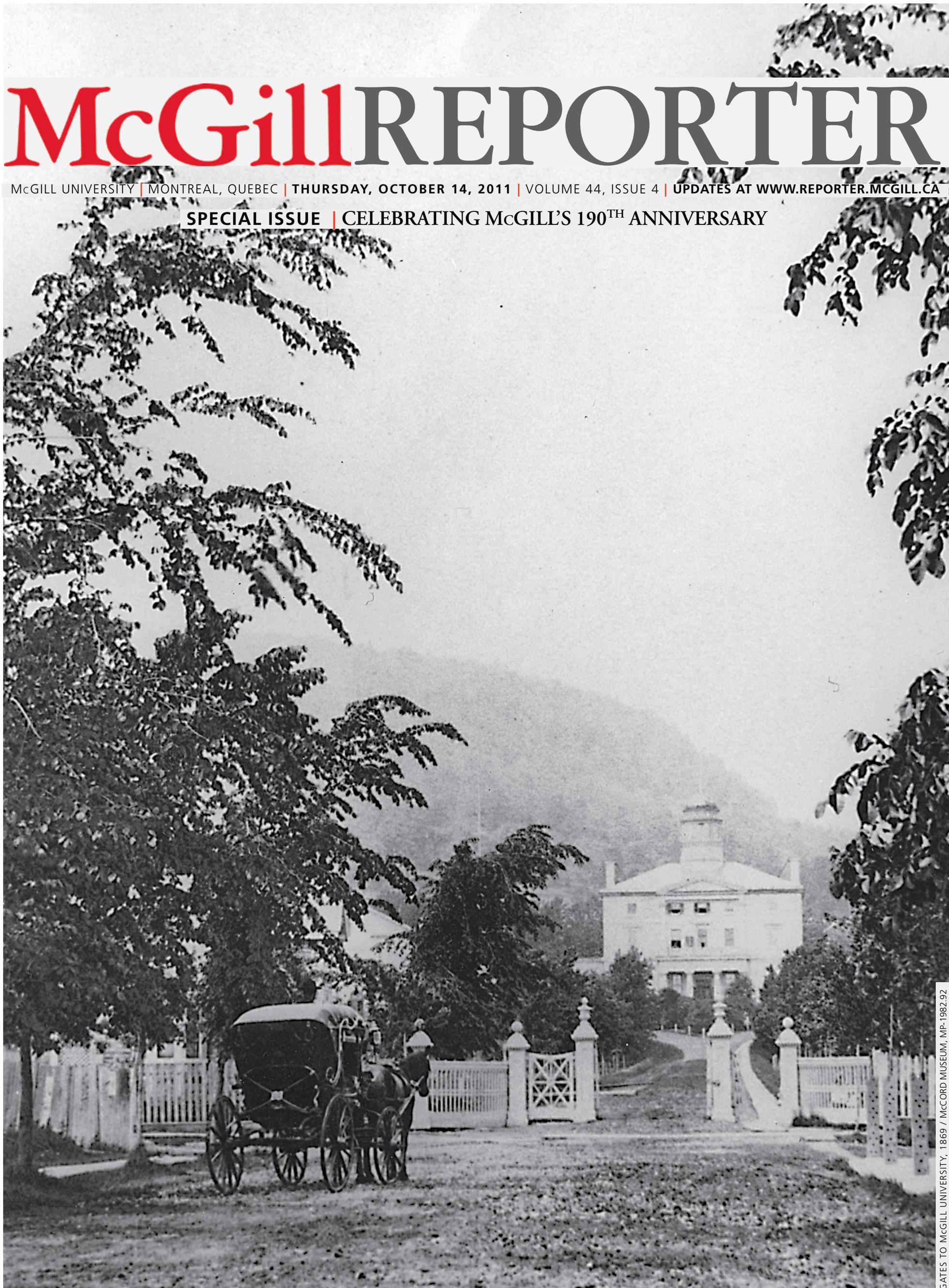


McGill REPORTER

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SPECIAL ISSUE | CELEBRATING MCGILL'S 190TH ANNIVERSARY



GATES TO MCGILL UNIVERSITY, 1869 / McCORD MUSEUM, MP-1982.92

THE STORY BEHIND THE HISTORY ISSUE

At 190 years young, McGill is older than the majority of the home countries represented by the 2010 student body – including Canada, of course.

When you've been around that long, you have a tendency to accumulate a lot of milestones and achievements – even more so when you are a renowned institution that has produced more than its share of Nobel Laureates, Rhodes Scholars, Olympic gold medalists and world-changing discoveries.

That's great if you're putting together a McGill fact sheet. Less so, if you've been given the task to celebrate that history and highlight those accomplishments in a mere 20 pages of tabloid-sized newsprint. Something akin to transcribing Moby

Dick onto the head of a pin. The limits of the printed page stand in direct contrast to the boundless vision and imaginations of the brilliant men and women who have made this university one of the world's very best.

We started by going right to the source, enlisting the help of Peter F. McNally, Director of the History of McGill Project; Gordon Burr, Collections Management, University Archives; and Dr. Rob Michel, a former Archives employee; to draw up an outline of the issue. Peter also proved to be a history jack-of-all-trades, as he also wrote three sections and fact checked the bulk of material.

Copy was provided by a variety of writers, including McNally; long-time Montreal Gazette staffer Paul Waters;



Earl Zukerman from the Athletics Department; and regular contributors Jim Hynes, Chris Chipello and Doug Sweet, most of whom benefitted from the work of Stanley P. Frost, the first Director of the History of McGill Project and author of the first two volumes of our official history, *McGill: For the Advancement of Learning*.

Communications Officer, Everett Martin, provided us with some much-appreciated 11-hour copy editing work.

Finding illustrations for the last 190 years was no small feat. Thankfully, we had Theresa Rowat, Director, University Archives, and her team at our disposal. They responded to our ambitious photo wish list in record

time. The great cover shot of old McGill is courtesy of the McCord Museum.

The job of laying out this monster fell upon our designer Allison Flynn, who outdid herself in producing what is probably the biggest and most ambitious McGill Reporter ever. Some might even call it historic.

- Neale McDevitt

1801 - 1855 James McGill and a vision of learning

BY PETER McNALLY

When McGill University was founded in 1821, higher education in Quebec and other parts of British North America – like education generally – was rudimentary, inadequate and subject to the competing demands of politics, religion and language. (There are those who might argue today that not much has changed.)

James McGill, a sturdy Scot born in 1744, who had attended the University of Glasgow, came to Montreal in 1766, shortly after the start of the British regime. He soon became an established figure

in the small community as a prosperous merchant in the fur trade.

In 1776 McGill married a local widow, Charlotte Guillimin Desrivieres – they had no children – and 20 years later, he began to acquire his Burnside country estate on the slope of Mount Royal. McGill was first elected to the newly created legislative Assembly of Lower Canada in 1792. That body, in 1801, created the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, Quebec's first attempt at creating a public education system.

This gave James McGill an opportunity to make his mark. He bequeathed in trust to the Royal

Institution the hefty sum of £10,000 along with his Burnside estate. This provision of his will would, however, be nullified unless, within 10 years of his death, a college bearing his name was established at Burnside. This caveat spurred the Institution's transformation in 1818 from a purely paper operation to a functioning body.

From 1819 to 1835, Desrivieres's



James McGill

heirs tried unsuccessfully to prevent the estate and money being conveyed to the Institution. For the gestating College, two developments saved the day. First, the grant of a Royal Charter from George IV in 1821 established the College as a legal entity. Second, in 1829, the teaching arm of the Montreal General Hospital – the Montreal Medical Institution founded in 1815 – became the

Faculty of Medicine, making the College a practical reality.

Quebec's first university was launched, albeit somewhat haphazardly.

When the years of litigation were finally behind it, the young university was able to focus its energy upon the future, particularly development of the Burnside property and the founding of two of the oldest university faculties in Canada.

In 1839, construction began, according to the plans of John Ostell, on the Arts Building and East Wing – today's Dawson Hall. They were opened in 1843, at which time the Faculty of

WORLD

King Louis XV of France declares war on England



1744

Oct. 6 James McGill is born in Glasgow, Scotland

1775

James McGill settles in Montreal, begins his career as a merchant



George Washington gives his farewell address as president



1796

James McGill begins the purchase of Burnside Estate



U.S. invasion of Canada is halted at Stony Creek



1813

James McGill dies

1821

McGill College receives Royal Charter, becomes a university

Montreal is incorporated as a city



1829

The Montreal Medical Institute becomes McGill's Faculty of Medicine



1832

MCGILL

MCGILL ARCHIVES

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

Arts, was established. In 1845, the Faculty of Medicine moved to the new campus, followed three years later by the founding of the Faculty of Law (although courses in Law had been offered since 1843.) McGill's faculties of Medicine and Law are, therefore, the oldest not only in any Quebec university, but also in any university in Canada.

For McGill College, growing up was anything but smooth and easy. Attracting faculty and students proved difficult, as did the establishment of academic programs.

Religion and money

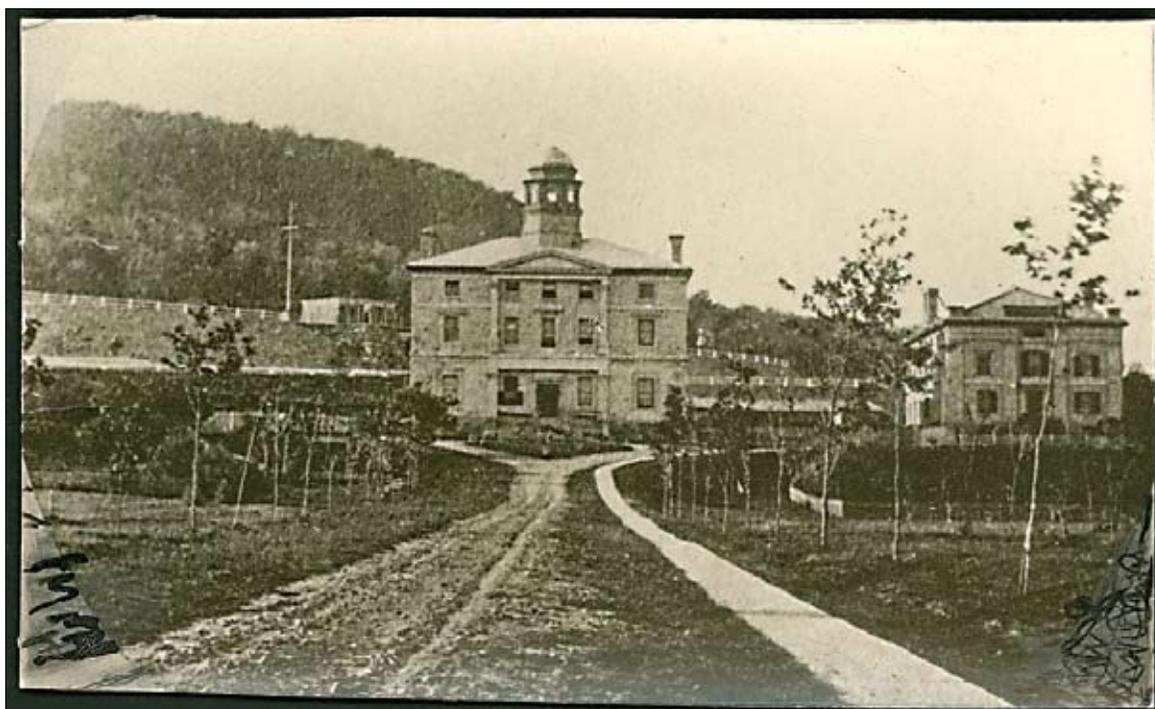
Problems plaguing these early years revolved around four major issues: leadership, religion, funding and governance. Although McGill's first four principals were intelligent and worthy men who made positive contributions, none possessed outstanding gifts as an educator. The first four: Archdeacon George Jehoshaphat Mountain (1824-1835), Rev. John Bethune (1835-1846), Edmund Allen Meredith (1846-1853) and Justice Charles Dewey Day (1853-1855).

The first of those two were Anglican clergy, reflecting the Royal Charter's assumption that McGill would operate as an Anglican institution. However, Mountain was careful to indicate that there would be no denominational requirements for students or faculty.

Later, Bethune's attempt to impose religious standards, including attendance and membership in the Anglican Church, created strong opposition and was ultimately thwarted. It also caused the Board never again to appoint a clergyman as Principal.

McGill's funding was always insufficient to cover both building and operating expenses. Despite promises to the contrary, government support remained minimal.

Governance of the new university was bedeviled from the start by ambiguity over the respective roles for the McGill Board of Governors and the Royal Institution for the Advancement



MCGILL UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

Construction began on the Arts Building and its then East Wing (now Dawson Hall) in 1839. The cornerstone for the building was laid by Governor General, Sir John Colborne, on October 7 of that year. The new buildings opened in 1843. This photo was taken in 1851.



MCGILL UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

Edmund Allen Meredith was appointed the third Principal in 1846. He followed the government of Upper Canada to Toronto in 1849, and wasn't replaced as Principal until 1853.

the suspicion of French-speaking Quebecers: being too secular for some, too private for others and too English for most. Its original intention of providing bilingual and religiously neutral education proved ultimately unacceptable to both English and French communities.

Visitation Reports of 1843 and 1848, outlining finances, governance and academic life of the College, were prepared by the Royal Institution, and reflected the awkward relationship between it and the Board.

Both reports were equally critical of the College's operation, with the 1843 report strongly condemning Bethune and his religious, fiscal and academic program. During 1850-52, construction of the water reservoir made the new buildings largely unusable, and forced the College back into the city for a time. Even so, under the leadership of Meredith and Day, the situation began to improve.

