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Annual General Meeting

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

Thursday, September 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



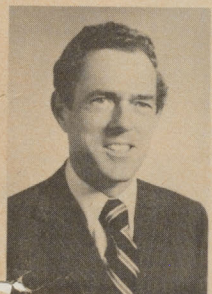
Warren Chippindale

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.

Published by the Graduates' Society of McGill University.

Volume 59, Number 1
Summer, 1978

ISSN 0024-9068

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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 descendants 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." □

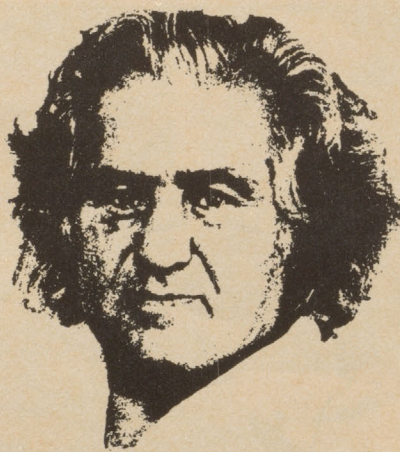
Poet and Prophet

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.

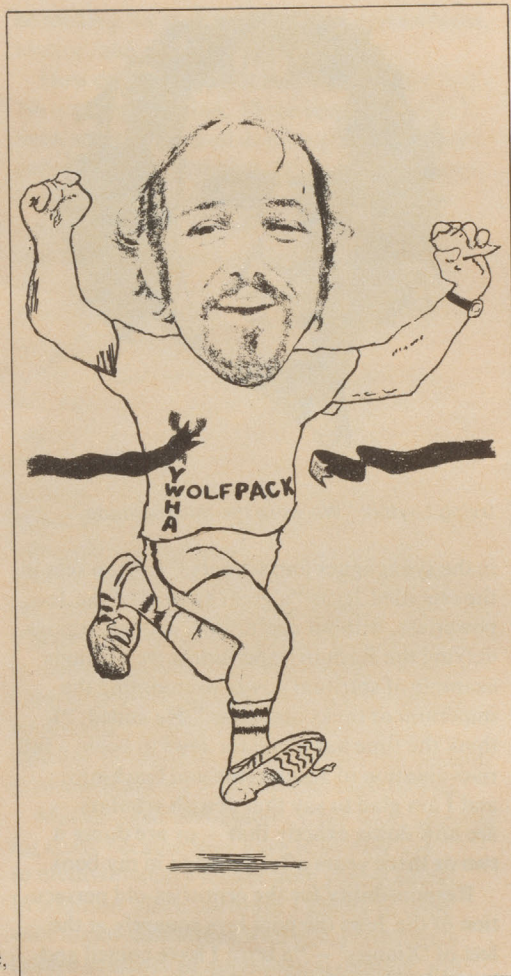
Slapcoff's worry was not that the sore arm might interfere with his practice but that the swollen knee might prevent him from running in Boston. True marathon runners are blasé about damage to appendages that do not touch the ground. "The arm was something to worry about when I got back," he said. "All 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



Dr. Edward Slapcoff coming home.

official computer clocked him at 3:14:48, putting him 2,802nd among male competitors.

"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



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

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.

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.

