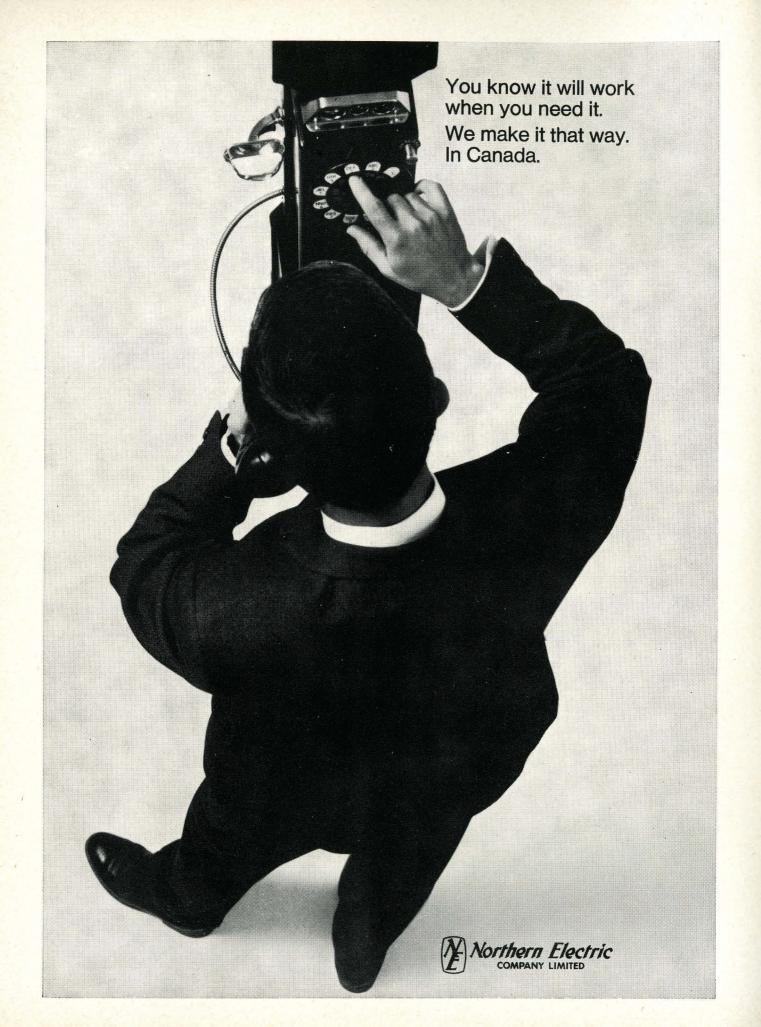
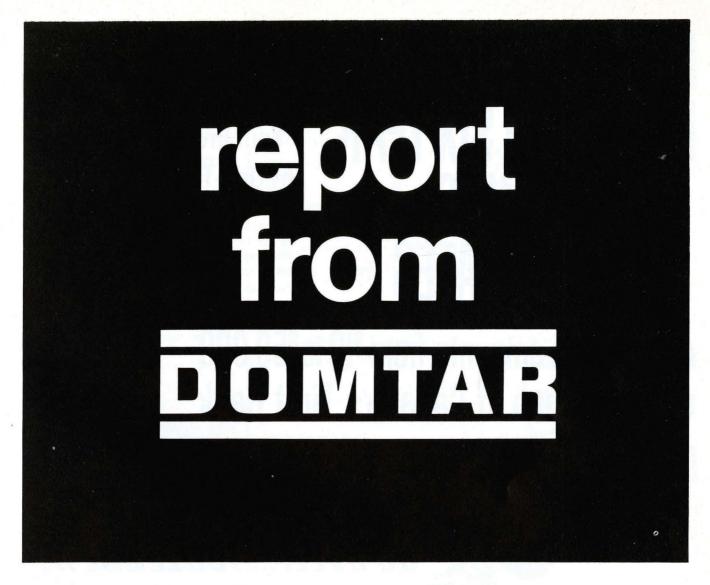
SUMMER 1966

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ASSOCIATION OF ALUMNI SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY

THE BUILDING ISSUE





#### New Domtar kraft pulp mill now rising in timber-rich area at Lebel-sur-Quévillon, Quebec, to spearhead expansion of Domtar's pulp and paper operations.

In northwest Quebec, on the south shore of Lac Quévillon, construction crews are working full speed ahead on Domtar's giant new Lebel-sur-Quévillon mill. Target date for completion: early 1967. Projected production capacity: 850 tons per day of highest quality bleached kraft pulp produced by the most up-to-date manufacturing techniques. The surrounding area has an abundant supply of Black Spruce, the finest species available for superior pulp.

Three more projects closely follow the Lebel-sur-Quévillon mill in Domtar's expansion program. A new, seventh fine paper machine with an annual capacity of 69,000 tons is being installed in the Cornwall, Ontario, mill. The modernization of the Windsor, Quebec, mill includes a new five-stage bleach system to increase daily capacity of kraft pulp to 400 tons. The annual capacity of the containerboard mill at Red Rock, Ontario, is being stepped up by

60,000 tons and "Alkafide", a new pulping process developed by Domtar's Research Department, is being utilized.

This program highlights Domtar's continuing expansion throughout its entire range of operations. From Domtar comes a growing world of products for a growing world of people — in pulp and paper and newsprint, in consumer products, building and construction materials, packaging materials and chemical products.

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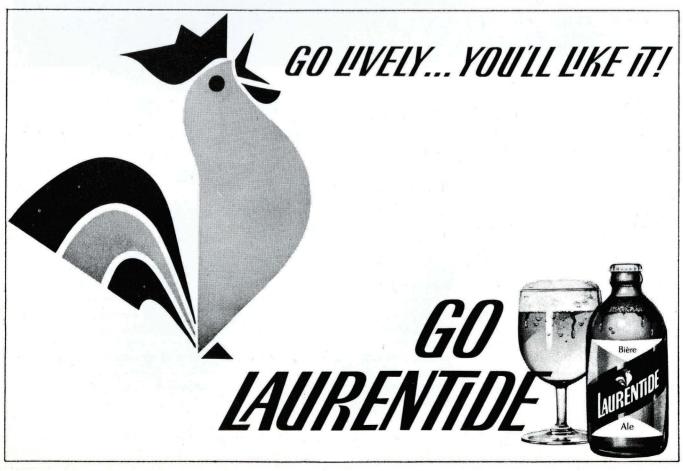
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### **LETTERS**

#### THE SON OF PLAUDITS RETURNS

Toronto

Sir:

I normally am not the type of person who is roused into writing publications, but I must now. For the first time since I graduated I read the Postgrad from cover to cover (Spring edition). I'm glad to see that the "bulletin board" format has given way to something more dynamic. A friend of mine is constantly waving his alma mater in my face; now at last I can compete. I may even attend the next reunion, and get my blazer out of mothballs. Keep up the good work.

R. Barr

Ottawa

Sir:

Shame on you! Using an article from Time Magazine. Surely with the great number of graduates we have, you should have no shortage of material. But congratulations on the rest of the magazine, you're improving by the issue.

L. S

A good point Miss S. We are always open to submissions by you or any other reader. All material may be sent to The Postgrad, Association of Alumni, Sir George Williams University, Montreal 25, Quebec. — Ed.

#### DISCRIMINATION IN MONTREAL

Montreal

Sir:

Re: S.N.D.'s comment in Postgrad (Spring issue) that he has been a Montrealer for thirty-five years and not seen any major discrimination against negroes: I have been a Montrealer for less and have seen a great deal of major discrimination. Either S.N.D. has limited his existence to an exclusively white environment or he does not consider discrimination against negroes in housing and employment as major. Maybe only lynchings are major.

Elka Cohen

Montreal

Sir:

Unlike S.N.D. (Letters, Spring issue), I have not been a Montrealer for thirty-five years, but I have been a negro for nearly twenty-five. He is quite wrong to suggest that Montreal is free of discriminating practices; the problem here is that it is covert. Segregationalism is



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LETTERS — Page 5



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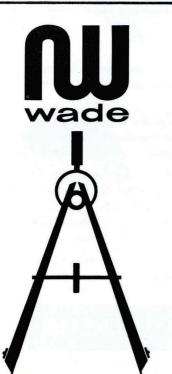
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held openly by many in the Southern U. S., but in Montreal, there are very few people who will own freely to holding prejudicial views. Yet it is practiced, I can assure S.N.D.

R. K.

#### **UGEQ OUR ERROR??**

Montreal

Sir:

I would like to comment on the current article dealing with UGEQ ("A Georgian and UGEQ"); the author, like so many other supporters of UGEQ has no hesitation in praising the organization, but seems reluctant to mention the other point of view.

As a student in the Faculty of Law, McGill University, I chose to involve myself quite deeply in the "anti-UGEQ" movement. There are cogent reasons for McGill (and Sir George) for remaining outside this organization.

