

Rationality vs. Intelligence Why smart people do stupid things / **Food for Thought** Nick Saul's neighbourhood food utopia
Reaching Higher Eight inspiring grads / **Changing the Game** CEOs and pay / **The March of Time** Convocation 1917

UofT Magazine

SUMMER 2009

Out and Proud
40 years of gay
activism at U of T



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A close-up, high-contrast photograph of an elderly man's face, likely Peter Higginson as King Lear. The man has a thick, white beard and mustache, and his skin is deeply wrinkled, particularly around the eyes and forehead. He is looking slightly downwards and to the right with a somber expression. The lighting is dramatic, highlighting the textures of his skin and hair.

Are we mad to invest in the arts?

Hart House Theatre
Featuring Peter Higginson as King Lear
Photo by Michel Mersereau

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Summer 2009

Helen Tewolde, MA 2009



COVER PHOTO: MEDIOIMAGES/PHOTODISC, CONTENTS PHOTO: DANIEL EHRENWORTH

Reaching Higher For these winners of the Gordon Cressy Student Leadership Awards, helping others has become a way of life

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by Kurt Kleiner

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by Anne Perdue

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Departments

“We need to connect with others to bring meaning to our lives”

Gordon Cressy Student Leadership Award winner Kieran Hayward, p. 28



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“That’s Dad!”

– *Leslie C. Smith* BA 1978 VICTORIA, TORONTO

A Jewel in the Crown

Your article on U of T’s Institute of Child Study (“Head of the Class,” Spring 2009) highlights the jewel in the crown of the university’s Faculty of Education: the only research-based lab school of its kind in Canada and one of the few in the world. May I suggest that you do a followup piece on OISE’s two-year Master of Arts program in Child Study based at ICS? It is arguably the best elementary teacher education program in Canada.

– *Malcolm Levin* PAST PROGRAM DIRECTOR,
ICS (2001-2003)
TORONTO

Encouraging Kids to Think

“Head of the Class” should be required reading for the too-large-percentage of teachers who have missed the message of enquiry-based education.

Research has shown that teachers ask yes-or-no or basic knowledge questions 80 to 90 per cent of the time. By encouraging their students to think at only this lowest possible level, they deny them the opportunity to develop an intellectual approach in which comprehension, application, analysis, synthesis and evaluation of information becomes a personal standard for lifelong learning.

As well, students who ask and answer

questions at these higher levels of thinking have a lot of fun!

– *John Harrison* BEd 1966, MEd 1970
TORONTO

My Father, the Frosh

I was idly skimming the latest edition of *U of T Magazine*, when I reached the Time Capsule photo of VE-Day on campus.

“That’s Dad!”

I peered at it a little closer, just to be sure. Yup, it was Duncan Smith, all right: tall, even gangly; crisply profiled; a touch jug-eared; elegantly caught mid-dance stride, he and his partner (not my mother) perfectly framed before the carved stone portal of University College.

How wonderful to see him again, 27 years after his death. Even more wonderful to see him when he was just 19 years old, fresh in the first flush of froshdom, as it were, exuberant about the war’s end.

I showed the picture to the electrical contractor working on my house.

“That’s your dad? Why, that picture is famous – I have a framed copy of it up at my cottage!”

Who knew? Certainly we didn’t, and I don’t think Dad did either. But we know about it now, and my family is very

grateful for the chance you’ve given us to reconnect with him.

– *Leslie C. Smith* BA 1978 VICTORIA
TORONTO

Afghanistan’s Future

It was refreshing to read Capt. Bruce Rolston’s honest report on the enormously complicated situation in Afghanistan (“This Is a Generational Struggle,” Spring 2009). Canada has invested more blood and wealth in the conflict than any country other than the U.S. Our military resources are stretched to the limit, and under present conditions of engagement we can expect nothing but a continuing gradual attrition of our forces. It is time to review our strategies. In my view, Afghanistan is part of a much larger contest in which the foundations of Western culture are at stake. If it is not critical to the success of the larger struggle, Afghanistan should be abandoned to its fate, cruel as that may be. If it is critical, then we must win in Afghanistan at all costs.

– *F. H. Kim Krenz* MSc 1942
LAKEFIELD, ONTARIO

Preventing Plagiarism

“Stolen Words” (Winter 2009) and the letters you’ve received about plagiarism certainly resonated with my own experience as a professor at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education (OISE) from 1986 to 2007. Like Ifty Nizami (Letters, Spring 2009), I found senior university administrators generally reluctant to pursue cases of plagiarism. With

one notable exception, where the administration followed policy to the letter, the general tendency was to provide excuses for the student and to discourage me from pursuing the case.

A university degree is devalued when administrators hold the view that a dishonest student “isn’t going to fly a plane or do brain surgery so where’s the harm in granting the degree?” Apart from the obvious answer, this attitude is an affront to students who earn their degrees honestly, on their own merit.

– *Helen Jefferson Lenskyj* BA 1977
WOODSWORTH, MA 1981 OISE, PhD 1983 OISE
PROFESSOR EMERITA, OISE
TORONTO

The Meat Market

No doubt some members of the gay community equate human beings with sexual objects to be raffled off to the highest bidder. But that the University of Toronto should implicitly condone such a view is disgraceful. Why would the university support Professor Adam Green’s research, as reported in “All the Young Dudes” (Spring 2009), and why would *U of T Magazine* print such an article?

– *Merv MacPherson* BA 1984 WOODSWORTH
TRENTON, ONTARIO

Africa’s Water Problem

Is Rod Tennyson advocating another megaproject to ameliorate Africa’s problems (“Quenching Africa’s Thirst,” Spring

2009)? Poverty and political fragmentation in Africa are historically complex and deep-rooted issues that are unlikely to be solved with billion-dollar infrastructure investments.

During my first visit to Africa I was shocked to learn that aquifers could lie beneath communities lacking simple wells or other means to access water. Meanwhile, foreign interests exploit African petroleum, precious metals and gemstones – sometimes at devastating human and environmental costs.

We must ask ourselves honestly why such an arrangement exists and what our role in it is. As long as foreign interests fuel conflict and instability in order to extract resources, programs that successfully address Africa’s problems are likely to be community-based, locally rooted and entrepreneurial. E.F. Schumacher’s idea that “small is beautiful” stands to bring more meaningful improvements to the majority of Africans who are living in poverty than any trans-African infrastructure will, at least for now.

– *Samer Abdelnour* BA 2000 UTSC
LONDON, ONTARIO

Cheeky Title

Micol Kates seems to have “Ms.ed” the point about Ms. Universe, the title of your excellent feature on astronaut Julie Payette (Letters, Spring 2009). If anything, the cheeky title is not a “blatantly sexist double entendre,” but a blatantly

feminist one that aptly pokes fun at the Miss Universe contest and its rather superficial criteria that objectify women. To answer her question, some might find comparing Stephen Hawking to Mr. Universe – a steroid-injecting bodybuilder – in bad taste, but, considering Dr. Hawking’s numerous appearances on satirical sitcoms such as *The Simpsons* and *Futurama*, I think he would be quite amused.

– *Marc Johnson* BA 1998 VICTORIA, BEd 1999
ALLISTON, ONTARIO

A Case of Mistaken Identity

Many readers wrote to inform us that we had incorrectly identified the car in the picture from VE-Day (Time Capsule, Spring 2009) as a Volkswagen. In fact, the first Volkswagens did not arrive in Canada until the 1950s. Gordon Thompson (BASC 1947) wrote that he and his friend Bob Duncan (BASC 1947) had used the car (they called it a “sound truck”) to advertise upcoming campus events. He believes it was a 1936 Plymouth.

Wait No More

The article “The Ties that Bind” (Spring 2009) stated that Student Family Housing has a waiting list. That is no longer the case.

||   Read more comments from readers at www.magazine.utoronto.ca.



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Universities and the Innovation Economy

U of T is laying new foundations for prosperity

EVEN BEFORE THE GREAT CRASH OF 2008, a number of major reports were asking how Canada could compete and win in a globalized knowledge economy. The most recent, from the Science, Technology and Innovation Council, concluded that Canada remains only “a solid middle-of-the-road performer” when it comes to innovation. What, specifically, can universities do to help?

First, we can nurture talent. About two-thirds of all job openings in the near future will require post-secondary education. Canadians attend university slightly below the OECD average rate, and our per-capita output of persons with master's or doctoral degrees in particular is low. Since 2005, Ontario has wisely invested to increase the numbers of advanced degree-holders. Other provinces need to grow graduate education if Canada is to compete and win in a globalized innovation economy.

Second, we can ensure that talent is nurtured in a range of disciplines. STEM disciplines—science, technology, engineering and mathematics—are essential, but the high-tech sector is only a modest part of any industrialized economy. Successful societies are built around creative and well-balanced communities. That means supporting excellence in both the STEM disciplines and the social sciences, arts and humanities. Business expertise is also essential. As one example, Research in Motion got moving faster after the company recruited U of T commerce graduate Jim Balsillie to help take the BlackBerry global!

Universities can also fill the pipeline of innovation with great research. Canada punches above its population weight in research outputs. University of Toronto professors, for instance, publish more scholarly papers than any other university in the world except Harvard and, by some measures, the University of Tokyo.

Unfortunately, one still hears grumbling about overspending on “irrelevant” basic research. The last hundred years have shown us time and again that basic research, driven by curiosity and arbitrated by peer review, is absolutely essential to human progress—and its practical impacts are totally unpredictable. For example, Tony Pawson is one of a handful of U of T scientists currently in the running for Nobel Prizes. Working from Mount Sinai Hospital, Professor Pawson studies

how cells communicate with each other. Sounds arcane—but Pawson's work laid foundations that enabled the creation of a drug named Gleevec. And Gleevec is saving and prolonging the lives of countless patients around the world with leukemia and gastrointestinal tumours.

Think of it this way. When industry does or sponsors applied research, necessity is the mother of invention. That's an excellent source of incremental innovation. But when basic research is taken to the marketplace, invention becomes the mother of necessity. And whole new industries can emerge on the backs of disruptive technologies.

We should also be clear about what universities *don't* do. Commercialization happens in companies, not in universities. To be sure, universities can collaborate more often and more effectively with industrial partners. We can try to ensure a strong outflow of well-protected intellectual property with interesting potential. And we should promote a culture of civic engagement and entrepreneurship among our students and trainees. The University of Toronto is taking positive action on all those fronts. But the onus in commercialization rests squarely on the private sector.

In this regard, Canada has a disappointingly low level of spending in business R&D, well below many other OECD nations, not least the U.S. In fact, the level has actually been decreasing since 2002.

How do other countries do it? How have they started a positive cycle, with innovation-based companies that reach global prominence and spur business R&D spending?

Countries such as Finland, Israel, Singapore, Taiwan and South Korea have been more strategic than Canada in the use of public funds. They have focused on nurturing early-stage companies based on innovation. To that end, they have augmented—but not controlled—pools of early-stage venture capital that underwrite risks, incubation and collaboration. Once the innovation flywheel gets turning, talent rather than technology and people—not patents—become the key enablers of change and prosperity.

As Canada's strongest research engine and largest single source of talented people with advanced education, the University of Toronto has met—and will continue to meet—important responsibilities in helping lay new foundations for prosperity. Meanwhile, whenever some pessimist tells me that an economic recovery will never happen, I have a ready response: Given the energy, creativity and entrepreneurship of our 400,000 alumni worldwide, it's just a matter of time.

Sincerely,
David Naylor

Adapted from an address to the Economic Club of Canada. The full text is at www.president.utoronto.ca

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
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Calendar of Events

 **MORE EVENTS!**
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**JULY
18**



Bugs by the Bushel: The Diversity of Insects Around Us. Learn about six-legged critters at U of T's Koffler Scientific Reserve at Jokers Hill, Oak Ridges

Moraine. Chris Darling, senior curator of entomology at the Royal Ontario Museum, leads walks at 11 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. A kids' bug hunt begins at 12:30 p.m. Free. Reservations accepted starting July 6. (905) 727-3333 or ksr.info@utoronto.ca. 17000 Dufferin St. (between Hwy 9 and 19th Sideroad), King Township.

||  Read more about Koffler's Nature Walks at www.ksr.utoronto.ca/jh.html.

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September 19

Gull Lake, Ontario

CIV/GEO/MIN Engineering Survey Camp Reunion at Gull Lake near Minden, Ontario. www.civ.utoronto.ca.

EXHIBITIONS

To September 4

Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library

Calvin by the Book. An exhibition

of rare books to commemorate the 500th anniversary of John Calvin's birth. Mon. to Fri. 9 a.m.-5 p.m. 120 St. George St. (416) 978-5285 or www.library.utoronto.ca/fisher/exhibitions/current.html.

To July 17

The Eric Arthur Gallery

architecture e+c: work of elin + carmen corneil 1958 to 2008

offers an overview of the architects' work. The partners have contributed to the late Modernist movement in Canada and Norway. Mon. to Fri. 9 a.m.-5 p.m. (Closes at 4:30 p.m. in July.) John H. Daniels Faculty of Architecture, Landscape, and Design, 230 College St. (416) 978-5038, www.daniels.utoronto.ca/news_events/eric_arthur.

To August 1

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One Year Drawing Project is an

experimental drawing exchange involving four of Sri Lanka's most acclaimed contemporary artists. Tues. to Fri. 12-5 p.m.; Sat. 12-4 p.m. 15 King's College Circle. (416) 978-1838, www.utac.utoronto.ca.