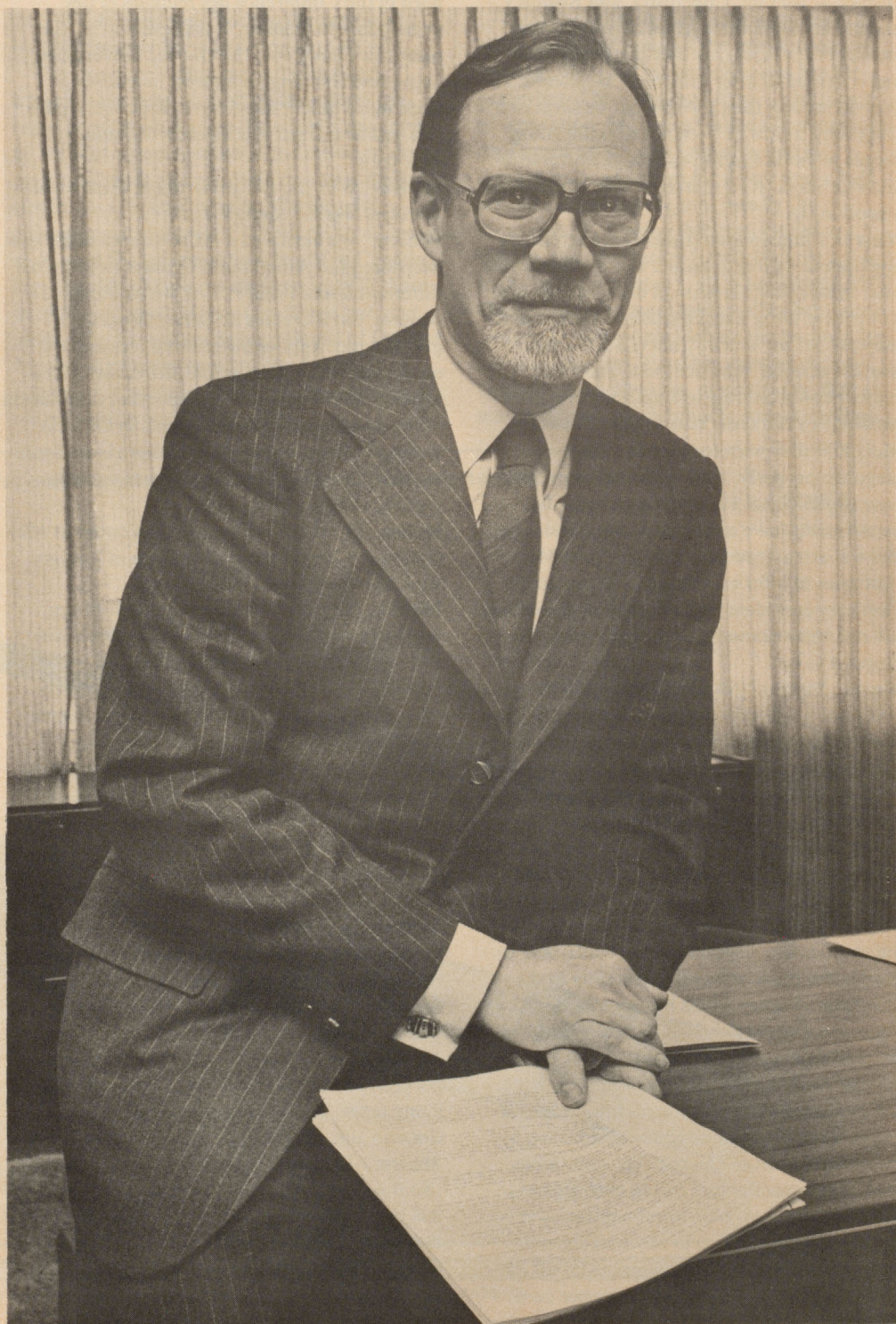
Editor's Note: When Jacques-Yvan Morin, BCL '52, became Quebec's Minister of Education in November 1976, he inherited Quebec's version of the Gordian knot — the question of language of instruction in the province's schools. The ruling on English language education rights embodied in Bill 101, passed 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'Éducation, 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.