Firstly, your writer notes that the use of the English language was allowed in UGEQ, but only as a matter of privilege; in the words of Daniel Latouche (Vice-Président) this was indeed nothing more than a privilege. It was not a right and would not be included in the constitution. The majority would decide when we would be allowed to exercise those rights that we considered basic to our own cultural expression. We are not yet prepared to surrender those rights, nor do we feel that this insistence makes us "reactionary," "facist," or "racist." A desire to work with all French Canadians in building a better Quebec, or wish to accept all the rights that should accrue to them as the majority in the democratic political structure is NOT mutually exclusive with a profound prossessiveness vis-àvis minority rights.

Secondly, we asked only those recognitions that were granted the French Canadian Universities in the Canadian Union of Students — in fact, their guarantees in that body were far more effective (at least one vice-presidency, for example). Yet even those were not enough; the French language Universities still left CUS calling it incompatible with their right to self-realization. Hence we asked no more of UGEQ than they were given by CUS. And, Mr. Editor, I put it to you that the English minority of Quebec is just as significant as is the French Canadian minority in Canada.

But most important of all is the author's inference that SGWU's SUS is the last voice in Quebec's monde étudiant of the English expression. This is totally incorrect; McGill is still there, and the refusal of her Students' Society to commit itself to an organization that did not seem interested in our needs implies neither self-ostracism nor excommunication. On the contrary, we may now speak more openly having declared ourselves. For the first time,

we can carry on an intelligent dialogue that may well be fruitful in resolving our differences. For us to have joined UGEQ as it was (and perhaps still is) would be dishonest. We knew that many things in Quebec were socially injust; but we cannot wipe out 200 years of injustice by beating our breast, weeping mea culpa, and generally denigrating ourselves and our civil liberties to the point were we are unable to contribute anything. This can only delay solution. I would venture that many students of French language, though they disliked McGill's decision, at least appreciate its honesty.

Thirdly, your writer implies that the second referendum at McGill would take that University into UGEQ's fold; not so, sir. The second referendum was held, and with a nearly equal number of votes cast (about 6,000 or 50%) UGEQ was repudiated by an even greater margin (nearly 60%). We will join when we can take our place with enough dignity that we can be sure that our participation will be meaningful.

Finally, your writer suggests that the pro-UGEQ example is one that adults should take. I hope they don't. Rather, I would hope that they would take the position that the majority of students at the campus "up the hill" took: come forward, honestly and courageously, and say to Quebeckers of the other language what too many of us say in our living rooms. Until we all take each step, fully aware of, and accepting in full, all the implications, the future of Quebec is dim indeed.

H. L. Chetwynd,Valedictorian, Class of '63, SGWU.B.C.L.McGill University

The glove has been thrown, we leave the task of taking it up to our readers. For further comment on the contemporary scene by Mr. Chetwynd, refer to his article appearing in this issue— Ed.

#### REPARATION

Our apologies to both George Bishop, the author of *The Booze Reader* — an excerpt of which was run in our last issue — and to Sherbourne Press for our oversight in failing to affix the required copyright notice to the article. Said excerpt should then have been protected by the following:

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Published Quarterly in April, June, September and December. Printed by RBT Printing & Litho Co. Ltd. Authorized as Second Class Mail, Post Office Dept., Ottawa.

Address all communications to The Postgrad, Association of Alumni, Sir George Williams University, Montreal 25, Quebec.

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A CANADIAN ACHIEVEMENT—HONOURED THE WORLD OVER

hen considering the construction of a new building for the University, the Board of Governors had first to face the most fundamental of questions — where? Two anithetical paths presented themselves; in rejecting one they would, by necessity, be giving affirmation to all the consequences of the other.

The first option was to decentralize the University entirely and to re-establish it on the open acrage beyond the limits of the city. Here, were the land was less expensive, a site larger than immediately required could have been purchased. This would have permitted natural growth in the future which, unlike that hasty addition of a sixth floor to the Norris Building to accommodate a library, would have accorded horizontal expansion.

If pursued, this plan would have provided the space necessary for the establishment of residences and a land-scaped campus. In its extreme conclusions, it would have embraced a university that would have possessed not only its present institutional character, but also had the potentiality of becoming the academic community that Newman held so dear to the liberal education.

The advantages of decentralization are obvious enough — the disadvantages equally so. During the academic year of 1966-67 the estimated day enrollment is 4,000 compared to the evening figure of 10,000. If the University lay on the outskirts of the city, this major proportion of evening students — with the exception of those living in an adjacent suburb — would be faced with the problem of transportation (not that this problem is non-existent now, but the Drummond Street location is, more or less, equidistant from residential areas on all points of

## THE EDITOR'S VIEW

the compass). Admittedly, the Norris Building could be maintained to service the evening division, but unless it were let out during the day as offices or utilized in some fashion to provide classrooms for, say, first and second year students, the building would stand idle most of the time.

The other option, of course, was to attempt some form of centralization and build within the city. In their rejection of decentralizing, the Board of Governors accepted this plan. Using, presumably, the student on foot as the spatial unit, the Hall was erected three short blocks west of the Norris Building.

The decision to remain an "urban" University is now irrevocable; even a passing glance at the inert tons of glass, steel, and concrete that rest between Bishop and Mackay Streets will confirm this. And the Board of Governors must accept full responsibility for the future direction that they have given the University

As to what that future will be, one may only speculate. The University will not — in the near future — have a natural campus, and the expansion that is to come must be piecemeal with properties adjacent to, or near, the present structures being purchased whenever they come onto the open market. The actual cost of growth is entirely subject

to the city's temper; to fail to expand is to face overcrowding.

In fact, the next project has already been announced: a Library-Arts building planned for 1970. In looking further into the future, the imagination is faced with visions of a concrete colony flowering in the city watered yearly with gifts, donations, and grants. Problems being as they may, the University's future now possesses one grand reality — a potential subject only to the limitations of the city itself, historically and philosophically.

hen the Board answered the question of where to place the new building, they made a choice for the University. Whether this decision was right or wrong, time alone will reveal. The important fact, at the moment, is that in making a choice and sealing it with ten stories of concrete, they brought Sir George Williams out of its infancy — a stage in which the future was a playful fancy for the mind — and rushed it into adulthood and reality. Sir George has come of age.

Michael Mercer Managing Ed.



#### From concept to concrete... The Norris Building on Drummond Street was opened in 1956 and for the first time, Sir George had a place of its own. However, only a few years later, space limitations were already felt and this modern building soon became inadequate for the use of the University. It had two main shortcomings: it was too small and it lacked many of the facilities usually considered essential to a University. Having been designed with the evening students in mind, it had a limited library, short on books and reading space, well equipped laboratories but with virtually no expansion possible and minimal student facilities located in the basement. The day enrolment doubled in three years and the

evening division quickly reached full capacity; the public demanded more diversified, more specialized and more advanced offerings in the curriculum. A number of University groups, some formal, some informal, began to consider what type of building Sir George would need in order to answer these demands and also be capable of housing the necessary facilities required for a full degree in Engineering, honours courses in many fields, graduate work and more adequate research facilities. The perplexing problem was to find out how all these facilities could fit in only two buildings located in the heart of the City: a University capable of enrolling 5,000 day students (and 10,000 even-

Steel, southeast corner, fall 1965.

ing students) usually requires a 10 acre campus with a dozen or so buildings.

It was evident from the start that the new building would show a radical departure from conventional University buildings. Only urban Universities in the U.S.A. with large evening enrolment could compare to what Sir George needed. A high rise building was called for but ten floors seemed to be the maximum height experts in vertical transportation would recommend. It is true that a study had been conducted in the possibility of moving the University away from the center of the City, but after serious consideration by the Planning Committee of the Board of Governors such a move was found to be incompatible with the aims of Sir George and the decision was taken to remain downtown: about 73,000 sq. ft. of land was brought on Burnside Street Between MacKay and Bishop and the order was given to design a large University building for this lot. In Feb-ruary 1962, Dr. H. F. Hall, Principal, established the University Committee on Development, a central body capable of considering all phases of the physical development of the University.

This Committee grouped together many Universities Officers and Faculty members. Every department of the University was asked to submit a brief of its expansion needs, including a statement regarding the desired location in the building, relative to other departments. The material was then collected, analysed, arranged systematically and

presented to the Architects, the firm of Ross, Fish, Duschenes and Barrett, appointed for this project by the Board of Governors.

At one of the first meetings with the Architects, Mr. Fish explained that a complete inventory of space requirements (showing the size and interrelationship of every room) department by department, must first be compiled. Detailed drawings and list of services were not needed at this stage; once this information was assembled, sketches were drawn, showing approximate floor plans and general appearance of the building; some tricky problems were considered.