To August 5

U of T Art Centre

Sense of Place, organized by the Windsor Printmaker's Forum. The show explores our connections to spaces, and the way they shape us. Tues. to Fri. 12-5 p.m.; Sat. 12-4 p.m. 15 King's College Circle. (416) 978-1838, www.utac.utoronto.ca.

SPECIAL EVENTS

July 10 and August 8,

U of T Mississauga

July 10: Flicks on the Field.

Indiana Jones and the Crystal

Skull. Kid's scavenger hunt before

movie. Free. Movie will start at dusk. North Field at U of T Mississauga.

Aug. 8: Flicks on the Field. Stardust.

Royal Astronomical Society of Mississauga members will help decipher the night sky after the film in honour of the International Year of Astronomy. Free. Movie will start at dusk. North Field at UTM.

For more info, (905) 569-4924 or email m.heide@utoronto.ca.

SPORTS CAMP

June 29 to August 14 **Athletic and Varsity centres**

Camp U of T. Sports, leadership and mini-university camps for ages 4 to 18. Campers can run on the same track as Olympian Usain Bolt, learn about music and sport medicine in mini-university or choose from many more programs. \$210-\$465. 9 a.m.-4 p.m.; half-day camps available. Athletic Centre, 55 Harbord St., Varsity Centre, 299 Bloor St. W. www.campuoft.ca; campuoft@utoronto.ca. For general inquiries, (416) 978-3436.

THEATRE

July 15 to August 1 **Philosopher's Walk**

Romeo and Juliet, directed by Andrea Wasserman. Outdoor theatre in downtown Toronto. Bring your own blanket. Adults: \$10. Students and seniors: \$8. PWYC Wednesdays. July 15 to Aug. 1: Wed. to Sat. 8 p.m. Philosopher's Stage at Philosopher's Walk. For tickets, contact the U of T Box Office at (416) 978-8849 or www.uofttx.ca. For info, www.canopytheatre.ca.

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In recent issues, we've featured stories about Canadian astronaut Julie Payette, Professor John Mighton's pioneering approach to teaching children math, U of T's Olympic athletes, groundbreaking research in spinal cord repair and physician James Orbinski's humanitarian work in Africa.

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.

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Life on Campus



Women in Law

Some women leave the legal profession to raise a family. A new Faculty of Law program helps them return

In one of Maureen Walter's favourite convocation pictures, she stands in hood and gown, proudly holding her screaming six-week-old daughter. “Two milestones in one fell swoop!” she exults.

But while Walter (MDiv 1980 Knox, JD 1992) has found

both child-rearing and the practice of law to be richly rewarding, she says combining the two has been far from easy. Since the birth of her second child in 1995, the 52-year-old (*above*) has worked only intermittently as a lawyer. And although her resumé is remarkably full – she's also an active Presbyterian >>>

>> minister with lots of volunteer experience – recent efforts to reactivate her legal career haven’t panned out. “Years ago, if I got an interview, I was pretty certain I would get a job offer. That doesn’t seem to be the case anymore,” she sighs.

Many women like Walter take time off to raise families and face difficulty getting back into the legal profession. Others work consistently, but still find it hard to crack the glass ceiling at bigger firms. Because of their family responsibilities, some lawyers refuse to accept the long hours these firms demand of their employees. (One recent national study showed that 75 per cent of female lawyers find it difficult to manage the work-life balance.)

Jane Kidner, assistant dean at the University of Toronto’s Faculty of Law, thinks women have options they might not be aware of. “There are many different ways to provide value as a lawyer in our society, beyond the typical model of working long hours in a large law firm,” she says. “Today, many lawyers work for the government, or as in-house counsel in many types of settings. We also have lawyers working for public interest or community organizations, as well as in clinics, tribunals and regulatory bodies.”

To highlight the legal community’s increasing flexibility, Kidner convened the Women in Transition program, an intensive two-day seminar held in mid-June. Part of the law school’s Summer Institute for Executive Legal Education, the program offered job search strategies, panel discussions and – most importantly – the chance for women to network with colleagues working in a wide variety of legal capacities.

Among the speakers was Rubsun Ho (LLB 1995), whose firm, Cognition LLP, hires lawyers to work on short-term or part-time contracts – a potentially attractive option for mothers of young children. In May, Walter was particularly looking forward to a “speed networking” event, in which she would have the opportunity to meet lawyers from fields she has already worked in and enjoyed, such as family and administrative law.

“It will be exceptionally interesting to me just to see what’s out there,” she says. “I enjoyed law school. I put a lot of work into getting the qualifications, and I can’t help but think I could be an asset to somebody. But if I carry on as I have been, I’ll never work in law again. And that seems a shame to me.” – *Cynthia Macdonald*

|| ☞ Read more about the Summer Institute for Executive Legal Education at the Faculty of Law and the Women in Transition program at www.law.utoronto.ca/ExecutiveEducation/Women.html.



Our Home and Native Land Students travel Ontario to learn about the province’s First Nations

IT WAS A SPRING BREAK ROAD TRIP with a higher purpose. This past February, 21 university students set out on an eight-day journey to First Nations communities across Ontario to help bridge Canada’s cultural divide.

The first Canadian Roots Exchange, conceived by two U of T students, attracted native and non-native participants from five Ontario universities. “Everyone was incredibly passionate about engaging with one another about the core issues of Canadian identity,” says David Berkal, a peace and conflict studies major who organized and led the trip with international relations student Ronan MacParland and



Cynthia Wesley-Esquimaux, David Berkal and Ronan MacParland

Aboriginal studies professor Cynthia Wesley-Esquimaux. Two filmmakers also accompanied the group. The resulting documentary *Shielded Minds*, by ABALAK Productions, premiered at the Native Canadian Centre of Toronto on June 21 for National Aboriginal Day.

The travellers visited seven First Nations communities, with every stop designed to foster cross-cultural dialogue between the students and their hosts. “We approached it as a way to show the young people what’s right about our communities, and to give the native leaders a chance to talk about where Aboriginal Canada is and where it’s going,” says Wesley-Esquimaux, who organized meetings with chiefs, band councils, elders, business leaders, school principals and local youth.

Aboriginal leaders addressed serious issues, such as toxic waste in Serpent River First Nation – located between Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie – and the implications of a charity casino



A Classicist's Legacy

Malcolm Barton Wallace, a beloved Classics professor who taught at U of T for 38 years and died of cancer in 2008, has had an award established in his memory. The

M.B. Wallace Memorial Graduate Award in Classics will be conferred on scholars in the field of Greco-Roman antiquity, which was Wallace’s specialty.

Wallace (BA 1963 UC, MA 1966, PhD 1972) spent many happy summers working on an archeological site on the Greek island Karystos, served as president of the Canadian Institute in Greece and was passionate about the writings of Herodotus. But he loved working with students above all else. “He was serious about reading and helping to critique papers even after students graduated,” says his sister, Philippa Matheson. “He would ask, ‘What’s the evidence?’ The idea that something generally was accepted was not good enough.”

Wallace’s parents were also classicists. His father taught at University College and his grandfather, also named Malcolm, was principal of UC.

Matheson was the beneficiary of Wallace’s RSP, and used part of it to establish the award – donating \$150,000. Other members of his family (including his aunt, Mary Elisabeth Wallace, a U of T professor who died this year), and his friends and colleagues pledged \$50,000. U of T matched the donations, bringing the total endowment to \$400,000.

in Scugog Island First Nation near Port Perry. However, there were also plenty of lighter moments. “We had a lot of fun along the way,” says Berkal, “whether it was community feasts, drumming circles, tobogganing or sitting around the bonfire.”

The week ended in Ottawa, where the students attended a think-tank on the Indian Residential Schools Truth and Reconciliation Commission. The students spoke about Canadian Roots’ mandate to promote a deeper understanding of Aboriginal Peoples’ history, as well as their current strengths, challenges and successes. “It was incredible to be there with Aboriginal leaders from all over the country who are working on truth and reconciliation,” says Berkal. “It validated that what we’re doing is really important.”

The program has already expanded: a trip in B.C. took place in May, and Berkal and MacParland have also planned trips in Nova Scotia, Alberta and Ontario this summer. – Megan Easton

|| View the trailer for *Shielded Minds* at www.magazine.utoronto.ca.



Max Gluskin House

The economics department recently unveiled a \$15-million renovation and expansion to its home on St. George Street. The new facility, named Max Gluskin House, connects the department's original Victorian and Georgian Revival buildings with a glass-enclosed hallway, and a modern three-storey addition.

Max Gluskin House includes a large undergraduate common room, more offices

and research space for graduate students and faculty, and additional rooms for teaching assistants to meet with students.

Ira Gluskin, who graduated from U of T's commerce and finance program in 1964, provided the lead gift for the renovation. The facility is named in honour of his father, Max, who graduated from the same program in 1936.

Overheard



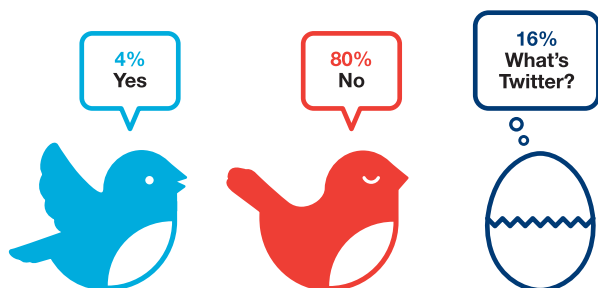
95 cents out of every tax dollar that the typical [Torontonians] pays goes to Ottawa and Queen's Park. Five cents goes to the city. The successful countries are going to be the ones where the city-regions are successful. Imagine a country where the city collected 95 cents and Ottawa had to kindly ask for grants.



David Miller

The Toronto mayor on how he'd change the Canadian Constitution. *The Globe and Mail Open House Festival, May 8, at the Rotman School*

Poll | Do you use Twitter?



Launched in 2006, Twitter enables users to send and read "tweets" – short posts of up to 140 characters – updating each other on what they're thinking and doing. The service, commonly used on web-browsing cellphones, has taken off in the last year and, with several million users, Twitter is now the third most popular social network behind Facebook and MySpace. Even Toronto Mayor David Miller tweets several times daily.

U of T students aren't exactly flocking to the new service, though. First-year student Jennifer McKinney is one of many U of T students who uses Facebook but has no interest in joining Miller on Twitter. Says McKinney: "It's for the older generation."

This highly unscientific poll of 100 U of T students was conducted on St. George Campus in April.

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Varsity Blues



Right: Teresa (Piotrowski) Fox

Best of the Blues U of T's Sports Hall of Fame names its 2009 inductees

Former Varsity Blues wrestler **Teresa (Piotrowski) Fox** has joined such well-known athletes as former CFL football player Tim Reid and champion rower Fiona Milne as a member of U of T's Sports Hall of Fame. The induction ceremony, at Hart House Theatre on June 24, honoured eight athletes, two coaches and two teams from years past.

Fox (BSc PT 1999), who wrestled with the Blues from 1996 to 1999, remembers how U of T coach Kimin Kim prepared her for a 1998 match against Tonya Verbeek, the future Olympic medallist. With so few female wrestlers at U of T, Fox had no counterpart to prepare her for the challenge, so Kim trained with Fox himself. Fox won the showdown between her and Verbeek, calling it "one of the best matches" she's ever had.

A 10-time provincial and national medallist, and two-time World Cup and World Team member, Fox now focuses on her roles as physiotherapist and mother of two girls. But her wrestling stature remains intact. "Other coaches would say, 'Watch out for her arm throw,' or 'Watch out for her shoulder throw.' I was known as a thrower."

Inductee and former coach **Orest Stanko** (MA 1976) might have had a career in a courtroom rather than on the volleyball court. Between graduation and his first year of coaching, he "floated," says Stanko. "I was entertaining thoughts of doing my PhD, having been invited by U of T, or entering law school."

Stanko honed in on an athletic interest, and did communications work with a U.S.-based volleyball team for six months. Peter Stefaniuk, head coach of the Varsity Blues Men's Volleyball team, then announced he was stepping down. He recommended Stanko, a former teammate, for the job. Stanko's first season was 1981; he would remain coach for 23 years, retiring in 2004. He led his teams to 13 provincial championships and was named Ontario University Athletics East Coach of the Year seven times.

Other 2009 inductees in the Athletes category are: **Eugene Buccigrossi** (BPHE 1994) for football; **Justine (Ellison) Sharp** (BPHE 1996, BEd 1998 OISE) for basketball; **Paul Henderson** (BAsc 1957) for sailing; **Helen Murphy** (BA 1981 UTSC, BEd 1982 OISE) for hockey; **Yoko Ode** (BSc Phm 1975) for fencing; **Peter Urban** (BA 1965 St. Mike's) for fencing and **Paul Williams** (BPHE 1985) for track and field. Former football coach **Ronald Murphy** (MED 1981 OISE) was honoured in the Builder category. The inducted teams are: 1953-54 Men's Track and Field Team (League Champions) and 1920-21 Women's Basketball Team (Intercollegiate Champions).

– *Liz Allemang*

People

Three U of T faculty members have been named to the Order of Canada. **Professor Paul Garfinkel** of psychiatry was appointed an officer. Garfinkel is president and CEO of the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. **Professor Michael A. Baker**

was named a member for his contributions to health care in Canada. His research has improved understanding of human leukemia and other cancers. **Professor Emeritus Henry Regier** of ecology and evolutionary biology and of the Centre for the Environment was also named a member. He has contributed to ecosystem management to protect freshwater fisheries, particularly in the Great Lakes.

