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SPRING 2007



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Stand and Deliver

Cover illustration by Gérard DuBois



UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MAGAZINE

SPRING 2007

VOLUME 34/NUMBER 3

Editor and Manager: Scott Anderson Managing Editor: Stacey Gibson Art Direction: Fernanda Pisani/ James Ireland Design

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All correspondence and undeliverable copies: University of Toronto Magazine, 21 King's College Circle, Toronto, ON M5S 3J3

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Return undeliverable Canadian and other addresses to University of Toronto Magazine 21 King's College Circle, Toronto, ON M5S 3J3 E-mail: uoft.magazine@utoronto.ca

Non-profit postage paid Buffalo, NY Permit No. 3415. U.S. Postmaster send address corrections to P.O. Box 29, Lewiston, NY 14092 Printed in Canada by Transcontinental Printing Inc. ISSN 1499-0040

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Global Warning

Universities will help solve climate change

HUNDREDS GATHERED AT CONVOCATION HALL IN FEBRUARY TO HEAR FORmer U.S. vice-president Al Gore deliver his now famous speech about global warming, "An Inconvenient Truth." Many who couldn't get tickets to the sold-out presentation stood outside, handing out pamphlets or holding up signs saying, "Heed the Goracle."

Global warming has been prominent in the news this year, since former World Bank economist Nicholas Stern issued his 700-page report on climate change, with stark warnings that before the end of this century rising temperatures could wipe out 20 per cent of the global economy and displace as many as 100 million people. Stern's report was the most comprehensive yet about the perils of delaying action on climate change.

Although Stern notes, quite rightly, that the private sector will play an important role in developing new low-carbon technologies, universities will also play a vital part - educating the next generation about climate change, working with industry to develop new energy sources and transportation technologies, and working with government to devise effective policies. In previous issues of *U of T Magazine*, we've written about research into alternative energy sources, as well as U of T's own attempts to reduce its ecological footprint. In this issue, we take a historical look at a man who argued for the importance of conservation long before it became fashionable.

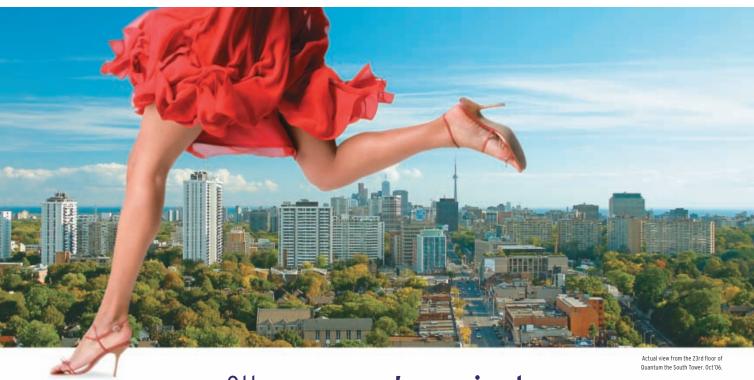
When Bernhard E. Fernow, the founding dean of U of T's Faculty of Forestry, was hired a century ago, modern-day resource management didn't exist. Trees were harvested with little regard for the environment or future needs. Shortly after the faculty opened, in the fall of 1907, Fernow presciently stated, "Only a radical change in attitude – a realization that forest conservation is a present necessity and that existing methods are destructive of the future – will bring forward the needed reform."

A hundred years later, U of T's Faculty of Forestry is at the forefront of the green revolution in Canada. One faculty member, Mohini Sain, is developing ways to use wood fibres in plastic products. Some day soon, says Sain, plant materials could make up as much as 25 per cent of a car. Professor Tat Smith, dean of the Faculty of Forestry, is investigating ways to wean the pulpand-paper industry – a voracious consumer of energy – from fossil fuels. Other faculty members are investigating climate change and habitat loss.

What's interesting about much of this research is that it's cross-disciplinary. This approach, which draws on expertise from a variety of fields to investigate a problem, is becoming increasingly common at universities - and has been used with considerable success at the Wasser Pain Management Centre at Mount Sinai Hospital in Toronto (see page 22). Dr. Allan Gordon, who co-founded the centre, treats chronic pain using cognitive-behavioural counselling, acupuncture, biofeedback and other non-traditional techniques (as well as some more traditional ones). Importantly, patients are encouraged to help develop their own treatment plan. Patient Catherine Seton was so impressed with the Wasser Centre that she now gives presentations about her experience. "They make you feel in control of the process," she says.

SCOTT ANDERSON

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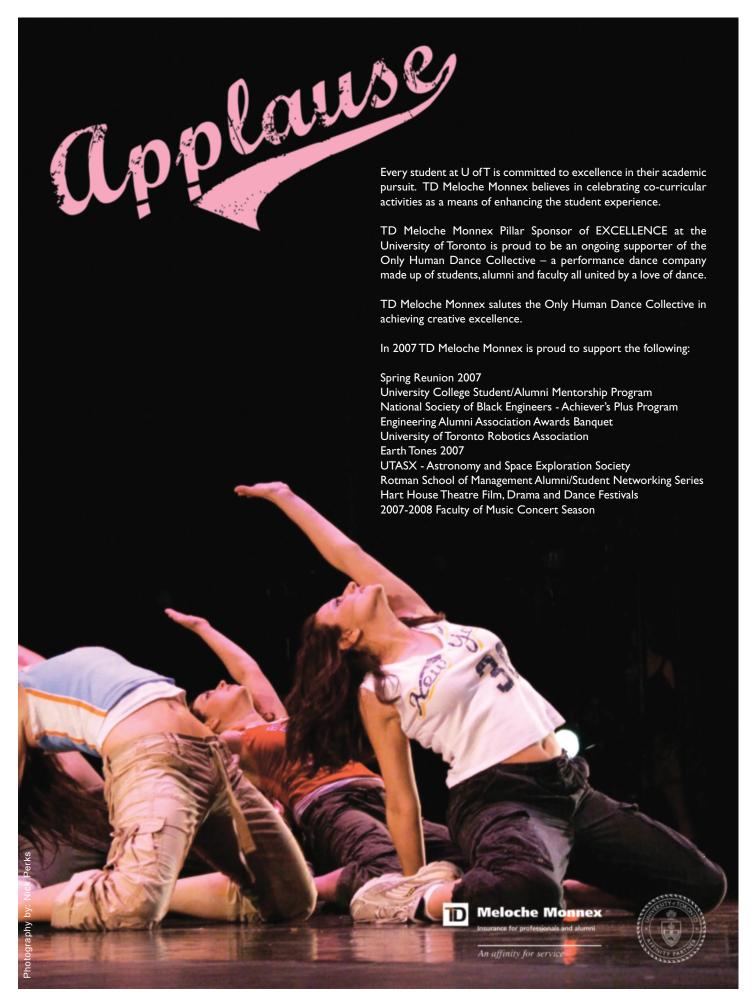
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President's Message

Our Quiet Revolution

Changing UofT's undergraduate student experience

A FEW WEEKS AGO, I STOPPED BY THE NEW DOME AT VARSITY Centre and was amazed at the beehive of activity I found there. An intramural soccer game was underway on half the field, while students, alumni and members of the intercollegiate golf team busily hit balls on the other half. Several students were playing Frisbee along the sidelines. It was a wonderful snapshot of how great new spaces can enhance student life.

It may not be immediately apparent to outside observers, but a quiet revolution is underway at U of T. Countless faculty members and staff are focused as never before on transforming the way students experience the university, both inside and outside the classroom.

For years, U of T has faced a number of challenges due to the size and makeup of its student population. Most undergraduates don't live on campus. And a recent survey on student engagement found that even though U of T has more than 300 student clubs and the largest varsity and intramural sports program in Canada, 60 per cent of commuter students spend zero hours a week in extracurricular activities. As always, the money to solve this problem is in short supply: Ontario remains last among the provinces in per capita funding of higher education, a position it has occupied for many years.

U of T has long addressed these challenges with an arsenal of not-so-secret weapons. The college system on the St. George campus divides a large student community into smaller neighbourhoods. Our professors are outstanding, and we offer a tremendous choice of programs and courses, including a substantial number of small classes in the upper years of any baccalaureate program. We also offer students the chance to learn abroad at more than a hundred universities around the world.

Recently, however, we've been improving the student experience with other initiatives. We are re-engineering the undergraduate academic experience by extending the opportunity to join First-Year Learning Communities to 650 students in the Faculty of Arts and Science (almost triple the number of two years ago). These small groups of students meet regularly outside of class with a senior student and a staff member, providing new students with a way to meet their classmates and learn about the university in a casual setting.

We're improving the quality of the spaces available to students for academic purposes. New facilities include the Leslie L. Dan Pharmacy Building, the Arts and Administration building at U of T Scarborough and the Hazel McCallion Academic Learning Centre at U of T Mississauga. And we now offer wireless internet access at 900 separate points across all three campuses.



We're also expanding the quality and quantity of places that enhance life outside the classroom. The Recreation, Athletic and Wellness Centre at U of T Mississauga, the Varsity Centre and the new baseball field at U of T Scarborough add some much-needed capacity to our athletic facilities. And the new Multifaith Centre in the Koffler Institute on Spadina Avenue offers students a place to express their spirituality.

We're using new electronic resources to build communities and participation. Students will be able to use a new customized portal and can now access ULife (www.ulife.utoronto.ca), a resource that brings together more than 1,000 listings of extracurricular activities at U of T in a neat, user-friendly database. Students looking to get involved in filmmaking, debating, sports, social activism, charities - almost anything they can think of – will find a way to do so through ULife.

I could list more initiatives. We need lots of them, because U of T is a big place and change comes slowly. What matters, however, is that there is now clear momentum in the right direction.

That momentum is overdue. Time after time, when I meet with students, I hear two views of the University of Toronto. One, incredibly positive, I hear from students who are involved in extracurricular activities or from those who have found courses and professors that are transforming the way they see the world. The other view comes from students who simply can't find their "comfort zone" inside or outside the classroom; this view is still too prevalent. A few years from now, we hope the vast majority of our students will look back on their time at U of T as a transformative period of learning, personal growth, and positive experiences. That's how many of us remember it, and we owe this generation nothing less.

Sincerely,

DAVID NAYLOR

Celebrating 100 years of studies in education at the University of Toronto 1907-2007

The 100th Anniversary

During 2007 the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education of the University of Toronto (OISE) will host the 100th anniversary of studies in education at the University. OISE and its antecedents: Faculty of Education, University of Toronto (FOE); University of Toronto Schools (UTS); Ontario College of Education (OCE); The Institute of Child Study (ICS); College of Education, University of Toronto (CEUT); Faculty of Education, University of Toronto (FEUT); Ontario Institute for Studies in Education (OISE); and Ontario Institute for Studies in Education of the University of Toronto (OISE/UT), will gather together to participate.

The Centennial Book

The Centennial Book, titled *Inspiring Education:* Celebrating 100 Years of Studies in Education at the University of Toronto, retraces the origins of OISE and its antecedents through pictures and stories. Priced at \$24, the book is available to order online (www.100years.oise.utoronto.ca), in the Education Commons (main floor library) at OISE, 252 Bloor St. W. and at the University of Toronto Bookstore. 10 percent of book sales will go towards The Centennial Legacy Scholarships, to support students in need and to continue the tradition of excellence in education for the next 100 years.

The Centennial Archival Project

OISE will showcase its remarkable heritage in a series of archival displays including photographs and artifacts from the past. These will be located in the Education Commons (main floor library) of OISE.

March to April 2007: Our Research; Pioneering Women May to August 2007: Curriculum; Buildings September to November 2007: OISE around the World

A Century of Inspiring Alumni

As part of the Archival Project, OISE will celebrate alumni - accomplished leaders who have contributed to the world of education, literature, politics, the arts and communities. The Inspiring Alumni exhibit will feature portraits and stories of some of our outstanding alumni, celebrating their excellence.

OISE invites you to share your stories of exceptional alumni. Email 100years@oise.utoronto.ca

The Centennial Open House and Reunion Saturday, May 5, 2007

OISE will open its doors to alumni, retired faculty and staff, the University and our community neighbours to showcase research initiatives in each department and to reconnect alumni with former professors and classmates. Departmental open house events will be held throughout the afternoon beginning at 1 pm.

Teacher Recognition Program Convocation June 2007

OISE will celebrate elementary and secondary school teachers in conjunction with the June 2007 Convocation. Designed to recognize teachers who have had a profound impact on students, the program builds on the idea that educators "stand on the shoulders of great teachers who came before" them.

The Centennial Lecture Series

Wednesday, November 7, 2007 2007 Jackson Lecture Speaker, Professor Rosemary Tannock Canada Research Chair, Special Education and Adaptive Technology OISE and Hospital for Sick Children

The Centennial Celebration Party

On Saturday, November 17, 2007 at the Royal Ontario Museum, OISE will host an anniversary party as a wrap-up to the full year of centennial celebrations.

Get involved. We'd like you to be a part of the 100th Anniversary celebration.

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www.100years.oise.utoronto.ca



Charter Values

Religion is a protected right, too

KEEPTHE STATE OUT OF IT

Professor Janice Gross Stein may object to some religious traditions, in her own faith and others, but this does not mean her wishes should become law in Canada ("Religion Versus the Charter," Winter 2007). What audacity to propose that Canada deny the Catholic Church charitable tax status for not wanting to ordain women!

This is an internal church matter and is not an issue to be considered by the Canadian legislature. Similarly, rituals performed by various synagogues should not fall under the purview of Canadian law. I'm sure Prof. Stein is not alone in holding views that differ from her religious institution. Discussion and debate is proper, but should be kept within those institutions.

> Dr. Morton Silverberg DDS 1963 Toronto

AN UNCHARITABLE VIEW

Janice Gross Stein implies very strongly that churches whose tenets are even marginally exclusionary toward women should lose their charitable status.

I suspect the reason that some churches' charitable status is being targeted is that many faith groups oppose aspects of the liberal agenda, including same-sex marriage. The largest faith group in Canada does not admit

Letters may be edited to fit available space and should be addressed to University of Toronto Magazine, 21 King's College Circle, Toronto, M5S 3|3. Readers may also send correspondence by e-mail to uoft.magazine@utoronto.ca or fax to (416) 978-3958.

women to ordained ministry. Revoking its charitable status may make a small number of people feel better. Unfortunately, it would also put a stop to much of the charitable activity in Canada taking place at food banks, women's shelters, health clinics and youth programs. Joanne McGarry

The Catholic Civil Rights League Toronto

TIMETO ACT

The role of women in many religions is changing, but, as Professor Janice Stein points out, separate but equal treatment is not the solution. Prof. Stein has thrown down the gauntlet to all religious leaders to find ways to accommodate the voices of women – and to not take forever to do it!