A cafeteria Committee was formed and a food Consultant, Miss Bernard of Bernard and Associates, was hired by the Architects to propose, in conjunction with the Committee, a food service policy and to design an appropriate layout.

J.P. Keith and Associates, the consulting engineers employed by the Architects, studied the problem of air conditioning for the new building and submitted the following proposal. The Mechanical Room would be located on the roof and the servicing would be accomplished by four main ducts placed close to the four corners of the building, near the stairwells. This would make for a very simple and efficient system, capable of controlling atmospheric conditions from the second floor up. For the lower floors, a somewhat smaller mechanical room would

11

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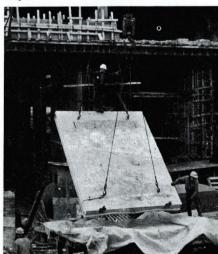
be placed in the truss space between the mezzanine and the second floor.

With regards to the vertical transportation problem, it was evident that only escalators could conveniently and quickly transport large numbers of students from floor to floor between class changes but it was also quite evident, from the mass of data presented by the Otis Elevator Company that 12 stories is the absolute limit for adequate service. Beyond 12 floors, express elevators would be needed. And "attraction floor" mid way up the building was recommended and the Cafeteria was suggested. It is this vertical transportation problem that really dictated the size and shape of the building. With the height set of 12 stories, and the distance between Bishop and MacKay at 239 feet, the North-South length of the building was the only variable left. In order to accommodate all the facilities required, this distance eventually was set at 220 feet, making for a nearly cube-shaped building, the most efficient under these conditions.

It is said that the Henry F. Hall Building was designed from the inside out, a tribute to the active participation, the work and the efforts of the Faculty in the planning of this high University building.

Public tenders were called for the construction and the contract was awarded to Perini (Quebec) Ltd., the lowest bidder.

Professor J.P. Pétolas presently holds the position of Director of Development at Sir George Williams University.



One of the huge precast slabs being put in position last fall.

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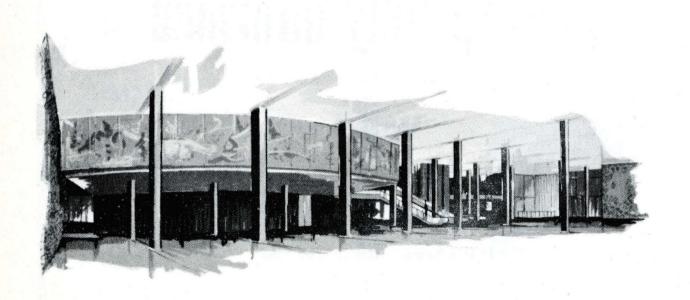
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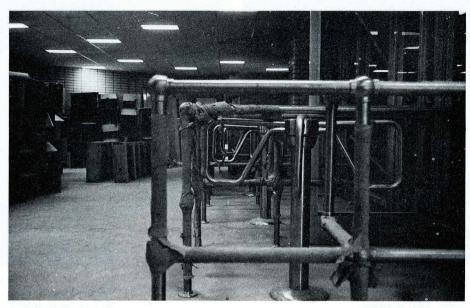
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#### THE BUILDING ISSUE



STILL WRAPPED TURNSTILES SILENTLY AWAIT HUNGRY GEORGIANS

## to reality...

There is a stage in the development of all human creation — a point lying somewhere between the conception and the reality — where the imagination must be called upon to relate the two extremes. It is at this point that the Henry F. Hall Building, some two months before its scheduled opening in September, stands presently.

On the upper floors, partially painted walls sprout colourful spaghetti of wiring hang waiting for fixtures; some of the halls are still permeated with the mute odour of cement dust. On the fifth floor, the cafeteria, like a complex unfinished sentence, is modified only by militant rows of gleaming ovens, large bellied pots, and metal counters hooded in adhesive paper. A silence prevails throughout the Building - a silence that is far from the characteristic attendant of a university. Without its students, the Building is no more than a pleasing pattern of ordered space that waits for justification.

And yet, somewhere within the mezzanine's high ceiling, supported throughout by aspiring, fluted columns, and somewhere within the theater's broad amphitheatrical bite bookended on both sides by sweeping walls adorned with polished acoustic louvers, there lies a vague glimpse of the orig-

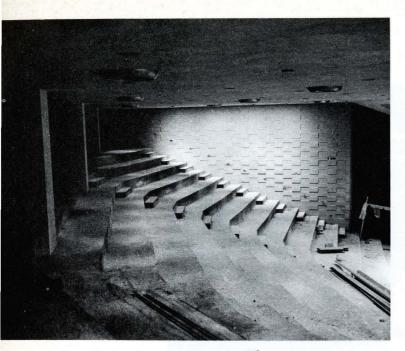
inal concept. That concept is an abstract expression of academic idealism, a perfunctory classicism, and a modernizing — though too often dehumanizing — blend of functionalism.

Here is the panorama and spirit of the architectural rendering; the prime nourishment of the original concept.

Here the architect's idealistic interior perspectives are expressed as a reality in terms of plastic materials. And here, the end result is extremely pleasing. It is a compromise between the academic Disneyland of the University of Mexico and the cold functionalism of Yale's recent buildings. It speaks appropriately in the voice of a modern university: free from historical conservatism, and yet bound to a liberal freedom that is grouped rather than an individual expression. This is not to suggest that there is any limitation placed on individual expression, but that the building, on its grand scale, tends to prove overbearing to the individual.

The ultimate reality, though, is to be found in the Building's neat subordination to the adage of "form follows function." It is apparent in the compact arrangement of air-conditioned class-rooms and labs — from the upper

Cont'd Page 16

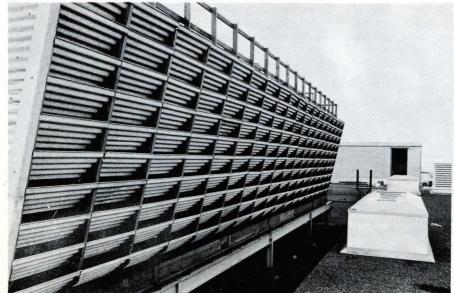


One of the eleven auditoriums. When finished, this one will have seats for more than 350 students, and is equipped with back projection for both slides and films.

penthouse level where the massive airconditioning modules push into the skyline, down to the seemingly overilluminated garage in the lower basement. Each floor is divided and subdivided for maximum utility — the incorporation of air-conditioning permitting the use of windowless rooms at the axis.

Entering the Hall for the first time, one may find it extremely deceptive. Viewed from the exterior, the formidable cube of concrete does not appear

On the roof, this immense air conditioning condenser waits idly for the first students to arrive.



Adjustable louvres in one of the main auditoriums is designed to make sound soft or hard depending on the occasion.

to contain the interior space that a later tour reveals. Flanked on three sides by streets, its face of individual window units rises ten stories from a site that, on New Year's Day of 1964, served several residences and a parking lot. With a total space of 782,700 square feet, the structure provides more usable area than the Canadian Bank of Commerce Building on Dorchester— a skyscraper, nearly four times the height of the Hall.

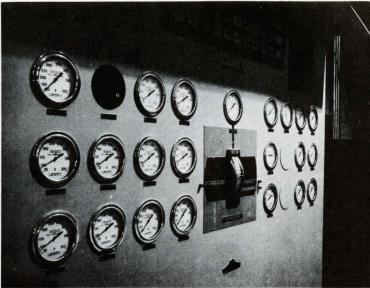
A considerable landmark in the cen-

ter of the second largest French-speaking city in the world, the Henry F. Hall Building emphasizes the growth of Sir George Williams. A comparatively young University, which in retrospect graduated its first two students out of the evening division in 1936, it is growing with incredible rapidity. Consider its position a mere twenty years ago. Classes were then held in part of two floors of the Y.M.C.A., in three semi-detached houses on Drummond Street, in a converted synagogue on Stanley, in two floors of an office building, and in the Salvation Army Citadel. In that year, there were 557 day students and 1,258 enrolled in the evening; the War had taken potential students to less theoretical fields, so in 1946 there were no graduates.

This year, the University will enroll 4,000 into the day division, and the evening classes will be increased by 2,000 students over last year's number, bringing its total to some 10,000 scholars of the after-six variety. Those that are bewildered by figures may be impressed by the fact that Sir George will contain in the coming year, approximately 14,000 potential graduates (To further numb the mind: if the average height of a Georgian were 5'6", and all of next year's potential graduates were placed in a vertical column standing upon each other's shoulders, the final altitude reached would be than Mount higher three times



Immense soup kettles yawn as they wait for their first call to duty in September.



From this board, the climate within the Hall Hall will be controlled with the simplicity of a household thermostat.

Everest). This is an unquestionably large growth rate.

