Canada at 150

Where Do You Come From?
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Ten Pivotal Moments
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COME BACK to University College for the weekend.
U of T SPRING REUNION
MAY 31 TO JUNE 4, 2017
Celebrating graduating classes with years ending in 2 and 7

UC Class of 1967 Reception
Reunite with your UC classmates to celebrate the 50th anniversary of your graduation, before the U of T medal ceremony in Convocation Hall.
Friday, June 2, 2017
11:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.
University College, Bissell House

Rethinking Canadian Nationalism: Autobiographical Reflections
As Canada’s 150th birthday approaches, join Rick Salutin, a Toronto Star columnist and faculty member in the UC Canadian Studies program, as he explores the history of Canadian nationalism, with a personal touch.
Friday, June 2, 2017
3:15 p.m. to 4:45 p.m.
University College, Room 140

Holding Power to Account
Join Jim Williamson (BA 1982 UC), executive producer of CBC’s The Fifth Estate, for a behind-the-scenes look at the increasingly high-stakes world of journalism.
Saturday, June 3, 2017
2:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.
University College, Room 140

REGISTER ONLINE www.springreunion.utoronto.ca
For more information or if you require an accommodation in order to attend an event, please contact UC alumni relations at (416) 978-7416 or uc.alumni@utoronto.ca.
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GRAHAM FRASER (BA 1968 UC)
Dr. Graham Fraser (“Part Cheerleader, Part Nag: A Decade as Commissioner of Official Languages,” page 28) was born in Ottawa and graduated from University College with a degree in history. He worked as a journalist for the Toronto Star, The Globe and Mail, Maclean’s and The Montreal Gazette in Toronto, Montréal, Québec City, Ottawa, and Washington, and was a guest columnist for Le Devoir. He has published five books: Fighting Back: Urban Renewal in Trefann Court; René Lévesque and the Parti Québécois in Power (nominated for a Governor-General’s award); Playing for Keeps: The Making of the Prime Minister; Vous M’intéressez: Chroniques; and Sorry, I Don’t Speak French: Confronting the Canadian Crisis That Won’t Go Away. He served as Canada’s Commissioner of Official Languages from 2006 to 2016. He received a master’s in history from the University of Toronto, is the recipient of five honorary degrees, and was recognized as one of University College’s Alumni of Influence in 2016.

JOHN MARSHALL
John W. Marshall (“University College and Residential Schools: An Exploration Inspired by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission,” page 32) serves as Vice-Principal of University College and Associate Professor in the Department for the Study of Religion. His research centres on diversity in the beginnings of Christianity. After seeing First Nations artist Ken Monkman’s exhibition “Shame and Prejudice: A Story of Resilience” at the University of Toronto Art Centre, he recommended it in every conversation he had. The exhibition premiered at U of T and is now travelling across Canada as, in the artist’s words, “a counter-narrative” to Canada 150 celebrations.

JENNIFER MCINTYRE
Jennifer McIntyre (“Where Do You Come From?” page 16) is a writer and editor based in Toronto, Ontario. She builds model airplanes in her spare time, bakes a mean chocolate chip cookie, and holds the regional record for most bones broken in a solo urban bicycle accident. Jennifer has written for CBC Sports, the Discovery Channel, Deutsche Welle Online, and CNIB.ca. Her work has also appeared in Grain Magazine, Seasons Magazine, The Journal of the Canadian Association for the Advancement of Women in Sport, Dandelion, Ms. Magazine, Xtra, and Lexicon. Her website is jenmceditor.com.

NELSON WISEMAN
Nelson Wiseman (“Making History: The Ten Most Consequential Events in Canadian Political History,” page 22) is a Professor in the Department of Political Science and Director of the Canadian Studies program at University College. A specialist in Canadian government and politics, elections, voting, and political parties, he is a frequent commentator on national affairs. His most recent book is The Public Intellectual in Canada.
Briefly

Editor’s Note

IN LIGHT OF OUR NATION’S SESQUICENTENNIAL THIS SUMMER, the decision to devote this issue of UC Magazine to Canada was easy. Not so straightforward was parsing down the myriad stories on this theme, and deciding which of them to tell in the limited space available. After all, University College has been called the most important academic building in the country. As the founding College of the University of Toronto, it was one of a scarce few institutions of higher education in existence upon the birth of our nation, and one through which scores of influential Canadians have passed, particularly in the early days. From battlefield surgeon Lt.-Col. JOHN McCRAE (BA 1894 UC), the poet behind In Flanders Fields, and beloved humorist Dr. STEPHEN LEACOCK (BA 1891 UC), to pioneering journalist BARBARA FRUM (BA 1951 UC) and Olympian ABBY HOFFMAN (BA 1968 UC), members of our College community took what they learned here and used it to build our great nation. And they continue to shape and change Canada—and the world—today. (See uc.utoronto.ca/aol for an ever-expanding list of influential UC alumni.)

The openness and diversity of our College community reflect that of our country and are something we can be proud of (just read “Where Do You Come From?” page 16, if you’re not convinced). As a first-generation Canadian born to immigrants who fled then-communist Poland, I am keenly aware of the difference that a geopolitical setting and an education can make. To identify as a Canadian—and with all the opportunity and responsibility and pride that entails—is a very powerful thing. The stories in the pages that follow are an attempt to capture something of the essence of Canada, our Canadian-ness—and our College’s significant place within it.

YVONNE PALKOWSKI (BA 2004 UC)
THE YEAR WAS 1967. Canada was feeling good about itself in its centennial year. We had the new flag. Montreal’s Expo was about to open. Alex Colville’s centennial coins were in circulation: the rock-dove penny, the rabbit nickels, the pickerel dimes, and the cougar quarters. Gordon Lightfoot had released the “Canadian Railroad Trilogy” on New Year’s Day.

Twenty years prior, Canadians had finally become citizens of their own country, rather than subjects of the British Empire. A few months later, the discriminatory Chinese Exclusion Act had been repealed. When, in the centennial year, the Pearson government introduced the points system that made national origin irrelevant to immigration decisions, the door to a truly multicultural Canada was opened.

Meanwhile, at University College, the counterculture had arrived, with all the challenges to old policies and campus traditions it brought in its wake. The Lit that year sponsored “Perception ’67,” a festival devoted to psychedelic arts, including a performance by the Fugs and a reading by Allen Ginsberg. When the UC Principal at the time, Douglas LePan, prohibited any discussion of LSD on College property, that portion of the festival was moved to Hart House, though Timothy Leary was unable to give his talk about the liberating effects of acid when he was refused entry to Canada.

BOB RAE (BA 1969 UC) was on the organizing committee for “Perception ’67” and, when he went on to become Premier of Ontario, he joined the many UC alumni who have helped to lead Canada as it evolved into the open and democratic country we know today: other Ontario Premiers EDWARD BLAKE (BA 1854 UC), HOWARD FERGUSON (BA 1891 UC), and BILL DAVIS (BA 1951 UC); Prime Ministers ARTHUR MEIGHEN (BA 1896 UC) and WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING (BA 1895 UC); Governor-General VINCENT MASSEY (BA 1910 UC); and Supreme Court Justices such as BORA LASKIN (BA 1933 UC) and MICHAEL MOLDAVER (BA 1968 UC).

As a card-carrying member of the “baby bust,” the generation born between 1966 and 1974, I am too young to remember the centennial itself, but I did sing “Ca-na-da” and “Ontari-ari-ario” in school. Perhaps because of this misplaced nostalgia, I am particularly looking forward to Canada’s 150th birthday this year.

The University of Toronto is marking the occasion with a series of faculty- and student-driven initiatives, which started with Kent Monkman’s “Shame and Prejudice: A Story of Resilience,” an exhibition that premiered at the University of Toronto Art Centre location of the Art Museum at U of T and is now travelling across Canada. Monkman used art and carefully curated historical artifacts to tell the story of Confederation from a queer, indigenous perspective. He required us to see what is too often erased in national histories: those who have been subjected to violence, to cultural genocide, to ongoing displacement. In doing so, he exemplified what the University can offer during this sesquicentennial year: not further celebration, but historically informed investigations of what it means to be Canadian and where our country is heading.
University College’s Canadian Studies program will be hosting major conferences on Canadian literature in June and on immigration policy in October. The Centre for Drama, Theatre, and Performance Studies will have a gala in April to celebrate its 50th birthday, Canada’s sesquicentennial, and the 400th anniversary of Shakespeare’s death. John Borrows, a law professor at the University of Victoria, will be giving the F. E. L. Priestley Memorial Lectures in the History of Ideas at UC in October on indigenous law, truth, and reconciliation. For events happening elsewhere on campus, see canada150.utoronto.ca.