David Peterson, former premier of Ontario, has been elected to serve a second term as chancellor of U of T. Peterson (LLB 1967, LLD 1994), chair of the Toronto law firm of Cassels Brock and Blackwell LLP, begins his second term in July.

John (Jack) Petch, chair of the university's Governing Council, has been acclaimed for a third one-year term. Petch (JD 1963) is a consulting counsel with Osler,

Hoskin and Harcourt LLP.

Professor Richard Sommer will be the new dean of the John H. Daniels Faculty of Architecture, Landscape, and Design in July. Sommer was previously program director for the Department of Urban Planning and Design at Harvard University's Graduate School of Design.

Professor Brian Corman will take on two new roles at U of T in July: dean of the School of

In Memoriam Mutual-fund guru Warren Goldring was an outstanding volunteer and caring philanthropist at U of T

FINANCIAL INDUSTRY LEADER, philanthropist and U of T alumnus Warren Goldring died in April, but his legacy will live on at U of T through his visionary contributions to the university.

Goldring graduated from U of T in 1949 with a bachelor of arts, and attended University College. He was best known as the founding father of Canada's mutual fund business and co-founder of AGF Management, one of the country's largest independent investment management firms. U of T president David Naylor calls Goldring "a true pioneer" in the mutual fund industry. "Warren Goldring had cast-iron integrity, an inspiring generosity of spirit and a wonderful twinkle in his eye," says Naylor. "He was a great Canadian."

Goldring was also deeply committed to meaningful causes. Jon Dellandrea, U of T's former vice-president and chief advancement officer, says Goldring "loved the University of Toronto" and "looked for nothing in return" as he gave generously of his time and resources.

Dellandrea was introduced to Goldring in the mid-1970s during the university's earliest major private funds campaign. Dellandrea described him as a "superb conceptual thinker" who dreamed up U of T's first fundraising promotional video – a revolutionary concept back then. Goldring's penchant for forward-thinking then led him to establish the Committee of 1,000 with an aim to solicit \$1,000 from each of 1,000 donors. This initiative paved the way for U of T's current donor appreciation society, The Presidents' Circle, which now has 4,000 members.

Keenly interested in national issues, Goldring decided to sponsor an endowed chair in Canadian Studies at U of T in 1999. He was also an executive member of the University College Alumni Association for several years – one of his many volunteer roles at the college.

Recently, Goldring and his family donated \$15.1 million to the university. The gift will support the creation of the Goldring Centre for High Performance Sport on Devonshire Place; the construction of the Goldring Student Centre at Victoria College; and the restoration of Soldiers' Tower. In 1991, Goldring received a U of T Arbor Award for outstanding volunteer work with the university. In 2003, he received an honorary doctorate of laws from U of T.

Goldring is survived by his wife, Barbara, his children, Blake, Jane, Bryce and Judy, and his many grandchildren. He was predeceased by his daughter, Jill. – *Jenny Lass*



Warren Goldring (right) with U of T President David Naylor

PHOTO: LISA SAKULENSKY

Graduate Studies and vice-provost (graduate education).

Professor Rick Halpern is the new vice-principal (academic) and dean at U of T Scarborough. Halpern, a history professor, was the principal of New College.

Professor Henry Mann has been appointed dean of the Leslie Dan Faculty of Pharmacy. Mann was formerly an associate dean at the University of Minnesota College of Pharmacy.

“I was raised by a single mom who couldn’t afford to help me through school. Without this scholarship, I wouldn’t be able to pay my tuition.”

Kevin D. Shield

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Leading Edge



Connecting Communities

Investing in high-speed rail and clean electricity could help lift Toronto out of the recession – and set the stage for a sustainable future

Earlier this year, *Globe and Mail* economics columnist Heather Scofield wondered how many bridges it takes to end a recession. As Professor Chris Kennedy ponders the answer to that rhetorical question about infrastructure spending, he is reminded of London in the years immediately following the Great Fire of 1666 and in

the aftermath of the Long Depression of the 1870s.

The cataclysmic fire prompted Londoners to change the city's building code. As homes and businesses rushed to meet the new code, the economy grew and the city enjoyed widespread redevelopment.

Two centuries later, the long downturn coincided >>>

>> with the construction of half of the bridges across the River Thames, and the improved connections also helped spur a wave of prosperity. “The cities that made the right investments during downturns were the ones leading the way out,” says Kennedy, a civil engineer and contributor to the Martin Prosperity Institute’s report on Ontario, released in February. Kennedy, together with U of T professors Eric Miller and Bryan Karney, and post-doctoral fellow Marianne Hatzopoulou, wrote the section on transportation and infrastructure in southern Ontario.

While Canadian governments have unleashed economic stimulus packages to create new construction jobs on “shovel-ready” projects, Kennedy argues that governments need to be highly discerning about where the money goes because infrastructure decisions have long-term implications for regional economies.

The report advised the Ontario government to invest in an expanded clean-electricity grid and a network of high-speed commuter rail lines linking the urban hubs within the Greater Golden Horseshoe, with connections to Chicago, New York and Montreal. It also says the province needs to think ahead to a time when many drivers will be operating plug-in vehicles, a transportation shift that can only happen if there’s sufficient clean electricity.

Kennedy’s work indicates that better transportation links within southern Ontario will spur regional economic growth by improving productivity and making Horseshoe communities more desirable for what urban geographer Richard Florida calls the Creative Class. These investments might also inject economic vitality into the region’s less affluent corners – such as Brantford and St. Catharines. Kennedy notes that it’s difficult to envision how the region will function 10 to 20 years from now without some kind of regional “express rail service.”

Infrastructure investments have far-reaching effects on how Canadians live. The postwar patterns of highway construction promoted car-dependent suburbs. “Consumers become locked into lifestyles determined by infrastructure decisions,” Kennedy says. In the past two decades, Canadian households have saved less and less post-tax income, partly because of the costs associated with financing lifestyles that involve multiple cars, lengthy commutes and large homes that need to be filled with possessions. “The savings rate is almost down to zero, and that’s partly related to how we build our cities,” he notes. “Building more roads is digging us back into that same old hole again.”
– *John Lorinc*



What’s the Ideal Distance from Farm to Fork?

Local food choices aren’t always environmentally the best, says geography prof Pierre Desrochers

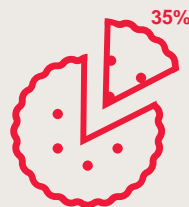
Not long ago, some of the cafeterias on U of T’s St. George campus began serving meals made mostly from food grown in Ontario. The cafeterias work with Local Food Plus, an organization promoting food grown by local farmers. The goal – to reduce Canada’s carbon footprint by reducing the distance food travels – is worthy, says U of T Mississauga geography professor Pierre Desrochers, but is based on a faulty premise.

While a New Zealand apple eaten in Morrison Hall represents more “food miles” (the distance travelled from “farm to fork”) than the indigenous McIntosh – it doesn’t



Findings

The Healthy Glutton



Researchers at U of T Mississauga have found that people tend to eat significantly more of a food that they consider healthy.

Psychology professors Janet Polivy and C. Peter Herman and post-doctoral fellow Véronique Provencher investigated how people's beliefs about a food's healthiness affect how much they snack on it.

In an experiment, the researchers gave groups of subjects an identical snack. One group was told that the food was a gourmet oatmeal cookie; the other that it was a high-fibre, nutritious snack made with oats.

Polivy, Herman and Provencher found that subjects ate 35 per cent more of the snack when they thought it was healthy. "People want to hear that it's OK to eat the foods they like," says Polivy. "A lot of things are being described as low in calories but often the packaging is very misleading." She says that people need to be more vigilant about reading the labels on foods and not just the big bold print. – *Anjum Nayyar*

mean that the Ontario apple is the better environmental choice, says Desrochers. New Zealand apples are grown during our winter months so they don't need to spend long periods in energy-guzzling cold storage, he says.

Desrochers challenges the popularity of the 100-Mile Diet in a paper published as part of George Mason University's Mercatus Policy Series. The article has made him a virtual pariah to opponents of corporate agriculture. "The people who protest my paper circle together like muskoxen. They're reluctant to consider the data. They're angry at corporations but feel powerless to effect change. So they transpose their efforts to something they can relate to: food purchases."

According to Desrochers, buying locally grown but economically uncompetitive products almost never reduces greenhouse gases. In the U.S., 80 per cent of the energy used to get food from the farm to the table occurs during food production. Transportation accounts for less than 10 per cent. He says western European consumers could reduce their greenhouse gas emissions if they bought milk solids or apples from highly efficient New Zealand producers rather than from heavily subsidized and much

less efficient local producers.

"Long-distance food transportation by highly efficient diesel container ships represents only a tiny percentage of the total energy used in agricultural production," says Desrochers, adding that cold storage or greenhouses use much more energy. "North Americans somehow forget that we have seasons."

Desrochers says he is not against local food production. He says it works in some places, especially when the food is in season. But our ancestors shifted away from subsistence farming for good reasons – including to reduce the chance of famine. "Our modern food supply chain is a demonstrably superior alternative that has evolved through constant competition and rigorous management efficiency."

Desrochers has no illusions of winning over the prevailing Local Food Plus faction that pronounces: Let's go the distance so our food won't have to.

"Until recently, my brother was a Quebec politician who represented an agricultural riding. I don't know if I would ever be able to convince him that not buying from local producers is the right thing to do." – *Geoff Thomas*



The Big Idea

What's a CEO Worth?

Rotman dean Roger Martin says executive pay shouldn't be tied to a company's stock price, after all

PUBLIC OUTRAGE OVER SKY-HIGH EXECUTIVE PAY isn't new, but it has taken on a particularly virulent tone in the unfolding financial crisis. "Resign or go commit suicide," Charles Grassley, a Republican senator, advised the executives of American International Group in March. The execs had rewarded themselves with \$220 million in bonuses after the insurance giant accepted \$180 billion in taxpayer money. Similar stories – Merrill Lynch employees claiming billions in bonuses despite driving the near-century-old investment bank to the brink of insolvency – are fuelling calls for the regulation of executive pay, and possibly capping outsized compensation packages.

However, Roger Martin, dean of the Rotman School of Management at U of T, says the real problem is not how *much* executives get paid, but *how*. A widely accepted 33-year-old management theory advocates paying CEOs with stock options to align their interests with those of shareholders. This practice should be scrapped, says Martin.

He argues that a CEO's compensation should relate to

how well a company performs in the real-world market, not on the stock market. It should be based on "real-market measures" such as return on equity, return on investment, and increases in sales or market share. "Executive pay should have no component of stock-based compensation at all," Martin writes in the spring issue of *Rotman* magazine. "Incentives should also be aligned to real-market performance."

Martin illustrates his point by drawing an analogy between the corporate realm and the National Football League. Both operate in a "real market" and an "expectations market," he writes. In football, the real market operates when the teams go head-to-head on the field, score touchdowns, and win or lose the game. In business, the real market is the world of factories, production, sales, profits and losses.

However, in both football and business, expectations drive a separate market. In football, it's sports betting (in which people place money on the team they expect to win the next game, and by how much). In business, expectations drive the stock market. And this is where the two worlds differ: "In football, the goal is to win the game in the real market," writes Martin. Players and coaches receive pay incentives based on the team's performance on the field – not based on whether they beat the Las Vegas point spread. "In business, however, the focus of real-market participants – executives and workers – has increasingly shifted to the expectations market," he writes. Winning is no longer about steadily increasing sales or profits over the long term. "Winning means increasing your stock price."

Martin argues that stock-based compensation models encourage CEOs to focus on raising their company's stock price in brief spurts rather than working to improve the company's long-term health in the real market. The results can be disastrous, he says, citing former Qwest CEO Joe Nacchio as an example of a manager who followed the wrong approach. "If we are to emerge from the current mess, executives must switch their focus entirely to the real market and completely ignore the expectations market," he writes. – *Scott Anderson*

|| ☞ Read an excerpt from Roger Martin's *Rotman* magazine article, "Undermining Staying Power: The Role of Unhelpful Management Theories," at www.magazine.utoronto.ca.

Prototype

Mind Reader

An infrared ray may help caregivers decode the wishes of people with severe paralysis



Jean-Dominique Bauby (left) and his stenographic assistant Claude Mendibil

TOM CHAU IS a modern-day mind reader. Ensclosed in a lab at Bloorview Kids Rehab in Toronto, Chau – a clinical engineer and senior research scientist – is designing a technology that uses infrared light to decode the wishes of children with “locked-in syndrome.”

The rare condition received a wallop of public attention in 2007 with the release of *The Diving Bell and the Butterfly*, a film based on a memoir by Jean-Dominique Bauby,

a journalist and editor in France. After suffering a major stroke, Bauby wrote the book using only the movement of one eye.

Chau says there are hundreds of thousands of people around the world who have survived a condition such as a brain stem stroke, a brain tumour or severe cerebral palsy, but have virtually no ability to communicate beyond very minimal muscular function, such as moving their eyes up and down. “In lots of cases,” he says, “we can’t confirm what they can hear or see.”

Chau has developed a technique that uses infrared light to measure blood flow in the frontal lobe, a region of the brain associated with decision-making. The light is directed at the person’s forehead using fibre-optic wires on a headband. The wavelength Chau uses penetrates the skull to a depth of about 1.5 centimetres – far enough, he says, to reach the brain’s surface.