Dr. Hall stated, in a recent interview, that as far back as 1956 — the year the Board of Governors was looking ahead to the establishment of another structure. It was not a concept then, merely a statistical fact. The Norris would, in the face of the increasing enrollment figure, soon be overcrowded. The plan was not to become a concept until 1960 when the Board met to discuss the concrete details of development. The investigation was to carry on for two years on a theoretical plane. In 1962, Dr. Hall established the University Committee on Development, a body engendered with the responsibility of giving physical substance to shadows of theory.

Now, two months before it officially opens, all the plans, the sketches, the ideas, and the hopes have congealed into the Henry F. Hall Building — and yet, it is not a reality. Only when its classrooms are used, its auditoria facilitated, its communications center realized, will it become a total reality. The Hall Building has to prove its value in the destructive fourth dimension — time.

We hope, in future issues, to bring you a full report on the internal features of the Building. The Communications Center, and the theaters have unlimited potential; how they will be realized in practice is to be seen.

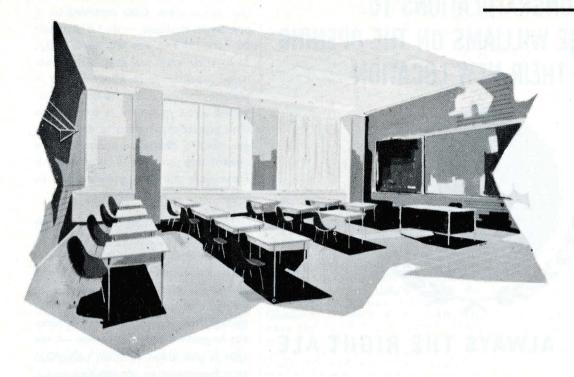
S.G.W.U.'s Botany Department have a special treat: six large glass greenhouses face west on the roof of the new Hall Building.







#### THE BUILDING ISSUE



### ... notre Université.

Les campus de L'Amérique du Nord ne baignent pas tous dans la verte pelouse d'un décor champêtre, comme le veut une imagerie familière, héritée des grandes universités qu'a produites la civilisation anglo-américaine. Le Sir George Williams University, à Montréal, par exemple, a élu domicile en plein centre-ville, à deux pas des plus grands établissements commerciaux et des principaux foyers d'affaires de la Métropole.

Alors que ses aînées, l'Université de Montréal et McGill University avaient choisi les hauteurs sereines du Mont-Royal comme emplacement, Sir George, comme on l'appelle familièrement, préféra la vie trépidante du coeur de Montréal. Mais ce n'est pas par hasard, encore moins par caprice, que les fondateurs de Sir George décidaient, il y a près de trente ans, de nicher leur embryon d'université dans la bruyante rue Drummond. En réalité, ce geste devait répondre à des préoccupations très actuelles: l'éducation permanente.

En s'installant dans le centre-ville, l'Université Sir George Williams, qui ne détient une charte universitaire que depuis 1949, ne recherchait pas les conditions physiques et matérielles idéa-

les pour l'enseignement, elle entendait plutôt procurer à des milliers de travailleurs qui fréquentent quotidiennement les quartiers environnants, des conditions propices pour parfaire leur éducation.

Les fondateurs du Sir George Williams University, nommé ainsi en l'honneur du créateur du premier cercle Y. M. C. A. à Londres, avaient vu juste. Aujourd'hui, trois étudiants sur quatre qui fréquentent cette institution, sont inscrits aux cours du soir. Ils sont 8,727 qui, après leur travail pour la plupart, enfilent rapidement un dîner dans un casse-croûte de la rue Ste-Catherine, pour se rendre ensuite chercher à Sir George Williams la formation qui leur manque. Le jour, il n'y a que 3,832 étudiants qui suivent les cours.

L'Université compte présentement 36 départements répartis en quatre facultés: les arts, les sciences, le commerce' et le génie. La Faculty of Arts constitue la faculté la plus considérable, avec ses 21 départements. Sciences et commerce comptent six départements chacun. Le génie en comprend trois: la mécanique, l'électricité et le génie civil.

Institution en pleine gestation, l'Université Sir George Williams ne décerne présentement que le diplôme bachelor en arts, sciences et commerce, qui représente un niveau légèrement plus élevé que le baccalauréat ès arts des institutions françaises du Québec, mais moins élevé que la licence. Deux seuls départements accordent le Master of Arts, un degré à peu près équivalent au D.E.S. français. Il s'agit du département d'anglais et de celui qui prépare à l'enseignement des beaux-arts, tous deux, rattachés à la Faculty of Arts.

L'an prochain, l'Université franchira une nouvelle étape de sa croissance sur le plan académique en décernant le master en physique et en chimie. En génie, on ne donne présentement que les trois premières années du cours. Mais la quatrième année sera au programme à compter de l'an prochain et la cinquième, de ce cours de cinq ans, à partir de l'année suivante. Enfin, Sir George deviendra l'an prochain la première université à décerner un Bachelor of fine arts, c'est-à-dire un bachelor en beaux-arts proprement dits. Ici, la proximité des grands musées et des principales galeries d'art de la Métropole a permis à l'Université d'accomplir des progrès rapides dans ce domaine.

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Mais un tel développement académique, accompagné d'une explosion de la population étudiante — de 1,815 qu'elle était en 1945-46 elle est passée à 12, 559 — ne vont pas sans la nécessité d'une expansion proportionnelle sur le plan immobilier. C'est pourquoi l'Université a mis en oeuvre la construction d'un gigantesque immeuble de dix étages, dont la charpente occupe déjà un quadrilatère complet à proximité de l'immeuble principal présentement en usage.

Le coût des terrains dans cette partie de la ville ne permettait pas l'aménagement traditionnel d'un complexe immobilier divisé selon les facultés. L'édifice que fait construire actuellement Sir George, au prix de \$26,000,000 — somme financée en très grande partie par le gouvernement du Québec—constitue le plus grand bâtiment universitaire présentement en construction au Canada.

L'immeuble a reçu le nom d'un ancien doyen, M. Henry F. Hall, qui possède actuellement le titre de principal emeritus de l'Université. Il logera 42 salles de cours, 15 salles de séminaire, 10 amphithéâtres de grandeur variable, pouvant recevoir, selon les besoins, de 100 à 650 étudiants, 4 laboratoires, 37 salles plus petites destinées aux travaux scientifiques, un théâtre de 350 places, un cafétéria, une calculatrice électronique et un système de télévision en circuit fermé.

Une fois dotée de cet équipement, l'Université mettra l'accent sur la formation à temps plein, de façon à compléter l'armature nécessaire pour faire de Sir George une université de calibre supérieur.

Sir George a le vent dans les voiles. A la première collation des diplômes, en 1936, deux étudiants s'avançaient timidement pour toucher leur parchemin. L'an dernier, ils étaient 735 à recevoir leur diplôme du Sir George Williams University.

M. Réal Pelletier est journaliste au Devoir.

### The annual giving campaign

I am pleased to inform you that our Annual Giving Campaign will be launched very shortly and that Mr. Douglas Hargrave has been appointed General Chairman of this most important project.

As you are aware, your Board of Directors has been planning for several years to establish a fund through which Alumni of Sir George could make available annually, unrestricted funds for use by our Alma Mater. This will re-place the present "fee system" whereby you have paid in \$10.00 per year to the Association for the various minor projects it has been able to undertake for the direct benefit of Sir George. A notable exception, of course, was the recently completed capital funds campaign for the Henry F. Hall Building to which Alumni contributed \$100,000. 00. All of you who contributed are congratulated on this fine showing.

Some of you may ask "Why an Annual Fund?"

Sir George is a young University which has given unstintingly of itself during a "bursting-at-the-seams" era in adult education. It has grown without benefit of large endowments which make available funds annually for various aspects of an expanding and diversified curriculum. You and I as Alumni of Sir George may not be able to endow our Alma Mater but by our individual donations annually we can provide funds which cannot be obtained by the University from any other source for its graduate and post-graduate programmes.

You and I have benefited greatly from our four or seven years experience on the concrete campus. The amount of money we paid as tuition fees was only a small, very small, percentage of the cost to Sir George for making available to us their whole education

program.

In the weeks and months ahead you will be advised of the details of our Annual Giving Fund and I trust you will make every effort to support this most important project that our Association has undertaken in its 29 years of existence. I know that Doug Hargrave, the General Chairman, will need and expect your support to establish that the Alumni of Sir George are a "giving" people.

The introduction by the Association of Alumni of an Annual Giving Program is a most important step toward advancing the facilities and reputation of Sir George Williams University. In this connection, I might say, I recently made a trip to the West Coast and was both amazed and delighted with the knowledge on the part of people across Canada of the work of Sir George Williams and the very high regard in which

we are held.

I am sure the Annual Giving Program will prove most successful and will reflect great credit on the Association of Alumni. The problem the Association will encounter will, perhaps, relate to the popular ratio of 20/80 which appears so often in many operations. For example, in the merchandising field 20% of the items sold produces 80% of the profit, 20% of the items carried in stock are the fast moving items - 80% are slow. In the donations field, 20% of the donors give 80% of the amounts raised and, it is estimated, 20% of the population give and 80% give nothing. I would hazard a guess 20% of Sir George Alumni appear on the records of the Association and 80% have been lost track of.

