35
GILBERT R QUILICI M D56
CLARENCE G QUINLAN B C L35
LOUIS J QUINN B A32 M D36
STEPHEN RABATICH B SC44 M D45
RALPH D RABINOVITCH B A40 M D42
SAMUEL H RABINOVITCH B A29
DAVID H RACE B ENG57
ROBERT L RACKLIFFE M D52
ALLAN C RAE B ENG48
NORMAN RAICEK
GERALD G RAMNICEANU M B A70
DEREK S RAMSAY B COM50
R ALEC RAMSAY B SC58 M D62
DONALD O D RAMSDALE B ENG33
JOHN T RANDALL M D54
EDWARD R RAPATZ M D58
DUNBAR O C RAPIER B A50
MORTIMER H RAPP B ENG50
MICHAEL RASMINSKY
EDWARD STANLEY D RATTERAY D D S57
BERNARD RAUCH D D S48
CHARLES B RAYMOND B ENG71
JOHN REA
DOUGLAS ELLERY READ B SC(ENG)23
GORDON A READ B ENG53
STANLEY E READ B A23 M A25
EUGENE E RECORD M D37
LILA REDMOND B A40 M D43
JOHN H REDPATH M D68
COLIN ELLIOT REESOR B SC(AGR)66
MALCOLM REEVES B ENG42
ROBERT S REEVES M D54
F THEODORE REID JR M D54
E A STEWART REID B A38 M D42
ALAN A REID B ENG37
EVANS B REID B SC37 P H D40
EWART P REID B A31 M A32
PETER B REID B COM57
DOUGLASS H REILLY B A41 M D43
HOWARD D REISMAN B ENG67
A R REIST
MRS GILLIAN REJSKIND
GUY RENAUD B COM44
PAUL F RENAULT B COM42
MICHAEL D RENNERT B SC61 D D S63
GEORGE RENNIE D D S52
MRS J KEVIN REYNOLDS B A52 B L S54
JOHN B REYNOLDS B COM42
WM N REYNOLDS B ENG38
DONALD RHODES B SC(ENG)28
HELEN RICHARD
MICHAEL L RICHARDS B A60 B C L63
RALPH E RICHARDS B S A30
JOHN M RICHARDSON B SC(ENG)28
THOMAS A RICHARDSON M D43
JEAN H RICHER B ENG43
MARY L RICHMOND B N51
WAYNE K RIDDELL B MUS60
RICHARD MARTIN RINDLER B A66
PETER HAMILTON RIORDON B ENG37 P H D52
ISSIE RISHIKOF
J W RITCHIE B SC(AGR)51
KENNETH S RITCHIE B A32 M D36
ROSS A RITCHIE B ENG43
ISRAEL R RIVEN B ENG33
SAMUEL S RIVEN M D25
WILLIAM A RIVERS M D55
ROBERT R RIX M D34
MRS JAMES A ROBB B SC57
JOHN F ROBBINS
NOAH ROBBINS M D69
C JAIME ROBERTON B SC55
WILLIAM J ROBERTS B SC(AGR)50
CHARLES ROBERTSON B SC(ENG)12
HUGH D ROBERTSON B ARCH25
IAN K ROBERTSON M D49
* MARGARET E ROBERTSON
MELVILLE S ROBERTSON B A27
MRS FRANCES M ROBINSON B A25
J A BRUCE ROBINSON B SC(P E)49 D D S53
MURRAY ROBINSON B SC48
RAYMOND ROBINSON M SC38
STEWART A ROBINSON D D S29
WILLIAM G ROBINSON M SC38 P H D41
PIERRE E ROBITAILLE M B A66
MRS ELEANOR ROBSON DIP NUR55 B N68
E VICTOR ROCHON B ENG54
DAVID E RODGER M D35
THOMAS F ROGERS B ENG58
CLAYTON J ROLFE B C L31
C ALEX ROLLAND B SC48
ANDRE ROLLINGER M B A79

*Deceased

ROBERT G ROMCKE D D S53
MARJORIE L ROSE B A41
T F ROSE M D43 DIP MED50
ELLEN ROSEMAN B A68
CARL ROSEN B COM56 B C L60
DAVID ROSEN B SC47 M D49
HARRY ROSEN D D S53
GEORGE A ROSENBERG B A57 B C L60
JOHN W ROSENBERGER M D60
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MEDICINE & LAW

Modern medical technology and changing attitudes towards health care have raised many medico-legal questions. Joining forces, McGill's Faculties of Medicine and Law are working to resolve these crucial issues.

by *Christine Farr*

Should a beating heart be removed from a human body? This was the question on everyone's lips when Christiaan Barnard performed the first successful heart transplant, a dramatic event focussing world attention on the complex issue of social responsibility in health care. "Suddenly everyone was faced with profound moral, ethical, legal, and medical questions," says Margaret Somerville, DCL'78, a professor at McGill's Faculties of Law and Medicine and Institute of Comparative Law. "While I think that the basic questions have always been with us to some degree, many of their current manifestations are the creation of modern technology."

Somerville belongs to a trans-disciplinary vanguard of McGill doctors and lawyers trying to provide information on the complex interaction of the legal processes and health care professions. In so doing they must first dispel the common misconception that health legislation is primarily restrictive: "Although most people immediately associate health law with malpractice suits," points out Somerville, "that's just one small aspect of it. We encourage doctors to view the law as a positive, helpful aid to decision-making. Being able to recognise potential legal problems allows a doctor to map out those areas wherein he's free to act and motivates him to seek assistance from outside groups whenever necessary."

And today doctors seem more willing than ever before to seek outside advice: "I found that two or three years ago, I got on the whole a relatively negative, very tentative reaction from doctors," says Somerville, "and then it changed. Instead of saying 'please keep out of this, we really don't want lawyers in it,' they not only started saying they wanted to know how they could avoid legal liability, but they said: 'We're interested. We agree that this is more than just a medical problem.'"

Corroborating Somerville's perception of the positive change in the medical profession's view of health law, sociologist and vice-chairman of the history of medicine department Dr. Joseph Lella reports: "An increasing number of doctors are becoming aware that with the practice of medicine comes certain rights and obligations." For example, they are keenly interested in the often misunderstood principle of "informed" consent. According to Dr. Lawrence Knight, BSc'63, MD'67, McGill associate professor of medicine specialising in respiratory diseases at the Royal Victoria Hospital (RVH), "informed consent means adequately informing the patient of all the implications and consequences reasonably expected to arise as a result of medical procedures taken on his behalf. Doctors know they need to get a consent form signed, but they don't always understand all the legal subtleties involved." In Somerville's view, the whole mechanism of informed consent is meant to try and put the patient in a position where he can make an informed decision regarding himself rather than having the doctor make a decision and impose it on the patient.

But a doctor's best laid explanations often go astray, says Dr. Neil Colman, BA'63, assistant medical professor at McGill and Knight's colleague at RVH. "It's very difficult to say exactly why a patient is poorly informed about what's happening to him medically," says Colman. "Sometimes the patient doesn't ask, other times the doctor is at fault for not giving the patient the necessary information." But often no one is at fault.

Continued next page

Colman tells the story of how, as an intern, he treated a salesman for a heart attack. "I spent hours with this man, explaining what had happened, and how he should change his life style to prevent a recurrence, and he seemed to understand quite clearly what I was talking about." When questioned by Colman's attending physician as to the quality of treatment he had received, the man replied that he had been well taken care of, but could he please know "what's wrong with me anyhow. I know it was something with my heart, but what exactly?"

This communication breakdown between doctor and patient is puzzling. Colman certainly did his best. It points, however, to a larger problem within the health law issue: the changing doctor-patient relationship fostered in part by the Canadian medicare system. The replacement of the traditional fee-for-service with medicare, according to Knight, has largely depersonalised Canadian health service. "Except for a few cases, there isn't the same intimacy there used to be between a doctor and a patient. The practitioner," says Knight, "is no longer regarded as an independent individual consulted and paid for his specialised opinion, but rather as a salaried public servant."

Along with this loss of intimacy comes an increase in the number of patients who question medical authority and bring suits against doctors. "People are less willing to accept authority just because it's there," says Lella. "The man-in-the-street is increasingly reluctant to grant power over himself to a doctor, who is far removed from him in training and hierarchical position."

Another complication is that many people feel that they have the right to the latest miracles of modern medicine. But health care dollars are decreasing in real terms while the cost of more sophisticated treatment climbs. *The* question of the late eighties will be how to ethically and justly allocate health services and technology. "We're going to have to make some really hard decisions about whether we're going to pay for this or that," says Somerville. "Even now some decisions are being made in that respect, for instance, about where you put the latest equipment and who is going to have access to it. This was shown in a fairly dramatic way when initially there weren't enough available kidney transplants or hemodialysis machines," she adds, "and you could see these people standing in front of you who were going to die next week unless you did something about it."

