

McGill's advanced studies through the years

Two volumes of the *McGill University Thesis Directory*, now published, list 4,600 theses accepted at McGill from students seeking advanced degrees from 1881 to 1973. For this period, the total of 10,500 theses represents about 14 per cent of the Canadian total of 74,000.

The first thesis for a Master of Arts degree was accepted in 1896. Its author, a McGill law graduate, wrote "The abolition of capital punishment according to the Hegelian philosophy". In 1905 an M.A. candidate wrote "Quebec in the seventeenth century, a study in social history"; in 1906, Walter Brown received his M.A. with "Socialism in British Columbia". An early M.Sc. worked under Ernest Rutherford on "Some reductions in the presence of finely divided nickel" and, in 1909, Mary J. Eaton, who was not the first woman to receive a master's degree at McGill, wrote "The element of satire in fiction by Englishwomen from Miss Burney to George Eliot". The same year there was another study on capital punishment and, in 1913, Margaret C. Going studied "Prisons and prison reform, with special reference to the United States". She was later elected to the United States House of Representatives.

Human rights

In 1920 a thesis was presented on "The Status of Women in the Province of Quebec" and another in 1930 was a study of "The Negro in Canada".

Gérard de Nerval was the subject of the first thesis to be accepted by the French Department in 1906. Orville S. Tyndale who was to become Associate Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Quebec and eighth Chancellor of McGill University wrote an M.A. thesis entitled "François Villon et la poésie lyrique en France au XVe siècle". However, it was only between the two world wars that Quebec themes emerged in the French Department, e.g. "Les origines du journalisme Canadien-Français" (1930).

Further information is available from Andrew Allen, Director, McGill Information Office, University of McGill, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

British Prime Minister makes cross-Canada tour

After a week-long trip to Canada that began in Calgary, and included visits to Banff, Regina, Toronto, Quebec City, Sydney, Cape Breton and Louisbourg, British Prime Minister James Callaghan left Canada for England from Canadian Forces Base Shearwater, Nova Scotia on September 19. He was also present with Prime Minister Trudeau in Montreal to watch the final game of the Canada Cup hockey series on September 15.

Some of the topics

Mr. Callaghan, who held discussions with Mr. Trudeau and senior government officials as well as several provincial premiers, was accompanied on the last day of the tour by Privy Council President Allan MacEachen. The British Prime Minister said that talks had included Canada's relations with the European Economic Community, the southern African situation, Rhodesia, Namibia, problems relating to fisheries,

as well as trade and co-operation in coal development.

Callaghan Trail

In recognition of Mr. Callaghan's dedication to preservation of the world's natural beauty, a three-mile trail in Gros Morne National Park, Newfoundland was named after him on September 16. Prime Minister Trudeau presented Mr. Callaghan with a large picture of the trail, together with a book of pictures showing scenes along the trail that rises to 2,644 feet above sea level.

The dedication states:

"In recognition of James Callaghan's steadfast dedication to the preservation and appreciation of the natural beauty of our world — and his untiring efforts toward the achievement of peace and brotherhood among nations, the Government of Canada is pleased to dedicate the hiking trail ascending the highest mountain of Gros Morne Park as the James Callaghan Trail."



Prime Minister Trudeau holds the dedication naming the James Callaghan

Trail as he congratulates British Prime Minister Callaghan in Ottawa.

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