The device is calibrated to measure the amount of infrared light that’s absorbed by oxygenated and deoxygenated hemoglobin. A change in oxygenated hemoglobin is evidence of heightened brain activity in response to visual or auditory stimuli. Chau and his team have worked with nine able-bodied adults to determine if they can detect preferences for different types of drinks by gauging this kind of blood movement. Initial tests have distinguished a resting brain from one that’s making a choice, he explains. “Most of the communications with these individuals is framed as a yes or no question.”

While his work is still in the early development stage, Chau is looking to expand the scope of the project with new research grants and more subjects (he’s already got a long list of volunteers). Ultimately, Chau says, the goal is finding a way to allow these individuals to “consciously modulate their brain activity” so their thoughts can activate computerized devices, such as keyboards. “Ideally, if I were thinking ‘A,’ it would type an ‘A.’” The technology “can allow individuals to direct their own care and improve their basic quality of life.” – *John Lorinc*

Findings



Serpentis Giganticus

Scientists working in Colombia have discovered the skeletal remains of an enormous snake that would dwarf even Hollywood’s anacondas. Their research sheds new light on the environment that nourished the monstrous reptile 60 million years ago.

“This colossal boa constrictor-like creature stretched longer than a city bus and weighed more than a car. It’s the biggest snake the world has ever known,” says U of T Mississauga paleontologist Jason Head, a member of the international team that analyzed the remains. Earlier this year, *Nature* published the team’s findings.

Based on the snake’s size, the scientists estimate that the mean annual temperature at equatorial South America at that time would have been nearly 33 C, about six degrees warmer than today.

“This discovery will help us to look at how ecosystems respond when temperatures increase or decrease,” says Head.




Antarctica’s Melting Ice

An international team of geophysicists led by Jerry Mitrovica and Natalya Gomez at U of T has shown that if global warming causes the West Antarctic ice sheet to collapse and melt, sea levels could rise by as much as seven metres, inundating cities along the coastlines of North America and nations on the southern part of the Indian Ocean.

Mitrovica says previous estimates of a five-metre rise in sea levels are oversimplified because they ignore three significant effects.

- Sea levels actually fall within 2,000 km of a melting ice sheet and rise farther out.
- A depression in the Antarctic bedrock under the ice sheet will become filled with water if the ice sheet collapses. However, the rock will rebound after the ice disappears, pushing the water out into the ocean.
- The melting of the West Antarctic ice sheet will cause the Earth’s rotation axis to shift about 500 metres from its present position. This will move water from the southern Atlantic and Pacific oceans toward North America and into the southern Indian Ocean.

Science published the team’s findings earlier this year.

||  Read more about the latest U of T research at www.research.utoronto.ca

Q&A

Ask an Expert

Dr. Barry Goldlist Care for the Aged



Dr. Barry Goldlist is director of geriatric medicine at the University of Toronto, and a staff physician in geriatrics and general medicine at Mount Sinai Hospital and the University Health Network. Goldlist spoke with *U of T Magazine* editor **Scott Anderson** about the looming shortage of specialists to care

for Canada's elderly population.

How many geriatricians are there in Canada? How many do we need? With 32 million people, Canada has about 200 geriatricians (not all of whom are practising), whereas Sweden, with a population of about nine million, has 500. We would need about 1,800 geriatricians in Canada to be as well served, on a per capita basis, as Sweden.

When do people start seeing a geriatrician? Before the age of 75, most people – unless they have early-onset dementia, a disability or a stroke – don't require a geriatrician. It becomes really important for those over 80.

Why is it important for elderly people to see a geriatrician? Geriatricians have at least five years of training – three years of core medicine and two years or more in geriatric medicine – to specifically address the numerous and complex health issues that elderly people face. Older people often present disease atypically. When they have heart disease, for example, instead of experiencing shortness of breath, they may fall, or become incontinent or confused. It can be difficult to tease out all the factors and determine which ones you can actually do something about. Administering medication to the

elderly is also a problem, since they may have several different prescriptions and are often more sensitive to medications.

How would a greater number of geriatricians benefit Canadian health care? We've known for about 25 years that with good geriatric care – in hospitals and on an outpatient basis – elderly people live longer and better. This can add costs to the system: death is a great way to cut down on expenses! But in my view, the improvements in mortality and functional status of the elderly are worth it. Vancouver General Hospital has an acute geriatric unit for people over 75. Patients treated in this unit tend to stay in hospital for a shorter period of time, which reduces costs, and they tend to recover better. This seems to me to be the ultimate win-win scenario: the hospital's happy because the length of stay is shortened, patients are happier because they can *walk* out of the hospital.

Why does Canada have so few geriatricians compared to some other countries? In Canada, you can make more money in fields of medicine that, unlike geriatrics, don't require any additional training. Or, you can enter a field that requires the same amount of training – nephrology, for example – and make more money. Medical residents know the average income of specialists and subspecialists down to the penny. It's not that they don't like geriatrics, but they may like another specialty equally and choose that one because it pays better. Also, some residents may not feel the need to make quite *that* much money, but are burdened with medical school debts of \$100,000 or more. Ten years ago student debt loads were nowhere near as high.

What does this mean for the near future? The number of medical students in Canada training to be geriatricians is not enough to replace the practising geriatricians who are expected to retire over the next few years. What's interesting is that despite the problems we've had recruiting medical students to the field, a national physician survey published in the *Canadian Medical Association Journal* in 2006 reported that allergists and immunologists were the happiest with their profession; geriatricians were second. I'm not surprised. It's a fascinating field, and you can make a huge difference in people's lives.

How long before rising health-care costs burn a hole in your pocket?

Alison Naimool
Product Manager, Manulife Financial

Like it or not, Canada's health-care spending is shifting steadily to private pockets.

According to the Canadian Institute for Health Information,¹ private sector spending has been growing at a faster rate than public sector spending. It reached \$43.2 billion in 2005, with more than half going toward drugs and dentistry.

Let's have a look at these two biggest uses of private health-care dollars.

Drug costs soar to dizzying heights

Take a peek at medicine cabinets anywhere in Canada and, chances are, you'll find at least one pill bottle. That's because we spent almost \$25 billion² on prescription and non-prescription drugs last year, or an average of \$770 per person.

Dentists take a big bite

No doubt about it, dental services can be costly. Unfortunately, this is what keeps 26% of Canadian adults from seeking needed dental care.⁴

How expensive is it? We spend about \$9.3 billion, or \$290 per person, on dental services each year.¹ Not surprisingly, insured Canadians were twice as likely to have consulted a dentist or orthodontist in the past year compared to someone without insurance.

What can you do?

As governments look at ways to shift health-care costs from the public sector to the private sector, the onus unfortunately falls on households to find ways to reduce out-of-pocket expenses.

Consider equally effective generic alternatives to brand-name prescription drugs. Practice good dental hygiene. Maximize your employer's health and dental benefits. If self-employed, take out private insurance, which can also be tax deductible. And if you belong to an association, take advantage of lower group insurance rates.

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¹ Canadian Institute for Health Information, National Health Expenditure Trends, 1975 to 2005

² Canadian Institute for Health Information, Drug Expenditure in Canada, 1985 to 2005

³ IMS Health Canada

⁴ Canadian Institute for Health Information, Exploring the 70/30 Split: How Canada's Health System Is Financed, 2004

Kieran Hayward, PHE 2000, BEd 2001



Breese Davies, BA 1995 Victoria, LLB 1998, MA 2006



Helen Tewolde, MA 2009



Preena Chauhan, BA 2001 UTM



Gurjit Sangha
PREENA CHAUHAN
I CAN ALWAYS DO MORE FOR OTHERS
HELEN TEWOLDE
KIERAN HAYWARD
MY DREAM IS TO BE ONE OF THE INSPIRED CITIZENS WHO SHAPE TORONTO FOR THE BETTER
Matthew Cimone
STEPHEN TRACY
BREESSE DAVIES
Aly-khan Rajani

Reaching Higher

The Gordon Cressy Student Leadership Awards recognize new graduates who have made outstanding contributions to the university. For these past winners, helping others has become a way of life

Interviews by Scott Anderson



ONE WISHES FOR
A DAY WHEN PEOPLE
EVERYWHERE CAN
LIVE WITH DIGNITY

SINCE 1994, more than 2,000 students have received Gordon Cressy Student Leadership Awards from the University of Toronto. Gordon Cressy (MSW 1969), the former U of T vice-president who inspired the awards, has a public service record stretching back 45 years to when, fresh out of high school, he travelled to Trinidad to volunteer with the YMCA. Recently, Cressy returned to Trinidad and Tobago, where he and his wife, Joanne, are serving as project managers for the construction of the first YMCA in Tobago.

Reached there, Cressy says he's thrilled that so many U of T grads, including the eight Cressy Award winners interviewed here, have dedicated themselves to community and volunteer work. "This is not about a plaque on the wall, but getting out there and doing," he says. "This is a call to action."

Kieran Hayward, PHE 2000, BEd 2001

Fave U of T moment Truthfully, I loved going to class – partly for the learning and partly for the interaction with other students. But being in phys-ed, I got to play basketball between lectures and that was always great fun.

Since graduation In 2003, I worked on a farm in British Columbia – a big challenge for a diehard city boy. The experience inspired me to start gardening last summer. I worked in Africa twice for a year at a stretch, in Tanzania and Zambia, using sport to support community development. The experience I gained there helps me today in my role as associate director of Athletics for Africa.

A meaningful event I co-founded GuluWalk (www.guluwalk.com) to raise awareness about child soldiers in Uganda. Both the event itself and the response we received from around the world made me realize that people are looking for inspiration. We need to connect with others to bring meaning to our lives. **Your dream?** To be one of the inspired citizens who shape Toronto for the better. And to play for the Raptors.

Are you doing now what you thought you'd be doing when you attended U of T? Not quite. I thought I would be teaching. But I have always been very curious, and I knew I wanted to see more of Canada and the world.

What has winning the Gordon Cressy Award meant to you? Through the stories of the other winners, I've learned about different ways to be a leader – by inspiring, organizing and challenging others. I've also learned that change does not always come quickly.

Helen Tewolde, MA 2009

Fave U of T moment In 2007, I attended a lecture by Seodi White, a lawyer and writer who advocates for women's rights. She was the Dame Nita Barrow Distinguished Visitor that year. White has helped develop and strengthen women's legal rights in Malawi and throughout southern Africa. She was real, refreshingly honest and courageous. Her lecture inspired me!

Recent experiences I am a community grants developer at the Youth Challenge Fund. The program brings together government and private matching funds to improve opportunities for Toronto's young people, particularly in poorly served suburban neighbourhoods.



A meaningful event I presented my research at an education conference in Sarajevo in September 2007. As an Eritrean-Canadian, I found it uplifting to see that post-conflict educational development can happen in places like Sarajevo, which recently suffered the effects of a devastating war. Peacebuilding and development are central to my research and community work. This experience demonstrated how they are relevant and being adapted internationally.

Your dream? To have a real impact in research and public policy. I don't know what form this will take, but my deepest ambition is to focus on learning and practising leadership in new and challenging contexts.

What has winning the Gordon Cressy Award meant to you? I was nominated by people whom I respect and admire. I felt so encouraged by their nomination that winning was a bonus.

Breese Davies, BA 1995 Victoria, LLB 1998, MA 2006

Fave U of T moment Early in second year, I went to a guest lecture by Madam Justice Louise Arbour – then a judge for the Ontario Court of Appeal. She spoke about the role of law in advancing human rights, and, in just two hours, changed my career path. I was mesmerized and inspired.

Since graduation I became a criminal defence lawyer and am now a partner in my own firm, Di Luca Copeland Davies LLP. I have been involved in a number of interesting cases, including the Arar Inquiry and the Toronto 18 terrorism trial. I'm also an adjunct professor in criminology at U of T. In my spare time, I run half-marathons (slowly) and ride a motorcycle (not so slowly).

A meaningful event While volunteering with Avocats Sans Frontières in Nigeria, I met a lawyer who was preparing a constitutional challenge on behalf of several young men charged with being homosexual. I read his written argument, which was impressively comprehensive. It took me a few minutes to realize that he had prepared it on a manual typewriter. He had no electricity or Internet access in his office. He made me realize how lucky I am to live and work in Canada, and that this privilege comes with the duty to use my skills to protect the fundamental rights of the most vulnerable.

Your dream? To accomplish things that might inspire my students the way Louise Arbour inspired me.

Preena Chauhan, BA 2001 UTM

Fave U of T moment Thursday nights at the Blind Duck Pub, the old portable classroom by the woods, were legendary. If only I could keep up like back then!

Since graduation In 2005, I co-founded Feeding Your Mind, a food discussion series to encourage sustainable ways of eating. That same year, I launched Arvinda's, a retail line of cooking ingredients for Indian cuisine. I am a food adviser to the Oakville Sustainable Food Partnership and last year was named a "local food hero" by the Toronto Food Policy Council.

A meaningful event Since 1996, my mother and I have cooked for "Eat to the Beat," a fundraising event for the national support group Willow Breast Cancer. Recently a dear family friend was taken by cancer, which underscored for me the importance of resources such as Willow.

Why volunteer? While I was travelling in India, strangers –

Matthew Cimone, BA 2009 UTSC



who by their appearance had very little to give – went out of their way to be hospitable and caring toward me. It was a reminder that I can always do more for others.

Your dream? To find more ways to contribute locally and globally through Arvinda's as a social enterprise, and to travel more. I also want to inspire others to learn about Indian cooking, which I'm absolutely passionate about!