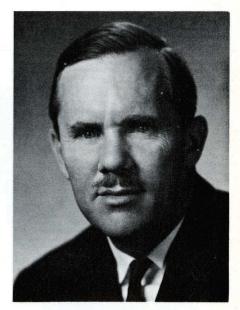
The challenge to the Association and to each member is to ensure that the 20% who have been members in the past recognize their responsibility to the University and engage enthusiastically in the Annual Giving Program, and the 80% who have been inactive join with the 20% and upset the ratio for the benefit of the Association of

Alumni and the University.

Referring again to my trip through the West, I visited a large number of Universities and was astounded with the advances all are making in their development and facilities. Sir George must not fall behind in accepting and discharging our responsibilities. The opportunities given in the past to each member of the Association of Alumni must be made available to those who

I trust every member of the Association of Alumni will do his duty to his Alma Mater and strongly support the Annual Giving Program.

> Signed F. Fulton



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## THE FAILURE

The history of Canada is little more than the story of a railread looking for a Nation. In never found it; it might have if Canadians had been up to the task.

## OF CONFEDERATION

One of the first serious attempts to explain Canada was Lord Durham's report; it is also the first serious comparison of this country to the United States. The result of Durham's contrast is, from a Canadian point of view, rather depressing. He said in part "... everywhere, Canada's . . . backwardness presents a melancholy contrast to that of the United States". It would be nice to think that the situation has changed since 1837. It hasn't.

Such comparisons have gone out style lately. We tend to shrug off the American example. "We're still a new country" we say; but, the more sophisticated, knowing this to be flimsy, usually resort to blasting U.S. foreign policy or racial strife. The fact that we have no foreign policy and that we have no foreign policy, and discriminate quite as freely, is forgotten. The truth is, that rather than attempting to cure our backwardness, we institutionalized it. We built a firmly structured society, and limited mobility to an extent that pointed inevitably to our present national crisis.

A good example of this is our political system. The Liberal Party of Can-ada has always claimed to be this country's equivalant to the Democratic Party of the United States. Both, we are told, act as the voice of the ethnic and minority groups. On the surface this is apparently true. But there is a basic difference. The Democratic Party in the United States became the means by which the minority groups came to

power. As countless Irish, Jews, Italians and other Europeans flooded into the United States, they were absorbed into the political life of the new nation. The predominently WASP Republicans were not terribly interested in the rough Irishman, even though understood politics and had lived with words tike "sheriff" and "alderman" all his life. So the immigrant turned to the Democrats and brought the other recent arrivals with him. Over time, he was allowed to infiltrate the power structure of the Party machine and rise to positions of influence. By the Nineteentwenties, New York had had an Irish Catholic Governor and the Democrats went as far as to nominate him for president in 1928. Al E. Smith lost that election, but he did make possible a Kennedy thirty-two years later. The Democrats put Jews on the Supreme Court and Italians in the Cabinet. Today the Democrats no longer represent the minorities — they are the minori-

The Liberals, too, absorbed our immigrant population; but they kept them in their place. Today the Liberals are still an establishment Party of decisions made by the old line elite who merely use the minorities to maintain power. Ukranians, Poles, Italians, Greeks, all have never been permitted the luxury of feeling that they are truly Canadians. They have been kept as the political hand-maidens of Toronto-Rosedale and Montreal-Westmount. The

Canadian Jewish community has long felt that David Croll, an M.P. for many years, would have been a Cabinet minister had he not been Jewish. Instead, they feel, he was made a Senator. I once asked a Montreal M.P. and Cabinet Minister about this; I pointed out that if it was true, it is a great shame upon the Party. He stared at me for some time, then said: "You're quite right, my boy, but perhaps it won't happen next time." Since then, I've been convinced of the truth of the story.

The Liberals then, are clearly not to be equated with the Democrats. This is not to say that the Conservatives or NDP are any better; the former lack any ideas on the subject except an occasional tokenism under Diefenbaker, who never did represent the true power of the party. As for the NDP, while they may wish to become the minority voice, they have failed to speak to these people in terms that are meaningful. Their attempts to play Sir Lancelot have left many ethnic groups cynical at what appears to be paternalism. This attitude has managed to wriggle

into our whole history, and again the United States is useful measure. One of the greatest sagas in American History is the opening of the West. When the time for the Westward push came, the Federal Government put aside mil-lions of acres of land and then allowed the "rushes" of the late nineteenth century. The opening of the Oklahoma Territory is an interesting model. As



## Growing more and more popular

### Say O.K. for O'Keefe

the Indians were quelled and moved to reservations, the government purchased the lands and set it aside for eventual settlement. In 1888, the Congress let it be known that in the following year, there would be free land for anyone who wanted it. As immigrants poured into Ellis Island in New York Harbour, they were told; as factories closed in New England, the workers were told; and in the slums and streets of the Eastern cities, the word was out. On April 22, 1889, tens of thousands of Americans lined up at an Army encampment in the east. They owned little or nothing. At precisely high noon, a cavalry lieutenant fired a shot in the air. They rode, they ran, they walked; they seized the free land the government had provided for them. Six hours later the Oklahoma territory was settled, and ready for a railroad.

The Canadian way was somewhat different. We began by giving vast tracts of our western birthright to a Scottish Lord and left it to him to get the place settled. There seems to be some doubt as to precisely why Lord Selkirk was so benefitted. Then of course, westward movement was for years under the benign influence of the Hudson's Bay Company who had received a charter some two hundred and fifty years before, but who, with typical tenacity, hung on still. It is sad fact that had not the Americans drifted north from Utah, Minnesota, Wyoming and Montana, our West might still be unsettled.

Then there is the way we built our respective railroads. The United States a transcontinental link, made very attractive offers to anyone who could effect a rail link from New York to San Francisco. Rights-of-way, land, Military protection, labour, and whatever else was needed. It chartered two companies, Central Pacific and Union Pacific who fought across the continent in what was almost a matter of months. Canada, on the other hand, preferred to do things in a more sedate and conservative manner. Their guarrantees were much less than the American ones, and W.G. Hardy in From Sea Unto Sea gives an interesting summary of the financial difficulties of the CPR, and how government reluctance to fully underwrite the cost nearly led to bankruptcy. Our railway took many years to build.

All that has been said thus far is greatly simplified; but the basic premise remains. We in this country have always opted for an elite form of government and society where the decision-making process is a response to the initiative of a ruling class. The American model is one where the predominant force has been pressure from the mass of the American people. While the American state legislatures were es-

tablishing a host of land-grant colleges (the so-called "A & M" schools) we seemed to prefer that the landed gentry bear the responsibility of higher education. Public Universities are a recent phenomena in this country. The story of McGill was until recently, almost a register of the wealthy Anglo-Saxon elite of Montreal. The result sustained the elite system; today, almost three times as many Americans receive some University training as Canadians.

But the crime is not only that of the Establishment; the guilt seeps down to all the Canadian middle class who either failed to inform themselves of what was going on, or, worse still, accepted the Canadian way as something satisfactory. These Canadians have quietly arranged for the demise of their country, artificial at birth, incapable in life. As we shall see, it is they, comfortable in Toronto, Winnipeg and other English-canadian cities outside of Québec, that are responsible for the National Dilemma.

The French-Canadians have long understood the Canadian Problem. At first, they were reasonably hopeful. Quebec did not oppose confederation. (As a matter of fact, it was Nova Scotia that elected 17 out of 18 candidates pledged to repeal of the BNA act, and whose citizens draped their homes in black on that first Dominion Day). Separatism became a real force much later—perhaps it did not truly develop until Canon Groulx—and its first message was quite simple. English Canada, it reasoned, had built its own power-structure; the system was quite impervious to outside change, and seemed capable of perpetuating its establishment for many generations. Hence, if French-Canadians were to become any sort of viable force, it had to build its own power-structure. English Canadians were unruffled by Groulx and Bourassa, and assumed that given time, the whole situation would cool down. And it might have, had it not been for two factors: a basic smugness and bigotry in English Canada, and an inability on the part of French-Canada to understand the Twentieth Century. Both result from specific frames of mind.

French and English Canadians differ in more than language; they think differently. In the first place, English Canada, in spite of its rigid power structure, is pluralistic. It is composed of many ethnic groups, religous sects, and political views. Hence, when an English Canadian looks at society or socio-political problems, he tends to think in terms of segments and places. This is heightened by his essential ghetto life which results from the power structure. French-Canadians, on the other hand, live in an homogenous society. They are, in theory and fact, monolithic. They share a com-

#### THE FAILURE OF CONFEDERATION

mon language, virtually a universal religion, and, consequently, common values. Isolated in the North-American Sea, these common values became exagerated and more fully integrated into their lives. They think in terms of a single society, in which there is no "places", but rather a "place".