And finally health legislation is not always clear-cut. "If doctors are not as sensitised to legal issues as they should be," says Knight, "it's because the law is not always clear about what's right and what's wrong." Somerville agrees: "There's necessarily a great deal of uncertainty in law, especially when technology and society's attitudes towards this technology are changing so rapidly." For the moment, the answer lies in adapting existing laws to meet today's demands. As Somerville says: "You can't just invent a new legal remedy when you need it; but if you wait for parliament to pass a law, you could end up with a corpse for a client.

"Health law," she admits, "is really in the stage that corporate law was in during the early twenties." Among medical issues wanting legal clarification are sterilisation of the mentally incompetent, fertilisation *in vitro* (outside the womb), fetal research, legal abortion, commitment of the mentally ill, the confidentiality of medical records, compulsory treatment for drug addiction, and the definition of death and withdrawal of treatment when support systems are being used. The list is long and growing.

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Whatever the issue, the key to its resolution lies in research. Recent federal government studies have resulted in the Hall Commission Report on Canada's national-provincial health programme, while the Law Reform Commission, through the Protection of Life Project, is now publishing studies on such subjects as the definition of death, quality of life, sterilisation, informed consent, and the legal concept of medical treatment. And quietly over the past several years, the McGill Institute of Comparative Law has been doing its homework.

"We've developed a medical law seminar in which common law lawyer Margaret Somerville and civilian Robert Kouri MCL'70, DCL'75, who teaches at the University of Sherbrooke, are probing the medical liability of health professionals and health institutions," says Professor Paul Crépeau, director of the Institute. Although initially dealing with legal questions, the seminar has since evolved to cover medico-legal issues involving the moral, ethical, and philosophical implications of the relationship of both civil and common law to health practices. The Institute has also participated in a national Medical Research Council study group that published guidelines for the use of human subjects in medical research. Compliance with these standards is now compulsory for those seeking federal research funding.

Likely to have even more impact, however, is the Institute's research into Quebec legal malpractice judgments from 1800 to the present. "We decided the time had come to start examining the problem in a thorough and systematic way," says Crépeau. "Phase one of the project studies all malpractice cases in Quebec under the civil law. Once we've finished with this part of our research, we'd like to see whether our results translate on a national level." The ultimate objective, according to Crépeau, would be to establish national standards for uniformly improved health services.

Institute researchers, with the cooperation of professional associations and the provincial Departments of Justice and Social Affairs, have compiled these cases into a data bank of judgments concerned with the liability and civil responsibility of health care professionals and their institutions. With individual cases computerized for easy analysis the preliminary results are sometimes startling. Orthopedic surgeons, for example, are most prone to litigation, but the statistics also show that, overall, 61 per cent of malpractice cases are thrown out of court.

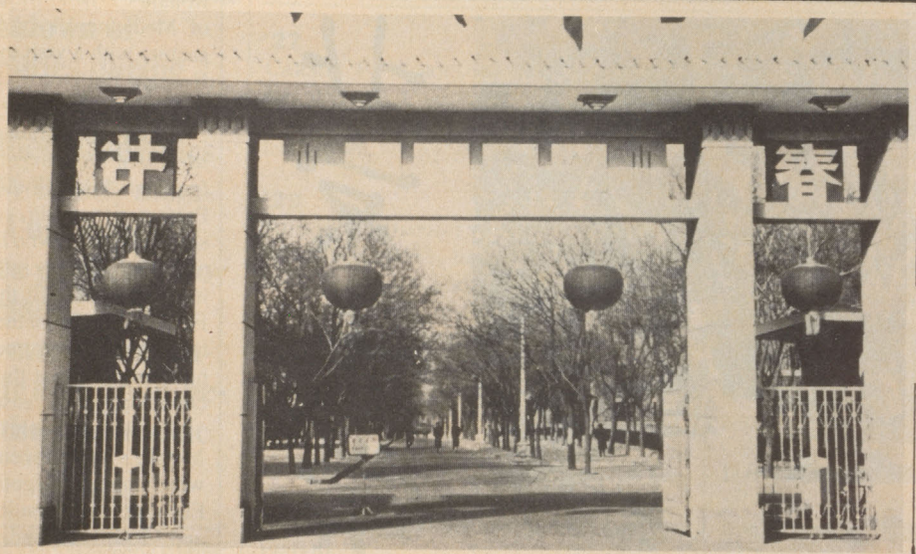
Why? "I think that here in Canada, the atmosphere between doctors and lawyers is much less adversarial, much less contestatory, than it is in the States," says Lella Crépeau adds, "One of the reasons Canadians tend to conservatism in malpractice litigation is that most of these cases are litigated before a judge." Economic settlement for such cases tends to be smaller than those contested before a jury. "Also," says Crépeau, "you must realise that the law states that a doctor can only be held responsible, if it can be proven he has not acted in a reasonably competent way given the circumstances of the case, and 'reasonable conduct' is a very subjective concept."

Unless put to practical use, however, research data are just so many beeps on a computer screen. For this reason, the Institute has created a standing, trans-disciplinary committee to examine their findings in order to make recommendations to pertinent professional associations and government agencies. Committee members from both the legal and medical professions convene to pursue independent, scientific research. "For example, we ask ourselves what are the reasons for the number of recorded suicides in psychiatric institutions," explains Crépeau. "Then because we have access to insurance dossiers as well as to legal judgments, we're able to get a pretty realistic picture of what goes on in Quebec medical law." Last year the Institute also received a provincial grant allowing five graduate students to examine computerized data on victim compensation in malpractice suits. "We're analysing why courts will grant $50,000 to one victim and $125,000 to another when both have suffered substantially the same accident," says Crépeau.

Operating under laws, some of which originated as far back as the twelfth century, medical practitioner and lawyer alike must face the present challenge of adapting traditional values to those of contemporary society. In spite of what he describes as "today's political and social upheaval," Crépeau is confident: "We have now come to the point where enough people in both the legal and medical world are familiar enough with the problems to begin making a significant contribution to society." □

A manifesto of cooperation: McGill and Peking University

by *Alison Nesmith*



David Hsieh

Far left: This Chinese newspaper headline announces the McGill delegation's May 1980 visit. *Centre:* At the campus entrance visitors encounter Peking University's answer to the Roddick Gates. *Top Right:* Weeping willows adorn the banks of the university's "Nameless Lake." *Lower Right:* Students take a break from their demanding studies. *Over:* Enthusiastic students line-up by the hundreds to purchase a recently published book.

China. An enormous country, one billion people, and a tumult of change that now finds the Chinese looking outward in pursuit of modernisation. Forming new economic links and importing western techniques, they are also searching for expertise in the universities of Europe and North America.

Last September Peking University, China's most prestigious school, signed an accord with McGill—the first of its kind between a Chinese and a Canadian university. The agreement, a manifesto of cooperation, commits both institutions to exchange materials, personnel, and students and, eventually, engage in joint projects for mutual benefit. McGill has been exchanging students with China since 1973, and professorial contacts go back even further. But this agreement is different. It represents a "twinning," or pairing of institutions that both universities hope will grow into a special relationship. For McGill, it signifies the most consciously-made link in a century of associations with China.

Following the Opium Wars in the mid-1800's, certain western powers acquired extraterritorial rights in Chinese ports. Thus protected by their own governments, Christian missionaries flooded into China, building schools and hospitals and gathering converts. Many McGill graduates answered the call. The "McGill men" attending a National Christian Conference in Shanghai in 1922 listed eight of their confreres serving in missions throughout the country. In fact, a fervent Christian internationalism led McGill graduates to many foreign lands. As one Shanghai teacher wrote in an appeal to his alma mater, "McGill needs altruism and the spirit of service kept constantly before its students and graduates." Missionaries retained their religious and educational influence in China until Mao's forces began a campaign in 1949 to rid their country of all remnants of foreign power.

During the missionary period, a traditionally inscrutable China grew more intelligible to the Occident. Chinese students, educated in mission schools, appeared on European and North American campuses. (Peter Hing, Law'12, was McGill's first Chinese graduate.) Missionaries came home with fascinating stories, and the West cultivated a new interest in sinology. In the first three decades of the twentieth century, the number of Chinese studies courses offered in American universities soared, and in 1930 McGill became the first Canadian university to open a Chinese studies department.

The creation of this new department was prompted by the business community's desire to establish better relations with "our closest Pacific neighbour" and by McGill's acquisition of the Gest Chinese Research Library, a valuable collection of ancient and modern Chinese works. An internationally known-scholar Dr. Kiang Kang-hu was the department's first and only director. He served just two years, announcing abruptly in 1933 that he would not be returning from a visit to the Orient. Kiang was embroiled in the war and politics of his own country and, while at McGill, spoke harshly of the oppression suffered by the Chinese at the hands of the West. He called on western scholars to abandon

Continued next page

their chauvinism and approach Chinese civilisation open-mindedly. But, he added: "This may be to ask too much from the average, proud white man." The department of Chinese studies closed one year after Kiang's departure and the Gest collection was eventually sold to Princeton University.