I have not yet heard of any psychedelic festivals and I haven’t yet had to ban any planned activities from College space, but perhaps next year’s Lit will take inspiration from their forebears?
Calendar

MAY

UC BOOK CLUB
May 18, 2017 at 7:00 p.m.
Join the discussion on The Emperor of Paris by C.S. Richardson
UC Alumni Lounge, Room H12
Free. For info: (416) 978-7416

JUNE

RETHINKING CANADIAN NATIONALISM: AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL REFLECTIONS
June 2, 2017 at 3:15 p.m.
Toronto Star columnist and Canadian Studies instructor Rick Salutin explores the history of Canadian nationalism with a personal touch.
UC Room 140
For info: (416) 978-7416

UC CLASS OF 1967 RECEPTION
June 2, 2017 at 11:30 a.m.
Celebrate the 50th anniversary of your graduation as part of Spring Reunion.
Bissell House, northwest corner of UC
For info: (416) 978-7416

HOLDING POWER TO ACCOUNT
June 3, 2017 at 2:30 p.m.
JIM WILLIAMSON (BA 1982 UC), executive producer of CBC’s The Fifth Estate, provides a behind-the-scenes look at the high-stakes world of journalism.
UC Room 140
For info: (416) 978-7416

UC CONVOCATION RECEPTION
June 20, 2017 at 4:30 p.m.
Celebrate UC’s newest graduates over sweets and refreshments.
UC Quadrangle
For info: (416) 978-2968
SEPTEMBER

S.J. STUBBS LECTURE IN CLASSICS
September 19, 2017 at 4:30 p.m.
September 19, 2017 at 4:30 p.m.
Professor Amy Richlin
Department of Classics
University of California
Los Angeles
UC Room 140
For info: (416) 978-7416

PERMANENTLY UNDER CONSTRUCTION: CANADIAN NATION BUILDING AND IMMIGRATION
October 12 & 13, 2017
An interdisciplinary conference probing the legal, artistic, and historical dimensions of the Canadian immigrant experience. Featuring a keynote speech by author Rawi Hage.
Location TBA
For info: (416) 978-8083

OCTOBER

F.E.L. PRIESTLEY MEMORIAL LECTURES IN THE HISTORY OF IDEAS
October 16, 17 & 18, 2017 at 4:30 p.m.
Professor John Borrows
Canada Research Chair in Indigenous Law
Nexen Chair in Indigenous Leadership
University of Victoria
UC Room 140
For info: (416) 978-7416

NOVEMBER

R.K. TEETZEL LECTURE IN ART
November 21, 2017 at 4:30 p.m.
Professor Karen Redrobe
(formerly Beckman)
Elliot and Roslyn Jaffe Professor of Cinema and Modern Media
University of Pennsylvania
UC Room 140
For info: (416) 978-7416
We sit down with the artist whose images have become synonymous with our home and native land.
How things have changed. In 1972, the art world collectively gasped at the sight of the Queen sitting on a moose, as irreverently depicted in a series of paintings by the artist CHARLES PACHTER (BA 1964 UC). These days, his signature images of the maple leaf, mounties—and yes, the Queen and moose—have become pop icons of Canadiana, even finding their way onto a line of accessories sold nationwide at The Bay. Paintings, sculptures, prints, and designs by the prolific Pachter are displayed in collections around the world (the painting that graces the cover of this issue hangs in the High Commission of Canada in London, United Kingdom). He was named an Officer of the Order of Canada and a UC Alumni of Influence in 2012, and he holds three honorary doctorates. He spoke with UC Magazine editor Yvonne Palkowski about his legendary body of work and career.

You studied art history at University College, but how did you get started as an artist?

I started drawing and painting in early childhood, and have never stopped.

What would you say are the main themes in your art?

I try to examine and enlarge upon life as I know it based on my own time and place in the world.

Why do you think your signature subjects—moose, mounties, maple leaf, and the Queen—have such resonance?

I call these my branded images for Canada. I enjoy exploring the Canadian psyche based on the fact that our main tourist symbol is a policeman. Our head of state lives in another country. The moose is the true monarch of the north. And our flag is beautiful.
You met the Queen a few years back. How did that conversation go?
We met at the opening of the newly renovated Canada House in London. I said, “Your Majesty, 43 years ago I painted you as the Queen of Canada seated sidesaddle on a moose, and thanks to you I have made a living all these years.” She beamed and said, “How amusing!”

How have Canadian art and the nation’s art scene evolved throughout your career?
The internet has changed everything. Everyone who has an iPhone is a photographer. And everyone on Facebook and Twitter who makes and posts their art is “awesome” and their work is “iconic.”

Does that make things easier or harder for up-and-coming artists?
The challenges for emerging artists and established artists are pretty much the same: how to become recognized and respected, and make a decent living from your work.

Where do you see Canadian art going in the future?
I see more prominence on the world stage. In the last decade there has been much more international interest in Canadian art.

What is your proudest accomplishment?
Staying productive.

What are you working on these days?
Currently working on a commissioned portrait—top secret. And Dundurn Press is publishing a book, Charles Pachter: Canada’s Artist, on my life and work, coming out in June.

How will you recognize Canada’s 150th birthday?
With many activities and events in 2017, including solo exhibitions at the Art Gallery of Windsor and the Peel Art Museum & Archives in Brampton. Also with the completion of a new, contemporary home in Orillia on the historic street where Group of Seven artist Franklin Carmichael grew up.
In Toronto, one of the most diverse cities on Earth, you can hear this question hundreds of times on any given day. It slips almost casually from the lips of commuters, office workers, people waiting in grocery lines and bank queues, and (perhaps especially) students.

But for University College student John Biel it was a lifesaver.

Biel, 24, came to Canada in 2012 from what is now South Sudan through the Student Refugee Program within the World University Service of Canada (WUSC), and is studying genetics and economics.
“Where Do You Come From?”

SPRING 2017
uc.utoronto.ca/magazine

“When I arrived here, many people had never seen someone like me... they were curious, so they would come up and find out more about me. I think that made it easier for me.”

It is still difficult for him to discuss his past, however. “I try to forget it,” he says simply. “South Sudan, where my family is from, is where the resources are, and the fighting is in there. I grew up in that situation.” He looks away momentarily. “I lost so many people in the war.”

In 2003, at the height of the ethnic violence, Biel’s family fled south to Kenya. Young John, age nine and the eldest of his nine siblings, was sent to school. When he was fourteen, however, his world fell apart again. “In 2008, my family went back to Sudan because there was a bit of peace. My mom told me, ‘If you are not [okay] to remain here, you can go back with us,’ and I told her, ‘No, I can manage it here.’”

Wise beyond his years, Biel knew education was key to a better future for him. “My mum always taught us to maximize whatever opportunities you get. She worked so hard, but she never managed to go to university. I must say most of my inspiration comes from her.”

Biel heard about WUSC from a fellow student, and set his sights on applying. He studied hard, passed the WUSC interviews, and arrived in Canada in the fall of 2012.

Like most new students, Biel struggled with homesickness and culture shock at first, but like all of the WUSC students, his more urgent battles involved the emotional fallout of having lived through war and genocide.

Volunteers, staff from the UC Registrar’s Office, and a WUSC coordinator on student council are on hand to provide support—financial, material, and emotional—and help students settle in. “When they come, most of them don’t talk,” says Biel, who now mentors two recent arrivals himself. “It’s so hard for them to open up. It takes a lot of time. Most people who went through that situation—they just want to forget. And if anything comes up to remind them, they just shut it off. They either avoid it or just keep quiet about it.”

By nature, he remembers being overwhelmed by the friendliness of the people he met.

“Where I come from, you keep your stuff to yourself—especially men,” he explains. “When I arrived here, many people had never seen someone like me—my colour... and I’m very tall.” He grins. “They were curious, so they would come up and find out more about me. I think that made it easier for me—when someone would come up and talk, ask questions.”
“But the people [at WUSC and UC] are very supportive,” says Biel. “I can share with them when I feel like I want to talk to someone… They make it [easier] for me.”

He worries about his family back in South Sudan, where the fighting continues. “Most of the schools are closed, and there’s nothing for [my siblings] to do all day. When they’re in that environment, anyone can exploit them. They can be recruited.

“There are many [former] child soldiers here in Canada,” he says. “Many are now lawyers, doctors. And if there is peace in Sudan, those people can come home.”