The most significant improvement was a revised 1852 Royal Charter from Queen Victoria, two amendments of which were crucial. First, the non-denominational, but Protestant and Anglophone nature of McGill was made clear, without excluding students and

faculty from Catholic, Jewish, and other faiths. Second, the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning became the College's Board of Governors, with members coming from Anglophone Montreal's rising business and professional community. It is worth noting that in 1852, Laval University – whose origins stretch back to 1635 – was established in Quebec City as the province's first Catholic and Francophone university. Quebec had firmly committed itself to an educational system divided along confessional lines, meant to reflect English and French linguistic communities.

A modern college

In 1853, the new Board created both an Education Committee and a Finance and Building Committee. Strict financial control was introduced, and the accumulated deficit began shrinking. As part of the strategy, plans were put in place to sell McGill property south of Sherbrooke St. and develop an alumni society ready to support the College. The academic program was strengthened and new faculty hired. The three term English system was replaced by one long term. The Oxbridge pattern of classical studies was starting to be supplanted by modern curricula emphasizing applied subjects for careers in commerce, technology and the professions. There would be no professor of Theology, although the subject would be taught in affiliated denominational colleges.

Statutes promulgated in 1854 underlined the nondenominational character of McGill College and regularized the Corporation as the body concerned with academic life. This division of authority between the Board concerned with administration and finance, and another body – Corporation or Senate – concerned with academic life, still exists at McGill.

After decades of false starts, the stage was set for the College to fulfill James McGill's intention of establishing a noteworthy institution of higher learning in Montreal.



<p>"A Christmas Carol" by Charles Dickens is published. 6,000 copies are sold</p>		<p>Poets Elizabeth Barrett and Robert Browning elope</p>		<p>The New York Times starts publishing at two cents a copy</p>	<p>A fire in eastern Montreal leaves 10,000 homeless</p>		<p>On April 9, The Bank of Montreal increases its stock to \$2 million</p>		
<p>1843</p>	<p>1846</p>	<p>1848</p>	<p>1851</p>	<p>1852</p>	<p>1855</p>				
<p>McGill's Faculty of Arts is established, September 6</p>		<p>Edmund Allen Meredith becomes McGill's third Principal</p>		<p>McGill's Faculty of Law is established</p>	<p>McGill's Faculty of Medicine relocates to 15 Côté Street</p>	<p>Charles Dewey Day becomes McGill's fourth Principal</p>		<p>John J.C. Abbott, later Prime Minister of Canada, is named Dean of McGill's Faculty of Law</p>	

1856 - 1882 Dawson takes it to a higher level

By PETER McNALLY

John William Dawson (1820-1899) was McGill's fifth and longest serving Principal (1855-1893). Many would argue that he was its greatest. He was also an outstanding leader and visionary educator along with being a geologist, palaeontologist, and Canada's leading 19th-century scientist.

Born and raised in Pictou, N.S. and educated at the University of Edinburgh, by the time he came to McGill he had taught science at Pictou Academy, served as Superintendent of Education of Nova Scotia, written extensively on science and education, and been elected fellow of the Geological Society of London.

In appointing him Principal, McGill's Board recognized that Dawson's views corresponded exactly with its own on the need for a modern curriculum, in light of the inappropriateness of the English-style classical curriculum in a young country like Canada. Science, technology and the emerging social sciences would need to be included in the college's curriculum, along with the humanities.

A rocky start

With the exception of the Faculty of Medicine, McGill was in a sorry state at the start of Dawson's tenure, being virtually moribund and having only 64 students. This condition was shared with other pre-Confederation Canadian universities, their total enrolment in 1860-61 totalling only 1,000. Dawson's vision and leadership, combined with community support, resulted in McGill soon emerging with an international reputation as Canada's leading university.

By 1855, the College enjoyed a

number of advantages, including stable governance, finances on the road to recovery and the start of Montreal's prosperous and expansionary era. During the 1840s and early '50s, Britain had repealed the Corn Law, mercantile laws and Imperial Navigation Acts, resulting in Montreal and all British North America losing Imperial preference and undergoing a major economic depression.

By the time of Dawson's arrival, however, Montreal businessmen were taking advantage of new opportunities, developing factories along the recently expanded Lachine Canal, and inaugurating Canada's industrial revolution. With Confederation in 1867, Montreal soon became the metropolitan centre of a transcontinental nation bound together by telegraph and railways. By the end of the century, 75 per cent of Canadian wealth was concentrated in Montreal's elite Square Mile, stretching west from McGill.

While attracting some well-to-do English- and French-speaking Roman Catholics and members of other faiths, the neighbourhood's most notable and numerous inhabitants were wealthy English-speaking Protestants whose support for McGill was crucial during an era of limited government support for higher education.

Dawson's intelligence, energy, and initiative were evident from the start of his tenure. He began immediately cleaning up the grounds of the abandoned Burnside campus, laying out Graduates Walk – from Sherbrooke St. to the Arts Building – and planting the trees that lined it.

By 1860, the Faculty of Arts had returned to campus, with Dawson's own office doubling as College library. Dawson shouldered an arduous teaching load covering almost the entire sci-



ALL PHOTOS FROM MCGILL UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

The first class to graduate in Applied Science (Engineering), 1873.



Painting of Peter Redpath by Robert Harris

ence curriculum of Agriculture, Botany, Chemistry, Geology, Zoology and Natural History, among other subjects. In 1857, he established the McGill Normal School for teacher training and served as its head. Thirty-five of the 40 students enrolled in the first class were female – it was the first English-language professional training program that allowed women in Montreal. That same year, Dawson began an Engineering program that, for financial reasons, was closed in 1863, but revived in 1871, and reconstituted in 1875 as the Faculty of Applied Science.

The Medical Faculty's 1872 return to campus, and its own building, included its most famous

graduate, Sir William Osler, who taught there from 1874 to 1885.

Branching out

Placing McGill on the international academic map began in 1857 when, at Dawson's invitation, the American Association for the Advancement of Science held its first meeting outside the United States in Montreal. McGill's provincial and national profile were raised in 1858, by development of McGill School Examinations for university admission, and the granting of affiliation to smaller colleges.

To cope with growing enrolment and expanding curriculum, new faculty were hired whose reputations added to McGill's lus-

WORLD

The Grand Trunk Railway begins passenger service between Montreal and Toronto. The inaugural trip takes 13 hours



1856

1857

The Victoria Bridge opens and becomes the first structure to span the St. Lawrence



1859

U.S. President Abraham Lincoln declares slavery in the Confederate states unlawful



Canadian Parliamentarian Thomas D'Arcy McGee is assassinated on April 7.



1863

1868

MCGILL

Total student enrolment: 64

McGill Normal School for teachers opens its doors on Belmont Street



First academic Chair is endowed by William, Thomas and John Molson

McGill Observatory is established by Charles Smallwood



Total student enrolment: 312

THE BUILDER

THE BENEFACTORS

THE SCHOLAR



ALL PHOTOS FROM MCGILL UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

Sir John William Dawson

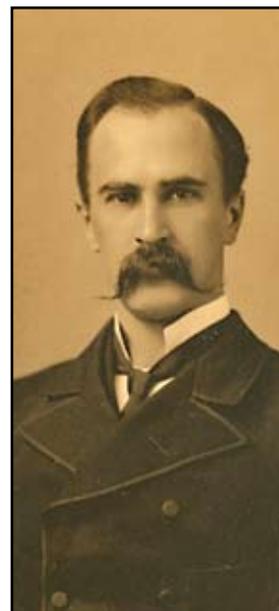
By any standard, Sir John William Dawson is McGill's most important Principal. He took a struggling, impoverished, and obscure college and shaped it into Canada's leading university, with an international reputation. Aside from his own qualities,

as a leading – if controversial – intellectual and researcher, he was an outstanding educator who understood the elements of higher education. His ability to attract wealthy benefactors, essential for McGill to move forward, has served as a model for all his successors.



William Molson

William Molson (1793-1875) and the Redpaths – Peter (1821-1894) and his wife Grace (1816-1907) – were loyal friends of Sir John William Dawson and McGill's first great benefactors. Leaders of Anglophone Montreal's mid-19th century elite, they serve as models for subsequent benefactors. Their generous support helped establish McGill as Canada's top university. Molson Hall (Arts Building West Wing) and Redpath Library, Hall, and Museum, along with endowed chairs and research collections, stand as lasting monuments to their support.



Sir William Osler

Sir William Osler (1849-1919) MDCM 1872, taught Pathology at McGill from 1874 to

1884, and started on the path of becoming the leading medical doctor of the English-speaking world. Considered by some to be the "father of modern medicine," Osler established medical residency so that students would gain firsthand knowledge by working with real patients in a real hospital setting. He once famously said "listen to your patient, he is telling you the diagnosis." After leaving McGill he taught at the University of Pennsylvania and Johns Hopkins University, before becoming Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford in 1905. His History of Medicine collection is a jewel of the McGill libraries.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

tre, including Charles Smallwood and C. H. McLeod (Meteorology) – under whom McGill developed Canada's leading time-keeping observatory – Thomas Sterry Hunt and Bernard James Harrington (Chemistry), G. F. Armstrong and Henry T. Bovey (Civil Engineering), Archibald Duff (Mathematics), and John Clark Murray (Philosophy).

Dawson did his fair share in building up McGill's academic reputation by publishing 10 to 12 scientific books and articles annually. In 1856, he was elected President of Montreal Natural History Society, and re-elected intermittently thereafter eventually becoming Honorary Life President. In 1882, he became President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and first President of the Royal Society of Canada.

Financial problems continued dogging the College – a consistently recurring theme in its history. The selling-off of property continued into the 1870s and '80s. Faculty and staff salaries and pen-



MCGILL UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

Sir J. William Dawson and his family on the steps of the Arts Building c. 1865

sions were a continuing point of dispute. Dawson and several faculty paid for official activities from their own pockets. Petitions to government proved largely fruitless.

As part of the 1867 Confederation debate, McGill argued for constitutional guarantees in support of Protestant education in Quebec, universities being placed under

federal jurisdiction, and an endowment for itself. Of these three requests, only constitutional support for reciprocal Protestant/Catholic education in Ontario and Quebec was granted.

As a mark of respect, however, after Confederation the Governor-General became McGill's Visitor.

Early campaigns

Fortunately, to compensate for the lack of government grants, community support was strong.

The year after his arrival, Dawson launched a financial campaign, the forerunner of many others, all of which have been facilitated by the 1857 formation of the Graduate's (Alumni) Society. Large numbers of small gifts and bequests were received to provide for books, medals, prizes, and scholarships.

Major support also began appearing from wealthy benefactors. Among the earliest was the Molson family, particularly William, whose support permitted construction in 1865 of the West Wing of the Arts Building along with corridors connecting

the three wings, thereby creating the familiar Arts Building façade.

Other early supporters included Peter and Grace Redpath, whose gifts to McGill made them Canada's first major library and museum benefactors. In 1882, Redpath Museum was built to house Dawson's collection and provide him with research facilities, as well as to entice him to remain at McGill instead of departing for Princeton University.

In 1893, Redpath Library opened. In addition to constructing the two buildings, the Redpaths supported their operation, endowed them, and gave them important research collections including McLennan Library's Redpath Tracts. Both the Redpaths and Molsons endowed Chairs at McGill.

Dawson continued as Principal until 1893, but by 1882 he had successfully propelled McGill into becoming Canada's leading university with a significant and growing reputation for teaching and research.



Montreal Royals baseball team is founded

Hockey is first played in Montreal according to rules devised by James George Aylwin Creighton, a McGill University student.



First electric lighting illuminates Montreal

First issue of La Presse hits newsstands.



1872

1875

1882

1884

William Osler receives his medical degree (MDCM)



The Department of Applied Science becomes a Faculty

The Redpath Museum opens



James Ferrier becomes McGill's second Chancellor

First female students admitted to the Faculty of Arts



1883 - 1894 McGill emerges as a top-flight school

By CHRIS CHIPELLO

McGill's emergence as a top-flight university got a big boost in the late 19th century from two legendary Canadian philanthropists: Donald A. Smith and William C. Macdonald. Their contributions helped shape the contours of the University's campuses and the future directions of its faculties.

And like so many other towering figures in McGill's formative years, both men had roots in Scotland.

Macdonald, the grandson of a Scottish laird, was born in Prince Edward Island in 1831. He moved in the 1850s to Montreal, where he made a fortune in the tobacco business, capitalizing on turmoil sweeping the U.S. His company

and Michel noted.

Macdonald was a voracious reader, and he shared Dawson's belief in the importance of practical, scientific education. In 1869, he made his first gift to McGill: \$1,750 for biology equipment. Two years later, he chipped in \$5,000 for the general endowment.

By the 1890s, Macdonald was funding whole buildings. The Macdonald Physics, Engineering, and Chemistry buildings were designed by Sir Andrew Taylor, a Scottish-born, London-educated architect, who also designed several other landmark McGill buildings of this period, including the Redpath Library. (When the original Engineering Building burned in 1907, Macdonald promptly funded construction of a new version.)

“Free of the dynastic ambitions, social life, and art collecting of his fellow Montreal millionaires, Macdonald found his life’s mission in McGill” - Frost & Michel

cured and processed leaf, much of it from Kentucky, for chewing or pipe tobacco. “The American Civil War opened up opportunities for export and brought higher prices, which Macdonald exploited,” according to biographers Stanley Frost and Robert H. Michel. “He may have cornered much of the American crop.”