It was natural then, for the dialogue to collapse. As the English looked at Quebec's convulsions, they tried to placate the French by offering them "places" in society: a bilingual cheque here, a company directorship there, and occasionally, an ambassadorship or Royal Commission chairmanship. Once every sixty years they were allowed a Prime Ministership. This thought the English, seemed reasonable; after all, it was more than most segments of society were given, and they should be happy. They weren't. Thinking in terms of a monolith, they expected an equal "place" in Canadian society. The French language to be fact at all government levels and in fact at all government levels and in all courts across Canada; evidence of French-Canadians on the same basis as English Canadians on corporate boards and management offices, and so on. Of course, as any English Business man would have told you, things don't happen that way in a highly industrial-ized North America. They pointed to Quebec educational techniques that were out of line with modern needs; they spoke of English as the language of world commerce. But, they said this to one another; they did not tell the French-Canadian. Naturally, the French language group became frustrated. They yelled louder, demanded more. The English tossed out a few more places; the frustration increased, and the spiral continued upward. Discon-tent became more evident at every level of Quebec society, until eventually the bombings "happened".

While the English of Quebec tried to comprehend what was going on around them, their brothers in the rest of the country took a typically narrow attitude. We were treated to the spectacle of a United Church minister instructing the French upon the useless-ness of their language, backwardness of their church, and ignorance of their leaders. The few isolated attempts to understand were quickly rebuffed. When a Toronto suburb decided to initiate bi-lingual street signs, a Mothers' League was formed lest the incursion of the signs would corrupt their youth. Les Quebecois met this English contempt with a brand of disgust all their own, and a disinterested observer would have found it difficult to cide which of the two groups was more idiotic. Meanwhile, the English minority of Quebec split into two groups: those who hoped that if they curried

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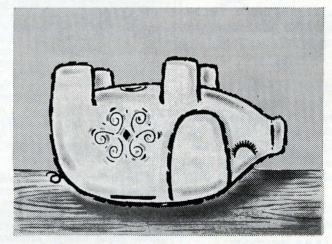
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#### THE FAILURE OF CONFEDERATION

favour long enough, and attempted to please hard enough, they would be allowed to keep their mountain citadels and positions of power; the other group, lacking any real vested interest to protect tried to understand the depth of the changes going on around them. But by this time, French-Canadians had become so inner-directed that they only laughed at these attempts even if they were in good faith. It was at this point in time that the UGEQ issue arose, and we will look at the situation in greater detail later.

The whole web was complicated by a very basic difference in outlook on the political process between French and English Canadians. In Quebec's Eastern Townships, English and French communities stand side by side. If you drive through the area, you can tell at a glance whether a given town is of one language or the other when your car first crests the hill, and when the village is still below you. If the largest building is the church, the community is French; if the largest building is the town hall or courthouse, then it is an English settlement. The point is clear: in French-Canadian society, the authority figure has always been the church rather than the government. The reverse is true for the English. Hence the French-Canadian more or less expected that a place was available to him in the political life of the country, if he wanted it. And, of course, for many years he did not want it, since for him, it was not of any great importance. He looked with amused affection upon the graft and chicanerie of his politician; he tolerated the excesses of Duplessis as the acts of a man who did not touch his daily life. a man who did not totted his daily life.

It is an interesting fact that much of the "Quiet revolution" came from clerics rather than politicians: Canon Groulx, formulator of the "revanche" des berceaux" and early nationalist; Frère Untel, one of the first critiques of French Canadian apathy; Abbé Dion, perhaps the most outstanding enemy of Duplessis for many years. Leadership from this area is unheard of in the English parts of Canada.

Finally, though the French-Canadian wanted to take his place in the Political life of the nation. It was not there; politicians, like nature, abhor a vacuum. When, as a result, French-Canadians began to cry "You don't understand us" they failed to note that as far as political power was concerned they did not understand themselves, let alone the English.

What then, have we said in the last few thousand words? That French-Canadians are moribund within their clergy? Perhaps. That English-Canada is a construct of scheming white-anglosaxon-protestants? Again, perhaps. But the author would fancy himself far more profound than these glib mots-

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#### THE FAILURE OF CONFEDERATION

en-passants; rather, I believe, we have stated that there exists in Canada two co-existent power structures — two pyramids of ascending authority. They are separate. They are independant. In fact, they may very well be mutually exclusive. The ruling elite of this country has so long denied the French Canadian a place in his infrastructure that the proferred "concession" has long since lost any allure it might once have had for him.

In Québec today, we see the convulsions of a cultural realization. We of the English tongue have so long used the words "nation" and "state" interchangeably that we forget that they are separate concepts. That the organic whole is the nation-state. French Canada is a nation although not a state. The last six years in this province have seen this nation realize its capacity for statehood; and a people that have lived so long with a land-myth are not likely to ignore that potential. The full manifestation of the révolution tranquille will, without doubt, be an independant Québec-a nation-state of the French civilization in North America.

As an English Canadian by choice, and one who loves the majesty and sweep of this fantastic northern continental shelf, I mourn the demise of my state. But she was never a nation. I feel this with anguish, and a curious sense of irony. If only the mighty bastillons of the old elite had been equal to the task of nationhood, perhaps I might one day die as I am today — a Canadian. But I feel this is not possible.

So I welcome L'état Québecois; whether I will stay here when she is realized remains to be seen.

I can only hope that the vigour and pride of French Canada will be a lesson to the "take-it-for-granted" Canadians east and west of my home.

He who sews indifference and selfprotection will reap hostility and contempt.

Lionel Chetwynd received his B.A. from S.G. W.U in 1963 in which year he was valedictorian. He has since continued his studies in the Faculty of Law at McGill university where he has held both the Green-shields Memorial Scholarship and the Law Graduates' society Scholarship. He is an Economics Major and an International Debating Champion. This coming fall he will represent McGill on a six week tour of 11 British Universities.





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#### CONVOCATION

These prizes were presented at the annual convocation ceremony held on May 30, this year at the Place des Arts:

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS MEDAL FOR CREATIVE EXPRESSION

Awarded annually, by the Board of Governors of the University to the student or students giving evidence of outstanding ability in creative expression in the fine arts.

MARGARET A. HOCKMAN & J. J. CUNNINGHAM (Joint-Award)

THE CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED PRIZE IN CHEMISTRY A cash prize of \$50.00 to be awarded to the graduating student with the

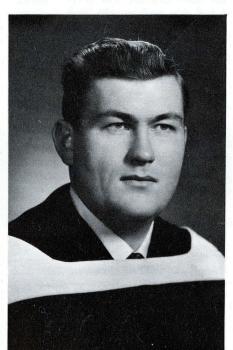
highest standing in Chemistry courses.

ERROL CHANG



Awarded to the student with the highest standing in the Accountancy major.

FABIAN YOUNG



THE BIRKS MEDAL

Awarded annually, by Henry Birks & Sons (Montreal) Ltd., to the highest ranking graduating student in Arts.

JAMES CURTIS



THE MAPPIN MEDAL

Awarded annually, by Mappins Ltd. of Montreal to the highest ranking graduating student in Science. ETHEL BEA-TRICE RAU

#### THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S ME-DAL

For the graduate showing the highest achievement in the field of English Language and Literature. This award was won this year by ARNOLD KELLER who also received a Woodrow Wilson Scholarship and is entering Claremont University (California) for a three year course leading to a Ph. D.

#### THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S SILVER MEDAL FOR HISTORY

Awarded annually, to the student with the highest standing in the History Major.

DAVID JAY BERCUSON

#### THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S BRONZE MEDAL FOR MATHE-MATICS AND PHYSICS

Awarded annually, to the graduate with the highest standing in Mathematics or in the combined fields of Mathematics and Physics.

JOHN GEORGOUDIS

#### AWARDS GRANTED

THE J.W. BRIDGES MEDAL FOR PSYCHOLOGY

Awarded annually, to the student with the highest standing in Psychology.

YAIR REZNIK

#### THE SUN LIFE PRIZE IN ECONOMICS

Awarded annually, by the Sun Life Company of Canada, to the graduating student with the highest standing in the Economics Major.

WILLIAM REIM



THE CHARLES E. FROSST MEDAL Awarded annually, by Charles E. Frosst & Co., to the highest ranking graduating student in Commerce. IAN RICHARD WAID

#### ASSOCIATION OF ALUMNI AWARD

Awarded annually, to the graduating student, who, in the opinion of the Faculty Council of the University, has by his activities, achievements, and interest, during his term at the University, won the outstanding commendation and respect of his fellows and the faculty. This award was first presented in 1939 to Professor Harold Potter and has so far been awarded each year since its inception. DAPHNE TOWNSEND DALE (Right)



THE MORRIS CHAIT MEMORIAL PRIZE IN ENGINEERING

Awarded annually, to the highest ranking student completing the Certificate in Engineering programme. RONALD FABI



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## PERSONALITIES

Alex N. Polianski, Com. '56, M.A. '59, Ph.D., University Penna. '65, has been elected President of the Ottawa Chapter of the Association of Alumni.