Biel, too, considers returning one day and helping rebuild the country. “I think people will need skills in development, and economics has some models they could use to try to rebuild the economy.”

Like Biel, STELLA MONA (BA 2008 UC), now in her mid-30s, fled Sudan with her family as a child. “I left when I was five years old, with my three sisters. We lived in a refugee camp in Kakuma, Kenya. Most of my [young] life was spent there.”

Established in 1991 by the United Nations (UN) High Commissioner for Refugees, the camp provides education for refugee children, and Mona and her sisters were enrolled. After high school, Mona began teaching in one of the camp’s primary schools, and supported herself and her sisters on her meagre salary of 3000 Kenyan shillings (roughly $50) a month, plus basic foodstuffs supplied by the UN. “That’s all we survived on,” she recalls. “It wasn’t easy.”

She, too, heard about WUSC from a fellow refugee. “I was enrolled in an English course, and they encouraged me to apply.”
he arrived in Canada in 2003, when she was 21, and the rest of her family followed sporadically. “My older sister came [to Canada] with WUSC too. She’s living in Alberta, and my other sister is in the US. We reunited with my parents, and they’re in the US, too.

“We are scattered all over. That’s what being a refugee does. You can’t plan. You just go wherever you think you’ll be safe.”

She enrolled in gender studies at UC, and remembers the unflagging support she received as she acclimated to life in Canada. “I was linked to the WUSC team at UC, who made sure I had everything I needed, that I had a place to stay. I had financial support for my education, and people who were always there whenever I needed anything—emotional, finances, pointing me to the right resources, so I could succeed. Otherwise I would have fallen through the cracks.”

“AS REFUGEES, WE HAD TO DEPEND ON HANDOUTS, BUT NOW... NOW I HAVE RECLAIMED THE RIGHT TO CONTRIBUTE.”
“I immediately linked with my community here, too,” says Mona, referring to Toronto’s small South Sudanese population. “That’s a place I go back to when I need to see people from home. And I can eat South Sudanese food made by someone else.” She laughs. “I cook, but it’s different when someone else cooks it!”

She is currently back at U of T doing a master’s degree in social work, and like Biel, considers one day returning to South Sudan to apply what she has learned here. “Things are not good there yet. Sometimes I think I should go back and change things, and other times I think that it will take years before it changes. The conditions have to be suitable for someone to thrive.

“I’m interested in post-traumatic stress disorder within refugee populations, people who have witnessed violence and struggle with the aftermath of war. With help, you can participate in the community. If I ever get an opportunity to go back to Sudan, I would like to focus on addressing trauma in a meaningful way.

“There’s always hope. I’ve been through it, and it’s a struggle integrating and getting the things that you need… But if you get the proper support, then you’re most likely going to come out of the situation.

“I’m grateful for the support I’ve had, for the people who have put money into this whole process [WUSC]. I think it gives people who are hopeless the opportunity to become useful, beneficial participants.

“As refugees, we had to depend on handouts, but now…” Here she pauses and fights back tears. “Now I have reclaimed the right to contribute.”

The students of University College have for years sponsored young refugees to live and study among them (see story, opposite). Now, in the midst of a global refugee crisis, UC faculty members are also stepping in to help.

Emily Gilbert, an Associate Professor cross-appointed between the Canadian Studies program and the Department of Geography and Planning, and Smaro Kamboureli, Avie Bennett Chair in Canadian Literature and Acting Director of the Canadian Studies program, are part of a sponsorship team that brought a family of Syrian refugees to Canada in January of last year.

The Al Hilal’s are a family of six-and-counting—parents Rifaat and Fatma are soon expecting their fifth child, a boy, to join son Modhi, 11, and daughters Hala, Maram, and Maryam, aged 9, 6, and 4, respectively. Prior to their arrival in Toronto, they spent five years living in Lebanon, displaced from their home in Syria.

Despite these hardships, the children are adjusting well to their new life. “They’re smart and very affectionate—lots of hugs and kisses—and full of energy and precociousness,” Kamboureli says. The family is primarily focused on school and learning to read, write, and speak in English. Father Rifaat, while highly motivated, has had difficulty finding suitable employment given his limited English-language skills.

The experience has also called for hard work and commitment on the part of Gilbert, Kamboureli, and the other sponsors in their group: from fundraising and complex paperwork, to assisting with the family’s daily life for months on end. Driving them is the simple desire to help. “I couldn’t possibly sit back and just become a couch voyeur of the plight of Syrian refugees that was reported on the news daily,” Kamboureli says.

Gilbert’s motivation also relates back to her academic work on border securitization, “that is, the ways that more and more security measures are being implemented at the border. I have strongly criticized the closing of borders because it makes more and more people vulnerable, and I felt that helping a family from Syria come to Canada would be an excellent opportunity for me to support more open borders,” she says.

A year-plus in, the refugee-sponsor relationship has been transformative for all involved. “It wouldn’t be an exaggeration to say that it changed my life,” Kamboureli says. “I have an extended family now with all that this involves—bounds of love and anxiety at the same time—but it’s also given me a very immediate experience of what it means to be displaced… what it takes to integrate and be accepted, the personal and social challenges involved.” Gilbert couldn’t agree more.

When asked if they wished to comment for this story, the Al-Hilal family’s message was simple.

“Thank you, Canada.”

IF YOU WOULD LIKE SUPPORT THE AL-HILAL FAMILY, PLEASE CONTACT EMILY.GILBERT@UTORONTO.CA OR SMARO.KAMBOURELI@UTORONTO.CA.

— YVONNE PALKOWSKI
A subjective list of the 10 most consequential events in Canadian political history

AUTHOR
Professor Nelson Wiseman

Canada’s sesquicentennial offers an opportunity to look back at some pivotal moments in the country’s development. For different observers, different landmarks will stand out. For an Acadian, the deportation of her people by the British in 1755 is of particular significance; for Ukrainian and Japanese Canadians it might be the internments of 1914 and 1942 respectively; for status Indians, there is the Indian Act of 1876, which governs how the federal government interacts with them; for others, it could be the right to vote gained by women in 1920.

Any list of critical landmarks in Canada’s evolution will be subjective. Here is one such list of decisive events.
01.

The Royal Proclamation of 1763

The Royal Proclamation of 1763 came after France ceded its North American territories to Britain, with the exception of Louisiana west of the Mississippi and two islands near the Newfoundland coast. The Proclamation established the rules for administration of the territory and set aside North America’s interior for the indigenous peoples. Referred to in the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, the Proclamation states that all land is Aboriginal land until ceded by treaty to the Crown; it has been termed an “Indian Magna Carta.” The Proclamation directed Quebec’s first British Governor to encourage the establishment of Protestant schools and churches so that the French Canadian “inhabitants may by degrees be induced to embrace the Protestant religion.” He failed.

02.

The Quebec Act of 1774

Britain’s parliament passed the Quebec Act of 1774 partly out of fear that French Canadians might ally themselves with the brewing rebellion by British Americans to the south. The Act removed reference to the Protestant faith from the oath of allegiance, restored the French civil code for private law matters, permitted the Catholic Church to impose tithes, and maintained a feudal land regime that growing numbers of French Canadians disliked. The recognition of a continuing French community served as a template for the modus vivendi negotiated later in the establishment of the Canadian state. Quebec’s boundary, which had barely stretched beyond the Ottawa River, was extended southward to the Ohio River, westward to the Mississippi River, and just beyond Lake Superior.

03.

The Constitutional Act of 1791

Britain’s Constitutional Act of 1791 came on the heels of the American Revolution, which had produced a flood of refugees, the Loyalists, the founding settlers of two new British provinces, New Brunswick and Upper Canada. The Act provided for elected assemblies in both Upper and Lower Canada (formerly Quebec) and designated a special status for the Church of England by reserving a seventh of Crown lands for the “Protestant clergy” in those provinces. Reformers, arguing this was inconsistent with the New World’s religious heterogeneity, secularized the Church reserves when they later formed a government. Upper Canada’s 1793 statute limiting the further importation of slaves is notable as Canada’s first piece of human rights legislation.
The Institution of Responsible Government in 1848

Canada escaped Europe’s revolutions but the two Canadas nonetheless experienced some bloody unrest in 1837-38, which led to institutional evolution: responsible government was instituted in 1848. The Governor became obliged, except in unusual circumstances, to act on the advice of an executive drawn from the popularly elected legislature. Responsible government came first to Nova Scotia in January and spread to the Province of Canada a few months later. It came after the rebellions in the two Canadas led Governor-General Lord Durham to recommend a united Province of Canada with a view to assimilating the French, “a people,” in his estimation, “with no literature and no history.” His design failed. Robert Baldwin of Canada West and Louis H. LaFontaine of Canada East, the new designations for Upper and Lower Canada respectively, jointly headed a ministry that signalled an incipient federalism.