A lifelong bachelor, the frugal and unpretentious Macdonald, in 1867, moved with his mother and sister into a three-story Montreal townhouse. “Fatefully, it stood almost next door to McGill College, which was emerging into prominence under Principal John William Dawson,” Frost

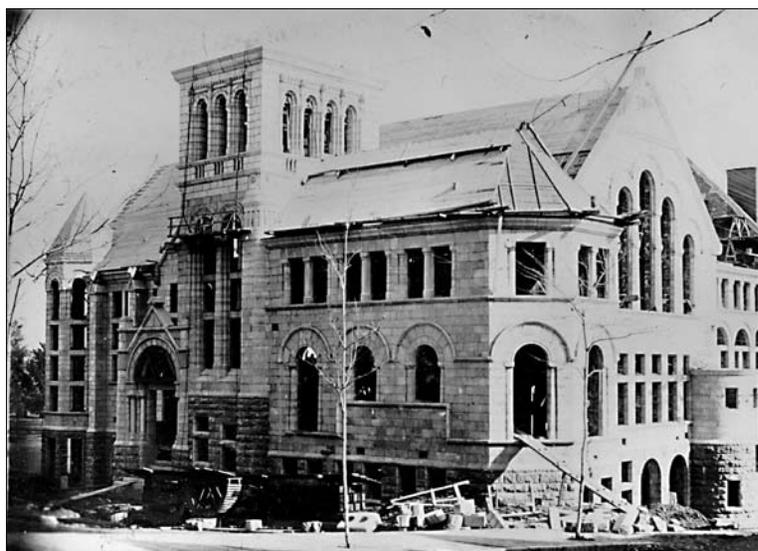
Macdonald also donated 25 acres on the lower slopes of Mount Royal, above James McGill's old farm, providing plenty of room for the campus to expand. In later years, he would also set up a college at the west end of Montreal Island – what is now the Macdonald campus. All told, Macdonald's gifts and bequests to McGill added up to more than \$14 million – a stunning sum for that time.

“Free of the dynastic ambitions, social life, and art collecting of his fellow Montreal millionaires, Macdonald found his life’s mission in McGill,” Frost and Michel wrote. “He practically refounded



MCGILL UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

The interior of the Redpath Library, with women library staff at work, c. 1894. The Library, which opened in 1893, was McGill's main library for 60 years.



MCGILL UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

Redpath Library under construction, 1892.

the institution, transforming it from a medical school attached to an arts college into a full-scale university with a particular strength in science.”

Donald A. Smith – known as Lord Strathcona – also made a series of major donations that had a sweeping impact on McGill's development during this period.

Born in Scotland in 1820, Smith set out for Canada in 1838, and took a job counting muskrat skins at the Hudson's Bay Company's warehouse at Lachine. In 1847, he was assigned to a remote trading post in Labrador, where he remained for more than 20 years, until a promotion brought him

WORLD

Construction on Montreal's Windsor Station begins



1885

Dutch artist Vincent van Gogh cuts off his left ear



1888

Saint James Methodist Church (now Saint James United) is built on St. Catherine Street West in downtown Montreal



1889

MCGILL

Board of Governors adopts the use of the name McGill University



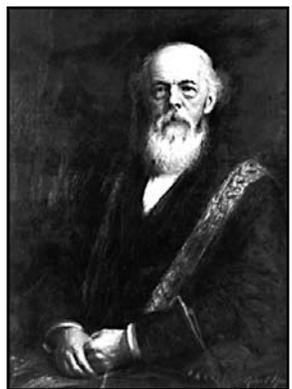
The first female students graduate with Bachelor of Arts degrees



Donald A. Smith, Lord Strathcona, becomes McGill's third Chancellor



THE BUILDER



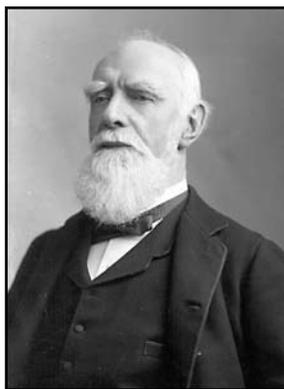
ALL PHOTOS FROM MCGILL UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

James Ferrier

James Ferrier was born in Scotland in 1800 and arrived in Montreal in 1821 as a Scottish clerk with no money and little education. Still he proceeded to set up a business in the first store on rue Notre-Dame, made a fortune in commerce, and later became

involved in banking, railroads and industrial development. He also carved out a prominent place in politics, becoming Mayor of Montreal in 1845 and eventually a Canadian Senator. Meanwhile, he played a key role at McGill during a critical period in its development: From 1845 until his death in 1888, he served as a member of the the College's governing body. As president from 1847 until 1852 of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, he is credited with stabilizing McGill's perilously shaky finances. In September 1884, he became the University's second Chancellor, succeeding Charles Dewey Day.

THE BENEFACTOR



Donald A. Smith

Donald A. Smith, better known as Lord Strathcona, is probably most recognized as the bearded figure driving the last spike in Canadian Pacific's transcontinental railway. But he also was one of the greatest philanthropists of his era, and was especially generous toward McGill.

He funded the University's first classes for women with gifts of \$50,000 in 1884 and \$70,000 in 1886. Several years later, he funded the construction of Royal Victoria College, and eventually provided an endowment of \$1 million for it. The building formally opened in 1900, furnished with carpets specially woven in Scotland, linen from Ireland, and silver, glassware and crockery bearing the college crest. Smith also was a major donor to the Faculty of Medicine. He became a trustee of McGill after his first gift, and was elected Chancellor in 1888, succeeding Ferrier. In that role, he recruited William Peterson as Principal.

THE SCHOLAR



Maude Abbott

Maude Abbott earned her McGill BA in 1890 and was valedictorian of her class. But McGill's medical school turned her down because she was a woman. She studied instead at Bishop's, where she received her medical degree in 1894, taking the Senior Prize in anatomy. Following postgraduate studies in Europe, she returned to Montreal and

met McGill's Chair of Pathology, Dr. George Adami. In 1898, he named her assistant curator of the Medical Museum and sent her to Washington to study the Army Medical Museum. During her trip, she met William Osler, who would later ask her to write about congenital heart disease for his System of Medicine. Her work on this culminated in her 1936 Atlas of Congenital Cardiac Disease. She began teaching informally at the Medical Museum in 1901 and by 1904, "museum demonstration" was part of the medical school curriculum. McGill awarded Abbott an honorary MDCM in 1910. She retired in 1936 and died in 1940.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

back to Montreal.

In 1869, following negotiations in London for the transfer of HBC's territories to Canada, Prime Minister John A. Macdonald appointed Smith as a special commissioner to defuse tensions in Manitoba with Métis leader Louis Riel. The complex HBC land transfers also set the stage for Smith to build an enormous personal fortune through a series of shrewd investments. He bought depressed HBC stock, chalked up huge gains when the shares rebounded, and eventually parlayed his growing fortune into a controlling interest in the Bank of Montreal. He also played a key role in financing the Canadian Pacific Railway, and in 1885 famously drove the last spike in the transcontinental rail link, in Craigellachie, B.C.

A year earlier, in Montreal, Smith had laid a cornerstone for McGill's future, by providing \$50,000 to create collegiate classes for women – on the condition that they be entirely separate from



MCGILL UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

The William Molson Hall library, c. 1885. In 1860, Principal Dawson persuaded Molson to donate a west wing to the College building. Named after its benefactor, the new wing featured a second floor library, complete with oak shelves and classical columns.

those for men. Dawson, who favoured higher education for women but had reservations about the coeducation trend spreading through the U.S. Midwest, readily

embraced Smith's idea.

The first women's classes were taught in the Redpath Museum by McGill professors on Oct. 6, 1884, James McGill's 148th

birthday. "Later, the women had further accommodation in the East Wing corridor. Miss Helen Gairdner, the lady superintendent engaged for their welfare, was present with her knitting in the classroom by way of chaperone," according to Frost. Smith gave a further \$70,000 in 1886, completing what came to be known as the Donalds Endowment for the Higher Education of Women

The Donalds

The "Donalds," as the early women students were called, propelled a sharp increase in enrolment in the Faculty of Arts; by 1889 – the year that Smith became McGill's Chancellor – women accounted for one-third of the Faculty's student enrolment.

Smith was also a major benefactor of McGill's Faculty of Medicine, donating \$750,000 during his lifetime. In 1888 his only child, Margaret, married the son of the Faculty's dean. Smith and his cousin George Stephen in 1887 announced a gift of \$1 million for construction of a free

hospital in Montreal. The Royal Victoria Hospital opened in 1893, and Smith later endowed it with \$1 million in Great Northern Railroad securities. After the Medical Building burned down in 1907, he funded its replacement, the Strathcona Medical Building.

Keeping female students in a separate college – and out of the medical school – irked advocates of coeducation. Grace Ritchie, valedictorian of the first class of women graduates in 1888, spoke in favour of providing medical education for women even though Dawson had edited that passage out of her written remarks.

Still, Dawson and Smith had finally brought female students into the University fold, one of many landmark developments during Dawson's remarkable 38-year tenure as Principal.

In 1893, Dawson retired, having transformed McGill from a cash-strapped fledgling college in an imperial backwater, to a research university of prominence across Canada and beyond.



The Montreal Amateur Athletic Association hockey team wins the newly donated Stanley Cup



1893

John Harvey Kellogg patents "flaked cereal"



1894

Alfred Nobel, innovator, chemist and engineer, writes his last will and testament and set aside the bulk of his estate to establish the Nobel Prizes



Tchaikovsky's ballet "Swan Lake" premieres in St. Petersburg, Russia



1895

Macdonald Physics and Macdonald Engineering buildings open, as does the Workman Technical Building



The original Redpath Library (now Redpath Hall) opens



The Royal Victoria Hospital opens



William Peterson becomes the sixth Principal and Vice-Chancellor



1895 - 1919 Peterson, Rutherford: a golden age

By CHRIS CHIPELLO

Following William Dawson's retirement as Principal in 1893, Chancellor Donald A. Smith, later Lord Strathcona – the prominent industrial baron and McGill benefactor – spearheaded the search for the University's next leader.

As the 19th century drew to a close, Britain and its rich educational traditions still stood as the primary reference point for McGill's supporters. So Smith, naturally enough, took his talent hunt across the Atlantic, eventually homing in on a classics scholar who had built a successful track record as Principal of University College Dundee in Scotland. After protracted negotiations and at least two visits from Smith, William Peterson accepted the job offer and became McGill's Principal in the fall of 1895.

Peterson, born in 1856 in Edinburgh, had distinguished himself as a classics student at the University of Edinburgh and at Oxford. At McGill, he assumed leadership of an institution that was earning an international reputation for its achievements in medicine and the sciences. That reputation would grow at a rapid pace during Peterson's 24 years at the University's helm.

One decision that would contribute immensely to McGill's renown came in 1898, when Peterson hired Ernest Rutherford, a 28-year-old scientist then working in the Cavendish Laboratory at the University of Cambridge, to fill the Macdonald Chair of Physics. Installed at the Macdonald Physics Building (today the site of the Schulich Library of Science and Engineering), Rutherford launched a series of experiments to delve into the recently discovered phenomenon of radioactiv-

ity. With Frederick Soddy, who arrived at McGill in 1900 from Oxford, he developed the so-called disintegration theory, which holds that the origin and the loss of radioactivity are due to changes not in the molecule, but in the atom itself. Otto Hahn, who later discovered atomic fission, worked under Rutherford at the McGill laboratory in 1905-06.

Mac is born

Rutherford was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in December 1908 (with Soddy winning in 1921). At the presentation ceremony, Royal Academy of Sciences President K.B. Hasselberg noted that Rutherford's breakthrough highlighted the emerging importance of interdisciplinary research. "Though Rutherford's work has been carried out by a physicist and with the aid of physical methods, its importance for chemical investigation is so far-reaching and self-evident, that the Royal Academy of Sciences has not hesitated to award to its progenitor the Nobel Prize designed for original work in the domain of chemistry – thus affording a new proof to be added to the numerous existing ones, of the intimate interplay one upon another of the various branches of natural science in modern times."

Another important part of Peterson's mandate as Principal was to nurture relationships with the many deep-pocketed McGill benefactors that Dawson had cultivated. By all accounts, Peterson handled this role deftly.

When tobacco magnate William C. Macdonald set out to establish an independent college for future Quebec farmers and rural teachers, for example, Peterson persuaded him to name McGill's Board of Governors as the governing body of the new institution



MCGILL UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

The Physics, Chemistry and main building at Macdonald College following the completion of their construction in 1906. Founded in 1905 by Sir William Macdonald, the college opened its doors in 1907 as the largest agricultural college in Canada and one of the most modern in the world. Sir Macdonald's longtime collaborator James Robertson was its first principal, while the College's operations were overseen by McGill's Board of Governors.



MCGILL UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

A professor, his patient and an attentive class in a Faculty of Medicine operating theatre/classroom in 1905.

in Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue. The University, for its part, agreed to move the McGill Normal School for teacher training to Macdonald

College, which opened in 1907. At the same time, the Macdonald Chair of Education was endowed at McGill and a Department of

Education was created in the Faculty of Arts and Science. The Macdonald campus has been an integral part of the University ever since.

Taking the lead

Peterson was also a leader in promoting the cause of university education across Canada and the U.S., and his prominent role helped raise McGill's profile. He was among the first trustees of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, established in 1905 to promote higher education, and later became its chairman. In 1912, he hosted a meeting at McGill of Canadian university leaders that gave rise to the National Conference of Canadian Universities, forerunner of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada. McGill also helped lay a foundation for university education in western

WORLD



First modern Olympic Games open in Athens

The territory known as "the Yukon" is created



Montreal Shamrocks win the Stanley Cup



The Children's Memorial Hospital opens on Cedar Avenue



MCCORD MUSEUM

1896

1897

1898 1899

1904

1906

MCGILL

The McGill School of Architecture is founded, a Canadian first

The first volume of Old McGill yearbook is published



Royal Victoria College receives its first women in residence



McGill Conservatorium of Music opens

McGill Student Union Building (now the McCord Museum) is given to McGill by Sir William Macdonald



MCCORD MUSEUM

THE BUILDER



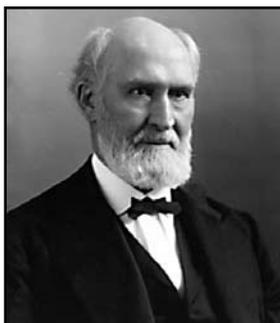
MCGILL UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

Sir William Peterson

Sir William Peterson, a classics scholar from Scotland, solidified McGill's growing reputation as a top-flight research university. Under his leadership, a graduate school was established and several programs were created including architecture, commerce and dentistry. In 1906, he persuaded Sir William C. Macdonald to provide for the incor-

poration of Macdonald College as part of McGill. Peterson took a close interest in student affairs; the Students' Society of McGill University was formed during his tenure, providing a degree of student self-government. Peterson was one of the initial trustees of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, established in 1905, and eventually served as the Foundation's chairman – a role that later led the parent Carnegie Corp. to provide a grant of \$1 million to McGill. He oversaw development of McGill operations in British Columbia, prior to the creation of the University of British Columbia.