Are you doing now what you thought you'd be doing when you attended U of T? Not at all. Years ago, my brother and I only dreamt of bringing our family spice blends to market. We talked about it, but I never thought we'd come this far.

Aly-Khan Rajani, BA 2002 UTSC

Fave U of T moment I worked in urban development in Zambia for a year, as part of my co-op program at U of T Scarborough. It was my first real international work experience, and it made me realize that alleviating poverty in any country is a tremendous challenge – and a global one.

A meaningful event Before joining the Canadian International Development Agency's Afghanistan Task Force, I worked for CARE International. After the 2005 earthquake in Kashmir, I visited a camp for internally displaced people. I talked to a man whose daughter, Aysa, was no more than two. She was crying constantly for her mother, who had died in the earthquake. To be able to give that man and his daughter a winterized tent and some food and blankets emphasized for me that little things – in this case costing less than \$100 – can save lives.

Your dream? Ideally, if we're talking about big dreams, I'd like to work myself out of a job in development. One wishes for a

day when people everywhere can live with dignity.

Why volunteer? I remember my first trip to India, and seeing all these little kids begging on the streets. I thought, "That could have been me, if my ancestors had not made the trek to East Africa." I think we have a responsibility to give back.

What has winning the Gordon Cressy Award meant to you? It was flattering that someone considered my contributions to be worthy of this prestigious award. It motivated me to do more.

Gurjit Sangha, BSc in Nursing 2001, MN 2008

Fave U of T moment As president of the Nursing Undergraduate Society, I learned that leadership isn't just about having vision – it's about having the right people work with you, because you can't do it alone.

Since graduation I work as a clinical nurse specialist with the Palliative and Bereavement Care Service at the Hospital for Sick Children. I've also been a nurse at Camp Oochigeas, a camp for children with cancer, for one week each summer.

A meaningful event I particularly enjoy working with teenagers, as they teach me the importance of focusing on them as individuals with their own needs, hopes and dreams, rather than on their illness. It is a great privilege to care for them and work with them. They challenge me to think outside the box and to share my knowledge so they understand why we're doing what we're doing.

Are you doing now what you thought you'd be doing when you attended U of T? I knew I wanted to make a positive difference in the lives of others and that it would be in nursing, probably with children.

Stephen Tracy, BA 2008 UTSC



THE STORIES OF THE
OTHER CRESSY RECIPIENTS
TRULY MADE ME PROUD
TO BE A MEMBER OF THE
U OF T COMMUNITY

What has winning the Gordon Cressy Award meant to you?

To me, the Cressy acknowledges the importance of community participation, which often gets less recognition than academic accomplishments.

Matthew Cimone, BA 2009 UTSC

Recent experiences I've been working with Stephen Tracy (*right*) to establish Esther's Echo (www.esthersecho.org), an organization inspired by a teacher I met in Sierra Leone whose all-girls school had been destroyed. To ensure that her students would find work, Esther founded The Women in Action centre, which trains 40 girls a year in business. Stephen and I want to assist such projects by profiling them online and enabling them to connect with supporters from all over the world.

A meaningful event At a leadership conference, I met a Grade 8 student who began asking me questions about my hopes and dreams. I told her that I once imagined being an astronaut, but that my eyesight wasn't good enough. At the end of the conference, I got a note from her saying, "Even if you don't make it to space, I know you will be among the stars." It is amazing to me the encouragement we get from those we are ostensibly trying to help.

Are you doing now what you thought you'd be doing when you attended U of T? No! I certainly never imagined starting a development organization or studying the ways we can engage youth in the international development process.

What has winning the Gordon Cressy Award meant to you? Although earning my degree was the institutional "thumbs-up," the Cressy was the added, "We're proud of you!"

Stephen Tracy, BA 2008 UTSC

Fave U of T moment In second year, I organized a campus concert – which has now become an annual event – to raise funds for organizations such as the Red Cross and Médecins Sans Frontières. I also played guitar in a classic rock band, Delusions of Grandeur, with psychology professor Steve Joordens for a year.

A meaningful event After working in Tanzania for a few months teaching basic computer skills to primary school students, some of the children painted a picture of the volunteers and students together in the classroom. We developed a close relationship with many of them.

Why volunteer? I believe that we should each apply our own unique skills for the betterment of humanity.

Are you doing now what you thought you'd be doing when you attended U of T? Not exactly. I always had trouble picturing what kind of job I would do. It wasn't until fourth year that Matthew and I realized that we shared a common goal. That's when we came up with the idea for Esther's Echo.

What has winning the Gordon Cressy Award meant to you? I remember the evening of the ceremony quite well, for two reasons: it was my birthday, and it was the worst snowstorm of the year. As I sat in the theatre patiently awaiting my turn to meet Gordon himself, I felt humbled. The stories of the other Cressy recipients truly made me proud to be a member of the U of T community.

||  Read more interviews with winners of the Gordon Cressy Student Leadership Awards at www.magazine.utoronto.ca.

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March 9–23
Treasures of South Africa
\$6795 + air



July 28–Aug 5
Iceland
From \$4095 + air



March 24–April 3
Argentina & Chile
\$3795 + air



Aug 7–19
Passage of Peter the Great (Russia)
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Tunisia
\$3285 + air



Aug 22–30
Alumnus College in Scotland
\$3245 + air



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Alumnus College in Saxony on Elbe River (Germany)
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Why Smart People Do ~~Smart~~ Things



Intelligence by itself doesn't make you rational. Thinking rationally demands mental skills that some of us don't have and many of us don't use

By Kurt Kleiner

HOW CAN SOMEONE SO SMART BE SO STUPID? We've all asked this question after watching a perfectly intelligent friend or relative pull a boneheaded move.

People buy high and sell low. They believe their horoscope. They figure it can't happen to them. They bet it all on black because black is due. They supersize their fries and order the diet Coke. They talk on a cellphone while driving. They throw good money after bad. They bet that a financial bubble will never burst.

You've done something similarly stupid. So have I. Professor Keith Stanovich should know better, but he's made stupid mistakes, too.

"I lost \$30,000 on a house once," he laughs. "Probably we overpaid for it. All of the books tell you, 'Don't fall in love with one house; fall in love with four houses.' We violated that rule." Stanovich is an adjunct professor of human development and applied psychology at the University of Toronto who studies intelligence and rationality. The reason smart people

An illustration of a man's head and shoulders against a bright blue background. The man's head is a solid light pink color. A white rectangular sign is pinned to the top of his head with two red pushpins. The sign has the text "GONE FISHING." written in a black, hand-drawn font, with a horizontal line underneath. The man is wearing a dark grey pinstriped suit jacket, a white collared shirt, and a solid purple necktie.

GONE
FISHING.

Stanovich proposes a whole range of cognitive abilities and dispositions independent of intelligence... You cannot be a rational thinker without being especially intelligent

can sometimes be stupid, he says, is that intelligence and rationality are different.

“There is a narrow set of cognitive skills that we track and that we call intelligence. But that’s not the same as intelligent behaviour in the real world,” Stanovich says.

He’s even coined a term to describe the failure to act rationally despite adequate intelligence: “dysrationalia.”

How we define and measure intelligence has been controversial since at least 1904, when Charles Spearman proposed that a “general intelligence factor” underlies all cognitive function. Others argue that intelligence is made up of many different cognitive abilities. Some want to broaden the definition of intelligence to include emotional and social intelligence.

Stanovich believes that the intelligence that IQ tests measure is a meaningful and useful construct. He’s not interested in expanding our definition of intelligence. He’s happy to stick with the cognitive kind. What he argues is that intelligence by itself can’t guarantee rational behaviour.

Earlier this year, Yale University Press published Stanovich’s book *What Intelligence Tests Miss: The Psychology of Rational Thought*. In it, he proposes a whole range of cognitive abilities and dispositions independent of intelligence that have at least as much to do with whether we think and behave rationally. In other words, you can be intelligent without being rational. And you can be a rational thinker without being especially intelligent.

Time for a pop quiz. Try to solve this problem before reading on. Jack is looking at Anne, but Anne is looking at George. Jack is married but George is not. Is a married person looking at an unmarried person?

Yes No Cannot be determined

More than 80 per cent of people answer this question incorrectly. If you concluded that the answer cannot be determined, you’re one of them. (So was I.) The correct answer is, yes, a married person is looking at an unmarried person.

Most of us believe that we need to know if Anne is married to answer the question. But think about all of the possibilities. If Anne is unmarried, then a married person (Jack) is looking at an unmarried person (Anne). If Anne is married, then a married person (Anne) is looking at an unmarried person (George). Either way, the answer is yes.

To figure this out, most people have the intelligence if you tell them something like “think logically” or “consider all the possibilities.” But unprompted, they won’t bring their full mental faculties to bear on the problem.

And that’s a major source of dysrationalia, Stanovich says. We are all “cognitive misers” who try to avoid thinking too much. This makes sense from an evolutionary point of view. Thinking is time-consuming, resource intensive and sometimes counterproductive. If the problem at hand is avoiding the charging sabre-toothed tiger, you don’t want to spend more than a split second deciding whether to jump into the river or climb a tree.

So we’ve developed a whole set of heuristics and biases to limit the amount of brainpower we bear on a problem. These techniques provide rough and ready answers that are right a lot of the time – but not always.

For instance, in one experiment, a researcher offered subjects a dollar if, in a blind draw, they picked a red jelly bean out of a bowl of mostly white jelly beans. The subjects could choose between two bowls. One bowl contained nine white jelly beans and one red one. The other contained 92 white and eight red ones. Thirty to 40 per cent of the test subjects chose to draw from the larger bowl, even though most understood that an eight per cent chance of winning was worse than a 10 per cent chance. The visual allure of the extra red jelly beans overcame their understanding of the odds.

Or consider this problem. There’s a disease outbreak expected to kill 600 people if no action is taken. There are two treatment options. Option A will save 200 people. Option B gives a one-third probability that 600 people will be saved, and a two-thirds probability that no one will be saved. Most people choose A. It’s better to guarantee that 200 people be saved than to risk everyone dying.

But ask the question this way – Option A means 400 people will die. Option B gives a one-third probability that no one will die and two-thirds probability that 600 will die – and most people choose B. They’ll risk killing everyone on the lesser chance of saving everyone.

The trouble, from a rational standpoint, is that the two scenarios are identical. All that’s different is that the question is restated to emphasize the 400 certain deaths from Option A,

rather than the 200 lives saved. This is called the “framing effect.” It shows that how a question is asked dramatically affects the answer, and can even lead to a contradictory answer.

Then there’s the “anchoring effect.” In one experiment, researchers spun a wheel that was rigged to stop at either number 10 or 65. When the wheel stopped, the researchers asked their subjects if the percentage of African countries in the United Nations is higher or lower than that number. Then the researchers asked the subjects to estimate the actual percentage of African countries in the UN. The people who saw the larger number guessed significantly higher than those who saw the lower number. The number “anchored” their answers, even though they thought the number was completely arbitrary and meaningless.

The list goes on. We look for evidence that confirms our beliefs and discount evidence that discredits it (confirmation bias). We evaluate situations from our own perspective without considering the other side (“myside” bias). We’re influenced more by a vivid anecdote than by statistics. We are overconfident about how much we know. We think we’re above average. We’re certain that we’re not affected by biases the way others are.

Finally, Stanovich identifies another source of dysrationalia – what he calls “mindware gaps.” Mindware, he says, is made up of learned cognitive rules, strategies and belief systems. It includes our understanding of probabilities and statistics, as well as our willingness to consider alternative hypotheses when trying to solve a problem. Mindware is related to intelligence in that it’s learned. However, some highly intelligent, educated people never acquire the appropriate mindware. People can also suffer from “contaminated mindware,” such as superstition, which leads to irrational decisions.

Stanovich argues that dysrationalities have important real-world consequences. They can affect the financial decisions you make, the government policies you support, the politicians you elect and, in general, your ability to build the life you want. For example, Stanovich and his colleagues found that problem gamblers score lower than most people on a number of rational thinking tests. They make more impulsive decisions, are less likely to consider the future consequences of their actions and are more likely to believe in lucky and unlucky numbers. They also score poorly in understanding probability and statistics. For instance, they’re less likely to understand that when tossing a coin, five heads in a row does not make tails more likely to come up on the next toss. Their dysrationalia likely makes them not just bad gamblers, but problem gamblers – people who keep gambling despite hurting themselves, their family and their livelihood.

From early in his career, Stanovich has followed the pioneering heuristics and biases work of Daniel Kahneman, who won a Nobel Prize in economics, and his colleague Amos

Tversky. In 1994, Stanovich began comparing people’s scores on rationality tests with their scores on conventional intelligence tests. What he found is that they don’t have a lot to do with one another. On some tasks, there is almost a complete dissociation between rational thinking and intelligence.

You might, for example, think more rationally than someone much smarter than you. Likewise, a person with dysrationalia is almost as likely to have higher than average intelligence as he or she is to have lower than average intelligence.

To understand where the rationality differences between people come from, Stanovich suggests thinking of the mind as having three parts. First is the “autonomous mind” that engages in problematic cognitive shortcuts. Stanovich calls this “Type 1 processing.” It happens quickly, automatically and without conscious control.

The second part is the algorithmic mind. It engages in Type 2 processing, the slow, laborious, logical thinking that intelligence tests measure.

The third part is the reflective mind. It decides when to make do with the judgments of the autonomous mind, and when to call in the heavy machinery of the algorithmic mind. The reflective mind seems to determine how rational you are. Your algorithmic mind can be ready to fire on all cylinders, but it can’t help you if you never engage it.