Confederation in 1867

Confederation in 1867 came after a series of conferences among various British North American colonies—the Province of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland. The latter two remained aloof; the promise of an Inter-Colonial Railway could do nothing for their island economies. Various interests had been pressing Washington to acquire Canada and the United States had the largest standing army in the world at the end of its Civil War. The Americans terminated a free trade agreement with the British North American colonies, the British pushed their colonials to take more responsibility for their own defence, and the dual ministries in the Province of Canada proved to be unstable. Pesky raids by Fenians were also unsettling—some 28 University College students saw military action and three were killed in combat against these Irish-American Catholics, who sought to seize Canada and use it to bargain with Britain for Ireland’s independence (the stained-glass window in East Hall memorializes the fallen UC students). British Governors promoted a federal union of the colonies, business interests saw union as facilitating their expansion into the North-West, and federalism appealed to the French Canadians for it promised them a province with substantial autonomy.
The Métis Resistance of 1885

After Rupert’s Land and the North-Western territory were transferred to Canada in 1869, Louis Riel, the founder of Manitoba, led a failed Métis resistance that ended with his flight. In response to pleas by the Métis of the North-West, Riel returned from the United States and led another resistance in 1885 in what is now Saskatchewan. A force of some 500 officers of the North-West Mounted Police, which later became the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, including some University College students (a photo of them, below, hangs in the College’s Alumni Lounge), put down the North-West rebellion. Riel was tried and hanged for treason on a Regina scaffold that same year. Prominent statues of him now stand on the grounds of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan legislatures.

The Battle of Vimy Ridge in 1917

The 1917 victory at the Battle of Vimy Ridge has entered Canadian mythology to symbolize national pride and sacrifice. Fighting together as a distinctive Canadian Corps, more than 10,000 Canadians were killed or wounded. By-products of Canada’s participation in the war effort were the introduction of income tax, Canadian control of Canada’s forces overseas, and membership in the Imperial War Cabinet. The War Cabinet acknowledged Canada as an “autonomous nation” in an Imperial Commonwealth with a “right ... to an adequate voice in foreign policy and in foreign relations.”
The Statute of Westminster in 1931

The 1931 Statute of Westminster confirmed Canada’s legal independence. The groundwork had been laid during the tenure of prime minister WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING (BA 1895 UC) at the Imperial Conference of 1926, which declared that Canada, as a Dominion, was autonomous in its domestic and external affairs. The Statute provided that no British law would henceforth apply to Canada unless Canada’s parliament requested and consented to such a law. On the insistence of some provinces, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, its members drawn from the British House of Lords, continued as the supreme arbiter of Canada’s 1867 Constitution. Moreover, since the federal and provincial governments could not agree on a formula to amend the Constitution, Canada’s parliament continued to have to turn to Britain’s parliament to have its own Constitution amended.
09. 
The Quiet Revolution of the 1960s
In 1959, exactly two centuries after Wolfe’s muskets had prevailed on the Plains of Abraham, Québec’s long-time conservative premier Maurice Duplessis died. This opened the gates for the province’s Quiet Revolution, a nationalist revolution with the slogan maître chez nous; Québec’s finance ministers had always been English and the economy had been dominated by English Canadians and Americans. The new regime reduced the influence of the Roman Catholic clergy and promoted economic and political modernization. Some industries were nationalized, some new Crown corporations were created, and a Department of Education was created. The promotion of the primacy of the French language received special attention. By steering Québec toward greater autonomy, the Quiet Revolution forced the federal government and the other provincial governments to deal with the issue of Québec’s distinctiveness and its special position in Confederation.

10. 
The Patriation of the Constitution and the Charter of Rights and Freedoms in 1982
In patriating Canada’s Constitution in 1982, the Charter of Rights and Freedoms and a domestic amending formula were added to the country’s constitutional architecture. Equalization payments to “have not” provinces and Aboriginal rights were also entrenched, and the courts were directed to interpret the Charter “in a manner consistent with the preservation and enhancement of the multicultural heritage of Canadians.”

NELSON WISEMAN IS A PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL SCIENCE AND THE DIRECTOR OF THE CANADIAN STUDIES PROGRAM AT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.
“Part Cheerleader, Part Nag”

A Decade as Commissioner of Official Languages

“Encourager et Déranger”

Dix Ans Comme Commissaire aux Langues Officielles

AUTHOR
Graham Fraser
(BA 1968 UC)

PHOTOGRAPHY
Adrian Wyld / Canadian Press
In December 2016, my mandate as Commissioner of Official Languages came to an end after ten years and two months. While I never could have imagined having such a job when I was at University College—the legislation creating the office was passed only in 1969, a year after I graduated, and Keith Spicer, the first commissioner started work in 1970—there is no doubt that my interest in language and French-English relations started when I was at UC. I spent three summers working in Québec, and took Ramsay Cook’s fourth-year seminar on French-Canadian history.

But the path to a career in journalism was much more clearly laid out. I wrote for The Gargoyle in first year and was the editor in second year, worked on a campus-wide magazine called Random and was film critic for The Varsity in third year, and was the editor of The Varsity Review in fourth year.

After graduating, I worked first for the Toronto Star and The Globe and Mail at Toronto City Hall, for Maclean’s in Montréal, for The Gazette in Québec City, and for The Globe and Mail in Québec City, Ottawa, Washington, and back in Ottawa before returning to the Star as a feature writer and weekly columnist.

In March of 2006, Sorry, I Don’t Speak French, my book on language policy was published, and a few months later, Dyane Adam’s mandate as Commissioner of Official Languages came to an end. For the first time, the job was posted, and I decided to apply.
In my book, I described Mme. Adam as “part cheerleader, part nag”—and when I got the job, I decided that was a handy definition of the role. (Staff were not particularly pleased—who wants to be described as a nag?—and came up with an elegant French translation for the role: “encourager et déranger,” encourage and disturb.)

The Official Languages Act establishes an ambitious set of ideals and objectives: an equal status for English and French in federal institutions; continued vitality for minority language communities; French and English as the language of work in federal institutions in designated regions. These continue to be challenges; over the ten years I served in the job, the Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages received more than 7,000 complaints.

In 2005, Parliament passed a bill that required all federal institutions to take positive measures to support the growth and development of minority language communities. It was only the second time the Act had been amended, and I assumed that I would be spending the beginning of my mandate explaining the new responsibilities to federal institutions—and to minority language communities.

No such luck. Between the time my appointment was announced on September 13, 2006 and my starting work on October 17, the Harper government abolished the Court Challenges Program—which, after a significant investigation, I found was in breach of the recently amended Act. The result was an out-of-court settlement and the establishment of the Language Rights Support Program.

There were high points: the Office did a lot of preparatory work on the Vancouver Winter Olympics of 2010, and our intervention helped result in the Games being broadcast across the country in French on the parliamentary cable channel, CPAC. That experience led us to produce a manual for the organizers of major sporting events, which provided a guide for the organizers of the Canada Games in Sherbrooke and Prince George, and the Pan Am Games in Toronto. A similar guide was produced for organizers of celebratory events for the upcoming 150th anniversary of Confederation.

But there were still controversies that showed that the nature of Canada’s bilingualism remains misunderstood. When a private member’s bill by former New Democrat MP Yvon Godin, which would have required Supreme Court Judges to be bilingual at the time of their appointment, was supported by the Liberals during the minority Harper government, the outcry from Conservatives and editorialists was remarkable. Judicial competence would be sacrificed to political correctness! Expertise would be lost! Discrimination would triumph! Lawyers and judges from western and Atlantic Canada would be deprived of their rights!

The reaction, ironically, was almost identical to what had been heard in 1969, when the Official Languages Act was passed, and it was claimed that no westerner or Atlantic Canadian would ever be able to work for the federal gov-

“Just as it is difficult to imagine a unilingual Prime Minister or Governor-General, it will soon be difficult to imagine a unilingual Supreme Court Justice.”
ernment, ever again. It ignored the fact that Canada’s laws are not translated, but are drafted in both official languages—and the Supreme Court has the responsibility of deciding which version properly reflects the intention of the legislator. Or the fact that one third of the provincial references come from Québec, where all the documentation and arguments have been done in French. Or the fact that a single unilingual Anglophone judge means that the Francophone judges are required to work in their second languages—an injustice that was at the heart of the reasoning behind the introduction of the Official Languages Act in the first place.