THE BENEFACTOR



Sir William Macdonald

Sir William Christopher Macdonald made a fortune in tobacco, but so disapproved of smoking that McGill staff in the buildings he funded hid their pipes during his visits. Besides providing buildings and professorial chairs for physics, engineering and chemistry, he made substantial grants to other faculties,

including arts, law, education, music and architecture. After Macdonald College opened in Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue in 1907, Macdonald often came to inspect the campus. In 1914, he succeeded Lord Strathcona as Chancellor. Macdonald died in 1917, and included in his bequests a legacy of \$300,000 for the Dept. of Music and another \$500,000 for the Faculty of Medicine. His total giving to McGill amounted to more than \$14 million. The bulk of his estate went to David Stewart's two sons. Walter M. Stewart took over the direction of Macdonald's company and continued using profits to support McGill and other causes.

THE SCHOLAR



Ernest Rutherford

Ernest Rutherford was born in 1871 in rural New Zealand. He began participating in research on radioactivity at Cambridge's Cavendish Laboratory, and pursued experiments from 1898 in McGill's state-of-the-art Macdonald Physics Building. During his nine years at McGill, Rutherford published 69

papers, either alone or as a co-author. He moved from Montreal to Manchester in the summer of 1907, and the following year was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry. Most of the work mentioned in his citation had been carried out at McGill. After leaving McGill, Rutherford went on to other major breakthroughs, including splitting the atom in 1913, which he described as having "broken the machine and touched the ghost of matter." On Rutherford's death, the New York Times said "he was universally acknowledged as the leading explorer of the vast, infinitely complex universe within the atom, a universe that he was first to penetrate."

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

Canada through affiliated colleges, prior to the emergence of the University of British Columbia, University of Victoria and University of Alberta.

Meanwhile, an early McGill alumnus was putting his stamp on Canadian history. Wilfrid Laurier (BCL 1866) became the country's first francophone prime minister in 1896. He served until 1911, marking the longest unbroken term of office of any prime minister. This was a period of robust growth and unprecedented prosperity across the country. Immigration expanded, especially in the West, leading to the creation in 1905 of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Laurier also was an early advocate of free trade with the U.S. – a cause that led to the defeat of his Liberal Party in the election of September 1911.

Women continued to make headway on campus during this period. In 1896, Smith gave the University \$300,000 for the construction of Royal Victoria



MCGILL UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

College for women, and later established an endowment of \$1 million for the college, which formally opened in 1900. Not all doors opened so readily to female students. When

Students in a Household Science class practice their ironing skills in 1910. The School of Household Science, a distant precursor to today's School Dietetics and Human Nutrition, was founded in 1907 as an adjunct to the agriculture program at Macdonald College.

College for women, and later established an endowment of \$1 million for the college, which formally opened in 1900.

Maude Abbott applied to study medicine at McGill in 1890, after earning her bachelor's degree in Arts at McGill, the medical faculty balked. She went to Bishop's instead. The Bishop's Faculty

merged with McGill's in 1905, making Abbott an *ex post facto* Faculty of Medicine alumna, of sorts. By then, she was teaching at the Pathology department's Medical Museum. McGill didn't open its own medical courses to women until World War I, and the first class of female students graduated in 1922.

The ties that bind

The McGill establishment's ties to Britain grew even stronger during the Peterson years. The Principal himself spent all his summers in Britain. And in 1896, Smith, who was then the University's Chancellor, was appointed Canada's High Commissioner in London. In 1898, he was made a peer, with the title of Lord Strathcona – a name that remains etched in McGill campus architecture, particularly the Strathcona Medical Building (now Anatomy and Dentistry). Smith continued as Canada's High Commissioner, as well as McGill's Chancellor, until his death in January 1914. Macdonald succeeded him as

Chancellor and served in that role until he died in 1917.

As early as 1907, McGill offered courses leading to commissions in the Canadian militia or in the British army. In 1912, the first Canadian Officers' Training Corps in a Canadian university was established, and Strathcona helped bankroll the equipping of its headquarters. Soon after World War I was declared in August 1914, a volunteer unit known as the McGill Provisional Battalion took shape, commanded by Major Auckland Geddes, an anatomy professor. Eventually, more than 3,000 McGill alumni and students would serve in the armed forces. McGill's Faculty of Medicine played a major role in treating casualties of the war.

In January 1919, shortly after the end of the war, Peterson suffered a debilitating stroke while presiding at a meeting for dependants of Scottish war victims. He resigned as Principal in April of that year and returned to Britain, where he died two years later.



Inauguration of Montreal's first cinema, Ouimetoscope



Test tokens are struck in the first production of Canadian coins



The Montreal Canadiens are founded



Fairmount Bagel opens in Mile End



On November 22, the city's first regular bus service is launched on St-Etienne Street, better known as Bridge Street



1906

1907

1909

1911

1912

1919

Management education begins at McGill with the creation of the Department of Commerce

Macdonald College in Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue opens



The McGill Daily is born

The School of Physical Education is established



Faculty of Dentistry is established



1920 - 1939 Between the wars: hard times and turmoil

BY PAUL WATERS

McGill's Board of Governors surprised everyone – including themselves – in 1919 when they picked Sir Arthur Currie as the University's eighth principal. Academically, Currie boasted few qualifications, at least on paper. His only diploma was from his high school in Adelaide, Ont., and his civilian career comprised just a few years as a schoolteacher in Victoria, B.C., and a moderately successful stint in the insurance business – hardly a typical CV for a university principal.

It turned out to be an inspired choice and a wildly popular one. Currie's wartime career had made him a national hero. He'd commanded Canada's troops on the battlefields of Europe and had transformed a ramshackle group of colonial volunteers into one of the most effective forces on the Western Front – not a bad record for a militia officer whose day job was selling insurance.

He also racked up a pretty impressive record at McGill over the next 13 years or so. It turned out that his common sense and pragmatic action were just what the University needed to get it through a period of rapid expansion and change. During his tenure, McGill added a new biology building, expanded the Redpath Library, reconstructed the Arts Building and erected the Roddick Gates as a final grace note to the old campus. New departments of Psychology and Sociology opened, the School of Social Work started, and Music students got their own faculty (despite the objections of one professor who grumpily asked: "Since when has music been considered one of the Arts?") Perhaps his greatest accomplishment was working with Wilder Penfield to

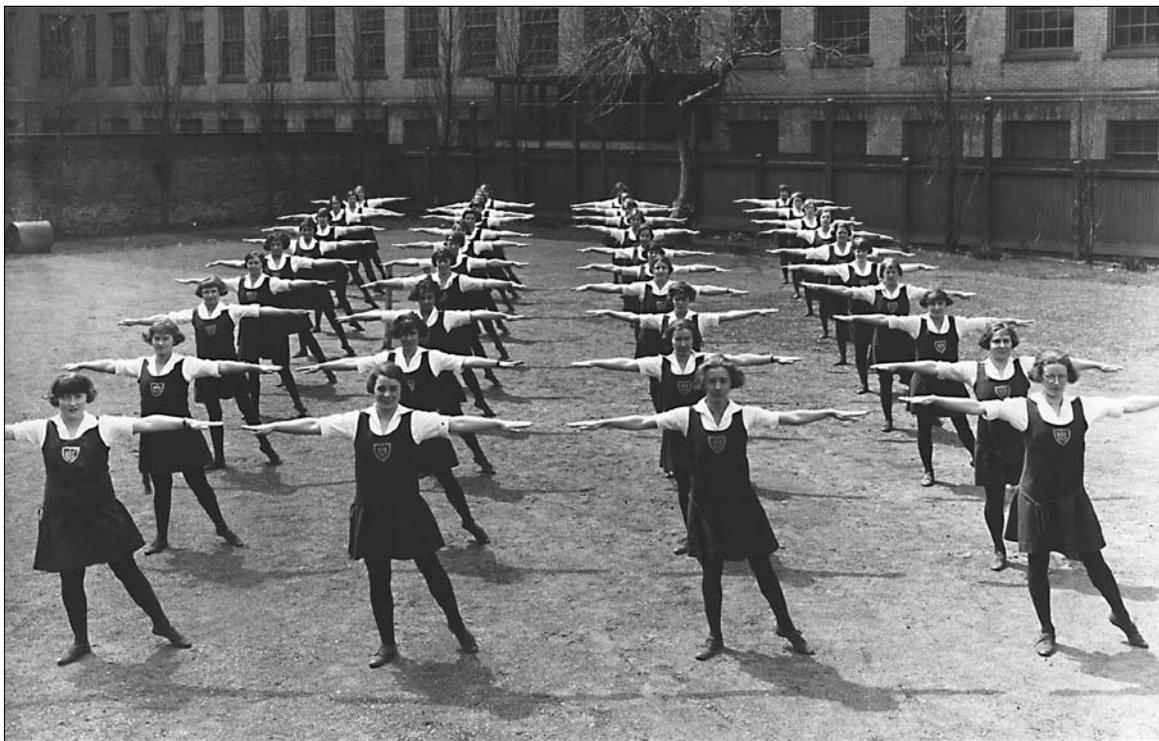
build the Montreal Neurological Institute (MNI).

Currie's reign also marked the beginning of the end of the Imperial era – a prospect that would have horrified the old general. Canada had emerged from the agonies of World War I with a renewed sense of itself as a nation and not just an appendage of the British Empire. A small group of McGill students and faculty members, dismissed at the time as mere nuisances, were at the forefront of this new nationalism. Their leader was Frank Scott, political essayist, poet and later constitutional scholar. He and Arthur Smith helped to found the McGill Fortnightly Review in 1925 to give "Canadianism" a literary voice. The magazine lasted only two years but it was a hit on campus. As contributor Leon Edel recalled in his memoirs: "We were called bohemians, rebels, communists, smart alecks. But we were read."

Changing demographics

Edel's presence on campus along with such other contributors as A.M. Klein and Lew Schwartz signalled another change: McGill was less an Anglo-Scottish enclave than it had once been. By the 1920s, 60 per cent of its students came from the Montreal area and many of them were the children of non-British immigrants who had adopted Canada as their country and English as their language, but who had little enthusiasm for Imperial trappings.

Those demographic changes led to one of the darker chapters in McGill's history. After the war, the number of Jewish students on campus grew dramatically. By the early 1920s, they constituted 40 per cent of the Law students and 25 per cent of the Arts students. That, apparently, was just too much for some people. By the



MCGILL UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

Students from the McGill School of Physical Education practicing callisthenics in 1923. The School, the first of its kind in Canada, was founded in 1912.



MCGILL UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

Canadian chemistry pioneer Robert Fulford Ruttan was named Director when McGill's three chemistry programs were amalgamated into a single department in 1912. He served as Dean of Graduate Studies and Research from 1924 to 1928.

late 1920s, the Law and Medicine Medical faculties had quietly established quotas for Jews, and the Arts faculty required higher matriculation standards for Jewish applicants. This discriminatory practice was eliminated during World War II.

Sadly, the Currie years ended in controversy. Charges that he'd squandered Canadian lives on the battlefield had dogged Currie for years, and in 1928 they re-emerged. This time, Currie finally sued his tormentors for libel. The trial vindicated him beyond all doubt, but the battle had drained him. Even after a year's sick leave, he never fully recovered his old vigour. He died on Nov. 30, 1933, shortly after laying the foundation for the MNI.

The task of guiding McGill through the worst of the Great Depression fell to the University's

Chancellor, Sir Edward Beatty, a lawyer and the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway. At first Beatty didn't even bother to name a new Principal, but took over the day-to-day running of the University himself, which, given the hardships of the time, was probably just as well. From 1933 to 1940, Beatty provided continuity to an era of McGill principals with short tenures.

Times were indeed hard. For example, the University's investment income dropped from more than \$700,000 in 1927 to just \$392,000 in 1934. Keeping McGill afloat meant chopping spending, cutting salaries, leaving positions unfilled and raising fees. And from 1935 to 1939, the governors themselves promised to provide up to \$186,000 of their own money to balance the books.

WORLD

The New York Yankees purchase Babe Ruth from The Red Sox for \$125,000



Prohibition in the U.S turns Montreal into a nightlife mecca



The McCord Museum is established

The illuminated cross atop Mount Royal is installed by the Société Saint-Jean-Baptiste



The Montreal Forum is built



1920

MCGILL

Sir Arthur Currie becomes McGill's eighth Principal and Vice-Chancellor



McGill's Faculty of Music is established



1921

McGill celebrates its centenary



1924

Construction on the Roddick Gates begins



THE BUILDER

THE BENEFACTORS

THE SCHOLAR



ALL PHOTOS FROM MCGILL UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

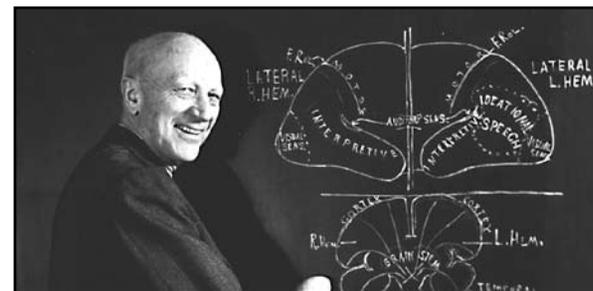
Edward Beatty

Chancellor Edward Beatty (1877-1934) was a pragmatic, sometimes ruthless corporate executive who had served as Canadian Pacific's president for 25 years. But he was also a businessman with a conscience and a strong sense of *noblesse oblige*. He once said that Canadian corporations would be good citizens as long as "they are guided by men of ability and with ideals." It was this combination that served Beatty well as he guided McGill through the grim years of the Depression. He made some tough decisions about budget cuts and fee increases but he was also able to rally the support McGill needed to survive.