McGill's initial foray into Chinese studies failed, but the university continued to welcome Chinese students. During World War II, post-graduate students who would normally have gone to Britain on scholarships from the Boxer Indemnity Fund came, instead, to McGill. In 1944, on Dr. Wilder Penfield's recommendation, the university established four McGill-China Medical Fellowships to support Chinese medical practitioners during one or two years of post-graduate work at McGill.

Dr. Norman Bethune, who had worked at the Royal Victoria Hospital (RVH), went to China in 1938. He spent the last two years of his life there, using his medical skills to help the Communist forces combat the invading Japanese. Mao glorified Bethune's selflessness and made him a hero of the People's Revolution. Bethune's memory has continued to inspire China's friendship with Canada. Even in 1960, when China's relations with the West were still cool, the Peking Opera Company, on tour in Montreal, asked to give a special performance at RVH—Bethune's hospital. This struck a warm note with McGill. RVH Physician-in-Chief Dr. Ronald Christie, MSc'33, DSc'78, and Dean of Medicine Lloyd Stevenson returned the gesture with a visit to China in 1961, and the Norman Bethune Exchange Fellowship was born.

An Oriental Studies Committee, set up at McGill in 1965, eventually became the Centre for East Asian Studies (CEAS), headed by Professor Paul Lin, an internationally-known sinologist. Lin, who lived in China from 1941 to 1964, has many influential contacts and has introduced McGill throughout the Republic. He helped arrange the student exchanges that began with government funding in 1973 and has seen to it that the CEAS responds to the community's increased interest in sinology.

The accord with Peking University is McGill's most recent tie to China. Peking, which has also negotiated with American and European universities, made the overture and McGill responded promptly. The principal agreement, signed September, 1979, requires both universities to negotiate a new exchange in each academic year.

Of the three categories of people mentioned in the agreement—professors, scholars, and students—visiting scholars will be a priority for the next few years. Such scholars are faculty members interested in improving their teaching and research skills. The virtual shutdown of Chinese universities during the Cultural Revolution left a dearth of qualified academics. There are 2,874 faculty members at Peking University, but only 414 are professors or associate professors. The remaining 2,460 must fill a ten-year gap in their education before resuming their academic careers.

Under the implementation agreement drawn up by a McGill delegation visiting China last May, five Peking scholars enrolled at McGill this fall—two in teaching English as a second language (TESL), two in engineering, and one in nuclear chemistry. Peking will pay their scholars' expenses and salaries, but not tuition fees. McGill, in turn, will send at least four scholars to Peking for short visits during the 1980/81 session. McGill's current financial state makes it impossible to channel university resources into these special exchanges. Instead, Peking and McGill will seek support from established government programmes and make joint representations to international cooperation agencies.

The effects of the McGill-Peking accord will not be seen immediately. Only some twenty Chinese students and scholars per year will come to McGill in the near future. Principal David Johnston speculates that as many as eighty Chinese students may eventually study

David Hsieh

北京大学

Around Peking U.

Vice-Principal (Administration) Dr. Leo Yaffe, PhD'43, recalls an incident that occurred in Peking University's library during the McGill delegation's visit in May: "I asked facetiously whether they had a copy of my own book there. And the man who was escorting me around grinned and said, 'Oh, we have many copies....Of course, we bought only one!'" The rest, they reprinted themselves.

With energy, ingenuity, and determination, Peking University is courting western academia to gain the scientific and technical knowledge that will overcome China's staggering poverty and underdevelopment. They are also urging their scholars to participate in international exchanges in order to help pilot Peking into the world's academic mainstream.

Dating back to 1898, Peking University has an excellent reputation among China's four hundred universities. Like China itself, the university is run by elderly men. (University President Dr. Chou Pei-Yuan is seventy-two years old.) Many of these men have painful memories of the Cultural Revolution when the government condemned universities for being elitist, theoretical, and removed from the ongoing class struggle. Academics, especially those with a western education, were sent to work in the fields. Laboratories were smashed and research was destroyed. Now with the turbulence of the Lost Decade behind them, academics want to catch up and continue their work.

With astounding resolve the Chinese have practically wiped out illiteracy in their country and are building a solid base for the development of higher education. More than 7,400 select students now attend Peking. Of the two million middle-school graduates who wrote last year's nation-wide entrance examinations, only 320,000 won admittance to university. The McGill delegation could see the evidence of this demanding competition as they observed Peking campus life.

The students follow a rigorous schedule. Housed in rundown residences with eight students in each twelve by fifteen foot room, they rise at dawn. Lining up for a seat in the library or working in sparsely equipped labs, they are devoted to their studies and happy for an opportunity to talk to westerners.

Dr. Yaffe and Principal David Johnston, who both delivered lectures during their two-week China tour, were deeply impressed by the eagerness of the students. Dr. Yaffe says, "I have never had a more attentive audience. The calibre of the students was, in general, high because it's so competitive and because it's such a serious business to them. They work them very hard and the students seem to be thriving."

Principal Johnston recalls he found it difficult to end a legal education session that had already run two-and-a-half hours overtime. He explains: "They were just so eager. They were hungry to learn anything about western systems. The Chinese," he adds, "respect learning to a very high degree. Although their present educational system is pragmatically directed towards solving immediate problems, there is this backdrop of a very historical and learned civilisation." *A.N.*□

here each year, but not all of these will be from Peking University. McGill would like to attract graduate students from many Chinese universities, but does not intend to enter another partnership arrangement.

What then are the benefits of this twinning of McGill and Peking? According to Principal David Johnston, "We have a unique opportunity to come to know China, its civilisation and its developments. It's important for universities of stature to be acquainted with a community of learning that represents a quarter of the world's population." The CEAS and the Faculty of Medicine will be able to strengthen their Chinese ties. McGill will receive some of China's most outstanding professors and students. And those at McGill, interested in Chinese language and culture, will be able to go to Peking, "to have," in Principal Johnston's words, "a very special relationship with one university."

The virtual shutdown of Chinese universities during the Cultural Revolution left a dearth of qualified academics. There are 2,874 faculty members at Peking University, but only 414 are professors or associate professors. The remaining 2,460 must fill a ten-year gap in their education before resuming their academic careers.

China needs scientific, medical, and agricultural know-how. Peking University hopes to find this at McGill. They are also interested in the TESL programme, and since China has begun to experiment with free-enterprise, they are drawn to the management programme.

Both universities hope that what begins as an institution-to-institution relationship will evolve into a person-to-person one for its participants, and that as the universities get to know each other, special cooperative projects will evolve. The agreement also cuts through some of the governmental red tape that can hinder educational exchanges.

Dr. Chou Pei-Yuan, a respected physicist and president of Peking University, visited McGill in August. Statesmanlike, he described his hopes for the agreement. He explained that people at his university wanted to study science, agriculture, and medicine. He said they wanted to "elevate" themselves in the social sciences. He related their intention to establish academic relations in many countries around the world. Then he mentioned Norman Bethune and his importance to the Chinese. "The agreement," he concluded, "will strengthen the friendship between our two peoples. Chinese people have always had a good feeling for Canada." □

WHERE THEY ARE AND WHAT THEY'RE DOING

'27

CARSON F. MORRISON, MSc'27, has been awarded the Canadian Standards Association's John Jenkins Award for distinguished leadership.

'29

JOHN P. HUMPHREY, BCom'25, BA'27, BCL'29, PhD'45, has received a doctor of laws degree, honoris causa, from Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.

JAMES P. McINERNEY, MD'29, has received an honorary doctor of laws degree from St. Thomas University.

'33

LEONARD MARSH, MA'33, PhD'40, has been elected honorary president of the Canadian Anthropology and Sociology Association for 1980-81.

ROLAND J. VIGER, MD'33, is working as a medical consultant for Medical Workshop Inc., in Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

'34

NATHAN KEYFITZ, BSc'34, an Andelot professor of sociology and demography at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., has accepted the Robert Lazarus professorship of social demography for the spring and summer at Ohio State University.

P. ROBB McDONALD, BSc'30, MD'34, has had Lankenau Medical Building's "P. Robb McDonald M.D. Unit" in Philadelphia, Penn., named in his honour.

'36

NAN GREGG, BLS'36, has been honoured by the opening of the "Nan Gregg Room" in the library of the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton.

CONRAD HARRINGTON, BA'33, BCL'36, has been reappointed Chancellor of McGill University.

JOHN KERR, BA'36, STM'60, has retired from his position as dean of students at Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ont.

'37

MANUEL G. BATSHAW, BA'37, DipSW'38, retired executive vice-president of Allied Jewish Community Services of Montreal, is now a consultant.

'38

WILLIAM S. WEAVER, BSc'38, PhD'41, manager of research and quality control of Canada Cement LaFarge Ltd., in Montreal, has been awarded an honorary membership in the American Society for Testing and Materials.

'39

Dr. RALPH G. ASCAH, BSc'39, has retired as premedical adviser in the College of Science at Pennsylvania State University.

