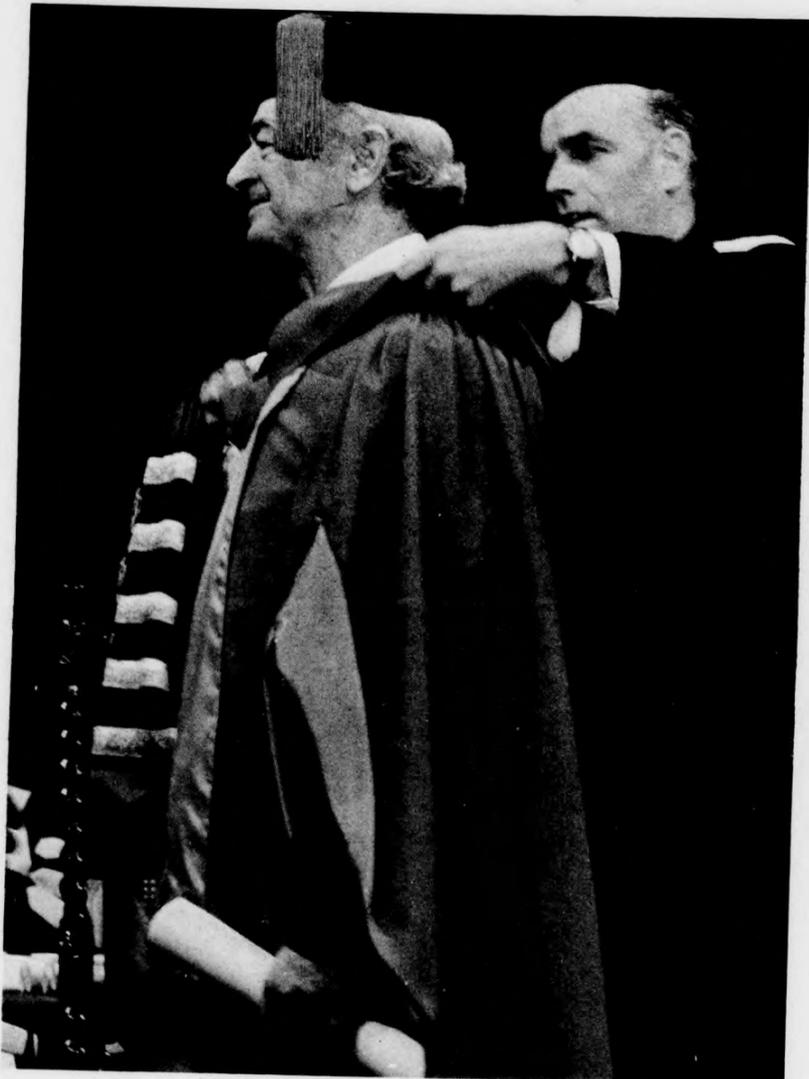


YORK UNIVERSITY

FALL CONVOCATION



Charles Ogilvie
'Linus Carl Pauling, a man who found a place whereon to stand and a lever long enough to move the world.'

AUTUMN CONVOCATION

"This Convocation marks a time of scientific beginnings for this university."

Thus Dr. Murray Ross, President of York, stated the theme of Friday's Fall Convocation in his opening remarks to the audience at Burton auditorium. As honorary Doctor of Science degrees were conferred upon each of the four recipients, Dr. Ross praised them individually for their contributions to scientific progress and emphasized the interdisciplinary nature of their research and achievements.

Dr. D.O. Hebb of the Dept. of Psychology, McGill University, was cited for his integration of the biological and behavioral sciences which led to his research in neuropsychological theory and new insights into the role of heredity and environment in determining behavior.

Dr. Ross lauded George G. Simpson, of the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology as one of the principal architects of the modern synthetic theory of evolution, and cited his applic-

ation of population genetics to the interpretation of the fossil record.

Dr. Wm. George Schneider was honored for his contributions to knowledge in the fields of structural chemistry, proton exchange behaviour, and hydrogen bonding. The Vice-President (Scientific) of the National Research Council, has also published papers on organic crystal semiconductors, ultrasonics, intermolecular forces, and molecular properties.

Dr. Linus Pauling, winner of the Nobel Prize for Peace for Chemistry, was recognized for his achievements in mathematical physics, chemistry, biology and medicine. The University also saluted him as "a man who made the courage of pacifism luminous again".

York awarded its first graduate degree at the Convocation when Elizabeth Ann Hoy received her M.A. in Psychology. Six York students and one Atkinson College student were awarded B.A. degrees.

Anita Levine



Charles Ogilvie
Dr. Murray Ross begins the President's Remarks to the Convocation.

The Agonizing Reappraisal

In the Convocation Address Friday at York's Burton Auditorium, Dr. William Schneider, Vice-President (Scientific) of the National Research Council outlined a possible solution to control society's growing involvement in science.

Dr. Schneider blamed spiralling research costs which have been increasingly subsidized by government as the major cause of society's intervention. The cost of research is expanding so rapidly that if present trends continue, Dr. Schneider estimates that it will equal the Gross National Product in fifty years. Society through government and industry, is becoming involved in science to the point that, by means of research funds, it can dictate the end to which a scientist must work.

Scientists in the 1960's are just beginning to reappraise the effects of this involvement. They fear that the intellectual freedom and curiosity necessary for scientific progress may be curtailed by a materialistic society which only values immediate ends and does not recognize the most essential part of science - the

exploration of scientific frontiers. For example, government can demand that scientists concentrate on military advancements and industry will support only scientific experiments which will develop a better-tasting toothpaste. This leaves the most important aspect of science, the development of new knowledge, to wither and die.

Dr. Schneider suggested the formulation of a scientific policy on which society could base its dealings with science. First, society should recognize the two aspects of science: 1. the application of existing knowledge to immediate, specific ends; and 2. the exploration of scientific frontiers. Secondly, society should promote a favourable environment for science, one which is "vital and creative" and allows scientists increased freedom to research as they wish. Thirdly, science through technology should be directed toward solving social problems. And lastly, a criterion should be established by which society can determine the amount of resources to be allocated to science.

Barbara Marshall

Profile of the Whole Man LINUS PAULING

Of all men who have been honored by universities for their concern about the human condition, Linus Pauling, more than any living man, epitomizes the totality of that concern.

Dr. Pauling has committed himself to the cause of saving humanity from its own destruction. As a scientist he has used all his knowledge to that end, and as an internationalist has used all his persuasive powers to make men see the truth before it is too late.

His early studies in molecular structure led to interest in the structure of living tissues and ultimately to contributions in the fields of biology and medicine, such as the concept of molecular abnormality in such diseases as sickle cell anaemia.

Children born with this disease are the product of parents with conflicting blood types. Dr. Pauling has devised a simple test which he feels should be given to all couples considering marriage.

Anita Levine



Charles Ogilvie
L-R: Dr. Murray Ross, Wm. Schneider, Linus Pauling, W. P. Scott, (Chairman of the Board of Governors), D. O. Hebb, G. G. Simpson.