> Alwyn G. Robertson BA 1978 Trinity Toronto

RELIGION VS. RATIONALITY

In "Show of Faith" (Winter 2007), Allen Abel states that "U of T's ecclesiastic alphabet once began and ended with 'A' for Anglican." Strictly speaking, this is not true, and the fact that it is not true is an essential point to bear in mind when considering the role of religion in university life at U of T, the subject of Mr. Abel's article.

King's College, the forerunner of the University of Toronto, was an Anglican institution. However, the affiliation with the Church of England was formally dissolved before U of T was created in 1849 as an expressly nondenominational institution. In fact, the most defining feature of U of T's development was the gradual union of multiple universities of various religious affiliations into a non-sectarian federation, among them: University College



(non-denominational), St. Michael's (Catholic), Victoria (Methodist) and Trinity (Anglican).

U of T has a long and admirable history of tolerance and respect for different faiths, but without the officially secular and non-denominational status of the university as a whole, this tolerance and respect would never have been possible. Having read some of the comments made by the students interviewed in the article (several of which are quite alarming), I think that a reminder of the central importance of the limitation of the role of religion in university life, and in the public sphere in general, might be beneficial. The more fanatical among them might do well to read Janice Gross Stein's very insightful article about the conflict between religion and civil liberties. However, in the case of students who, by their own admission, are guided by a personal philosophy that rejects the binding nature of rational conclusions, this may be a waste of time.

Michael Graves PhD 2002 Peterborough, Ontario

QUESTIONYOUR FAITH

Allen Abel's article describing the resurgence of religion in the life of U of T students greatly disturbed me. My undergraduate education taught me how to think critically and logically. My professors challenged my untested assumptions and beliefs, and I am deeply grateful to them for that. They



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would never have allowed me to say that having a prayer "answered" is proof of Christ's divinity (and not sheer coincidence), or that my religion is complete and another's religion is not (What's the evidence? What does "complete" mean?), or that I had the right to instruct those who do not pray because they are negligent (Whatever happened to tolerance?). If this kind of reasoning is representative of today's undergraduate students, I am truly saddened.

Joan E. Grusec BA 1961 Victoria Toronto

CANADIAN VALUES

As an American citizen, I read the article on religious diversity at the University of Toronto with envy. I first moved to Toronto in 1988 and fell in love with the multicultural vibrancy of the city.

However, due to life circumstances, I had to return to the United States a few years later.

Right-wing Christians and the Republican Party currently dominate American society. At least once or twice a year I become so discouraged by my government's policies that I muse about the possibility of returning to Canada. This article has fired that longing once again. Thank you for reminding me of the value Canadians place on diversity and multiculturalism.

Rev. Kimberly A. Rapczak ThM 2005 St. Michael's McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania

EQUALTIME

Your article celebrating the diversity of faiths at U of T was most enjoyable. I shall now look forward to a future issue focusing on atheists, agnostics and secu-

lar humanists. Surely we non-believers are worthy of some, if not equal, time and space.

Michael Warden BA 1973 UC, MA 1974, BEd 1977, MEd 1992, EdD 1997 Toronto

A SUSTAINABLE SOLUTION

Thank you for a consistently interesting Winter 2007 issue. Regarding John Lorinc's article "Trash Talk," the only really sustainable solution, of course, is to produce no trash. However, Mr. Lorinc covers this point with only one small paragraph about packaging rules. Enforcing a cradle-to-cradle responsibility for all materials is the only long-term solution to our garbage problems.

Martin Gagné BASc 1984 Toronto

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King of Infinite Space

Mathematician Donald Coxeter helped revive the study of geometry, polytope by polytope

hroughout much of the 20th century, most of the world was blissfully unaware that algebraists were scheming to elbow geometers out of the mathematical equation. At an education conference in 1959, during the peak of the anti-geometry movement, French mathematician Jean Dieudonné notoriously screamed, "Down with Euclid! Death to triangles!"

But a battered geometry was eventually revived, thanks in large part to Donald Coxeter (LLD 1979). A professor of geometry at U of T for more than 60 years, he is the subject of the recent book *King of Infinite Space: Donald Coxeter, the Man Who Saved Geometry*, by Siobhan Roberts.

When Coxeter received his first posting at U of T in 1936, he was already an expert in

polytopes, a type of shape that resides in multiple dimensions. He became interested in reflections and symmetries, and he invented geometric tools (called Coxeter groups, Coxeter numbers and Coxeter diagrams) that broadened and deepened the study of symmetry in both geometry and algebra. Coxeter also wrote two influential books, *Regular Polytopes* and *Regular Complex Polytopes*, which, according to Roberts, are widely considered the sequels to Euclid's *Elements*. And it wasn't just Coxeter's academic contributions that revived an ailing discipline. "He

Donald Coxeter peers into a large kaleidoscope during a visit to the University of Minnesota in 1967

was so passionate about the beautiful and elegant gems of classic geometry that he just kept propagating his passion like an apostle," explains Roberts.

Roberts is currently developing a documentary film about Coxeter for TVO and the National Film Board. In 2002, she filmed Coxeter in Budapest, Hungary, at the last geometry conference he attended. She also interviewed mathematicians from around the world during the Coxeter Legacy Conference at U of T in 2004, the year after Coxeter's death at age 96. Roberts says it was

Coxeter's unique appeal that propelled her into both projects: "When I met Coxeter he was 94, but he still had an intellectual charisma about him."

After reading Coxeter's diaries (which he kept for more than 75 years), Roberts was also charmed by his eccentricities. He was hopelessly awkward with romantic matters and proposed to his wife, Rien, in a graveyard. To "get the juices flowing," he stood on his head every morning before breakfast. "He thought about geometry every waking hour, in the bath and while driving...and even while napping or sleeping, which he said was the best time for a breakthrough, when the brain is at rest," says Roberts.

The practical applications of Coxeter's geometry are far-reaching. According to Roberts, Coxeter's investigations into symmetries have touched almost every area of mathematics and science that involves

patterns, including the data-mining technology behind Amazon.com and anti-terrorism programs. And if the geometry of protein folding is figured out – proteins play a central role in body chemistry – Coxeter's geometry could one day contribute to medical breakthroughs in Alzheimer's disease, cancer and AIDS.

But for Roberts, Coxeter's passion is reason enough to care about his work. "His legacy," she says, "might be in demonstrating... faith in intuition and imagination and wandering exploration just for curiosity's sake."—Sarah Treleaven

esearch has shown that meditation can help alleviate suffering associated with physical and mental illnesses, but few scientists have explored the individual meditation experience. Tony Toneatto, a psychologist and a professor in U of T's department of psychiatry, and nursing student Linda Nguyen (BSc 2006 Victoria) are investigating what people are actually *doing* when they meditate. "Despite all the research that has demonstrated the benefits of meditation, we don't really know what happens when people sit down to meditate ... they could be dreaming, fantasizing, problem-solving or even sleeping," says Toneatto.

The 17 participants in Toneatto and Nguyen's study received instruction in mindfulness meditation, which cultivates an ability to respond to all mental states - even unpleasant ones - with non-judgmental, accepting, presentmoment awareness. Yet preliminary results show that not everyone achieves this state of mind.

The participants – students in Toneatto's fourth-year Buddhist psychology course - meditated for at least 20 minutes per day for eight weeks and kept a



daily diary of their experiences. These diaries revealed variable levels of relaxation and distraction, and uneven success rates in maintaining a non-judgmental attitude. "The students reacted to the challenge of meditating in very different ways, and that means people may need individualized guidance or instruction," says Toneatto. The participants also answered questionnaires at the beginning and end of the study about their overall stress and quality of life. The researchers are now looking for correlations between what people did during meditation and any changes in individuals' overall well-being.

The idea for the study came to Nguyen after she and Toneatto reviewed research on the impact of mindfulness meditation on symptoms of anxiety and depression. She says the review - which will be published in April in The Canadian Journal of Psychiatry – made her see that there was a gap in the research literature. Nguyen and Toneatto found that the benefit people derived from meditation varied between studies, and the majority of the researchers did not include people's adherence to the mindfulness program or what happens during the process.

By studying the meditation experience, Toneatto and Nguyen hope to better understand the problems that novice meditators encounter and the unequal benefits people receive from meditating. "If we can help improve the delivery of mindfulness instruction, we'll strengthen the overall intervention," says Toneatto.

In response to rising interest in Buddhist-related techniques in Western medicine, New College will launch a new minor program in Buddhism, Psychology and Mental Health this fall. - Megan Easton

One Latte with Dopamine Blocker, Please

you think ordering coffee is complicated enough already – quad Grande half-caf lactose-free skim no-foam latte, anyone? - just wait until the barista asks whether you want dopamine receptor blockers, too.

Ryan Ting-A-Kee, a neuroscience PhD candidate at the Institute of Medical Science at U ofT, has recently found that mice can be made to enjoy caffeine more when their brain chemistry is manipulated. "Normally the animals don't like the large doses of caffeine that we're giving them," says Ting-A-Kee. "But if you give them a dopamine blocker, all of a sudden they like it."

Dopamine is a neurotransmitter that is associated with producing rewarding feelings in the brain, "but there is evidence that dopamine is doing a lot of other things," says Ting-A-Kee. "This shows that in certain circumstances it can have the reverse effect." Block the dopamine, and the caffeine suddenly feels a whole lot better.

While Ting-A-Kee teases that he's secretly being funded by Starbucks, the actual applications of his research may lie in addiction treatment. "There may be a parallel," he says. "Other drugs, particularly nicotine, may work in a manner similar to caffeine." Better understanding of brain chemistry could open up new treatment options for people hooked on highly addictive substances.

All the same, don't be too surprised some morning to find yourself ordering a large cappuccino – and hold the dopamine. – Graham F. Scott

One Person, Half a Vote?

wote is a vote is a vote, right? Well, maybe not: U of T law professor Sujit Choudhry and law student Michael Pal recently found that not all votes carry the same weight in Canada, and they say it's eroding the country's democracy.

"There are two types of inequality in the House of Commons," says Choudhry. "The first is that the largest and fastest-growing provinces - Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia - are underrepresented in the House. Secondly, there's been a tendency to systematically overrepresent rural voters as opposed to urban voters." The goal, he says, was to ensure that less populous provinces and rural minorities received fair representation in parliament. But Choudhry and Pal believe this system is now making Canada's democratic system increasingly unequal, and that visibleminority voters are being left behind.

"Immigrants are largely from visible-minority communities," Choudhry says, "and as it turns out, those visible-minority immigrants are settling in precisely the areas of Canada that are underrepresented in the House of Commons." For instance, Kenora – the smallest electoral riding in Ontario – is a predominantly rural riding with a population of 60,570. Mississauga East-Cooksville, an urban



riding with a large visible-minority immigrant population, registers at 122,565. Yet both have equal weight in the House, with one member of Parliament each. The net result is that urban visible-minority immigrants generally have less voting power in government.

To help ensure fair representation – for visible minorities, urbanites and residents of the three largest provinces –

Choudhry and Pal propose creating more seats in parliament for Ontario, Alberta and B.C., and amending legislation to ensure that electoral districts are drawn to stricter population guidelines. "The point of our paper is that 'one person, one vote' should mean something," says Choudhry. "It's the benchmark against which we measure democracy." – *Graham F. Scott*

Digital Nip/Tuck

ofT professor Parham Aarabi wants to rearrange your face – but he's no bully. The computer-engineering researcher has pioneered web-based software that uses facial-recognition algorithms to simulate plastic surgery. Want to see what you'd look like with Angelina Jolie's lips? Just upload your photo to the website, and within a few seconds

people are interested in trying different hairstyles, o

a different eyebrow shape," he says.

By moving the software online and making it easy to use, Aarabi hopes that it will allow some people to satisfy their curiosity without an expensive trip to the surgeon. And, for those who are interested in more than a virtual procedure: a new version of the software has recently become available to plastic surgeons. To try your own digital facelift, visit www.modiface.com.— Graham F. Scott

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DEVELOPMENTS



PHOTOGRAPHY: LIAM SHARP

Bottoms Up

A History of Drink in Canada

aybe you've noticed, maybe even first-hand, that university subjects seem a lot more fun nowadays. Along with literature, folks might study TV shows; social history is as important as military and political analyses; and, in poli-sci, culture jamming might rank higher on the agenda than Machiavelli. But the graduating class of U of T's Museum Studies master's program is studying one of the most popular topics of all: booze. An exhibit, curated by the students, examines the interplay between alcohol and social and political history, and is at the Steam Whistle Brewing Gallery in Toronto until April 2. Here are a few tidbits the curators of "Bottoms Up: A Spirited History of Drink in Canada" discovered:

- Temperance League members weren't always as dry as they purported to be: while they shunned spirits, many drank medicinal bitters and tonics that were composed primarily of alcohol.
- Humorist Stephen Leacock (BA 1891 UC) didn't find anything amusing about banning alcohol: he supported the Liberty League, an anti-prohibitionist group battling the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.
- Many of the rum-running routes established on the east coast of Canada which were used to smuggle alcohol



into the United States during its prohibition – are allegedly used to smuggle marijuana today.

- With the exception of a brief federal prohibition during the First World War, Quebecers ever the libertines managed to avoid giving up alcohol. They had planned to enforce a provincial prohibition law from 1919 until the end of the Great War, but, since the war ended in 1918, it never came up.
- P.E.I. was the last province to repeal its provincial prohibition in 1948.
- During the "Taylorization of beer" from the 1930s to about 1960, leg-

endary businessman E.P. Taylor bought all the independent breweries in order to standardize the industry. Before, there were hundreds of small brewers – and thousands of brands.

- The Bloody Caesar, Canada's national cocktail, was invented in Calgary in 1969.
- April 3 is the 60th anniversary of Ontario's legalization of cocktail bars. Before that time, taprooms selling beer were the norm; selling liquor by the shot had been illegal since prohibition.

Christine Sismondo (MA 1997) is the author of Mondo Cocktail: A Shaken and Stirred History (McArthur & Co. 2005).

Continued from page 17

never lost but merely hidden – to ancient Taoist philosophy. "Leibniz's memory fold forms a significant part of his metaphysics, which draws its inspiration from Chinese Taoism and neo-Confucianism," says Lu, referencing the two major religious and philosophical traditions of China. "The memory fold not only signifies a way of being but a way to being."

Lu plans to show how the idea of "memory fold" – developed through time by pre-Socratic philosophy, St. Augustine, Bruno, Descartes and Leibniz, and configured in works by such literary lumi-

naries as Shakespeare, Donne and Milton – finds its counterpart in both ancient and 17^{th} -century Chinese philosophy.

