

ANDRZEJ WOŁODKOWICZ

(M.A., Univ. de Montreal)

**POLISH CONTRIBUTION
TO ARTS AND SCIENCES
IN CANADA**

WITH PREFACE

by

PROFESSOR TADEUSZ ROMER

Montreal, 1969

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ANDRZEJ WOŁODKOWICZ was born in Warsaw, on July 7, 1928. He left his native country shortly after receiving his Senior Matriculation in 1946. Before immigrating to Canada in 1955, he lived in England and France. While in France, he studied at the University of Strasbourg and at the College of Free Europe, Strasbourg (1952 — 1954). Then he enrolled at the Université de Montreal, where he obtained his Master of Arts degree with distinction in 1963. His Master's thesis was entitled: "The Contribution of Outstanding Polish Canadians to Canadian Culture in the XIXth and XXth Century." He specializes in problems related to the Polish community in Canada.

He lives in Montreal, Que., and is a member of the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America, Canadian Branch; of the Polish Research Institute in Canada and of the Canadian Association of Slavists. He has published a number of articles on Polish matters in Canada in Polish periodicals in Toronto and in 1964 he compiled on behalf of the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America the most complete up to date Register of Persons of Polish background engaged in academic, scientific and artistic pursuits in Canada, comprising 213 names. This Register was annexed to the Brief of the Polish Congress presented to the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism in Ottawa (1964 — 1965).

At the request of the Executive of the Polish Congress, Montreal Section, he prepared a revised, up to-date article on the Polish ethnic group and its contribution to Canadian life for "Notes on the family tree", Canadian Citizenship Branch, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Ottawa, 1967.

This book is the result of many years of painstaking research.

P R E F A C E

The one-thousandth anniversary of the coming of Christianity to Poland occurring in 1966 and the centenary of Canadian Confederation in 1967, provided an exceptional opportunity for a thorough study of group and individual contributions to the economic, technical, scientific, educational, cultural and artistic development of Canada by newcomers from Poland or their descendants. Fortunately several Polish scholars published work on this hitherto little-known subject.

Among them, the author of this book, Andrzej Wołodkiewicz, was unquestionably well qualified for this type of work. He chose this subject as the thesis for his Master's degree which he obtained with distinction from the Université de Montréal in 1963. The following year he conducted a study, mainly by correspondence supplemented by a questionnaire, in the name of and for the use of the Canadian Branch of the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America, of which he is a member. Although not yet published at the present day, this remains the most complete list of Poles or people of Polish origin in Canada, in the field of learning and research.

A few years later, working on his own, the author decided to limit his subject to Polish scientific workers or those of Polish extraction in Canada, in government service, local government, universities and scientific institutions, as well as writers and artists of all kinds; thus omitting a study of personal in industry or private institutions. At the same time he adopted a method which is the hardest and the most exacting for the writer, namely he placed the main stress on presenting not only the roles of the individual people in the scientific and cultural life of Canada, but also their background and professional qualifications which prepared them to perform such roles successfully.

From this there came an original work, seldom seen in literature, namely a type of systematic and well-constructed biographical dictionary, which one can leaf through profitably and with interest. As evidence of the Polish contribution to the cultural life of Canada, it is extremely convincing and devoid of arbitrary opinions and

judgements. On the other hand, it is bristling with difficulties and dangers. It is impossible to assemble such detailed documentation in a short time. Particulars noted at the beginning are likely to become out of date by the time the remaining details are accumulated. Some points may be given in more detail than others, regardless of the role or the work of the person in question. This could cause a real or apparent inequality in assessing the work. Finally, the unavoidable necessity of using information from the interested parties may lead to a one-sided appraisal of their person or their attainments.

The author has taken this into account and appeals several times to his readers for supplements, observations and corrections, which he would be pleased to take into consideration for the next edition of this book. He is to be admired for his integrity, goodwill and his truly Benedictine toil in producing this work at such a strange and critical period, a work whose contribution to the appreciation of the history and development of Canada will certainly not go unnoticed.

Let us congratulate him, not only as a writer but as one who has well served the interests of our country of adoption as well as those of our native land. This book will, of course, be of great use also to the reader and researcher in their quest for truth.

TADEUSZ ROMER

**Professor at McGill University,
Director of the Canadian Branch
of the Polish Institute of Arts and
Sciences in America, former Ambassador
of the Republic of Poland.**

INTRODUCTION

The present study seeks to document the importance of the technical, intellectual and artistic fraction of the Polish ethnic group in the development of Canada. Such a study appears particularly valuable at this time because of both the Millennium of Polish Christianity and the Centennial of Canadian Confederation. In addition discussions on the themes of biculturalism and multiculturalism in Canada are now taking place.

Because of the Polish national tragedy, Canadian culture was strengthened by the addition of the Polish intellectuals and artists during and after the Second World War. People who would have normally, after a war successfully concluded for Poland, worked and created for their native country, chose freedom and democracy and settled in Canada. In return for the hospitality offered them, these people, as I will try to show, strive for the cultural development of Canada.

The present work is a development of my M.A. thesis, "The Contribution of Outstanding Polish-Canadians to Canadian Culture in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries", written under the guidance of Professor L. Kos-Rabcewicz-Zubkowski and presented at the Université de Montreal in 1963. It is the culmination of many years of research in the field of Polish immigration to Canada. The book is a pioneer work. It is the sole basis for determining the role of the intellectual and artistic values of the Polish ethnic group in the formation of the Canadian "mosaic" — the symbiosis group in the formation of the Canadian "mosaic" — the symbiosis in French, intending it to be read in English- and French-Canadian circles, where, I am sure, all the achievements of the Polish-Canadians in culture and civilization be highly appreciated.

In writing about the scientists and scholars, I mentioned only the teaching and research staff in educational institutions and government organizations (Universities, ministries, government research centres), as well as the authors of scientific works not included

in the above organizations. I omitted entirely scientific personnel in private companies and institutes. Although I am fully aware of the great importance that these scientists have for the development of science in Canada, it is technically impossible to look through the personnel lists of even all the larger private companies in Canada. The inclusion of the achievements of some people to the exclusion of others would give rise to justifiable dissatisfaction on the part of those excluded.

As far as possible I tried to maintain approximately the same length for each biographical essay, without reference to the relative importance and achievements of any given person — any gradation often smacks of subjectivity and can be the cause of justifiable reproaches. In some cases the achievements and merits of a given person were so extraordinary and so numerous as to require more than the usual biographical space. Only in these cases did I exceed the standard length. I would like to apologize in advance to those persons who have been unfairly treated because they did not answer my questions about their Canadian careers, or because they were too modest in evaluating their own achievements. I will do my utmost to correct these errors in a second revised edition, should there be sufficient demand for one.

For the academic world my main sources of information were the university catalogues, the lists of professors and lecturers teaching at Commonwealth Universities (e.g. *The Commonwealth Universities Year Book*), and other similar listings. My most valuable help in finding the names of authors came from two books: the work of Dr. V. Turek, *Polonica Canadiana* 1848 — 1957, and for later contributions: *Slavica Canadiana* compiled by Jaroslav B. Rudnycky in co-operation with J. Kirschbaum and T. W. Krychowski. Although the present book gives as complete an account as possible of Polish scholars and their intellectual achievements in the present (that is, including 1966 and the beginning of 1967), I have tried also to suggest the importance of some more noteworthy scholars who have retired or died. I have treated the artists in similar fashion. Thus the reader will have the most complete picture possible of Polish scholars at the Universities, at the research centers, and in the artistic life of Canada. I have retained the original Polish spelling of all names, unless I received specific instruction to the contrary with an accompanying French or English transcription. To facilitate pronunciation of Polish names I have added a key to the pronunciation of the Polish alphabet. Librarians and visiting professors have not been included in the present work. Although librarians at the universities often play a very important role in the scholarly world

and help further the cause of knowledge, they are not directly engaged in its development. I have omitted visiting professors from my study because of the temporary nature of their position, and because they are very often permanently affiliated with another University or research center, sometimes in a foreign country.

The biographies are based largely on information obtained directly from the people concerned. Whenever there was no answer to my questionnaire, I had to turn to the registry prepared by me for the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America, Canadian Branch, for names and biographical data. Secondary sources were already published accounts of scholars, scientists and artists of Polish origin in Canada. These were such compilations as encyclopedias, biographical dictionaries, "Who's who", and **Sub signo Sancti Hyacinthi**.

The biographies included in this work have treated from the viewpoint of each person's real contribution to the scholarship, technology, and arts of Canada. I have reduced to a minimum the detail in individual life history unless these were concerned with Canada. I have included only those events which influenced the person's later Canadian career or his personal development, for example: his education and professional training, his academic, professional, technical, or artistic career (in outline), his stay in different countries, his war experience and his participation in the war efforts, etc. I have omitted all details of a personal nature such as religion, civil status, the number of children, and citizenship, since these do not concern the subject of this study directly, and since they are highly personal. I have similarly omitted knowledge of foreign languages from my biographical data since this too does not bear directly on the subject of this study. Because some scholars and artists absolutely refused to give any information, or because some official archives were inaccessible to me, I found it impossible to maintain a uniform presentation throughout. Some biographies differ in format from others; in a few, rare cases the biography had to be omitted because of a total lack of data or because of a categorical refusal to be included in the present work.

When writing about the publications of each scholar or artist, I mentioned mainly those publications in the two official languages of Canada, English and French, published in the English-speaking world and especially in Canada. Since these works are readily available to interested readers in most larger libraries in Canada, they will be one of the obvious proofs of the contribution of Polish-Canadians to the arts and sciences in Canada. Generally, I omitted titles of works published in other languages outside

Canada, including the English-speaking countries. I did include these foreign works, however, when a scholar had published relatively few books and articles in Canada. Such an exception, although not justified by the subject of this study, helps to give a more equitable and complete picture of each scholar's special achievement. Wherever possible I listed publications on Canadian subjects, even if they were not in French or English.

Whereas culture in old European countries has developed during long centuries and has more or less a national character, proper to each country, culture in Canada is of a quite different origin. It is formed of the variety of the different national cultures proper to each group. This constitutes one of the national riches of Canada. The Canadian nation is often compared to a mosaic where each ethnic group while belonging to the same unity, preserves its own particular character (contrary to the "melting pot" of the United States of America where all the minorities have been swallowed up to form a more or less homogeneous American nation). In fact the only homogeneous ethnic group in Canada is composed of the French-Canadians — the descendents of the first European settlers in the eastern provinces, whereas the immigrants from the British Isles are of Irish, Scotch or English descent, each group sticking to its own tradition and customs.

The Canadian cultural heritage, while preserving its two ancient traditions: the French and the British, is inspired by the new cultural factors: national, regional and artistic of the new citizens. Yet, all Canadians, without any difference are equally inspired by their values: human and universal, and derive from the human patrimony common to all people. And this perfect homogeneity being the fundamental bond connecting all ethnic groups is the main factor in making the Canadian nation. Liberty, democracy, the common effort to build Canada in this order of ideas and to defend these values are proper to all citizens. Canada does not require assimilation from her immigrants; they do not have to renounce the language of their forefathers and their culture — they are not forced to acquire the language and culture of their new country. Canada asks for integration and integration is a two-way process: the immigrant brings in his own cultural traditions thus enriching the existing Canadian culture, while at the same time he is exposed to and acquires some of the cultural achievements of his new country.

To the young and dynamic Canadian culture, Canadians of Polish descent contribute cultural values of their ancient tradition. The Millenium Celebration Committee of the Polish community in Canada has adopted as its guiding slogan "Strengthen our contribution to

the Canadian Cultural Commonwealth". In this way, Canadians of Polish origin will follow in the footsteps of numerous Polish scientists and educators, artists and engineers, as well as clergymen, farmers, businessmen and workers in many fields of human endeavour, who have been labouring here for the last century.

I would like to ask readers to kindly forward all comments, remarks and supplements pertaining to this book to my permanent address: **4845 Avenue Ed. Montpetit apt. 5, Montreal, Que., Canada.**

I also wish to express my thanks to the following persons who have been of great assistance in the preparation of this work: Mr. L. Chelmiński, M.Eng.Sc., P.Eng., Chairman of the Association of Polish Engineers in Montreal; Mrs. M. Danilewicz, M.A., Director of the Polish Library in London, England; Prof. J. Freyman of the University of British Columbia; Mr. Eryk Kosko, P.Eng. from Ottawa; Mr. T. Krychowski, LL.M., Director of the Polish Research Institute in Canada; Col. N. Sarna-Łopianowski from Vancouver; Dr. Józef Pawlikowski from Montreal; Dr. K. Poznański from London, England, Mr. P. Rojowski from Montreal; Prof. T. Romer of McGill University, Director of the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America, Canadian Branch; Mrs. W. Stachewicz, Director of the Polish Library in Montreal (Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America, Canadian Branch), and Air Vice-Marshal Stefan Sznuke from Ottawa.

I also wish to thank all persons who have sent me their comments as well as their biographical data needed for this publication, and who, understanding the importance of this kind of scientific contribution dealing with the achievements of Polish immigration, gave me incentive and encouragement throughout the writing of this book. I am also grateful to those subscribers who have contributed with partly covering the cost of this publication.

A. W.

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SCHEME OF PRONUNCIATION OF PROPER POLISH NAMES

It must be remembered that in Polish, as in Italian, Spanish and Slavic languages, the vowels are pure, consisting of one sound only and not drawled as is often the case in English. The following equivalents should be applied consistently:

a	as in father	ą	as in bon (French)
e	as in met	ę	as in bon (French)
i	as in meet		
o	as in not		
u	as in too		
y	as in grim or yes		

Most of the consonants are to be read as in English, but with the following modifications or suggestions:

c	as in Mozart		
g	as in good		
h	as in have	ł	as in will
j	as in Yes	ń	as in onion
k	as in loch (Scottish)		
r	is trilled with the tip of the tongue		
w	as in move		
z	as in music	ż	as in measure
ch	as in have		
cz	as in church		
dż	as in jam		
dz	as in verdure or mid-year		
rz	as in measure		
sz	as in fresh		
szcz	as in fresh cheese		

The spelling looks complex, but the sound is more or less the same as in English. All letters (or combinations of letters) are pronounced.

1. A SHORT HISTORY OF POLISH IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, AS WELL AS OF THE MORE OUTSTANDING POLISH PERSONALITIES OF THE PAST

No discussion of the activities of the Polish intellectual and artistic élite in Canada would be complete without mention of the past Polish immigration to this country, as well as a brief account of the achievements of the more outstanding Polish personalities in the past. Only this link with history can possibly give us an idea about the continuity of the Polish tradition in this country. The history of the Polish people in Canada is almost two hundred years long. Three separate phases of Polish immigration are discernible: the period from 1776 to 1890, 1890 to 1928, and 1939 to the present. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the destination of most Polish travellers was the southern English colonies, which today form part of the United States of America. Only later, during the endless wandering across the vast and as yet uninhabited continent, did these soldier-wanderers reach the north and the shores of the St. Lawrence River. Until the nineteenth century, however, there were lone, lost wanderers, who like **Wacław Górkowski** crossed the northern forests alone, reaching Labrador, and finally returned to the south to settle permanently on the territory of the present United States.

The first group of Polish-Americans arrived in Canada from the United States in 1783 along with many other "loyalists" of English and Scottish origin. Outstanding among these immigrants was the New Jersey judge **Jan Zabriskie**, grandson of Albert Zaborowski who arrived in America in 1662. Jan Zabriskie, together with his brother Albert, fought on the British side in the war of Independence and, as a result, moved to Upper Canada (present-day Ontario) and were awarded a grant of land for their loyal services, as were all "loyalists." Another "loyalist" of Polish origin was **Karol Blaskowitz** (Blaszkowicz) who reached the United States in 1759. During the Seven Years War, when France lost all its American colonies to England, Blaskowitz, a capable engineer and an enthusiastic cartographer, fought in the ranks of General Wolfe's army. After the war Blaskowitz undertook the charting and mapping of the shores of the St. Lawrence

River, as well as of its tributary, the Saguenay River, which flows from the Labrador Peninsula. After finishing his work Blaskowitz returned to New England. After the War of Independence he returned to the north and finally settled in Newfoundland, where he continued his work as a cartographer until his death.

It seems that **Pierre Dominique Debartzch** was the first outstanding Canadian of Polish origin born in Canada (September 22, 1782). He was the son of Dominique and grand-son of Dominique Barcz, a well-to-do furrier from Gdańsk, Poland, who settled in Montreal. Young Pierre Dominique studied in Harvard, was appointed advocate in 1806 and became member of Parliament from the district of Kent (Chambly and Vercheres counties) in 1809 and 1810. From 1809 to 1814 he was a member of the Legislative Assembly of the Province; in 1814 he was appointed to the Legislative Council. During the war against the United States he became Captain of the 5th batallion of the Militia, the so-called "Devil's Own." In 1813 he took part in the battle of Chateauguay as Commander of the Battalion. He was legislative and executive councillor of Lower Canada and seigneur of St. Charles in the Richelieu Valley. In his further public career he was active in the political movement, aiming at the democratization of the constitution. In July 1832 he headed, together with Bourdages, a meeting of five counties, of which the main one planned to deprive the head of the Executive Council of his right to nominate the legislative councillors. Yet, in 1837 he was appointed to the Executive Council by the 2nd Earl of Gosford, who was the Governor-in-Chief of British North America (1835-1837), and henceforth he opposed the so called patriotic party. In the meantime he established two papers in Saint Charles: "Echo du Pays," 1833, and "Le Jeasieur," 1836. His manor house at St. Charles (otherwise known as Debartzch Village), was the centre of the first engagement of the rebellion of 1837. He died on September 6, 1846, aged 62. In July 1815 he had married Mlle. St. Ours, the daughter of the owner of a seigneurie nearby. He had two daughters: Caroline (1823-1898) married a Pole, **Edward Sylvester Rottermund** (1813-1858), and Louise married another Pole, **Aleksander Kierzkowski** (1816-1870). Rottermund achieved recognition as a geologist, mineralogist, and mines inspector in Canada at the time of the Union, in the years 1843-47.

From these early years also dates the beginning of the **Globenski** family in Canada,—a family which quickly became one of the more distinguished families in the Province of Quebec.

Auguste France Globenski, born in Berlin in 1754, arrived in Canada in 1776 as surgeon in the Hesse-Hanau Regiment together with two other Polish officers: Major Balthazar Boguslaus Lucke and Lieutenant Ludwig Casimir Mazell. The Hesse-Hanau Regiment was sent to Canada in order to reinforce English troops fighting against the

invasion of the American Army after the declaration of war in July 6, 1775 by the American Congress. After the end of the war in 1783, A. F. Globenski remained in Canada and married at Verchères Miss Marie Françoise Brousseau in 1784. He practiced medicine at Saint Eustache, where he died April 19, 1830. He left four daughters and eight sons, among them: Frederic Eugene, Maximilien, Leon (father-in-law of Sir Alexander Lacoste, Sir Henri Thomas Taschereau and Alfred Garneau), Benjamin, a physician, Hubert, a merchant, (father of Arthur), and Louis Edouard, a second notary in the family.

Frederick Eugene Globenski, born in 1790, Lieutenant, promoted to Major of the 2nd Battalion of the County of Two Mountains, was a notary and judge at the Rivière du Chêne and played a great role in negotiations with the rebel forces in the county of Lac des Deux Montagnes in 1837-1838. In recognition of his merits he received the following letter: "Castle of St. Louis, Quebec, 6 July 1837. Frederick E. Globenski, Esquire J.P., St. Eustache, county of Two Mountains. "His Excellency's determination is to protect His Majesty's peaceable subjects by maintaining the law of the land and in this He expects to receive the cooperation and assistance of all Magistrates and well disposed members of the community. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient and humble servant—Walcott, civil secretary."

Maximilien Globenski, was born April 15, 1792. He joined the Canadian Army in 1812 when war was declared between the USA and England and took part in several battles (Ormstown, Lacolle and Châteauguay) in which he was noted for his bravery. Promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, he fought the rebel forces in the village of St. Eustache in 1838. Promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of the Lower Canada Militia, he died in St. Eustache on June 16, 1866.

Charles Auguste Maximilien Globenski, son of Maximilien, was born in St. Eustache in 1830. Because of his marriage to Virginie Marguerite Lambert-Dumont (1854) he became Seigneur of Mille-Isles. He was also mayor of St. Eustache. He was appointed member of the independent Conservative Party in the House of Commons for the County of Two Mountains (February 26, 1875—February 11, 1876). An agriculturist and farmer, he published several papers on agriculture as well as politics and religion. He died in St. Eustache, February 12, 1906.

Benjamin Globenski, was doctor of medicine and married Miss Eleonore Lemoyne de Martigny of the prominent French-Canadian family. He received his licence as surgeon in 1836 in Montreal and practiced in the country. He came to Montreal in 1850.

His son, **Jacques Benjamin Globenski** was born at Varennes July 7, 1840. After a distinguished career in politics and law, he was made Queen's Counsellor in 1882. He died in 1888 as judge of High Court of the district of Joliette (from 1887). In "La Minerve" of December 4, 1888, the following lines appeared in the Obituary: "Après un cours remarquablement brillant au Collège de Montréal, il fut admis à l'étude du droit en 1861 et il passa sa cléricature dans le bureau de MM. Laffamme. Admis au barreau en 1864 il entra en Société avec feu M. Ludger Latelle. Ensuite il a demandé la place de graffier du journal du Conseil Législatif. En 1875 il fut appelé au poste d'inspecteur des prisons. Le grand bureau de l'honorable M. Lacoste le fit revenir dans la profession ou il fut nommé Conseiller de la Reine en 1882 et juge de la Cour Supérieure en 1887. La force qui le fit monter sur le banc était son grand sens légal. Les talents incontestables et la science légale qu'il possédait en faisaient un de nos juges les plus brillants. Le juge Globenski était un homme du monde, dans la meilleure acception du mot. Peu pourront jamais se vanter de savoir aussi bien que lui..."

Another nephew of Frederick Eugene, **Arthur Globenski**, had a distinguished career. He was a son of Lt. Col. Herbert Globenski. Born October 28, 1850 at Saint Eustache des Deux Montagnes, he studied at the College of Montreal and Sainte Marie. Admitted to the Bar in 1874, he followed the legal profession for 36 years. He was appointed Syndic of the Bar of Montreal; Examiner, General Secretary of the Provincial Bar etc. In 1907 he was charged to preside over the Commission appointed to work out laws of labour accidents. He was legal representative of the Government of the Province of Quebec in Ottawa, from 1908 until 1910. In 1910, Arthur Globenski succeeded to Hon. Louis-Philippe Demers as Judge of the High Court for the district of Saint-François. He died in Sherbrooke in 1925. "La Tribune" give him the following obituary (September 5, 1925): "Le juge Globenski a eu à se prononcer dans des causes très importantes de sa belle carrière. Son savoir profond, son esprit de justice et sa grande intégrité, faisaient de lui une personnalité remarquable." Arthur Globenski was also poet and writer.

The second large group of Poles arrived in Canada during the Napoleonic Wars. They were brought to Canada by the English as the so-called Swiss Infantry. The English considered the Poles fighting for Napoleon as mercenaries, and so they incorporated the captured legion into their own armies and sent them to distant colonies in years 1812-1813. During the Anglo-American war in Upper and Lower Canada, the Polish Regiments served in the English armies. The history of the Polish Legionaries fighting in both these regiments is another proof of the tragic fate of the Polish soldier during the Napoleonic age: wandering all over the world, he was more than once forced to fight

in opposition to his own principles. The Polish soldiers of de Watteville's regiment, one of the two above-mentioned regiments, badly treated and hostile to English political aims, sympathized wholly with the cause of the United States of America and the motto of liberty and democracy supported by independence won in bloody war. It can hardly come as a surprise that the soldiers of de Watteville's regiment deserted in large numbers to the American side and according to historians brought about the British disaster at Fort Erie. After the war, the soldiers of the second Polish regiment Des Meurons, who unlike the former regiment maintained complete discipline, were made part of the large colonizing expedition of Lord Selkirk. Many of them settled in the valley of the Red River. The oldest population registers from this region, later the Province of Manitoba, include among the settlers names of purely Polish origin: **Jankowski**, **Lasota**, **Bendowicz** and **Barłowicz**. The next wave of Polish immigrants flowed to America after the November Insurrection of 1831. The sympathy of the United States Congress for the insurrectionists fighting for Polish freedom was so great that it granted every Polish political refugee land in the States of Illinois and Michigan. As a result of these special conditions and the great general helpfulness, most emigrants stayed in the United States of America. Only a few reached Canada. Two of these made a name for themselves in Canadian history: Sir **Kazimierz Stanisław Gzowski** (1813-1898) and **Aleksander Edward Kierzkowski** (1816-1870) (see Polish contribution to engineering, architecture and aeronautics in Canada). At the same time that Kazimierz Gzowski and Aleksander Kierzkowski were active in Canada's eastern provinces, a Polish engineer, **Karol Horecki** was conducting a large scale geographical study of the Rocky Mountains in the region of the Peace River watershed. In connection with Sir Sandford Fleming's plans for settling the region, he prepared in the years 1870-1880 the technical documentation of the Peace River Region for the transcontinental railroad company, Canadian Pacific Railway. Apart from the factual reports for the C.P.R. Karol Horecki's work gave rise to an interesting book about the Pacific Coast of Canada.