Henry Verdier, B.Sc. '48, past president of the Ottawa Chapter has accepted a position with the Foreign Service of the Immigration Department and will be leaving with family, furniture, etc. for somewhere in Europe.

John Millons, B.A. '59, Vice-President of the Chapter has resigned to continue postgraduate studies at the University of Indiana.

Valerie Sims, B.A. '54, remains as Secretary of the Ottawa Chapter.

Mrs. Jean Cottam, B.A. '64, will be receiving her M.A. in history from the University of Toronto and has been awarded a predoctoral fellowship by the Canada Council.

Allan Kendall, B.Com. '64, recently married the former Evelyn Leibovitch, a graduate of MacDonald College.

Al Pearce, Com. '64, will be entering 3rd year law at the University of Alberta, Edmonton.

To F.C. Hunnius, B.A. '60 and wife Valerie, a son, Jevon Murray, on April 13th in London, England.

John Blackwood, B.A. '64, is V.I.P., representative for Pan American Airlines in Kingston, Jamaica.

The Rev. John B. Cousens, B.A. '55, took part in the 99th Annual Convocation of the Presbyterian College in Montreal recently.

**Peter J. Frost**, B.Com. '52, is President of Copyfax Business Machine Corporation in Montreal.

Norman P. Goldman, B.A. '61, was recently sworn in as a notary for the Province of Quebec and is practising in Montreal. Norman received his law degree from the Université de Montréal in 1965 and intends further study in the Faculty of Commerce at Sir George.

William Dodge, B.A. '49, Executive Vice-President, Canadian Labour Congress, Ottawa, has been elected to the Board of Governors of the University of Waterloo. Bill is the first representative of organized labour on the Board.

Ernest Gilman, B.A. '63, received his M.A. history from the Western Michigan University. He is doing postgrad work towards a Ph.D. at Queen's University and will be teaching at R.M.C. next year.

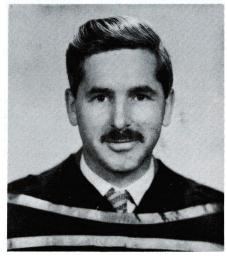
Ed. Bennett, B.A. '62, has been engaged in advanced studies in Boston and is continuing work towards his Doctorate. At present Ed. is working with the Psychoeducation Clinic at Yale University. They do some interesting work in helping community agencies, schools, etc., to work with children who have problems.



PETER J. FROST '52

George McKiel, B.Sc. '50, M.A. Wesleyan, Connecticut has been accepted at the University College, London for postgraduate studies. George will be doing research in experimental cytology, dealing mainly with control of mitosis in cell cultures. He says the project will take about 3 years and hopefully will culminate in a Ph.D.

George and wife will spend the summer doing french studies at the Université de Poitiers and will go to London from there early in September



GEORGE McKIEL '50

Lyman Richard Hill, B.A. '62, received his diploma in Education from the University of Saskatchewan at their Fall Convocation.

Harry Faier, B.Sc. '59, major in Maths. and Physics, obtained his Ph.D. from Northwestern University in 1965 and is now Research Physicist at the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburg.

#### By John Ferguson



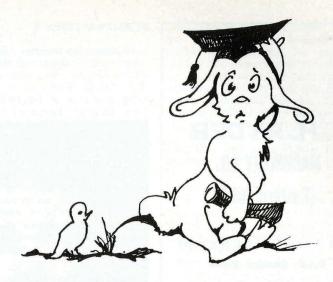
ADRIAN CHRYSSOLOR '60

Andrian Chryssolor, B.A. '60, has been named marketing staff assistant at Baxter International, a division of Baxter Laboratories, Inc. Andrian was previously a sales representative for Baxter Laboratories of Canada Ltd. He also holds a graduate B.F.T. degree from the American Institute of Foreign Trade. Andrian and wife will relocate to the Morton Grove, Illinois area.

Patrick R. Judge, B.A. '52, B.D. was appointed Assistant to the President, University of Calgary, Alberta.

**Bob Stencel,** B.A. '65, is now Sales representative with Redpath Realties Ltd. and is looking forward to his first anniversary with wife Anne.

Robert D. (Bob) Sallery, B.A. '62, Valedictorian, Class of '62 is now back in Montreal and will take over the position of Director of Camp



Otoreke. After Sir George Bob went to Southern Illinois University with a teaching assistantship and tuition scholarship. From September '63 to September '65 he was in Beruit, Lebanon with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Arab Refugees (UNRWA) responsible for the development and supervision of 48 refugee youth activity centres scattered throughout Lebanon, Jordan, Syria and the Gaza Strip.

Developed program for Canadian Y.M.C.A., summer service volunteers in the Middle East. 22 Canadian students (including 3 Georgians) have participated in a volunteer basis.



**BOB SALLERY '62** 

In 1965 Bob was graduated from the American University of Beruit with an M.A. in Social Psychology. He has spent the last year at Dalhousie University on a doctoral program.

Bob and his wife Janet Marilyn (nee Pickford of Westmount) have one daughter Marilyn and are expecting another momentarily. Ralph Swalsky, B.A. '63, has been named director of Publicity for the Rideau Carleton Racing Track. He was formerly Secretary of the Sherbrooke Racing Track.

Ross P. Fraser, B.A. '60, has been appointed to the Department of English at Selkirk College. At the moment he is completing his Master's degree on a Graduate Fellowship at U.B.C., where he is teaching English in the University's English Department. He is married, with one child and will assume his new responsibilities in August.

Rev. Lydon Kenneth McKeown, B.A. '57, to be married July 2nd, in Hull, Quebec, to Miss Pauline Lily Vezina.

Lois Ann Longhurst, B.A. '61, Com. '65, and David Albert Matthews-Allen, B.A. '65 married in June in St. Laurent, Quebec.

Rev. Daniel Ian Grant, B.A. '62, married recently to Miss Carol Charlotte Heslop in Montreal.



RAY VAILLANCOURT '44

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#### **PERSONALITIES**

George Springate, B.A. '65, a nine year veteran of the Montreal Police Department is now attending the McGill Faculty of Law, working towards a Bachelor of Civil Law Degree. Lectures in the morning, work in the afternoon and early evening and then back to studies.

During his time on the force, George has pounded a beat in some of the roughest districts of the City, worked as an undercover man, a plainclothes officer and became a qualified ambulance man. He has received 13 citations for bravery and outstanding arrests while on duty.

Roderick Earl Brown, B.Com. '49, was recently admitted to the practise of law in the courts of the State of California and the United States District Courts, Southern Division.

After Sir George Roderick received an M.C.I. degree from the Canadian Credit Institute, Vancouver, a Masters degree in Education at the University of Southern California and completed the work for his law degree at Loyola University School of Law in Los Angeles, California.

Robert Sherrin, B.A. '62, was guest director for Holiday Theater's final production of the season, "The Riddle Machine", in Vancouver B.C. Robert is director of Educational Theater for Manitoba Theater Centre.

Thomas E. Whatley, B.Com. '64, has been appointed to the position of Divisional Sales Manager for Avon Products of Canada Ltd.

Ed Johnson, Arts '60, is now Coordinator of Student Affairs at Mount Royal College, Calgary. Ed is married to a former Georgian, Toni. They have two daughters Laurie 4 and Robin 3.

M.A.E. Price, B.A. '62, has been named Principal of Lachute High School.

**Heather Mills,** B.A. '66, and Thomas Kovacs, B.A. '65, were married May 21st in Montreal.

Keith Denton Lewis, B.Com. '60, married recently to Donna Catherine Lynne Weegar in Montreal.

Douglas S. Morgan, B.Sc. '57, formerly on the staff of Molson's has been appointed Technical Sales Manager of Siebel (Canada) Ltd., Clarkson, Ontario.

Robert C. Jones, B.A. '55, has been appointed Principal of the new Beacon Hill Elementary School.

**Donald F. Ross,** B.Com. '55, has been appointed Principal of Lakeside Heights Elementary School.

C. Owen Buckingham, B.A. '58, has been appointed Principal of Northview Elementary School.

Harold Smithman, B.A. '56, at present Principal of Edgewater School will become Principal of Hudson High School, Hudson, Quebec.

Roland Hersen, B.A. '59, has been named Executive Director of the Waterloo county branch of the Canadian Mental Health Association.

Ronald F. Rieder, B.A. '55, (lost for several years and now found) has been appointed Vice-President of Hal Phillips and Associates, a Public Relations firm in Los Angeles, California.