The project is Lu's chance to continue her passion for literature: she was formerly a high school teacher in China who did graduate work in literary translation at Nanjing University. It also illustrates her belief that there has been a far greater interaction between early Chinese and Western thought than has popularly been believed. Her hope? To reconstruct the historical ground of Eastern and Western cultural exchange and make what was once folded, unfold. — Gloria Kim

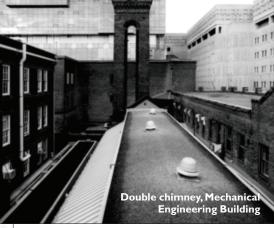
Roofs With a View

hile out walking around U of T's downtown campus in 2001, Toronto photographer Jim Allen noticed the rooftop greenhouse at U of T's Earth Sciences Centre and decided he had to see it. "I didn't have a project in mind initially, but when I got up there, I realized it's

Chimney and

mural, Newman Centre at U of T

really quite a special place," says Allen, who is best known for his whimsical portraits of Canadian celebrities such as Jane Jacobs, Oscar Peterson and Rick Mercer. He began looking for more campus



rooftops to capture with his lens, and, more than five years later, Allen is still snapping away. What enticed him, he says, was the architectural variety of the campus skyline and the mechanical complexity of the modern rooftops. The Terrence Donnelly Centre for Cellular and Biomolecular Research is, he says, "a feast for the eyes" while its complex ventilation systems, designed to safely vent dozens of laboratories inside, is a technological marvel.

Ventilation system, Lash Miller

Chemical Laboratories

With more than 140 photographs in his collection, Allen hopes to organize a gallery show-

ing of his rooftops project soon – but he keeps finding new views to shoot. "I think I've done just about every building in the place, but I'm not sure," he says with a laugh. "I just keep coming across chimneys hidden between buildings." - Graham F. Scott

Creating Modern Policy-Makers

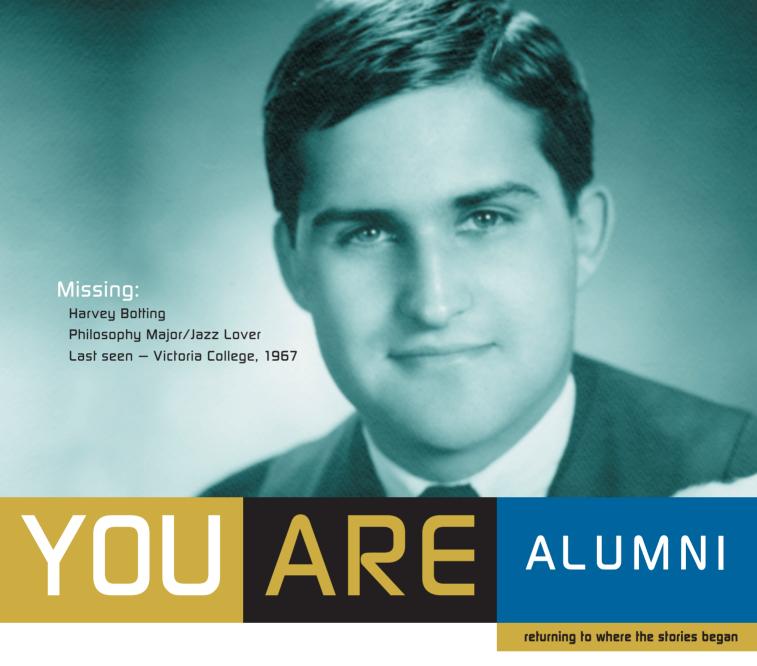
define public policy as a course of action or inaction chosen by government to address a problem, but I think it's more than that," says Mark Stabile, director of U of T's new School of Public Policy and Governance. "I think it is the set of ideas that takes us in the direction we want to go as a society. Some of that's done by government; some by communities, individuals or NGOs who give their time to places that are less fortunate. All of it is to advance the public purpose."

With this expansive definition in mind, Stabile is overseeing what he hopes will be Canada's premier school for public policy. Established last fall, the school will contribute to policy process in Canada and internationally by unifying various U of T departments that have been working on policy - and by involving academics and policy practitioners in more frequent exchanges. "We can contribute all of the work we're doing to shape good policy," says Stabile.

The school will also launch a two-year master's program in pub-

lic policy this fall. Students will benefit from policy research taking place throughout U of T and from the school's mandate to bring in policy-makers to teach classes with academics. "Public policy these days is more than just about health-care policy or environmental policy or educational policy but really about the linkages between them; changes in our environment or education obviously affect our health," says Stabile.

The school has already held conferences on child development, health-care financing and government accountability. "One of the things that's exciting to me about launching this school is that our graduate programs speak to where the university thinks there's value," says Stabile. "One of our biggest supporters has been our new chancellor David Peterson, who has said this has been a long time coming. We weren't training graduate students in public policy and now we are. I think that speaks to how important we think public purpose and public service are." - Gloria Kim



Over the years, you may have lost touch with your classmates.

Here's your chance to find out what happened to them.

Harvey has collected a few letters since 1967, like MBA and Senior VP. But that's not the whole story. Find out more about Harvey and other grads at Spring Reunion 2007, where we're honouring graduates of years ending in 2 or 7, and planning special events for 25th and 50th anniversaries. The President's Garden Party and Chancellor's Medal Presentation (honouring the 55th, 60th, 65th, 70th, 75th and 80th anniversaries of graduation) will cap off a weekend designed to satisfy your curiosity. Get more details and register at spring.reunion@utoronto.ca, 416-978-5881, 1-888-738-8876 (toll free) or www.springreunion.utoronto.ca.

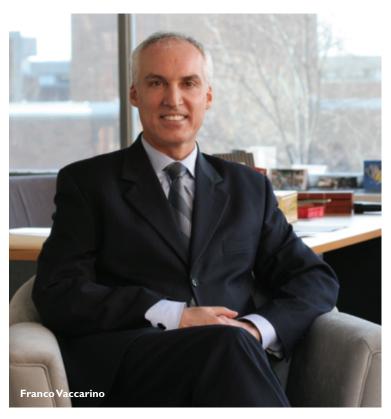


Spring Reunion
Thursday May 31 - Sunday June 3
Graduates of years ending in 2 or 7



New&Notable

Appointments



rofessor Franco Vaccarino, chair of U of T's department of psychology, has been named the new principal of the University of Toronto Scarborough and University of Toronto vice-president. His five-year term will begin July 1, and he will take the helm from interim vice-president and principal Jonathan Freedman. Vaccarino attended U of T Mississauga and graduated in 1978 with a bachelor of science; earned a master's degree and PhD at McGill University; and received his post-doctoral training at the Scripps and Salk Institutes in California. He returned to U of T in 1984 as an assistant professor of psychology, and has served as head of the neuroscience program in U of T's department of psychiatry.

Professor Pekka K. Sinervo, dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science, was named U of T's first viceprovost (first-entry programs) in November. In his new role, he will represent the first-entry undergraduate divisions. Sinervo, a professor of physics, joined U of T in 1990. He was named dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science in 2004. Sinervo's term as viceprovost will be concurrent with his term as dean, which ends on June 30, 2009.

Hazel, Meet Oscar

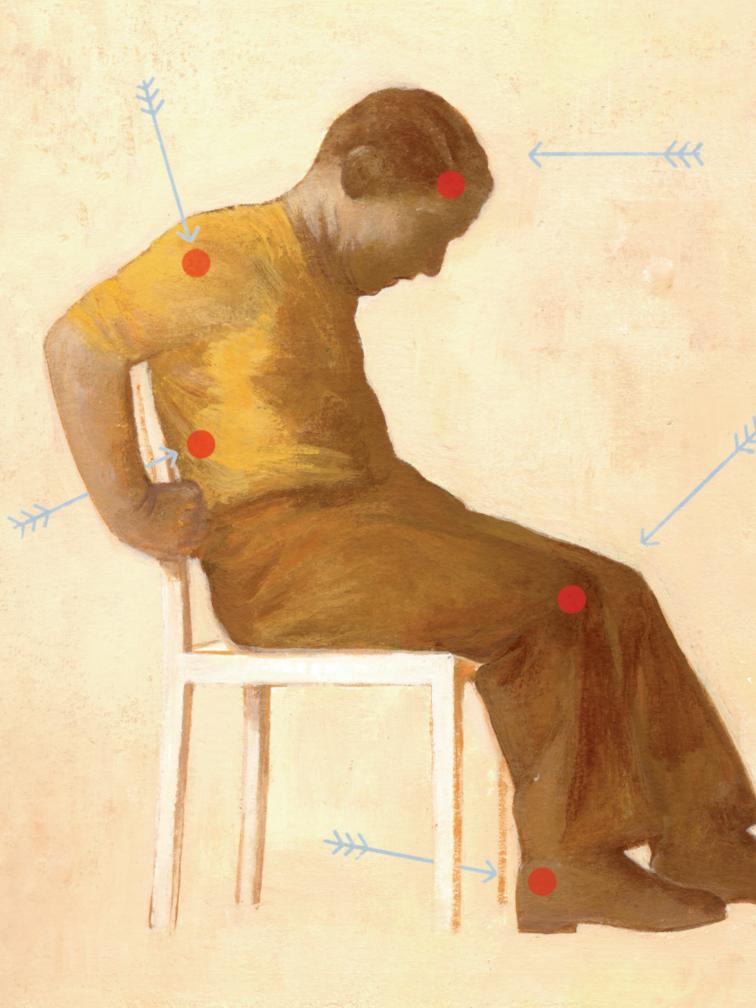
niversity of Toronto Mississauga is honouring two of the city's residents in a very concrete manner. Its new four-level library and information centre has been named the Hazel McCallion Academic Learning Centre, after Mississauga's 29-year mayor. McCallion is the longest-serving mayor in the city's history, and was runnerup for World Mayor 2005. The centre, which opened in October, has 1,200 study spaces, 170 computer workstations and wireless access. It was designed by Andrew Frontini of Shore, Tilbe, Irwin and Partners.

U of T Mississauga's eighth residence, scheduled to open in September 2007, will be named Oscar Peterson Hall in honour of the acclaimed jazz pianist and social-justice proponent. Peterson, who was awarded an honorary doctor of laws from U of T in 1985, has received a Grammy for Lifetime Achievement. The 423-bed residence is designed by Cannon Design, and will be the most accessible building on campus for students with disabilities.

Accolades



niversity Professor Emerita Ursula Franklin (DSc Hon.



A pioneering Toronto clinic takes a new approach to a baffling medical problem By MARNI JACKSON

I MAKE MY WAY THROUGH THE RETAIL MALL THAT NOW OCCUPIES THE

lobbies of most big-city hospitals and head up to the llth floor of Mount Sinai, where the Wasser Pain Management Centre occupies one corner. I'm here to talk to the director, Dr. Allan Gordon, and I'm early, so I wander around. But apart from a wintry view of the city below, grey and delicate as a pencil sketch, there is nothing to see here. No spiking green lines on monitors, no ER drama. The centre, a world leader in its field, seems as invisible and commonplace as pain itself. But make no mistake: although this pioneering breed of medicine doesn't promise miracle cures, lives are being rescued here.

This is a multidisciplinary clinic for people living with chronic, non-cancer pain – pain that lasts a month or more beyond the usual recovery period or illness, or that goes on for years, as a result of an underlying condition such as osteoarthritis or diabetes. It's estimated that six million Canadians - roughly one in five - suffer from some form of chronic pain. And at least 500,000 of these live with neuropathic pain – an especially baffling and often excruciating disorder involving damage to the nerves. This can include the aching, whole-body pain of fibromyalgia, or the fiery pain that can follow an attack of shingles. But even a trivial injury such as a bruised knee can trigger it in some individuals. The body's nervous system somehow gets stuck on the "pain" setting and won't switch off, even when the injury has healed. This is the kind of affliction that erodes sleep, destroys the ability to work and can drive a person's life right off the rails. Daily, grinding pain understandably breeds depression and hopelessness. It's no wonder that spouses and family doctors sometimes run out of empathy when faced with this "looks good, feels bad" predicament – suffering that science can't X-ray, quantify or cure. Of course, questioning the pain deepens the isolation of the person who must live with it.

"For people in pain, having validation – the fact that I am not questioning or judging their pain - is important. The personal touch is important"

What sets the Wasser Centre apart from similar clinics around the world is its unique combination of disciplines – it's a leader in treating neuropathic pain, and it's one of the few places in Canada with expertise in pelvic pain, in both men and women. In terms of research it has looked at the benefits of Botox for chronic pain, the usefulness of cannabinoids for people with multiple sclerosis, and it offers a "female-friendly" team for women suffering from vulvodynia, a form of chronic vaginal pain that is far from rare. A staff member, Dr. Doug Gourlay, is a leading expert in the area of pain and addiction, which can exist in a small but problematic percentage of patients.

In 1982, Dr. Gordon teamed up with David Mock, currently dean of U of T's Faculty of Dentistry, to establish the country's first centre for research into craniofacial pain at Mount Sinai Hospital. This led to the idea of creating a broader pain management clinic. In 1999, the centre was launched when a pair of philanthropists, Larry (BA 1978 Innis) and Marla Wasser, went to the hospital's administrators and asked, "What needs funding most?"

The answer was pain.

professionals who treat it. Often the patients who end up at the Wasser Centre have already been through a long gauntlet of specialists and dozens of medications. They've likely been bruised by the system, as well as their pain. And the longer their pain remains untreated, becoming entrenched, the more it turns into a thousand-piece puzzle for doctors down the line. Pain patients are tough cases - in part because traditionally, medicine has been slow to respond to the importance of treating pain. The health professionals who gravitate toward this field tend to be pioneers and mavericks – a brainy, brazen

minority. The director of the Wasser Centre is no exception.

CHRONIC PAIN IS A TREMENDOUS challenge to the

Dr. Gordon comes hurrying down the hall toward me. He hitches up his belt, hand-combs his dark curly hair and shakes my hand. With his easy manner and sense of humour, Dr. Gordon gives the impression of impish youthfulness, even though he is neither young nor impish - on top of which, as he cheerfully points out himself within five minutes of our meeting, he's quite overweight. This is worth mentioning, I think. It was probably a factor in the back pain he experienced - useful for the purposes of empathy - but it also takes him off that doctor pedestal. Patients who meet with him can see that he's not on perfect terms with his body either. Since the clinic believes in the importance of doctors and patients working in partnership, whatever fosters trust is good.