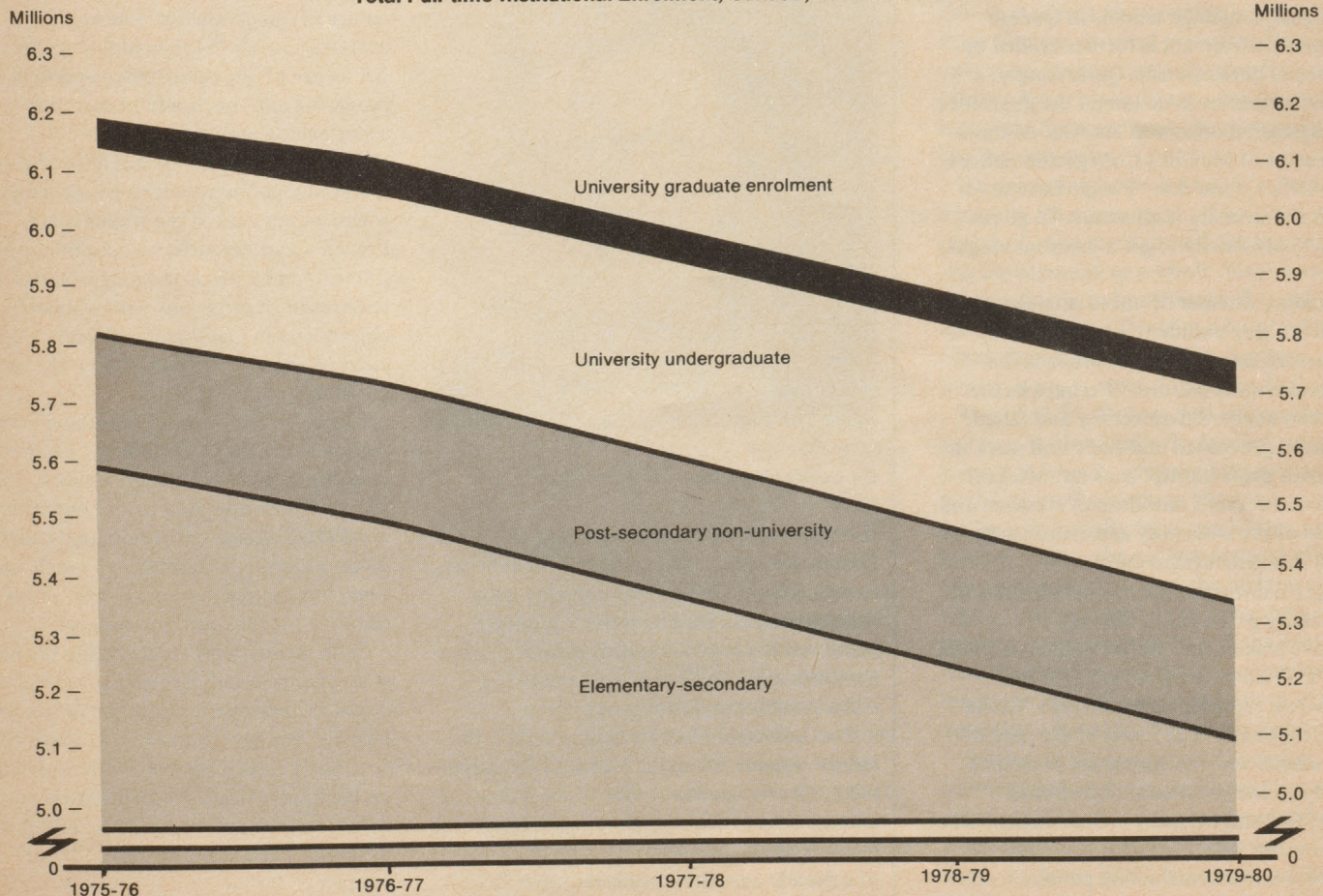
The enrolment dilemma is easier to explain than it is to solve. The end of the postwar baby boom is a major factor. Canadian women today bear an average of 1.8 children, below the rate required to replace the population. The decline in the birth rate has been particularly marked in Quebec — in 1959,

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

Total Full-time Institutional Enrolment, Canada, 1975-76 to 1979-80



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 re-think 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).

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,

"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,

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

Dr. Sverre 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

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."