'40

DR. GLADYS M. BEAN, BA'40, DipPE'41, director of athletics, physical education, and recreation for women at McGill, has received the Ontario Women's Intercollegiate Athletics Association Award.

H. W. ("PAT") PATTERSON, BA'40, has been appointed president of Public Relations Services Ltd., in Toronto.

JAMES R. WRIGHT, BSc(Agr)'40, has received an honorary doctor of science degree from Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.

'41

BERNARD J. FINESTONE, BCom'41, has been elected president of the centre board of directors of the Sir Mortimer B. Davis Jewish General Hospital.

GEDDES MURRAY WEBSTER, BEng'41, has been named as a commissioner to the Ontario Securities Commission.

'44

WILLIAM REX FORD, BEng'44, is vice-president of Lafarge Consultants Ltd., Montreal, and assistant to the president, vice-president of international development for Lafarge Conseils et Études.

'45

MORRIS MILLER, BCom'45, is deputy secretary-general of the United Nations Conference on New & Renewable Sources of Energy.

'46

C. A. I. ("CLEVE") GORING, BSc (Agr)'46, has been named global technical director for agricultural products in corporate research and development for the Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich.

HARCOURT T. JOHNSTON, BA'46, has published a *History of Presbyterianism in Thunder Bay and District*.

'47

PAUL E. CORMIER, DDS'47, has received a thirty-two-year service plaque from the Moncton Dental Society, N.B.

R. E. J. LAYTON, BEng'47, has been appointed president and managing director of

Continued next page

Pringle, Layton, Saskin, and Associates Ltd., Montreal.

ROBERT E. MITCHELL, MD'47, stepped down as commanding officer of the Naval Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory in Pensacola, Fla.

SIDNEY A. SCHACHTER, BCom'47, has recently been appointed senior lecturer at the School of Management Studies and Languages at Buckinghamshire College of Higher Education, England.

GEORGE W. WOODS, BCom'47, CA'49, is vice-chairman and chief operating officer of TransCanada PipeLines and has been chosen to direct a new utility division.

'48

R. J. GILL, BEng'48, has been appointed vice-president and manager of project management at SNC/GECO.

PETER J. TANSEY, BEng'48, has been appointed vice-president of business development for Klockner, Stadler, Hurter Ltd.

'49

LEONARD R. N. ASHLEY, BA'49, MA'50, a professor of English at City University of New York, is serving as secretary of the International Linguistics Association for 1980-81.

J. H. BIRKETT, BCom'49, has been appointed vice-president, administration, and secretary of the corporation for Wabasso Inc.

E. AENID DUNTON, BA'47, MD'49, has been appointed medical officer of health for Peterborough County—City Health Unit, Ontario.

R. M. JOHNSON, BEng'49, is vice-president and assistant to the president of Canada Cement Lafarge, Montreal.

KEITH P. MAZUREK, BEng'49, has been elected executive vice-president and chief operating officer of White Motor Corp.

A. G. McCAUGHEY, BCom'49, has been named president and chief general officer of North American Life Assurance Co. and chairman of the board of the Canadian Foundation Co. Ltd.

GILBERT ROSENBERG, BSc'42, MD'49, DipMed'56, MSc'56, has been appointed physician-in-chief, department of geriatric and continuing care medicine, St. Mary's of the Lake Hospital and professor and head of the department of geriatric and continuing care medicine at Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

T. A. TINMOUTH, BEng'49, DipMan'65, has been appointed executive vice-president and chief operating officer of Consumers Glass Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

'50

F. CLARKE FRASER, MSc'41, PhD'45, MD'50, McGill professor of human genetics, has been named outstanding geneticist of the year by the Genetics Society of Canada.

ERIC T. JACKALIN, BEng'50, vice-president of Hawker Siddeley Canada Inc., has assumed responsibility for Canadian Car (Pacific) Division, in British Columbia.

DOUGLAS P ROBERTON, BEng'50, has been named president of Interiors International Ltd., Torono.

LORNE C. WEBSTER, BEng'50, is chairman of the board and chief executive officer of the Prenor Group Ltd., in Montreal.

'51

AIMÉ DESAITELS, BArch'51, has received the medal of merit from l'Ordre des architectes du Québec.

H. W. (''WILLY'') MARSH, BSc'51, has been appointed vice-president of Riocanex.

J. IAN McGIBBON, BEng'51 is group vice-president, responsible for finance and management information systems at Abitibi-Price Inc.

SVENN ORVIG, MSc'51, PhD'54, will serve another tern as McGill's dean of Science.

Frank McGill

On July 23, 1980, McGill University lost a distinguished graduate. The passing of outstanding athlete, gifted military man, and dedcated public servant Frank McGill, BCom'15, will be mourned by Canadians from all walks of life.

Born in Montreal, McGill won acclaim for his skills in water polo, track and field, diving, and speed-skating. But his greatest athletic achievement came as quarterback and captan of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association's Winged Wheelers, a football team that won the 1919 Big Four (now the Eastern Conference of the Canadian Football League) championship. He was later inducted into the Canadian Fooball Hall of Fame and Canada's Sports Hall of Fame.

Upon graduating from McGill University, he became a test pilot in the Royal Naval Air Service and was decorated for his service in combat during World War I. In World War II, Air Vice-Marshal McGill helped found and direct the Commonwealth Air Training Programme. After his military career, he served for more than forty years in Montreal's business community as an executive with Dominion Oilcloth and Linoleum Company and as a director of Canadair Ltd.

McGil also found time for his alma mater. He was chairman of the McGill Committee for the War Memorial Campaign, 1945-47, and was given an honorary life membership in the Graduates' Society for his outstanding leadership of this successful drive. He also helped organise the Martlet Foundation and became one of itslife governors. More recently he donated a collection of books on the history of the aircraft industry to the McLennan Library.

In every sense of the word, Frank McGill was a great Canadian, and his alma mater wil always be proud of him.

This tribute was written by Executive Director of the Graduates' Society, Gary Richards

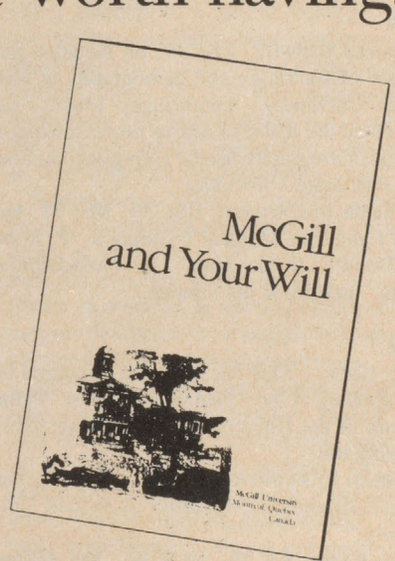
Here's a booklet worth having.

This booklet "McGill and Your Will" has just been published and contains information on gifts and bequests.

The booklet has 16 pages of basic information, answers to most frequently asked questions, and samples of the forms of bequest.

It has been sent to those who graduated from McGill prior to 1955.

If you would like a copy of this booklet please write or call:



McGill Bequest & Planned Giving Program
3605 Mountain Street
Montreal, Quebec H3G 2M1
Tel. (514) 392-5932

THE WAY WE WERE

Whether it was the Charles Black Affair, an incident that sparked campus-wide debate on the freedom of speech, or the Vietnam War, students, as depicted in this *Old McGill'72* photo, protested vigorously that year.

A. M. ("BERT") PARKER, BEng'51, has been named general manager of the Vancouver branch of Dominion Bridge.

RAYMOND A. SHAVER, BSc'51, has been appointed to the new position of manager alternate energy for Texaco Canada.

'52

G. DENTON CLARK, MEng'52, has been elected chairman of the board of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce.

JOHN J. PEPPER, Q.C., BCL'52, has been elected president of St. Mary's Hospital, Montreal.

MARIANNE F. SCOTT, BA'49, BLS'52, director of libraries at McGill, has been chosen first vice-president/president-elect of the Canadian Library Association.

DANIEL E. SULLIVAN, BA'52, of Toronto, received the Harry and Dorothy Goodell Award at the annual conference of the Risk & Insurance Management Society in Atlanta, Ga.

'53

HENRI A. COLAS, BCom'53, has joined the firm of Massey, Charbonneau, Trapnell Inc., executive search consultants.

EUGENE GUTKNECHT, BA'53, has been appointed Canada's military representative at North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) headquarters in Brussels, Belgium.

GARY H. SHERIDAN, BEng'53, has been elected vice-president (manufacturing) of Oxboro Canada Inc., Montreal.

MALCOLM A. TASCHEREAU, BEng'53, has been elected president of the Ontario Mining Association.

ETTA (BINDER) ZIVIAN, BA'53, has received a juris doctor degree from the University of Detroit Law School, Mich.

'54

ROGER B. HAMEL, BEng'54, has been appointed corporate manager of Imperial Oil Ltd., in Ottawa, Ont.

ROY PARKER, BCom'54, has been appointed managing director of the Alberta Opportunity Co.