Writing about the 1830 Rebellions, it is difficult not to mention the engineer **Colonel Niles Gustaw Schoultz-Szoltewski**, ex-officer in the Napoleonic army, a defector from Poland, and an American citizen. In 1838 he left his newly acquired social position in his new homeland and came to fight in the Canadian Revolution of 1838 convinced that he was fighting on the side of freedom and against tyranny. Deserted shamefully by the commanders and the great majority of the Canadian Patriots on the day of their landing in Canada, Schoultz-Szoltewski's voluntarily assumed general command of the remaining men and organized the defense of the regiment isolated at Windmill Point below Prescott. After several days of hopeless fighting with

the 83rd British Infantry Regiment aided by Canadian Militia, Schoultz-Szoltewski's regiment was completely surrounded and he surrendered in order to save the wounded. Condemned to death, he won the respect and sympathy of his foes by his bearing in battle, in jail, and before the firing squad.

It can be assumed that the Revolution of 1830 and emigration to France as a result of the tragic repercussions of the abortive uprising must have brought to Canada's shores more than the number of refugees documented below. People disappeared in the vast expanses of the continent and died. A few, like Gzowski, Schoultz-Szoltewski and Kierzkowski, left a trace of the Polish contribution to Canada and testimony to the continuing link with distant Poland. It is interesting to note that Sir Casimir Gzowski's son, **Casimir Stanislaus Gzowski**, born in Toronto, Dec. 2, 1847, educated in Leamington College, England, and Toronto University was member and treasurer of the Toronto Stock Exchange, a member and one of the founders of the Toronto Mining Exchange, a banker and stock broker. He was also Vice-President of London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company and President of Douglas Mining Company. He was elected a Director of the Bank of Ontario in Dec. 1906. As a millionaire, he was well known for his philanthropic and charitable labours. He was a member of the Executive Committee of Associated Charities, a superintendent of Toronto Mission Union and President of Y.M.C.A., Toronto Branch. He died Dec. 16, 1922 in Toronto.

The early 1860's brought **Edwin T. Brokowski** who, after serving in the militia during the Fenian Raids, went to the West in 1870 and became editor and owner of the Manitoba Gazette in Winnipeg.

Among the distinguished Polish persons who immigrated to North America and who were active in Canada, was the American **Fryderyk Schwatka**, a polar explorer, who explored the Arctic expanses of the Northwest Territories. In the years 1878—1880, he undertook an expedition to King William's Land and there discovered traces of Franklin's ill-fated expedition in search of the Northwest Passage. Schwatka was one of the first experts on the language and customs of the Eskimos, and among his scholarly contributions he left us a study of Eskimo children and the manuscript of an Eskimo-English dictionary.

In this first phase of Polish immigration to Canada, it seems, those who came were rather outstanding individuals who were looking for asylum and lived in Canada after their exile from Poland, which was partitioned among Russia, Prussia and Austria. Numerically it was an insignificant migration, but almost totally political; belonging mostly to the intellectual classes of society, these people had little trouble assimilating. The last wave of Polish political

emigration from the era of the Partitions, reached Canada after the January Revolution of 1863. This was a group of revolutionaries who, together with their families, sought safety in flight and reached the Isle of Wight in the English Channel, by the way of the Baltic Sea. The association of the Friends of Poland, founded in 1865 in England, arranged their transportation to Canada. Here they settled in towns, mainly in Toronto. For almost twenty years they formed the Slavic Club later called the Polish Citizens Club. At this Club, in the 1880's and 1890's, the revolutionaries, now serious merchants and clerks, received such personalities as the famous Polish singer, Sembrich-Kochańska, the dramatic artist Helena Modrzejewska (Modjeska), whose talent the whole world revered, the renowned athlete Pytlasiński, and finally Ignacy Paderewski. At the beginning of the twentieth century the Polish Citizens Club ceased to exist, and the gatherings and Polish lessons stopped, because the members had moved to other cities in Canada and the United States.

In the eighteen-sixties the second phase of Polish immigration to Canada began; this was immigration for largely economic reasons. At first this immigration was not numerous because the great majority of Polish immigrants came from the German and Austrian occupied sections of Poland, and these followed in the footsteps of the German immigrants settling in the United States. Nevertheless, a sizeable group of Kaszubians from Pomerania reached Canada in the year 1860. Their settlement is called Wilno in honour of their priest who hailed from that region. To this day it is one of the larger Polish centers in the Province of Ontario.

The real immigration didn't start until the 1890's, when a flood of Polish farmers from Galicia, then under Austria, came to Canada. It lasted until the First World War. In 1901 there were only 6,285 Poles in Canada—by 1911 there were 33,652.

The first wave of immigrants who came for economic reasons in the last century showed an extraordinary degree of unified organization. The immigrants travelled to their chosen settlement in whole disciplined groups, usually led by the older Catholic clergy.

Unfortunately, those later and much more numerous waves of Polish emigrants that reached Canada in the first third of the twentieth century were not similarly organized. The rural proletariat from Little Poland (Małopolska), Carpathian Region (Podkarpacie), and Western Ukraine (Podole) immigrated in a haphazard way with no definite destination. Until the United States limited immigration, their main objective were the industrial cities of the expanding north; only later, when the Canadian Prairies were brought under cultivation, did "Sheepskin immigrants", as they were called by the English and French Canadian inhabitants of the Dominion, turn towards Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. They were the settlers

most used to the heavy work of pioneer farming. During this period when the Prairies were being brought under cultivation, the Federal Government gladly saw their settlement on the periphery of the existing Canadian community. Quite often the immigrants looking for a livelihood were dependent on the good will of the immigration companies, the shipping agents, and the suppliers of human labour to railway companies, lumber concerns, and mining companies. They were treated as the labour force necessary for the developing giant, a land which took its life energy straight from the soil in a constant struggle with a cruel and relentless nature. The inflowing immigrants fought to break the chains of their position as hired labourers in the mines and forests and on the railways, and sought to plow their own plots of land. Each man chopped down the trees, removed the boulders brought by glaciers, cleared the land, and slowly, after a hard struggle, he established a farm on the land given him. In such fashion arose the Polish settlements in the Province of Manitoba; thus arose the Polish settlements, different in speech and custom, but still forming part of one, common and new homeland, Canada.

In September, 1917, Canada had the opportunity of studying the Poles all together. When a Franco-Polish recruiting Mission came to North America to enlist volunteers for a new Polish Army on the side of the Allies, arrangements were made with the Canadian Government to provide a camp at Niagara-on-the-Lake. Twenty-two thousand Polish recruits answered the call. An account of this camp appeared in MacLean's Magazine, from which the following is an extract:—"It was, however, in unorganized music that the spirit of the Pole, that variable mingling of light-heartedness and melancholy, had its most compelling expression. Whenever and wherever Poles congregates, music in some form or other spontaneously broke forth. It was most effective in their unrehearsed mass singing. That which might well have brought "idle tears" to the eyes floated across Niagara plain on many a soft summer night. Those who heard it will never forget the haunting charm of that song of happy youth shadowed by forebodings of sorrow to come, "Jak szybko mijają chwile" (How Fast the Moments Fly). Then there was the tripping, care-free march of the victorious legions of Dąbrowski: "Jeszcze Polska nie zginęła" (All is not yet over Poland) welling up in their merriest moments, as when in great cheering train-loads they began their long journey to France — and to Poland. But from the very depths of hearts saddened with the suffering of their beloved land came the solemn, stately "Boże Coś Polskę" (O God, Protector of Poland), by common consent regarded in Niagara Camp as the National Hymn of Poland. Men and women who have heard all that is most impressive in music have often stood with tear-filled

eyes as thousands of Poles poured forth in this sublime hymn the pent-up emotion of a hundred and fifty years of persecution."

On November 1, 1919 the first Polish consulate was opened in Montreal (the consulate was moved to Ottawa in 1933). Polish immigrants until that day without any protection, homeless exiles, destitute emigrants, traditional material for unskilled labour, often ruthlessly exploited, felt for the first time that they belonged to a real nation. They became sons of a homeland that, after centuries of enslavement, had thrown off its fetters and demanded recognition for itself and its Polish sons dispensed throughout the world. Through the initiative and support of the Consul-General at that time, **Jan Pawlica**, a Polish-Canadian Club was organized in Ottawa in 1936. These were, however, times of a declining Polish immigration to Canada. From 3,187 persons between 1924 and 1929, the rate declined to 2,608 in 1934 to 1939. This confirms two facts: first, the standard of living was improving in Poland; secondly, the United States and Canada were experiencing an economic crisis.

During the Second World War, in the years 1939 to 1944, immigration for economic reasons stopped completely; it was replaced by a very minute war immigration which increased as the end of the war approached. These immigrants were offshoots of a nation at war — soldiers, engineers and other professionals, who were driven across the ocean by circumstances. Canada's growing role as a source of raw material and her quick industrialization created a need for foreign technicians, engineers and other technically educated elements. Thanks to the initiative of the Polish Ambassador at Ottawa, **Wiktor Podoski**, and the support of the Canadian Government, several hundred Polish engineers, were employed in Canadian industry (see the section "The Association of Polish Engineers in Canada).

The years 1946 to 1949 constitute the breakthrough period. The long-awaited end of the war and the day of victory brought to many Poles bitter disappointment—political outcome of the war did not permit them to return to Poland, and they were faced with the necessity of making a home in the land, which until then had been a temporary shelter in the homeward journeys. A torrent of emigrants flowed into Canada from the disbanded fighting units, from the prisoner-of-war camps in Germany and Russia, from England, Africa, the Middle East and India. Among them were also political refugees from behind the Iron Curtain and persons brought to Canada from Poland on a "family reunion" program.

In the period from 1944 to 1949, Polish immigration jumped from a low of 484 persons for the previous five-year period, to 30,071 persons, a number only second to that of English immigrants for the same period.

More than half of Canada's 330,000 Poles came to this country after the Second World War. For most, Canada was the final stage of an epic Odyssey.

Unlike the immigrants of the previous phase (1890-1928), who came to Canada for economic reasons, the wartime and postwar immigrants (from 1939) had a much easier start in their new homeland. Although a certain number of immigrants had to pay for their right to settle in Canada in the form of obligatory contracts to work on farms, in the forests and as domestic help, the majority was able to establish itself quickly because of their superior professional and educational preparation, and was soon working in their professions or in related fields. Some of the newcomers achieved positions in the élites of Canada and won recognition among Canadians. This book is devoted to these men and women who excel in the fields of scholarship, technology and the arts.

Polish contribution to the political life in Canada, so far, has not been of a very great importance. Apart from P. D. Debartzch, A. E. Kierzkowski and C. A. M. Globenski, mentioned earlier, the Polish ethnic group is represented at the present time by **Dr. Stanley Haidasz** of Toronto, who became Member of Parliament in 1957, and who is now the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and by **Raymond Rock**, from the Liberal Party. **Stanley Korchinski** of Polish and Ukrainian ancestry is a Member of Parliament representing Rama, Sask. In the provincial field **Stanley Ruzycki**, also of Polish-Ukrainian origin, holds a seat in the Alberta legislation, and **Bernard Newman** in the Ontario legislature. **Dr. J. Korey-Krzeczkowski** of Montreal, is working closely with the Liberal Party federal authorities in Ottawa, mainly advising on ethnic matters, whereas **Dr. B. B. Dubieński** of Winnipeg belongs to the Progressive Conservative Party and was once an unsuccessful candidate for the Manitoba Legislature. He has frequently given active support to Conservative candidates during elections.

The disparity and dispersion of Poles is, in a way, reflected in the large number of associations they have formed: 180 in Canada, 16 alone in Montreal. They have divided, to some extent, into groups having similar backgrounds, interests or past. To unite Poles in this country and give them a common, stronger voice, the Canadian Congress was founded in 1944. It represents all Polish associations in Canada, with the exception of the Communists. The national executive, headed by **Z. Jarmicki**, has its head office in Toronto and has 10 provincial branches.

In order to present the presence of the Polish ethnic group in Canada, here is a short statistical table, worked out according to the census held every ten years in this country:

POLISH ETHNIC GROUP IN CANADA

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
	6285	33652	53403	145503	167485
total	5371315	7206643	8787949	10376786	11506655
%	0.12	0.46	0.66	1.40	1.46
		1951	1961		
		219845	323517		
total		14009429	18238247		
%		1.50	1.79		

2. POLISH CONTRIBUTION TO THE ARTS IN CANADA

The next area to be considered is the creative activity of the more outstanding Polish artists living in Canada. It is understandable that this section will suffer from the greatest number of omissions, since there is no register listing the names of all Polish Canadian artists. In my research on this section, the names graciously given me by other artists and the help and advice offered by the Polish artistic circles in Montreal and Toronto, enabled me to compile a list of artists — a very provisional one at present — worthy of being included. The following criteria guided me in the selection of names:

- 1) professional studies, though not always completed;
- 2) participation in exhibitions, concerts, and the like;
- 3) reputation in the press and favourable opinions of professionals.

Let us look into the contributions of painters, sculptors, artistic craftsmen, musicians, theatre and T.V. artists, dancers, as well as of Polish art and crafts schools to artistic life in Canada. Undoubtedly, **the plastic arts** are best represented. The mixture of old European traditions with the inspiration provided by the natural beauty of their adopted country, combined with complete freedom of creation, have contributed a great deal to the full artistic expression of Polish-Canadian sculptors.

Starting with the Eastern Provinces, the paintings and drawings of **Bruno Bobak**, show clear evidence of a strange mixture of cultures. Born in Poland in 1923, he came to Canada in 1927 and was educated in Toronto. He studied art under Carl Schaeffer at the Central Technical School in Toronto under Arthur Lismer at the Art Centre.

During the war of 1939-1945 he served as a Canadian Army artist and, while working in Great Britain, he met (and later married) another war artist of great merit, Molly Lamb. After completing his studies in London at the Central School of Arts and Crafts and at the City and Guilds Arts School, he returned in 1945 to Canada, where he took a position as designer with the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission in Ottawa. In 1948 he became

an art teacher at the Vancouver School of Art, B.C., where he stayed until 1956. In 1957, he was awarded a Canadian Government Overseas Senior Fellowship which enabled him to visit Europe. In 1960, he was appointed Resident Artist at the University of New Brunswick, a post which he still holds.

A member of numerous Canadian artistic societies, including the Canadian Group of Painters; the Canadian Society of Painters in Water Colours, Etchers and Engravers, the British Columbia Society of Artist, and an associate of the Royal Canadian Academy, he is a very active and widely known artist throughout Canada.

Bobak exhibited with all major Canadian Society Exhibitions since 1943, at the "Canadian War Art" exhibition in Ottawa, 1946, at the National Gallery of Canada "Biennale" and many others, as well as "One Man Shows" in New Design Gallery, Vancouver, 1956; Galerie Agnes Lefort, Montreal, 1956; Greenwich Gallery, Toronto, 1956; Robertson Gallery, Ottawa, 1959; Waddington Galleries, Montreal, 1959; The Isaacs Gallery, Toronto, 1960; The Roberts Gallery, Toronto, 1961; Beaverbrook Gallery, Fredericton, 1961; Leeds City Art Gallery, 1962; City of Bristol Art Gallery, 1962; Kaplan Gallery, London, 1962; South London Art Gallery, 1963; Kunstforening, Oslo, 1963; Commonwealth Institute, London, 1964; as well as many Canadian centres. His paintings were also shown in the following group exhibitions: „International Woodcuts", Victoria & Albert, and Barcelona, 1956; "1st Biennial Exhibition", Museum of Modern Art, Tokyo, 1957; "International de Gravure Contemporary", Lubljana, Yugoslavia, 1957; Brussels International Fair, Canadian Pavilion, 1958; "20th Biennial International", Brooklyn Museum of Art, 1958; "Canadian Art", Dallas Museum of Contemporary Art, Texas, 1958; "West Coast Painters", Portland Museum, Washington, 1959; "10 West Coast Painters", Stratford Festival, 1960; "Contemporary Canadian Art", Mexico City, 1960; London Public Art Museum, London, Ontario, 1960; "Commonwealth Art", Norwich Art Museum, 1960; South London Art Gallery, London, 1963; Kunstforening, Oslo, 1963; Kunstforening, Bergen, 1964; Commonwealth Institute, London, 1964. One of the most celebrated Canadian artists, he has won several prizes for his paintings, including: 1st Prize, Canadian Army Competition of Art, 1944 and 1st Prize at the Exhibition of Contemporary Art, Vancouver, 1960, as well as numerous private foundation prizes and awards. His paintings hang in Beaverbrook Art Gallery; Dalhousie University; Department of External Affairs for Canada; Hamilton Art Gallery; Hart House, University of Toronto; Leeds City Art Gallery; Library of Congress, Washington; London Public Art Museum; National Gallery of Canada; Queen's University; Regina Art Gallery; Seattle Art Gallery; Detroit Institute of Art; Toronto

Art Gallery; University of British Columbia; Vancouver Art Gallery; University of New Brunswick; Victoria Art Centre; Winnipeg Art Gallery; South London Art Gallery, and in many private collections.

Bobak's work shows a strange meeting of Oriental and English art—a reconciliation of some of the most important characteristics of Japanese flower painting and modern art. His paintings show two major directions. The first is toward light, delicate paintings of flowers, often primroses, which seem to hang gracefully in space, attached to nothing. The other is toward the intense analysis of trees, rocks and flowers. "Ashcroft Scene", which was painted for the Maclean's collection of B.C. art in 1958, emphasizes the veins in the hills of the desert near Kamloops; in Bobak's hands they seem to fall into an abstract pattern. Over the years, Bobak has moved closer and closer to his subjects and has tended more and more to explore the designs he discovers in the ordinary structure of plants or rocks. In this concern with the abstraction of nature (as opposed to non-objective art or art based on the human form) he remains close to the modern British Columbia tradition.

There is quite a considerable group of Polish painters in the Province of Quebec.

The Polish Art Exhibition which took place between November 30th and December 11th, 1954 in Redpath Museum at McGill University in Montreal, gave the opportunity to show the Canadian public paintings of some outstanding artists of Polish origin living in the Eastern Provinces, namely: **Zofia Bobrowska**, **Oktawian Jastrzembski**, **Stefan Kontski**, **Rafał Malczewski**, **Zygmunt Sygilla-Mazur** and his wife, **Maria Mazur-Strawińska**, **Mary Schneider** and her husband **Roman Schneider** and **Zbigniew Suchodolski**. All of these painters with the exceptions of Zofia Bobrowska and Roman and Mary Schneider, live in Montreal (Rafał Malczewski died in Montreal in 1965).

There are still other painters of Polish origin who live in Quebec and whose works were not displayed at the above Exhibition. We shall list all artists of merit together with their short biographical notes in alphabetical order, with emphasis on their Canadian careers.

Barry (Boleslaw) Baran was born in 1925 near Lublin, Poland. He was deported in 1939 to Siberia, where he spent two years. His interest in painting, dates back to days spent in a Siberian forestry camp. After joining the Polish Army formed in Russia, he served in the 2nd Polish Corps in Italy. In the army he had met and talked with many artists and entered a school in Italy where he made favourable progress. He went to England to continue his art studies, working

during the day and going to art studies every evening. He came to Canada in 1949, where he was employed first in the tobacco fields near London, Ont. Eventually he moved to Hamilton, Ont., where he entered the commercial art field. He was immediately successful, but found little freedom to express himself in this field. He continued to paint after his normal day's work, and eventually some of his seascapes came before the public. This was the beginning of his artistic career. He is one of the foremost Canadian marine artists.

"... Water is flexible, it is a pleasure to paint and it goes with my nature. But in addition there is a certain rhythm that has a parallel in music, which I love, although I am not an accomplished musician. Painting the restless motion of water reminds me of the conductor leading a symphony orchestra, there is a constancy of movement of the conductor's baton much the same as the firm, flowing strokes of the painter's brush and palette knife".

His paintings were shown in MacMillan Art Gallery; in Hollywood (1961); London, Ont. (1962); San Francisco, (1962); San Diego, (1962); Nassau Art Gallery, (1962, 1964); Les Galleries Chomedey, Que. (1965); Sherbrooke, Drummond-Ville Vanquver; Ottawa (1965); Montreal, (1963); Toronto, (1964).

Alexander Oleśko-Ferworn was born in Russia of Polish parents in March, 1917. From 1919 he lived in Poland. After attending elementary school and high school, he began studying civil engineering in 1936 and painting in 1938, but the outbreak of war interrupted his studies. He joined the 2nd Polish Corps in Italy. In 1947 he was demobilized and went to England. From 1947 to 1950 he studied at the Manchester School of Fine Arts. He exhibited his work in 1948 at Mid-Day Studio and in 1950 at the Polish Club of Fine Arts in Manchester. He painted the Madonna of Częstochowa for St. Albans Church in Manchester as well as St. Barbara for the church in Cardiff, Wales. He founded the Polish "Artist's Corner" a Brooks's Bar in Manchester. He arrived to Canada in 1951 and lives in Montreal. Since 1958 he has taken part in many exhibitions in Montreal and Rawdon, Que., where he was a prizewinner on several occasions. Together with his pupil, Mrs. Denise Rowan he organized the first exhibition of painting in the Rawdon City Hall, 1960, and from that date the exhibitions are held every year.

"August 5th, 6th and 7th, 1960, may well go down in our local history as the beginning of the Rawdon Art Exhibition, for it was on these days that the first such exhibition was opened at the City Hall under the patronage of His Worship Mayor G.A. Robinson.

Paintings were exhibited by Mrs. Denise Rowan and Mr. Alex

Olesko-Ferworn, residents of Montreal and Rawdon. They played host to the hundreds of lovers of art who came to view their work.

There was a great deal of variety among the paintings as both artists have an entirely different style and one was amazed at their versatility for they were equally at home with pastels, chalk, oils, water colours and Indian ink. Several scenes of Rawdon were included in the 54 exhibits and these were of great interest to all.

Mrs. Rowan and Mr. Olesko-Ferworn hope this Art Exhibition will become an annual event and that it will give new and talented artists an opportunity to exhibit their work. It should also prove another step has been taken to make this pretty village of ours a cultural centre as well as a tourist resort.

The area around Rawdon has so much natural beauty per square mile that surely the artist must feel that he has found his paradise here. Even the mildly interested cannot help but be aroused at the scenes and surrounding of the Village of Sunshine.

Let us be grateful that Mrs. Rowan and Mr. Olesko-Ferworn have taken the first step towards making Rawdon an Art Centre of the future by presenting this most interesting exhibition." (Le Bulletin de Rawdon, August, 1960).

Mr. Olesko-Ferworn is President of the Rawdon Art Circle, grouping 25 members from Joliette, Montcalm and Montreal. In 1966, he organized, on behalf of the Canadian Polish Congress, an exhibition of paintings by old Polish masters, which was held at McGill University, in honour of Poland's 1000 Years of Christianity.

Oktawian Jastrzembki, born in 1899, studied at the Academy of Fine Arts in Wilno, Poland. For ten years he worked in Paris, where his watercolours were shown annually at the Salon des Tuilleries. He took part in numerous exhibitions in England and Scotland, where he lived from 1940 to 1949. He came to Canada in 1949 and took part in the Exhibition of the Polish Artists at the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts in 1950 and in the Exhibition of Slavonic Art at the Université de Montréal in 1951. He is a noted art connoisseur and art collector. He is interested in visual space perception and his paintings show this particular attitude to art.

Stefan Kontski (Kątski) was born in 1898 in Poland. He studied at the Academy of Fine Arts in Cracow (1921-1924), in Florence (1924-1927) and in Paris (1927-1930), where he was a pupil of Prof. J. Pankiewicz. Expert in aese painting, fresco and other techniques of wall painting, he is also a specialist in the conservation and renovation of old pictures and wall paintings. He made eight polychromes in historic churches in Poland (1930-1939).

He came to Canada in 1948. From 1950 to 1954 he worked on polychrome in the Polish Church of Our Lady of Częstochowa in Montreal, and decorated with frescoes and Cordovan leather. It is interesting to note that during the decoration of the Church in Montreal, there was installed a special bus station for tourists in order to allow them to appreciate the work. In 1957 he was engaged as technical illustrator in an aviation company in Montreal. From 1963 has worked for himself, renovating paintings and antiques. He took part in exhibitions in Cracow, Warsaw, Katowice (Poland), Ottawa (1948), Montreal (Exhibition of Slavonic Art, 1949 and at the Université de Montréal, 1951).