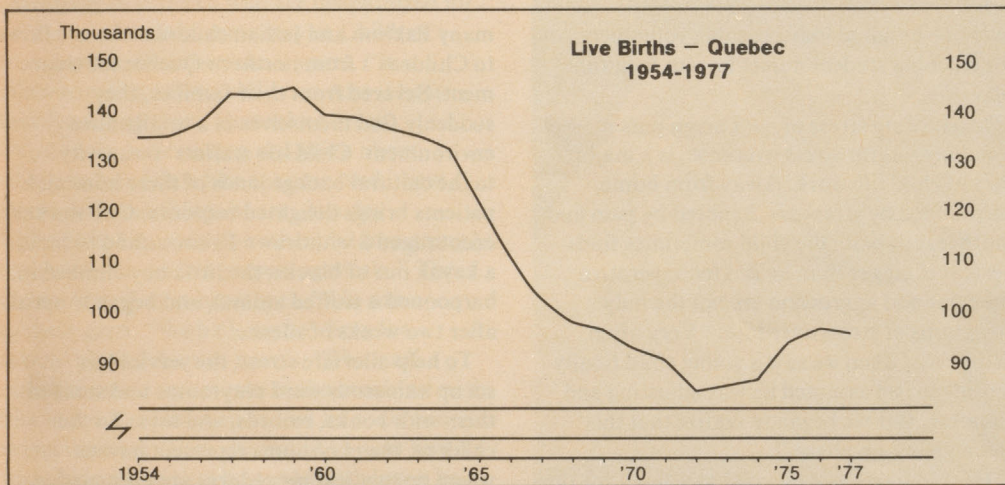
While Abramowitz supports the principle of greater accessibility to the community, she maintains that McGill must remain "a university which can attract the high-caliber student who is challenged in an intellectual atmosphere." The quality of this atmosphere, she feels, involves the imposition of certain 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. □



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 Hirschfeld, 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.

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

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



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

ill children to get together, talk out their feelings, and share their grief with one another."

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

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).



美人のよきゆひをいふはこころごと
うごめく糸の松葉や 芳の初堂
朝来依

松葉屋

粧ひ

小ゆひ
とわさ



哥
磨
業



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."

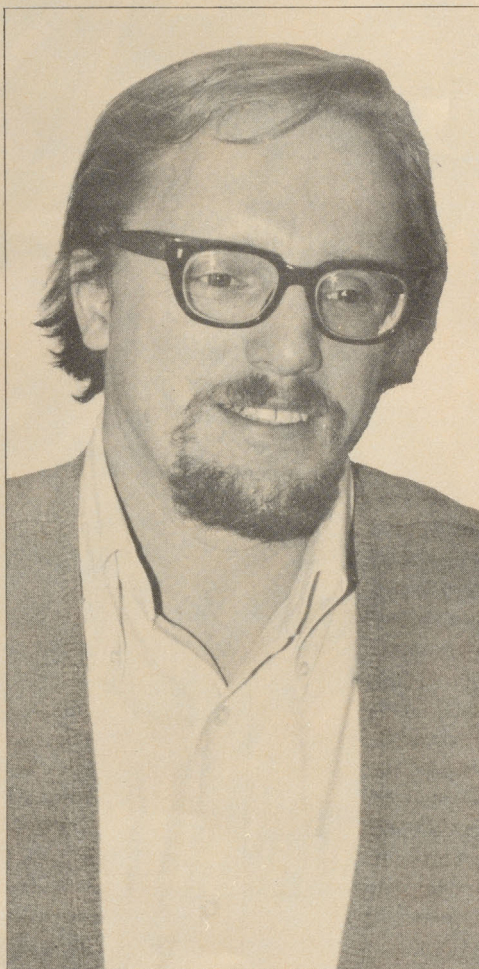
Lying barely a hundred miles north of Australia and occupying the eastern half of the world's second-largest island is a new developing nation whose unique tribal rituals and self-reliant lifestyle have remained unaltered for centuries. But the winds of change have begun to ripple through the tropical 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 irresistible 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



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

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.