When the Liberal government elected in 2015 announced that subsequent Supreme Court nominees would be bilingual, some of the same arguments were repeated. The issue vanished when Newfoundlander Malcolm Rowe was appointed in 2016 and demonstrated that he was just as witty and articulate in French as he was in English. Just as it is difficult to imagine a unilingual Prime Minister or Governor-General, it will soon be difficult to imagine a unilingual Supreme Court Justice.

There continue to be challenges—it is often difficult for the travelling public to get service in both languages at borders, in airports, and on Air Canada—but public support for Canada’s language policy is dramatically different from what it was when I was at UC, from 1964 to 1968.

In 1967, a strong minority (46.6 percent) felt it would not be possible for Canada to achieve recognition of both French and English in all provinces, while a slim minority (50.2 per cent) agreed it would be possible. A decade later, in 1977, only 26 percent of Canadians outside Québec concurred with the statement, “I agree with or support the principle of bilingualism.”

Now, as a 2016 poll shows, the vast majority of Canadians—88 percent—support the Official Languages Act and official bilingualism.

When I was at university, I was able to learn French working in summer job projects in Québec: first on an archaeology dig and then in a mental health hospital. Now, a half-century later, it is important for universities to recognize that the federal government is Canada’s largest employer and that mastery of Canada’s two official languages is a crucial leadership competency—not just for Prime Ministers and Supreme Court judges, but for anyone seeking to understand the country as a whole and to work in public life. This year, 2017, is an ideal time for universities to meet that challenge.

GRaHAM FrASER IS AN AuTHOR AND JOURNALIST WHO SERVED AS CANADA’S CoMMISSIoNER oF oFFICIAL LANGUAGES FRoM 2006 TO 2016. hE RECEIVED thE UC ALUMNI oF INFLUENCE AwARD IN 2016. A LoNGER VERSIoN oF thIS PIECE APPEARED IN thE Literary review of Canada.
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE AND RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

AUTHOR
Professor John Marshall

IMAGE 01.
Clark, F. Aboriginal children on the way to Hay River Residential School, Northwest Territories, 1931.

IMAGE CREDIT
Library and Archives Canada
hen Tragically Hip frontman Gord Downie spoke last August about “people way up north” and “what’s going on up there,” he helped draw attention to the long work of Canada’s Truth and Reconciliation Committee (TRC) and the longer history of residential schools in Canada. Though he faced some criticism for the habitual language of distance, Downie knows better and his work shows it.

Part of the truth that is essential to any possibility of reconciliation is understanding what went on “here”—wherever we are in Canada. My teaching this year focused on method and theory in the study of religion and I ended both of my graduate seminars with readings from the summary report of the TRC and with some reflection on the very building—University College—in which I was teaching and what went on there. Understanding the relation of UC to Canada’s Indigenous communities is a large task, larger than I can communicate in a short article, and much larger than my skills can address, but this article presents a few brief soundings into University College’s relation to Indigenous communities and residential schools. It is only a beginning.
Our beloved building was, from its beginnings, in part a reaction to denominational and secularist quarrels over how to spend the money from land endowments known as “clergy reserves.” As British colonial government gathered more and more land, a portion of it was reserved for the support of the clergy and large portions of that were designated for the support of education in the province. In some ways, UC is large so that funds raised from land designated for clergy support and specifically education would find material form that denominations could no longer squabble over. This land, these reserves, are all in the long run land acquired through the mixture of treaty, conquest, possession, and claim that constituted the colonial settlement of British North America. We cannot forget this.

Once UC was up and running in the mid-nineteenth century, it produced scholars, leaders, and citizens for the Dominion of Canada. University College was also a feeder for the nascent graduate and professional programs of the province. Close relations with both the medical school of the University of Toronto and with the evangelical, Anglican Wycliffe College were part of the ethos of the College in its first seventy years. Three figures illustrate the fruit of those relations with regard to residential schools: **Isaac Stringer** (BA 1891 UC), **Cecil Harcourt** (BA 1915 UC), and **Peter Henderson Bryce** (BA 1876 UC).

Isaac Stringer was the recording secretary of the UC Literary and Athletic Society (UC Lit) in 1890-91, and went on to study at Wycliffe College. At Wycliffe, Stringer volunteered for mission to the western Arctic and laboured for the rest of his life among the people he and others then called Eskimos, becoming eventually bishop of the Yukon. He is famous—commemorated in folk songs, glowing biographies, websites, and apparently a film in production on his harrowing journeys in the Arctic. On the eightieth anniversary of the UC Lit, written up in the Undergraduate Magazine, Stringer was included in a short list of a dozen influential alumni including prime ministers **Arthur Meighen** (BA 1896 UC) and **Mackenzie King** (BA 1895 UC), and the premier **Howard Ferguson** (BA 1891 UC). Stringer was also the founder of Shingle Point in the high Arctic, a residential school with endemic problems of sanitation and crippling outbreaks of influenza. The Shingle Point school began as a primitive facility and never grew far beyond that state.
Cecil Harcourt went to Jarvis Collegiate, next to UC, and then Wycliffe College to prepare for the Anglican ministry. Even while at UC he played for the Wycliffe rugby team, knowing that Wycliffe was his destination and that UC was the proper preparation. University College’s crest remains fixed in stained glass in Wycliffe’s Leonard Library, testifying to the well worn path from one College to another. Harcourt followed Alfred Vale (BA 1905 UC) as principal of the Hay River residential school on the shores of Great Slave Lake, one of the key islands in the Anglican northwest archipelago of residential schools.

Peter Henderson Bryce started at UC and finished with a medical degree from U of T. He was a public servant and an advocate of public health employed by the federal department of the interior. His 1907 report was sharply critical of health conditions in residential schools, documenting shockingly high annual mortality rates from tuberculosis. The report was largely suppressed, Bryce’s calls for action ignored, and his research funding terminated. After his retirement, Bryce published an account based on his research indicting the government of Canada for the deplorable conditions in residential schools. The University of Toronto honours Bryce today in the name of the Waakebiness-Bryce Institute for Indigenous Health, and he was named one of UC’s Alumni of Influence in 2015.

These are simply quick sketches of three figures who brought their formation at UC to bear on the project of residential schools. My treatment is superficial, and it will take more work, more luck, and more skill to look further into their intentions and assumptions with regard to First Nations in Canada. It is unlikely that they would fully model a relationship that we would now conceive as just and fair.

Many other topics deserve deeper scrutiny—rigorous, unflinching, and yet not without sympathy for the alterity that distance entails: early native students, the research of former UC and U of T president Sir Daniel Wilson into “prehistoric man,” teaching at UC on First Nations in Canada, artifacts owned by the College, the paths of our recent and current Indigenous students, the specific history of the land on which we live and work. Committing to learn about these crucial topics is a task that lies before us, and one to which I anticipate our commitment.

John Marshall is the Vice-Principal of University College and an Associate Professor in the Department for the Study of Religion.

In the spirit of reconciliation, one donor is helping to connect current students and Indigenous youth. Cathy Lace has made a $25,000 pledge towards an exchange project that will allow students enrolled in UC’s Health Studies program to engage with Indigenous youth in a First Nations community.

Lace, who is passionate about health, made the gift in honour of her mother, the late Barbara Lynne (Caldwell) Lace (BA 1936 UC), who passed away in 2014 at the age of 98.

The goals of the exchange are to connect Indigenous and non-Indigenous students as equals, to educate students about Indigenous health knowledge, and to raise awareness about structural issues creating health and wellness challenges in First Nations communities.

“This is a step in what I hope becomes an ongoing process of assisting students to engage with Indigenous communities and develop a deeper understanding of how to integrate the lessons from the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in the development of public policy,” Lace says.

The first trip is tentatively scheduled for November and will see students stay at the partner community, Six Nations of the Grand River, for one week.

—Yvonne Palkowski
Canadian Supreme Court Justice ROSALIE SILBERMAN ABElla (BA 1967 UC) was named Global Jurist of the Year by Northwestern Pritzker School of Law’s Center for International Human Rights. The citation states: “Justice Abella has stood throughout her judicial career for the enforcement of human rights principles for all Canadians, regardless of their gender, ethnicity, or station in life.” She received the UC Alumni of Influence Award in 2012.

HOWARD ADELMAN (BA 1960 UC), Professor Emeritus of Philosophy at York University, was named a Member of the Order of Canada, for his pioneering work on refugee studies.