Maya Lightbody was born in Lwów, Poland. After travelling widely in Europe and the Middle East, she came to Canada in 1951. She attended the Montreal Museum School of Art and Design, graduating with honors in Graphic Arts. Since graduation she has worked solely in the graphic media—etching, engraving, monotype, collage, individually and in combination.

At present she lives and works in the Eastern Townships. In 1965, she was awarded a grant from the Quebec Provincial Government to further her experiments in etching. In the same year she was invited to attend an international Symposium on Ceramics held in Austria, where fifteen artists from all over the world were invited to participate for six weeks. She has exhibited widely in Canada and the United States, namely: Saskatchewan Society of Artists; Canadian Society of Painter Etchers and Engravers; Under "30"; Canadian Society of Graphic Artists; Burnaby Print Exhibition; Winnipeg Winter Exhibition; Montreal Spring Exhibition; Seattle International Print Exhibition; Concourse Artistique de la Province; Women Painters; Hamilton Winter Exhibition; Quebec Provincial Exhibition, 1st Prize Graphics, Prix hors concours; Gmunden Symposium Exhibition, Vienna 1965; Salon d'Artisanat, prix d'Artisanat, hors concours, and numerous other group shows in the Montreal Museum, the Stable Gallery, Musée de la Province, Toronto, Ottawa, etc.

She took part in the following Solo Exhibitions: 1961—Upstairs Gallery, Toronto; 1962—*ibid.*; 1963—Galerie Libre, Montreal; 1964—*ibid.*; 1965—*ibid.* Her works are in the collection of C.I.L. MacMillan Publishing (Toronto), W. G. McConnel, Montreal Museum, Musée de la Province, Quebec City and numerous other private collections in Canada, the United States and England.

Rafał Malczewski was born in Cracow, Poland in 1892. He was the son of another great painter, Jacek Malczewski. After completing his secondary education in Cracow, he went to Vienna to study philosophy, architecture and agriculture. He never studied painting at any

school or Academy. He only liked to watch his father working and got some hints from him. That is why his style is entirely original.

Since 1925 he took part in almost all important international exhibitions. His works were shown several times at the Venice "Biennale", three times at the International Exhibitions of the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh, U.S.A. (1934, 1937, 1938), at the Olympic Exhibitions at Los Angeles (1932), in Berlin (1936), in Paris at the International Exhibition (1937), where he was awarded a golden medal, and finally in New York at the International Fair (1939). He received a golden medal at the Polish National Exhibition in Poznań (1928), the Polish President's award (1937) and a golden Leaf of Merit of the Polish Academy of Literature.

His paintings were bought by the late King Victor Emanuel II of Italy, by the State Collections in Moscow, by the Museum of the Contemporary Art in Budapest and by the Museum of the City of Berlin.

After escaping from Poland during World War II, he went to Paris. In August, 1940, after the fall of France, he went to Portugal, thence to Brazil, where he spent two years and arrived in Canada in November 1942. He exhibited his works in Ottawa (two one-man shows in January, 1943, and in April, 1944, under the patronage of H.R.H. Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone). In Montreal, he had four one-man shows: Museum of Fine Arts in 1943, Parizeau Gallery in 1945, Dominion Gallery in 1949 and Ritz Carlton Hotel in 1952. He held other exhibitions (one-man shows) in Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver (1943), Halifax, Hamilton, Sydney, Windsor. He took part in the Canadian Exhibition representing Canadian Art among other Canadian artists in the Grand Central Gallery in New York, receiving a highly favourable mention in "Art News" (June 1945). His paintings were also exhibited at the Polish Exhibition of paintings in the Detroit Institute of Art (1945). Two years earlier he had a one-man show in Cincinnati, Ohio (1943) and then in Corcoran Gallery of Washington, D.C. (1944). He was commissioned by the Canadian National Railways and the Pacific National Railways to do several paintings for their publicity. Prior to 1946, he made four trips across Canada from coast to coast, painting in all Canadian provinces except Newfoundland. We find the originals of his works in the Ritz Carlton Hotel in Montreal and various railway stations in Canada are decorated with reproductions of his paintings and water colours. His works are in the private collections of the former Governor General the Earl of Athlone, former President Dwight Eisenhower, Right Hon. Vincent Massey, Dr. David Finley, former Director of the National Gallery in Washington, D.C., and many others. He is also represented in the collection of the Swedish Embassy in Ottawa by four watercolours. As a writer, he worked as a columnist and essayist for the leading Polish newspapers, literary weeklies and sport reviews. He published several books, mostly

short stories and memoirs, mainly about the Tatra mountains, where he lived until the outbreak of war. He was a member of the International PEN Club. He died in Montreal on February 15, 1965.

Zygmunt Sygililla-Mazur, born in Poland in 1922, studied at the Academy of Fine Arts of Beirut, Lebanon, where he also took part in the exhibition of the American University and of the Musée National. He came to Canada in 1949. Employed as a technical illustrator, he spends all his spare time painting and sculpting in stone and wood. He exhibited at the Exhibition of Polish Artists at the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts, 1950, and at the Exhibition of Slavonic Art at the Université de Montréal and McGill University. His speciality is hard wrought and repoussé copper, white metal and brass. He used this particular technique to decorate the interior of York Hotel in Toronto, 1959. His special interest is the theory of composition.

His wife, **Maria Strawińska-Mazur** was born in 1914 in Poland. A former student of Cracow Academy of Fine Arts and Jagellonian University, and of Ecôle Polonaise des Beaux-Arts in Lebanon, where she also took part in numerous exhibitions, she came to Canada with her husband in 1949. Both hers and her husband's paintings were shown at the same exhibition in Montreal. Besides being a noted artist, she is an art historian, and used to teach history of art at the University of Montreal and Ottawa (1952-1956).

Anna de Romer (née Sołtan), born in Poland, held her first art show at the age of 18 in Warsaw. Since then, her paintings have been exhibited in cities all over the world, including Paris, Brussels, Antwerp, London, Washington, Ottawa, Toronto and Montreal.

"I can't remember when I first started painting. I have never had an art lesson—painting just seemed to come naturally. I have always been faithful to my technique. I tried to teach others to use it, but it's difficult and I had no patience. I use an oil paint brush with heavy or dry water colours. I don't like water colours with that pale, fading look. I have proved they can be as solid and rich looking as oils". ("Gazette", 1964).

She escaped from the war-torn Latvia of the 'forties and spent eight years in Bavaria. She came to Canada in 1948 and has painted many notables of the academic, juridical and financial world. Her paintings hang in the homes of many well-known Canadians and Americans as well as in those of European royalty. Her home is in Hudson Heights, Quebec.

Sophie de Romer (née Dembowska), artist in oil, water-colour, pastel and etching, was born in Dorpat, Estonia, in 1890. She was educated first in Wilno, then in Munich, where she studied art

under Prof. Hollossy, and finally in Paris under Professors J. E. Blanche and L. O. Merson.

Her paintings were exhibited in Wilno (first prizes), Warsaw, Kaunas, Riga, London, Versaille, Cairo, Washington and Montreal. Her works are to be found in Wilno and Kaunas Museums, as well as in many private collections all over the world. Her specialities are oil and water-colour portraits and her subjects include many well-known personalities in Canada and abroad. Moreover she has painted landscapes and animals, especially dogs. After spending four years in England (1946—1951), she came to Canada, where she stayed until 1955. Then she left for the United States, and returned to Canada in 1963. She was a member of the American Arts League (1953—1963). She resides now in Montreal.

Wanda Rożyńska, born and educated in Montreal, spent four years studying the techniques of pottery-making at the Donald Mavros Studio in New York, where she also taught. Since her return to Montreal in 1960, Mrs. Rożyńska has continued to produce fine pottery and to teach. In 1966, she and her husband moved to Way's Mills in the Eastern Townships, where they established their home, a studio and a summer school for students interested in learning pottery techniques. Mrs. Rożyńska has worked with architects and interior-designers on special commissions and is represented in many private and public collections including that of the Living Arts Center in New York. She was exhibited widely both at home and abroad and was represented in Canadian Ceramics '65; the Geneva International, Switzerland; the British Exchange Show, London; Quebec Master Craftsmen; and Canadian Fine Crafts, Ottawa.

Zbigniew Suchodolski, born in Cracow, Poland, in 1911, studied at the Cracow Academy of Fine Arts under Professors J. Mehoffer and K. Sichulski. Until the outbreak of the war he was teaching art in various schools in Poland. During the war he organized painting courses in P.O.W. camps in Germany and took part in the art competition for the Allied prisoners in Switzerland, where he gained a distinction for his paintings. After the war he worked as a teacher in D.P. camps in Germany, also organizing numerous art exhibitions showing Polish achievements abroad. After coming to Canada in 1951 he took part in the Exhibition of Slavonic Art, first at the Université de Montréal and then in Redpath Museum (1951). For several years he worked as an instructor of painting and drawing in Art Clubs at Ile Laval. Now he is a school teacher in Deux Montagnes. His specialties are easel painting, composition, landscape, graphic art and woodcut, as well as photography.

Hermína Thau was born in Jarosław, Poland, in 1896. She studied with Professor Richard Langer from Düsseldorf and in Vienna at the faculty of handicraft, ceramics and painting. While in Warsaw, she took some post-graduate courses in repoussé work under Professor Zofia Gołąb. A former prisoner in a Soviet camp, she came to Canada in 1944, where she took part in two Canadian National Exhibitions in Toronto, 1948 and 1950. She gained 2nd 1961. Her work was also shown at the exhibition in Stratford in 1958, Canadian Ceramics at the Museum of Fine Arts, 1961, and in one-man show at the Potter's Club, Montreal, in 1961. Now she has been invited to take part in an exhibition in Washington, D.C. She is a member of the Potters Club in Canada.

"She partitioned her bedroom and made part of it into a workshop. Hammers pounded, pliers, chisels and files were scattered on her work table. All day she worked with copper and silver, turning out exquisitely shaped, hand-made trays, candy dishes, fruit bowls and jewelry" — we read in *The Gazette* (1950).

Thanks to the initiative of Mrs. **Irena Dziembowska**, Mrs. **Irena Petrusiewicz**, Mrs. **Jadwiga Ramza** and Mrs. **Krystyna Rojowska**, the Polish Handicraft Club, which is affiliated to the Montreal Branch of the Association of Polish Engineers, was opened in May 1955. The main aim of the Club is to interest Polish and above all Canadian society in the decorative arts of Poland. The Club organizes exhibitions and takes part in others organized in Montreal, co-operates with other Polish organizations as well as with other ethnic groups and Canadian society in the press, on television, and on the radio.

From the twenty-third of November to the second of December, 1956, the Montreal International Fair-Show Mart was held at the Palais de Commerce. The Handicraft Club was asked to arrange and decorate the Polish booth. Mrs. **Irena Petrusiewicz** organized the display. The following persons contributed their creations: Mrs. **I. Dziembowska**, artistic dolls; Mrs. **E. Jaworska**, ceramics; Mrs. **O. Krzyczkowska**, hand-woven cloth; Mrs. **I. Petrusiewicz**, embossed leather; Mrs. **H. Wrażej**, hand-woven cloth; and Mr. **J. Zadarnowski**, artistic bookbinding. In June 1958, the Club contributed to the publication of a special magazine on Poland, written in French, under the auspices of the Centre de Recherches et d'Informations Folkloriques de Montréal of the Université de Montréal. This richly-illustrated magazine was devoted mainly to Polish decorative art, with a special emphasis on Polish traditional costumes and regional dances, and met with great interest among French Canadians.

On the 13th and 14th of May, 1959, The Handicraft Club was invited by the United Nations Organization in Montreal to decorate their booth at the International Bazaar held at the Show Mart. Part of the U.N. booth was dedicated to Poland and its decorative arts.

Again, on July 22nd of the same year, the United Nations Organization in Montreal invited the Club to organize a large Polish booth at the so called International Dinner held at the Queen Elizabeth Hotel to celebrate the fourteenth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations. More than a thousand guests attended, among them representatives of the federal, provincial and municipal governments, members of the diplomatic corps, as well as representatives of all branches of Montreal's cultural life. The dinner as well as the Polish booth were televised.

On September 23rd, 1959, McGill University's "Open House", the Polish Students Club at McGill University, asked the Handicraft Club to organize two Polish booths for the exhibition of ethnic groups.

On the sixteenth and seventeenth of July, 1960, on the occasion of "The Brotherhood of All Nations" Week, the Club took part in an exhibition of different ethnic groups at Town of Mount Royal City Hall. Several thousand people saw this exhibition. On May 4, 1960, the Club participated in an exhibition organized by United Women. Again, on March 14, and 16, 1961, the Decorative Exhibition, organized by the United Nations Organization in Montreal and attended by twenty nations, took place at the Sheraton-Mt. Royal Hotel. At this exhibition the Polish booth was put up by the Handicraft Club under the direction of Mrs. **O. Krzyczkowska** and Mrs. **I. Petruszewicz**.

Here are some names of other artists taking part in the annual exhibitions of the Club: **Zofia Bobrowska**, **Oktawian Jastrzembski**, **Rafał Malczewski**, **Stefan Kontski**, **Maria Mazur**, **Zbigniew Suchodolski**, **Stanisław Zieliński**, **Maya Lightbody**, **Hermina Thau**, **D. Drużbacki** (specialist in small wooden figures), **Alicja Krukowska** (specialist in making artistic dolls), **Andrzej Manteuffel** (water colour painter), **Stefan Mrożewski** (specialist in woodcutting, ceramics and artistic cards), Mrs. **Elżbieta O'Rourke** (water colours and oil), Mrs. **Krystyna Rojowska** (paintings on porcelaine), Mrs. **Zofia Słońska** (doll making) and Mrs. **Jadwiga Ramza** (ceramics, whose works were shown in Poland, France, England, Canada and the United States and who took part in the Canadian Handicraft Guild)

The general public had its first opportunity to examine the artistic gift of Polish Canadians living in the Ottawa Valley on January 27, 1943, when paintings by **Rafał Malczewski** were

displayed at an exhibition visited by H.R.H. Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone.

In 1949 Mrs. **Ewa Jaworska**, a sculptress and artist in ceramics, installed in her Ottawa home an electric kiln in which she could fire her works. Within a few months, Mrs. Jaworska's creations — mostly representations of animals — were being displayed in Ottawa's Robertson Gallery and at the Design Centre. Some were selected for exhibitions in Toronto and Montreal. During the 1950s, articles hand-woven by Mrs. **Hermina Wrażej** and Mrs. **Lidia Stolfa** also earned public approval. Mrs. Wrażej received several first and second prizes at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto and at the Handicraft Guild in Montreal, while a drapery by Mrs. Stolfa was chosen to decorate the Canadian Pavilion at the 1958 World Fair in Brussels. Works by all three of these women were featured at an Ottawa Humane Society bazaar in 1956.

A much larger display of "Arts and Crafts of Polish Canadians living in the Ottawa Valley" was held in the National Museum of Canada in May 1962. During the five-day exhibit more than two thousand persons saw the work of about fifteen Valley artists. There were architectural drawings by **Maciej Poray-Swinarski**, **Roman Sankiewicz**, **Maciej Stankiewicz** (no relation), and **Zygmunt Nowak**. Six painters displayed their work: Mrs. **Mary Schneider**, Mrs. **Zofia Bobrowska**, **Wacław Czerwiński**, **Anna Gużewska**, **Roman Stankiewicz** and **Zygmunt Nowak**. It should be added that after this exhibition Mr. Czerwiński, scientist and painter, designed the stained glass window of St. Hyacinth which was installed over the main altar of the new church in June 1963. (The stained glass window was executed and installed by Mr. Michel Roger, Art Sacré of Montreal). Miss Gużewska contributed three watercolours to the exhibition, but also has to her credit a five-by-three foot pictorial map of Canada, which accompanied this Country's exhibits in Rome and Brussels.

Sculptors whose work was on view were **Edward Koniuszy** and Mrs. **Marion Platek**. There were also some ceramic pieces by Mrs. **Ewa Jaworska**, Mrs. **Anna Żurakowska** and **Roman Schneider**. The individuality of each artist is reflected in the various colours and techniques used, but Mrs. Jaworska's works deserve particular attention because of the wide range of unusual materials in which she represents animals, working in clay, papier maché, felt, rope. She also displayed her mosaics and ceramics.

The age-old art of weaving with unusual variations is the hobby of Mrs. **Hermina Wrażej**, whose art is often seen at the Ro-

bertson Gallery. She incorporates such materials as reeds, tree bark and rope in brightly coloured patterns for rugs, lamps and throws, some of which were shown in the May Exhibition. It might be added that her daughter, Mrs. **Maria Błachut**, is a graduate architect specializing in town planning. While in Ottawa after her 1959 arrival from Poland, Mrs. Błachut designed a picturesque Shrine of Madonna Swarzewska at Kaszuby, Ontario (near Barry's Bay). She now works in the United States.

We are going to list here all outstanding Polish artists living in the Province of Ontario:

Zofia Bobrowska, born in Poland, was studying art first in Lwów, and then at the Academy of Fine Arts in Cracow. She exhibited her work in Lwów. Her artistic career was interrupted by World War II and deportation to Siberia, where she spent over 2 years. In 1942 she was evacuated to Iran, where she worked in the Polish Art Studio in Teheran. There she painted Persian landscape and portraits of well-known personalities. In 1943 she took part in the Polish Exhibition and won a prize of the Polish Institute in Teheran. In 1945 she went to Beirut (Lebanon) where she painted landscapes and portraits and also taught art. In 1948 she contributed to the Exhibition organized by the Polish Legation in Beirut.

After spending one year in England, she came to Canada in 1949. At first established in Montreal, she was commissioned to paint several portraits and painted extensively views of Montreal. One of them: "Old Houses in Montreal" was bought at an Exhibition in the Museum of Fine Arts in Montreal, by Sir Huntley Drummond for his private collection. Spending several summers in Prince Edward Island, she painted characteristic landscapes of the island and the sea. Since moving to Ottawa in 1958, she has been experimenting with new media and techniques and trying to find new means of expression. In 1962 she contributed to the "Exhibition of Arts and Crafts of Polish Canadians" at the National Museum of Ottawa. She took part in the following exhibitions: "Exhibition of Polish Artists in Exile Residing in Canada" at the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts in 1950; at the Cercle Universitaire in Montreal (one-man show), in 1951; at the City Hall in Granby in 1951; "L'Exposition d'art Slave" at the Université de Montréal in 1951; "Polish Art Exhibition" at the Redpath Museum, McGill University in 1954; "Exposition Artisanale et Artistique Néo-Canadienne" at the Palais du Commerce in Montreal in 1956. Besides her paintings, "Madonnas" made after the old Polish tradition in aluminum (repoussé) were shown in Montreal and Ottawa.

Eugene (Eugeniusz) Chruścicki was born in Warsaw in 1914. He studied at the W. Gerson School of Fine Arts in Warsaw under Professors F. Słupski and E. Okuń, C. Doniszewski and others. He graduated in 1937 and took part in the International Exhibition in Berlin, where he obtained an honourable distinction. During the war he remained in Poland, engaged as a sculptor in the work-shop of Professor F. Strynkiewicz. After taking part in the Warsaw Uprising of 1944, he was deported to a German concentration camp, where he survived thanks to his painting.

After the war he worked in the Polish theatre in Germany as stage designer, school teacher, painter and sculptor. His paintings were shown in Munich and other cities.

He came to Canada in December 1948. He painted a number of portraits and worked for newspapers in the publicity section. In 1949 he exhibited the "Polish Dance" in the Art Gallery of Toronto. His designs for stained glass windows were included in an exhibition at Hart House in Toronto of works by artists from abroad now residents in Canada. He taught for several years drawing and painting in artistic clubs. His most important work in Canada is the altar-piece carved from bass-wood painted in tempera in the Polish National Catholic Church of St. John the Baptist in Toronto (1953—1954). He also decorated churches in Scranton, Penna, and in Camden, N.J. (1956—1957). For the last seven years he has been employed by C. B. C. TV. Since his arrival in Canada, he has executed many wall paintings in churches and Polish clubs, many theatrical decorations, many designs for stained glass windows, portraits, sculptures and graphic works. "The classical background of the artist is evident, though Mr. Chruścicki works now in a modern style. He is a precisionist in composition, each line significant, falling into place in the harmonious symphonic design of the whole..." The Telegram, November 1953.

Henryk Hoenigan, born in 1917 in Żarnowiec, near Olkusz in Poland, studied at the Academy of Fine Arts in Cracow under Professor Wojciech Weiss. The last war interrupted his artistic career in Poland, though it should be noted that his first exhibition took place before the war in the Palace of Art, in Cracow. After being liberated from captivity in Siberia, he found himself in the Middle East, where he started to paint again. He taught in a Polish school and took part in the International Art Exhibition in Cairo (1944). Later he exhibited in Palestine and Paris. After the war he moved to Paris, France, where he devoted himself entirely to art.

He came to Canada in 1950, where he was employed first as a farm labourer. He now has his studio in Toronto, and has exhibited in a number of galleries there. The influence of the Polish painters

Aksentowicz and Leon Wyczółkowski and of the French post-impressionist school is obvious in most of his works. His paintings are of a wide and varied selection and can be found in many private and public collections in the British Isles, France, Israel, United States and Canada. In 1963 he won an award in an exhibition at the State University, Buffalo, New York.

Edward Koniuszy was born in 1919 in Brzozowa, district of Cracow, Poland. He finished the school of fine arts in Zakopane (1939), under Professor A. Kenar, and in Tarnów (1945 — 1947) under Professor W. Popiel. Then he entered the Academy of Fine Arts in Cracow as a student of a noted sculptor, Professor X. Dunikowski. He graduated in 1952. Before his graduation he built several altars in Polish churches in Śląsk and in the district of Cracow.

The period from 1952 to 1958 was very active in his artistic career. Besides carving numerous sculptures for churches, he organized exhibitions of his works every season in Warsaw, Sopot, Berlin (1956), Oslo (1958). His one-man show took place in Warsaw in 1954. He also participated in artistic competitions, winning several prizes.

He came to Canada in November 1958. In 1960, one of his sculptures was shown at the Canadian National Exhibition, for which he received the award as the "Best Wood Carving Entry in the Show". In November 1960, he organized a one-man show in the Upstairs Gallery in Toronto and in 1963 took part in the art exhibition "under the stars" at the "Four Season Hotel" in Toronto. In the same year, he carved 14 stations of the Cross in the church of St. Hyacinthe in Ottawa. Since 1964 he has worked in a construction company in Toronto, executing models of ships, planes and historical buildings. In his spare time he carves, preparing himself for the next exhibition. He is a member of the Sculpture Society of Canada.

Janina Lubojańska was born in Grudziądz (Poland) in 1934. She studied architecture and art at the National College of Fine Arts in Gdańsk (Danzing), She came to Canada in 1959 and at present lives in London, Ontario.

Mrs. Lubojańska exhibited in one-woman-shows; in Toronto (Pollack Gallery, 1962), and in London, Ontario (Fred Landon Library Gallery, 1964), two-men shows: in London, Ontario (Shute Institute, 1964), and in Toronto (S.C.A. Gallery, 1967), three-men show: in Toronto (S.C.A. Gallery, 1960), a four-men show in London Art Museum and Gallery (1966), and group shows; 25th and 27th Annual Western Ontario Exhibition of Art in London, Ontario (1965 and 1967). She also exhibited at varied group shows in Toronto, London, Hamilton and other places in Ontario.

The artist won three prizes for her paintings; best oil paintings award at the Autumn Festival of The Arts in Toronto, 1964, Miss Judy La Marsh's choice prize at the Autumn Festival of the Arts in Toronto, 1966, and a purchase award at the 27th Annual Western Ontario Exhibition of Art in London, 1967.

Mrs. Lubojańska is a member of the Society of Canadian Artists and is represented in the collection of Miss Judy La Marsh, in collection of the London Art Museum and in collections of varied collectors and art lovers in Canada, United States, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

"Janina Lubojańska, a Polish born architect, paints big, dark, brooding faces full of introspection. Witness has a thicket of staring eyes. Decision is a mirror of the changing faces involved in an anguishing problem. The human face with its aspects of evil and good get perceptive research from Mrs. Lubojańska". (Kay Kritzwiser "Globe and Mail", Toronto, April 2, 1966.

"Line is of major importance in producing a successful character, or quality" study, Mrs. Lubojańska said. If more than one figure is involved, charcoal sketching is done on the canvas to place the figures properly, before painting. Of almost equal importance in her work, though, is a tremendous amount of detailing with paint brush as the tool. Certainly it is Mrs. Lubojańska's application of paint which distinguishes her work from other artists. And through the years her control over this characteristic has improved, so importantly that her monotone paintings have extensive variety of shading and are fascinating studies in paint itself". (The London Free Press, Feb. 27, 1967).