Board of Governors 1935-39

The men who served on McGill's Board of Governors from 1935 to 1939 made a remarkable contribution to the University's survival during the dark days of the Depression: they put up their own money to keep the books balanced. The governors agreed among themselves to provide up to \$186,000 a year – no mean sum in the 1930s – to keep McGill in the black. Their agreement stipulated that the men would give according to their means, and every year the necessary funds were raised.



Wilder Penfield

American-born Wilder Penfield (1891-1976) was perhaps the most brilliant neurosurgeon of his age. Luring him to McGill in 1928 was one of the great coups of Principal Currie's tenure. Penfield founded the MNI and the associated Hospital. He broke new ground in treating epilepsy and his experiments in neural stimulation allowed him to map the contours of the human brain. Penfield's work was so famous and so startling that his name passed into popular culture. For example, characters in Philip K. Dick's sci-fi classic *Do Androids Dream of Electronic Sheep?* use something called a 'Penfield Mood Organ' to call up emotions on demand.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

Red McGill?

But the Depression didn't just hurt McGill's finances; it also changed the university's political atmosphere. A small but vocal group of students and professors pressed for a more socialist response to the economic crisis. They made their views known in publications like *The Alarm Clock* and *The Black Sheep*, which described the Depression in mordant detail and attacked the establishment for having created the misery in the first place.

Many of their leaders, like the irrepressible F.R. Scott, came from the ranks of the Canadian socialist movement. But Scott was no longer just a radical student and poet; he was now on the University's Law school staff, so when he wrote in *The Canadian Unionist* that he didn't need "another 100 years of social injustice, periodic depressions and wars" to prove that capitalism couldn't produce plenty, predictably the businessmen on the Board of Governors



MCGILL UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

In 1924, Lady Amy Redpath Roddick donated the Roddick Gates in memory of her husband, Sir Thomas George Roddick, a renowned doctor who began the regular practice of sterile surgery using antiseptics and was dean of the Faculty of Medicine from 1901 to 1908.

were irritated.

Even more irritating, however, was the University's own Social Science Research Project, launched in 1930 to study unem-

ployment. This was a serious endeavour that had produced dozens of reports on the economic situation. Unfortunately, their titles – if not always their content



MCGILL UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

Principal Arthur Eustace Morgan speaks at his installation ceremony, 1939.

– made them sound like policy papers from the Left. The governors wanted balance and Beatty and his new Principal, Lewis Douglas, set out to provide it. First, they would weed out what Douglas called the "collectivists" by limiting tenure among the junior ranks and promoting only from a specially prepared list. Finally, they would neutralize more senior faculty like Scott and Carl Dawson

with carefully chosen visiting professors of opposing views. By and large, the plan worked. Leonard Marsh, who headed the Social Science Research Project, lost his job, as did Eugene Forsey in the Economics department.

It all seems rather repressive now, but to be fair, Douglas was no knee-jerk reactionary bent on stifling all dissent. For example, when the Student Council asked if it should veto a proposal to invite the leader of the Canadian communist movement to a meeting on campus, Douglas told council members he'd back their decision, whatever it was even if it meant his going to prison. At the time, that was no hollow promise. Quebec's harsh anti-communist laws made it an offence for any person or institution just to possess Marx's *Das Kapital*.

So while dissent was curbed, it certainly wasn't dead. Douglas's and Beatty's struggles over free speech and its limits set the stage for some of the great debates of the 1950s and '60s.

Amelia Earhart leaves Newfoundland to become the first woman to fly solo across Atlantic



Sir Mortimer B. Davis Jewish General Hospital is founded

J.R.R. Tolkien publishes "The Hobbit"



Jewish homes, businesses and temples are ransacked throughout Nazi Germany and parts of Austria on Nov. 9-10, 1938 in the Night of Broken Glass



Montreal's flag, based on the city's coat of arms, is first displayed.



1932 1934 1937 1938 1939

Institute of Parasitology is established at Macdonald College

The Montreal Neurological Institute opens with Dr. Wilder Penfield as Director



COURTESY OF THE MNI

Douglas Hall Residence for men opens on University Street



MCGILL ARCHIVES

McGill Redmen football team wins the Canadian Intercollegiate Championship



MCGILL ARCHIVES

The war years begin: 6,298 men and women served with the Armed and Auxiliary Forces. 287 gave their lives

1940 - 1962 War and expansion under Cyril James

BY PAUL WATERS

Tough paper for shoe soles, paper that conducts electricity, chewable paper for documents that might have to be destroyed in a hurry, impervious paper prisoners of war can't write secret messages on, paper strong enough to make sandbags – who knew that warfare would require so many different kinds of paper? But in 1939, when Canada once again went to war, it did – so researchers at McGill's Pulp and Paper Research Institute figured out how to make them. Their work was just small part of the university's war effort. Just about every department pitched in. The Physics department trained radio operators, MacDonal College became the eastern training centre for the Canadian Women's Army Corps and the Medical faculty organized Canadian General Hospitals Nos. 1 and 14, which treated British civilians during German bombing raids and then followed the Canadian army to Italy.

McGill's war efforts

Not surprisingly, McGill chemists played a leading role. Department Chairman Otto Maass got much of the credit for the success of a top-secret program to develop defences against chemical warfare. On the offensive side, lecturer James Ross and graduate student Robert Schiessler devised an efficient way to produce RDX, a highly effective chemical explosive.

For the students, the war meant compulsory military training for all physically fit men and voluntary summer excursions to the west to bring in the wheat harvest. The on-campus Canadian Officers Training Corps expanded from 125 cadets to more than 1,400



MCGILL UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

At a special convocation ceremony at the Quebec Citadel on September 16, 1944, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill (second from left) and U.S. president Franklin Delano Roosevelt (being hooded) received honorary degrees from McGill.

with more than 50 instructors.

But not everyone was enthusiastic about the war effort, at least not in the early days. Some professors, notably historian Edward Adair and Law Dean Percy Corbett, argued that war in Europe was none of Canada's concern. At first Frank Scott agreed, writing as late as April, 1939 that Canada should remain neutral. When Parliament declared war on Germany just five months later, he changed his view and gave his support. Canada's participation in the struggle to defeat fascism, he concluded, was inevitable. This healthy little dose of dissent showed that the legacy of the nationalist and so-

cialist struggles of the 1930s had endured.

Research to the forefront

The war effort had at least two other effects on McGill's future. First, it confirmed the importance of scientific research. There would certainly be debates about how closely University departments should co-operate with the military and, beyond that, with industry. But no one would ever again question the professor's dual role as both a teacher and researcher.

The war also played an indirect role in the appointment of Cyril James as Principal. In more peaceful times, the job would almost

certainly have gone to someone else. In fact, Chancellor Edward Beatty told James as much when he invited him to succeed Lewis Douglas as Principal. "In normal circumstances," Beatty said bluntly, "McGill would search for a really distinguished successor in Canada and in the United Kingdom, but at the present time all such people are being absorbed into the war effort. The Board of Governors would therefore like you to take on the job."

Hardly a ringing endorsement, but James turned out to be one of the most effective leaders in McGill's history. At the time, he was just 36 and had been

at McGill only a few months. An Englishman who had made his name as an academic in the United States, James was teaching at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Commerce when McGill recruited him to head (and revitalize) its own anaemic Commerce department. Instead he had to guide the University through the war, and then prepare it for the return of peace. If anything, the second task was even more demanding than the first.

In the spring of 1945, as the war was ending in Europe and the Pacific, McGill had just 3,905 students. Two years later, returning

WORLD

First flight takes off from the newly opened Dorval International Airport



Jackie Robinson signs as 2nd baseman for the Montreal Royals



ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA ONLINE

India is granted independence within the British Commonwealth

Israel declares independence



The Korean War begins



1940

1941

1946

1947

1948

1950

MCGILL

McGill acquires Stoneycroft Farm in Ste. Anne de Bellevue, part of which later became the Morgan Arboretum



COURTESY OF MORGAN ARBORETUM

Student enrolment jumps from 3,933 in the spring of '45 to 7,558 in the fall of '46

Chancellor Day Hall, formerly the Ross Mansion, is gifted to McGill by J.W. McConnell to house the Faculty of Law



MCGILL ARCHIVES

McGill Bookstore opens (at the site where McConnell Engineering stands today)



MCGILL ARCHIVES

THE BUILDER



ALL PHOTOS FROM MCGILL UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

Cyril James

English-born Cyril James was one of the McGill's most influential principals. He guided the university through the war, and the decades of dizzying expansion that followed it, with barely a misstep. He was just 36 when he was named to the post, had virtually no ad-

ministrative experience, knew little about Canada and had been at McGill only a few months. But he was a fast learner and the poverty of his youth – he'd had to work as a bank clerk to pay his way through the London School of Economics and the University of Pennsylvania – had taught him something about perseverance.

During the post-war years, James spearheaded McGill's response to the "knowledge explosion that resulted in an ever-increasing demand for higher education. He was also an instrumental player in the successful effort to secure federal funding for Canadian universities.

THE BENEFACTOR



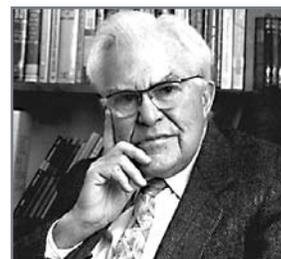
J.W. McConnell

J.W. McConnell began working in 1901 when he was 14, earning three dollars a week at the Standard Chemical Co. in Toronto. Less than 10 years later, he was in a position to take control of St. Lawrence Sugar. McConnell's education was sketchy, but his vision, principles and plough-horse work ethic

made him one of the richest and most generous men in Canada. No one benefited more than McGill.

McConnell was quoted as saying "If we are unhappy and discontented with things as they are, the fault lies not in our friends or our neighbours, but in ourselves - for we get out of this good old world only what we put into it; nothing more and nothing less." He served on the Board of Governors from 1928 to 1958 and over the years gave the university Purvis Hall, Chancellor Day Hall, and the McConnell Winter Stadium. In 1959, he donated the funds to build the McConnell Engineering Building.

THE SCHOLAR



HARVARD UNIVERSITY GAZETTE

Wilfrid Cantwell Smith

When Wilfred Cantwell Smith founded McGill's Institute for Islamic Studies in 1952, no one at the time could have predicted the important role that Islam was to play in world affairs. It was a daring foray into the study of a culture that seemed both alien and irrelevant. Smith was a trailblazer in such cross-cultural adventures. He studied Oriental languages at Toronto and

Princeton, and spent seven years in India teaching Indian and Islamic history. While at McGill, he wrote *The Meaning and End of Religion*, a book that fundamentally challenged Western assumptions about the nature of religion.

Smith believed that the history of the Muslim people could not be understood without recognizing that religion was the most important element in the creation and development of the Islamic Civilization.

The Islamic Studies Library, which began with a mere 250 books, now boasts an excess of 110,000 volumes and is among the biggest collections in North America.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

veterans had more than doubled that number to 8,237. Finding a place to put all them all was a major challenge.

McGill's solution was to take over some no-longer-needed military installations. The Air Observer Training School in St-Jean-sur-Richelieu became Dawson College and an RCAF manning depot in Lachine became the Peterson Residence. McGill also spent a quarter of a million dollars building accommodations for married students at Macdonald College – a project known colloquially as "Diaper Dell."

The quality of the students made the effort worthwhile. "Those of us who had the privilege of teaching the veterans," James said later, "soon realized they were among the best students we have ever known." Warnings that many of the vets would be psychologically maladjusted wrecks were apparently overblown.

However, this worthy effort to educate Canada's warriors



MCGILL UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

McGill Principal Frank Cyril James, J.W. McConnell and Quebec Premier Maurice Duplessis visiting the new McConnell Wing of the Montreal Neurological Institute in 1953.

was straining McGill's finances. Ottawa generously subsidized the veterans' fees, but then as now, fees covered only a portion of the

cost of education. Some provinces provided universities with stable funding subsidies, but not Quebec; furthermore Maurice

Duplessis's nationalist government refused to let Quebec universities accept grants from Ottawa. Something had to give, and it did. In 1954, Quebec began providing university funding. McGill's share amounted to \$750,000 a year. It was only after Duplessis died in 1959 that Quebec began providing universities with funding that was adequate and stable.

Knowledge explosion

It was clear that universities could no longer survive on fees and private sources bolstered by occasional grants from various governments. Post-secondary enrolment across the country was soaring and people were beginning to see a university education not just as a key to success but as a national asset. This was also the age that coined the phrase "knowledge explosion," and not just because the physical sciences were turning the whole universe upside down. Scholars of the humanities were also venturing into new territory, examining subjects as diverse as Islam and Indian nationalism.

To stay competitive in this climate, universities needed more classrooms, more labs, more research and more money. For James, that meant governments had to get involved. "In every country in the world today," he told a Medical Faculty banquet in 1963, "men believe that higher education has a significant influence on economic development. This belief underlies the worldwide demand for the expansion of university institutions ... and it also justifies the steadily growing demands on the public purse to finance this development."

James retired as principal in 1962, at the very dawning of the "Age of Aquarius." He had brought the University successfully through a war and a period of hectic expansion. McGill's finances were stable but tight and its reputation as a world-class research centre was assured. The next decade, however, would be one of ferment and rebellion that would test the durability of that legacy.