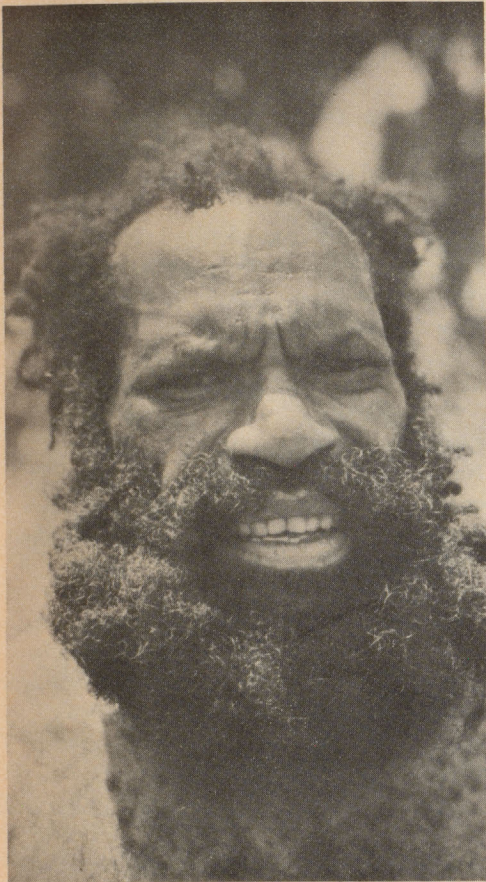
"We've got the people, they've got the needs," says Bryant, whose job it is to match the two. Officially launched in 1970, the CUSO program in Papua New Guinea now has 156 volunteers serving overlapping, two-year contracts. According to Bryant, about half have assignments in education, a quarter in technology, 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.

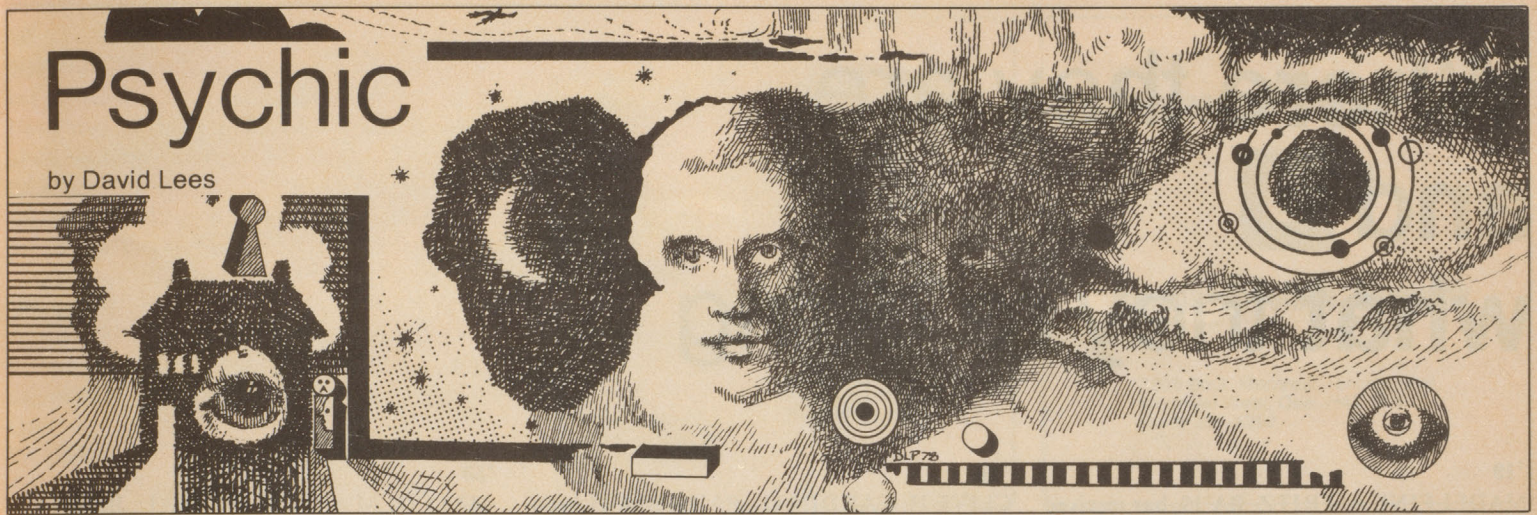
A shortage of doctors is common to all developing nations. Says Bryant, "We can organize a job for *any* doctor who wants to work with CUSO!" With typical determination, however, Papua New Guinea has begun to tackle the problem at its roots. "Training is now done in the country for almost all types of 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. SCHOLE, 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*.