When and how your reflective mind springs into action is related to a number of personality traits, including whether you are dogmatic, flexible, open-minded, able to tolerate ambiguity or conscientious.

“The inflexible person, for instance, has trouble assimilating new knowledge,” Stanovich says. “People with a high need for closure shut down at the first adequate solution. Coming to a better solution would require more cognitive effort.”

Fortunately, rational thinking can be taught, and Stanovich thinks the school system should expend more effort on it. Teaching basic statistical and scientific thinking helps. And so does teaching more general thinking strategies. Studies show that a good way to improve critical thinking is to think of the opposite. Once this habit becomes ingrained, it helps you to not only consider alternative hypotheses, but to avoid traps such as anchoring, confirmation andmyside bias.

Stanovich argues that psychologists should perhaps develop tests to determine a rationality quotient (RQ) to complement IQ tests. “I’m not necessarily an advocate of pushing tests on everyone,” he says. “But if you are going to test for cognitive function, why restrict testing to just an IQ test, which only measures a restricted domain of cognitive function?”

Kurt Kleiner is a writer in Toronto.

|| ☞ Find out how rational you are: take a short five-question test at www.magazine.utoronto.ca.



Christopher Street Liberation Day,
New York City, June 28, 1970

By Anne Perdue



OUT AND PROUD

How students, faculty, staff and alumni brought queer activism to U of T and changed the campus forever

ON OCTOBER 7, 1974, THIRTEEN STUDENTS gathered in a University of Toronto classroom for the first night of a new course.

“New Perspectives on the Gay Experience” – the first gay studies class to be taught at a Canadian university – soon became the subject of a public controversy. The *Toronto Star* planned to run a story about the course, but the editors changed their minds and dropped the article. Instead, in mid-October, they published an editorial stating that the paper didn’t ban news about homosexuals so long as the editors were “satisfied that they are not seeking converts to their practices.”

The publicity created a problem for the university. And it created a problem for Michael Lynch, an English professor at St. Michael’s College who was teaching the continuing education course.

St. Mike’s asked Lynch not to teach any more gay-studies courses and to refrain from making public statements about homosexuality. New Perspectives went ahead as planned, but at the end of the term, Lynch faced a difficult decision: keep quiet or risk losing his job. He eventually agreed to a transfer to Erindale College.

But he didn't stop fighting.

Lynch spearheaded several local activist groups, including Gay Fathers of Toronto and the AIDS Committee of Toronto. In 1988, he founded the Toronto Centre for Lesbian and Gay Studies. Its mandate: to foster academic and community-based queer research. Two years later, the centre established the Michael Lynch Grant in Lesbian and Gay History to support research in the field. Deeply mistrustful of U of T, Lynch requested that the fund remain outside of the university. He died in July 1991, at the age of 46.

How the endowment named in Lynch's honour eventually took up residence within U of T, at one of the largest university programs for sexual diversity studies in the world, is one chapter in a storied evolution that couples noisy demonstrations with quiet reflection, community activism with intellectual study, and fear and timidity with anger and courage.

The story begins, effectively, in 1969.

Rising Up

"I wanted to change things," says Ian Young, reflecting on his student days at U of T in the mid-1960s. "People were in the closet, hiding or pretending. I knew it was wrong."

Young wanted to be a teacher. "But in those days, you couldn't be openly gay and teach at any level," says Young. So he left his studies at Victoria College and headed to New York, where he immersed himself in the city's literary scene. There, he met like-minded souls such as Allen Ginsberg, prowled bookstores in search of gay literature, and developed a politically unapologetic stance on homosexuality.

In the late '60s, Young returned to U of T, took a job as a microfilm technician and helped run a campus coffee house. Through his association with the coffee house and Student Christian Movement, Young tried to organize a discussion group on sexuality and gay issues, similar to the homophile associations he knew existed on American campuses. "But with

very few exceptions, gays and lesbians were too scared to risk even showing up for a meeting," he says.

Then in 1969, two catalytic events occurred. In New York City, gay men and women took to the streets in violent protest against police raids on the Stonewall Inn and other Greenwich Village bars. And in Canada, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau amended the criminal code to decriminalize homosexuality.

That same year, Jearld (pronounced Jerald) Moldenhauer landed a job in U of T's physiology department. Moldenhauer, a graduate of Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, had founded a homophile association at his alma mater. When he crossed paths with Young at U of T, they talked about creating a similar group on the St. George campus.

Moldenhauer placed an ad in *The Varsity* to ask if anyone was "interested in discussing the establishment of a student homophile association."

"I am," thought Charles Hill, an art history graduate student. Within days, a handful of men and one woman had founded the University of Toronto Homophile Association.

It was the first gay student group at a Canadian university and, arguably, the first gay liberation organization in the country. The association's first meeting, on October 24, 1969, drew 16 people. The group needed a student leader, so Hill – the only student willing to go public – became president.

Recently, I asked Hill (MA 1969), now a curator for the National Gallery of Canada and member of the Order of Canada, how he mustered the courage to be the first leader of the homophile association. "Anger and irritation," he replied. Hill had been charged with an indecent act in Montreal for dancing in a gay club, and, although he was acquitted, the charge left him feeling fed up with the rampant discrimination against gays and lesbians. "Prejudice was everywhere," he says. "We were an invisible minority and as long as we were invisible, people could create their own theories about us."

The U of T Homophile Association set up a weekly information table at Sidney Smith Hall to increase the group's

The March to Equality

40 years of sexual equality rights in North America and around the world

◀ 1971
Toronto's first *Gay Day Picnic* is held at Hanlan's Point.



◀ 1977
Quebec becomes the first major jurisdiction in the world to prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation.

Canada lifts an immigration ban on homosexual men.

◀ 1982
The *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* guarantees the "right to the equal protection and equal benefit of the law without discrimination." It does not explicitly protect sexual orientation, but, in 1995, the Supreme Court of Canada rules that sexual orientation should be "read in."



◀ 1969
The *Stonewall riots* in Greenwich Village in New York City launch the modern gay-rights movement.

Canada decriminalizes homosexual acts for consenting adults over 21.

◀ 1973
The *American Psychiatric Association* declares that homosexuality is not a psychiatric disorder.



◀ 1979
The first *National March on Washington for Lesbian and Gay Rights* draws more than 100,000 people.



◀ 1983
The *Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)* is discovered.

◀ 1987
ACT UP! is founded.



The *AIDS Memorial Quilt* is unveiled.

visibility on campus, and the members hoped their presence would challenge discrimination. “Many people either stared or walked by very fast,” recalls Hill. Others showed up “ostensibly to do research,” says Young.

Posters publicizing homophile events, such as dances at Hart House, were routinely torn down. As a countermeasure, the group invented lunchtime “blitzes,” in which members rushed through cafeterias handing out flyers. Many students crumpled their flyers and threw them back. But word spread, and within months the group had grown almost too big for its Graduate Students’ Union meeting room.

By the early 1970s, lesbians and gay men and their supporters had begun to publicly challenge the still widely held notions that homosexuality was criminal, sinful or sick. At Canada’s first large-scale gay demonstration on Parliament Hill in 1971, Hill was called on to read from “We Demand,” a short text co-written by U of T graduate student Herb Spiers (PhD 1979). The manifesto’s 10 demands included equal rights for homosexuals to employment at all levels of government, the right to serve in the Canadian Forces, and a uniform age of consent for homosexuals and heterosexuals.

Public reaction was swift and condemning. Dick Smyth, news editor for CHUM radio in Toronto, described the demonstration as a march “by militant alcoholics, militant lepers or militant lunatics.” Not surprisingly, the creation of a homophile association at U of T had also come under attack. A letter in the *Globe and Mail* published a few months after the association had formed criticized the university for recognizing the group, stating, “It is imperative that our young people not be misled as to the nature of this pathological condition.”

In response to the letter, Moldenhauer wrote the *Globe* to defend the association. “If the homophile represents a challenge to society, it is only in that he promotes an increased freedom of expression between human beings.” Within days of his letter being published, U of T fired Moldenhauer. Reflecting on the

LGBTQ Wants You!



In 2007, Kyle Winters and a small number of U of T leaders each invited 10 people to join a new U of T alumni group, encouraging each person to invite 10 more. Before long, the university’s LGBTQ alumni membership stood at 800 and its events – a year-end mixer called “Snowflake” and the annual Pride Kick-Off in June – were attracting more than 200 attendees. Several members of the group are expected to travel together to Buenos Aires and Uruguay this fall, and future plans include an awards program for youth and a volunteer network.

“Getting the word out has been a challenge, but there is a strong sense of connection within the community,” says Winters, an executive director in U of T’s advancement office who recently added diversity advancement to his portfolio.

A reputation for fun events is another drawing card. “Snowflake at the Drake Hotel was one of the best alumni events I’ve been to,” says Paul Cadario (BASC 1973), the first openly gay president of the U of T Alumni Association.

Winters is hopeful that U of T’s gay alumni will continue to reconnect with their alma mater. “U of T is serious about engaging its LGBTQ alumni and sees this as a way of helping to build a stronger LGBTQ community,” he says.

|| 📞 For more information, visit the LGBTQ portal in Groups and Networks at alumni.utoronto.ca or contact Sabrina Chang at sm.chang@utoronto.ca or (416) 978-5881. Interested in visiting Buenos Aires? Contact U of T Alumni Travel at (416) 978-2367.

T is for Trans

|| 📞 Read alumna **Nikki Stratigacos’** essay about being transsexual at www.magazine.utoronto.ca. Stratigacos (BA 2009) contributes a column to www.tgirlnews.com.

◀ 1988

Canada’s **Svend Robinson** becomes the country’s first openly gay MP.

The **United Church of Canada** becomes the first church in Canada to allow the ordination of gays and lesbians.

◀ 1991

The City of Toronto officially proclaims **Pride Day** for the first time.



◀ 1997

Ellen DeGeneres becomes the first lead character on an American television show to come out as gay.



◀ 2003

British Columbia and **Ontario** begin marrying same-sex couples.



◀ 1989

Denmark becomes the first nation in the world to legalize same-sex unions.



◀ 1993

“Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell” becomes law after U.S. President Bill Clinton’s vow to end discrimination in the American military falters.



◀ 1992

Canada lifts a ban on homosexuals in the **Canadian Forces**.

◀ 2001

Holland becomes the first country to extend marriage to same-sex couples; **Belgium** follows a year later.

Libby Davies of Vancouver becomes Canada’s first openly lesbian MP.

◀ 2005

Canada becomes the fourth country to officially sanction gay marriage nationwide.



dismissal now, Moldenhauer says, “Somehow I don’t expect to receive an apology after 40 years, but it would be nice.”

Gathering Force

One winter day in 1978, Dan Healey, a second-year student in Russian Language and Literature, was strolling along Sussex Avenue when a young man whizzed past him on a bicycle. “He was wearing a Russian fur hat,” says Healey, “and I thought, ‘Hmm, not bad!’” A few days later, Healey spotted the same young man in the Innis College cafeteria and introduced himself. The man, Tom Suddon, in turn, introduced Healey to Gays at U of T, the group that succeeded the U of T Homophile Association.

In 1980, when Healey took the helm of Gays at U of T, most gay students and faculty remained in the closet. But acceptance on campus appeared to be spreading. “We confronted hostility periodically, but mostly we pushed against a relatively open door,” says Healey (BA 1981 Trinity, MA 1993, PhD 1998). A charismatic leader, Healey often used humour to leaven the fight against homophobia and spoke out – angrily on occasion – for political change. He renamed the semi-regular, same-sex dances on campus “Homo Hops” and became the prime force behind the parodic Homophiles of Trinity (HOT), a group best known for drinking sherry at lunch and modeling academic gowns.

Gays at U of T, though, did more than “dance and drink and shag,” says Healey. They held meetings at the International Student Centre to provide a supportive place for people wanting to “come out.” Members also organized the first campus-wide Gay Awareness Week, which included Gay Jeans Day. Posters around campus encouraged everyone to “Wear your jeans in support of gay rights!” The week’s activities

included lectures, films, a Homo Hop and a daily table in the Sid Smith lobby that Healey says it took some nerve to stand at. “The occasional egg was thrown at the table, but people generally were polite.”

That first Gay Awareness Week helped raise the profile of gays and lesbians at U of T, but it was important for another reason. Two weeks earlier, on February 5, 1981, police raided four of Toronto’s five bathhouses, smashing doors with crow-bars and sledgehammers and taking 266 men into custody on charges of prostitution or indecency. In the wake of the raids, thousands of protesters – gay and straight – took to the streets. Two more raids occurred in June, with an additional 21 men charged, and again, demonstrators rose in protest.

Healey was asked to speak at one of the rallies. In response to a police statement that the raids had been scheduled so as not to “aggravate” the gay community, Healey shouted to a cheering and defiant crowd of 2,000 demonstrators, “We’re not aggravated. We’re fucking *angry!*”

At the height of the tensions, Trinity students Brian Pronger and Craig Patterson came up with what was a scandalous idea for the time. They enlisted five couples from Gays at U of T to attend the Trinity College formal. “The night was incredibly charged,” remembers writer James Bartley (BA 1975). “Dan brought a white towel and cut it into tiny swatches, which we added to our boutonnieres in an elegant expression of outrage.” Pairs of men dressed in tuxedos waltzed in circles in the presence of Ontario’s attorney general, Roy McMurtry (BA 1954 Trinity, LLD 1998, DLitt Sac *Hon.* 2007).