<p>Elizabeth II is crowned at Westminster Abbey</p>	<p>Jean Drapeau is elected mayor of Montreal</p>	<p>Elvis Presley records his debut single, "That's All Right"</p>	<p>Montreal Canadiens score 3 goals in 56 seconds in a playoff game against Detroit</p>	<p>John F. Kennedy, age 43, becomes youngest elected U.S. President</p>	<p>Russian Yuri Gagarin becomes the first man in space, on a one-orbit mission on his Vostok spacecraft</p>	<p>McGill acquires its first mainframe computer</p>
1952	1953	1954	1959	1960	1961	1961
<p>North America's first Institute of Islamic Studies is established at McGill by Prof. Wilfred Cantwell Smith</p>	<p>Bellairs Research Institute is established in Barbados</p>	<p>Mont St. Hilaire is bequeathed to McGill by Brigadier Hamilton Gault</p>	<p>McGill Arctic Research Station (MARS) is established at Expedition Fjord on Axel Heiberg Island in the Canadian high Arctic.</p>	<p>McGill Arctic Research Station (MARS) is established at Expedition Fjord on Axel Heiberg Island in the Canadian high Arctic.</p>	<p>McGill acquires its first mainframe computer</p>	

1963 - 1979 Revolution, quiet and otherwise

By JIM HYNES

The death of Premier Maurice Duplessis in 1959 and the subsequent Quiet Revolution in Quebec brought many changes to the province, including the complete reform of its educational system. It also triggered significant reflection on the question of national identity among many Francophone Quebecers.

To some, McGill, with its stately campus, was still the old unilingual bastion of yesteryear, a symbol of Anglo dominance in a time and place where the idea of becoming *maîtres chez nous* was a growing sentiment. And the make-up of McGill's Board of Governors didn't exactly do much to alter that impression. In 1962, it still comprised 28 giants of Canadian finance and industry – all of them male, all of them Anglophone.

McGill had changed, but mostly grown, during Cyril James's 22-year tenure as Principal – registration had climbed to nearly 10,000 by 1962. During the James era, teaching methods, curricula, programs of study and research activities had improved and expanded, and academic staff had nearly doubled to more than 1,500.

McGill had grown into a large, modern, cosmopolitan university, with an annual operating budget of \$22.5 million. Yet it had not changed enough for some, both inside the University and beyond it.

By the early 1960s, professors began demanding more say in University governance through the McGill Association of University Teachers. Student groups, emboldened by the growing worldwide student activism movement, soon joined them.

All of this, as well as dealings with the provincial government

over academic freedoms in the new era of public funding for universities, faced Cyril James's successor.

Harold Rocke Robertson became the University's 12th Principal and Vice-Chancellor in December 1962. The first McGill graduate to hold the position, Robertson was soon occupied on many fronts: overseeing McGill's integration in Quebec's revamped education system, reorganizing the rapidly growing University's administration and academic structures, and overseeing the planning of a 10-year, \$150-million rebuilding program.

Between 1965 and 1966, the Stephen Leacock building, University Centre, Otto Maass complex, McIntyre Medical Sciences and Stewart Biology buildings were constructed and a new wing was added to the Pathology building. A new Chancellor Day Hall and a renovated F. Cyril James Administration building (previously the Biology building) came along in 1967, and the McLennan Library opened its doors in 1969.

Children of the revolution

The global student protest movement came to McGill in the mid-1960s. A protest over a \$100 fee increase fuelled a March 5, 1965 rally outside the Arts Building, after which approximately 40 students staged a sit-in in the hallway outside the Arts Council Chamber, the meeting place of the Board of Governors. Soon, some students were accusing the University administration of being part of the "industrial-political-military complex."

The most infamous case of student unrest in McGill history occurred in 1967 after the McGill Daily reprinted an article about assassinated U.S. President John



McGILL UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

Scenes like this one outside the Roddick Gates were relatively common at the McGill of the late 1960s. In this photo from October 1968, students march from McGill to a demonstration at the Université de Montreal in support of Quebec's CEGEP students.



McGILL UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

Radical McGill Political Science lecturer Stanley Gray (holding cigarette) was once again front and centre at this student demonstration outside the Administration building. Gray was fired by the University in February 1969 for disrupting Senate and Board of Governors meetings.

F. Kennedy and his successor Lyndon Johnson judged to be in extremely poor taste by members of the McGill community, who

alerted the Montreal police morality squad. Principal Roberston, found the article so "loathsome and malignant" that he laid

charges against John Fekete, the editor responsible for the article, with the new Senate Disciplinary Committee. Protests and rallies ensued, followed by a march on the Administration building and the occupation of the Principal's office by protesters.

In the meantime, student activists continued arguing for greater representation and influence in University governance. In November 1967, a Tripartite Commission consisting of Board representatives, students and academic staff formed to study the matter, and by the 1968-69 school year, the 23 representatives of the administration on the University Senate were joined by eight students and 32 members of the academic staff.

The curtain fell on the radical phase of 1960s McGill with one last demonstration, a protest organized by those who felt the University had failed to adapt to

WORLD	President John F. Kennedy is assassinated in Dallas, Texas	Martin Luther King, Jr. delivers his "I have a dream" speech	The U.S. sends ground troops to Vietnam	The Green Bay Packers beat the Kansas City Chiefs 35-10 to take the first-ever Super Bowl	Montreal hosts Expo 67	Apollo 11 spaceflight lands the first humans on the moon	The Beatles break up	Four Kent State students are shot and killed by Ohio State National Guard during protests on campus.
	1963	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1972
McGILL	Researchers Sam Freedman and Phil Gold discover the carcino-embryonic antigen – the most frequently used antigen in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer today.	Openings of McIntyre Medical Sciences Buildings, Otto Maass Chemistry Building and Stewart Biological Sciences Building			The inaugural issue of the McGill Reporter hits the stands		Thomson House is acquired to house McGill's Post-Graduate Students' Society	

THE BUILDER

THE BENEFACTORS

THE SCHOLAR



ALL PHOTOS FROM MCGILL UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

H. Roche Robertson
Harold Roche Robertson became the first McGill graduate to be appointed

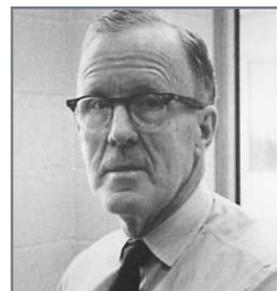
Principal in 1962. The native of Victoria, B.C. was previously Professor of Surgery at the University of British Columbia and afterwards Surgeon-in-Chief at the Montreal General Hospital and chairman of the Department of Surgery in McGill's Faculty of Medicine. Robertson's administration planned and carried out the construction of several major McGill buildings, including a new upper campus formed by the McIntyre Medical Building, the Faculty of Law Building and the Stewart Biology Building. During his time as Principal, the number of students and staff doubled.



Public Support and Private Giving

"McGill is unique in that it was a public institution forced to become a private one," wrote Stanley Brice Frost in the University's official history. McGill had received royal charters, but not the royal endowment that sometimes accompanied one. In 1890, its total revenue from government sources was \$4,250. Its annual education grant climbed to \$15,000 by 1939, the same year a bill proposing aid to universities was introduced into the Quebec legislature. In 1951, the federal government began pay-

ing grants to universities, but Quebec schools were shut out over a jurisdictional dispute, education being the domain of the provinces. Nevertheless, McGill received \$750,000 a year in provincial funding from 1954 to 1957 and more than \$1.8 million in 1960. In 1962, the funding crisis was resolved by transfer payments from the federal government to the provinces. Still primarily a private institution, supported by benefactors like E.P. Taylor, the Bronfman family, J.W. McConnell (and his family foundation after his death in 1963) and the Macdonald-Stewart Foundation, McGill finally received major public funding.



Donald Hebb

Sometimes described as the father of neuropsychology and neural networks, Nova Scotia-born Donald Hebb came to Montreal in 1936 to conduct research on brain-damaged patients with Wilder Penfield at the Montreal Neurological Institute. Hebb later returned to McGill as Professor of Psychology, serving as chairman of the

department (1948-59) and Vice-Dean for Biological Sciences (1964-66). His central concern as a psychologist was to develop his neurophysiological theory of such mental functions as thought, imagery, volition, attention and memory which orthodox behaviourism tended to avoid or dismiss. Besides his important monographs, *The Organization of Behaviour* (1949) and *A Textbook of Psychology* (1958), he wrote over 50 scholarly articles. In 1970, Hebb became the first McGill professor to be named the University's Chancellor, a position he held until 1974. He retired from teaching in 1972.

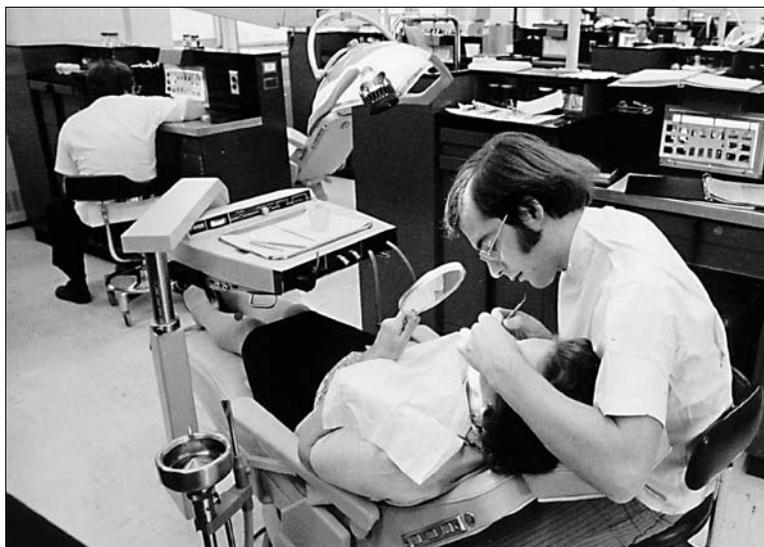
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

the new, post-Quiet Revolution realities of Quebec society. On March 28, 1969, some 10,000 members of trade unions, workers' activists and student radicals, including a handful of McGill students and one radical McGill lecturer, Stanley Gray, marched from Lafontaine Park to the Roddick Gates demanding 100 per cent "Francisation" of the University while shouting "McGill français," "McGill aux travailleurs," and "McGill aux québécois."

A Bell toils for McGill

After serving as Principal for nine of the liveliest years in McGill history, Roche Robertson unexpectedly announced his resignation in 1969. Robert "Bob" Bell replaced him in 1970.

The revolutionary spirit of the 1960s reverberated through the first year of the new decade in the form of the October Crisis, but even then it was clear that Quebecers, including McGill students, were ready to move on and have some fun in the 'Me Decade'.



MCGILL UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

The McGill Dental Clinic at the Montreal General Hospital in 1972. The Faculty of Dentistry opened a clinic at the Hospital in 1922, and renovated and re-equipped it 50 years later.

McGill's construction boom crossed into the new decade without a hitch. The Faculty of Education, reinvigorated in the mid-1960s in answer to Quebec's new focus on education, moved downtown from its long-time home on the Macdonald Campus into the brand new Education Building

in 1970. Burnside Hall opened in 1971 to house the departments of Geography, Mathematics, Meteorology, Computer Science and the Computing Centre, and the McGill-affiliated McCord Museum moved into the old Student Union building on Sherbrooke St. By 1977, the re-

building program launched in the mid-1960s had reached its conclusion with the opening of the Ernest Rutherford Physics Building on University St.

The McGill administration also turned its attention to budgetary and other administrative reforms in the 1970s, including the creation of the Secretariat in 1972 – and academic ones too: the Faculty of Arts and Science split into the Faculty of Arts and the Faculty of Science in 1971 and the University switched from a four-year to a three-year undergraduate program as the new system of CEGEPs was instituted throughout the province in 1974.

The continued growth of McGill called for more resources. In 1973, Principal Bell oversaw the creation of the five-year McGill Development Program, inaugurated with the objective of raising \$25.3 million for the University.

Although not as preoccupied as his predecessor by student politics, Bell and his fellow administrators were nevertheless drawn into matters of language and Quebec nationalism once more

following the election of the Parti Québécois in 1976, principally due to the passing of Bill 101 (the French Language Charter) in 1977.

McGill had faced challenges related to Quebec nationalism before. But the policies and sovereignist platform of the Parti Québécois, in office for the first time, were a serious cause of concern at the University and elsewhere in English Montreal.

Enrolment, that vital statistic of universities everywhere, was still strong and growing at McGill – 17,156 students were registered at the University in 1975-76 (almost 44 per cent of them women). Still, an exodus of English speaking Montrealers down the 401 had McGill administrators worried for the University's future.

"The most threatening thing," Principal Bell told the McGill News at the time, "is the deterioration of the non-francophone community in Quebec."

Time alone would reveal the extent of that deterioration and its impact on McGill.



<p>A terracotta army is discovered in China</p> 	<p>Steven Spielberg's "Jaws" opens</p> 	<p>Elvis dies</p> 	<p>New York's famed disco Studio 54 opens</p> 	<p>Louise Joy Brown, the world's first test tube baby, is born</p>	<p>The Canadian Grand Prix moves to its current home on Île Notre-Dame</p> 
<p>1974</p>	<p>1975</p>	<p>1977</p>	<p>1978</p>	<p>1978</p>	<p>1979</p>
<p>Artificial turf and synthetic track is laid at Molson Stadium</p> 	<p>Ronald Melzack introduces the McGill Pain Questionnaire, still the world's most widely used tool for evaluating pain in patients.</p> 	<p>Andrew Schally becomes first McGill alumnus to be awarded a Nobel Prize (Medicine and Physiology)</p> 	<p>Le Délit français is founded</p> 	<p>Macdonald-Stewart Building opens at Macdonald Campus</p> 	<p>David Johnston becomes 14th Principal & Vice-Chancellor</p> 

1980
- 2002Surviving challenging times
and emerging stronger

By PETER McNALLY

Political, constitutional and economic volatility characterized the final decades of the 20th century for Quebec and all Canada. McGill was no exception.