Bronka (Bronisława) Chądzyńska-Michałowska, born in Poland, graduated from the Faculty of Fine Arts, University of Wilno, Poland, under the late Professor Tymon Niesiołowski. Then she studied in Paris, France (Joseph Pankiewicz Atelier) under Professor W. Zawadowski, and finally in the Courtauld Institute of Art, London University, England, where she graduated with Bachelor of Arts degree with Honours in History of Art.

She is one of the very few artists in Canada whose specialty — besides of other media like oil, watercolours, gouache, pastels and linocuts — is enamel painting on ceramic surfaces. This technique gives her limitless possibilities for decorative applications in Canadian architecture.

She has taken part in numerous group exhibitions in Europe as well as on this Continent. From 1940 to 1948 she exhibited at the successive group shows of Polish artists in Great Britain (London,

Glasgow, Belfast), and twice in the Royal Academy London Group, London, England (1946 and 1948). In 1952, she held an exhibition in the Museum of Fine Arts, Montreal, Que. In 1953, her works were shown in the Kensington Art Gallery, London, England, and in the Gallerie Voyelle Paris, France. She also exhibited at the 22nd Annual Exhibition of the Western Art League, London, Ont. (1961), at the State of New York University, Buffalo, N. Y. (1963) where she won an award for one of her enamel pictures, and in the "Five-Women-Artists" Show at the Hart House, University of Toronto, (1964).

Her "One-man-shows" were held in the Royal Arcade Art Gallery, London, England (1944), International Institute of Metropolitan Toronto (1960), Bristol Exhibition Hall, Warsaw, Poland (1961), Upstairs Gallery, Toronto (1962), twice in the Tygesen Galleries, Toronto (1963 and 1965), the Ontario Association of Architects Hall, Toronto (1965) and in the Art Gallery of the Canadian Guild of Crafts, Toronto (1966). Also in 1966 she executed two large enamel murals commissioned by one of the Montreal Travel Agencies. In 1967, eleven of her enamel paintings on ceramic surfaces, representing a series of "Canadian Flowers" were commissioned by "Chatelaine Magazine" as wall decorations in the Chatelaine "Man in the Home" at EXPO '67.

Krystyna Sadowska was born in Lublin, Poland. She studied at the Warsaw Academy of Fine Arts; the Central School of Arts and Crafts, London, England; and the Grande Chaumière, Paris. Escaping shortly after the German attack on Poland, she spent most of the war in London, England. After World War II, her first exhibition was held at St. George Gallery, London, in 1946. This was an exhibition of paintings which she had been working on for four years during the war when weaving materials were unobtainable. In 1947 she was exhibiting in Brazil, where she had moved with her late husband, ceramic artist **Konrad Sadowski**, (1901-1960). At her first one-man exhibition at the Gallery of the Ministry of Education, Rio de Janeiro, her paintings, drawings, tapestries and ceramics revealed the scope of her work under the stimulus of tropical Brazil. The same year, she won the Silver Medal for Tapestry from the Brazil Government at the 52nd National Exhibition of Fine Arts, Rio de Janeiro. A second one-man exhibition followed at the Inter-Americano Cultural Centre, Curitiba, Brazil, in 1948. She left Brazil for Canada in 1949 at the invitation of the Ministry of Trade and Industry, Handicraft Division, Nova Scotia. Together with her husband, she established a studio at Indian Harbour, N.S. In 1954, they were appointed as instructors in ceramics and poetry at the Ontario College of Art, Toronto. Konrad Sadowski remained as Head of that department un-

til his sudden death. His work is distinguished for its elegance and inventiveness. He began studying pottery in London with Dora Billington after the second World War, and developed a thorough knowledge of the techniques of shaping, firing and glazing clays.

Krystyna Sadowska has participated in the following major exhibitions: World Exhibition of Tapestry, Paris, 1937; Tapestry Exhibition, Helsinki Museum of Fine Arts, 1937; World Exhibition of Tapestry, New York, 1939; 52nd National Exhibition of Fine Arts—Tapestry, Rio de Janeiro, 1947; International Textile Exhibition—Tapestry, Greensboro, U.S.A., 1949, 1950, 1951; 13th National Exhibition of Print, Library of Congress, Washington, U.S.A., 1955; First National Fine Crafts Exhibition—Tapestry, National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa, 1957; 30th Annual Exhibition of Polish Artists Association, National Gallery of Poland, Warsaw, 1957; Canadian Ceramics Exhibition—Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto and Museum of Fine Arts, Montreal, 1957; Brussels World's Fair—Canadian Pavillion, 1958; Ceramic International Exhibition, Syracuse Museum of Fine Arts, Syracuse, N.Y., 1958; 1st Biennial International Exhibition of Tapestry, Lausanne, Switzerland, 1962; Exhibition of Religious Art in Canada, Regis College, Toronto, 1963. Outside of Canada, Krystyna Sadowska has exhibited in Paris, London, Edingburgh, New York, Greensboro, N.C., Washington, Syracuse, N.T., Warsaw, Poland, Rio de Janeiro and Lausanne, Switzerland. In Canada, the artist has participate in exhibitions at: Art Gallery of Toronto; Montreal Museum of Fine Arts; Art Gallery of Hamilton, Ontario; London Art Museum, London, Ontario. Her one-man exhibitions have been held in London, England, Rio de Janeiro, Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver, London (Ontario), Windsor, Ottawa and Halifax. She received the following awards and distinctions: Gold Medal for Tapestry from French Government, World Exhibition of Tapestry, Paris 1937; Silver Medal for Tapestry from Brazil Government, Rio de Janeiro, 1947; Second Prize for Tapestry, International Textile Exhibition, Greensboro, U.S.A., 1949; Grand Award and First Prize for Tapestry, 1st Exhibition of Canadian Weaving, London Art Museum, 1953; Drakenfeld Prize, International Exhibition of Ceramics, Syracuse Museum of Fine Art, 1958; First Prize for Tapestry, Canadian Handicraft Exhibition, Montreal, 1961; First Prize for Batic, Canadian Handicraft Exhibition, Montreal, 1962 and Jurzykowski Foundation Award for total artistic activity, New York, N.Y. 1966.

She is an artist of many talents—weaver, designer, ceramist, painter, sculptor. In fact, she and her husband forged in their studio a feeling of true creativity which expressed itself in many art forms. In the beginning, both of them worked together to invent forms and to decorate them. But as they went on, Konrad found his interest lay more in the direction of manipulation, and in the invention of

glazes and firing techniques, while his wife evolved the decorative technique which enhanced them. In her weaving of tapestries and in her designs for batiks, mosaics and sculpture, Krystyna Sadowska reveals a profound interest in ancient myth and legend. Her tapestries and batik wallhangings have met with high critical acclaim in Canada and on the international scene. Her works are represented in a number of private collections in Canada and the United States. Her outstanding work in batik was the culmination of many years of work in tapestry and wall hangings, many of which are of massive scale. It is the scale of strength of Sadowska's welded sculpture and painting which is exciting about her work today. There is a close relationship in her work in both mediums. Her welded sculpture possesses a highly individual style that is extremely virile and full of life. Indeed many of her works seem to suggest organic growth—the explosive growth of a giant tropical plant.

Here is the list of some of the recently executed commissions by K. Sadowska:

four Batiks for Winnipeg Airport;

batik for Volkswagen in Scarborough;

hanging metal sculpture in black steel for the school in Scarborough;

very big metal sculpture for Calgary House, Calgary, Alberta, executed in black steel, 9 ft. high 27 ft. wide;

stainless steel sculpture for Expo 67, for Executive offices of The Toronto Dominion Bank, size 5 ft. wide 9 ft. high;

stainless steel sculpture for Rio Algom, 9 ft. high, 20 ft. wide;

Christ of the burned cities, for the Jesuits College, Toronto;

8 ft. 8 in. high, 10 ft. wide sculpture in bronze, for the new offices of the Government of Ontario;

10 ft. high, 8 ft. wide sculpture for Mr. Kelly Office Building;

6 ft. high, 4 ft. wide sculpture for Laverne in New York, U.S.A.

She is a member of many international art associations including: Ontario Society of Artists; International Artists Association, London, England; Hampstead Artists' Council, London, England; Central Institute of Arts and Design, London, England; The Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society, London, England; Sindicato dos Artistas Plasticos de Sao Paulo, Brazil; Polish Artists' Association—"Ład", Warsaw, Poland.

Genowefa Staroń (née Supczak) was born in Bożów (Volyn), Poland. Deported in 1940 to Russia, she found herself in the Middle East after the liberation. She came to Canada from Beirut, where

she studied painting at the Academie des Beaux Arts. In 1956 she entered the Ontario College of Arts, Toronto, and in 1960 received the Associate of Ontario College of Art diploma in sculpture together with the medal from the Governor of the Province of Ontario. In autumn, 1960, she organized a group of former students of the Ontario College of Art in order to promote arts. This experiment which received a Canada Council Grant for the year 1961—1962 lasted two years and finished with the exhibition of the members of the group in the Gallery of the Central Public Library in Toronto, June 1962. From that time she has had her own work-room, and takes part in various group exhibitions. Her works were shown in a Polish literary club in Toronto (1960), National Gallery in Ottawa (84th Royal Canadian Academy, 1964), Ontario Society of Artists (1964). She is a member of the Sculptors' Society of Canada.

Among the Polish-Canadian artists living in the Western Provinces, well-known are: **Stephen Leskard**, **Z. Praschil-Kozłowski** and **Helena Suska**.

Stephen Leskard (Wacław Stefan Maciej Liszkowski), was born in Lublin, in 1921. He exhibited his first paintings in Lublin in 1938. In January, 1940, he joined the Polish Army in France, and in June, 1940, went to England, where he took an active part in the war efforts. In 1942, he completed his secondary education in Great Britain and in 1943 took a course in drawing at the Edinburgh University College of Art, Scotland. After taking part in the French, Belgian and Dutch campaigns during the last war (1944—1945), he went back to Great Britain, where he completed his studies, first at St. Martin School of Art, London (General Art), 1945—1948; then at the London University Extension (History of Art), 1946—1947, and finally at the Polish College of Art, under Professor H. Gotlib, London, 1947—1949. Moreover he registered for 3rd year Fine Arts at the University of British Columbia (1960) and studied anthropology (1960-1961). He came to Canada in March, 1949, as a farm labourer. In 1950, however, he was appointed Instructor in Art Courses at C.R.A., Whitby, Ont. (till 1952) and in the Y.M.C.A., Oshawa, Ont. (till 1951). In 1951, he became Instructor at High School Teachers Art Course, C.R.A., Bowmanville, Ont. (till 1952), at the Vocational Institute in Oshawa, Ont. (till 1952) and finally at the Vancouver Art Night School (1954—1955). Employed also as a designer, senior artist and art director in private companies in Vancouver, B.C. (1952-1958), he is now a self-employed consulting art director and designer.

His two paintings decorate the University of British Columbia: "Riders", at the Faculty Club of the University of British Columbia and "Crucifixion", at St. Mark's College. The Canadian Native Prints have published six reproductions of his pastels featuring Ca-

nadian themes. These reproductions form part of the Centennial Collection of Canadian Prints. This collection was shown at Expo '67 and distributed all over Canada. His illustrations were to be found in "Plywood" at Expo '67.

His one-man exhibitions were held in Adelaide House, Oshawa, Ont., 1952 (drawings); Robertson Art Galleries, Ottawa (drawings), 1953; Eaton's Fine Art Gallery, Toronto (drawings), 1953; Faculty Club, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, 1963 (paintings); Danish Art Gallery, Vancouver, 1963 and 1964 (paintings and drawings); McLaughlin Library, Oshawa, 1964 (drawings); Country Gallery, Terra Cota, Ont., 1964 (drawings); Danish Art Gallery, Vancouver 1964 and 1965 (portraits and paintings); Faculty Club, University of British Columbia, 1965 (paintings). He also took part in the following exhibitions: Scottish Royal Academy, Edinburgh, Scotland, 1941; Hampstead Artists' Council Annual Exhibition, London, England, 1947; Leger Galleries, London, England, 1948; Unaffiliated Canadian Artists' Annual Exhibition, Toronto, Ontario, 1951; Vancouver Art Gallery, Annual Exhibition, 1953, 1954, 1959; Art Directors Club of Vancouver, Annual Exhibition, 1958, 1959, 1961; New Directors in Art, Federation of Canadian Artists Exhibition, Vancouver, 1963. In January 1967 he had the exhibition of his 75 pastels.

He was Founding Member and Member of Art Directors Club in Vancouver (1957-1962), Founding Member, Member and President of Vancouver Artists' Association, (1964-1965), Founding Member and Member of the Executive Committee of the Advertising Artists and Designers Association (1964-1965).

"In Leskard's art we see a search for the understanding of art. His paintings are experiments in particular directions. The experiment continues until the goal is seen or until it vanishes. More important, I think, is that the experiment or search is of more value than the solution or goal. After all, no artist really achieves a solution or goal. Whatever he does, Leskard is searching aesthetical principles and exploring design and all its ramifications. His paintings are perhaps rationalizations and maybe we should call him a rationalist, since people want to typify everything." (Ian McNairn, Curator U.B.C. Art Gallery).

Z. Praszil-Kozłowski, engineer turned artist, studies in 1947 in Goose Rocks Beach, U.S.A. with the famous water painter O'Hara Elliot. After finishing his course in 1948, he settled in Canada's Rocky Mountains. His paintings are highly appreciated in artistic circles and as a result, one of his works has been purchased by the Permanent Collection of University of Alberta. He also received a prize at an art exhibition in Banff.

Helena Suska (née Grobicka) was born in Poland in the late 19th century. After six years of war in Poland a prisoner of the Germans and later of the Russians, she finally escaped to West Berlin and thence to London.

She came to Canada in 1951. Thrilled with the exceptional beauty of the Canadian Rockies, she started to paint. Encouraged by Senator Donald Cameron, she studied for six years (summer seasons) at the Banff School of Fine Arts. During the winters she continued to take evening classes, sponsored by the University of Alberta. Some of her paintings have been selected for the Arts School travelling exhibition and were purchased for the School's permanent collection, and for the Canadian Pacific Railways. Her pictures also decorate the interior of various buildings of the Edmonton Municipal Government. She exhibited her work with great success in various places, including the HCB Auditorium in Edmonton and the Edmonton Art Gallery. She uses two techniques: oil, moderately modern and stylized, and water-colour, nature-like. Her speciality are landscapes of the lakes my brush to portray the greatness and beauty of my new country".

"Deeply grateful for the peace I have found in Canada, I try with my brush to portray the greatness and beauty of my new country", she once said during an interview. Her pictures were noticed by Queen Elizabeth during her visit to the Banff School of Fine Arts in 1959. Next Christmas, the artist sent to the Queen an improvisation of "Madonna", together with the Seasons wishes. A personal letter came from Buckingham Palace, as well as a letter from the Governor General of Canada.

There are two Canadians of Polish origin whose fame as concert performers is international; violinist **Ida Haendel** and pianist **Marek Jabłoński**.

Ida Haendel was born in Chełm, Poland, and began to play violin at the age of 3½. Her amazing gift was discovered when she picked up her elder sister's violin and, to everyone's surprise, commenced to play a tune that her mother used to sing to her. Her father, seeing his daughter's great talent decided to devote as much time as possible towards furthering his daughter's career. Ida Haendel began her studies at the Warsaw Conservatoire where she gained a gold medal at the age of nine. At the same age she won the first prize in a national competition for up to the age of fifteen. This was the Huberman prize. Then she studied under Professor Michałowicz. After that she left her native Poland for Paris where she studied with Carl Flesch and later with Georges Enesco. Ida Haendel started her professional career at the age of twelve, at the Queen's Hall, London, under the

baton of the late Sir Henry Wood, playing the Brahms violin concerto.

Since then she has been enthusiastically received at concerts and recitals in all the major music centres, where audience and press have cheered her lustrous tone, exciting technique and sensitive musicianship. She has appeared in France, Holland, Italy, Belgium, Spain, the Scandinavian countries, Turkey, Israel, U.S.A., South and Central America, etc., and has played with most of the world's great conductors—Klemperer, Molinari, Beecham, Sargent, Szell, Barbirolli, Munch, Kubelik, etc. Featured soloist with most renowned conductors, Ida Haendel has triumphed, whether the composer was Beethoven or Schumann, Bartok or Stravinsky, and this versatility has caused her to be hailed as one of the great artists of our time. She gave a recital in the Canadian Pavilion at Expo '67, and has made countless records for His Master's Voice. Her home is in Montreal.

Here are some extracts from press critics:

"A surprising maturity of interpretation, exquisite purity of intonation, a rich tone, distinction in her emotional expressiveness, her bowing too is remarkable without the least roughness, the tone springs full-fledged and sonorous at the first contact of bow with strings", New York Post.

"The violin recital of Ida Haendel was for me an evening free of duty, for I do not know how I must criticise such masterly playing. This was enchanting violin playing, musical and staggering in its technique. We must place Ida Haendel among the greatest of violinists." Parool, Amsterdam.

"Miss Ida Haendel herself provided an example of absorption in the music of the violin concerto... Miss Haendel infused fervour into the long melody of the strong movement and élan into the tune of the finale. It was an impeccable and eloquent performance". The Times 26.7.56, London;

"Masterful violin playing. The name she carries implies responsibility and it is that tone that fascinates, a tone so full of beauty, smooth and always soothing, which seduces us to believe that we have never heard the piece played better." Aftonbladet, Stockholm;

"Ida Haendel appeared in Vienna for the first time. Her brilliant technique and excellent bowing are of very high order and the quality of sound is firstclass." Bild Telegraph, Vienna, 1955;

"...before finishing we must mention the great success achieved by the young Polish violinist Ida Haendel. This is an artist of great expression and of exceptional standard. Ida Haendel made the

Sibelius concerto into a beautiful thing." Milan: La Scala, Corriere d'Informazione;

"It would seem that all great ghosts have chosen this delicate creature as their High-Priestess. In Ida Haendel there lives a terrific power. What can one say of her great art? Great, wonderful, incomparable, those words have no meaning any more. Ida Haendel everybody has to hear for themselves," Helsinki, Jarvenpaa, 1949;

"I congratulate you upon the great success. But above all I congratulate myself that my concerto has found an interpreter of your rare standard." Jean Sibelius;

"A magnificent performance... She shows her great capabilities as a technician where needed, but always under the control of her general scheme for the rendering of the work as a whole." The Gramophone, London;

"...An artist of genius... splendid technique, fine intonation, unusual musicality and extremely tasteful expression combine to make her one of the most remarkable violinists of the present day." La Alcazar, Madrid;

"...an unbelievably beautiful performance." Nieuwe Haggse Courant, The Hague;

It is a privilege to listen to her beautiful playing." De Maasbode, Rotterdam;

"Ida Haendel proved again... what a great violinist she is, and what a beautiful warmth her violin-tone has." De Telegraaf, Amsterdam;

"...extraordinary technical ability and a delicate sense of style and expression. She is a great artist." La Vanguardia Espanola, Barcelona.

Marek M. Jabłoński, born in Cracow in 1939, entered the Cracow Conservatory when he was six. He left Poland two years later to join his father who served in the 8th Army during the War. He went to Italy and then to England, where he continued his music lessons after one year's interval.

In 1949 he came to Canada and settled in Edmonton. For a couple of years he was given private music lessons by the late Sister Agnes Marie of the Congregation of St. Joseph. In the meantime he gained first places at various festivals and his musical education was assured by a generous supply of scholarships. He studied with Mrs. Gladys Egbert in Calgary, at the Banff summer school and at the Aspen, Colorado summer school, on a Dimitry Mitropoulos

Scholarship. There he met Mrs. Rosina Lhevine who encouraged him to attend her classes at the Juilliard School of Music in New York. He spent four years there (1958—1961), thanks to the financial help of Gyro Club of Edmonton. In 1958 he won "The Kościuszko Prize" and took part in a New York Radio WQXR broadcast. In 1959 he won a Juilliard School competition and played for the first time with an orchestra (under Jean Morel). During his third year in New York he played quite often on various occasions and was a recipient of the "Kościuszko Foundation's Paderewski Scholarship". In 1961 he was the jury's unanimous choice for the Grand Prize award in the first Jeunesses Musicales of Canada National Music Competition. Since winning the JMC prize, he has given over 100 JMC performances throughout Canada, and has performed in Europe (England, France, Italy, Austria, Yugoslavia and Poland) and in a cross-country tour of the United States (under the auspices of the Carnegie Hall Corporation). He has been heard at the Stratford Festival with Glenn Gould; in New York, as soloist at Carnegie Hall with the American Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Zubin Mehta; in Paris, at the Salle Gaveau (in the series "Les Grands Interprètes") with the famous French lecturer Bernard Gavoty. After several successful appearances in Italy he has been invited to do a series of six all-Chopin concerts in Milan in 1967. Shortly, Canadian Concerts and Artists are sending him to Russia for a number of concerts. He has performed also on the CBC Radio and TV networks, both in recitals and as soloist, and he has been guest soloist with most of Canada's major symphony orchestras. His recordings were produced by the JMC Record Club in 1961 and 1964.

Several Canadians of Polish origin are active in the **dramatic arts** and in **television**. In Toronto there is an outstanding young actor, **Michael Albert Olbryski**, who appeared, for example in Maxim Gorky's "The Lower Depths" at the New Canadian Theatre from November 17th to 28th, 1965. He played the leading role.

He is a product of the State Institute of Theatrical Art in Warsaw, and he began his career as a juvenile in Polish films. In Canada he has played with the Drama Studio of the University of Toronto, and studied Television acting with Joseph Furst at the Royal Conservatory.

Irena Mayeska came to Montreal during the Second World War. She obtained her Bachelor of Arts degree, at Queen's University in Toronto, whereupon she decided to become an artist of the stage. After finishing at the Sterndale Bennet School in Toronto, she began to appear at Stratford in 1955, and later, from 1956 to 1958, she travelled on a tournée with the Canadian Players. She acted for the Arts Theatre in London, England, in the play "Teach Me How to

Cry". She had general success in "The Incredible Journey" and in "The Drylanders". She took part in the radio play "The Viking", as well as in the play "Fifteen Miles of Broken Glass" on television. In 1966 she appeared with the Canadian Players at the Theater of the Central Library in Toronto in two plays: "The Glass Menagerie", and "The Importance of Being Earnest".

In Montreal we also have a dramatic artist, **Hanna Poznańska** (née Cyranka), who was born in Poland and is a graduate of the Drama Department of the Warsaw Conservatory of Music. Having spent 12 years in Polish State Theatres, she played many leading roles in classic and modern drama as well as comedy, e.g. in "Man of Destiny", by G. B. Shaw, "Kabale und Liebe", by F. Schiller, "Masque", by Cromelinque, "Kreutzer Sonata" by L. Tolstoy, "The Criminals" by F. Bruckner, "The Case of Mary Duggan" by B. Weiller, etc. She fled Poland during World War II and went first to Algiers and then to Canada (1942). In 1961 the National Film Board of Canada invited her to audition for their production "Vote for Jan Michalski", a film based on the trials of a Polish immigrant couple in Canada. She played the role of Mrs. Michalski both in French and English. From Sept. 24 to Sept. 28, 1963, The Circle (a group devoted to the project of experiment and development of original Canadian theatre) cast her in a character role for their production of "Jig Saw" at Au Petit Poucet theatre in Montreal. In 1964 and 1965 she held a part in the French serial of 20 shows on C.B.F.T.—TV entitled "Septième Nord". She is a member of Union des Artistes and of the Ladies' Morning Musical Club.

"... A real find was Hanna Poznańska, who had not worked professionally in many years and who turned in a wonderfully warm performance as Mrs. Michalski" — The Montreal Star, Sept. 23, 1961; "... It was a gradual development that made a perfect foil for the worldly cynicism of the other four, which, in the case of Hanna Poznańska's Mme Suprema (in "Jigsaw"), was a cynicism mixed with outrageous humour — a commodity in which Mme Poznańska is well equipped to deal." — The Star, Sept. 18, 1963; "... The casts of both plays by Miss Libman's scripts ("Reluctant Hero" and "Jigsaw"), with top honors going to Hanna Poznańska, as Mme Suprema ...", The Gazette, Oct. 1, 1963.

The contribution of the Polish choirs and dancing groups to the Canadian culture is also important. Although these groups are mainly amateurish, thanks to the professional leadership and the enthusiasm of the members, they participate in showing the beauty of Polish folklore to the Canadian public, thus enriching the Canadian culture. The vivacious and graceful dancing of a Polish group at the New Canadian Folk-Song and Handicraft Festival held

in Winnipeg in 1928, had a marked influence on the attitude taken by Anglo-Saxons towards the foreign-born in that city. When that Festival was being organized, the general opinion was that the Canadian Pacific Railway was doing the wrong thing in encouraging these people to retain their old customs. After attending the performance, Ralph Connor, the popular Canadian novelist and author of the somewhat controversial book entitled "The Foreigner", exclaimed: "This is a revelation to me — I always looked on the Poles as husky, dirty labourers whose chief entertainment was drink, but these are delightful, cultivated people. I feel that I have done them an injustice in my book. What can I do to make amends?"