'55

W. BLAIR DOUGLAS, BCom'55, has been named vice-president, finance, of Canadian Gypsum Co. Ltd.

WILLIAM W. HALL, BSc'55, is president of Groundwood Papers Division, Abitibi-Price Inc.

DONALD M. REID, BCom'55, has been elected vice-president, finance and treasurer of York-Hannover Developments Ltd.

GORDON STAPLES, BEng'55, has been appointed mill superintendent for Bowater Newfoundland Ltd.

'56

BRUCE W. LITTLE, BEng'56, has been elected vice-president, manufacturing of Groundwood Papers Division, Abitibi-Price Inc.

BERNARD PEREY, MD'56, MSc'60, DipMed'62, has been named president of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada.

ANDRÉ A. ROBILLARD, BEng'56, is vice-president, marketing, of Isometals Inc., Laval, Que.

PETER TARASSOFF, BEng'56, has been appointed assistant director of the Centre de Recherche Noranda, Pointe Claire, Que.

NICKOLAS J. THEMELIS, BEng'56, PhD'61, has been made a professor of mineral engineering at the Henry Krumb School of Mines, Columbia University, New York, N.Y.

'57

MICHAEL J. COLMAN, BEng'57, vice-president, Canadian Steel Foundaries Division, Montreal, has assumed responsibility for Canadian Steel Wheel Division of Hawker Siddeley Canada Inc.

'58

MAX BAYER, BCom'58, has been appointed vice-president, finance and administration, of Ultramar Canada Inc.

WILLIAM H. BOOTH, BEng'58, is general manager of Champlain Power Products AG in Zug, Switzerland, and director of Champlain Power Products Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

BERNARD CHIDZERO, PhD'58, is minister for economic planning in the Government of Zimbabwe. *Continued next page*

JOHN A. MAHONEY, BEng'58, has been named vice-president and general manager of a new division manufacturing digital switching systems, of Northern Telecom Inc.

F. THOMAS MILL, BArch'58, is a partner in Mill & Ross Architects, Kingston, Ont., which has won an international competition for laboratory design.

MICHAEL P. PAIDOUSSIS, BEng'58, has been reappointed chairman of the mechanical engineering department at McGill.

GERALD B. WASSERMAN, BCom'58, has been appointed president and chief executive officer of Melcan Distillers Ltd., and Melchers Inc., Montreal.

'59

W. GORDON JEFFERY, PhD'59, has been appointed assistant deputy minister of mineral policy in the federal Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.

'60

DR. REIN PETERSON, BEng'60, has been named vice-president in charge of the Cape Breton Development Corp.'s new corporate planning department.

ABRAHAM (''ABBY'') POLGER, BCL'60, has been appointed president and chief executive officer of First Fidelity Financial Co., Denver, Co.

'61

CHARLES R. FISH, MD'61, has been made chairman of the Minnesota section of The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.

JOHN G. FLETCHER, BCom'61, has been appointed senior vice-president, finance and administration, of Sulpetro Ltd.

PHIL GOLD, BSc'57, MD'61, MSc'61, PhD'65, McGill professor of medicine and physiology, has been named physician-in-chief at the Montreal General Hospital.

MARCEL MASSÉ, BCL'61, has been made president of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

DAVID PICKERSGILL, BEng'61, has been appointed executive vice-president of ConForce Products Ltd., in Calgary, Alta.

DANIEL J. SULLIVAN, BCL'61, is vice-president, Quebec region, of Canada Permanent Trust Co.

'62

JOHN E. CLEGHORN, BCom'62, has been appointed senior vice-president and general manager of the Royal Bank of Canada's British Columbia district, Vancouver.

LEONARD J. DECARLO, MD'62, has been presented with the Aesculapian Award for most outstanding professor, by the University of Oklahoma College of Medicine's class of '80, in Oklahoma City.

ANDREW DE SCHULTHESS, BSc'62, has been appointed vice-president of Alcan Canada Products Ltd., and general manager of the foil divison.

MARY ANN (COYLE) JANCI, BArch'62, has been named ''Woman of Influence'' by her toastmistress council in Indianapolis, In.

MAUREEN J. SABIA, BA'62, has been appointed general counsel of Redpath Industries Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

HELEN TAYLOR, BN'62, MSc(App)'75, director of nursing, Montreal General Hospital, has been elected president of the Commonwealth Nurses Federation.

JAMES M. TAYLOR, BSc'62 has been appointed health and safety manager for Du Pont Far East in Hong Kong.

'63

MARGARET STEED, BN'63, is a full professor and associate dean, Faculty of Nursing, University of Alberta, Edmonton.

ROBERT C. TEDFORD, BCom'63, has been appointed as the partner in charge of the Calgary office of Ernst & Whinney-Chartered Accountants.

DONALD T. WALCOT, BA'63, has been named assistant treasurer, investments, for Ontario Hydro, Toronto.

'64

COLIN C. COOLICAN, BA'64, has become executive vice-president and a director of Conwest Exploration Ltd.

H. BRIAN DUNFORD, PhD'64, a professor of biochemistry at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, has won Union Carbide's award for his contribution to education in chemistry.

PEGGY ANNE FIELD, BN'64, is an associate professor at the University of Alberta, Edmonton.

GERALD SHEFF, BArch'64, has been appointed executive vice-president of the new land and housing group of Cadillac Fairview Corp.

MICHAEL YAROSKY, BA'64, MSW'66, has been appointed to Quebec's Human Rights Commission.

'65

WILLIAM E.P. FEARN, BCom'65, has been named vice-president, finance, of Shawinigan Consultants International Ltd.

ALLAN E. JENNER, BCom'65, is senior vice-president of the central division of the Mercantile Bank of Canada.

C.SHIRLEY MACLEOD, BN'65, has been awarded an Allan P. Stuart Memorial Award for excellence in teaching at the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton.

C. M. (''MIKE'') MORSE, MBA'65, has been appointed vice-president, operations, Atlantic Container Line (Canada) Ltd.

ROBERT A. P. SWEENEY, BEng'65, has been named regional engineer, bridges and structures for CN Rail's Atlantic region in Moncton, N.B.

WILLIAM VERRIER, DipEd'60, MA'65, is vice-president, marketing, of Eastern Provincial Airways in Gander, Nfld.

C. L. F. WATCHORN, BSc'65, has been appointed vice-president, administration, for Sun Life Assurance of Canada.

'66

ROBERT RENÉ DE COTRET, MBA'66, has been named senior vice-president and general manager, development, of the National Bank of Canada.

YVES DELAGRAVE, MBA'66, is marketing director for Quebec and the Maritimes, St. Lawrence Cement.

GERALD ELIAS, BSc'66, MSc'69, has been appointed senior statistician and scientist for the National Institute for Advanced Studies, Washington, D.C.

JOHN R. M. GOYECHE, BA'66, has been made instructor of psychology at Okanagan College, Penticton, B.C.

BARBARA KAY, MA'66, is vice-chairman of the Saidye Bronfman Centre, Montreal.

'67

AUDREY FEUERVERGER, BSc'67, is associate professor, department of statistics, University of Toronto, Ont.

HOWARD J. KAUFMAN, BCL'67, has been appointed vice-president, secretary, and general counsel of Xerox Canada, Inc.

PATRICA S. B. (ANDERSON) STANOJEVIC, MSc(App)'67, is staff development officer at George Brown College, Toronto, Ont.

'68

HOWARD ALPER, PhD'68, a chemistry professor at the University of Ottawa, Ont., has won Union Carbide's award for distinguished contributions to inorganic or electrochemistry.

JOHN R. DORKEN, BCom'68, has been appointed vice-president, premises and administration services for the Canada Permanent Trust Co.

E. COURTNEY PRATT, BA'68, has been admitted to partnership in Touche Ross & Partners, Management Consultants.

MICHAEL H. ROSS, BArch'68, is a partner in Mill & Ross Architects, Kingston, Ont. which recently won an international competition for laboratory design.

'69

S.J. (''JIM'') BONNY, BEng'69, has been appointed vice-president, marketing and corporate development of the Saskatchewan Mining Development Corp.

ROBERT P. BOUTIN, BA'69, has been made general manager, Montreal region of the Hudson's Bay Co.

BERNARD R. CHAITMAN, BA'65, MD'69, is the recipient of the Quebec Heart Foundation's Jonathan-Ballon Prize for 1980.

DOROTHY J. DOWNER, BN'69, is the ambulatory care coordinator at Holyoke Hospital in Massachusetts.

MARY ANN GAZILLO, BN'69, is assistant professor of nursing at the Holyoke Community College in Massachusetts.

TERRY A. JACKSON, BCom'69, has been appointed senior vice-president, retail operations of Nesbitt Thomson.

BLAIR RICHARDSON, BA'69, has received a master's degree in health services administration from the University of Alberta and has been appointed director of Alberta's Coordinated Health Care Programme, Edmonton.