Corporate consultant SHARI AUSTEN (BA 1983 UC) was appointed to the board of directors of Medavie Health Foundation.

Former TD Bank Group CEO and UC Alumni of Influence honouree ED CLARK (BA 1969 UC) received the inaugural Icon Award from the Canadian Gay and Lesbian Chamber of Commerce, for his exceptional contributions to the advancement of the LGBT community.

and JOHNNY WAYNE (BA 1940 UC) have been named to the Toronto International Film Festival’s list of 150 Essential Works in Canadian Cinema History. Cronenberg’s films Dead Ringers (1988) and Videodrome (1983), as well as Kotcheff’s The Apprenticeship of Duddy Kravitz (1974), were selected in the feature category, while Wayne and Shuster’s The Wayne and Shuster Hour (1952) was singled out in television. Cronenberg, Wayne, and Shuster were honoured with the UC Alumni of Influence Award in 2012.

Works by DAVID CRONENBERG (BA 1967 UC), TED KOTCHEFF (BA 1952 UC), FRANK SHUSTER (BA 1939 UC),
Higher education leader **Ron Daniels** (BA 1982 UC), a former dean of the Faculty of Law at U of T and the current President of Johns Hopkins University, was named a Member of the Order of Canada. He received the UC Alumni of Influence Award in 2012.

**Josef Eisinger** (BA 1947 UC), Professor Emeritus at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, published *Flight and Refuge: Reminiscences of a Motley Youth*, a memoir of his student years which also contains some little-known aspects of Canadian wartime history.


**Vincent Galifi** (BCom 1982 UC) was appointed to the board of directors of CCL Industries, the largest label company in the world.

**Ira Gluskin** (BCom 1964 UC) was appointed to the board of directors of Tricon Capital Group Inc. He won the UC Alumni of Influence Award in 2012.
In honour of his late wife, Pearl, Paul Marcus (BA 1983 UC) organized “Pearls of Wisdom,” a mentoring brunch held last fall which raised $165,000 for chemotherapy research.

Carlota McAllister (BA 1991 UC), an Associate Professor of Anthropology at York University, was awarded a Faculty Fellowship at the Charles Warren Center for Studies in American History at Harvard University.

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LOUIS NAUMOVSKI (BA 1978 UC) was appointed to the board of Amur Minerals Corporation.

Acclaimed novelist MICHAEL ONDAATJE (BA 1965 UC), author of *The English Patient* and *In the Skin of a Lion*, was named a Companion of the Order of Canada. He received the UC Alumni of Influence Award in 2012.

ANAND PARSAN (BCom 1995 UC) was appointed Senior Vice-President, Executive Compensation, at Accompass Inc.

Diplomat DOUGLAS SCOTT PROUDFOOT (BA 1981 UC) was appointed Canadian Representative to the Palestinian Authority in Ramallah.

Globe and Mail science reporter IVAN SEMENIUK (BSc 1988 UC) won the Sandford Fleming Medal for outstanding contribution to the public’s understanding of science.

HIN SHEK WONG (BCom 1994 UC) was appointed to the board of directors of Dongwu Cement International Ltd.
The UC community recognized some of its most distinguished graduates at the fifth annual UC ALUMNI OF INFLUENCE AWARDS gala on November 16, 2016 at Hart House. Master of ceremonies RONA MAYNARD (1972 UC) described the 17 honourees as “change-makers of the first order.” DAVID PALMER, Vice-President, Advancement, represented the University while ARTHUR POTTS (BA 1982 UC), MPP for Beaches-East York, brought greetings from the Government of Ontario.

Some of the College’s brightest students were honoured at the UC ACADEMIC AWARDS reception on January 31, 2017 in West Hall. Principal DONALD AINSLIE spoke of the importance of recognizing academic achievement, while scholarship supporter MARK BONHAM (BA 1982 UC) addressed the more than 200 students, donors, and friends in attendance. Approximately 230 admission and 620 in-course awards totaling over $575,000 were distributed to UC students in 2016-17.

Author ANDRÉ ALEXIS, the 2016-17 Barker Fairley Distinguished Visitor in Canadian Studies at UC, won the Windham-Campbell Prize, one of the world’s richest literary prizes for a body of work. He previously won the Giller Prize and the Rogers Writers’ Trust Fiction Prize for his novel Fifteen Dogs.

University College Principal and Professor of Philosophy DONALD AINSLIE received the 2016 Journal of the History of Philosophy prize for the best book in the history of philosophy published in 2015, for Hume’s True Scepticism (Oxford University Press, 2015).

Students, faculty, and members of the Asian Canadian community gathered for ENVISIONING CHINESE CANADIAN STUDIES: A CONVERSATION ABOUT COMMUNITY-ENGAGED TEACHING AND RESEARCH on February 8, 2017 at the Faculty Club. Professor LISA MAR, Richard Charles Lee Chair in Chinese Canadian Studies at UC, gave introductory remarks,
while Professor SMARO KAMBOURELI, Avie Bennett Chair in Canadian Literature and Acting Director of Canadian Studies, moderated a panel discussion featuring scholars from the Richard Charles Lee namesake initiatives across the University, including the Richard Charles Lee Directorship at the Asian Institute in the Munk School of Global Affairs, and the Richard Charles Lee Canada-Hong Kong Library. The Honourable VIVIENNE POY, retired Canadian Senator and U of T chancellor emerita, brought greetings from the family of the late Dr. Richard Charles Lee.

University Professor Emeritus of Computer Science, Google Engineering Fellow, and UC faculty member emeritus GEOFFREY HINTON has been honoured with the BBVA Foundation Frontiers Award in information and communications technology for his pioneering work in machine learning.

University College faculty members SMARO KAMBOURELI and ANNE LANCASHIRE were appointed to the Royal Society of Canada. The citation describes Kamboureli, a Professor in the Department of English and Avie Bennett Chair of Canadian Literature, as “one of the foremost experts in Canadian literary studies” whose research has effected “a major paradigm shift in the field.” Lancashire, a Professor Emeritus of English, is described as “the foremost international expert on theatrical activities in London for the centuries preceding Shakespeare.”

This summer, the University of Toronto will host its first-ever dramatic arts immersion program: the INTERNATIONAL SUMMER THEATRE PROGRAM. The three-week program is based at UC and gives high school students an in-depth introduction to many facets of the theatre arts, while exposing them to Canada’s rich multicultural landscape. It includes daily workshops with acclaimed Toronto theatre artists, daily English language classes, and regular outings to theatre performances, concerts, and cultural events. The program will run from July 15 to August 5, 2017. For more information, please visit SUMMERDRAMA.UTORONTO.CA.
Scott Mabury, a Professor of Chemistry and UC faculty member, has been reappointed Vice-President, University Operations, and Vice-Provost, Academic Operations, at the University of Toronto.

John Marshall has been reappointed Vice-Principal of University College for a three-year term starting July 1, 2017. An Associate Professor in the Department for the Study of Religion, he is an expert in the history of early Christianity. He has served as Vice-Principal of University College since 2012, presiding over academic and curricular matters for UC’s interdisciplinary undergraduate programs, as well as coordinating the College’s foundation program, UC One: Engaging Toronto.

Toronto Star columnist, UC One instructor, and urbanist Shawn Micallef has published Frontier City: Toronto on the Verge of Greatness (Penguin Random House, 2017).
Laura Nanni (BA 2003 UC) was recognized with the Centre for Drama, Theatre, and Performance Studies’ inaugural Push Forward Award for achievement in theatre/performance art, history, theory, administration, and teaching. Nanni is an alumna of the undergraduate drama program at UC and was recently appointed Artistic and Managing Director of the SummerWorks Performance Festival, Canada’s largest curated performance festival of theatre, dance, music and live art.

Nadia Ross (BA 1986 Victoria College), an alumna of the University College drama program, won the 2016 Siminovitch Prize for theatrical innovation, Canada’s richest theatre award.

MIRIAM TOEWS, author of *All My Puny Sorrows* and the Barker Fairley Distinguished Visitor in Canadian Studies at University College in 2015-16, has been awarded the $50,000 Writers’ Trust Fellowship.
THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO’S Boundless campaign has raised a remarkable $2,058,559,590 to date, surpassing its original $2-billion goal in December of last year, a full six months ahead of schedule. More than 95,000 alumni from around the world contributed to this milestone, which is unprecedented in Canadian philanthropic history and places U of T among just 31 universities worldwide that have raised $2 billion or more in a fundraising campaign. Building on this impressive momentum, the University announced that it is expanding the Boundless campaign goal to $2.4 billion.