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**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.

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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.

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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
Law '23
R.V.C. '23

Wendell B. Brewer
Jacques Senecal, Q.C.
Marjorie (Leggatt) Bourke

Science (Eng.) '28

Arnold J. Groleau

Commerce '33
Engineering '33
Law '33
Medicine '33
R.V.C. '33

Harry I. Cramer
Gilbert W. Painter
A. Maxwell Boulton
Dr. Edwin Stuart
Marjorie (Lynch) Russel

Arts & Science '38
Dentistry '38
Engineering '38
Football Team '38
Law '38
Medicine '38

Charles Gurd
Dr. Howard Oliver
Donald C. MacCallum
Dr. Preston Robb
H. Heward Stikeman, Q.C.
Dr. Rowland E. Henderson
& Dr. Frank P. Flood
Phyllis (McKenna) Duchastel

R.V.C. '38

Arts & Science '43
Engineering '43
Medicine '43A

William Munroe
Otto C. Cleyn
Dr. H. Leighton Smith
& Dr. Ronald M. Fyfe
Dr. Roberto L. Estrada
Margaret (McGarry) Stronach

Medicine '43B
R.V.C. '43

Agriculture & Home Ec. '48
Law '48
Medicine '48
Phys. Ed. '48
Physiotherapy '48

Gordon Thomson
Frank B. Common Jr., Q.C.
Dr. Ross Hill
Lorna (Hamilton) Murphy
Carol Morency

Agriculture & Home Ec. '53

Maurice Gerard

Architecture '53
Arts & Science '53

Commerce '53
Dentistry '53
Engineering '53
Law '53
Medicine '53
Phys. Ed. '53

Agriculture & Home Ec. '58
Architecture '58
Arts & Science '58
Dentistry '58
Engineering '58 (All)
Chem. Engineering '58
Law '58
Medicine '58

Agriculture & Home Ec. '63
Architecture '63
Arts & Science '63
Dentistry '63
Engineering '63
Law '63
Medicine '63

Physio. & Occ. Ther. '63

Agriculture & Home Ec. '68
Dentistry '68
Engineering '68
M.B.A. '68
Physio. & Occ. Ther. '68

Agriculture & Food Sc. '73
Nursing (BSc) '73

Roland O. Beaudoin
Daniel Kingstone
& James H. Thomas
George A. Latimer
Dr. Martin Eidingen
William McCrudden
Irving L. Adessky, Q.C.
Dr. Geoffrey Lehman
Clare (Cran) Brais

Alan Douglas
F. Thomas Mill
Helgi (Ulrik) Soutar
Dr. Robert W. Faith
Louis Donolo
Keith Marchildon
Robert Benson
Dr. Douglas Morehouse

Robert Farr
Gerald Soiferman
Joan (Retallack) Marshall
Dr. Ross E. Jenne
Frank Kruzich & Jacques Samson
Doug Pryde
Dr. Peter G. Gillett
& Dr. John K. MacFarlane
Suzanne (Howick) Batrie

Harold W. Cook
Dr. Avrum F. Sonin
Allan Kohl
Ron Pearson
Carolyn (Vincent) Jones

Suzelle (Thauvette) Barrington
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 Ginkgo 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.