DALE G. SMITH, BSc'69, has become a partner in Deloitte, Haskins & Sells and Normandin Barrière & Associés, chartered accountants.

THE WAY WE WERE

ne class of Medicine '30, returned this year in large numbers for their 50th reunion to present a gift of $115,000 to the Medical Library; the largest ass gift in the history of the Alma Mater Fund.

'70

ENIS GAGNON, BCom'70, has been appointed general manager of Herramientas anley, a Stanley Works' subsidiary in Puebl, Mexico.

AN GARIEPY, BCom'70, MBA'73, is marting director of Canadelle Inc.

ANÇOIS GENDRON, MA'70, has been warded a silver medal by l'Académie ançaise for his historical work, *La Jeunesse orée*.

DALBERT KONRAD, BEng'70, MEng'71, D'75, has joined the General Electric Research and Development Centre in Schenecdy, N.Y., as an electrical engineer.

SAN LENNICE LIVERGANT, BA'70, Dip-'72, has received a doctor of medicine dee from the University of Saskatchewan, skatoon.

NT ALLAN BARLOW LOCKE, BCom'70, has eived a bachelor of laws degree from the iversity of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.

NNE G. MARSOLAIS, BA'70, MA'72, is ché to the Governor General in Ottawa, t.

NNE SOROKA, BA'70, exhibited her estries at the Canadian Guild of Crafts in ntreal.

EX ZINEGYI, BCom'70, DipMan'77, A'79, has been appointed director of cash nagement with Alcan Smelters and Chems Ltd., Montreal.

DREW HOMZY, MMus'71, is a professor of sic at Concordia University, Montreal, and taught a jazz workshop at Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B., last summer.

DONALD PERTZOLD, BSc'71, MSc'74, who teaches climatology in the geography department at the University of Maryland, College Park, has successfully defended his doctoral thesis.

ANDRÉ-L. POTVIN, BCom'71, is second secretary-CIDA at the Canadian embassy in Lima, Peru.

'72

JACQUES BELAND, BCL'72, has been appointed legal advisor and director of legal services and human resources for Place des Arts, Montreal.

WENDY DURRANT, MLS'72, is head of cataloguing at Bishop's University library, Lennoxville, Que.

WILLIAM WING-CHEUNG FONG, BCom'72, has become a partner in the accounting firm of Ganz, Brenner, Lustig, Oken, Anderson & Baumhauer, Palm Beach, Fla.

LAWRENCE JOHN MONONEN, MA'72, PhD'76, has left the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md., to take a position at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.

SYLVIA OSTRY, BA'48, MA'50, PhD'54, LLD'72, has been appointed head of the economics and statistics department for the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, in Paris, France.

HELEN MARGARET TROJANOWSKI, BN'72, is studying law at the New England School of Law, Boston, Mass.

'73

JOEL BERGER, BSc'69, DDS'73, has completed studies in maxillofacial surgery at the University of Washington,Seattle.

CONRAD M. BLACK, MA'73, has been elected vice-chairman of Norcen Energy Resources Ltd.

SAI K. LEE, MSc (Agr)'73, PhD'77, has been appointed vice-president, scientific, Lallemand Inc.

T. KUE-HING YOUNG, BSc'69, MD'73, has been named medical director of Indian health services in the federal Department of Health and Welfare, Sioux Lookout, Ont.

'74

CARSTEN BETHGE, DipMan'74, is president of Les Appareillages Electriques Kearney, Inc., St. Leonard, Que.

GEORGES N. DJANDJI, BA'71, BCL'74, has been appointed counsel for the Latin American and Caribbean areas of the Royal Bank of Canada in Coral Gables, Fla.

RODERICK H. MCDOWELL, BA'71, LLB'74 has been appointed executive director of Community Legal Services of Niagara South, Welland, Ont.

JANUSZ ("JOHN") SCHWETLICH, BSc'74, is a senior estimator cost accountant with Dominion Engineering Works Ltd., Lachine, Que.

W. GARY WHITTAKER, MBA'74, has been appointed to partnership in the Vancouver office of Peat, Marwick and Partners, Management Consultants.

Continued next page

'75

MICHEL BRUNET, MA'75, is director of the general and vocational training service at the Direction générale de l'enseignement supérieur.

ROGER N. BUCKLEY, PhD'75, has been appointed director of the black studies programme at the University of Hartford, West Hartford, Conn.

ALLISON JANE DOUPE, BSc'75, is both a PhD and MD candidate at Harvard University and Harvard Medical School, Cambridge, Mass., where she has been named a junior fellow.

ANNA MARIA MAGNIFICO, MA'75, has been awarded a 1980-81 Netherlands Government Scholarship to study at The Hague Academy of International Law and the Europa Institute of the University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

JEAN PELLETIER, BSc'75, has joined Phillips Petroleum Co., Ivory Coast.

AMOS SHLOSBERG, BA'70, LLB'75, has accepted a position with the Library of Parliament, Ottawa, Ont.

JANIS A. TOMLINSON, BA'75, has been appointed instructor of fine arts at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.

'76

TIMOTHY M. CARTER, BCom'72, LLB'76, has been appointed legal counsel to Honeywell Information Systems for Canada, Willowdale, Ont.

LAURA E. FOX, BA'76, received a juris doctor degree from the Dickinson School of Law, Carlisle, Pa.

JAFFY LAU, PhD'76, has been named director, research and development, Diachem Industries Ltd.

CHARLES A. McCLEARY, MBA'76, is a member of the Hartford, Conn. tax department of Arthur Anderson and Co.

STEVEN PINKER, BA'76, is an assistant professor in the department of psychology and social relations, Harvard University and a research affiliate at the Centre for Cognitive Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge.

JOAN V. (BACH) PROUDFOOT, BMus'76, is administrative assistant to the manager and conductor of the St.Louis Symphony Orchestra, Mo.

MARK PROUDFOOT, BCom'76, is director of investors' relations for Emerson Electric Co., St. Louis, Mo.

PETER JOHN REMILLARD, BCL'76, LLB'77, has joined the law firm of Gorrell and Grenkie, in Morrisburgh and Iroquois, Ont.

L. KENNETH SCHOOR, MBA'76, has been appointed manager, marketing for CP Rail's Prairie region, Winnipeg, Man.

IRWIN WEINREB, BA'76, has been appointed registered representative for Greenshields, Montreal.

'77

PAMELA FLOCH, BA'77, has joined the scholastic magazines group of Scholastic, Inc., New York, N.Y., as an advertising sales representative.

MICHAEL KRISA, BEng'77, has been appointed district engineer in the Quebec regional office of the Canadian Welding Bureau.

LISA MARIE LACHENDRO, BSc'77, has obtained a master's in social psychology from Fairleigh-Dickinson University, Rutherford, N.J., and is doing doctoral work at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J.

K. PRASAD MENON, MBA'77, is director of physical plant at Lincoln University in Pennsylvania.

PAULA MULLIN, BA'77, BTh'79, an ordained minister of the United Church of Canada, heads the Maitland United Church, Nova Scotia.

ABRAHAM RUBINFELD, BA'74, LLB'77, is practicing law in Mississauga, Ont.

BARABARA M. SAMPSON, MA'77, has been appointed account manager of advertising sales for *The Globe and Mail* and *Report on Business*, in Montreal.

GEORGE SCHLUKBIER, MLS'77, has been named chief librarian of the Whitchurch-Stouffville Public Library, Ontario.

HEATHER THOMSON, BTh'77, an ordained priest in the Anglican Church, is a chaplain at Alexander Galt High School and assistant priest at St. George's Church, Lennoxville, Que.

'78

ROANNE C. BRATZ, BA'75, BCL'78, admitted to the Florida Bar, has joined the Office of Chief Counsel, Internal Revenue Service, Miami.

ARMAND G.R. CONANT, LLB'78, is practicing law at the firm of Cassels, Brock in Toronto, Ont.

JEANNIE JEAN ANN JOHNSON, BA'78, is a psychologist for the school boards of Lignery, Brossard, and LaPrairie, Que.

BELLA MARTIN, BCom'78, has been appointed systems analyst in the systems information and development department in Foothills Hospital, Calgary, Alta.

DAVID RUBINFELD, BCom'78, is employed by Electrohome of Canada as financial analyst and assistant to the director of operations and planning in Kitchener, Ont.

RONALD L. STEIN, BCL'78, admitted to the Florida Bar, is practicing with the firm of Atkinson, Golden, Bacen and Diner, in Hollywood, Fla.

'79

FABIENNE FORTIN, PhD'79, is assistant professor, Faculté des sciences infirmières, Université de Montréal.

WILLIAM GOLDIG, BSc'79, is a marketing representative for Eastman Chemical International Ltd., in Quebec and the Maritimes.

JOHN MacMURRAY, BMus'79, is studying for a master of music degree at the University of Michigan.

JOHN B. PATERSON, MA'79, is a country coordinator for Canada World Youth, organising this year's Philippines-Saskatchewan exchange.