Politically, Quebec asserted its autonomy, and primacy of the French language – along with diminished status for English. The federal government reacted with a revised and patriated Constitution in 1982, followed by two failed attempts at further revision: the 1987-90 Meech Lake Accord and 1992 Charlottetown Referendum.

Quebec held two unsuccessful referenda in 1980 and 1995 on separating, to some extent, from Canada. Economically Canada, in the late '70s and early '80s, experienced stagflation – high inflation but low growth – and in the '90s low inflation but high growth. Ottawa had high annual deficits from the '70s through the mid '90s, followed by balanced budgets. Quebec's economic growth and employment lagged behind the national average, with government deficits being the highest of

centrating upon excellence; retaining and strengthening academic programs through hiring young, research-oriented faculty; using existing physical facilities effectively and limiting new construction; raising public awareness of McGill's excellence; and accelerating the University's fundraising activities.

They also followed the collegial and consultative practices of their predecessors, and encouraged the sense of McGill being a communal enterprise in which everyone shared. In appointing for the first time Principals from other Canadian universities, McGill was tacitly admitting there were lessons to be learned from elsewhere in the country.

With Johnston, aged 38 – fifth youngest and fourth longest-serving (1979-1994) Principal – McGill opted for youth, energy and enthusiasm. He was born and raised in Northern Ontario, received his BA from Harvard and law degrees from Cambridge and Queen's, taught at the Universities of Toronto and Western Ontario – where he served as Dean – and published extensively on Canadian securities regulation.

“In appointing for the first time Principals from other Canadian universities, McGill was tacitly admitting there were lessons to be learned from elsewhere in the country.” - Peter McNally

any province.

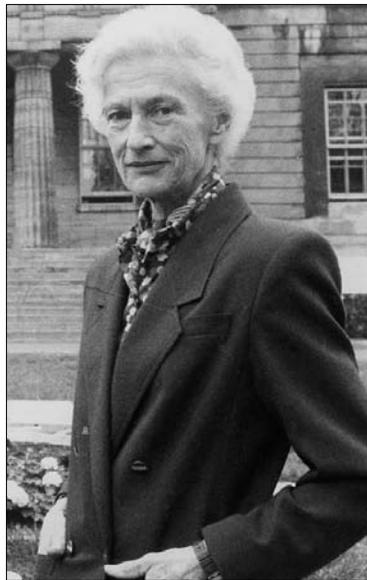
Against this turbulent backdrop, David Johnston and Bernard Shapiro preserved and strengthened McGill by focusing on a handful of themes: raising entrance requirements for students, and increasing academic standards for faculty; resisting calls to become a mega-university but remaining medium-sized and con-

Johnston's assumption of office on September 1, 1979, occurred in an atmosphere of political crisis. On May 22, 1980 – less than a year after his arrival – Quebec's first referendum took place. Although McGill remained officially neutral during the campaign, most of the province's Anglophone community and people associated with McGill supported the



MCGILL UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

Student activism was back at McGill in the 1980s, with less of an edge than in the 1960s and with a more global view. In this photo from 1986, McGill students gather on the steps of the Arts Building to hear speakers against Apartheid in South Africa.



MCGILL UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

Gretta Chambers (BA'47) pictured here in 2004, became a McGill Governor in 1977 and the first female Chancellor in University history in 1991.

No side. During the 1995 referendum, Johnston – no longer Principal – served as co-chair of the No Committee. From 1999 to 2010, he served as President of the University of Waterloo, and in 2010 he became Canada's 28th Governor General.

His McGill tenure began also with an internal financial crisis – a 1979-80 operating deficit of \$4.3 million that set the pattern for his entire tenure. By 1991, McGill had an accumulated debt of \$80 million, whose causes included: high inflation, a government imposed tuition freeze and decreasing levels of provincial funding. Even so, the annual operating budget grew between 1979-80 and 1993-94 from \$164.2 million to \$480.7 million.

A number of specific developments characterized Johnston's 15 years in office. Cyclical reviews

were introduced whereby all academic units underwent regular internal and external evaluation.

Student entrance requirements were raised significantly, becoming over time among the highest in Canada and the world. Enrolment rose moderately, with female equaling male enrolment in 1985 and surpassing it thereafter. The first female deans of a faculty were appointed.

A rising proportion of the budget came from sale and rental of academic and non-academic services and facilities, and from investment income. The 1991 “Report of the Task Force on Priorities” and Mission Statement provided a blueprint for the future. The federal government designated McGill, in the early '90s, the hub of four National Centres of Excellence, and participant in six others.

WORLD

First Montreal International Jazz Festival is staged

Terry Fox runs through Montreal during his Marathon of Hope



Fourteen women are killed in the École Polytechnique massacre



The Berlin Wall falls



<http://www...>

The World Wide Web is launched as a publicly available service on the Internet

The Montreal Canadiens win their 24th Stanley Cup title



1980

1984

1988

1989

1991

1993

MCGILL

The MNI inaugurates its Webster Pavilion, housing the McConnell Brain Imaging Centre



McGill Libraries are computerized for campus-wide accessibilities

McGill Symphony Orchestra is first Canadian student orchestra to perform at Carnegie Hall



Gretta Chambers becomes first woman Chancellor



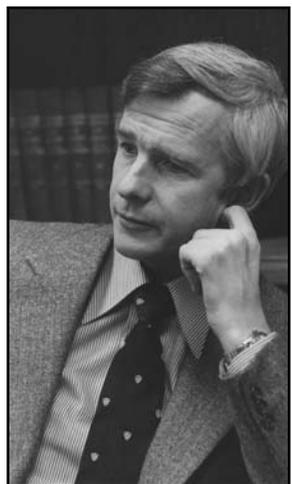
The Department of Human Genetics is established in the Faculty of Medicine



THE BUILDERS

THE BENEFACTOR

THE SCHOLAR



David Johnston and Bernard Shapiro

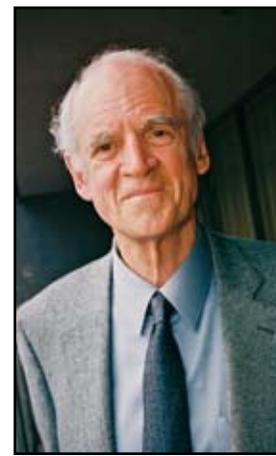
David Johnston and Bernard Shapiro steered McGill successfully through two of the most difficult decades in the history of McGill, Quebec, and Canada. Faced with daunting financial and political circumstances, they remained steadfastly focused upon McGill's academic mission. Despite continuing controversy over their strategy and tactics, McGill emerged with an enhanced reputation.



Richard H. Tomlinson

During World War II, Richard H. Tomlinson served in the Canadian military's Chemical Warfare Unit, headed by legendary McGill chemist Otto Maass. At War's

end, Tomlinson enrolled in McGill as Maass's PhD student, earning his doctorate in 1948. Joining McMaster University's chemistry department in 1950, Tomlinson became chair and emeritus professor before retiring in 1989. Embarking upon a second career, Tomlinson founded Gennum Corporation, which grew to be the world's largest maker of microchips for hearing aids and one of the biggest suppliers of chips for digital TV studio equipment. In 2000, Tomlinson donated \$64 million – the largest single gift ever received by McGill. His benefaction will support fellowships. Most people associate him with the splendid Tomlinson Field House.



Charles Taylor

Charles Taylor (BA'52) is an internationally renowned political philosopher, historian of philosophy, and one of Canada's most identifiable public intellectuals. In addition to teaching at McGill, he has also been Fellow

of All Soul's College, Oxford. Along with important studies on figures such as Hegel, Taylor's writings on modernity and critiques of liberalism have focused attention on central issues in contemporary Canadian life. He is actively involved in political and social issues confronting Quebec and Canada. In 2007, Taylor and Gérard Bouchard were appointed to head a one-year Commission of Inquiry into what would constitute "reasonable accommodation" for minority cultures in Quebec. The following year, Taylor was awarded the Kyoto Prize – sometimes referred to as the Japanese Nobel – in the arts and philosophy category.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 16

Maclean's magazine in its first higher-education theme issue (1991) – on undergraduate Arts and Science – ranked McGill first. Over succeeding years, the University would continue receiving high rankings in other surveys. Initial consideration began for a new McGill University teaching and research hospital. Johnston became McGill's public face – a media personality, enhancing the brand. Although much day-to-day administration was delegated to vice-principals and others, fundraising became a particular focus. Two major capital campaigns were undertaken – the \$65-million McGill Advancement Program in the '80s and the \$200-million 21st Century campaign in the '90s – with the head of Development and Alumni Relations becoming a Vice-Principal.

In selecting Bernard Shapiro, 59, as Principal, McGill opted for seasoned maturity. The University's first Jewish Principal, he was also the oldest and most experienced. Born and raised in Montreal, he



MCGILL UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

Richard Pound, chair of McGill's Board of Governors (and Chancellor from 1999-2009), Principal Bernard Shapiro and Phyllis Shapiro in period costumes at the inauguration of the statue of James McGill in 1996.

graduated from McGill – only the third Principal to do so – and after a short career in business received a PhD in Education from Harvard. He taught briefly in the United States before returning to Canada to hold administrative positions at the University of Western Ontario, and the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education.

For 10 years he served in various portfolios as an Ontario Deputy Minister.

And his twin brother, Harold, served as President of Princeton University over much of the same period.

Shapiro's tenure as Principal, 1994-2002 also began in an atmosphere of political and financial

crisis. On Oct. 30, 1995, Quebec held a second – and narrowly defeated – referendum on separatism. In 1993, Ottawa began bringing the federal deficit under control through severe cost cutting in areas such as transfer payments to the provinces for health, welfare and higher education.

Shapiro's mandate to eliminate annual deficits and the accumulated debt resulted in severe measures: during 1992-1998 the budget was cut by \$56 million; during 1990-99 faculty were reduced from 1,450 to 1,250 and during 1993-1998 operating revenue per student declined by 25 per cent. Notably low student tuition imposed by the province upon Quebec's universities aggravated the situation. Phyllis Heaphy, McGill's first female Vice-Principal (Administration and Finance) was appointed.

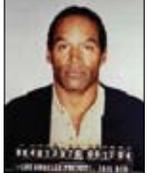
The situation improved dramatically in the second half of Shapiro's tenure. In 1997, the federal government's balanced budget began resulting in surpluses, a major beneficiary of which was higher education. McGill received, in

1998, its first Canada Foundation for Innovation grant and, in 2000, 162 Canada Research Chairs. In 1999 Quebec provided a major debt-reduction grant, and began increasing operating funds. McGill's investments between 1980 and 2002 grew from \$100 million to \$800 million. Investment income, along with gifts from supporters such as Richard Tomlinson, also improved the financial situation.

New initiatives were launched. Building projects included: 1997, Wong Engineering; 1998, Nahum Gelber Law Library; 1999, William and Mary Brown Student Services; and 2002, MNI Brain Tumour Research Centre. In 1998, the McGill University Health Centre was created. In 2000, the University established the James McGill Professors and William Dawson Scholars programs, and in 2001 committed to hiring 100 new faculty annually over the next 10 years.

McGill had come through a challenging era even stronger than before.



<p>O.J. Simpson is arraigned on the murder of his ex-wife and her friend</p> 	<p>The Taliban seize control of Afghanistan</p> 	<p>Diana, Princess of Wales, dies in a car crash in Paris</p> 	<p>Area code 450 introduced to some off-island municipalities around Montreal</p> 	<p>World population tops 6 billion</p> 	<p>Jean Chrétien is re-elected with a third majority government</p> 
<p>1994</p> <p>Bernard Shapiro becomes 15th Principal and Vice-Chancellor</p> 	<p>1996</p> <p>A statue of James McGill is erected on lower campus as part of McGill's 175th anniversary</p> 	<p>1997</p> <p>The McGill University Health Centre is founded</p> 	<p>1998</p> <p>The McGill School of Environment is established</p>  <p>The Faculty of Dentistry inaugurates its award-winning Dental Outreach Program</p> 	<p>1999</p> <p>Dick Pound becomes McGill's 17th Chancellor</p> 	<p>2000</p> 

2003 - beyond Renewal and promise

By DOUG SWEET

Muddy. White. Anglo. And resolutely Protestant. That was the McGill of 190 years ago. And even the McGill of 90 years ago – minus the mud, perhaps.

But the McGill of today is a vibrant, multi-coloured, multi-cultural place that has morphed into an international crossroads of learning and achievement, where more than 150 nationalities are represented, a host of languages spoken, and where research occurs in such varied fields as genomics, nanotechnology and how to turn rotting plants into biofuel.

In addition to the storied residences on the mountain, students reside in three former hotels near the downtown campus, teachers are as likely to be listened to or watched online as in person and cars have all but been banned from the lower campus.

McGill, after weathering slash-and-burn budget cuts of the 1990s, as well as the latent effects of the anglo exodus from Quebec that followed the election of the Parti Québécois and two referendums on sovereignty, emerged from something of an existential crisis and started to blossom at the dawn of the new millennium.

The changing McGill skyline

Although the past decade has seen comparatively few physical changes to its landscape, three important new buildings have been erected in the past decade.

Inaugurated in 2004, the Trotter building on University St., which is part of McGill's Tech Square, was named for Lorne Trotter, winner of the Prix Lionel-Boulet for leadership in scientific advancement. Trotter donated a substantial sum toward its construction and has made other major gifts supporting Aerospace and Astrophysics, as

well as the annual Lorne Trotter Public Science Symposium.

The New Music Building, at the corner of Aylmer and Sherbrooke Sts. opened in 2006 as a modern addition to the renowned Schulich School of Music, whose benefactor, Seymour Schulich, has contributed hugely to McGill. It houses a world-class sound studio, audio research labs, the Marvin Duchow Music Library, the 200-seat Tanna Schulich recital hall and the Wirth Opera Studio.