The change that has come over the scene in Winnipeg since Ralph Connor was inspired to write "The Foreigner" may be visualized from the three column description of a Polish Springtime Ball reported in the Winnipeg Tribune of April 22nd, 1938, as having been held at the Royal Alexandra Hotel. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba and Mrs. Tupper led the Mazurka Grand March which prefaced the Ball, and were followed by the Premier of Manitoba and Mrs. Bracken, Mayor John Queen and other leading citizens:—

"Flags of Poland and Great Britain draped the doorways and the stair entrance to the ballroom. The chandeliers were almost concealed with trailing spring blossoms in delicate pink hues. Shields in vivid colouring were a further mural decoration, representing the various provinces of Poland. Stands of crimson tulips and clustered palms adorned the hallways.

"The window recesses were panelled in woodland scenes and others denoting the peasant life of the country, the vivid colouring and graceful figures breathing life and color into their designs. Above the windows was a dado of white leafage on wedgewood blue. Sapphire velvet curtains draped further panels forming a background for the orchestra.

"A picturesque interval in the program was the presentation of folk dances by a group of young men and girls in national Polish dress".

True development of the Polish song and dance groups, however, became visible in the post-war era.

In 1956 some twenty members of the "Pieniny" division of the senior Polish Canadian Scouting Association formed a folk dancing group. Led by their organizer and instructor, **Dr. Jerzy A. Dobrowolski**, they rehearsed at first in Ottawa's central Y. M. C. A. and then in the parish hall of St. Hyacinthe Church. The group was discontinued in 1960, having lost most of its members through transfers and marriage. But during its four years it appeared in

public thirty-eight times, performing twenty-five times before Canadian audiences and thirteen times at Polish-Canadian celebrations. Outside of Ottawa, their performances were seen in Cornwall, Barry's Bay and at a Canadian Boy Scout Jamboree in Arnprior in 1958. Although the "Pieniny" group is no longer active, it kindled among younger Polish Canadians such an interest in folk dancing that lessons were begun for the pupils of Victor Podoski School in Ottawa in 1961. The children have appeared in public eight times, of which two performances were on television programs and one at the 1962 Central Canada Exhibition. Thus, these lessons have enabled them, in turn, to entertain fellow-Canadians through one of the folk arts of Poland.

In the Province of Ontario there is now a very active team of young dancers, (called "Górale" — the Mountaineers) organized by the Parish of St. Stanislas in Toronto. They took part in the show organized by the Canadian Women's Teachers Federation in Westbury Hotel in Toronto (February 17, 1967), in the Festival of Ethnic Groups in Quebec, which was filmed by the National Film Board (April 29-39), in the Province on Ontario Festival for the Princess Alexandra in Maple Leaf Gardens (May 16th), in the Niagra Falls Blossom Festival in the Park Montel Hotel (this show has been filmed), in the appearance of ethnic groups in front of the City Hall in Toronto (May 26th), in the Centennial Festival in London, Ontario in the presence of Premier Robarts (June 24th), in the Centennial Festival in Oshawa (July 1) and finally during the Ontario Day on Expo '67 in Montreal (August 5th).

The Polish dancing group of London, Ont. took part in the celebrations of the Canadian Centennial Anniversary, organized by the Folk Art Council in Regina, Sask. (May 13th). The Polish team was specially praised by the press as one of the best teams performing at this Festival.

The Polish dancing group, organized by the Association of the Polish Veterans has given the performance on Expo '67 on June 11, July 19th and August 22.

The dancing team "Syrenka", organized by the Parish of St. Michael the Archangel gave their performance at Expo '67 June 17th and 18th.

The contribution of Polish dancing groups and choirs to artistic life in the Province of Quebec is considerable. There are two groups of young dancers in Montreal; one attached to the Parish of Our Lady of Czestochowa, the other belonging to the Adam Mickiewicz School run by the Congress. These two groups appeared on the stage of Expo '67 in Montreal (May 27th and 28th). Among the activities of the Parish of Our Lady of Czestochowa youth group (founded in

1962) should also be mentioned taking part in the Festival of the Ethnic Groups Folklore in Montreal Forum (May 4th, 1962), in the TV, channel 10 and shows among the French and English speaking communities in Montreal, Quebec and Cornwall, Ont. The following persons contributed to the success of this team: Rev. **Baldyga**, Rev. **L. Królikowski**, Rev. **R. Gruza**, Mrs. **W. Kowalczyk**, Mrs. **W. Janiak**, Mrs. **M. Toczko**, Mrs. **Z. Boniecka**, **M. W. Stepień**, Miss **M. Rewelins-Zejm** and many others.

"After a 45-minute intermission (the Montreal buses were late) the W. Lechman Philharmonic Choir and the Polish Dancing group from Montreal performed.

Their hour-long repertoire was well received. Children forgot the hard seats and long wait. Women forgot the supper they should be home cooking.

Only a few were forced to leave, when very young children could not stay still any longer.

The well publicised Polish group lived up to expectations, and applause was hearty. Most of the songs were in Polish, limiting understanding to a favoured few, but music is beyond language.

The dancers were in their late teens or early twenties, and the dances were vigorous.

An appealing aspect was the attention paid by each dancer to his or her partner. Each pair danced as if they were alone in the world, with an occasional smile for the audience, yet the effect was of smooth group unity.

"This time they're even prettier, one young spectator breathed softly, as the dancers whirled out for their finale. With lace, ribbons, and gold, red and black leather boots, embroidered jackets with wide leather belts, flowers and ribbon festooned caps, full printed skirts and striped pants, the Polish dancers won the hearts of 400 Cornwall children." — Gala Ethnic Festival, Cornwall July 5, 1967.

The Canadian Centennial was also solemnly celebrated in Nanaimo (B.C.) sponsored by the Nanaimo Folk Festival Society under auspices of the Nanaimo Centennial Committee. The success of the celebration was mainly due to the participation of the Polish Youth Organization "Zgoda" with the help of the orchestra of St. Casimir School under the direction of **W. Dybiński** and of the Polish Choir under the direction of **K. Rekliński**. Mr. Bill Pool, the President of the Nanaimo Folk Festival opened the celebrations, underlining the considerable contribution of the Polish ethnic group to Canadian life since 1776. It should be noted that among the 600 people attending these festivities, 75% were Canadians of other than Polish origin.

The aim the **Wacław Lachman Choir** in Montreal (founded in 1960 by the late **Wiesław Skowroński**, who died in an airplane crash near Warsaw, Poland, December 1962), is to propagate the Polish folklore songs and especially Christmas carols among the Canadians. It was also taking part in the Expo '67 Festival of Ethnic Groups. It should be noted that the first conductor of the Choir, **Henryk Rzepus** is now conducting one of the best military bands in Montreal. These concerts are received with great enthusiasm.

The **I. J. Paderewski Choir** of Ottawa (founded in 1962) is propagating the Polish musical culture among the Canadians and was taking part in the Expo' 67 activities (June 24th and 25th.)

Apart from artists of Polish origin who seldom or never occupy themselves with pedagogical work, there are a certain number of pedagogues in Canada who, apart from their activities in the field of artistic creativity, pass their knowledge and experience on to others.

Among the art schools we can include schools of painting, artistic craft, music and singing. Undoubtedly one of the most famous of these art schools is that of Mr. & Mrs. **R. Schneider**. Born and educated in Poland, **Mary Schneider** received her diploma at the Academy of Fine Arts in Warsaw, and continued her post graduate studies in Berlin and Paris. She exhibited annually at the Warsaw Institute for the Propagation of Art. From 1929 she also exhibited abroad: in the Polish Section of the International Exhibition of Fine Arts in Brussels; Riverside Museum, New York; Stockholm; Bucharest International Women's Exhibition; Rappersville Exhibition, Switzerland; Burlington Gallery, London, England. In 1935 she was one of the four Polish artists chosen by the jury of the Chicago International Exhibition of Contemporary Prints at the Century of Progress. Her paintings were represented in the Polish State Collectino and in the offices of the Mayor of Warsaw. Member of the Professional Artists Association in Warsaw. She exhibited at the Polish Art Exhibition in Teheran and won the first award of the Polish and Iranian Institute. She became the director of the Polish Art Workshop in Teheran. **Mary Schneider** also exhibited in the Museum of Art and the Centre d'Etudies Superieures in Beyrouth and in many other private collections.

Her career in Canada (where she arrived in 1950) is marked by teaching activities. In 1951 and 1952 she taught painting at the Summer School of the Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S. From 1952 to 1966 she conducted painting classes at the Artists' Workshop in Toronto. Also from 1954 to 1966 she taught painting in the Senior Art Classes organized by the Township of Leaside Recreation

Committee. For several years she taught in the art classes of the Recreation Committee of East York and North York, and for ten years she was the director of Madoc Art Centre in Madoc, Ontario. At present she is the director of the Mary and Roman Schneider School of Fine Arts in Actinolite, Ontario. This school was established in 1963 with the support of art-minded patrons. The objective of the school is to establish a centre of culture and interest in the fine arts. The school has received a charter from the Ontario Government and is listed among the best summer schools in Ontario. Besides her duties as director, she leads her classes in oil and water colours. During all these years she has also taught painting in her studio in Toronto.

Mary Schneider is the star of many one-woman shows: in 1958, 1959 and 1960 at the Upstairs Gallery; in 1961 in Toronto Central Library; in 1962 in Clearwater, Fla.; in 1964 in Toronto Educational Centre Art Gallery; in 1964 at Robert Simpson Gallery and in the W&W Gallery in Toronto.

She is the member of the Colour&Form Society in Toronto and is exhibiting yearly with this group at Hart House Art Gallery taking part in the travelling exhibitions across Canada. She is also Honorary President of the Mary Schneider Art Club in Toronto. This club was established in 1960 by her students to continue their interest in fine arts through the winter months and to promote allied cultural interests and activities as well as artistic cooperation among the members.

She is a member of Toronto's Heliconian Club and Chairman of the Toronto Section of the Canadian Branch of the Polish Institute of the Arts and Sciences of America.

Her husband, **Roman Schneider**, born and educated in Poland, received his Diploma in Architecture at the Art and Craft School in Vienna, Austria, Diploma in Architecture at the Academy of Fine Arts in Cracow and Diploma in Interior Architecture at the Academy of Fine Arts in Warsaw. While in Poland he was Professor of Interior Architecture and Furniture Design, at the Warsaw Academy of Fine Arts, 1928-1939. He was Member of the Executive Committee of the Polish Art Association "Lad" and won many Polish and international prizes in different competitions. His models were exhibited at the exhibitions in many countries. He was the author of many projects of government buildings, churches, schools and interior architectural designs of many other governmental and private buildings in Poland, 1926-1939. For his artistic and pedagogic work at the Academy of Fine Arts in Warsaw, he was awarded the Polish State Order of Merit and the Polish State Medal. While in Teheran, Iran, he designed the project of interior decoration of the Commandor-in-Chief Building of the U.S. Army and the project of

the summer residence of Princess Ashraf Pahlevi, the twin sister of the Shah of Iran. He also designed the project of decoration of the theatre established by the British and Iranian Society. In Beirut, Lebanon, he won 4th prize in the International Competition for the project for the Post and Telegraph Building.

Like his wife's, his stay in Canada (where he came in 1950) is marked by teaching activities. In 1951 and 1952, he taught design for art during summer courses at Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.; in 1952 and 1953 interior decoration and architectural design at Ontario College of Art in Toronto and in 1955, 1956 and 1957 pottery in Summer School for Teachers, organized by the Board of Education at MacDonald School for Teachers, organized by the Board of Education at MacDonald College in Guelph. From 1953 to 1962 he was Director of the Madoc Art Centre summer school in Madoc, Ontario, teaching art ceramics. From 1953 to 1965 he taught ceramics at Artist's Workshop, Toronto. At present, he is director of the Mary and Roman Schneider School of Fine Arts in Actinolite, Ontario, also teaching pottery. During all these years he was teaching pottery in his own studio in Toronto. He won many prizes and awards for different competitions and at different exhibitions, among others: Special C.N.E. Award for Best of Class in Pottery and Ceramic Sculpture in 1961 and 1962; several first prizes at the C.N.E. during the following years. Won in 1963 first prize in the Ceramic Category for the Ontario Souvenir Promotion Committee under the auspices of the Ontario Government Department of Travel and Publicity. One of his ceramics was purchased at the Exhibition of Canadian Handicrafts Guild in Montreal by the Department of External Affairs and is represented in the Washington D.C. collection. He won a prize for the project of the emblem of Poland's Millennium.

Stanisław A. Zieliński, born in 1907 in Poland is a scientist turned hand-weaving artist. After studying in Warsaw Polytechnic, Warsaw University and Ecole Pratique d'Électricité in Paris, he devoted himself to scientific research at Warsaw University (dielectric constants), Warsaw Polytechnic (first Geiger counter built in Poland), Vienna (conductivity of electrolytes for VHF currents), Budapest (mythogenetic radations), McGill University (absorption spectra of Lingin). He is considered to be one of the most competent authorities on artistic hand-weaving in North America, and for his achievements has gained several prizes in Canada and one in Brussels. He made about 300 public lectures in USA and Canada. Since 1950, he conducts private lessons in hand-weaving in Fulford, Que., (he has had about 600 students) and has ten years of teaching crafts in high schools and colleges in Canada and USA. He

exhibited several times in Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa, as well as in London, Ont. and at the International Exhibition in Brussels (1958). He is former Vice-President of the Canadian Weavers' Guild and a member of the Executive of Association Professionnelle des Artisans de Quebec.

He published some 500 articles on popular science in Europe, series of articles about the decimal system in Canadian Machinery, a pamphlet Tool Room Milling, a book The Story of the Farnham Meeting, another book Encyclopaedia of Handweaving, published by Ryerson Press in Canada, 1958, 1959 (5000 copies), Funk and Wagnall in USA (3 editions); periodicals: Maitre Tisserand (one year); Modern Weaver (four years); Master Weaver (fifteen years).

Adelina Czapska (née Korytko), born in 1891 in Russia, completed the Conservatoire in St. Petersburg, and began her artistic career in the Imperial Opera House in St. Petersburg. During the period of Polish independence, from 1919 to 1939, she was primadonna at the Warsaw Opera House, where she sang in 33 operas. As a guest artist she performed in Prague, Berlin, Vienna, Stockholm, Riga, Tallinn (Estonia), Helsinki, Oslo, Copenhagen, Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo (Uruguay).

She came to Canada in 1941 and devoted herself entirely to teaching. In 1946 she founded in Montreal the "Opéra des Jeunes" (Youth Opera)—a youth organization whose aim is to promote the understanding and love of operas, and which has produced such operas as Pagliacci, Tosca, La Traviata, Cavaleria Rusticana, Faust, Aida, and Mrs. Czapska's own work, written specially for this organization — The Gypsies. There are annual concerts given by Mrs. Czapska's students in Théâtre du Gesù, D'Arcy McGee School and Loyola College in Montreal. Some of her pupils have gained fame for their achievements, notably José Forgue, who received first and second prize at a Singing Star of Tomorrow concert in Toronto; Napoléon Bisson, who is a well known baritone in Montreal, and Marielle Pelletier, a singing star of TV and Radio. From 1953 to 1955, Mrs. Czapska was a lecturer in Slavonic folklore at the University of Montreal. Now she is teaching music and singing at home in her Montreal studio. Before that, she lectured at the convent and boarding school of the Congregation de Notre Dame at Iberville, Que.

Helena Lipowska, born and educated in Poland, received her Diploma of Conservatoire of Music in Lwów. She also studied in Vienna, Austria and Milano, Italy. As a young student she performed on the Opera Stage in Lwów, singing under the direction

of maestro Artur Rodziński. She made her debut in 1926 on the Stage in Lwów singing with Jan Kiecura in "Faust". Her first permanent engagement was with the Opera House in Warsaw. In the years 1927-1939 she performed in all the operatic houses in Poland, as well as in Zagreb, Belgrad, Prague, Stockholm, Zurich, Berlin, Paris, Bucharest, Vienna, Chicago and other stages on the European and American continent. She sang in 42 operas. She was awarded the Golden Medal of Merit by the Government of Poland in 1936. She also starred with Ivan Petrovitsch in Berlin in the movie "King of Paris". This movie was produced by UFA.

She arrived in Canada in 1949 and appeared with great success in concerts in Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Toronto and other cities in Canada. From 1953 up to the present, she has conducted her own school of singing in Toronto. Among her students: Miss Janina Bittner sang in Massey Hall in Toronto in the CBC Radio and numerous recitals with great success; Mr. Z. Juda won the Kiwanis first prize and Mr. J. Marci received the first prize and a CNE scholarship. In the 1967 Kiwanis Festival, Mr. Guido Cipriani received the first award and Mr. Jacob Marci the second award.

Halina A. Wyszowska (née Sawicka), a graduate of Warsaw Conservatory of Music, former singing star of the Polish Radio, operettas and of the Warsaw Opera, winner of the Young Singers competition diploma, has her own studio in Toronto. She also teaches subjects related to the art of singing at the St. Michael Cathedral Choir School. This is the unique establishment of its kind in Canada as it combines the secondary school program with that of a conservatory of music. Among Mrs. Wyszowska's pupils should be mentioned Miss Janet Zoru, singing star of the Conodron Opera Company of Toronto.

Wanda Buska, born in Lwów, Poland, graduated from the Lwów University with a M.A. degree and with a diploma from the Lwów Conservatory (piano, violin and singing). Her extensive experience in the pedagogical work was interrupted by the outbreak of the last war. After being liberated from a German camp by the American Army, she went first to Italy, then to England, and finally to Canada (1948). She has her own school in Edmonton, called "Universal Music School". Her pupils take part in all major artistic festivities and in television CFRN. Together with Mrs. M. Łabuś, who organized the Polish dancing group in Edmonton, she shows to the Canadian public of the Prov. of Alberta the beauty of Polish singing and dancing.

3. POLISH CONTRIBUTION TO UNIVERSITIES IN CANADA

The Universities in Canada

In 1635, the year before the colonists of Massachusetts Bay voted to found what would become Harvard College, the priests of Quebec city, capital of the French colony of Canada, founded the Collège des Jésuites. The Séminaire de Québec, lineal forefather of the mighty Laval University of today, was founded in 1663. To this institution the Collège des Jésuites transferred its arts courses in 1765; and from these roots grew the whole vast system of French-Canadian education. One lusty infant of the same parentage which grew into a giant was the University of Montreal, established as a "succursale" of Laval in 1876, and receiving its own charter in 1920. Scores of classical colleges, each attached to one of the universities, were founded over the years; and the French-language institutions even spilled over the provincial frontiers. The Collège de St. Boniface, for instance, was established in Manitoba in 1818, the bilingual University of Ottawa in 1848 and St. Joseph's of New Brunswick, in 1864. Colleges in the English-speaking tradition came later. For a decade after the conquest of the French colony in the 1760's, the British military shouldered their muskets and tended to military affairs. It was the American revolution which brought English speaking education to Canada. Streaming north from their absconded colonies came the civilian loyalists, and these men concerned themselves at once with the task of providing education for their children. The first institutions they founded were named, predictably, "King's Colleges". King's College, at Windsor, Nova Scotia, was founded by provincial charter in 1789, receiving its royal charter in 1802. The University of King's College is now located at Halifax and is intimately associated with Dalhousie University. In New Brunswick the Provincial Academy of Arts and Sciences became the College of New Brunswick by provincial charter in 1800, receiving its royal charter as King's College, New Brunswick in 1828. In 1859 this institution became the University of New Brunswick. A third, "King's College at York" (precursor of the University of

Toronto), was founded in 1827. One may reflect how the influence of King's College, New York (which took the name of Columbia University after the revolution), spread to Canada: a group of Anglican clergymen in New York planned King's College, Windsor, while awaiting the ships that would carry them into exile. The loyalists were as devout as they were loyal; not only did they name these colleges for their King: they prescribed for them his religion. Each institution was firmly and fervently Anglican; and thus the denominational precedence in Canada was firmly established. Only some of the loyalists, and only some of the English-Canadians, of course, were Anglican; and this division was to give rise to bitter disputes. The universities of Canada may be classified in one of three main groups: 1. Those founded, supported and controlled in varying degree by religious denominations: e.g. Laval, Montreal, Ottawa, St. Francis Xavier—Roman Catholic; King's—Anglican; Mount Allison—United Church; Acadia—Baptist. 2. Those primarily supported by their province, and to some extent subject to provincial control: e.g. New Brunswick, Toronto, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia. 3. Those independent of church or state (although perhaps denominational at the outset), and at one time dependent upon private benefaction: e.g. Dalhousie, McGill, McMaster, Queen's, Western Ontario, Carleton.

ACADIA UNIVERSITY. Founded in 1838 by the Nova Scotia Baptist Educational Society, the institution was given a charter by the Legislature of Nova Scotia as Queen's College; in 1841 the name was changed to Acadia College. In 1851 the power of appointing the governors was vested in the Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces. In 1891 the name Acadia University was approved by the Legislature of Nova Scotia. Teaching began in January 1839 and the first degrees were awarded in 1843. The University is co-educational and although the auspices are Baptist, denominational tests have never been permitted.

Polish contribution: 2 artists and 1 scholar

Department of Fine Arts (Summer School):

Mary Schneider, Academy of Fine Arts (Warsaw)—Teacher (1951-1952)

Roman Schneider, Dipl. Arch. (Vienna, Cracow, Warsaw) — Teacher (1951-1952)

(see Polish Contribution to Arts in Canada)

Romance Languages Department:

Konstanty Rayski-Kietlicz, Mag. Phil. (Cracow), D. Litt. (Paris)—
Professor, Head of the Department.

Konstanty Rayski-Kietlicz was born in Poland in 1910 and graduated from Cracow University in 1937 and from Paris University in 1939. He came to Canada in 1948. His special field of current research work is the eighteenth century novel in France and especially the work of Nicolas Restif de la Bretonne (1734-1806). Besides that, he conducts courses on the contemporary French Novel (from Proust to Robbé-Grillet), as well as on the evolution of the French novel, studying the main authors beginning with the XIIth century, until present times, and on the French contemporary drama (from Cocteau to Ionescö)—an extensive and intensive study of contemporary dramatic art in France.

He is the author of *The Canadian Cultural Pattern*, *Dalhousie Review*, vol. 30, Halifax, N.S.1950.

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA. The university was created at Edmonton in 1906 by an act of the first session of the first legislature of the province. Classes began in 1908. The Senate supervised all phases of the institution's activities until 1911 when a board of governors was constituted and given charge of the university's business affairs. A revision of the university act in 1942 reduced the size of the Senate and transferred most of its academic functions to a general faculty council. In 1944 the university assumed responsibility for all teacher training in the province and in 1945 took over the provincial normal school. The Calgary Normal School which was housed in the building of the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art until 1959-60 became the Calgary branch of the university, now called the University of Alberta, Calgary. A revision of the university act in 1964 allowed for a presentation of the University of Alberta, Calgary, a separate general faculty council and deans' council at Calgary, and a co-ordinating council to deal with matters of common and overlapping interests on the two campuses with residual power in Edmonton.

Polish contribution: 8 scientists and scholars.

Department of Commerce:

J. R. Feiwel, B.Com., M.A., Ph.D.(McGill), C.A.—Associate Professor.

Department of Economics:

Z. A. Kończacki, B.Sc.(London), B.Econ.(Natal), Ph.D.(London)—
Associate Professor.

Department of Geography:

J. Klawe, Dip. Com. (Grenoble), M.A. Hons (Glasgow), A.M.I.O.P.
(London)—Associate Professor.

Department of Mechanical Engineering:

C. M. Rodkiewicz, B.Sc. (Eng.), (Polish University in Exile, London)
—Associate Professor

Department of Mineral Engineering:

J. Leja—Professor (1957-1965)—see University of B.C.

Department of Psychiatry:

T. E. Weckowicz, M.B., Ch.B.(Edinburgh), D.P.M.(Leeds), Ph.D.
(Sask.)—Assistant Professor.

H. M. Wójcicki, M.D., Ch.B. (Edinburgh)—Instructor.

Department of Surgery and Clinical Surgery:

K. P. Kowalewski, M.Ph. (Warsaw), M.D., Ph.D. (Brussels)—
Associate Professor

Jerzy (George) R. Feiweil was born July 4, 1929 in Cracow, Poland. He came to Canada in 1951. He obtained his B.Com. (1955), L.I.A. (1955), C.A. (1957), M.A. (Econ. 1961) and Ph.D. (Econ, 1964) degrees at McGill University, Montreal. He was appointed Associate Professor at the University of Alberta in 1962. In spring 1965 he was appointed Visitor to the University of Cambridge, England, faculty of Economics. He was a recipient of Relm Foundations (1961-1962). University of Chicago Fellowship (1961-1962). He is a Member of American Economic Association. He specializes in the developments in economic analysis and managerial economics and in the economics of the socialist enterprise (with special reference to development in the Polish economy).