SHELLEY (RUBINFELD) SHAFFER, BCom'79, is assistant to the director of Ontario operations of the Canadian Institute of Bankers in Toronto.

'80

MOIRA HUDGIN, MBA'80, is manager, marketing, financial planning, and control, with Nordair, Dorval, Que.

ILENE HYMAN, BScPT'80, is participating in the Canadian Crossroads International Overseas programme in Sierra Leone.

ROBERT J. LAIRD, MSc'80, has a position with Norcen Energy Resources Ltd., of Calgary, Alta.

DON SKOCHINSKI, BMus'80, is working on a master's degree in performance at Boston University, Massachusetts. □

Deaths

'05

A. MURIEL GILLEAN, BA'05, at Montreal, on August 5,1980.

'08

WILLIAM GORDON SCOTT, BSc'08, at Montreal, on July 1, 1980.

'13

MARGARET I. (MORISON) CORBETT, BA'13, on Feb. 14, 1980.

'15

LT. COL. THOMAS WILLIAMS, BSc'15, in Ottawa, Ont. on June 6, 1980.

'16

EDGAR McKEOWN SEALE, Eng'16, at Scarborough, Ont., on August 18, 1980.

BENJAMIN SHULMAN, Q. C., BCL'16, on August 28,1980.

'17

ARTHUR LELAND (''LEE'') BUCKLAND, BSc'17, at Sherbrooke, Que., on August 6, 1980.

'18

LYON LEVINE, BCL'18, on Oct.1, 1980.

'19

BEATRICE (MITCHELL) BOURKE, BA'19, at Montreal, on Sept. 9, 1980.

'20

STANLEY H. BROWN, MD'20, on June 14, 1980.

S.R. NORRIS HODGINS, BSA'20, BA'27, MA'29, at Shawville, Que., on May 31, 1980.

'21

JAMES R. LOCKHART, MD'21, on July 4, 1980.

T. GRANT MAJOR, BSA'21, MSc'22, at Ottawa, Ont., on May 28, 1980.

JAMES W. SCANNELL, BSA'21, in January, 1978.

'22

JOHN R. HUGHES, BCom'22, at Fredericton, N.B., on August 24, 1980.

ROBERT J. MITCHELL, BSc'22, on March 9, 1980.

'23

REV. LLEWELLYN KENNEDY ANDERSON, BA'23, at Lakeland, Fla., on August 14, 1980.

LESLIE NORMAN BUZZELL, BCom'23, at Mont Tremblant, Que., on June 27, 1980.

NORBERT ENZER, MD'23, on May 30,1980.

MAX MARKS, MD'23, at Long Beach, Calif., on June 20,1980.

'24

DAVID BERZAN, BCom'24, on Sept. 22, 1980.

JOHN P. FOTHERINGHAM, BSc'24, on June 28,1980.

'25

BERYL E. FIELD, DipPE'25, at Montreal, on Sept. 14, 1980.

RONALD H. RIVA, BSc'25, on April 18, 1979.

JOSHUA ZUCKERMAN, BSc'22, MD'25, on August 11, 1980.

'26

WILLIAM J.C. HEWETSON, BA'26, at Mississauga, Ont., on August 11, 1980.

'27

ISABELLE (SCRIVER) WADE, BA'27, at Laguna Beach, Calif., on June 8, 1980.

'28

ALBERT ELLISON, BA'25, BCL'28, on Oct. 7, 1980.

'29

HAROLD R. BROWNELL, BSc'29, on Sept. 29, 1979

HAROLD L. GREAVES, DDS'29, at Montreal, on August 1, 1980.

ERNEST FREDERICK VIBERG, BSc'29, at Montreal, on July 20, 1980.

'30

MOSES MENDEL BRAUNSTEIN, MD'30, at Montreal, on Sept. 21, 1980.

NATHAN COTLER, Q.C., BCL'30, on July 9, 1980.

RUTHERFORD D. RODGER, MD'30, on June 24, 1979.

EMILE ST. GERMAIN, BCom'30, on May 10, 1980.

'31

GARFIELD S. BIRNIE, BCom'31, at Pointe Claire, Que., in September, 1980.

'32

HILLIARD GINSBERG, BA'28, BCL'32, on August 28, 1980.

J. MILTON GRAY, BSc'28, MD'32, MSc'34, of Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y., on July 6, 1980.

JERRY T. HOUGH, MD'32, in Nova Scotia, on April 4,1980.

J. ROSS SMYTH, BEng'32, on May 4, 1980.

NORTON S. TITLEMAN, BEng'32, on June 24, 1980.

'34

BERTRAM K. DENTON, BSc'34, at Estoril, Portugal, on Sept. 24, 1980.

JESSIE (MORRISON) FULCHER, BA'34, at Winnipeg, Man., on July 31, 1980.

'35

COL. JOHN A. HUTCHINS, BA'31, BCL'35, at Montreal, on July 18, 1980.

WILLIAM F. PURVES, BEng'35, at Islington, Ont., on Sept. 9, 1980.

WILLIAM C. TATHAM, BEng'35, at Belleville, Ont., on August 21, 1980.

'36

CYNTHIA (RENDALL) TOLLER, BA'36, at Cambridge, England, on August 23, 1980.

'37

IAN M. FOSTER, BEng'37, at Toronto, Ont., on May 9, 1980.

MARGARET (MOYLE) McGREGOR, BHS'37, in January, 1979.

'39

FREDRICK JOHN HOGG, MD'39, at Modesto, Calif., on August 5, 1980.

D'ARCY THOMPSON LYNCH, BCL'39, on Sept. 3, 1980.

'40

BETTY (PRINCE) GRIGG, BA'40, on Jan. 4, 1980.

PERCY A. SOICHER, BEng'40, at Pointe Claire, Que., on July 20, 1980.

'41

ALLAN L. MacMILLAN, BEng'41, at Belfast, Me., on Sept. 1, 1980.

JACQUELINE (GRAY) TILDESLEY, BA'41, on July 18, 1980.

'42

MARGARET (MILLEN) BUTLER, BA'42, at Toronto, Ont., on August 29, 1980.

JOHN A. WEBSTER, BEng'42, at Vancouver, B.C., on July 20, 1980.

'43

GORDON ROSS McCONNELL, BEng'43, at Lachine, Que., on June 22, 1980.

'44

ELAINE (MINER) ADAMS, BA'44, in Danbury, Conn., on August 21, 1980.

'45

MERLE (BROWNS) BASSEL, BA'45, on July 4,1980.

'46

BERNICE (CONNOR) GIANFRANCESCHI, BN'46, at Danbury, Conn., on March 8, 1980.

'47

JACOB NELSON BLOOM, BSc'47, at Ottawa, on Oct.6, 1980.

IRVING COHEN, BArch'47, on Oct. 1,1980.

DONALD J. COULTER, BSW'47, at Wallace Bridge, N.S. on May 19, 1980.

CHARLES NORMAN McPHERSON, BEng'47, at Victoria, B.C., on August 1,1980.

DOROTHY (DOUGLAS) NISCO, BA'47, in August, 1980.

R. MICHAEL PEARCE, BSc'47, at Victoria, B.C., on August 5, 1980.

'48

BERNARD FIGLER, MSW'48, at Montreal, on August 14, 1980.

JOHN DAVID HACKETT, Q.C., BCL'48, at Montreal, on Sept.23,1980.

LOUIS MERRILL POITEVIN, BEng'48, at Ottawa, Ont., on Sept. 3, 1980.

'49

FRANCIS JOHN POYNTZ FRENCH, BA'49, at Toronto, Ont., on Sept. 1, 1980.

PAULINE (DOYLE) MARTEL, BA'49, at St. Bruno, Que., on August 28, 1980.

EDWARD NAYLOR, BCom'49, at Burnaby, B.C. on June 19,1980.

PAUL-MARCEL PREVOST, BCL'49, on Sept. 13, 1980.

JOHN A. RUTHERFORD, BSc'49, on Oct.6,1980.

RUSSELL B. TODD, BEng'49, at Vancouver, B.C., on July 19, 1980.

PETER W. WALKINSHAW, BEng'49, on August 6,1980.

'50

DAVID SCHECTER, BSc'46, MD'50, at Scarsdale, N.Y. on July 12, 1980.

'51

ANNEMARIE (HARRIS) CHAPLIN, BA'51, at Ottawa, Ont., on Sept. 24,1980.

FRANK H. KELLY, BEng'51, at Abbotsford, B.C., on August 8, 1980.

ROBERT M. McGUIRE, BSc'51, in Greece, on Sept. 4,1980.

JOHN M. SELLEN JR., MSc'51, on Feb. 25, 1979

'52

MARGARET (McVITTIE) CREASE, BHS'52, on July 4,1980.

JON JAMES WHEATLEY, BA'52, at Kamloops, B.C., on Sept. 17, 1980.

'60

C. DUNCAN ROBERTSON, BCom'60, at Waterloo, Ont., on July 20, 1980.

'62

EMIL BAECHELEN, MD'62, at Port Jervis, N.Y., in September, 1980.