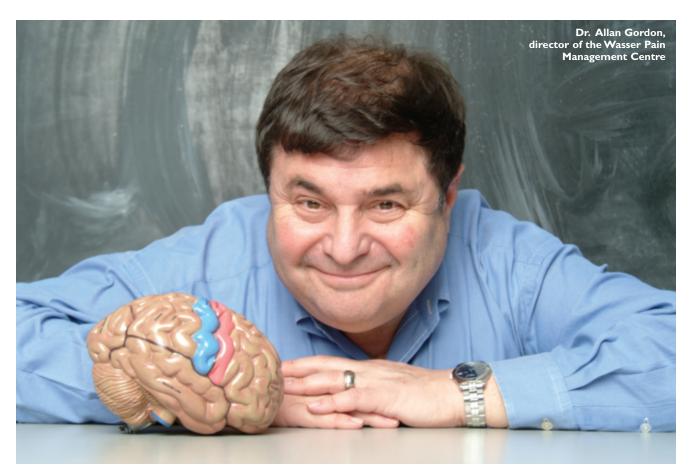
He leads me into his messy, document-stuffed office, where he moves a stack of blue binders off a chair to make room for me. He's just back from a conference in Prague and is jet-lagged, but game to talk. The first thing I ask him is how it feels to spend so much time in the company of relentless suffering. Does he like this sort of work? "Well, boundaries are important in this field - you have to feel for the patient, while you remember that you can't be that patient," he says. "But when someone tells you they're feeling better, that their pain is under control and they're able to go back to school, or work, that makes me feel good. I think we're doing some good here."

Wheeling his office chair forward and back as he makes his point, Dr. Gordon talks fast, jumping from topic to topic, assessing a question from different angles at once - which is exactly what the Wasser Centre tries to do, in its team-based, patient-focused approach to pain. The clinic, which is affiliated with U of T, brings together health professionals from neurology, dentistry, psychiatry, anesthesiology, physiotherapy and occupational therapy. It includes acupuncture, biofeedback and other non-traditional ways of treating pain. It tries to address the whole person, since chronic pain tends to affect every part of someone's life.

What does science have to say about an approach that's so hard to quantify and evaluate? What does the team approach to pain do that a renewable prescription for OxyContin can't? "Many studies have shown that the single most important determining factor in achieving a good outcome with chronic pain is the nature of the relationship between the practitioner and the client," says Dr. Gordon. "We do our best here to practice empathetic care with patients who are burdened with complicated complaints."

"I really like to put people at ease," he says. "And for people in pain, having validation - the fact that I am not questioning or judging their pain - is important. I try to teach my fourth-year surgical students how to ask the right kinds of questions. The personal touch is important."

NEUROLOGISTS, HOWEVER, are not known for their bedside manner, and Dr. Gordon started out in the field of neurology. A U of T graduate and medical professor, he was director and then dean of development for the Faculty of Medicine in the 1990s, when his focus was on fundraising. An early interest in neurological disorders such as muscular dystrophy led him to join a multidisciplinary group that was investigating chronic fatigue syndrome and fibromyalgia. These pain disorders have aroused a lot of skepticism among doctors in the past because they can include a whole constellation of symptoms and depend more on subjective accounts from the patient than on the usual evaluative tools, such as X-rays. But by using a multidisciplinary approach to look closely at these types of pain, "we saw that there was some neurobiological basis to all



this." The pain was real, even though the etiology wasn't clear. Dr. Gordon believes that the most effective way to help people with chronic pain is to form a "therapeutic alliance"

with patients. They are expected to take an active role in their own treatment. In practice, this means hard work for the clinic staff, who spend a lot of time with patients, helping them develop relaxation techniques, cognitive-behavioural strategies and other ways to "self-manage" their pain and live with their pain more comfortably. "A big thing in dealing with chronic pain is to set reasonable goals. The traditional medical model is to diagnose, and then treat. But we're about coping, not necessarily curing - a big difference!"

This difference between coping and curing makes it difficult to evaluate the effectiveness of a multidisciplinary approach to pain. "That isn't easy to do," Dr. Gordon admits, "and we're just trying to find a good way to measure patient outcomes. Sometimes a 'good outcome' for someone with chronic back pain means that he can go back to work, enjoy sex again and get on with life - even though his pain ratings [on the zero-to-10 scale] haven't gone down." Pain management is as much about restoring quality of life as it is about addressing the physical aspect of pain.

Another tenet of the Wasser Centre is to bring a "biopsychosocial" approach to pain treatment. This is a scientificsounding polysyllable that refers to an integration of skills. This can include physiotherapy, counselling, pain medication, sex therapy and anything else that addresses the fallout of dealing with chronic pain. People need to regain a sense of control over their lives, however slim. Many patients want medicine to rescue them; a feeling of having been abandoned often goes along with chronic pain.

"Medicine tends to be made up of isolated silos, and neurologists especially tend to be a little rigid that way," Dr. Gordon says. "But our team tries to cut across the silos and work horizontally. Ten years ago, I never thought I would be prescribing acupuncture to my patients. And I'm pleasantly surprised at how useful things like cognitive-behavioural counselling can be. I find the contact with other disciplines stimulating."

Nevertheless, despite this emphasis on emotional supports, Dr. Gordon spends a lot of his time prescribing pain medications. For the past decade, opiates in particular were the great white hope for treating non-cancer pain. But Dr. Gordon thinks that the next 10 years will see a shift away from these drugs. "Opiates are only one of several answers. They're easy to get on, hard to get off and they come with complications. More and more, I believe that a behavioural approach, with the patient learning and practising self-management, is a key to ongoing success. The future lies not just in better drugs, but in a deeper understanding of how pain affects us."

That – and more money. People don't realize pain is a disease, Dr. Gordon says. The subject doesn't lend itself to poster people, marathons or fundraising ribbons. "The main thing I worry about is money. I spend a lot of time worrying about where the next dollar is going to come from."

The annual cost of chronic pain to the Canadian economy (including medical expenses, lost income and lost productivity) has been estimated at more than \$10 billion. Despite this elephant in the room, the funding and facilities for treating pain are, well, painfully limited. There are not enough multidisciplinary clinics in Canada - one for every roughly 250,000 people; Prince Edward Island and the Territories don't have any at all. University curricula haven't caught up to the need either; many medical students receive only a handful of hours of pain education. (University of Toronto is among the more progressive in this regard, devoting a week to pain studies for students from medicine, dentistry, nursing, physical and occupational therapy and pharmacy.) The neglect of pain is also reflected in the fee schedules of the health-care system, which doesn't cover many pain treatments. Nerve blocks, for instance – local injections of anesthesia - are covered by OHIP, which makes them the golden egg for private pain clinics. But equally effective and costly pain treatments, such as Botox injections, are not. "The tipping point in pain care will come when government and other payers understand that chronic pain is a huge and expensive problem, and that the population deserves better," says Gordon. "It'll be cheaper in the long term to establish an integrated system of care. It's already happening in Alberta and in Quebec, and it's beginning to happen in Ontario."

THE MORE INVOLVED the patient is in the treatment and learning new ways to cope with pain, the Wasser team has found, the better the outcome. "Too often, medicine is the physician doing something to the patient," says Dr. Gordon. One of his patients, Catherine Seton, is a shining example of what a doctor-patient alliance can accomplish.

Wearing an optimistic orange coat, Seton arrives for our interview right on time, with her typed notes in a file. "I figure I should be at least as prepared and professional as my doctors are," she says. Although her short hair is blonde, she is a "genetic redhead," which, she explains, may be a factor in how she experiences pain. "Redheads use different nerve pathways to process pain," she says. (Research by Montreal scientist Jeff Mogil has shown that redheads may feel pain differently from others.)

Seton has a complicated pain story that includes the joint and muscular pain of fibromyalgia, and migraine headaches - about 15 a month. We look for someplace quiet to talk, but the best we can do near my office is a Tim Hortons where one of the staff is noisily wet-vacuuming the floor. It's like interviewing someone in a car wash, but Seton is focused and poised. As steam from the vacuum hisses behind us, she goes over her now-polished account of how a minor car accident in 1993 unleashed a small pain that grew into a "noxious weed" that took over her life. "I ended up with jaw, neck and facial pain, and I was later diagnosed with a mild brain injury.

Request for Military Artifacts

ilitary artifacts are requested for the Soldiers' Tower Memorial Room Museum. Items of a non-weapons nature belonging to, associated with, or collected by UofT veteran men and women which would honour their memory can be donated. Canada Revenue Agency and university policy regarding gifts of this nature apply.

Display space is limited, and conformity with the existing collection will be a consideration. The Soldiers' Tower artifact committee requests your understanding of the limitations of acceptance. Small items and single documents adaptable to display case drawers may be of interest; however, collections of paper documents will be

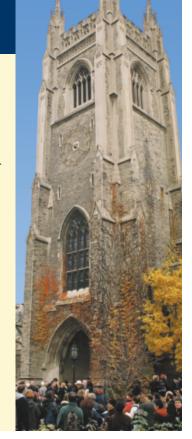
gratefully declined. Collections already exist of some service medals and some regimental pictures. Specific decorations, medals and honours are of particular interest, as are items associated with the WWI 67th Battery.

Please send a photo and/or a description of your artifact and its significance to the memory of the university's veterans.

Please reply to:

The Soldiers' Tower Committee University of Toronto Alumni Association J. Robert S. Prichard Alumni House 21 King's College Circle Toronto, ON M5S 3J3 Telephone: 416-978-0147 E-mail: soldiers.tower@utoronto.ca





\$75-MILLION CAMPAIGN FOR PAIN

arry Wasser (BA 1978 Innis) and his wife, Marla, whose initial donation in 1999 helped launch the Wasser Pain Management Centre, are spearheading an ambitious campaign to raise \$75 million for the innovative clinic.

The new funds will enable the Wasser Centre to invest in more space, staff and research as it seeks to become a world leader in patient-based pain management, says Larry Wasser. The clinic is already considered to be among the best in North America. "This initiative will move the centre to its next stage of development," he says.

The Wassers first became involved with Mount Sinai Hospital in 1995, when they read a story in the Toronto Star about a 13-year-old girl who needed surgery to correct a birth defect that had left her jaw fused almost shut. Moved by the young girl's plight, the Wassers offered to pay for the cost of replacement jaw joints, which weren't covered by OHIP.

A few years later, the Wassers approached the hospital about making a larger contribution - to a field that didn't receive adequate funding or support from the public or private sector. At the time, Wasser says neither he nor his wife nor any members of their family had ever experienced chronic pain. But they were motivated by the fact that roughly one in five Canadians suffer from it. "Most of the money goes to things like cancer, diabetes, Alzheimer's things that people are aware of. We wanted to find an area that people wouldn't normally fund," he says.

The couple met with Dr. Allan Gordon, who had cofounded the hospital's craniofacial pain unit, and that sealed the deal. "He is a fantastic individual," says Wasser. "He's the kind of person that, if given the chance, will make a huge difference to pain treatment in Canada, and ensure that Mount Sinai Hospital continues to take a leadership role in progressive health care." - Scott Anderson

At the time, I was a high school teacher who taught English and drama. I loved my work, but after the accident I had to leave my job. I also went through a three-year argument with my private health insurer, who terminated me. So that was three years without income, or work. And in pain. My life was more or less in ruins, and the strain on our marriage which survived - was serious."

She went through a string of skeptical doctors, and tried 25 different medications. In 1999, she was diagnosed with fibromyalgia by a rheumatologist. "In 2002, I went to the Wasser Centre. The first doctor I saw there was a neurologist, Dr. Ralph Kern, who listened to me, asked me what my game plan was and said, 'Think of me as your quarterback.' The assumption wasn't 'Prove that your pain exists' but 'I accept that you're in pain. Where do you want to go from here?' The staff there understands that you've already had a long struggle."

Dr. Kern recommended that Seton try acupuncture and visit a physiotherapist, "which was a good move," she says. She also began a course of regular injections of Botox to help the headaches. "The Botox brings the volume of my migraines down, although it doesn't prevent them." It also costs about \$1,800 per 10-week treatment.

The clinic also did tests that revealed why so many drugs didn't seem to do the job for her; she is one of the nine per cent of Caucasians who are classed as "non-responders," people who don't metabolize pain medications the way most people do. "I also saw Dr. Gordon at the clinic. The first thing I noticed was the way he listened. He's the best listener I've ever met in health care," she says. "And he makes you feel in control of the process, which is rare. He manages to combine the qualities of a humanist with a scientist."

Dr. Gordon also encouraged her to become co-chair of the first Wasser Patient Advisory Group. She has since become an eloquent patient advocate who has found a unique way to dramatize the issue of pain. In 2004, I happened to see her presentation, a performance from a series she created called "Speaking of Pain - The Story Project," at a conference organized by the Wasser Centre.

Seton and three other chronic-pain patients stood on stage. Reading from scripts on music stands, they delivered a wellrehearsed, four-part dramatic monologue - a kind of string quartet of voices conveying what it feels like, emotionally, socially, professionally, sexually, financially, to live with pain. It was a powerful piece. "The audience has spent the day watching all these PowerPoint presentations on screen, and then all of sudden, there are real people on stage," says Seton. "Just having a body in front of them instead of a slide makes a difference."

In 2005, Seton delivered a one-woman performance called "Noxious Weed," about the importance of addressing pain, to a World Health Organization conference in Ottawa. Seton has also appeared in several television documentaries on the subject. She may be an exceptional "graduate" of the clinic, but I think she is also evidence of a slow but steady shift in our perception of pain. When she first came to the Wasser Centre, Seton expressed relief to her neurologist for having been listened to and been taken seriously. "Welcome to the future of health care," he replied.

If only. ■

Marni Jackson (BA 1968 VIC) is a senior editor at The Walrus and the author of Pain: The Science and Culture of Why We Hurt.

He was a gruff and demanding dean who often spoke his mind. But Bernhard Fernow sparked a remarkable camaraderie among his students, and guided the Faculty of Forestry from its founding a century ago through the tragic losses of the First World War

BY MARK KUHLBERG



April 1907, a few months before U of T's Faculty of Forestry was set to open, Thomas Southworth – a civil servant in Ontario's Department of Crown Lands – delivered a speech to the Canadian Institute that summed up the challenges the new school would face. Southworth had canvassed Ontario's leading lumbermen to see if they would employ graduates, and all but one of them said they would

not. Unless the men controlling Canada's forested lands could be convinced that a forestry college was desirable, Southworth could see no "particular need" for one.

Southworth's inauspicious assessment haunted Bernhard E. Fernow during his tenure as the faculty's first dean. Neither the forest industry nor the Ontario government offered much support for the new school, and the university was able to provide little more than subsistence-level funding.

Fernow, who had founded North America's first professional forestry school at Cornell University in New York, was aware of these challenges when he accepted the job at U of T. There were fewer than a dozen foresters in Canada in 1907, and Fernow, 56, recognized that his graduates faced bleak job prospects. "Only a radical change in attitude – a realization that forest conservation is a present necessity and that existing methods are destructive of the future – will bring forward the needed reform," he postulated shortly after the faculty opened in the fall of 1907. He reasoned

that the school was cause for hope, since a greater number of foresters in Canada would heighten public awareness of their work.