Publications: Cost: Various Meanings of the Concept, University of Alberta, 1964; The Economics of a Socialist Enterprise, Praeger, 1965.

Janusz J. Klawe, was born in Poland in 1911. He fought in the 1939-1945 war in Poland as a reserve officer in the Marines. Taken

prisoner near Gdynia, he escaped after six weeks to France. A member of the 3rd Polish Division, he escaped to Great Britain in July 1940. After two years at Glasgow University, he worked in the British Admiralty Research Laboratory in Teddington, Middlesex, till December 1943. (He received Dip. Com. Grenoble 1932; M.A. Hons. Glasgow 1942, A.M.I.O.P.) Sent to Toronto in 1943 by the Polish Military Technical Institute, he worked in aircraft industry until the end of the war. In 1945 he joined the University of Toronto, Department of Applied Physics as a research assistant, then as an instructor and lecturer. He taught students of Civil Engineering, Forestry and Architecture. He also taught Photogrammetry, Photography and Photographic Optics in University Extension courses. In 1952 he was one of three members of the selection jury for the annual exhibition of the Canadian Professional Photographers. Together with the late Warden of Harthouse, University of Toronto, he organized meetings of university-educated immigrants, to help in their integration into Canadian life. He was a member of the W.U.S. for some years, till 1953. In 1953 he joined the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys in Ottawa as Technical Assistant to the Chief Cartographer. In this capacity he was responsible for preparation of cartographic specifications for topographic series, introduction of scribing techniques, and reorganisation of the Division. He is a member of the Joint Committee on map symbols M.T.S. and Army Survey Establishment. He was a co-founder of Manotick Improvement Association. In 1955 he became the chief cartographer for Thomas Nelson & Sons, Ltd., Edinburgh, Scotland and part time lecturer in the Department of Geography, University of Edinburgh. He organised from scratch the Cartographic Department of Thomas Nelson & Sons, Ltd., and produced the first two Canadian School Atlases, especially for the Canadian schools. From 1963 he has been Associate Professor in the Department of Geography, University of Alberta, Edmonton. He organized courses in cartography and the production of the Atlas of Alberta, a joint project between the Provincial Government and the University. He is past President of the Edmonton Alliance Française; President of the Alberta Geographical Society; Corresponding member for Canada for the Commission of the International Cartographic Association; Member of the Editorial Board of the Canadian Surveyor; acting Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Atlas of Alberta; Member of the Canadian Association of Geographers; Canadian Institute of Surveying; American Photogrammetric Society; American Congress on Mapping and Surveying, British Institute of Printing. He published 41 scientific papers, articles, several atlases, co-author of several scientific books etc. He is public lecturer in English, French and Polish.

Zbigniew Andrzej Kończacki was born March 10, 1917 in Lwów, Poland. After being liberated from the USSR where he spent two years, he took an active part in the Italian Campaign (Monte Cassino, Ancona, Bologna). From 1947 to 1953 he resided in England, and from 1953 to 1963 in South Africa. He obtained B.Sc. Econ. (London, 1951), B. Econ. Hons. (University of Natal, 1957), Ph.D. (London, 1964). After holding various academic posts at the University of Natal, Durban, South Africa (1956-1962), he came to Canada in 1963. He was appointed Associate Professor, University of Alberta, 1963 and elected Chairman of the Committee on African Studies at the University of Alberta (April, 1965) and Vice-President of the Canadian Committee on African Studies (June, 1965). In April, 1965, he was appointed Economic Adviser to three Canadian Companies, employed by the World Bank and the Government of the Somali Republic to carry out a Transportation Survey of Somalia. In 1965 he went on a fact-finding mission to the Republic of Somalia. He is a specialist in economic problems of under-developed countries with special reference to Africa, a Fellow of the Polish Society of Arts and Sciences Abroad, London, England; of the African Studies Association, U.S.A.; of the Royal Economic Society, England; a Member of the Canadian Political Science Association; of the American Economic Association and of the Economic Society of South Africa. Awarded Social Science Research Council of Canada Public Award, 1966; Canada Short Term Research Grant, 1966 and University of Alberta Research Grant, 1966.

He published 5 books and 4 articles dealing mainly with African matters, to mention only a few, written in English: A Social and Economic Survey of the Shongweni Catchment Area (co-author), University of Natal; An Income and Expenditure Survey of African Families in Durban 1959-1960 (co-author), University of Natal; Public Finance and Economic Development of Natal, 1893-1910, Duke University Press; Banking System and Economic Development of Ethiopia, readings in economic development, ed. Charles W. Hultman, publisher D.C. Heath & Co; The Output of Manufacturing Industry in South Africa since 1910 (a contribution to a series of articles in Manufacturing Industry, published in Industry and Trade, March 1960); Currency and Banking in Ethiopia, the South African Journal of Economics, Sept. 1962; contribution to Political and Economic Systems (ed. by T. L. Powrie).

Konstanty Piotr Kowalewski was born in 1913 in St. Peterborough (Russia). He obtained his M.Ph. degree at the University of Warsaw in 1935, receiving also the First State Prize for the thesis on Experimental Methods in Biology. The war of 1939 interrupted his medical studies in Warsaw. After spending most of the war in

a German prison camp (1939-1945), he studied in Belgium (1945-1947) receiving M.D. and Ph.D. degrees at the University of Brussels, 1947. He also graduated from the Institute of Tropical Medicine in Antwerp, Belgium. He worked in the Department of Medicine, University of Brussels doing mostly experimental medicine (Endocrinology), 1947-1952, at the Brugmann Hospital in Brussels. He also attended research courses in Switzerland (1949), Holland (1950) and France (1951). After two years of work on Professorship Thesis (Aggregation de l'enseignement superieur), he finished it in 1950 and published a monograph on the metabolism of vitamin A. This work was presented in Poland, University of Łódź and was the base for obtaining the degree of Professor Agregé (Docent) in the winter of 1951. He was appointed professor of Experimental Medicine and Physiopathology at the Medical Academy of Białystok, Poland, in January of 1952. He came to Canada in 1952, interned in the Belcher Hospital in Calgary, Alberta, 1952-1953 and obtained the Canadian Licence for practice in 1953. He first became a Research Fellow of the Cancer Society, McEachern Cancer Research Laboratory at the University of Alberta, 1953-1954. After residency in internal medicine at the University Hospital, Edmonton, 1954-1955, he passed examinations and received a specialist's certificate from the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons. In April, 1955, he became Assistant Professor and, in 1959, Associate Professor of Experimental Surgery. Since 1960, he has been the administrator of the Surgical-Medical Research Institute, University of Alberta, and since 1962, Chief of Division of Surgical Research. Also since 1962 he has been consulting endocrinologist at the Edmonton Cancer Clinic. In recognition of his outstanding merit for research in Canada, he was nominated Outstanding New Citizen of Alberta in 1958 and he was also nominated New Canadian of the Year 1959 (National Award). In 1964 he was selected as one of the ten outstanding Polish Scientists of America and received an honorary award from the Polish Medical Alliance of the U.S.A. In 1965 he became a Fellow of the American College of Physicians—U.S.A. Author of 147 scientific papers and publications, his research interest is centred on endocrinology, metabolism and gastroenterology. His major contributions are concerned with the metabolism of vitamin A (1950-1951), augmented histamine test (1949-1950), effect of histamine on gastric circulation and pepsinogen (1953-1966), and the effect of hormones on connective tissue composition and anabolism (1957-1966). He was selected as a Ciba Symposium speaker to Leiden, Holland (1962) and was presenting various papers in the U.S.A. (1958, 1960, 1961), Europe (1962, 1966), South America (1961), Mexico (1965) and Japan (1966). Most of his papers are published in European and American medical research journals.

Tadeusz Eugeniusz (Thadeus Eugene) Weckowicz was born in Poland in 1918. He began his university studies in Wilno, Poland and went to Great Britain during the war, where he obtained M.B., Ch.B. (Polish School of Medicine, University of Edinburgh, 1945) and Diploma of Psychological Medicine (D.P.M.—University of Leeds, 1952). He came to Canada in 1955. In 1956 he received the Certificate in Psychiatry, Royal College, and in 1962 Ph.D. in Experimental Psychology (University of Saskatchewan). He was appointed (part-time) Assistant Professor of Psychiatry and (part-time) Assistant Professor in Psychology, University of Alberta. He is a specialist in schizophrenia research and in psychopharmacology. He obtained a Federal grant for study of depressive illness project, and has published 23 scientific works.

Henryk M. Wójcicki born in Poland, graduated from the Faculty of Medicine, University of Edinburgh, Scotland with the degree of M.B., Ch.B. in 1942. He specialized in Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry in Great Britain and obtained the post-graduate degree of M.D. in Neuro-Psychiatry in 1946 at the University of Edinburgh after defending his doctorate thesis: Narco-analysis in the treatment of War-neurosis. From 1948 to 1952 he was in charge of the Department of Neuro-psychiatry, Ministry of Pension Hospital Penley, G.B. After moving to Canada in 1952 he was appointed Senior Specialist in Psychiatry with Saskatchewan Psychiatric Services at North Battleford and Saskatoon. In 1954 he obtained C.R.C.P. (C) e.g. Certificate of a Specialist in Psychiatry by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada. In 1955 he obtained L.M.C.C. (Licentiate of the Canadian Medical College). While in Saskatchewan, he held a temporary post of Associate Professor of Psychiatry. He participated in research studies and published works on the subject of new psychopharmacological drugs (trilafon, nicotinic acid, tranquilizers). He also participated in the research of schizophrenia, especially on the subject of "Pigeon Catatonia" induced by adrenochrome and published in the book by Hoffer & Osmond, Chemical Analysis of Clinical Psychiatry. While in Saskatchewan he was also Director of Mental Health Clinic. He had numerous talks and lectures on the subject of Mental Health, especially about problems related to adjustment in adolescence and mental retardation. In 1960 he moved to Edmonton where he became Lecturer at the Department of Psychiatry at the University of Alberta. He is also engaged by the Misericordia Hospital in Edmonton as Chief of the Department of Psychiatry. He opened his private practice in Psychiatry and is Consultant Psychiatrist at the Edmonton General Hospital and Royal Alexandria Hospital as well as at the Catholic Family and Child Service and Resident Treatment Centre for Emotionally Disturbed

Children (Marydale). Since being in Edmonton he participated in further studies of psychopharmacological drugs (e.g. Stelazine). He was President of Edmonton Psychiatric Society (1964—1965), Vice-President of Alberta Psychiatric Association, Vice-President of Edmonton Citizenship Council, Past-President of Alberta Catholic Welfare Association and National Board Member of Catholic Charities Council of Canada, a member of Catholic Charities Council of Canada, a member of Mental Health Committee of the Alberta Medical Association, Canadian Psychiatric Association, Canadian Medical Association and British Medical Association.

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. The University of British Columbia was incorporated by an act of 1908, and now operates under the authority of the Universities Act of the Province of British Columbia, 1963, which provided for the continuation or constitution and establishment of 3 universities in the province (British Columbia, Victoria, Simon Fraser). The university is an integral part of the public educational system of the province, and its function is to complete the work begun in the public and high school. It is the policy of the university to promote education in general, and in particular, to serve its constituency through 3 channels — teaching, research and extension work. It furnishes instruction in the various branches of a liberal education, and in those technical departments which are most directly related to the life and industries of the province. The people of the province are informed of the results of special work by the staff of the university through the department of university extension.

Polish contribution: 20 scientists and scholars.

Department of Architecture:

B.P. Wiśnicki, M.Eng.Sc. (Lwów) — Professor.

Mrs. Catherine Wiśnicka B. Arch. (McGill) — Lecturer.

Department of Asian Studies:

R. Goldman, M.A. (Columbia) — Assistant Professor.

Department of Botany:

A. Szczawiński, Mag. Phil. Bot. (Lwów), Ph.D.B.(B.C.) —
Lecturer (1952—1955)

Department of Economics and Political Science:

W. J. Stankiewicz, M.A. (St. Andrew's), Ph.D. (London) — Professor.

Department of Mineral Engineering:

J. Leja, B.Eng.Sc. (London), M.Eng.Sc. (Polish Board of Technical Studies, London), Ph.D. (Cambridge) — Professor.

Department of Structural Engineering:

B. Babicki, M.Sc. (Warsaw) — Lecturer

Department of English:

A. Busza, B.A., M.A. (London) — Assistant Professor

Department of French:

P. F. Dembowski, B.A. (British Columbia), D.U. (Paris), Ph.D. (Calif.) — Instructor (1954-1956) — see University of Toronto.

Department of Music:

E. Heller — Lecturer and Instructor (1960-1964)

Department of Pharmacy:

J. Freyman, B.S.P. (B.C.), Pharm.D. (Southern California) — Lecturer

Department of Physics:

W. Opęchowski, Mag.Fil. (Warsaw), FRS Can. — Professor.

Department of Slavonic Studies:

B. Czaykowski, B.A. (Dublin), M.A. (London) — Assistant Professor.

J. A. Solecki, B.Com. (London), M.A. (B.C.) — Lecturer.

J. Freyman, M.Eng.Sc. (Warsaw) — Special Lecturer.

H. Terlecka, M.A. (Edin.) — Instructor.

Z. Rukalski, Ph.D. (Cambridge) — Instructor (1958-1962).

Department of Medicine:

S. Grzybowski, M.D. (Polish School of Medicine, Edin.), M.R.C.P. (London), F.R.C.P. (C.) — Associate Professor.

L. Zeldowicz, M.D. (Warsaw) — Clinical Instructor (Neurology)

Department of Psychiatry:

H. Zeldowicz, M.D. (Rome) — Clinical Associate Professor.

Bogusław Babicki, born in Poland on February 2, 1924, graduated from the Warsaw University of Technology with Master of Science degree in 1951. He came to Canada in 1958 and is at present Lecturer in the Structural Engineering department of the University of British Columbia.

Andrzej Busza was born in 1938 in Cracow, Poland. He spent his childhood in the Middle East, mainly in Palestine and lived in England from 1947. He graduated in 1959 with B.A. Honours English and in 1963 with M.A. from University College, London. From 1960 to 1962 he had a special grant from London University: William Lincoln Shelley Studentship for Research in English. Came to Vancouver in 1965. He was employed first as Instructor II, Department of English, University of British Columbia. Recently he was appointed Assistant Professor. His speciality is: Early modern English literature (1870-1914). He is a member of MLA, CAUT and Far Western Slavic Conference.

His publications include: Conrad's Polish literary background and some illustrations of the influence of Polish literature on his work, *Antemurale*, (Rome), X, 1966, pp. 109-225. In addition to his academic work, he writes poetry in Polish. His poems have appeared in periodicals both in Poland and abroad, and in three anthologies of modern Polish poetry, one of which was published in Germany: *Neue Polnische Lyrik*, Darmstadt, 1965.

Bogdan Czaykowski was born in Równe, Poland, in 1932. He obtained his B.A.Hons. degree in Modern European History from Dublin University (1954), B.A.Hons. degree in Polish Literature and Language from the School of Slavonic and East European Studies in London, England (1957) and M.A. degree in Polish Literature from the same school (1959). He came to Canada in 1962, being appointed Lecturer in Polish Language and Literature. Now he is Assistant Professor and Head of the Department of Slavonic Studies at the University of British Columbia. He specialized in research on the Polish Parliament 1919-1922 and in the Polish Literature in the Twenties and Thirties.

Jan Freyman was born 1900 in Bakhmach, Russia. His primary and secondary education took place in Russia and Poland. He is a holder of M.For.Eng. degree from the University of Agricultural Economics (S.G.G.W., Warsaw), 1930. He was a member of Poland's

Parliament from 1935-1938. Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs appointed him to a post in Roumania from 1938-1940. He was Chief Censor of Polish Forces under British Command in the Middle East 1941-1945. Before lecturing Polish and Russian languages at the University of British Columbia, 1961-1966, he was farming in South Africa and Canada, 1947-1960. At present he is at Simon Fraser University in Vancouver. While lecturing at U.B.C. he took an active part in organising a Polish Display of UBC — Open House, collaborated with UBC — Slavonic Circle and sponsored its special issue of periodical *Shchenshch* to mark 600th anniversary of the University of Cracow. He is a member of the Canadian Association of Slavists and of the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America. Besides teaching, he does scientific translation from Polish and Russian into English for Faculty members of the University of British Columbia, of the University of Alberta in Calgary and for the Canada Bureau for Translations in Ottawa and he contributes to CBC—International Service in Polish. His publications include prose and verse in Polish and Russian.

Janina Freyman was born in Lwów, Poland, in 1936. She completed her primary schooling in Poland, Austria and England, and her secondary education in Vancouver, Canada. She graduated with B.S.P. degree (1959) from the University of British Columbia, and Doctor of Pharmacy degree (1962) from the University of Southern California. She was secretary for the Hospital Pharmacists Association of Southern California and at present is lecturer in the Department of Pharmacy, University of British Columbia (1965-1966).

Stanisław Freyman was born in Warsaw, Poland, in 1936. His primary schooling was in Cairo, Egypt and his secondary education in Transvaal, South Africa. B.Sc.Agr. degree University of Pretoria (1959), M.S.A. (1963) and Ph.D. (1967) University of British Columbia. He was a laboratory assistant in Plant Science and Agronomy at the University of British Columbia (1961-1964). He was awarded grants from N.O.C.A. and N.R.C. and has been a research officer with the Canada Department of Agriculture, Experimental Station at Kaloops, B.C. since 1966. He is a specialist in genetics and plant breeding, plant physiology, agronomy, plant taxonomy and ecology.

Publications: Note on an Addition to the Biochemistry and Genetics of Coumarins in Sweet Clover, *Canadian Journal of Plant Science* (1963), with V. C. Brink, J. R. Mackay, D. Pearce; Needle Ice Development in South Western British Columbia, *ibid.*, *Science* (1966).

René Goldman was born in Luxemburg (Grand Duchy) in 1934. He spent six years of his childhood there, two years in Belgium and eight in France. From 1950 to 1953 he lived in Warsaw, Poland, where he graduated from high school. Then he had an opportunity to go for studies to China. At first he studied the Chinese language for two years in a special language school for foreign students at Peking University, then three years in the Department of History of Peking University. He spent the academic year 1958-59 at the Oriental Institute of Warsaw University. In the summer of 1959 he came back to France. He was hired by UNESCO to participate in the compilation of an anthology of an ancient Chinese folk novels, translated into French. In the academic year 1959-1960 he also audited courses given by Professors Hambis and Dubarbier at the Institut des Hautes Etudes Chinoises of the Sourbonne, and courses given by Professor Balazs and Colonel Guillermaz at the Ecole Pratique. In the spring of 1960, he was granted a Ford Foudation fellowship to study for one year at Columbia University in New York. He started graduate studies at Columbia in October 1960. In June, 1962, he obtained his M.A. degree and the Certificate of the East Asian Institute. The topic of his essay was The Rectification Campaign and the Student Movement of Peking University in May-June 1957. He came to Canada in 1963 and was appointed instructor in the Department of Asian Studies, University of British Columbia. In May, 1966, he was promoted to Assistant Professor. His field of competence includes history of modern China (1840-1950), and history of Chinese Communism. At present he is preparing his Ph.D. for Columbia University.

In addition to talks on Communist China given at various universities nad institutions, his publications include two articles for the China Quarterly: Peking University Today, in No.7 1961 and The Rectification Campaign at Peking University, in No.12 1962; Two Faces of China (book review) in The New Republic, April 27, 1963, and Five Years of Red China, the Moderator, No.1, 1963 (an international student magazine published at Yale University). Book reviews in the Journal of Asian Studies, International Affairs (Canadian), Pacific Affairs, a chapter to the book: Government policy and International Education, edited by Stewart T. Fraser, published by John Wiley & Sons, N.Y., 1965.

Stefan Grzybowski was born in Warsaw, Poland, in 1920. After serving in the Polish Navy (1939-1940) and Polish Army (1940-1941) he enrolled at Edinburgh University, where he graduated with M.B., Ch.B. (1945). He became Medical Officer in the Polish Army Medical Corps (1945-1947) and received M.D. from the Polish School of Medicine, Edinburgh University (1949), M.R.C.P. Royal College

of Physicians, London (1949), L.M.C.C. (1954), Certification in Internal Medicine (1955), F.R.C.P. (C.) (1959), F.A.C.C.P., American College of Chest Physicians (1963). After an extensive practice in British hospitals (Edinburgh, Perth, Chelmsford, London, Brentwood and Uxbridge, (1944-1954), he came to Canada in 1954 and was appointed Medical Specialist in the Division of Tuberculosis Prevention in Ontario Department of Health (September 1954-57) and subsequently Senior Intern at the Wellesley Division of the Toronto General Hospital and at the Princess Margaret Hospital (January-December 31, 1958), studying at the Advanced Graduate Course, Department of Medicine, University of Toronto. He became Head of the Section of Epidemiology, Division of Tuberculosis Prevention, Ontario Department of Health and Fellow of the Department of Medicine, University of Toronto, where he conducted undergraduate and postgraduate lectures and seminars at the School of Hygiene, as well as clinical teaching for the undergraduates at the Medical Clinic, Toronto General Hospital. He specializes in epidemiological and clinical investigations in tuberculosis and other pulmonary diseases. He was appointed Associate Professor, Department of Medicine, University of British Columbia, in 1964. He is Chairman of the Therapy Committee, American Thoracic Society; Member of the Committee of Epidemiology, International Union Against Tuberculosis and Chairman of the Committee on Indices, Standards and Epidemiology, Canadian Tuberculosis Association, Ottawa.

His list of publications (in English) contains 23 items: Tuberculosis in Childhood and Adolescence (co-authors F. J. Bentley and B. Benjamin), book published by National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, London, 1954; Mass Radiography, *Journal of the Polish Army*, XXXVII, 162, 1946; Tuberculin Sensitivity in Children suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, *Tubercle*, XXXII, 145, 1951; Radiology in Childhood Tuberculosis, *Tubercle*, February 19, 1954, Reassessment of the Tuberculin Jelly Test (co-authors M. Caplin, C. P. Silver, J. Harrington), *British Medical Journal*, 2: 895, 1954; The Problem of Antimicrobial Treatment of Primary Infection, *The American Review of Tuberculosis and Pulmonary Diseases*, 72, 390, 1955; Tuberculous Infection in Ontario, *Canadian Medical Association Journal*, 75, 473, 1956; A Small Epidemic of Tuberculosis, *The American Review of Tuberculosis and Pulmonary Disease*, 75, 432, 1957; Tuberculin Testing in Ontario, *Ontario Medical Review*, June, 1959; Tuberculin Survey of the Population of Manitoulin Island (co-author Z. Dunaj), *Canadian Medical Association Journal*, September 1, 1959; Silicotuberculosis, (co-authors G. C. Brink and G. B. Lane), *ibid.* 82, 959-964, 1960; The Epidemiology of Tuberculosis in Ontario, 1960 (co-author E. A. Allen), *ibid.* 1436-1444, 1961; The Unchanging Pattern of Pulmonary Tuberculosis

(co-author W. B. Marr), *ibid.* 89, 737-740, 1963; Carcinoma of the Lung (co-author R. B. Sutherland), *ibid.* 89, 741-744, 1963; Testing the Tuberculin Test — published by request in Canada's Health and Welfare of the Department of National Health and Welfare May 1963; Tuberculosis in an Affluent Society — paper given to the 63rd annual meeting C.T.A., Montreal, June 1963 — submitted for publication; Tuberculosis, Its Prevention and Management, with Special Reference to Silicosis — to conference McIntyre Research Foundation on Silicosis and Other Industrial Pulmonary Diseases — October 1963, *Industrial Medicine and Surgery*, February 1964, pages 57-61; The Challenge of Tuberculosis in Decline (co-author E. A. Allen), *American Review Resp. Dis.*, Vol. 90, No.5, 1964; Cough Medicines, *Canadian Medical Association Journal*, Vol. 92, 619-620, March 1965; Ontario Studies on Tuberculosis Sensitivity, *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 56, 181-192, 1965; Report of a crash tuberculosis program in a high incidence area (co-author E. A. Ashley), *ibid.* Vol. 56, 527-529, 1965; Reactivations in Inactive Pulmonary Tuberculosis (co-author Neil E. McKinnon et al), *American Rev. Resp. Dis.*, Vol. 93, No. 3, 1966; Tuberculosis and Alcoholism (co-author Jack S. Olin) *Canadian Medical Association Journal*, Vol. 94, 999-1001, 1966; Report and recommendations on tuberculosis control in Saskatchewan (co-author G. J. Wherrett), 1966; Infections with Unclassified Mycobacteria as a cause of "false" Tuberculin Sensitivity, from Proceedings of the XVIIIth International Tuberculosis Conference, Munich, October 1965.