C. JAMES GALILEO, BCL'62, at Montreal, on Sept. 13,1980.

'64

EDMOND Y. H. FOK, BSc'59, MD'64, at Montreal, on July 2, 1980.

MARY SUTHERLAND, BN'64, at Vancouver, B.C., on Sept. 16,1980.

'65

RUTH ALICE (HOYLE) BAILEY, BLS'65, on March 17, 1980.

'69

THOMAS LITTLEWOOD GAVIN, BEng'69, at Montreal, on July 10, 1980.□

SOCIETY ACTIVITIES

Reunion'80: something for everyone

by *Gary Richards,* executive director of the Graduates' Society

As one graduate remarked, "The surest sign of a successful meeting is that people stay after it ends." That is exactly what happened at this year's 123rd annual meeting of the Graduates' Society, the event that traditionally launches reunion weekend. Most of the record crowd of close to 250 stayed on to congratulate the society's award winners led by gold medallist Barbara Whitley, BA'40. People also wanted to talk to the new society officers headed by president John Hallward, BA'50, and renew acquaintances with former classmates.

Over three thousand graduates participated in a variety of activities, many of which were held outdoors in the brisk, colourful setting of McGill campus in late September. They came from all over North America and such far-flung locations as Zimbabwe, Nigeria, Bermuda, Mexico, and Great Britain.

Ninety-two individual class parties complemented a variety of special dinners, receptions, educational seminars, and other happenings such as the 1960 Redmen football team's special reunion and the historic endowment of just over $115,000 given to the Medical Library by Medicine'30.

Principal David Johnston went to many reunion festivities as did other officers of the university and the society. After his brief "State of the University" address at the annual meeting, praising the world-wide support given to McGill by its graduates, Principal Johnston attended several events and met hundreds of alumni. He and the society's past-president, Edward Ballon, BA'47, hosted a dinner for the 50th Anniversary Class and received some good-natured insults from Donald McSween, BA'56, BCL'61, at a hilariously successful Leacock Luncheon.

Chancellor Conrad Harington also joined the reunion celebrations by hosting a dinner for the classes of 1925 and earlier. John and Clare Hallward, co-host for the Chancellor's dinner, almost missed the event: they had been giving a reception of their own for the 25th Anniversary Class.

Throughout the weekend many graduates visited Martlet House, Graduates' Society headquarters and the nerve centre for all 142 reunion events. They asked for information, bought the new centenary directory, and looked up addresses in the vast records system. A post-football rendez-vous, complete with student acts from the Red and White Revue and the Savoy Society, cocktails, and a McGill film proved the perfect prelude to an evening spent in one of Montreal's fine restaurants.

Of the many successes logged by Reunion'80 chairman, Bernie Moscovitz, BA'66, perhaps the best was a disco evening in which over 300 graduates from all years packed a downtown club to enjoy the fascinating array of sights and sounds. Dr. Harold Ellis, MD'20, proved that his drive from New York City had not been wasted as he danced to the disco beat.

As reunion weekend drew to a close in old Montreal, someone said, "Wait 'til next year!" Mark your calendar now; September 17 to 20, 1981. □

Harold Rosenberg

Top: Gold medal winner, Barbara Whitley, BA'40, right, is congratulated by, from left to right, Mrs. Grant McDonald, BHS'59, Mrs. John Marler, and Mrs. Kyra Emo, BSc'53, president of the McGill Alumnae Society.
Above: Toronto Branch President Don Stirling, BA'54, BD'58, greets Merilyn Crombie, DipPT'60, left, of Calgary and Barbara Fraser, BSc(PE)'55, of Ottawa, at the football luncheon.
Left: The Society's Award of Merit winners are shown with Principal Johnston following the annual meeting. Pictured from left to right are Murray McEwen, BSc(Agr)'53, Joan Winters, BA'46, and Thornley Hart, BCom'37.

Henry Cadmus

Riki

Top: Football is serious business at McGill. Just ask Principal Johnston and Chancellor and Mrs. Harrington.
Above: Despite some rain, no spirits were dampened and campus tours proved popular. Gregg Armstrong, BCom'51, BD'55, of Winnipeg; Erwin Elliott, BCom'25, of Vancouver; Mr. Fred Benard, BSc(Eng)'30, of Mexico; and his wife are shown around by student guide Patricia Centazzo.
Left: Stephen Leacock (alias John Stark) returned to speak at the luncheon held in his memory.

PERSPECTIVE
Madame Liang Si-Zhuang

David Bourke

McGill chemistry professor Bill Chan and Madame Liang Si-Zhuang join the McGill delegation at Peking University.

The member of a family of eminent intellectuals, Madame Liang Si-Zhuang, BA'30, has been a university librarian in China for almost half a century. Through war and revolution, which have played havoc with China's educational system, she has been proud of and devoted to the book collections that she has overseen. Since 1952 she has worked in Peking University's library where she is deputy director. Last May, when McGill's Development and Communications Director David Bourke visited Peking University's campus, he spoke with Madame Liang. In the following excerpt from their conversation, she talks about her western education and the changeable course of her career as a librarian in China:

I was born in Japan in 1908, where my father was a political refugee. Returning to China, I went to high school in Tientsin while learning English in a missionary school. I came to Canada with my sister's family in 1925 when I was sixteen. My brother-in-law had been sent to Ottawa as consul general by the Warlord Government of China.

I studied at the Lisgar Street Collegiate Institute in Ottawa for one year, and in 1926 entered McGill University where I studied for four years during the time when Sir Arthur Currie was the Chancellor and Dr. R.A. McKay was dean of the Faculty of Arts. I must now let my classmates know that when I was there I had a foreign name. I was named Florence, and so I still have that name on my diploma—Florence Liang—a foreign name I don't use any more.

I graduated from McGill in 1930 and went to the United States to study library science at Columbia University. Upon graduation, in 1931, I returned home. Shortly after, the Japanese invaded northeast China in what we call 'Jo-Ei Bah: The September 18th Incident.' When I tell people about that in China, they all understand how long ago and what an old person I am!

When I returned my father had already died, and I stayed with my two brothers, alternately. Both were graduates of Tsinghua University and had also been trained in America. One brother, Liang Si-Tung, was a professor of architecture who wrote quite a number of works on ancient Chinese buildings. He died in 1972. Liang Si-Yung, my other brother, was a well-known archeologist. He also died early at the age of forty-nin

For nearly fifty years now, ever since r return from America, I have been a librari For the first two or three years, I worked what was then called the National Library Peking. Then I went to a missionary-run u versity where I remained for a long tim After Pearl Harbour, the university was clos by the Japanese, so we all went to the interi of China, where I stayed for four years befo returning to Peking.

In 1952 there was a reshuffling of unive sities in China, and the university where I w working was combined with Peking Unive sity. So I have now become a member of th Peking University Library. Various colle tions from various libraries have been com bined into our libraries, which have grow considerably. There's a lot of work to do. have always worked with foreign languag books. That's why I can still speak a litt English. I've never forgotten my English!

Now we have a big collection of some 3. million volumes at the Peking University Li brary. We are very strong in Chinese classics Chinese local geography, and literary work of the Ming and Ch'ing dynasty: our ol Chinese collection is also very strong. W have 880,000 volumes in foreign language with about half in those of the West. We have a library staff of about 160 to 170 people, mos of whom are high school graduates who only started to work recently and have a lot to learn. Now we are interested in library automation. We have a group studying that, but I am too conservative, I think. It's a long way to go yet before we can really modernise the library work.

During the Cultural Revolution, I was isolated and criticised just like all people who were educated in the West, but I really didn't suffer too much. It's not important about myself. What I feel very fortunate about is that our book collection hasn't been touched or destroyed in any way. It was quite well protected. During the Gang of Four Period, they did a lot of changing in the library. They moved the stacks. They changed the catalogue. They had new ideas every day. They started a new reading room here and a new reading room there, so our catalogue is quite in disorder now. We have to spend a lot of time clearing that up, but very few books were lost or damaged.

We really wasted ten years during the Cultural Revolution. Since liberation most of our young people have studied Russian and then English again, so most of them get the two languages mixed up. The people in their forties can read, but can't speak English. There are really only a few people in the libraries who can do cataloguing or reference work with foreign books, so they still want me to stay here and do what little I can do to help the young people catch up.

I am very glad that I can still do some work. That's why I'm still here. I'm nearly seventy-two years old now, and I'm in good health. I have a little high blood pressure, but it doesn't bother me. I never feel sick, and I can still ride a bicycle.□

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PERSPECTIVE

Madame Liang Si-Zhuang

He also died early at the age of forty-nine
For nearly fifty years now, ever since r
return from America, I have been a librarian
For the first two or three years, I worked
what was then called the National Library
Peking. Then I went to a missionary-run un
versity where I remained for a long time
After Pearl Harbour, the university was close
by the Japanese, so we all went to the interi
ed for four years before

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