The other major new construction is the Bellini Life Sciences Building, part of the Life Sciences Complex, a 340,000-square-foot system of buildings that is home to more than a dozen facilities aimed at encouraging cross-disciplinary research. Connected buildings include McIntyre Medical and Stewart Biology as well as the Cancer Research Building that houses the Rosalind and Morris Goodman Cancer Research Centre. Both the Life Sciences building and the research centre are the fruits of significant philanthropy – Francesco Bellini contributed a major sum toward the construction of the building and Rosalind and Morris Goodman Family Foundation gave generously to establish the Research Centre and support its operation.

This has also been a period of not-so-visible physical renewal, in the form of significant renovations. The federal Knowledge Infrastructure Program and matching provincial support provided tens of millions of dollars to renovate three buildings on campus – the Otto Maass Chemistry Building, McIntyre Medical and Macdonald Engineering.

One other significant change to the University's physical appearance deserves mention and that is the recent expansion of Percival Molson Stadium to accommo-



Smiling members of the Faculty of Education's graduating class of 2008 represent the pride and hope of McGill. Some 8,000 students matriculate each year compared to the seven-member graduating class of 1850.



OWEN EGAN

Former U.S. President Bill Clinton shares a laugh with Principal Heather Munroe-Blum during the Oct. 16, 2009 ceremony at which Clinton was granted a Doctor of Laws, honoris causa from McGill.

date the Montreal Alouettes football team. Originally built in the early years of the 20th Century and officially named in 1920, the Stadium's capacity grew by 5,000

seats with the addition of a second tier of seating on the south side and the addition of permanent seats to replace temporary bleachers in time for the 2010 CFL sea-

son.

But beyond new bricks and mortar, the University began a far-reaching process of faculty renewal that would culminate in 1,000 new professors hired over the past decade. Nearly 60 per cent of them were hired from institutions beyond Canada's borders. Boosted by the federal Canada Foundation for Innovation and Canada Research Chair programs, McGill went after new profs with a vengeance.

There were risks in that, acknowledges Heather Munroe-Blum, who had taken over as Principal and Vice-Chancellor in 2002-03.

"Renewal is absolutely critical to a university, as are sustained values and standards," Munroe-Blum said. "My fear was that if we were going to renew over half of the professoriate in a decade – and having a Principal (from) Ontario, who was not a McGill

WORLD

9/11 terrorist attacks kill close to 3,000



Indian Ocean tsunami kills more than 230,000 people in 14 countries



Facebook debuts

The Montreal Expos play their last game at the Big-O before relocating to Washington, D.C.



Barack Obama becomes first African-American to win U.S. Presidency.



2001

2003

2004

2007

2008

MCGILL

Heather Munroe-Blum becomes McGill's 16th Principal and Vice-Chancellor

Researchers Moshe Szyf and Michael Meaney provide the first definitive evidence that genes can be influenced and shaped by environmental factors.



The public phase of Campaign McGill is launched with goal of raising \$750 million

Macdonald campus celebrates its centennial



McGill Martlets win first of two consecutive national championships



The McGill Life Sciences Complex is officially opened



LOOKING DOWN THE ROAD: WILL WE STILL NEED MCGILL?

The Internet has changed everything. Where once students paid rapt attention to a professor scrawling on a blackboard or imparting pearls of wisdom through a well-worn lecture, learning is different now.

Paper notebooks have been replaced by laptops or iPads. Course material can be accessed from virtually anywhere in the world.

Students, or even non-students can call up lectures on any subject from the best minds in the world, including those at McGill. It is theoretically possible to sit at home and, with a lot of Internet

minutes on tap, get an "education" in your living room. And a pretty good one.

So what role will a University play in coming decades? Is the lecture hall doomed?

No to that last one, say senior academics, who point to the tremendous advantages human interaction brings to learning and teaching.

"Teaching is a contact sport," said Principal Heather Munroe-Blum. "Technology might be an assist, not a substitute ... there's no substitute for the extraordinary learning that happens student-to-student, and in that exchange, which is really at



the end of the day a mutual learning experience between professors and students.

McGill has been "way ahead of the curve" in adapting new technology, said Chemistry Professor David Harpp who,

like Munroe-Blum, sees the ability to download a lecture as an enhancement to, not a replacement for going to class.

"Most students will say they want that class," he said,

talking about the inspiration that can be imparted in the atmosphere of a classroom.

"You go to a class, you get a sense of that human being. That's where the inspiration happens."

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alum – was there a chance that we would risk hurting the very best of what makes McGill McGill?"

It didn't turn out that way.

"I credit being in Quebec and in Montreal for this, I credit all of those within our community who have welcomed those who have come newly to the professoriate, to the admin and support ranks ... for the fact that somehow – touch wood – all of that uniqueness, of engagement with the institution, seems to be sustained and growing and our ability to retain and enhance the best of all those things that have allowed McGill to be McGill, through good times and challenges, seems to be strengthened.

"And I thank our alumni, I thank our Board of Governors, I thank our professors and admin and support staff, and all of those who have embraced this over time and who inculcate these values."

"That new wave of hiring brightened the future," said Chemistry Prof. David Harpp, who is also the University's Marshal. "(Munroe-Blum) came at just about the right time and did the most she could with what we had to work with."



As part of the Greening the Lower Campus initiative, the section of McTavish Street between Doctor Penfield and Sherbrooke – flanked entirely by McGill buildings – became a pedestrian zone in 2010.

Looking ahead with confidence

The past decade has not been one without turbulence. A pivotal, two-year dispute with the Government of Quebec over whether the University could turn the Desautels Faculty of Management MBA into a self-funding program is a case in point. The dispute lasted from the late

summer of 2009, when the Board of Governors decided that the program could only be sustained through a self-financing model, until August of 2011, when the Government and the University announced that the MBA program was sufficiently unique to meet the ministry's requirements for a self-funding program. The result means McGill no longer

has to subsidize MBA students by about \$10,000 each to make up the difference between what the program cost and the grant and tuition support it had received from the Government.

This move had its seeds in the significant support philanthropist Marcel Desautels had provided to the Faculty.

McGill has found itself honoured in an era where rankings have multiplied and been given greater prominence by the international media. McGill has consistently ranked in the Top 25 in the THE/QS World University Rankings (now the QS World University Rankings) and highly in both the Times Higher and Shanghai scores. As well, it has stood as the best medical-doctoral university in Canada for six years in a row in the Maclean's Magazine rankings of Canadian universities.

"The rankings have helped keep everybody's eyeballs on McGill across the country," Harpp said, crediting academic renewal and Munroe-Blum's tireless approach to the job for maintaining and enhancing the McGill reputation that is key to its high standing.

This period also saw the University launch in the fall of 2007 its most ambitious fundrais-

ing campaign to date: a \$750-million effort that will conclude in the spring of 2013. So far the campaign has pulled in more than \$600 million, despite the recession of 2008 and continued economic turbulence into the present day.

So Munroe-Blum, who has found the Principalship to have exceeded "my wildest dreams," is hopeful when she looks toward the future, especially when it comes to student engagement.

"I find, compared to our generation – and it is partly the Internet but it is partly globalization ... and those are two big contributors – our students are better informed about issues. We had a lot of passion. We cared about justice and equity. We had very little content in that. ...

"You think of the complexity of challenges that young people today have to face with environmental concerns, certainly the big economic concerns, peace and security and on and on – they'd better care, they'd better be engaged. Because we're depending on them, but most importantly, they're dependent, their future and the future generations are dependent on them engaging deeply and coming up with solutions."



BIXI bike service rolls out in Montreal



2009

The Dalai Lama speaks to 500 education students from Quebec universities in Pollack Hall.



2010

John Henry Foster "Jack" Babcock, Canada's last known surviving veteran of the First World War, dies at age 109



Nobel Prize goes to McGill alums William Boyle (physics) and Jack Szostak (medicine)



UNAIDS estimates more than 34 million people worldwide are living with the HIV virus.



Five McGill students elected as NDP MPs in spring federal election

Prince William and Kate Middleton marry



2011

William Shatner receives Honorary Doctor of Literature from McGill



The Arab Spring, a revolutionary wave of protest and civil unrest, sweeps the Middle East



McGill celebrates its 190th anniversary



Sound bodies: a brief history of athletics at McGill

By EARL ZUKERMAN

Sports in Montreal started as a feature of community activities for entertainment or competition. It was natural that sports became an important part of the community activity in winter, with variations of hockey, and in summer, with rudimentary rugby, soccer and an early version of baseball. McGill students participated informally in many of these activities dating back to the 1850s.

In the 1860s, many students took advantage of the Montreal Gym Club and began regular exercise programs called “physical jerks.” This became more of a real McGill project when Frederick Barnjum established gym classes three times a week in 1880.

McGill students played a prominent role in the first intercollegiate football game at Harvard in 1874. They also took part in the first organized game of hockey in 1875, established the first codified hockey rules in 1877, formed the first organized team in 1877, and were instrumental in both the organization of the CAHA and a major re-drafting of hockey rules in 1886.

Father of basketball

James Naismith, a notable McGill athlete in gymnastics and rugby-football, became the first director of physical training at McGill in 1898. Two years later, he moved on to a position at Springfield College, in Massachusetts, where he “invented” basketball, a game that was actually first played on the McGill campus in 1893.

Concurrently, the students formalized their annual athletics competitions by establishing the McGill University Athletics Association in 1884. These competitions became the highlight of the school year.

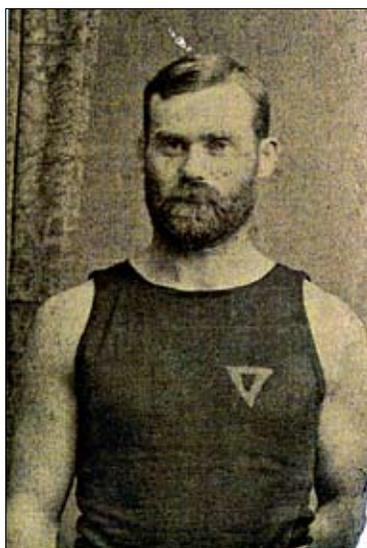
The history of McGill's intercollegiate sports is rife with famous family names like Molson, Birks, Redpath, Notman, Pitfield, Rothschild, Cleghorn, Chippindale, Tilden and Pound – people who went on to become renowned leaders in the business community after graduating.

Two years after the admission of female students to McGill in 1884, women developed their own tennis and other sports ac-



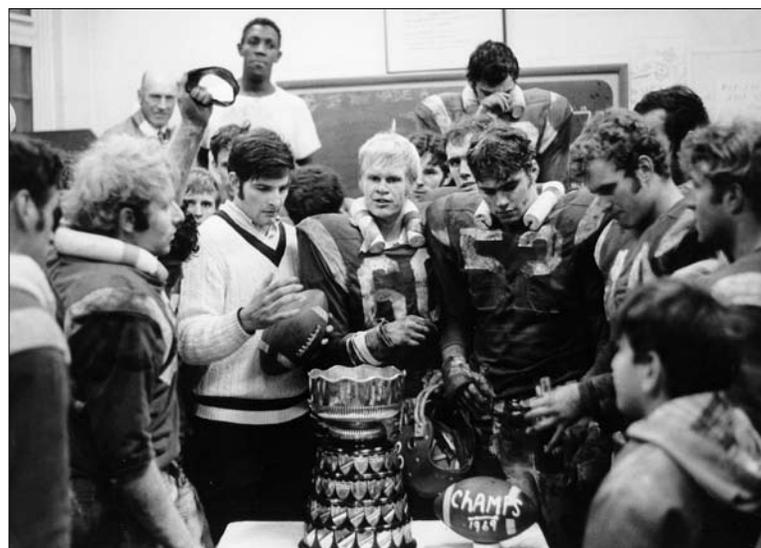
MCGILL UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

This Alex Henderson photo of lower campus taken during the 1884 McGill winter carnival is one the first depicting an ice hockey game in progress.



MCGILL UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

Basketball inventor James Naismith first came to McGill as a student in 1883



MCGILL UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

The 1969 football Redmen captured the Yates Cup, the oldest still-existing football trophy in North America, as champions of the Ontario-Quebec Intercollegiate Football League.

tivities on the campus. In 1888, the Faculty of Arts passed a resolution that “if a number of women students being willing to form a class in gymnastics on the same terms of payment as the men, the Faculty will recommend to the governors that the necessary arrangements be made.”

In 1896, women's hockey was first played on campus and when McGill's Royal Victoria

College for women was opened in 1900 – complete with its own gymnasium – they started the RVC Athletics Club. In this way, McGill women “never walked very warily” in the pursuit of athletics.

Fast-forward a century and the McGill women's hockey team evolved from what was arguably the worst team in the country to the best. They won their first

of back-to-back-to CIS national championships in 2008 and 2009, and then repeated as national champs in 2011.

Success in the classroom and on the playing field

Over the years athletics at McGill have undergone a radical metamorphosis. Percival Molson Stadium, which opened in 1919, is now home to a variety of var-

sity sports teams, the McGill Summer Sports Camp and the Canadian Football League's Montreal Alouettes. The addition of the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury (1939) and its swimming pool (1947), the McConnell Winter Arena (1956) and the Tomlinson Fieldhouse (1994) has turned a school once renowned only for its brain-power to one that also produces top-flight student athletes.

On top of McGill's success in women's hockey, the University has won national titles in swimming (1972), football (1987), soccer (1982, 1983, 1997), baseball (2007, 2010) and synchronized swimming (2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011). Over the past century, 111 McGill students and alumni have gone on to Olympic glory, winning a combined total of 28 Olympic medals, including eight gold, nine silver and 11 bronze. Perhaps most impressive is the 2,021 Canadian Interuniversity Sport Academic All-Canadian student athletes that have come out of McGill – more than from any other university in the nation – since the program's inception in 1990.