Edwina Heller graduated with distinction from the Warsaw Conservatory in 1939. Because of war, she had to interrupt her musical career for several years. After coming to Canada in 1941, she gave concerts in various towns as well as on the Vancouver and Montreal Radio. She was invited in 1960 as Lecturer-instructor by the Department of Music, University of British Columbia. Since 1964 she has been on leave of absence due to health.

Jan Leja, born in Grodzisko, Poland, in 1918, is a metallurgist and a surface chemist, specializing in flotation, hydrometallurgy and corrosion. He studied from 1937 to 1939 at the University School of Mines and Metallurgy (Akademia Górnicza), in Cracow, Poland, his studies being discontinued due to the outbreak of the war in 1939. In November 1943 he took up a metallurgy course at the Royal School of Mines, London University, England, and obtained in January 1945 the following degrees: A.R.S.M. and B.Sc. (Engineering). Until 1947 he continued the studies in metallurgical engineering for the requirements of Polish degree in Met. Eng. and presented a thesis entitled: Design of a wire-rolling mill, of 500 tons/day capacity;

in 1947 he obtained the degree of Dipl. Ing. (Met. Ing.) granted by the Polish Board of Technical Studies, London, England. From 1952 to 1954 he studied surface chemistry at the University of Cambridge, England, and presented a thesis: Molecular interactions at interfaces, as applied to flotation phenomena. In 1954 he received Ph.D. (Cantab.). Before coming to Canada in 1957, on being appointed to the staff in Department of Mining and Metallurgy at the University of Alberta, he had some ten years of practical and industrial experience, first as a Research Metallurgist at the Bessemer Laboratory, London, where he was investigating the floatability of lead-vanadium ores from South West Africa, then as a Reduction Officer with the South West Africa Co., Groofontein, S.W. Africa, in charge of construction and operation of a flotation plant for selective concentration of lead, vanadium and zinc minerals. He also conducted research in mineral dressing of other deposits owned by the S.W. Africa Co., viz., lead-zinc and tungsten-tin ores. In 1954 he became Post-doctorate Research Fellow in Surface Chemistry in the Department of Colloid Science, Cambridge University, England, working in the theory of flotation, and emulsification (paints, etc.). During the time spent at the University of Alberta, he organized a research group conducting work in application of surface chemistry to flotation and corrosion, utilizing new techniques like infra-red and ultra-violet spectroscopy, interferometry, and light scattering. In 1964 he took a year of sabbatical leave, which he spent in research partly with Dr. E. Matijevic at Clarkson College, Potsdam, N.Y. and partly with Dr. D. W. Fuerstenau at the University of California, Berkeley. On his return from the United States in 1965, he resigned his professorship in the Department of Mining and Metallurgy and was appointed Professor in the Department of Mineral Engineering, University of British Columbia. He is a Fellow of the Chemical Institute of Canada (F.C.I.C.), a member of: the Faraday Society (London), the Institute of Mining & Metallurgy (London), the American Chemical Society, National Association of Corrosion Engineers, Institute of Metals (London) and the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers.

His more than thirty technical publications deal with topics including: Molecular Interactions Between Frothers and Collectors at Solid/Air/Liquid Interfaces, *Min. Eng.* 6, 221-228, 1954; Control of Contact Angles at the Oil-Water-Solid Interfaces — Emulsions Stabilized by Solid Particles, *Trans. Farad. Soc.* 50, 598-605, 1954; Interactions at Interfaces in Relation to Froth Flotation, *Proceedings of the Second International Congress of Surface Activity, III*, p. 273-296, 1957, publ. Butterworths Scientific Publ., London, England; Infra-red Spectra of Xanthate Compounds, both in solid state and in solutions; infrared spectra of absorbed xanthates using

various metallic and mineral substrates; ultraviolet spectroscopic study of xanthate solutions and of their decomposition products; action of organic inhibitors in protection against corrosion; stress-corrosion cracking of alpha brass etc. In addition, together with G. W. Poling, he translated from Russian: Introduction to the theory of flotation, by V. I. Klassen and V. A. Mokrousov, publ. Butterworth, p. 496, 1963.

Władysław Opęchowski, born in Warsaw, Poland in 1911, was educated at Warsaw University, where he obtained his Mag. Phil. degree in 1935. He started his scientific career as a physicist at Leyden University and Teyler's Stichting Laboratory in Haarlem, Holland from 1935 to 1945, except in 1937-38 when he was at Warsaw University. He was a Lorentz Fellow, Leyden University, from 1939 to 1945. From 1945 until 1948 he was with Phillips Research Laboratories, Eindhoven, Holland. In 1948, he was appointed Associate Professor of Physics, University of British Columbia, and in 1957 he became full Professor of Physics at the same University. In 1955-56 he was Visiting Professor at the University of Montreal. In 1964-65 he was the Lorentz Professor of Theoretical Physics at the University of Leyden, Holland, also a Member of the Canadian Association of Physicists, of the American Physical Society and of the Dutch Physical Society. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada (the only member of Polish origin), elected in 1960. His field of scientific activity is theoretical physics. He published some 35 articles in various scientific journals.

Zygmunt Rukalski, born in Poland, was a high school pupil in Warsaw until 1939. In 1940 he discontinued his secondary studies and went into hiding. Caught by the Gestapo in 1942, he was sent to concentration camps, where he remained until 1945. He went to France in 1946 and continued his education. He resumed his studies first at the National School of Oriental Languages in Paris (1947-1950), where he obtained the Diplomas in Modern Greek and Russian, then at the Sorbonne (1948-1951), where he gained the M.A. degree in Neo-Hellenistic and Slavonic Studies; he also received a diploma in German language and literature from the Institute for the Propagation of Foreign Languages in Paris, 1951. He emigrated to Canada in 1951 and decided after three years to resume graduate work. He went to St. John's College, Cambridge, England, and in 1958 finished his doctorate on Guy de Maupassant and Anton Chekov. He returned to Canada to teach the Russian language at the University of British Columbia, where he remained until 1962, then he accepted associate professorship of French language and literature and chairmanship of foreign languages at Spelman College, Atlanta, Georgia,

U.S.A. He was promoted to full Profesor in 1966. At present, he is on teaching assignment as guest-lecturer at the University of West Indies, in Barbados, appointed by the Canadian External Aid Office. His awards include: Annual Award for the Best Diploma of the Year 1950, National School of Oriental Languages, Paris, 1950; Strathcona Research Exhibition, St. John's College, Cambridge, 1957; Creative Writing Fellowship, Huntington Hartford Foundation, California, Summer 1964. He is a member of American Association of University Professors, Modern Languages Association, Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America and French Honors Society (Pi Delta Phi).

He has published the following articles on East European and Slavonic Studies, University of Montreal: (Summer 58) Human Problems in the Works of Maupassant and Chekov; Maupassant's and Chekov's Views on Spiritual Freedom (Spring-Summer 60); Russian and French Writers on Politics and Public Opinion (Spring 61); Anton Chekov and Guy de Maupassant — Their views on Life and Art (1961). Also short stories in French periodicals: *Arianne* and *L'Arche*

Jan Józef Solecki, was born in 1919 in Manchuria, China. From 1926 to 1929 he attended Russian Primary Schools in Fulaerti and Chalantun. In 1929 he was transferred to the Polish High School in Harbin, Manchuria, from which he graduated with a matriculation in 1937. He was awarded a scholarship for University training in Hong Kong at the beginning of 1939. At the outbreak of the war in the Far East, he served with the British Army. Prisoner of war in Hong Kong and Japan. Upon liberation, he entered the London School of Economics, graduating with the degree of B.Com. in 1948. While at the London School of Economics, he held a Hong Kong Government Colonial Scholarship. Upon graduating from L.S.E. he joined the editorial department of *Machinery Lloyd*, an industrial journal, remaining until June 1949, when he joined the British Foreign Office as an economic research officer in London. In 1951 he was sent to Germany, in 1953 he was transferred to Hong Kong and in 1955 to Switzerland. He returned to London in 1957 and after a two-year tour of duty at home resigned in order to emigrate to Canada. On arrival in Vancouver in April 1959 he joined the University of British Columbia as a lecturer in Russian language and a student in the Department of Slavonic Studies. He obtained his M.A. in 1961 (Slavonic Studies). He spent the academic year 1961-1962 as a full time lecturer at the U.B.C. In 1962 he went to Seattle on pre-doctoral fellowship from the Canada Council to pursue studies in Economics at the University of Washington. By summer 1964, he completed the course work for Ph.D. in Economics and obtained his

M.A. (in Economics) after which he returned to U.B.C. to take up a joint appointment as an Instructor II in the Department of Asian Studies and the Department of Slavonic Studies. In April 1965 he was promoted to the rank of Assistant Professor as from July 1, 1965. He is a member of the American Economic Association, the American Association of Teachers of Slavic and East European Languages, the Association for Asian Studies and the Association of Canadian Slavists.

His publications include: *The Fuel Source Pattern in the USSR*, *Can. Slav. Papers*, V:98-113, 1961; *Forest Resources and their Exploitation in the USSR*, *The Forestry Chronicle*, XXXIX: 212-223, 1963; *Soviet Forestry*, *Proceedings of the Interfaculty Seminar on Forest Reserves in the USSR and their Utilization*, Faculty of Forestry, U.B.C., 1963 (Chairman of the Seminar and Editor of the *Soviet Forestry*); *Forest Resources and their Utilization in Communist China*, *The Forestry Chronicle*, 227-246, June 1964; *What are the Trade Prospects with Red China?* *Can. Business*, XXXVIII: 32, 1965; *Pulp and Paper in the Soviet Union*, *Can. Pulp and Paper Industry*, 36-39, 54-55 (Part I), August 1965; 33-39, 54 (Part II), September 1965; *Skilled Manpower in the Russian Pulp and Paper Industry*, *ibid.* XVIII, 33-35, May 1965; *Sino-Soviet Split*, — *Chinese View*, *Exploration*, V. No.1; *Russian Five Year Plan Behind Schedule. Mistakes in Planning Hinder Pulp Industry Development*, *Canadian Pulp and Paper Ind.* 151-152, 154, 156 and 157, April 1966. He has delivered several academic papers at the University of British Columbia and has made radio broadcasts on Soviet Union and Communist China.

Władysław Józef Stankiewicz was born in Warsaw, Poland, in 1922. He served during the war as an officer in the Polish Army in exile (1940-1945), was on active service with the British Liberation Army in the 1st Polish Armoured Division in France, Belgium, Holland and Germany (1944-1945); he also served with the Military Mission in Paris, 1945, and with the 2nd Polish Corps in Italy (1946). He has been in Canada since 1952. He received his M.A. degree from the University of St. Andrew's, 1944, and Ph.D. from London School of Economics and Political Science, 1952. He was appointed Assistant Lecturer, Polish University College, London, (1947-1950); Lecturer (1950-1952); Research Associate, Mid-European Studies Center, New York (1952-1954); Visiting Fellow, Center of International Studies, Princeton University (1954-1955); Economist, Government of Ontario (1956-1957); Assistant Professor of Political Science, University of British Columbia (1957-1961); Associate Professor (1961-1965); Professor (1965). He is a member of Canadian Political Science Association, American Political Science Association, and the American

Society for Political and Legal Philosophy. Fields on specialization: political theory and philosophy, comparative government; cognate discipline; economics. He is a member of the Editorial Board of *The Canadian Forum* (from 1958).

Publications: *Institutional Changes in the Postwar Economy of Poland* (joint author), Mid-European Studies Center, New York, 1955; *Politics and Religion in 17th-Century France*, University of California Press, 1960, Canadian edition; University of Toronto Press, 1960; *Political Thought Since World War II: Critical and Interpretive Essays*, The Free Press of Glencoe, New York, 1964; *The Living Name: A Tribute to Stefan Stykolt from some of his Friends*, University of Toronto Press, 1964; *Crisis in British Government: The Need for Reform*, Collier-Macmillan, London, 1967. He has contributed to: *Political Science Quarterly*, *Parliamentary Affairs*, *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*; *Proceedings of the Huguenot Society of London*; *Canadian Slavonic Papers*, *The Canadian Forum*; *Dictionary of Political Science*, New York, 1964; *The New Catholic Encyclopedia*, Washington, D.C. 1966; Some Reviewers' comments on *Politics and Religion in 17th Century France* (1960): "On every page there is apparent a power of quick and penetrating analysis . . . This is a book which all who believe in civil liberty and religious toleration should fortify themselves by possessing". (Prof. Roy Daniells in *The Vancouver Province*); "The theme of this book is important not merely in the history of France, but of Western Europe" (Prof. Alexander Brady in *University of Toronto Quarterly*); "His subject is one that has a particular significance for Canada, for it was precisely in this period that French colonial policy was laying foundations for modern Canada" (Prof. K. D. McRae in *The Canadian Forum*); "For the well-read Christian, it (the book) will provide hours of thought on the great question of all time. For the politician, if he takes time out to read it, *Politics and Religion in Seventeenth-Century France* will show what not to do" (J.M., S.J. in *Canadian Messenger of the Sacred Heart*). Some Reviewers' comments on *Political Thought since World War II* (1964): "The selection of contributions to postwar political thought is excellently made, and the book is, of its kind, usually coherent and well edited" (*Times Literary Supplement*); "... an invaluable handbook for the student of modern political thought" (Prof. Alexander Brady in *University of Toronto Quarterly*).

Adam Szczawiński was born in 1913 in Zubrza near Lwów, Poland. He graduated from the University of Lwów with Mag. Phil. diploma in Botany, 1937, specialising in peat analysis. After escaping from eastern Poland occupied by Russia, he went to France (April 1940) and then to England with the Polish Army (June 1940). He

served in the Polish Air Force in Great Britain. He came to Canada in 1948 and in 1949 enrolled at the University of British Columbia, from which he graduated in 1953 with Ph.D. degree in Botany, specializing in forest ecology under Prof. Dr. V. Krajin. He was sponsored by the National Research Council of Canada. (This was the first doctorate in botany at the University of B.C. and also the first doctorate obtained by a Polish Canadian). From 1952 to 1955 he was Lecturer at the University of B.C. In 1955 he was appointed Curator of Botany for the Province of British Columbia and Curator of Botany at the Provincial Museum, Victoria Branch. In 1965 he was chosen first Regional Director of the Canadian Botanical Association, of which he was one of the founders. He specializes in the vascular flora of British Columbia.

The list of his publications includes the following items: The Orchids of British Columbia, British Columbia Provincial Museum, Victoria, B.C. 1959; The Heather Family of British Columbia, British Columbia Provincial Museum, Victoria, B.C. 1962; Guide to Common Edible Plants of British Columbia (co-author George A. Hardy) British Columbia Provincial Museum, 1962; Guide to Common Mushrooms of British Columbia (co-author Robert Bandoni), British Columbia Provincial Museum, Victoria, B.C. 1964.

Hanna Terlecka was born in Poland. After completing her studies at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, with M.A. degree, 1964, she worked at the Institute of Soviet and East European Studies at the University of Glasgow. In September, 1965, she was appointed Instructor of Russian and Polish languages at the University of British Columbia.

Bolesław Paweł Wiśnicki was born in Poland in 1912. M.Mech.Eng.Sc. (Lwów, 1936). Employed as engineer in aviation industry in Poland (until the war of 1939), then in Canada (1941-1945). He designed steel structures in Vancouver, B.C. (1945-1947). In 1947 he was appointed Lecturer of Structures at the School of Architecture, University of British Columbia, and lectured on stress of materials, structural design and building construction. His specialty includes structures of buildings, hydraulic structures, simultaneous engineering practice, designing and consultations in matters related to building constructions, transmission towers, hydro-electric structures etc. From 1954 to 1956 he was on leave of absence from the University of British Columbia and employed by St. Lawrence River Joint Board of Engineers.

Henryk C. Zeldowicz was born on April 14th, 1906 in Warsaw, Poland, where he completed his high school education. He graduated

from Rome University in 1931 with M.D. degree. After completing his internship in Warsaw County Hospital (1931-1932), he was trained in neurology and psychiatry partly in Warsaw and partly abroad (1932-1934). From 1935 till 1939 he worked in the Warsaw County Hospital as an assistant physician. Called to the Services in 1939, he was evacuated with his unit to Hungary and later to the Middle East. He was attached as a Neuro-Psychiatrist to the British General Hospital. During the years 1942-1947 he served as a Captain in the Polish Army abroad in the Middle East, Italy and England, being in charge of the Psychiatric Department of the Fifth General Polish Hospital. In August 1947 he immigrated to Canada and settled in Vancouver. In June 1948 he obtained L.M.C.S. and registered with the B.C. College of Physicians. He has been employed as a consultant psychiatrist in D.V.A. — Shaughnessy Hospital in Vancouver since 1948 to date. He was a member of the Attending Staff of the Vancouver General Hospital until 1966 when he was made an Honorary Member of the Attending Staff. He has had an association with the Department of Psychiatry of the University of British Columbia since 1953, first as a Clinical Instructor, then as Assistant Clinical Professor (1958-1959), since 1959 as an Associate Clinical Professor. He is a member of the Canadian Medical Association, Canadian Psychiatric Association, Fellow of the American Psychiatric Association, and this year President of the North Pacific Neuro-Psychiatric Association.

Ludmila Zeldowicz graduated from Warsaw Medical School, Warsaw University, in 1930. From 1934 until 1946, she was Assistant Professor in the Neurology Department, Warsaw Medical School. During this period of time, she published seven original papers and 39 short communications in Polish, summaries of which appeared in *Revue Neurologique* in the French language. She arrived in Canada in 1947. In 1948 she obtained L.M.C.C. and two years later she obtained certification in Neurology from the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada. Since 1949 she has been a Staff Member of the Vancouver General Hospital, Vancouver, B.C. and since 1965 she was promoted to Honorary Staff Member. She has been for several years an Instructor in Neuroanatomy and at present she is an instructor in the Section of Neurology, Department of Medicine, University of British Columbia. She is a Member of Canadian Neurological Society, North-western Neuropsychiatric Society, Academy of Neurology and Vancouver Medical Association.

Publications include: Headaches, *B.C. Medical Journal*, 1949; Physical Seizures in Emotionally Disturbed Patients, *Proceed. Eight*

West. Institute of Epilepsy, 1957; Encephalitis Presumably of Viral Origin Associated with Massive Necrosis of the Temporal Lobe, *Journal of Neuropath. and Exp. Neurol.* V.17:565, 1958; Paroxysmal Motor Episodes as Early Manifestations of Multiple Sclerosis, *C.M.A.J.* V.84:937, 1961; Chlorphenoxamine Hydrochloride in the Treatment of Parkinsonism, *Applied Therapeutics*, 3:613, 1961; Administration of Dihydrophenyl Alanine to Parkinsonian Patients, *C.M.A.J.*, 90:463, 1964; The Role of the Anaesthetist in a Diagnosis Myasthenia Gravis Clinic, *Canadian Anaesth. Society Journal*, V.11:633, 1964; Myasthenia Gravis: Medical Aspects, *C.M.A.J.* 93:18, 1965. She also wrote several communications in *Modern Medicine*, *Applied Sciences* and *Proceedings of Medical Societies*.

CARLETON UNIVERSITY. The university (named after Sir Guy Carleton, governor-in-chief of British North America, in mid 18-th century) is non-denominational, coeducational and privately controlled. Conceived by a committee of the Ottawa Y.M.C.A. in 1938, the university had its beginning in 1942 when a group of interested citizens established the Ottawa Association for the Advancement of Learning. In that year evening classes of the 1st and 2nd univ. years were opened under the name Carleton College. Both day and evening curricula were expanded until, by 1949, they included full undergraduate courses in arts, sciences, commerce, journalism, public administration and engineering. A course leading to a graduate diploma in public administration was added in 1952, and a school of public administration established in 1953, which in 1954 added a programme leading to the M.A. Subsequently, a students' union, a library and a building to house the school of public administration were added, and 130 acres of land acquired for development of a new campus. In 1952 the legislative assembly of the province of Ontario passed the Carleton College Act, enlarging and specifying the college's university powers. In the same year, the college was made a member of the National Conference of Canadian Universities, and in 1953 a member of the A.U.B.C. (now A.C.U.). In 1957 the college was incorporated as Carleton University.

Polish contribution: 4 scholars.

Department of Economics:

S. F. Kaliski, B.A. (British Columbia); M.A. (Toronto), Ph. D. (Cambr.) — Professor and Chairman.

K. W. Studnicki Gizbert, B.Sc. Econ., M.Sc. Econ. (London), Ph.D. (McGill) — Lecturer (occasional 1958-1959) (see Mount Allison University).

Department of Mathematics:

M. Rukiewicz, M. Eng. Sc. (Warsaw) — Part-time Lecturer
(1957-1959) (see University of Ottawa).

Department of Political Science and Public Administration:

A. Bromke, M.A. (St. Andrew's), Ph.D. (Montreal, McGill) —
Associate Professor.

Adam Bromke was born in Warsaw, Poland, in 1928. He left Poland after participating in the Warsaw Uprising of 1944 and served under the British Command with the Polish Forces in Italy. In the post-war years, he studied in Britain and Canada, where he arrived in 1950. He received his M.A. degree from the University of St. Andrew's and his Ph.D. from both the University of Montreal and McGill University. Subsequently, he pursued an academic career and has taught at various universities in Canada and the United States. He is a specialist in East European Politics. In 1960-1962 he was a Research Fellow at the Russian Research Center, Harvard University, and since 1963 has been Managing Editor of the *Canadian Slavonic Papers*. In 1964 he was appointed Associate Professor of Political Science and Chairman of the Soviet and East European Studies Program, Carleton University.

The expanding public interest in the USSR and East Europe, as well as the growing demand for specialists in this area of public service, foreign trade, journalism and teaching, led in 1963 to the establishment of an inter-departmental committee to foster Soviet and East European studies at Carleton University. The proximity of the University to several government libraries with a wealth of materials relating to the USSR and East Europe and the presence of embassies of these countries in Ottawa, make Carleton suitable centre for instruction and research in this field. The Committee, composed of representatives of five departments in the humanities and social sciences, offers an Honours degree program in Soviet and East European Studies and also sponsors public lectures, conferences and extension courses relating to the Soviet Union and the Eastern European countries, and promotes exchanges of students and faculty with universities in the USSR and East Europe. Professor Bromke has contributed numerous articles to specialized journals on international affairs, including *Foreign Affairs*, *Revue de Defense Nationale*, and *International Journal*. He is editor of the *Communist States at the Crossroads*, Praeger, New York, 1965, and author of: *Poland's Politics: Idealism v. Realism*, Russian Research Center Studies, Harvard University Press, 1966.

Stefan Feliks Kaliski was born in Warsaw, Poland, November 4, 1928. He came to Canada in 1941. After completing high school in Vancouver, B.C., he studied at the University of British Columbia, where he graduated with B.A. in 1952 (First Class Honours in Economics); at the University of Toronto, where he graduated with M.A. in 1953; and at the University of Cambridge with Ph.D. in 1959. He was Alexander Mackenzie Research Fellow, 1953-1954; Research Fellow, Social Science Research Council, 1956-1957; Fellow, Canadian Social Science Research Council, 1957-1958. Appointed Teaching Assistant, University of British Columbia, 1950-1951; Teaching Assistant, University of Toronto, 1953-1954; Lecturer, Queen's University, Kingston, 1954 - 1956; Supervisor, various Cambridge Colleges, 1958; Teaching Assistant in Elementary Statistics, Manchester University, 1958-1959; Assistant Professor, Carleton University, Ottawa, 1959-1962; Associate Professor 1962-1965; Professor, 1965; Chairman-Economics Department, 1962-1963, 1964-1966. Appointed Statistician I, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1951-1952. He later held research positions at Cambridge and Manchester Universities. He was a member, Queen's University Institute for Economic Research, Summer 1960, 1961; Research Supervisor, Royal Commission on Taxation, 1963-1964, (in charge of foreign sector). He is a member of the Canadian Political Science Association, of the Royal Economic Society and of the Econometric Society.

Publications: Old Age Security and Transfers of Income, Canadian Banker, Summer, 1955; The Demand for Passages through the Kiel Canal: A Comment, Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science, November, 1959; Canada, the United Kingdom and the Common Market, International Journal, Winter, 1961-1962; United States Trade with Canada, Current History, August, 1962; Adjustment Assistance under the U.S. Trade Expansion Act, Canadian Trade Committee, Montreal, 1963; The Relation between Unemployment and the Rate of Change of Money Wages in Canada, International Economic Review, January, 1944. Editor: Canadian Postwar Economic Policy, Canadian Trade Committee, Montreal, 1965.