The benchmark for University College’s divisional campaign has also been raised as a result of its own great success. Alumni and friends have raised nearly $38 million toward the University College Revitalization to date. The expanded campaign goal of $45 million has a threefold focus: new scholarships so students from all backgrounds can access a UC education; a revitalized UC Quadrangle; and support for the College’s interdisciplinary academic programs, Canadian Studies, Cognitive Science, and Health Studies, as well as UC One: Engaging Toronto, a set of small seminars for first-year students.

For more information or to make a donation, please visit boundless.utoronto.ca/uc.
Construction is slated to begin in late summer on the University College Revitalization project, provided the College meets its fundraising targets. The ambitious plan will transform the heart of our magnificent building into a modern, functional space for generations of students to come.

The plans including moving the UC Library back to its historic home in East Hall, with the West Hall reborn as the Clark Family Reading Room; adding access ramps and a central elevator to make UC more truly accessible to everyone; and creating a state-of-the-art meeting and reception facility, the Paul Cadario Conference Centre at Croft Chapter House.

The final plans, drawn by Kohn Shnier Architects in partnership with heritage specialists ERA Architects, were approved by the University of Toronto’s Governing Council in February.

Construction updates and related closures will appear in this space and in real time on the UC website at uc.utoronto.ca.

To support the UC Revitalization or for more information, please visit boundless.utoronto.ca/uc.

“I was extremely happy to see my friends and colleagues come together to ensure future generations of UC students have modern and accessible spaces on campus. Many of us who voted in favour of the levy will have graduated by the time the project is complete, and I am truly inspired that the majority of students were able to think beyond themselves and about UC’s future.”

—Felipe Vicencio-Heap

In a tremendous show of commitment, the students of University College have voted in favour of a levy to support the revitalization of the historic building that they call home. In a referendum held last spring, UC students approved an increase to their ancillary fees that will raise $2 million over 20 years toward the improvement of student spaces around the College. The gesture is particularly striking in light of rising tuition fees and the fact that many supporters of the levy will have moved on from the College by the time the spaces are refurbished.
Donations

THE STUDENTS, FACULTY, AND STAFF AT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT!

The donors listed below made leadership contributions to University College between December 1, 2015 and November 30, 2016. If you have questions regarding this list, please call (416) 978-0271.

If you would like to make a donation to University College, please visit donate.utoronto.ca/uc.

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Marjorie J. Hale
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Carol Mahood Huddart
Byron Hyde
Alana Johns
Monika H. Johnston
Paul Jones
Lorraine Kaake
Kathleen and William Davis
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Thomas Keymer
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Esta Pomotov
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Donations

THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HERITAGE SOCIETY

The UC Heritage Society is a special group of alumni and friends who have included the College in their estate plans. If you would like to learn more about making a bequest to UC, please contact Naomi Handley at (416) 978-7482 or naomi.handley@utoronto.ca.

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ESTATE GIFTS

University College gratefully acknowledges bequests received from the estates of the following individuals in 2016.

Harold Attin
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Jack C. Hallam
Sylvia Hamilton
Irene Jervy
Reuben Wells Leonard
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Lee Wilson
Give  Yes, I would like to support UC students!

STEP 1: Gift Amount

One-time gift:
- $50
- $100
- $500
- $1000
- Other $______

Monthly giving:
- $25/month
- $50/month
- $100/month
- $200/month
- Other $________

Continuous monthly donations starting __/__/______

*Monthly donations will continue in perpetuity; however, you can cancel at any time.

STEP 2: Designate Your Gift

- Building revitalization (0560013773)
- Student scholarships and financial aid (056002544)
- Area of greatest need (0560002518)
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- CHECK (Payable to University College - U of T)
- MONTHLY DIRECT DEBIT (enclosed a cheque marked “VOID”)
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- CREDIT CARD: □ Visa □ MasterCard □ Amex

For payment by credit card, please complete the following:

Card No: _______/_______/_______/_______
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STEP 4: Update Additional Information

- I have included UC in my will and have not yet notified the College.
- Please call me to discuss how to leave a gift for the College in my will.
- Please do not publish my name in donor listings.

STEP 5: Your Contact Information

(address required for charitable tax receipt)

Full Name: ______________________
Address: ______________________
City: ______________________
Province/State: ______________________
Postal/Zip Code: ______________________
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Telephone: ______________________
Name at graduation: ______________________

OUR PROMISE TO YOU: We will mail you a tax receipt and acknowledgement of your donation. University College at the University of Toronto respects your privacy. The information on this form is collected and used for administration of the University's advancement activities undertaken pursuant to the University of Toronto Act, 1971. At all times it will be protected in accordance with the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act. If you have questions, please refer to www.utoronto.ca/privacy or contact the University’s Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Coordinator at (416) 946-7303, McMurrich Building, Room 201, 12 Queen’s Park Crescent West, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A8.

Charitable registration number: BBN 108162330-RR0001

Thank you for your generosity!
Obituary

Remembering Rose Wolfe (BA 1938 UC)
Larger-than-life personality and beloved University citizen passes away at the age of 100

Rose Senderowitz was born in Toronto on August 7, 1916 to a family of Romanian immigrants who owned a small bakery in Kensington market. She studied sociology at the University of Toronto, earning a diploma in social work in 1940, and was married that same year. The loving wife of the late Ray Wolfe and beloved mother and mother-in-law of Elizabeth, Jonathan, and Amal, she had four grandchildren.

Wolfe had a long association with U of T, serving on Governing Council in the 1970s and as chancellor in the 1990s, as well as on various committees and campaigns. She established the Chancellor Rose and Ray Wolfe Chair in Holocaust Studies, and was a visitor at Massey College.

In recognition of her service, the University of Toronto Alumni Association established the Rose Wolfe Distinguished Alumni Award, Massey College named a stained-glass window in her honour, and in 1998, the University bestowed on her an honorary doctors of laws.

At her alma mater University College, Rose imbued the role of UC Distinguished Alumna with her characteristic vitality.

Wolfe House in the Morrison Hall Residence at UC is named after her, and she was presented with the UC Alumni of Influence Award in 2012.

Former UC Principal Sylvia Basheviskin remembers: “In my many experiences with Rose that extended from University of Toronto business to warm friendship, I found that her diminutive physical stature was vastly eclipsed by her energy, insight, and determination.”

Wolfe was also known for her work in the community, particularly with the Canadian Jewish Congress and the Jewish Family and Child Services, where she helped find homes for Jewish children displaced by World War II.

She was inducted into the Order of Canada in 1999. The citation describes her as “a defender of social justice, whose extensive and tireless involvement with many boards and committees has made her a dynamic contributor to society.”

She passed away on December 30, 2016 at the age of 100, and is sorely missed by the countless individuals she touched.
In Memoriam

Notices of death published in this issue were received between July 1 and December 31, 2016. Date of death, last known residence, and maiden name (if applicable) are noted where possible. Friends and family of the deceased can help by sending information to address.update@utoronto.ca.

1930s
Prof. Thelma (Green) Finlayson (BA 1936 UC)
of Burnaby, BC; Sept. 15, 2016
Mrs. Laura M. (Wilkin) MacDonald (BA 1939 UC)
of Kincardine, ON; Jul. 27, 2016
Mr. William Prest (BCom 1939 UC)
of Nepean, ON; Nov. 3, 2016
Mrs. Margaret S. (Large) Preston (1938 UC)
of Mississauga, ON; Aug. 29, 2016
Mr. Raymond W. Rae (BA 1938 UC)
of Bangkok, Thailand; Aug. 11, 2016
Mrs. Carolyn (Wesley) Tinsley (BA 1938 UC)
of San Rafael, CA; Nov. 21, 2016
Dr. Rose (Senderowitz) Wolfe (BA 1938 UC)
of Toronto, ON; Dec. 30, 2016