... got something brewing?

Tell us about it!

The McGill News
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**Nominations and Applications for
the Position of
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
of the
GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF
MCGILL UNIVERSITY**



The appointee will be expected to take office not later than September 1, 1978. Nominations and 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, LL.M.'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 Québécois 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.

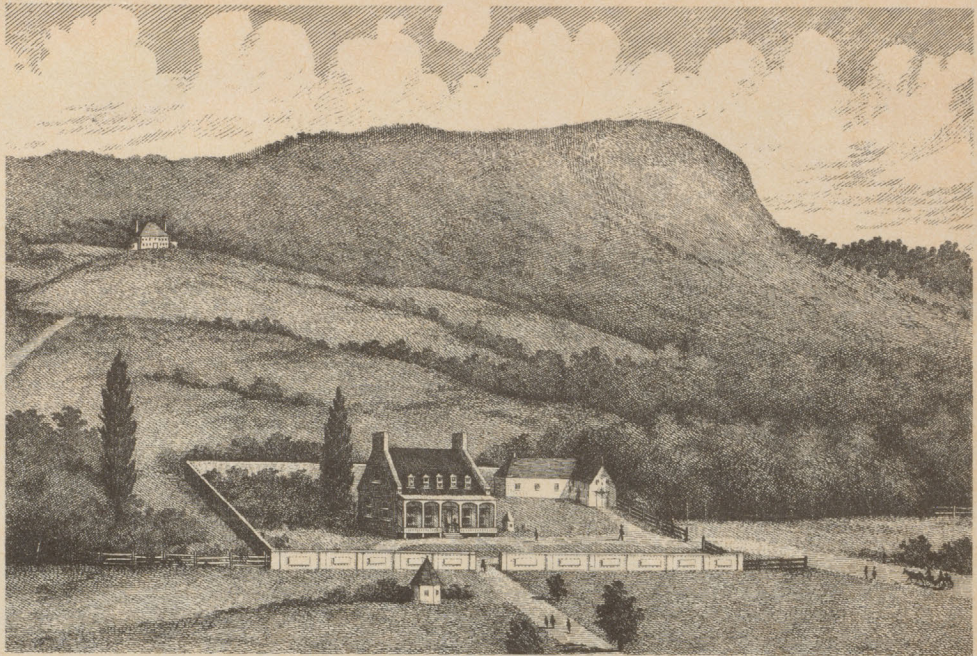
The paper had its faults. Like its English counterpart, the French *Daily* emphasized Arts and Science simply because most of its writers came from those Faculties. Though most French students on campus study management, we had no management staffers, and I regret that we failed to reach those students 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)

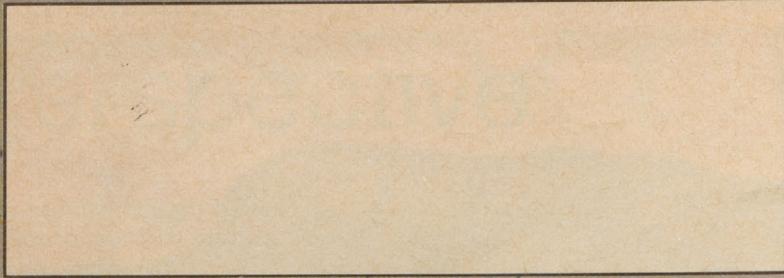
**From an idea expressed in twenty-eight words, supported by
£10,000 and his Burnside estate, James McGill created the
University that so proudly bears his name. Since 1821
thousands of gifts and bequests, both large and small,
have helped to build the McGill we know today.**



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

**Mr. D. Lorne Gales
McGill Bequest and
Planned Giving Program
3605 Mountain Street
Montreal, Quebec
H3G 2M1**

Tel. (514) 392-5932



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