If women were less visible than men in the early days of queer activism, it was because they were fighting on two fronts. For many women, gay rights included the struggle for women’s

Gay Studies Branches Out

In a single decade, U of T’s Sexual Diversity Studies program has become one of the largest of its kind in North America

By the mid-1990s, two decades after English professor Michael Lynch launched Canada’s first gay-studies course at the University of Toronto, the university had become a far more welcoming place for queer individuals. There was, however, an area of neglect: curriculum. A handful of faculty and staff decided to tackle this deficit by digging into their pockets and contributing \$15,000 toward the establishment of the Sexual Diversity Studies program. In 1998, University College launched the program – one of

the first of its kind in Canada – with three core courses.

Sexual Diversity Studies has grown to offer major and minor undergraduate degrees and a collaborative graduate program, host events, and serve as an academic resource for anyone interested in understanding how society perceives sexual diversity and practice. Former director David Rayside says Lynch, no doubt, would have approved of the program’s engagement in serious, critical study. In 2004, the endowment for the Toronto Centre for Lesbian and

Gay Studies, including the Michael Lynch Grant in Lesbian and Gay History, became part of Sexual Diversity Studies at U of T.

The program’s commitment to scholarly examination drew Mark Bonham (BCom 1982) to its advisory board in 2002. “I have an affinity for the rigorous educational side of things,” he says. “It adds a legitimate point of view when you bring the academic community into debates, whether it’s about rights, or health or social issues.” In 2006, Bonham donated \$1 million to name the centre the Mark S.

Bonham Centre for Sexual Diversity Studies.

Looking ahead, Rayside hopes to build the program’s international profile, particularly among graduate and post-doctoral students. He also wants to expand the curriculum to draw greater attention to non-Western cultures, and provide students with more opportunities to conduct research abroad and take work placements in Toronto. “Our goal is to be an unequalled centre for research and teaching,” he says. – *Anne Perdue*



**“WE WERE
ISOLATED FROM
EACH OTHER.
NONE OF
US WERE OUT”**

rights. Luanne Karn (BA 1982, BEd 2004) recalls fighting for reproductive rights and for an end to violence and discrimination against women *and* gays and lesbians. Karn was one of a politically active group of women who published a radical feminist newspaper called *OtherWise* “on new 64K personal computers that we had just learned to use.” The paper published lesbian content, and the *OtherWise* collective distributed the publication across campus. “We were ready to change the world and change our lives and change the university while we were at it,” says Karn.

Despite these few out and proud voices, the atmosphere on campus encouraged silence. “The ’80s were a conservative time and in most circles it was perfectly acceptable to make homophobic comments,” recalls Margaret Webb (BA 1985 UC), a former editor of *The Varsity*. “I learned, many years later, that I was actually among a coterie of gay and lesbian undergrads who had attained leadership positions on campus—we had led *The Varsity*, student government, athletic teams. But we were isolated from each other. None of us were out at the time.”

Heterosexism on campus received relatively little official attention until 1989, when political science professor David Rayside established an ad hoc committee on homophobia at U of T. With the backing of the university administration, Rayside’s committee aimed to identify and challenge examples of heterosexism, recognize links between homophobia and other forms of discrimination, and promote academic research and courses in gay, lesbian and bisexual studies.

One of the committee’s first projects was surveying students living in residence. At University College, 38 of the 42 residents polled reported witnessing incidents of homophobic behaviour; some considered this perfectly acceptable. “I can sympathize with ‘gay-bashing’ because those faggots teach children their own perverse habits,” said one resident. Isobel Heathcote, University College’s dean of women, wrote to the residence deans saying, “I was smug enough to be sure that our residences were pretty free from prejudice. I simply was not prepared.”

Rayside’s committee began applying pressure to administrators as well as faculty and student groups to officially recognize sexual diversity. The lobbying paid off, and early in 1991 the university extended benefits to same-sex partners of employees. Borrowing an idea from Gays at U of T, the committee also declared January 30, 1991, “Jeans Day.” On this day, hundreds of people wore jeans and gathered at Convocation Hall to hear more than 50 U of T community leaders, including President Robert Prichard, declare their support for Lesbian and Gay Awareness Week.

Breaking Barriers

In 1995, Professor Rona Abramovitch, the newly appointed Status of Women Officer, was having lunch with Rayside. They were trying to come up with innovative ideas for confronting homophobia. “How about stickers?” said one to the other.

And what began as a simple idea – stickers with a rainbow triangle and the words “lesbian and gay positive space” – soon transformed the campus. By putting up a sticker, every faculty, staff member, teaching assistant and student could declare his or her space “safe” for lesbians and gays. The sticker became a powerful tool of self-expression, and over the years, in many buildings across campus, stigma became attached to *not* displaying the emblem.

The Positive Space campaign coincided with a surge of student activism, led by the now more inclusively named Lesbians, Gays, Bisexuals and Trans People of the U of T (LGBT-OUT). In March 1999, the group waged a well publicized referendum campaign for a 75¢ student ancillary fee to support a resource centre for sexual minority students. When it was announced that the majority of voters had cast a ballot against the centre, some students cheered and made homophobic remarks. An analysis of the results revealed that a group of students had led a campaign to reject the levy.

Defeated yet still determined, LGBTOUT staged same-sex kiss-ins on the steps of Sidney Smith Hall, and Bonte Minnema (BA 2000) convinced the Students’ Administrative Council to name him Homecoming Queen. Minnema put a new twist on an old tradition when he arrived at a Varsity Blues football game in September 1999 in colourful drag and joined the Lady Godiva Memorial Band on field at halftime. Many cheered but not all of the football players were game for a photo op.

LGBTOUT had initially approached the university’s equity and student services office to explore the idea of creating a permanent university-wide office to address heterosexism and homophobia. The proposal hadn’t gone very far when a horrifying incident in the U.S. underscored the importance of maintaining vigilance. In October 1998, two young men savagely beat Matthew Shepard, a student at the University of Wyoming, tied him to a roadside fence and left him to die

– all because he was homosexual. News of his murder played and replayed in the media, and united the gay community in anger. In July 1999, the university established the office of LGBTQ Resources & Programs (“Q” stands for “queer”), a first for a post-secondary institution in Canada.

Today on campus, sexual diversity groups cross all faiths, faculties and ethnicities. They include the LGBTQ Jewish student group Kulanu, Queers of Colour, Out in Law, Diversity in Medicine and Rainbow Trinity.

Matthew Gray, who recently finished his first year in the Faculty of Arts and Science, says he finds U of T to be “very welcoming” for LGBTQ students. Gray, who came out during his final year at a conservative Toronto high school, says he’s impressed with the LGBTQOUT drop-in centre and the university’s resource and programs office. He also praises the “queer orientation” that introduces new students to the resources available to U of T’s LGBTQ community.

In the last decade or so, the university has also become significantly more welcoming for LGBTQ staff and faculty. In 2001, U of T amended its employment equity statement, included with all job descriptions, to include sexual minorities. Five years later, Governing Council unanimously approved a similar statement on diversity that explicitly supports equal opportunities and fairness for sexual minorities. Canada’s

Top 100 Employers has recognized U of T as one of the country’s top 35 diversity employers for the past two years.

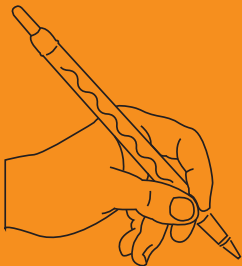
When you add it all up, the university has “taken a lot of proactive steps,” says Jude Tate (MSW 1999), the LGBTQ Resources & Programs coordinator. Compared to a generation ago, “many more students, faculty and staff are out.” But today’s students come from a greater variety of cultural and religious backgrounds, some of which are socially conservative. Many still wrestle with coming out, fearing that their family and friends will reject them. Occasionally, staff and faculty hear hostile comments on campus. “It’s tempting to say that things are better, and in many ways they are,” says Tate. “But the lived experience of LGBTQ people is uneven. Many are out and accepted; some are not – they live very careful lives in order to avoid discrimination.”

No doubt subsequent generations will ensure that U of T continues to be an incubator and a catalyst for the visibility, liberation and celebration of sexual diversity. As for the many activists over the past 40 years who stood their ground and demanded change, they can be proud of what they accomplished.

It’s a tough act to follow.

Anne Perdue is a writer in Toronto.

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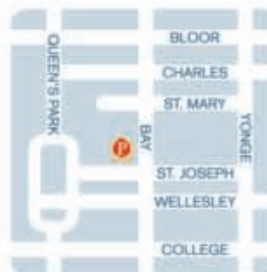


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All about Alumni



Food for Thought Nick Saul serves up healthy meals and civic engagement at The Stop

“The best parties always end up in the kitchen,” Nick Saul says as we walk through a warm, luminous greenhouse at the Artscape Wychwood Barns in Toronto. Saul (BA 1990 VIC) is the executive director of The Stop Community Food Centre, a thriving anti-poverty organization that increases community access to healthy food. The greenhouse, with its trays and buckets bursting with buds,

is part of The Stop’s nine-years-in-the-making expansion. It provides fresh, organic produce for the organization’s various food programs. Adjoining this 3,000-square-foot facility is a gleaming kitchen, a classroom-cum-dining area and, outside, a sheltered garden and a bake oven where families can make their own pizza. It’s a small foodie utopia – and a food activist’s dream. >>>

>> Saul was born in Tanzania to academic parents – his father is renowned African liberation activist, author and retired professor John S. Saul (not to be confused with John Ralston Saul) – and was a self-described “red diaper baby.” Nick studied history at U of T (where he was also captain of the Varsity basketball team) before working in Bob Rae’s office in the early ’90s. The gregarious, silver-haired 42-year-old – he bears a passing resemblance to CNN’s Anderson Cooper – was also a community organizer in Alexandra Park, the first public housing project in Canada to convert to a co-operative. He joined The Stop 11 years ago, not out of a particular interest in food but out of an attraction to the group’s social justice goals.

The non-profit Stop, established in the mid-’70s, was one of the first food banks in Canada. It has now evolved into what Saul calls “a nourishing place where people can come not only for food but for hope and to build skills and self-esteem.” In Saul’s view, traditional food banks are merely a stop-gap solution; with food bank demand in Canada doubling in the last 20 years, the organization has adopted an innovative teach-a-person-to-fish model. The Stop still maintains a small food bank, but community members (largely low-income residents and new immigrants) can also grow their own vegetables in community gardens, buy food in fresh markets, and take cooking and nutrition classes. In 2008, the centre assisted 16,000 people. While labouring in the gardens or kitchen is not a prerequisite for participating in meal programs, the centre’s holistic approach fosters an atmosphere of civic engagement. Anyone can become a member.

Under Saul’s leadership, The Stop has evolved into an internationally recognized pioneer in the fight to eradicate hunger. And it’s still growing: with the greenhouse now fully operational, the organization has turned its attention to the development of an urban farm in the city’s north end. Saul’s own ambition might be growing as well. Last year he won the Jane Jacobs Prize, awarded to community leaders in Toronto, and, when asked if he’s interested in a future political career, he grins. “I love politics,” he says, without completely ruling out the possibility. “But there are so many things you can do outside of politics that change the way we live and think.” – *Jason McBride*

Why Your World Is About to Get a Whole Lot Smaller

Jeff Rubin

Probably, one day, they’ll speak of this as the Oil Age, just as we now talk of the bygone Bronze and Iron Ages. In his new book, Jeff Rubin – former chief economist at CIBC World

Markets – charts what he sees as the inevitable (and imminent) end of the oil-powered era. His title signals that he riffs on themes discussed in Thomas Friedman’s popular *The World Is Flat*. But while Friedman predicts an increasingly globalized world in which developed and developing nations compete on a level playing field (this is the “flatness” to which he refers), Rubin argues that the coming scarcity of oil will divide the world again into more inwardly focused regions.

No longer will we jet off to distant destina-

tions on a whim; no more will we eat imported avocados (except on special occasions); almost done are the days when the vast majority of our manufactured goods are shipped to us on that proverbial slow boat from China. Rubin sees a future in which we increasingly vacation, eat and manufacture locally. High oil prices – he predicts they’ll spike as soon as the economy gets its legs again – will also eviscerate car-oriented suburbs, and push North American commuters out of their vehicles and onto transit.

Rubin (BA 1977 Innis) discusses possible alternate energy sources, from coal to nuclear, ethanol, wind, solar and geothermal, but barring a striking innovation – which he concedes is possible – he sees our world contracting without cheap, portable oil to fuel it. “Put less vacation travel, less business travel and less air freight together, and all those newly built airports...

My Favourite...

Extracurricular Activity

The Varsity

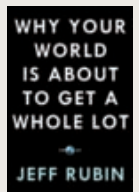


Is it already midnight? I still have three pieces to lay out. What’s the editorial? Mmm, someone ordered pizza. Did you get those photos of the SAC president?


We don’t know it yet, volunteering in this dusty old house on St. George Street, but we’ll be seeing our names in papers and on book covers within a decade. *The Varsity* is journalism boot camp, and tonight is production night – one endless, sunless, aching, hungry moment of blurred judgment and weary decisions. I wouldn’t trade this memory for gold.



Jennifer Morrow
(BA 1993 UC)



will soon become gleaming mausoleums to a past age of cheap and abundant energy.” The picture he paints is not apocalyptic – we will adjust to the new norm – but in Rubin’s view, we who have become used to more will soon have to content ourselves with a lot less. – *Alec Scott*

||  Read an excerpt of Rubin’s book at www.magazine.utoronto.ca.