During his 12 years as dean, Fernow strove relentlessly to produce the best graduates possible. He asked U of T's Board of Governors to set the faculty's entrance requirements above those required by the rest of the university. They agreed. In Fernow's view, the collective reputation of foresters and

forestry was at stake. Fernow, an imposing presence with combed grey hair and an untamed moustache, had little patience for forestry students who did not live up to his ideals. When he discovered during the 1910-11 school year that a handful of students were skipping classes, he sent the guilty parties a curt letter: "Allow me to say to you that I consider it decidedly impolite on your part to cut lectures without excuse."

When Fernow found out that student George Smith was cutting classes and labs during the same academic session, the dean advised him that "for the good of the Faculty, if not of yourself, you will have to mend or retire." When Smith continued his wayward drift, Fernow fired off another letter warning that he intended "to clean out from the Faculty all those who did not attend faithfully, because we cannot afford in our profession any laggards." Smith heeded Fernow's warning and went on to graduate in 1914.

Fernow's high standards created a high attrition rate. Enrol-



ment in the four-year program grew from six in 1907 to almost 50 at the start of the First World War, but, typically, 40 per cent of each year's class failed out of the program. In the student yearbook, the class of 1913, with 16 first-year students, noted jocularly that "the hand of the Examiner was heavy upon us, and but 11 survived, more or less battered, to enter the second year." Two more would fall before the class graduated.

Fernow was old school in his heavy-handedness, yet he had a soft touch that belied his gruff countenance. If you respected his rules, he bent over backwards to make you feel part of the faculty. The dean often opened his Avenue Road home to his students. His wife, Olivia Reynolds, who was born in the United States, taught the students German. (Most forestry literature at the time came from Germany.) She and the dean also hosted an open house each Sunday to ensure the students ate well at least once a week.

The dean showed tremendous patience with students who demonstrated drive, even if they sometimes missed the mark. "I do not know how often the vilest sinner may return," he explained to one floundering student, "but I am always willing to give anyone another chance if he recognizes the depth of his guilt." On the occasions that Fernow realized his mentoring was insufficient to right a sinking ship, he dispatched an update to the affected parents, offering them an opportunity to help facilitate a recovery before it was too late.

While some students undoubtedly bridled under Fernow's 🕏



Top: Ontario foresters use pike poles to drive a boom of logs down river, probably to a sawmill. The barge on the right would have been their cook shack. Right: Faculty of Forestry dean Bernhard Fernow saddles up during a trip to the Rocky Mountains. Both pictures were taken in the early 20th century.

tough love, the dean earned the undying respect of many of his charges. At the time of his convocation, E. H. Finlayson (BScF 1912), who would go on to enjoy a prolific career with the Dominion Forest Service, wrote to Fernow: "I go out into the world, Doctor, with respect and gratitude to you for all you have done for me, and I trust that my work will prove me a worthy disciple of your teachings."

When Fernow passed away in 1923, former student James Kay (BScF 1919) wrote to Fernow's successor on his life-changing experience with the dean. "I have often thought and felt that the most precious and permanent thing that remains with us long after we leave the University has not come from deep study of books or lectures, but an indefinable something that is passed on, or radiates from the men who try to guide our aspirations."

This "indefinable something" may have been the remarkable camaraderie that Fernow fostered among his students and staff. The Faculty of Forestry was a tiny professional school where students took many of the same courses together for four years. During field trips, they lived and worked side by side. "We have studied together, scraped through Exams together, tramped, worked and slept together, have feasted and gone hungry together," forestry students wrote in the 1913 yearbook. These ties were further cemented

through the creation of the Foresters' Club in 1909, which met every two weeks during the school year, and to which all staff and students belonged.

FERNOW DID WHAT HE COULD to develop foresters of the highest distinction, but the faculty's success ultimately rested with the provincial government and U of T. Yet as much as Fernow understood there was a political aspect to his job, he never came to grips with one basic fact: the Ontario government was not interested in his forest conservation message. During the Tories' reign from 1905 to 1919, they did little to conserve Crown timber.

Their disinterest was driven home to Fernow in 1907, the first year of the fac-

ulty's existence. Frank Cochrane, Ontario's minister of lands, forests and mines, announced that his department would "inaugurate a more rational and conservative policy regarding the treatment of timber resources." The plan included hiring Fernow's graduates to manage the provincial reserves, monitor cutting, improve the forest-fire ranging system and reforest parts of southern Ontario. In an article in University Magazine shortly after Cochrane's announcement, Fernow wrote that "the Faculty of Forestry has received a testimony of justification which will rejoice every forester's and every patriotic citizen's heart." But in the end, little came of Cochrane's promise.

Fernow's penchant for speaking his mind stands as a lesson in how not to lobby effectively. By consistently challenging provincial politicians, Fernow created an ever-widening chasm between the Faculty of Forestry and the bureaucrats responsible for administering Crown timber. Strangely, he appeared acutely aware of the deleterious impact of his behaviour, but unable (or unwilling) to change his confrontational approach. He remarked to a fellow professor at Purdue University in Indiana that his run-ins with the Ontario government brought "more trouble than glory!" By 1918, shortly before Fernow stepped down as dean, the provincial government had hired only one of the faculty's 55 graduates.

His dealings with U of T were tense, too. He took the job as dean on the condition that he receive at least one full professor, one associate or assistant professor and two assistants. But when the faculty opened, he was assigned only one lecturer and one assistant. Fernow protested vehemently to U of T's president, Robert Falconer, who the following year found the money to fund another lecturer. Space was also insufficient, and the situation worsened as the faculty expanded. Fernow repeatedly stressed this shortcoming to the U of T administration, and in his 1912 annual report concluded despondently that "after the first quinquennium of its existence, it cannot be said that the Faculty has reached a permanent form."

PHOTOGRAPHY: JORGE SOLORZANO FILHO

LEADING THE GREEN REVOLUTION

U of T's foresters do a lot more today than manage timber

BY JOHN LORINC

It's the sort of moment that

makes a professor stop and take stock. During a recent class on forest management, Professor Tat Smith's students asked whether the northern communities decimated by a recent downturn in Canada's forest industry should have a future. "Some students said, 'Maybe we have to tell those communities that we can't sustain the traditional logging activity that feeds the pulp-and-paper and wood-products industries.' There are big questions being asked." recalls Smith.

Students are not the only ones asking the big questions. As the Faculty of Forestry enters its second century, its scientists are investigating a range of pressing issues - from climate change and habitat loss to the economic sustainability of one of Canada's bedrock industries. "These are exciting times," says Smith, who was appointed dean in 2005 after academic postings at the University of New Hampshire and Texas A&M University. "It's no less exciting than when the faculty's founders in 1907 asked, 'How are we going to make a living out of the bush?""

These days, the answer would

surprise those who think foresters merely manage timber. Smith cites the research of Professor Mohini Sain, director of

U of T's Centre for Biocomposites and Biomaterials Processing, who is developing ways to use wood microfibres and nanofibres in moulded plastic products. Sain claims that within five years, processed plant fibres could be used to make up 25 per cent of a car.

Several other faculty members are developing sustainable urban forests. Properly planted street trees can help



A HUNDRED RINGS

To mark the Faculty of Forestry's centenary, there will be events throughout the year to reach out to alumni, forestry professionals and the general public. The celebrations kick off March 28 with a VIP reception at the Faculty Club. On April 5, the faculty will host a public lecture by author Margaret Atwood (BA 1961 Victoria), who has explored Canada's relation-

cool cities and offset greenhouse gas emissions associated with the use of air conditioning. Professor Jay Malcolm is examining the impact of global warming on Ontario forests. And John Caspersen, an assistant professor of forest ecology and silviculture, has been studying the effects of forest management on the structure and composition of forest ecosystems.

Smith is interested in the potential of forests as a source of renewable energy. The plant material cast off in traditional pulp-andpaper processing, for example, is rich in chemical compounds that have high energy content. Smith is involved with a team trying to develop a bio-refinery in eastern Ontario that could increase the use of primary wood products while reducing the energy needed in pulp-and-paper processing. The area has endured the closure of a Domtar plant and is eager for new opportunities. "The pulp-andpaper industry could go from relying heavily on fossil fuels to depending more on renewable sources of energy and weaning itself from the electrical grid," says Smith."The question is: Where will the capital come from to build these new types of refineries?"

He points out that the founding of the Faculty of Forestry a century ago helped bring greater scientific rigour to the manage-

ment of one of Canada's most abundant resources. Today, foresters study everything from bird migration to greenhouse gases and the standard of living in remote aboriginal communities. "A hundred years ago, it was a question of how to get the wood out," says Smith. "Now, our work affects everybody from downtown neighbourhoods to rural communities."

A Tory MPP trained his sights on Fernow in 1915, arguing that it is "dangerous when German men are permitted to impart knowledge to the youth of this country"

THE FIRST WORLD WAR had a profound impact on Fernow's close-knit group of students and staff. He and Olivia kept a stream of correspondence flowing from the dean's office to "their boys" who had enlisted. And those in uniform faithfully responded to the Fernows' requests for updates on how they were faring overseas.

One of Olivia's dispatches to the front in March 1917 captures the deep-seated emotion. "Dear Boys," her letter begins, "you certainly are the finest fellows in the world. Would you believe it? We have heard from 21 of you since Christmas. Every letter counts." After jocularly reporting that Albert Bentley (BScF 1921) was interviewing Germans "in their own tongue" and that "it looks as if he speaks a better German than they," she turned to the tragic news of Douglas Aiken (BScF 1916), who had died on the battlefield in November 1916. "He was so brave that he went by the name of fire-eater," she wrote. "I almost smiled, though the tears were in my eyes. Our lovely, gentle student! Oh! Dear boys, you can't imagine how lonely the forestry building is, and how we are longing to have our undergraduates back for work and our graduates for a greeting. Goodbye! Write again! We all love your letters!"

As much as the Fernows agonized over the safety of "their

boys" overseas, the dean had reason to worry about his own security during the war. An immigrant from the city of Posen in the former Prussia, Fernow had become a naturalized U.S. citizen in 1883. But a fervent "anti-Kaiser" sentiment pervaded Canada during the war, casting aspersions on anyone associated with Germany. This generated significant pressure on Falconer to discharge any professors with German roots. By November 1914, just three months after the start of the war, Falconer had fired three faculty members of German descent.

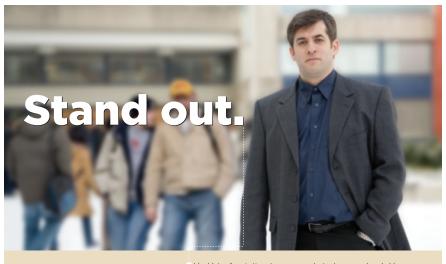
A Tory MPP trained his sights on Fernow in January 1915, arguing that it is "dangerous when [German] men are permitted to impart knowledge to the youth of this country." The MPP threatened to lobby for the withdrawal of financial assistance to the university until it guaranteed that it would "discharge every German on staff."

Fernow responded by defending his loyalty to the Allies. In a statement in *The Globe*, he declared that "all the young men of the country should join the army to go and fight for Britain." He stated that he had "urged every member of his classes to take up military training" and "helped to make it convenient to do so." In closing, Fernow wrote that he was a pacifist, and that "this war should stop at once." The pressure on U of T to fire

> Fernow mounted with each passing month of the conflict, but the dean responded to each new attack with an increasingly zealous defence of his loyalty to the Allies.

> Fernow's performance during the war was even more extraordinary because of what he had managed to conceal. In the mid-1950s, Ralph Hosmer, a friend and a former head of Cornell's forestry department, revealed that Fernow had retained deep sympathy for his native land during the war. Hosmer recounted that in 1917, while at a Society of American Foresters meeting in Washington, D.C., the U of T dean told a group of colleagues, "My heart is with the fatherland, but my head with the Allies." Hosmer said Fernow's remarks indicated the tact that he had exercised during those difficult years in Toronto.

> By war's end, almost all of the faculty's students and graduates who were eligible had enlisted, and 52 of its 55 graduates had served on the front. Fernow repeatedly boasted about this



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I had lots of aspirations to earn a graduate degree, and probably even go for a PhD, but life doesn't always work the way you plan. I also had a young family and a full-time teaching position.

I needed some flexibility time-wise, and I needed something I could take online. Going into an institution wasn't going to work for me.

 $Before \, I \, started \, at \, AU, I \, didn't \, expect \, it \, to \, be \, that \, good \, of \, a \, learning \, experience; \, didn't \, expect \, it \, to \, be \, that \, good \, of \, a \, learning \, experience; \, didn't \, expect \, it \, to \, be \, that \, good \, of \, a \, learning \, experience; \, didn't \, expect \, it \, to \, be \, that \, good \, of \, a \, learning \, experience; \, didn't \, expect \, e$ I thought distance education would lack practical applications. But I've ended up finding it really amazing. I've had the chance to do everything I planned . . . everything I wanted in the program and courses. It's been great.

You have to be open minded. You have to think outside the box. AU is there You're here. They were always there to help me when I needed them. That's the most important part. I could leave a message anytime and get a fast response. It felt like I was there, on campus.

Ylber Ramadani, MSc - Information Systems Co-ordinator, Information Technology Faculty of Technology George Brown College Toronto, Ontario

exemplary level of commitment but, as he noted in 1918, "it is thus that the Faculty of Forestry has suffered perhaps more than any other by the call to arms." Fifteen students lost their lives and dozens were injured in battle.

The war's tragic toll compelled Fernow to take a more lenient attitude – at least temporarily – toward his students. True to form, he granted leniency only reluctantly. U of T's policy was to grant students who served overseas credit for one full year of university. While recognizing that the students had provided a valuable service, Fernow felt this might undermine his goal of creating the best possible graduates. So, with little choice but to accept the university's policy, Fernow took steps to safeguard the faculty's reputation. As the dean gruffly explained to John Simmons (BScF 1915) in the spring of 1915, the faculty had "reluc-

tantly come to the conclusion that in view of your enlistment, although your record is poor, we may give you the degree honoris causa for you have hardly earned it by your work. I must advise you, however, that upon your return you ought deliberately to take another year to fit yourself for life work, for with your present equipment you will hardly be able to secure or hold down any position in the forest service, and we would hardly be able to recommend for such."

In Fernow's view, safeguarding the faculty's reputation also meant barring women from the profession. The dean was adamant that they should never become foresters. To one young woman who inquired in 1918 about employment prospects in the field, Fernow replied: "There are some occupations for which women are not specially fitted and forestry is one of them, at least in Canada, on account of the rough life in the woods which it entails." The faculty would adhere to this viewpoint for the following four decades.