Before joining Phillips office, Ronald was Assistant night City Editor of the Van Nuys and Green Sheet in Van Nuys, California.

During his stay with the Van Nuys News, he was awarded the California Bar Association Press-Bar award for a story on police records of all persons arrested and then released without prosecution. This story resulted in a bill being introduced in the State Legislature to remedy the situation. In addition he was the winner of an award for the best news story in 1964-65 by the San Fernando Valley Press Club.

Ronald is a charter member of the San Fernando Valley Press Club and is in his third term as Club President. He is also a member of the Los Angeles Professional Chapter of Sigma Delta Chi Professional Journalistic Society.

Ronald is married and lives in Van Nuys, California, with wife and three sons.

Jim McBride, B.A. '59, represented Principal Rae at the installation of Sister Alice Michael as Fourth President of Mount St. Vincent College in Halifax in March of this year. Jim has been registrar at Acadia University for the past 3 years but is resigning to continue graduate studies in education at McGill University.

Leslie Hudra, B.Com. '61, is Plant Accounting Manager for the Bloomington Illinois plants of Modine Manufacturing Company. In his spare time he is working towards an M.Sc. at the local Illinois State University.

Edward Gorn, B.A. '63, received his M.A. history from Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Mich. at their April convocation exercises.

Ken W. Renshaw, B.Sc. '48, B.Com. '50, has been appointed Works Manager for the rolling stock and fabricated metal producer of Oakwood Iron Works Ltd., Toronto. Ken was lost and is now found.

H.S. (Stu) McEvoy, B.Com. '57, has been appointed Manager of Aluminum Company of Canada Ltd's, sales advertising department. Stu holds a Master's degree in Business Administration from the University of Western Ontario. Stu has held various positions with Alcan, in purchasing, advertising and P.R. and comes to his new post from Toronto where he was market specialist — Alcan foil, since 1964.

Leo Bandiera, B.Sc. '49, has been poster to Alcan Alumino Iberico Ltd., Alicante, Spain and will be responsible for the engineering involved in an expansion program increasing the Spanish mill's 23,000 ton annual production to 40,000 tons. Leo was formerly superintendent of Alcan's engineering and design department in Kingston, Ontario.

Gerald B. Miles, B.Com. '53, F.R.I., has been appointed Manager of the Commercial Department in the industrial division of A.E. LePage (Quebec) Inc., and will specialize in the sale and development of office buildings as well as the leasing of office space, stores and showrooms.

Ray Vaillancourt, B.Com. '44, is Public Relations Officer for National Harbours Board — Montreal Harbour Prior to Sir George Raymond studies at Bourget College in Rigaud and Collège de Montréal. -During his undergrad years he was Vice-President of the S.U.S.



SANTO FATA

After Sir George Ray was appointed Assistant Manager of Equipment disposal for the Aluminum

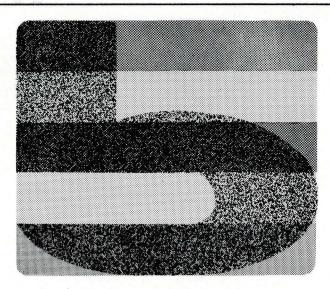
Company of Canada. Later he became Deputy Ocean Marine Underwriter in Montreal for cargo and hull. This experience stood him in good stead when he was appointed Assistant Director of the St. Lawrence Municipal Bureau. His main responsibilities were the promotion of the Port of Montreal through all possible means. Since March 13, 1961 Ray has been Public Relations Officer with National Harbours Board in Montreal.

Ray was one of the first Canadians to do skindiving in Canada with the "Aqualung". He is also active in tennis, skiing, music and Alumni affairs. He is married and the father of two children.

When you travel C.P.A. your gastronomic needs will be supervised by a Georgian. Santo Fata is Executive Chef of Canadian Pacific Hotels Limited with direct responsibility among other duties of food service on the Air Lines. A favourite recipe appeared in the Toronto Telegram.

Knute B. Sorensen, B.Sc. '49, has been appointed Education Officer for West Island Elementary Schools.

Peter Palmer, B.A. '61, a teaching fellow at Western, was named instructor in English at Middlesex College at the University of Western Ontario.



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## COLLEGE NOTES

#### NOTICE OF NOMINATIONS

In accordance with By-Law 13, Section 3, the Nominating Committee hereby nominates the following ten members for election as Directors of the Association of Alumni of Sir George Williams University for the years 1966-1968:

Vernon Eccles

R.E. Gariepy

J.R. Hannan

R.C. Jonas

A. Landriau

R.K. Norris

L. Nachshen

R. Vaillancourt

G.L. Wood

V. Yates

#### NOTE:

In accordance with By-Law 13, Section 6, additional nominations for the Board of Directors, signed by at least ten members of the Association entitled to vote, shall also be placed on the ballot by the Secretary if received by him at least ten days before the Annual Meeting. The nomination must include the signed consent of the member so nominated.

#### GERALD B. MILLER

Chairman, Nominating Committee

The Commerce Faculty of Sir George has a new Dean. Associate Professor Gunther Brink was appointed to this position effective August 1, 1966.

A Commerce graduate of this university, Professor Brink received his Masters degree in Business Administration from the University of Western Ontario and is presently engaged in writing his Ph. D. thesis which is to be presented to Columbia University.

As a student, Professor Brink held several offices and left a record of achievement. His background in the business world has been wide and has included positions with large industrial corporations including IBM and Johnson & Johnson.

His influence at Sir George has already been felt. Professor Brink was co-author of the revised Commerce curriculum which was so well received

by faculty, business and the 3,600 students enrolled in Commerce courses at this institution. In July 1964, he was appointed Chairman of the Administrative Department. It is expected that with this new post, Professor Brink will give further impetus to the leadership role that Sir George Williams University has played in the field of Administration for business.

#### NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Association of Alumni of Sir George Williams University will be held at the Windsor Hotel, in the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec, on September 16th, 1966 at 8:00 p.m. for the following purposes:

- 1. to approve the minutes of the last Annual General Meeting;
- to receive the report of the Board and the duly audited financial statements for the year ending May 31, 1966;
- 3. to elect directors for the ensuing two years;
- 4. to appoint an auditor for the ensuing year;
- to transact such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.

Dated at the City of Montreal this 1st Day of June, 1966.

JOHN R. HANNAN, SECRETARY

#### ELECTION TO THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF S.G.W.U.

The Board of Governors of Sir George Williams University released on June 9th, the names of the individuals who were elected to the Board and the re-election of its officers.

New members who have been elected for a period of three years:

Mr. Eric L. Hamilton, Vice-President and Director of Canadian Industries Limited.

Mr. Peter M. McEntyre, Vice-President and Secretary of Commercial Trust Company Limited.

Mr. Frank W. McIntosh, Management Consultant.

Mr. Garnet T. Page, General Secretary of The Engineering Institute of Canada.

Mr. John W. Tait, Executive Vice-President of The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company Limited.

The Board confirms the appointment by the University Council of the following faculty members as visitors to the Board of Governors for the academic year 1966-67:

Professor R.H. Verschingel.

Professor J.H. Whitelaw.

Present members who have been reappointed to the Board for a further period of three years:

Mr. Walter G. Attridge.

Mr. Lionel Coté.

Mr. C. Alex Duff.

Mr. F.N. Dundas.

Mr. G.W. Millar.

Mr. Charles B. Neapole.

Mr. E. Paul Zimmerman.

On recommendation of the Association of Alumni, the following member was re-elected for a further period of two years:

Mr. Glenn L. Wood.

Present members who have been appointed to the Advisory Board of Governors:

Dr. B.W. Roberts.

Dr. R.L. Weldon.

Ex-officio members who have been appointed to the Board for a period of one year:

Mr. F.G. Hubbard, General Secretary of the Montreal Y.M.C.A.

Mr. T. Denton Lewis, President of the Corporation of S.G.W.U.

#### **ELECTION OF OFFICERS**

Upon the recommendation of its Nominating Committee, the Board elected the following members to the respective offices, for a period of one year:

Dr. Fraser F. Fulton — Chairman of the Board.

Mr. F.N. Dundas and Lt.-Col. S.C. Holland — Vice-Chairmen of the Roard

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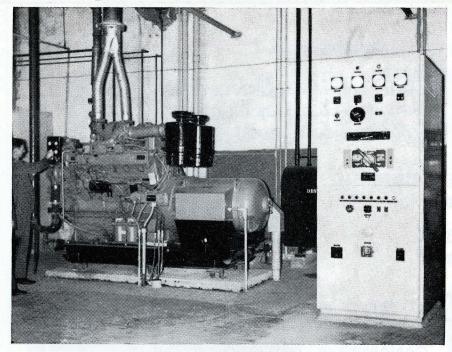
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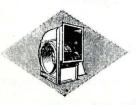
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