1940s
Mrs. Diane (Lowen) Adam (BA 1949 UC)
of Etobicoke, ON; Aug. 8, 2016
Rabbi Rudolph Adler (BA 1946 UC)
of Orlando, FL; Sept. 19, 2016
Dr. Neil M. Agnew (BA 1947 UC)
of Newmarket, ON; Sept. 27, 2016
Mrs. Reina I. (Faed) Armstrong (BCom 1940 UC)
of Toronto, ON; Sept. 28, 2016
Dr. Edward L. Bousfield (BA 1948 UC)
of Mississauga, ON; Sept. 7, 2016
Mr. Paul Bozowsky (BA 1949 UC)
of Toronto, ON; Oct. 27, 2016
Mr. George L. Campbell (BA 1948 UC)
of Stratford, ON; Dec. 1, 2016
Mrs. Marjorie E. (Faed) Armstrong (BCom 1940 UC)
of Toronto, ON; Sept. 28, 2016
Mrs. Bernice E. (Bishop) Hines (BA 1949 UC)
of Toronto, ON; Nov. 5, 2016
Mrs. Mary E. (Wright) Howson (BA 1917 UC)
of Toronto, ON; Sept. 16, 2016
Mrs. Norah E. James-Robertson (BA 1943 UC)
of Worcester, Great Britain; Oct. 4, 2016
Mrs. Barbara J. (Tough) Jones (BA 1947 UC)
of Toronto, ON; Sept. 3, 2016
Prof. R. Brian Land (BA 1949 UC)
of Guelph, ON; Nov. 26, 2016
Mrs. Margaret J. (Magee) McLaughlin (BA 1946 UC)
of Etobicoke, ON; Nov. 6, 2016
Mr. Frederick B. Newton (1947 UC)
of Toronto, ON; Nov. 7, 2016
Mrs. Marion L. (Berry) Park (1945 UC)
of Markham, ON; Nov. 8, 2016
Mr. Leonard A. Phenix (1946 UC)
of Toronto, ON; Sept. 27, 2016
The Rev. Dr. Reginald Stackhouse (BA 1946 UC)
of Toronto, ON; Dec. 14, 2016
Mrs. June K. (Lawford) Stewart (BA 1946 UC)
of Oshawa, ON; Oct. 16, 2016
Mrs. Alice Y. (Martin) Sheffield (BA 1947 UC)
of Oshawa, ON; Oct. 16, 2016
The Rev. Dr. Reginald Stackhouse (BA 1946 UC)
of Toronto, ON; Dec. 14, 2016
Mrs. June K. (Lawford) Stewart (BA 1946 UC)
of Burlington, ON; Oct. 26, 2016
Mr. Alvin M. Taylor (BCom 1949 UC)
of Rochester, NY; Nov. 7, 2016

1950s

Mr. John R. Bousfield (BA 1951 UC)
of Toronto, ON; Nov. 22, 2016

Mr. Peter E. Brodey (BA 1951 UC)
of Toronto, ON; Jul. 19, 2016

Mrs. Dorothy C. (Webb) Canzona (BA 1958 UC)
of Oakville, ON; Dec. 21, 2016

Mr. Murray H. Chusid (BA 1953 UC)
of Willowdale, ON; Aug. 16, 2016

Mr. Norman I. Cowan (BA 1957 UC)
of Peterborough, ON; Dec. 5, 2016

Mr. John M. Duggan (BA 1950 UC)
of Ottawa, ON; Oct. 18, 2016

Mr. Edward J. Follans (BA 1950 UC)
of Kitchener, ON; Oct. 21, 2016

Mr. James Graham (BA 1950 UC)
of Edmonton, AB; Jul. 5, 2016

Dr. Christopher Helleiner (BA 1952 UC)
of Halifax, NS; Oct. 18, 2016

Mr. Harold G. Hubbell (BA 1950 UC)
of Peterborough, ON; Sept. 23, 2016

Mrs. Elizabeth J. (McCormick) Karrow (BA 1957 UC)
of Waterloo, ON; Dec. 18, 2016

Mrs. Marcia (Ruskin) Latowsky (BA 1957 UC)
of North York, ON; Nov. 6, 2016

Mrs. Adrienne C. (Wheaton) Miller (BA 1951 UC)
of Niagara Falls, NY; Aug. 8, 2016

Dr. Romas Mitalas (BA 1957 UC)
of London, ON; Nov. 30, 2016

Mr. Milton J. Mowbray (BA 1950 UC)
of Toronto, ON; Jul. 7, 2016

Mr. Trevor W. Owen (BCom 1950 UC)
of Port Credit, ON; Nov. 27, 2016

The Rev. Mary (Barnett) Ranger (BA 1956 UC)
of Orangeville, ON; Dec. 28, 2016

Dr. John Romanko (BA 1951 UC)
of Houston, TX; Oct. 26, 2016

Dr. Rheta A. (Rivelis) Rosen (BA 1952 UC)
of Toronto, ON; Aug. 22, 2016

Dr. G. M. Ruckerbauer (BA 1951 UC)
of Nepean, ON; Nov. 1, 2016

Dr. Orest H. T. Rudzik (BA 1957 UC)
of Oakville, ON; Dec. 8, 2016

Mr. Victor Solnicki (BA 1958 UC)
of Toronto, ON; Sept. 14, 2016

Mrs. Sarah M. (Sheinin) Staum (BA 1956 UC)
of Calgary, AB; Sept. 30, 2016

Mr. John E. C. Warren (BA 1953 UC)
of Eldora, CO; Aug. 6, 2016

Professor Emeritus Calvin Gotlieb (BA 1942 UC) passed away on October 16, 2016 at the age of 95. Known as the father of computing in Canada, he was the inaugural director of the Department of Computer Science at the University of Toronto. He was inducted into the Order of Canada in 1996, and was honoured with the University College Alumni of Influence Award in 2012.
University of Toronto benefactor Dr. **RUSSELL MORRISON** (MA 1947 U of T) (LLD 2004 U of T) passed away on October 3, 2016 at the age of 92. Together with wife, Katherine (PhD 1979 U of T) (LLD 2004 U of T), Russell generously supported the creation of University College’s Morrison Hall Residence, the Morrison Pavilion at Gerstein Science Information Centre, and two major revitalizations of Robarts Library. He was considered one of the best financial investors in the country, and was appointed to the Order of Canada in 2014.

1960s

Mr. Elmer E. Carr (BA 1961 UC)  
of Port Perry, ON; Aug. 14, 2016  
Miss Nina Chyz (BA 1960 UC)  
of Toronto, ON; Aug. 23, 2016  
Mr. Frank G. Felkai Q.C. (BA 1965 UC)  
of Toronto, ON; Jul. 29, 2016  
Mr. Stephen E. Fienberg (BSc 1964 UC)  
of Pittsburgh, PA; Dec. 14, 2016  
Mr. Leonard J. Klebanoff (BSc 1961 UC)  
of North York, ON; Oct. 10, 2016  
Mr. George C. Kouwenhoven (BA 1967 UC)  
of Richmond Hill, ON; Nov. 30, 2016  
Dr. Rotraud Lister (BA 1962 UC)  
of Kitchener, ON; Sept. 3, 2016  
Prof. Gerald H. Vise (BA 1960 UC)  
of Toronto, ON; Oct. 29, 2016  
LCdr. Richard T. Wilson (BSc 1961 UC)  
of Toronto, ON; Oct. 10, 2016

1970s

Ms. Athena M. Dunn (BA 1972 UC)  
of Newmarket, ON; Sept. 19, 2016  
Mr. David Louis (BCom 1970 UC)  
of Toronto, ON; Sept. 16, 2016  
Dr. Ezra Lwowski (BSc 1972 UC)  
of Thornhill, ON; Sept. 30, 2016  
Mr. Richard J. Morochove (BCom 1975 UC)  
of Toronto, ON; Sept. 16, 2016  
Dr. Moira N. (Loucks) O’Sullivan (BSc 1978 UC)  
of Toronto, ON; Jul. 7, 2016  
Mr. David L. Peebles (BSc 1971 UC)  
of Toronto, ON; Dec. 3, 2016  
Mrs. Patricia H. (Chambers) Raman (BA 1975 UC)  
of Toronto, ON; Dec. 13, 2016

1980s

Mr. James C. Delaney (BSc 1988 UC)  
of Scarborough, ON; Aug. 30, 2016  
Mr. Douglas G. Tisdall (BCom 1988 UC)  
of Calgary, AB; Dec. 9, 2016
Legacy giving makes it possible. Meimei Fong (BSc 2017 UC) absorbs everything she can in her biological anthropology class. But for an aspiring forensic scientist, being on the ground is essential. The Cloister Educational Foundation Award made Meimei’s studies abroad possible. Established by the estate of alumna Marjorie Moore, the award helped Meimei travel to Poland, where she was able to study human remains in the field, beyond the boundaries of the classroom. By making a bequest to University College, you too can create extraordinary educational opportunities for our students.

To talk about legacy giving, contact: michelle.osborne@utoronto.ca 416-978-3846 or give.utoronto.ca
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