By 1916, if not earlier, Fernow lost patience with what he saw as U of T's indifference to the plight of his faculty. Fernow's parting correspondence to President Falconer revealed much about the challenges that had fettered his progress and defined his decade as dean. In May 1919, he wrote Falconer to ask for a retroactive salary increase and the honour of being named Professor Emeritus. He closed by promising to earn the honorary title by making himself "useful to the Faculty, the child of my creation."

Fernow had overseen the faculty's establishment and growth but had received far less support than he believed he had been promised. Although his successor, Clifton Durant Howe, an associate professor with the faculty, would take up the post without the same expectations of staffing and space, he, too, would grapple with the issues that arose from running a forestry school that neither the university nor the Ontario government seemed particularly inclined to nourish.

This article is adapted from Mark Kuhlberg's book about the history of the Faculty of Forestry, to be published in 2008. Kuhlberg (BA 1989) is a history professor at Laurentian University.



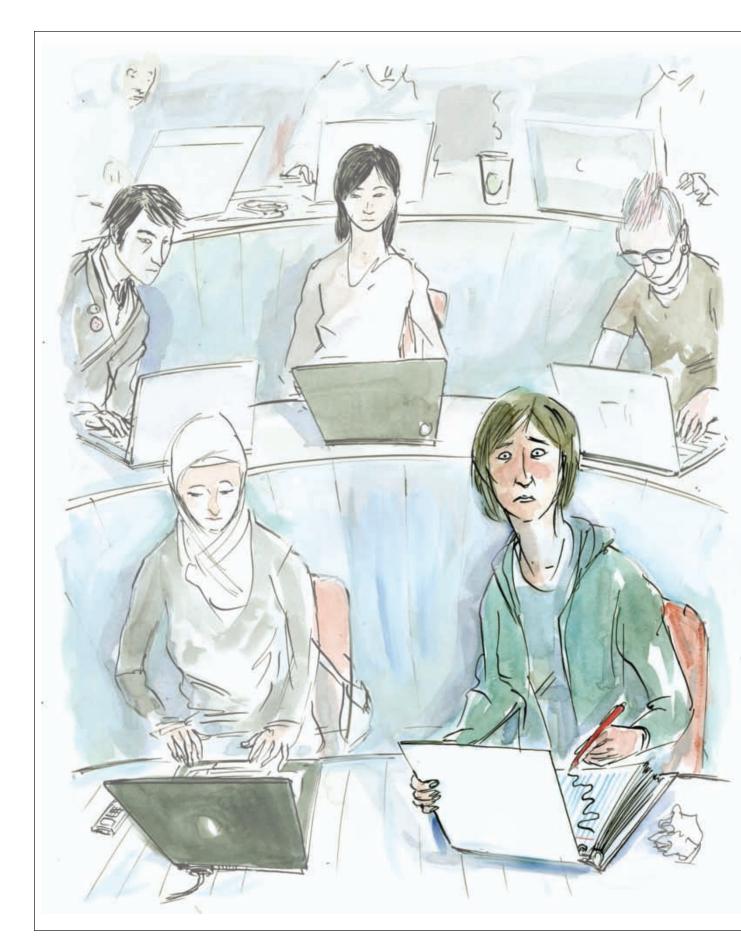


ILLUSTRATION: GRAHAM ROUMIEL

GOING BACK

Returning to university after 20 years can be scary and bewildering. But it can also be wonderfully enriching, as Cynthia Macdonald discovered

ho was it who said, 'There's no there there'?" A man in the back row raises his hand.

"Not you, you're my age," the professor says, waving off the fortyish man. "Let's let one of the younger ones answer."

The student sits back, deflated. He won't dare try to comment again. Like me, he is a "non-traditional student": mature was the word we used to use, though that's fallen out of favour, a tacit reminder that nobody really grows up anymore.

The two of us, greying returnees to a system we left 20 years ago, are in an interesting spot. Are we there to contribute, the way we did when we were 19? Or merely to preside in the back rows like stone gargoyles, watching the "traditionals" at their labours?

The number of older students is growing, thanks to "credential creep." A higher level of education is simply more important than it used to be, particularly in areas such as nursing, business and education. As always, a minority are here just for the fun of it. But most students of a certain age (we are mainly part-timers) are busy with other duties in the outside world, and squeamish about sticking out in a class full of young learners. Hence the growing popularity of distance learning, during which you can study, as one online commentator put it, "while wearing fuzzy bunny slippers and drinking scotch."

I've tried that route, too, but it's a pretty lonely slog. Your professors and classmates are so far-flung and invisible that they may as well

be fictional. There are no debates, no peals of laughter, no interesting tangents or provocative questions. The scotch and slippers are a definite plus, though, and should probably be incorporated into traditional classrooms.

Classrooms are where learning really happens - thanks to challenging, brilliant professors, yes, but also thanks to students. The world can narrow horribly as we age; we know that there are people living outside our offices and neighbourhoods, but we have little to do with them. In university, we were regularly exposed to people from all races, creeds, cultures, orientations - and age groups, too, if we were lucky. That diversity of perspectives is a gift we took with us before disappearing into the tiny warrens of work and family. If you've lost it, it's worth going back for. Even 20 years later.

I HAVE ONE CLASS AT CONVOCATION HALL,

and the building hasn't changed. The sense memory of a hundred hangovers has me slumped in a seat that seems impossibly tiny, since it was not only 20 years, but 20 pounds ago that I sat here. I remember watching my fellow graduands file forth to collect their degrees on that hot June day in 1986 and thinking that those chandeliers must surely be ready to fall on them. But the ancient fixtures are still there, inching scarily out of the ceiling like stalactites.

Otherwise, the campus has changed a lot. I've missed the massive technological conversion of the 1990s, and the battles over identity politics and the "canon." Nobody



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marches about cruise missile testing, or South Africa, or abortion laws like they used to. Plagiarism was much more difficult back then: professors warned against it perfunctorily, like flight attendants demonstrating how to use oxygen masks. Now they are crazed with paranoia on the subject, and rightly so, since all you have to do is press a couple of buttons on your laptop and the contraband shimmers to life before you.

Being yesterday's woman, I cannot bear to lug a laptop to class. This means I am deprived of the ability to play Minesweeper during my breaks, but that's a sacrifice I'm willing to make. We didn't have Minesweeper in 1986; we had to talk to each other.

One conversation sticks out in my memory.

IN THE FALL OF 1985, I ENROLLED IN A RENAISSANCE HISTORY

course. It was relatively small, as classes were in those days. There was a middle-aged woman in my tutorial. I don't remember her real name, so let's call her Lois. She wore sensible loafers, A-line tweed skirts and a cameo brooch (nowadays, we the fortyish wear jeans, runners and T-shirts with sports logos on them, and the truth is we all look a bit like desiccated camp counsellors).

Lois can't have been much older than I am now, and probably returned to school after raising a brood of children. She

It is fascinating to

study Marx after

spending years in the

workplace, King Lear

after seeing your

parents age, and

Austen after courting

and marrying 99

knew all the answers and did all the readings: you know the type. Writer Thomas Merton sniffily described one such person, whom he taught before entering the monastery: "She was one of those middleaged ladies...who handed in neat and punctilious themes and occupied, with a serene and conscious modesty, her rightful place as the star of the class. This entitled her to talk more than anybody else and ask more unpredictable questions."

Well, Lois was one of those. I was wary of her, since she held a mirror to what I so glaringly was in those days - a lousy student.

One day I was leaving "Sig Sam" after a rare bout of studying. Lois saw me and called my name. I tried to dodge her, but it was no use. I was in no mood to discuss essay topics, or the content of the last lecture, since it was a course from which I'd pretty much gone AWOL. My hair was a wreck, my lipstick smeared; it was the studying after the partying before. Was it, perhaps, the night I fell asleep on the kitchen floor - the morning I woke up with actual wood splinters in my cheek?

But there was Lois, bright-eyed and perfectly coiffed. "You know," she said, "the professor is tremendously impressed with your opinions. In fact, he won't start the tutorial without you. Where have you been? We want you back!"

I – with parents 2,000 miles away, abstractions rarely seen - was being watched. It was creepy, but exciting too. It made me think that learned people actually valued my views on Petrarch and Erasmus, contaminated as they were with "likes" and "you knows"; the professor, of course, but more importantly Lois. Someone who took learning seriously: someone you could watch, weekly, being transformed by it.

I am a mother myself now, and I know how the breed works. We are natural saviours, gravitating always to the fallen, and so maybe Lois's lure was just a con. In any case it worked. I returned to Renaissance history and aced it.

We often criticize the over-parenting of today's students, but sometimes a little peer mentoring isn't such a bad thing. Sensible Lois - traditional and mature Lois - where are you now? I'm glad to have had you in my class.

IT ISTRUETHAT, FOR YEARS, WOMEN HAVE TAKEN UP BOOKS AT

mid-life. Often we are reminded of how the world sees us. "I get requests from lots of groups like this," moaned one male author on a visit to my book club, rubbing his temples. "It's always the same - middle-aged women."

Perhaps the poor man was girding himself for the onslaught of our opinions. In youth, we pretended to know everything, when in fact we knew nothing. In our 40s it's the other way around: we are always feigning interest and innocence. Our opinions are largely formed and our minds closing, and the fight to keep them open gets harder every day.

> Merton was right - we try not to bug the professors, but we do. "Dr. So-and-So," we say, "Have you ever read... I don't think that's what it says... Perhaps you should..."

For which we get bored looks, ones that say: Am I wrong? Maybe. It's still going to be on the test.

So maybe you can't go home again. Or maybe you can: as David Denby recounted in Great Books, his terrific book published in 1996 about returning to school at age 48, it is fascinating to study Marx after spend-

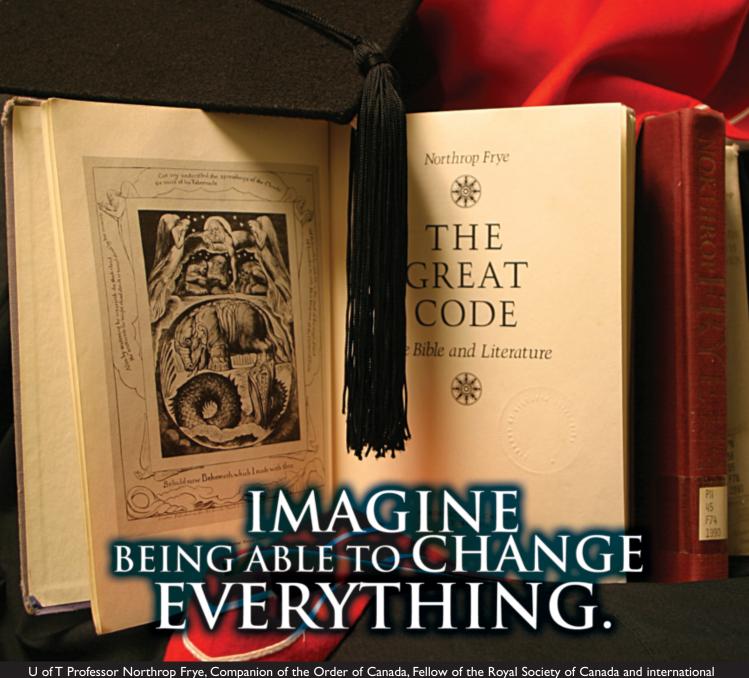
ing years in the workplace; King Lear after seeing your parents age; Austen after courting and marrying; Hobbes after being robbed or cheated. We read such works to see what life will be like, but we rarely look back to see if they were right.

A warning, though: if you do go back, they will make brutal fun of you. Your friends and family, that is. Oh sure, they will make all the appropriate noises about how much they admire you; how they've always wanted to go back, too. They will ask what you're reading. They will seem to be serious. But the second you tell them your final exams are over, they won't be able to resist. "Dude!" they'll smirk. "Keg party!"

You will ignore them, because you are a scholar - someone who can recall, effortlessly, that it was Gertrude Stein who told us there was "no there there."

But, of course, you knew that. Didn't you? ■

Cynthia Macdonald (BA 1986 St. Michael's) is a writer and part-time social sciences student at the University of Toronto.



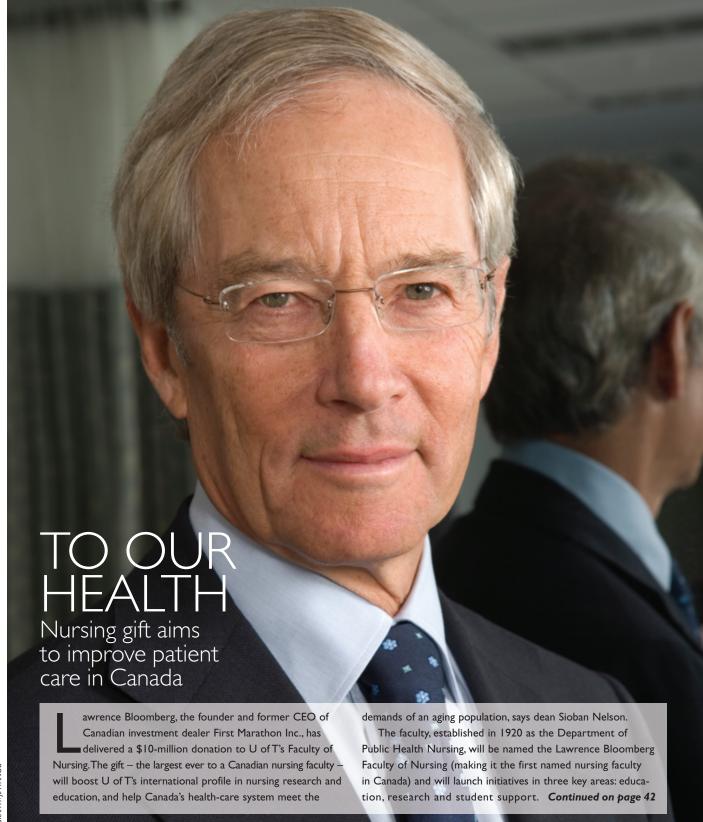
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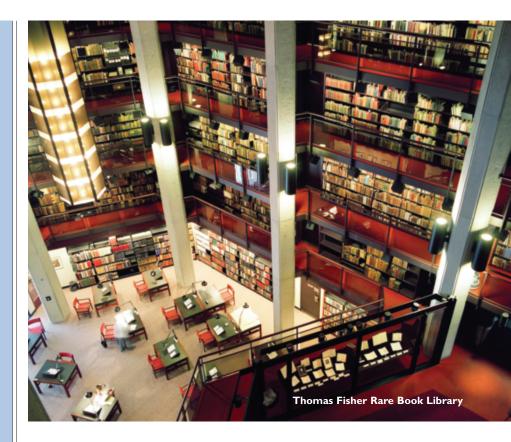
e's a British Columbia farmer who graduated from U of T almost 60 years ago, but Guy Mills hasn't let time or geography distance him from his alma mater. The 80-year-old math and commerce grad still contributes every year to the university's National Scholarship program.