60 Seconds With

Victoria Banks



AFTER GRADUATION, VICTORIA BANKS (BSc 1997 VIC) moved to Nashville to become a professional songwriter. (She says her zoology degree helps her deal with the animals in the music business.) After writing songs for Jessica Simpson and country musician Sara Evans, Banks has released her first CD, *When You Can Fly*. **Lisa Rundle** talked with her on the eve of its release.

When did you write your first song? I was in Grade 6 and it was called “Railway of Love.” I actually made up a word for the rhyme – *Why can’t the pain be forgotten, and*

some new life be besoughten. I felt it made me sound really intelligent.

So was country already your vibe? That song definitely had that ring to it, which is a little strange because I’d never been exposed to country. I was classically trained in both piano and voice. I grew up in Muskoka, summer cottage country. After Labour Day, you could shoot a cannonball down the street and not hit a soul because everybody had gone home. So all winter we had to entertain ourselves. My family was a little strange – we’d do things like sing Bach in four-part harmony around the dinner table.

How did you end up writing for Jessica Simpson? I’ve been in Nashville 10 years writing songs professionally. Right now I’m on staff at Sony, and often a songwriter gets paired with an artist. Jessica had started dating Dallas Cowboys quarterback Tony Romo and she was in that want-to-be-with-him-all-the-time frame of mind. So my songwriting partner and I took that and created “Come on Over” – drop everything and get over here because I need you right now.

What is your music about? This record is really personal. I went through a divorce and was pulling myself out of an abusive relationship. So I was learning to take my power back and trust myself, and a lot of the songs reflect that.... These songs felt really special to me and I wanted to be the conduit for getting them out there.

What’s it like being a Canadian living in Nashville? Well, you are asked at the grocery store a lot whether you’ve been saved by Jesus. I’m living in the buckle of the Bible belt here. But there’s a grace to the Southern attitude that I’ve definitely learned from.

Next time you go to Muskoka will your family sit around the dinner table and sing a Victoria Banks song? No! It’ll still be Bach. They’re still trying to understand what I’m doing down here.

Milestones



Five U of T alumni and three faculty members were recently named to Canada’s Top 40 Under 40 list, established by Caldwell Partners to celebrate the achievements of young Canadians in the private, public and not-for-profit sectors.

The alumni included on this year’s list are: **Michael Cole** (MBA 2001), executive vice-president and chief information officer at Bell Canada; **Jerome Dwight** (BCom 1994 UTM), president and chief executive officer, BNY Trust Canada, the Bank of New York Mellon; **Wade Felesky** (MBA 2001), managing director of investment dealer GMP Securities; and **Cameron Piron** (MSc 2001), president and co-founder of Sentinelle Medical, a company that specializes in medical diagnostic imaging. **Dr. Sam Daniel**, a surgeon and director of pediatric otolaryngology, head and neck surgery at the Montreal Children’s Hospital, was a research fellow at U of T in 2004-05.

The faculty winners are **Ray Jayawardhana**, of astronomy and astrophysics, **Dr. Michael Taylor** (PhD 2002), of surgery and laboratory medicine and pathobiology, and **Shana Kelley**, of the Leslie Dan Faculty of Pharmacy and director of the division of biomolecular sciences.

The Los Angeles County Museum of Art honoured filmmaker **Norman Jewison** (BA 1949 VIC, LLD Hon. 1985, DLitt Sac Hon. 2001 Emmanuel) with a two-day fete in April. Guests celebrated his legendary career and the 20th anniversary of his Canadian Film Centre. Jewison has directed such classics as *Fiddler on the Roof*, *Moonstruck* and *The Hurricane*.

Director **David Cronenberg** (BA 1967 UC, LLD Hon. 2001) received France’s Légion d’honneur – the country’s highest distinction – in April for his contributions to arts and culture. He has been honoured by France many times, including being named a Chevalier of the Order of Arts and Letters in 1990. He received the Lifetime Achievement Award at Cannes in 2006. Cronenberg’s movies include *Eastern Promises*, *Crash* and *Naked Lunch*.

Kelly Nelson Doran (MArch 2008) is the winner of the Canada Council for the Arts’ Prix de Rome in Architecture for Emerging Practitioners. The \$34,000 prize is awarded to a recent graduate of one of Canada’s 10 accredited schools of architecture who demonstrates outstanding potential.



First Person

Voice of Silence Journalist Andrew Mitrovica meets one of *In Cold Blood's* reticent Clutter sisters

I have spent most of my working life telling true stories. I have been paid to do this. The money is, of course, one dividend of a storyteller's life, but the profound rewards sometimes come in unexpected places.

Last June, I met a trio of Mennonites in a small town in central Kansas. I was there to research a story about a relatively new phenomenon: Old Colony Mennonite drug traffickers.

It was a fascinating story, to be sure. But one of the Mennonites who was poised to guide me into this enigmatic world led me instead to a woman at the centre of another memorable story.

Kansas was where the great American writer Truman Capote had travelled to almost half a century ago to record the story of the Clutter family. Capote's masterpiece, *In Cold Blood*, recounted the tale of the improbable intersection of the lives of an austere farming family and two killers.

The Clutter family numbered six. Four of them were slaughtered after they were roused from sleep on their farmstead in Holcomb, Kansas, on November 15, 1959, during a botched burglary. Two elder Clutter sisters survived because they were away from the farm that night.

I was thinking about Capote, the Clutters and *In Cold Blood* while I drove along the rolling, golden Kansas countryside

to my Mennonite meeting not far from Holcomb. When I arrived, to break the ice, I mentioned that Capote's book was a bible of sorts for non-fiction writers. One of the Mennonites was a tiny, white-haired woman who hailed from Winnipeg. After the meeting, she sidled up to me.

"You mentioned the Clutter family and *In Cold Blood*," she said. "Would it interest you to know that I am the best friend of the surviving Clutter sisters?"

I was stunned. "Where do they live?"

"Right here," she said.

Writers are curious mercenaries. So I asked her if it was possible to arrange a meeting with the sisters. To my surprise, one of the sisters agreed to see me.

Days later, I was shaking hands with a slight woman who had once shared stories with the immortal Capote about her murdered parents, brother and sister. Now, Eveanna Clutter was chatting with an obscure writer from Canada.

I wasn't interested in revisiting that dreadful night or Capote. I was anxious to learn how she and her sister had rebuilt their lives. But Eveanna was guarded. Her answers to my questions were clipped and cryptic. She betrayed little about herself and her family. However, her quiet demeanour reflected her resilience in the face of unimaginable tragedy.

Toward the end of our tête-à-tête, I asked Eveanna if she would consider telling her story of loss and life in the popular American magazine I was on assignment for.

She said no.

I was not surprised. But her rejection still stung.

"May I ask why?"

"The story has been told," she said. "And the people that need to know, know."

With that, she bade me good luck and goodbye.

Looking back, I think she accepted my invitation to meet as a courtesy to her friend. Whatever her motivation, I won't forget our brief rendezvous.

We live in an age where grief becomes a vehicle for profit and fleeting celebrity. The most intimate aspects of people's lives are paraded on television and in newspapers and magazines in a disagreeable, circus-like fashion. Eveanna Clutter has resisted that ephemeral lure. She told her family's story once to an extraordinary writer decades ago. Since then, she has politely rebuffed scores of reporters despite her family's place in American literature and folklore. I was the latest.

I don't begrudge her this. Her decision may have cost me a story, but she reminded me of the value and dignity of silence.

Andrew Mitrovica (BA 1983 VIC), a former Globe and Mail investigative reporter, teaches journalism at Sheridan College and is working on his second book.

The Two of Us

Ronda and Greg Evans



RONDA WABIE (BA 1984 NEW) and Greg Evans (BASc 1982, MASc 1984, PhD 1989) met while attending U of T. Greg is now a professor of chemical engineering at U of T, and Ronda is a consultant on Aboriginal

Head Start, an early childhood education program. They have two sons: Drew (BA 2007 VIC) and Cass, who just completed his third year of engineering at the university.

Ronda During my second year at U of T, I attended a house party. One fellow stood out; he wore reflector sunglasses, a police hat and a tuxedo jacket adorned with pins. Apparently his friends were enjoying a good joke at his expense; they had told him it was a hat-themed costume party. We had a long conversation, although I never did see his eyes under those reflector glasses. I told my friends that I could marry someone like him one day, wardrobe notwithstanding.

Next week at the Vic Pub I met a fellow with gorgeous blue eyes who seemed to know a lot about me. Eventually, I realized it was Greg. Two years later we were married, and had our wedding pictures taken at Hart House and held our reception at the SAC Pub.

Greg While studying for my master's degree in engineering, a soccer teammate invited me to a house party. He mentioned



Greg Evans and Ronda Wabie at a family wedding in 1983

that the figure skating team would be there, which sounded like a great reason to attend. Of course, I was the only one dressed for the “costume party.” Luckily, a stunning Aboriginal girl seemed to take a real interest in me. She told me all about herself, including that she regularly attended the Vic Pub.

Next week I went to the pub and found Ronda. She did not recognize me, so I pretended to read her mind and tell her all about herself. After she caught on, she agreed to a date – which led to an engagement, a wedding, two children, world travels and grand plans to summit Mount Kilimanjaro this July on our 25th anniversary.



Master of Medieval Combat After retiring from the information technology profession five years ago, **David Cvet** (BSc 1979 UTM) shifted his focus from modern to medieval pursuits. He began concentrating full time on the Academy of European Medieval Martial Arts, a non-profit school in Toronto that he founded in 1998. The academy teaches *l'arte dell'armizare*, the fighting art documented by Italian swordsman Fiore dei Liberi in the early 15th century. Combat skills include grappling and dagger and single-hand sword work, all of which can be used in self-defence. Cvet, who graduated with a double major of computer science, and biochemistry and genetics, set up a U of T chapter of the academy this past fall. Lectures periodically take place on campus, and students receive a discount and a month of training free. To the left, Cvet is wearing a reproduction 14th-century harness, holding a poleaxe and sporting a *hounskul*. His favourite mode of battle? “Armoured combat with dagger,” says Cvet. “The dagger was one of a number of knightly weapons used back then.”



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1917

The March of Time

Convocation procession highlights progress women were making at U of T

Processions are prevalent in many ceremonies – from the walk to the altar to the convocation dais – perhaps because they aptly illustrate the marching on of time. This procession of U of T dignitaries also highlights the strides that women were making at the university. The group is strolling across front campus on May 18, 1917, to oversee graduation ceremonies at Convocation Hall. At the head are three females who had earned U of T degrees, and went on to prominence, in an era of intense social strictures.

Clara Benson (second from the right, smiling) was the first woman at U of T to graduate with a chemistry degree, in 1899. She also made inroads at the university as one of the first two women to earn a PhD and one of the first two female professors. At the front of the line is Constance Laing (BA 1892

Trinity, MA 1902), an educationist who would go on to serve as president of St. Hilda's College Council.

The third woman (with her face turned away from the camera) is Dr. Augusta Stowe-Gullen (MD 1883 Victoria) – the first female to graduate in medicine in Canada. Stowe-Gullen had served as a professor at Women's Medical College, and worked at Toronto Western Hospital. Her graduation had surely been a sweet family triumph: her mother, Dr. Emily Stowe, had earned her medical degree in the States; U of T had not granted Stowe admission because she was female.

In 2008, 190 students earned Doctor of Medicine degrees. One hundred of these graduates were women – who added their own footsteps across King's College Circle and along time's procession. – *Stacey Gibson*



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Spring 2009 Convocation

**JUNE
2009**

Over the course of a few weeks this June, some 11,000 U of T students converged on Convocation Hall, where they were officially welcomed into the university's alumni community. Joining this year's new grads were 15 distinguished honorary graduands (right). "I am delighted the University of Toronto had the opportunity to honour such an exceptional group of individuals," says President David Naylor. As custom dictates, each honorary degree recipient addressed their convocation. Webcasts of these presentations are available at www.convocation.utoronto.ca/webcast.htm.

Spring 2009 Honorary Degree Recipients

Michael Bliss (BA 1962 UC, MA 1966, PhD 1972)
Canadian historian, author and public intellectual

Lawrence S. Bloomberg
Founder of First Marathon Securities and health-care philanthropist

Lyse M. Doucet (MA 1982)
Broadcaster and foreign correspondent

Frank Frantisak
Former vice-president of Noranda and pioneer in environmental sustainability

Nona Macdonald Heaslip (BA 1951 St. Michael's)
Communications specialist, volunteer and visionary arts supporter

Alan R. Hudson
Neurosurgeon and adviser on health-care administration and policy

Dennis Lee (BA 1962 VIC, MA 1965)
Poet, editor, publisher and one of Canada's best-loved children's authors

Joseph MaInnis (MD 1962)
Physician-scientist, author and deep-sea explorer

David C. Onley (BA 1975 UTSC)
Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, broadcaster, writer and champion for the disabled

Rose Patten
Senior executive with BMO Financial Group and dedicated philanthropist

Vivienne Poy (MA 1997, PhD 2003)
A Canadian senator, and supporter of cultural, community and human rights groups

Dorothy M. Pringle
Former dean of U of T's Lawrence S. Bloomberg Faculty of Nursing

M.G. Vassanji
Award-winning author of eight novels

Andrzej Wajda
Film director who has tracked political change in his native Poland over half a century

George A. Zarb
Prosthodontist who has established standards for teaching, practice and research in his field

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