Mills, who attended U of T during the post-Second World War boom, says the experience of that era showed him that "university graduates can give the whole country a boost." That's why, since 1988, Mills has donated a total of more than \$350,000 to help students cover the cost of their university education.

Mills' initial donation helped launch the National Scholarship program and created two bursaries. One bursary is named for his parents, Guy E. and Edith Mills, who immigrated to Canada from England in 1912. Guy E. Mills received only a Grade 8 education, but established a successful automotive dealership in Toronto. Mills remembers his parents persuading him on to higher education. After he returned from the war, they drove the two-lane highway from Toronto to Montreal to urge Mills to abandon his apprenticeship with the Park Steamship Company and attend university. "They thought it was pretty important," he says.

After completing his math and commerce degrees at U of T, Mills left Toronto for Western Canada in 1963. He acquired land in Hudson's Hope, B.C., and cleared it for farming. His background in commerce came in "very handy," he says, when making investment and business decisions.

As for his annual contributions to U of T, he considers those smart investments - and plans to keep making them. Besides, he says, "If I stopped now I might ruin someone's chances of getting through university." - Scott Anderson



Friends of the Library

Bequest from Heggie sisters will support the Thomas Fisher

hree sisters who attended the University of Toronto in the 1950s will leave a bequest to create an endowment at the Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library. The funds will support the development of the library's historical and literary collection.

Grace, Barbara and Sandra Heggie say U of T libraries played an important role in their lives while they attended university. "The stacks of the Sigmund Samuel Library provided a welcoming nest of information," says Grace (BA 1959 St. Michael's, MA 1961, BLS 1962). During their careers – Grace was a librarian, Sandra (MEd 1990 OISE/UT) a social worker and Barbara (BA 1959 St.Michael's) a teacher - the sisters saw firsthand the important role libraries play in public education. "We can learn so much about other cultures and civilizations, and it is important to preserve this information," says Grace. "The learning that has been fostered through the public library system since the 19th century is marvellous."

The Heggies chose to support the Thomas Fisher library because of their interest in Canadian history and literature, and because it is open both to scholars and the general public. The sisters, who divide their time between Toronto and Gravenhurst, Ontario, credit their parents with encouraging their interest in post-secondary education at a time when it was still relatively unusual for women to attend university. - Scott Anderson

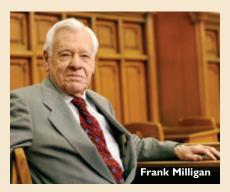
Building a Better Heart

New fellowships will support graduate students in biomedical engineering

substantial gift from Frank Milligan (BASc 1948) will enable U of T to enrol more graduate students in biomedical engineering, an area of advanced technology that applies engineering principles to the medical field.

Milligan's donation will fund 20 graduate fellowships in the Department of Mechanical and Industrial Engineering and the Institute of Biomaterials and Biomedical Engineering (IBBME).

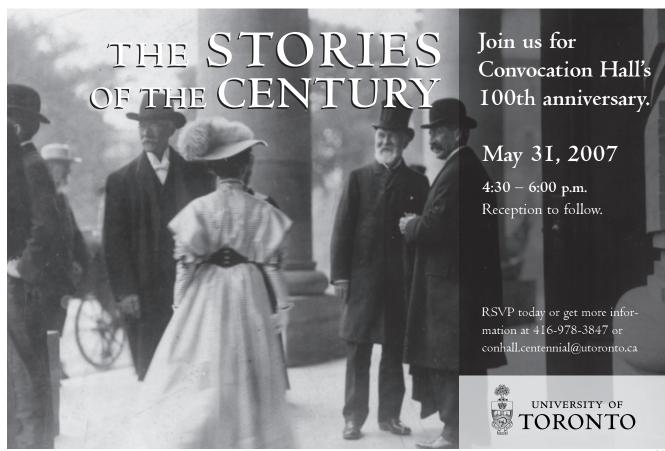
The 81-year-old founder and chairman of Thermal & Hydraulic Equipment Limited, a distributor of industrial machinery, graduated from mechanical engineering at a time when students learned about machine design, thermal dynamics, hydraulics, and heating and ventilation systems. Biomedical engineers today



use some of the same principles in collaboration with researchers from medicine and dentistry to develop new kinds of prosthetic limbs and artificial organs. Others areas of biomedical engineering include nanotechnology and nerve regeneration. Milligan sees a lot of potential for growth in these fields, and hopes

the Barbara and Frank Milligan Graduate Fellowships (worth \$6,000 each) will help the departments attract the best students. "When you think of all the medical procedures that are now possible, it's partly thanks to work by engineers," he says.

Professor Tony Sinclair, chair of the Department of Mechanical and Industrial Engineering, says Canada needs biomedical engineers to remain competitive with the rest of the world. "Engineering is changing at a rapid rate. Unless Canada can keep up, we will be back to providing wood and oil to the rest of the world." Adds Professor Ross Ethier, chair of IBBME, "These fellowships will allow us to recruit more of the best and brightest students into this fastgrowing field." - Scott Anderson





Continued from page 39

"This gift will completely transform U of T's nursing faculty over the next decade," says Nelson. "It will have an enormous impact on the faculty's international standing and on the kind of clinicians and researchers we're producing."

As Canada's population ages and demands on the health-care system increase, nurses are being asked to assume greater responsibility for patient care in a variety of areas, including chronic illness and pain management. The Bloomberg gift will fund two educational initiatives: a Centre for Innovation and Excellence in Nursing Education, which will focus on enhancing the quality of the student experience; and a Continuing Education Unit, to keep nursing graduates up to date with the latest knowledge and innovations - and thus improve patient care.

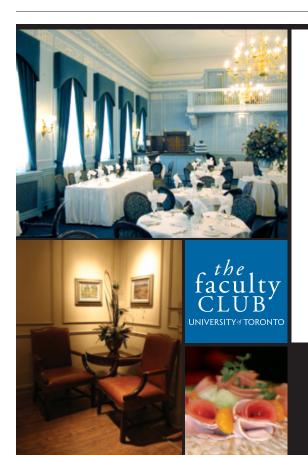
"As the skills that nurses perform become more complex, it's vital that students and clinicians learn how to react to difficult situations in a simulated environment so they are not encountering them for the first time in the field," says Nelson. These initiatives will also help prepare students to work in health-care teams, where co-ordination can be a challenge. Research shows that well-functioning health-care teams are important to patient safety, she says.

The gift will also help boost research and attract top senior and junior international researchers to the faculty. A portion of the funds will be used to create four limited-term professorships and 20 international visiting professorships and postdoctoral fellowships over the next 10 years. "This will put us on the map internationally as a place for study, work and collaboration," says Nelson.

With \$4 million earmarked for scholarship endowment, the gift will also create 50 new scholarships, which almost triples the number of awards available to U of T nursing students. Nelson says the new scholarships

will enable the faculty to attract more of the country's best students and to expand its master's program. Scholarships are particularly important in nursing, she adds, because most undergraduate students carry debt from their first degree, while nursing master's students are commonly mid-career women with family responsibilities.

As a volunteer and philanthropist, Lawrence Bloomberg is well acquainted with the health-care sector. He serves as chairman of Mount Sinai Hospital in Toronto. It is in this role, he says, that he observed the need for greater support for nursing education: "With this gift, I wanted to ensure that nurses would play their rightful role as full members of the health-care team," he says. Bloomberg adds that he plans to remain involved with the faculty's evolution and hopes his donation will challenge his peers to also recognize the importance of nursing. "I don't think people appreciate enough the role nurses play." - Scott Anderson



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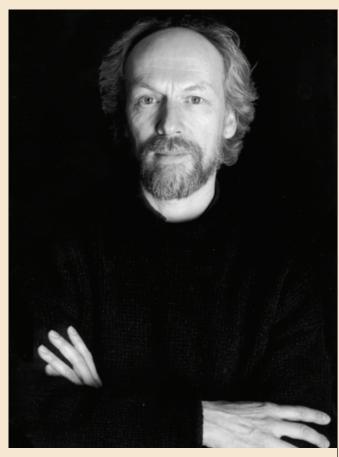
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PROFILES • NEWS • EVENTS • CALENDAR





Poet's Progress



1971: Steffler graduates from U of T, while attending University College, with a BA in English. His area of concentration is 19th- and 20thcentury British literature. (He will also earn a master of arts from the University of Guelph in 1974.)

1975: Steffler moves from Toronto to Corner Brook, Newfoundland, to teach English at the Sir Wilfred Grenfell College campus of Memorial University.Acknowledging that most artists require a day job, Steffler enjoys both teaching and the time he now has to write.

1981: His first book, An Explanation of Yellow, is a "miscellany" of poems that had been written over several years."A few of those poems," he says now, "are like old places I can still go back to with pleasure, because they remind me of things I was discovering."

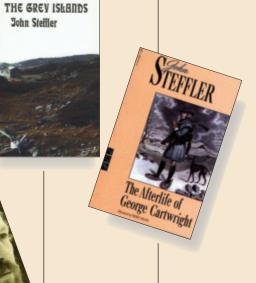
December 4, John Steffler (BA 1971 University College) was appointed the Parliamentary Poet Laureate of Canada - the third person to hold the post since its establishment in 2002."I feel very honoured," he says. "It's a pinnacle in my professional career."

A prolific poet and author of seven books, Steffler is known for his ability to capture the interaction between people and their physical environment. His mandate as poet laureate is to promote Canadian poetry and literature, so Steffler is creating an online audio archive with Canadian poets reading their own work. He also teaches poetry workshops and meets with students in the creative-writing program at Concordia University in Montreal. Below are some highlights of his literary journey. - Sarah Treleaven

1985: The Grey Islands, his second book of poetry, demonstrates the influence of his adopted East Coast terrain: it relates one man's journey to a remote island off the coast of Newfoundland, and is cited as a Canadian wilderness classic.

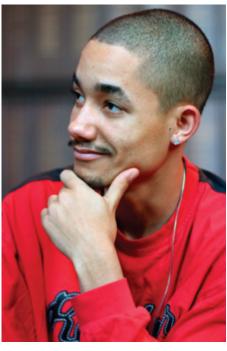
1992: Steffler's novel, The Afterlife of George Cartwright, is shortlisted for a Governor General's Award and the Commonwealth Writers' Prize for Best First Book. "I took myself a little more seriously as a writer after that," he admits.

2006: After being nominated by the Writers' Alliance of Newfoundland and Labrador, Steffler is appointed poet laureate."I'm particularly proud of the recognition I've received in Newfoundland," he says, "especially being a 'come from away'."



Kudos

Kofi Hope (BA 2006 Innis) has won a Rhodes Scholarship for 2007. The prestigious scholarship provides a stipend and tuition expenses at the University of Oxford for two years, with an option for a third year. Hope, 23, graduated with an honours BA in political science and a minor in religion and African studies while at Innis College. Throughout university, he was a leader on the issue of violence in the African-Canadian community. He is the founder of the Black Youth Coalition Against Violence,



which organized the BLING (Bring Love In Not Guns) summit last year as a response to gun violence in Toronto. While at Oxford, Hope will pursue a master's in philosophy with a focus on political theory. Each year, 11 Rhodes scholarships are designated for Canada, with two being awarded to Ontario residents. - Karen Kelly

Spring Reunion

alumni are invited to return to campus for Spring Reunion 2007, running from May 31 to June 3. Find out where your lab partner is now, reminisce with your old roommates and catch up with lost classmates during a weekend of events and activities. A few of this year's highlights include a Shaker reception for young professional alumni, the President's Garden Party, tours of art galleries on all three campuses and free lectures by U of T professors in Classes Without Quizzes.

The honoured classes for 2007 are 1927, 1932, 1937, 1942, 1947, 1952, 1957, 1962, 1967, 1972, 1977 and 1982. Many faculties and colleges will also honour graduates from 1987, 1992, 1997 and 2002. There are celebrations planned for alumni marking their 25th and 50th anniversaries, and those who have reached their 55th, 60th, 65th, 70th, 75th and 80th year since graduation will receive Chancellor's Circle Medals at a ceremony. For more information and to register, call (416) 978-5881 or 1-888-738-8876, e-mail spring.reunion@utoronto.ca or visit www.springreunion.utoronto.ca.

Continued from page 43 than me," Martella says later over a glass of Italian red."I always ended up getting the class drunk." He laughs. "So that's why I teach the class on food and drink and leave the rest to her."

A world traveller with a background in education, management and public relations, Martella settled into the restaurant business 21 years ago so that he could work with his wife, Lucia (BSc 1985 Erindale), a chef. His aim was to serve Italian culture as well as food - and he drew in the Yonge and Eglinton community by organizing classes. (Martella was born in Canada, but his parents were from Italy.)

The Martellas live in the apartment above Grano (two of their four children still reside with them), and they view the restaurant as an extension of their living room. Both areas are decorated with the same warm colours, and adorned with Italian movie posters and colourful Italian plates. The family moves between both spaces with ease. "People treat their daily lives as if they're in an elevator," says Martella. "They can be with the most attractive people and they don't connect. That's what community is about - enriching yourself by learning about your fellow person and, in turn, you learn about yourself."

Martella collaborated with Jane Jacobs (the urban philosopher and activist who died in 2006) on several occasions. When he found out that Jacobs wanted to meet Hernando de Soto, president of the Institute for Liberty and Democracy in Lima, Peru, he arranged it. Martella offered his restaurant, as one would offer one's house, inviting not only Jacobs and de Soto, but media, city luminaries and ordinary people. This was the first of his dinner salons, which are now the Grano Series. Past speakers include Michael Ignatieff (BA 1969 Trinity) and journalist Christopher Hitchens. American writer Gore Vidal will speak in May. Jacobs propagated the idea of "commensality," or, building community by breaking bread together; it's something Martella does well.

Martella aims to use the Jane Jacobs Prize - a stipend of \$5,000 each year for three years - to create, with city council members and developers, a space for the Piazza Jane Jacobs in Toronto. He intends for it to be a public meeting place, a cultural hub, for people from all walks of life. Martella makes this analogy: "A piazza is a public manifestation of the private table. In the old days, and to some degree even now, the table was where babies were born; where the dead were laid out; where you worked, read, baked; where the family gathered and lived. This is what a piazza is - a place where you can have a political demonstration, a market and a wedding it's extremely democratic." - Gloria Kim

alendar

ALUMNI EVENTS

Apr. 9 to 12. Soldiers' Tower. The Memorial Room in Soldiers' Tower will be open to commemorate the 90th anniversary of the Battle of Vimy Ridge. 1-3 p.m. Carillon concerts on Apr. 9 from 11 a.m.-noon and 1:30-2:30 p.m. (416) 978-0147, soldiers.tower@utoronto.ca or www.alumni.utoronto.ca/groups/tower.htm.

Apr. 11. Toronto. Manya: A Living History of Marie Curie, presented by the department of physics. A one-woman drama about Nobel Prize-winning scientist Marie Curie. 8 p.m. Isabel Bader Theatre, 93 Charles St.W. (416) 978-1548 or isilm@artsci.utoronto.ca.

Apr. 16. Oshawa. Alumni Reception, hosted by Chancellor David Peterson. 6-8 p.m. The Robert McLaughlin Gallery, 72 Queen St.

Apr. 17 and May 29. Toronto. Food for the Imagination. An exclusive series of events with U of T alumna Bonnie Stern. The Bonnie Stern School of Cooking. 6 Erskine Ave. www.alumni.utoronto.ca/events.htm.

Apr. 20. Hong Kong. University of Toronto Alumni Association (Hong Kong) Gala **Dinner**, in support of the U of T (Hong Kong) Foundation Scholarship Fund. 7 p.m. For updated information, visit www.utoronto.com.hk.

Apr. 23. Beijing. Alumni reception with President David Naylor. 7:30 p.m. For updated information, visit www.utoronto.com.hk.

Apr. 23. Peterborough. Alumni reception, hosted by Chancellor David Peterson. 5:30-7:30 p.m. Cervantes Wine Bar Tapas and Restaurant, 211 Hunter St.W.

May 12. Toronto. IThink I Can, by playwright Florence Gibson and hip hop/tap choreographer Shawn Byfield. \$16.2 p.m. Lorraine Kimsa Theatre for Young People, 165 Front St. E.

For updated info on events within Canada, call Sabrina Chang at (416) 978-5881 or e-mail sm.chang@utoronto.ca. For info on all events, visit www.alumni.utoronto.ca.

EXHIBITIONS

Apr. 8 to June 17. Projections is the first major survey to trace projection-based installation in contemporary art in Canada from the late 1960s to the present. The exhibition



Krzysztof Wodiczko's "School of Architecture, Technical University of Nova Scotia, Halifax, 1981" is at the Justina M. Barnicke Art Gallery in April, as part of the U of T-wide **Projections exhibition**

is displayed across four U of T galleries: the Blackwood Gallery at UTM, the Doris McCarthy Gallery at UTSC, and the U of T Art Centre and the Justina M. Barnicke Gallery on the downtown campus. All of the works involve projection, whether in the form of light, slides, film, video or television.

U of T Art Centre: Students, U of T staff and faculty, and Art Centre members are offered free admission with valid ID. General admission is \$5;\$3 for seniors. Tuesday to Friday, 12-5 p.m.; Saturday, 12-4 p.m. 15 King's College Circle. (416) 978-1838, www.utoronto.ca/artcentre.

Justina M. Barnicke Art Gallery: Free admission. Monday to Friday, II a.m.-7 p.m.; Saturday and Sunday, I p.m.-4 p.m. 7 Hart House Circle. (416) 978-8398, www.utoronto.ca/gallery.

Doris McCarthy Gallery, U of T Scarborough: Free admission. Tuesday to Friday, 10 a.m.-4 p.m.; Sunday, noon-5 p.m. 1265 Military Trail. (416) 287-7007, dmg@utsc.utoronto.ca or www.utsc.utoronto.ca/dmg.

Blackwood Gallery, U of T Mississauga: Free admission. Monday to Friday, and Sunday, 1-4 p.m. 3359 Mississauga Rd. N. (905) 828-3789 or www.blackwoodgallery.ca.

THEATRE

Mar. 29 to 31. 12th Annual U of T Festival of Dance, presented by Hart House Theatre and the U of T Dance Coalition. Tickets \$12;\$10 students and seniors. Thursday to Saturday, 7:30 p.m. Box office/information: www.harthousetheatre.ca or U of TTix box office at (416) 978-8849 or www.uofttix.ca.

CONCERTS

U of T Scarborough

Apr. I. Year-End Musical Finale. UTSC's annual concert featuring staff, faculty and students. Free. 3 p.m. The ARC Theatre, Academic Resource Centre, 1265 Military Trail. (416) 208-4769 or www.utsc.utoronto.ca/cultural.

Faculty of Music

Apr 9. World Music Ensembles. Balinese gamelan, Japanese taiko drumming, klezmer, steel pan. Free. 7:30 p.m. MacMillan Theatre, Edward Johnson Building, 80 Queen's Park. (416) 978-3744 or www.music.utoronto.ca.

Hart House

Mar. 30 to Apr. 5. Hart House concerts. Mar. 30: Student Composers' Concert at 7 p.m. Apr. I: Singers' Concert at 3 p.m. Apr. 2: Chamber Strings Concert at 8 p.m. Apr. 3: Symphonic Band Concert at 8 p.m. Apr. 5: Orchestra Spring Concert at 8 p.m.

Free. Great Hall, 7 Hart House Circle. More info at www.harthouse.ca or (416) 978-2452.

CONFERENCES

Apr. 14 to 22. Street Life, presented by the Chancellor Jackman Program for the Arts, provides a new lens through which to examine global city life. Events: the Multidisciplinary International Conference (Apr. 18-22); Urban Issues Film Series (Apr. 14-15); and a Streetcar Ride Through the City (limited tickets).

The conference is at Robert Gill Theatre, Koffler Student Services Centre, 214 College St., third floor. The film series is at Innis College, Town Hall, 2 Sussex Ave. Visit www. utoronto.ca/cdts for details and more events. (416) 946-8464 or cdts@utoronto.ca.



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In recent issues, we've featured stories about pharmacy professor Raymond Reilly's promising new approach to treating breast cancer; the unique accomplishments of wildlife painter (and alumnus) Robert Bateman; the winners of the inaugural President's Teaching Award; and the late-night life of students.

Inside each issue, you'll find coverage of the university's latest research findings, events on campus, notable

alumni and the big ideas that make U of T such a fascinating place.

Last year, the Canadian Council for the Advancement of Education and the Council for the Advancement and Support of Education recognized *U of T Magazine* for excellence in writing and photography with 11 awards, including a bronze for "best magazine."

We could not have achieved this without your help. Thank you for reading *U of T Magazine*. And thank you for your continued support. If you would like to join other alumni in contributing to *U of T Magazine*, please visit www.magazine.utoronto.ca, under "Support the Magazine."

Spotlight on Romance

Sometimes extracurricular activities pay off in unexpected ways

ACTORTURNED HUSBAND

I had been active in high school theatre, so in my first year at New College I signed up to be the assistant stage manager for *The Brothers Karamazov*.

Although I had a boyfriend, I became very good friends with Allan Price, a first-time actor who had landed the small role of Father Zosima. We started going to plays and spending time together in the New College music room listening to Beatles albums. We even selected our courses to avoid Wednesday afternoon lectures so we could go to the O'Keefe Centre and the Royal Alex at student matinee prices.

I eventually broke up with the boyfriend, and Allan and I were married six weeks after my graduation, in June 1968.

I am now an information technology consultant and no longer a stage manager, but Allan is still an actor. Two sons and one grandson later, we will be celebrating our 39th wedding anniversary this June. Participation in activities outside of classes certainly worked out well for me!

Liz (Dolgy) Price BA 1968 New College Toronto

DANCING WITH PIERRE

The year was 1969, Pierre Trudeau was the newly elected prime minister, and I was a second-year U of T student trying to broaden my political awareness. I was not an activist, but the charismatic Trudeau intrigued me so I joined the Young Liberals. The meetings were informative and I met some dynamic government supporters.



The president of the Young Liberals – I think his name was Jack – was working on a gala dinner to take place at the Royal York Hotel in March 1969. Prime Minister Trudeau was to be the guest of honour, and Jack asked me if I would like to accompany him. However, he made it clear that I could not attend the dinner, only the dance afterward, which I accepted. To celebrate the occasion, my friends at Loretto College (at St. Mike's) made me a formal gown and matching evening bag. It was very exciting!

The event was a grand affair. At one point, the band started playing. Pierre Trudeau was just standing there, so I asked him to dance. He was still single and not publicly linked to anyone so I figured he was fair game. He was perfectly charming and a good dancer. The photographers went crazy and the next day our picture was on the front page of every Toronto newspaper.

Ann P. (Larkin) Deluce BA 1970 St. Mike's Toronto

A NEW QUEEN

In the early 1950s, dozens of people helped write and edit the *Varsity*, U of T's daily student newspaper. We tried to cover every evening's guest speaker, debate, theatrical show and sporting event, and distribute 10,000 copies around campus by 9 a.m. each day. We told ourselves that we were just as committed and intense as our older colleagues who worked for the downtown morning paper.

Still, it was truly memorable when, on the morning of February 6, 1952, the *Varsity* carried a short front-page notice that King George VI had died and that Canada had a new queen, Elizabeth. Our paper had gone to press late at night, so the *Varsity* had scooped the *Globe and Mail*.

Who is to say extracurricular competition isn't a valuable learning experience?

Orie and Elinor (Bernstein) Loucks BScF 1953, MScF 1955 and BA 1953 UC Oxford, Ohio



The **Missing** Dollar

Puzzles in deceptive arithmetic

By Marcel Danesi

he most interesting puzzles, like people, confound expectations. It is said that the Sophists - a group of travelling teachers who became famous throughout Greece toward the end of the fifth century BC - made up such "contrary-to-expectation" puzzles to show how suscepti-

ble human logic was to the power of deceptive language.

Sophistry has not disappeared. Advertisers and politicians use it regularly, laying out facts and figures in a way that seems logical but actually hides the truth. Statistics are often used to back one position, but they can also be turned on their head to tell a different story.

The use of numbers and language to confuse the reader is the basis for a classic brainteaser called the "missing dollar" puzzle. The earliest version of the puzzle I have found was published in 1933 by R. M. Abraham in his book Diversions and Pastimes.

Three women check into a rundown Las Vegas motel. The women are charged \$10 each for their rooms, or \$30 in total. Later, the manager discovers that he has accidentally overcharged the three vacationers. Their rooms cost only \$25 in total, so he gives a bellhop \$5 to return to them. The sneaky bellhop knows that he cannot divide \$5 into three equal amounts, so he pockets \$2 for himself and returns only \$1 to each woman.

Here's the conundrum: each woman paid \$10 originally and got back \$1. So, in fact, each woman paid \$9 for the room. Therefore, the three of them together paid \$27. If we add this amount to the \$2 that the bellhop dishonestly pocketed, we get a total of \$29. Yet the women paid out \$30 originally. Where is the other dollar?

Here is another example of a puzzle in this genre:

A customer in a bookstore gives a sales clerk a \$10 bill for a \$3 book. The clerk, having no change, takes the \$10 bill across the street to the record store to get it broken down into \$1 bills. The bookstore clerk returns and gives the customer the \$3 book and seven \$1 bills in change.



An hour later the record-store clerk brings back the \$10 bill, claiming that it is counterfeit. To avoid quarrelling, the bookstore clerk gives the record-store clerk ten \$1 bills and takes back the fake \$10 note. How much has the bookstore clerk lost?

tional \$7. In total, the bookstore clerk was out \$10. terence from the cash register. So he was out an addirecord-store clerk the \$3 back and made up the \$7 difhad the three good \$1 bills in his pocket. He gave the clerk asked for the \$10 back, the bookstore clerk still ing three good bills in his pocket. When the record-store the 10 good bills to the customer, and put the remainbills from his record-store colleague. He gave seven of The bookstore clerk then received 10 genuine \$1

So, from the outset, he was out \$3. book, since the counterfeit \$10 bill was worth nothing. is \$10. The bookstore clerk received nothing for the \$3 Second Puzzle: Many people guess \$13, but the answer

hop. There is no missing dollar, in total: \$25 to the manager and \$2 to the dishonest bellbellhop. Another way of looking at it: the guests paid \$27 \$28 (\$25 plus \$3). The remaining \$2 was pocketed by the three women got back \$1 each. Together, that amounts to out. The manager kept \$25 of the \$30 he was given. The any single word, but in the way the numerical facts are laid First Puzzle: The trap in this puzzle is not to be found in

Answers



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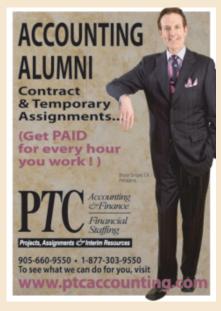
Intelligent conversation is the norm in Science Connection; but bad puns occur, too. Website: www.sciconnect.com

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	. ,	
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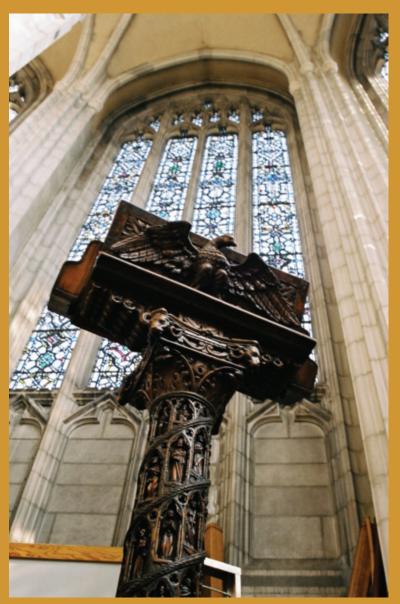
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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

HOOKING BLACK BY GRAHAM F. SCOTT

Stand and Deliver



This ornately carved walnut lectern - a gift to Trinity from an anonymous donor in 1953 - once served as the college chapel's centrepiece. But in the early 1990s, the object was shuffled off to a storage room, where it waited among music stands, mops and folding chairs to be rediscovered. That wait ended in 2000, when Trinity student Eleanor Pachaud spotted it and, two years later, researched its provenance for a medieval art-history class. "It's medieval in spirit," says Pachaud (BA 2004 Trinity), who is close to completing a master's degree in medieval studies. "That's why it fascinated me."

The shaft of the lectern is engraved with tiny praying figures, about half of which Pachaud identified as saints. Carvings on the base depict the evangelists Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. Dating the lectern is problematic, as the shaft and base appear to have been made separately and joined later. But Pachaud believes it can be traced to 16th-century Germany, given its similarity to other pieces of that time and place.

While the lectern's pedigree is uncertain, its enduring popularity is clear: many of the wooden saints are worn smooth from centuries of being touched by devotional visitors. "It's very much like a rosary, in the sense of walking around it and touching it," says Pachaud. "It's more of a devotional tool, a piece of folk art. It's not high art; it's more of a curiosity." Curious visitors today can see the lectern on display at the John M. Kelly Library at the University of St. Michael's College, without a mop or a folding chair in sight.



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