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY. Dalhousie College, founded in 1818 by the ninth Earl of Dalhousie, has been discharging university functions since 1863, when it was reorganized and reopened with a staff of 6 professors. From 1879, development was rapid, helped by the benefactions of G. Munro of N.Y., A. McLeod of Halifax and Sir William Young. In 1883 the faculty of law was established,

and in 1906 pure sciences united with arts to form the faculty of engineering, which was later reduced to a department by agreement with other maritime universities when the N.S.T.C. opened for professional teaching. In 1911 the faculty of medicine and in 1912 the faculty of dentistry assumed full teaching duties.

Polish contribution: 2 scholars.

Department of Medicine and Clinical Medicine:

T. M. Sieniewicz, M.D., C.M., Dal. (F.R.C.P. (C.) —
Associate Professor.

L. Cudkowicz, M.B., B.S. (London), M.D., M.R.C.P. (London),
F.A.C.P. — Res. Associate Professor.

Department of Physiology:

L. Cudkowicz (as above)

Leon Cudkowicz, born January 18, 1923 in Poland, graduated from the London University (England) with M.B., B.S. degree in 1946, M.D. degree in 1951 and M.R.C.P. degree in 1953. He came to Canada in 1959 and received his F.A.C.P. in 1962. He is Associate Professor of Medicine and Director of the Cardio-pulmonary Laboratory at Dalhousie University. He specializes in the research of cardio-pulmonary diseases

UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH. In May 1964, the Ontario legislature passed the University of Guelph Act 1964, creating the University of Guelph. The University will be developed with the long established Ontario Vet. College, Ontario Agricultural College and MacDonal Institute. The Ontario Vet. College has been in continuous operation since it was established in 1862 and was the first of the accredited colleges now operating in North America. The Ontario Agricultural College was established in 1874 and MacDonal Institute in 1903. The three colleges have been affiliated with the University of Toronto since 1888. On July 1, 1964, affiliation with the University of Toronto ceased and degrees are now offered by the University of Guelph.

Polish contribution: 4 scientists.

Engineering Science Department:

W. K. Bilański, B.S.A. (Toronto), M.S.Ph.Dd. (Mich.) — Professor.

Henryk K. Malinowski, M. Eng.Sc. (Warsaw) —
Associate Professor.

Department of Languages:

R. Retman, M.A. (Warsaw), M.Sc. (Georgetown) —
Associate Professor (from 1966) — see Université Laval.

Nutrition Department:

Jadwiga Czarnocka — Scientist

Walter K. Bilański was born in Poland in 1927. He came to Canada in 1934 and received his B.S.A. degree from Ontario Agricultural College in 1952, Ms.Sc. degree from the Michigan State University in 1954 and Ph.D. degree in 1956. At the present time he is Professor in the Department of Engineering Science at the Ontario Agricultural College and specializes in the mechanical design of agricultural machinery.

Henryk K. Malinowski was born in Russia in 1907. After completing the Technical University of Warsaw, Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, Department of Aeronautics, 1937, he spent 3 years at the National Aircraft Establishment, Poland, where he was in charge of redesign and development of light bombers. During the war he served with the Polish Air Forces in the Technical Branch. After coming to Canada in 1952, he was responsible for the design and development of the Flying Control System for Arrow Aircraft. His teaching experience comprises 5 years at the Polish University College, London, England, and 6 years at the School of Agricultural Engineering, University of Guelph. He conducts courses on Metallurgy, Theory of Machines, Descriptive Geometry and Draughting, Applied Elasticity, Advanced Structural Design, Theory of Structures as well as Theory of Elasticity and Materials Science for Graduate Students. He is a member of the following professional societies: Professional Engineer (Ontario) (Me.Ae. and Ind.); Canadian Aeronautic and Space Institute; Association of Polish Engineers in Canada.

He is author of 2 scientific papers: Wind loading on a Slim Cylindrical Structure (a paper presented at the Annual Meeting of

the Engineering Institute of Canada, Quebec, May 1963); Use of Fibre Glass as a Reinforcement in Concrete (paper No. NA64-311, presented at North Atlantic Region, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, New Brunswick, New Jersey, August, 1964).

UNIVERSITE LAVAL. The University was founded in 1852, under a royal charter, by the Seminary of Quebec whose own founder was the Ven. Mgr. François de Montmorency Laval (the first Bishop of Quebec). A general supervision of teaching and discipline is exercised by the Archbishop of Quebec as visitor and chancellor apostolic and president of the conseil supérieur of bishops of the ecclesiastical province of Quebec. The professors of the faculties of theology and philosophy are nominated by the visitor, those of other faculties by the conseil de l'université, composed of the directors of the Seminary of Quebec and 3 senior professors of the faculties of theology, arts, law and medicine; and the deans of the faculties of philosophy, letters, sciences, social sciences, agriculture and commerce.

Polish contribution: 9 scientists and scholars.

Department of Electrical Engineering:

I. Gumowski, M.Sc. (Laval), D.Sc. (Toulouse) — Associate Professor.

Department of Chemistry:

J. A. Herman, D.Sc. (Louvain) — Professor.

K. Herman, D.Sc. (Louvain) — Research.

Department of French:

H. Niedzielski, B.A. (Dijon), Ph.D. (Conn.) — Assistant Professor.

Department of Linguistics:

R. Retman, LL.M. (Wrocław), M.A. (Warsaw), M.Sc. (Washington) — Associate Professor.

École d'Architecture:

Z. Jarnuszkiewicz, B.Sc. (Birmin.) — Professor.

B. Szmidt, M. Arch.Sc. (Warsaw) — Professor

Department of Psychiatry:

E. Leczińska, M.A. (Laval) — Lecturer

Faculty of Social Science:

T. Poznański, Ph.D. (Bern) — Associate Professor

Igor Gumowski was born in 1928 in Belzac, Poland. He completed his secondary education in Bratislava, Slovakia (1945) and came to Canada in September 1947. He received B.Sc. in Electrical Engineering (1951), M.Sc. in Electrical Engineering (1952) — both from the Laval University, and D.Sc. from the University of Toulouse, France (1960). He was the recipient of Edouard Hamel Prize (1949), Quebec Power Scholarship (1949), Shawinigan Prize (1950 and 1951), Shawinigan Scholarship (1951), Monseigneur Vachon Prize (1951), Engineering Institute Prize (1951), Canadian Aviation Electronics Scholarship (1954). Moreover he took courses on mathematics at Laval University (1948-1957), a summer course on digital calculating machines (1956) and a **symposium on the theory of information**, M.I.T. Cambridge, Mass. (1956). In 1951 he was appointed Demonstrator in the Department of Electrical Engineering, Laval University. Promoted to Assistant Professor in 1952 and Associate Professor in 1960. He received a leave of absence in 1959-1960 in order to complete his D.Sc. degree at the Faculty of Science, University of Toulouse, France. From 1962 to 1964 he was appointed Associate Professor at the Faculty of Science, University of Toulouse, and he conducted the research work at the Institute of Numerical Calculus and at the Electrical Laboratory in Toulouse. In 1965-1966 he took part in the research work under Prof. Koales in London, England. While still on leave of absence from Laval University, he is working at the present time as Scientific Councillor to the European Centre of the Atomic Research in Geneva, Switzerland. He is member of the Corporation of Engineers, Province of Quebec.

Here is the list of his publications in Canada: A square wave, sine wave and pulse generator, Communication à la section de l'I.R.E. de Montréal, 1951; Un démodulateur FM, Communication présentée au Congrès de l'A.C.F.A.S., 1952; Un circuit de multiplication, Communication présentée au Congrès de l'A.C.F.A.S., 1954; Un circuit d'intégration, Communication présentée au Congrès de l'A.C.F.A.S., 1955; Effet de la contre-réaction sur le gain d'un amplificateur non-linéaire, Communication présentée au Congrès de l'A.C.F.A.S., 1956; Plusieurs rapports techniques sur les circuits

utilisés dans un calculateur analogique, D.R.B., Ottawa; Summation of slowly converging series, G. Appl. Phys., Août, 1953; Transient response in FM, Proc. I.R.E., Mai 1954; Formulation of a transient response problem in the complex and in the real frequency domain, A.C.F.A.S., 1958; Quelques considérations sur la stabilité des circuits électriques: Annales des télécommunications, Mai—Juin, 1968; L'effet de la réaction sur le gain des amplificateurs nonlinéaires: Annales des télécommunications, Janvier—Février, 1958; Some relations between frequency and time-domain error network synthesis problems, IRE Transactions on Circuit Theory, March, 1958; Analog study of Boteman's integral equation: A.C.F.A.S. 1957; Sur un effet nonlinéaire dans les amplificateurs à transistors avec réaction, Comptes rendus, t. 249, pp.2514-16, 3 déc. 1959; Sur un effet nonlinéaire dans les amplificateurs à transistors avec réaction, Comptes rendus, T 250, pp.822-24, 1 février 1960; Mise en équation du comportement d'un amplificateur à transistors nonlinéaire, Comptes rendus, t.250, pp.1995-97, 14 mars, 1960 (conjointement avec MM. Lagane et Sevely); Sur le comportement d'un amplificateur à transistors nonlinéaire au voisinage de sa limite de stabilité, Comptes rendus, t. 250, juin 1960; Calcul de la réponse en fréquence d'un amplificateur à transistor nonlinéaire, Comptes rendus, juillet 1960.

Jan Aleksander Herman was born in Warsaw, Poland, in 1923. After completing his secondary education in Warsaw, he enrolled at the undercover University of Warsaw, department of Mathematics. After being liberated from German captivity in 1945, he started the University studies at Louvain, department of Chemistry. He graduated in 1949 with M.Sc. (Licencié en Sciences Chimiques), and in 1951 with D.Sc. From 1951-1957 he was engaged as a physical chemist in the Fondation Médicale Reine Elizabeth in Brussels, Belgium. He came to Canada in 1957 to lecture at Laval University. In 1959 he was appointed Associate Professor and in 1966 Professor, Department of Chemistry, Laval University. He is a member of the Canadian Institute of Chemistry, of the American Chemical Society and of Faraday Society.

While in Canada, he has published the following works: (with P.A. Giguère): Evidence for oxygen intermediates in gases, liquids and solids, Rad. Research, Suppl,1, 149, 1959; (with P. Roberge): X-Ray induced polymerization of vinyl iodide in solution, J. Polym. Sci., 62, 116, 1962; (with A. Szymański): Luminescence des gaz rares soumis à un rayonnement ionisant dans un champ électrique, J. Chim. Phys., 60, 379, 1963; (with A. Szymanski): Influence of a pulsed electric field on luminescence in the rare gases by ionizing radiation, Canadian J. Chem., 41 1020, 1963; Polymérisation par les rayons X du chlorure de vinyle à l'état de vapeur, (co-author

P. Hubin), *Can.J. Chem.* 41, 1578, 1963; Photolyse de l'iodure de vinyle en solution dans le tétrachlorure de carbone (co-author P. Roberge), *Can. J. Chem.* 42, 2262, 1964; Luminescence de l'argon mélangé à gaz moléculaires sous l'influence du rayonnement ionisant dans un champ électrique (co-author A. Szymański), *J. Chim. Phys.* 61, 1307, 1964; Polymérisation par les rayons X de mélanges de chlorure de vinyle et de gaz nobles, co-author P. Hubin), *J. Chim. Phys.* 62, 863, 1965.

Kazimiera Herman was born in Poland. After completing her secondary education in Warsaw, Poland, she enrolled at the University of Louvain, Belgium, where she obtained M.Sc., 1949 (Licence en Sciences Chimiques), and D.Sc., 1951. She came to Canada in 1957 engaged as a Research Associate (Associée de Recherches), Department of Chemistry, Laval University.

While in Canada, she has published the following works: (with P. Giguère): The swelling of plexiglass in hydrogen peroxide, *Polym. Letters*, 1, 679, 1963; (with P. Giguère): Le spectre infrarouge de l'ozonide d'ammonium et la structure de l'ion O_3^- , *Canadian J. Chem.* 43, 1746, 1965.

Zbigniew Jarnuszkiewicz was born in Poland in 1917. He graduated from the Birmingham School of Architecture in England. He is Professor of Architectural Composition in the School of Architecture, Laval University and partner, Mainguy, Jarnuszkiewicz and Boutin, Architects, Quebec City.

Edda Leczinska, born in Warsaw, Poland in 1920, came to Canada in 1952. She graduated with bachelor degree of Social Sciences in 1961 and with Master degree in Social Work in 1963, Laval University. From 1963, she has been in charge of courses "Psychiatric Social Work", Faculty of Medicine, Laval University. She is responsible for establishing the professional Social Service at the psychiatric hospital for 5,500 patients in Quebec city. The Social Science department is recognized as a stage Clinic by Laval University, for the students from the School of Social Work, Laval University and the residents in the psychiatric hospital. She is actually the Director of the department of Psychiatric Social Work.

Published: Social Worker — The Social Service as Art or as Science?, National Association of Social Work, 1966; Social Science in a Psychiatric Hospital, *Review Service Social*, Université Laval, 1966; Preface to the work: *Le Illième Centenaire de l'Hôtel-Dieu de Québec, 1639-1939*, 1964.

Henryk Zygmunt Niedzielski was born in Troyes (France) in 1931. He received a B.A. from Université de Dijon (France) in 1954 and a Ph.D. in Romance Languages and Literature from the University of Connecticut in 1964. As Professeur Auxiliaire (Assistant Professor), he taught French Medieval Literature at the Université Laval in 1964-65. He is a Member of the Modern Language Association, American Association of Teachers of French, American Association of Mechanical Translations and Computational Linguistics, Société d'Archéologie de Québec, Phi Kappa Phi, Phi Beta Kappa.

Publications while in Canada: *Le Roman de Helcanus*, a critical edition of a 13th century French prose romance, published as No. 121 in the CTLF by Droz, Geneva, 1965, and several book reviews: *Le Roman de Renart*, by John Flinn, *Revue des Livres et Auteurs Canadiens*, 1964; *Les Pierres Sauvages*, by Fernand Pouilhan, *Le Soleil*, Quebec, 11-28-64, p. 10; *La Prière du Pere Teilhard de Chardin*, *ibid.* Quebec, 11-1965; *Trois Contes*, by J. Marie Courtois, *ibid.* Quebec, 130-65, p.32; *Ecrits sur l'Anarchie*, *ibid.* Quebec, 111, 1965; *L'Alchimie — Etudes de symbolisme hermétique*, by E. Canseliet, *ibid.* XI, 1965; *Le Roman de Cassidorus*, *Les Lettres Romanes*, 77-79, Louvain, Belgium, February 1966.

Tadeusz Poznański was born in 1892. He studied in Germany and in Switzerland, where he took his Ph.D. degree at the University of Bern. He came to Canada in 1941. In 1942 he was appointed Assistant Professor and in 1957 Associate Professor at Laval University in Quebec City. He has been teaching statistics method, population statistics and population politics, as well as actuarial science. While in Canada, he became a member of the Canadian Association of Actuaries in Toronto and Fraternal Actuarial Association, as well as of the American Statistical Association and Population Association of America. He is Fellow of Canadian Institute of Actuaries. In 1944 on behalf of the International Labour Office he prepared a report regarding the introduction of social insurance in Haiti. In 1963/64 he was a member of the Inter-Departmental Study Committee as consulting actuary on the Quebec Pension Plan.

While in Canada he has written some twenty articles in French, published in various scientific reviews of Quebec: *Quelques réflexions sur la sécurité sociale — Le Canada Français*, January 1944; *Subsides et loi d'Habitation*, *Hermes*, Ecole de Commerce de Laval, No 4, 1952; *le fait de'nographique Français Selon Dario*, *Revue de l'Université Laval*, Vol. XI, No 2, 1956; *Quebec remarques au l'Université Laval*, July—Sept. 1956; *L'assurance sur la vie et la stabilité monétaire*, *Assurances*, July, 1950, etc.

Roman Retman was born in Bedzin, Poland in 1921. He received L.L.M. degree from Wrocław University, 1949, M.A. from Warsaw University, 1952 and M.Sc. from Georgetown University, 1962. He also received the diploma in the Teaching of English as a Foreign Language, University of London Institute of Education, 1950. From 1949 to 1959 he was senior lecturer in English Grammar and English Language at the University of Warsaw; from 1960 to 1961 he was research specialist in English as a second language, Center for Applied Linguistics, Washington, D.C.; from 1962 to 1963 was head of Publications Service, Société Internationale des Ecoles Berlitz, Paris, and between 1963 and 1966 held the position of Lecturer at the Department de Linguistique, Université Laval. Since July 1966 he has been Associate Professor of Linguistics at the Department of Languages, University of Guelph. He is a member of the Canadian Linguistic Association, Linguistic Society of America, Canadian Association of University Teachers, Modern Language Association, Societas Linguistica Europea.

Publications include: *Rozmówki angielskie* (English conversations for Polish students), seven editions, Warsaw, 1958-66; *Do you speak English?*, four editions and adaptations for Russian and Hungarian students, Warsaw and Budapest, 1958-66; *Reference List Materials for English as a Second Language* (edited by Ohannessian), Center for Linguistics, Washington, D.C. 1964; and others. Reports: *Quelques difficultés phonologiques de l'anglais*, ACFAS 1963, Quebec City; *Difficultés du phonétisme russe pour les francophones*, Learned Societies, 1964, Charlottetown; *La structure morphologique des substantifs en -ité et des adjectifs en -al*, ACFAS 1964, Ottawa; *The structure of the French nominals in -ier, -ière*, Learned Societies 1965, Vancouver; *La structure des adjectifs en -eux, -euse*, ACFAS 1965, Montreal; *The masculine and feminine forms of the French adjective*, Learned Societies 1966, Sherbrooke

Bolesław Szmidt born in St. Peterburg (Russia) in 1908, graduated from the Warsaw Technical University, faculty of Architecture, with Master of Architecture degree (1933). He was appointed Senior Assistant. The outbreak of the last war interrupted his scientific career in Poland. In 1942 he became Professor and Director of the Polish School of Architecture, affiliated to the University of Liverpool, England (till 1947). In 1953 he was appointed Professor and Head of the Chair of Architectural Design at the Wrocław Technical University in Poland, and in 1963 Professor of Architecture at Université Laval. At present he holds the two positions simultaneously. He received the Ford Foundation Grant (1960-1961) for research on the theory of architectural composition, industrial buildings and structure (sce-

nery) of cities. He also conducted research on modular design of school buildings for Quebec (on behalf of the Ministry of Youth).

MCGILL UNIVERSITY. The Hon. James McGill, a leading merchant and prominent citizen of Montreal, who died in 1813, bequeathed 46 acres of land and £10,000 to the already existing "Royal Institution for Advanced Learning", to found a university or college. As a result, in 1821 a royal charter was granted and in 1829 teaching began at the University of McGill in the faculties of medicine and arts. The charter was amended in 1852. In 1899 the Royal Victoria College, a gift of Baron Strathcona, was opened to provide separate teaching and residential facilities for women students. In 1907 MacDonal[d] College, named after Sir William MacDonal[d] whose gift it was, was established as a residential college for agriculture, household science and a school for teachers. Since then, the university has grown vigorously, dividing itself into further faculties, and many new buildings have been erected, especially since 1945. The university is non-denominational and has for many years been co-educational in all its faculties and most of its schools.
Polish contribution: 26 scholars and scientists.

Department of Architecture:

J. Schreiber, B.Sc.(Archit.), Glasgow — Assistant Professor

Department of Economics and Political Science:

Z.M. Fallenbuchl, B.Sc.(London), M.A.(Montreal), Ph.D.(McGill)
— Assistant Professor (1958) — see University of Windsor.
Adam Bromke, M.A.(St. Andrews), Ph.D.(McGill and Montreal) —
Sessional Lecturer 1959-1960 — see Carleton University.

Department of Chemical Engineering:

A.J. Bobkowicz, B.Eng., Ph.D.(McGill) — Special Lecturer.

Department of Mechanical Engineering:

J.W. Stachiewicz, M.Eng.(McGill) — Professor.
Józef Antoni Golinski, M.Mech.Eng.(Cracow-Gliwice), M.A.Sc.(Toronto) — Sessional Lecturer 1951-1954.

Department of English Language and Literature:

L. Dudek, B.A., M.A., Ph.D.(Col) — Associate Professor.

Department of French Language, Literature and Civilization:

T. Romer, Lic.és-Sc.Pol. et Soc.(Lausanne) — Ret. Assistant Professor, Administrative Director of McGill Staff Courses.

Department of Geography:

Bogdan Zaborski, Ph.D.(Warsaw) — Associate Professor 1952-1957
— see University of Ottawa.

Department of Linguistics:

Jan. W. Weryho, M.A.(Oxon) — Part-time Lecturer in Persian Language (1962-1965).

Department of Mathematics:

Wacław Kozakiewicz, M.A. Ph.D. (Warsaw) — Associate Professor (1951-1959).

Faculty of Medicine:

Department of Bacteriology and Immunology:

L. Kapica, B.Sc. (Wales), M.Sc., Ph.D. (McGill) — Assistant Professor.
Ludwik Ujejski, Ph.D.(Cracow) — Research Associate 1958-1959.

Department of Investigative Medicine:

W. Nowaczynski, B.Sc.(Polish Lyceum, Zurich), D.Sc.(Fribourg) —
Honorary Lecturer — see Université de Montréal.

Department of Medicine and Clinical Medicine:

G. Piasecki, B.Sc., M.D., C.M., F.R.C.P.(C.) — Demonstrator

Department of Neuroanatomy and Neuropathology:

Jerzy Olszewski, M.D.(Freiburg) — Assistant Professor 1952-1956
(see University of Toronto).

Department of Neurology and Neuro-Surgery:

Jerzy Olszewski, M.D.(Freiburg) — Assistant Professor 1952-1956
(see above).

Department of Neurology and Neuro-Surgery:

H.Pappius, M.Sc., Ph.D.(McGill) — Assistant Professor.

Department of Paediatrics:

W. Jegier, M.D.(Fran.) L.M.C.C. — Lecturer.

Department of Pharmacology:

I. Mazurkiewicz Kwilecka, M.Pharm.(Cracow), M.Sc.Pharm., Ph.D. (McGill) — Research Assistant (1953-1957) — see University of Ottawa.

Department of Psychiatry:

Z.J. Lipowski, M.B., B.Ch.(N.U.I.) — Assistant Professor.

J. Sangowicz, B.S. (Skomin, Poland), M.D.(Bern) — Lecturer.

Marian Turski, M.D.(Poznań) — Demonstrator

Department of Surgery:

S.C. Skoryna, M.D., Ph.D.(Vienna), Ph.D.(Bratislava), M.Sc. (McGill) Associate Professor, Research Director of the Department and Director of the Gastro-Intestinal Research Laboratory.

Department of Physics:

Mieczysław Damazy K. Minkiewicz, B.Eng. — Demonstrator 1953-1954.

Macdonald College:**Department of Biology:**

E.S. Idziak, D.Sc.(Techn. Univ. Delft), B.Sc.(Agr.), M.Sc.(Agr.), M.Sc.(McGill) — Assistant Professor.

Institute of Parasitology:

J.W. Nowosielski, M.A.(Cantab.), Ph.D.(Corn.) — Research Associate.

Andrew (Andrzej) Bobkowicz was born in Łódź, Poland in 1936. After completing his primary education in Poland and in France, he came to Canada in 1949. In autumn of 1953, he enrolled at McGill University and in 1958 graduated with a Bachelor's Degree in Chemical Engineering. He then continued his studies on a post-graduate level at McGill under the auspices of the Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada. In 1963 he was awarded Ph.D. degree in Chemical Engineering for the thesis *The Effects of Turbulance on the Flow Characteristics of Modern Fibre Suspensions*. During his graduate studies he was the recipient of the D.S. and R.H. Gottesman Foundation Scholarship in the academic sessions 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62. He was also awarded the N.R.C. Summer Grants in

1958 and 1959 as well as the Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada Summer Scholarships in 1960, 1961 and 1962. In the course of his post-graduate studies at the University, he gained considerable experience in the use of computational machinery, both analog and digital, to solve a variety of engineering problems. Consequently he undertook two years of part-time teaching to final year Chemical Engineering undergraduate students on: "Computer Applications in Chemical Engineering", while still a graduate student, in which course the students were taught how to use digital computers and how to apply them to the solving of engineering and scientific problems. This was the first time such a course was undertaken in the Chemical Engineering curriculum at McGill. As a result of these two revolutionary years, he was asked by McGill University to return on a more regular basis and give this course on an expanded scale. During the period 1933-1966 he has become an accredited part-time staff member in the Chemical Engineering Department with the rank of Special Lecturer. The course being given is now an integral part of the Chemical Engineering curriculum at McGill University. He has also been involved periodically in Industrial Consulting work in the field of computer application. In 1963 he organized and presented a condensed version of the University course at the Noranda Research Centre in Point Claire, Quebec. He is also a specialist in textile. Two of his Summer Technical Papers for McGill were on textile subjects, the first on "Ramie Fibers" and the second on "Nylon Yarn Production". His knowledge of Ramie cultivation, decortication and utilization stemmed from experience gained at the Everglades Experiment Station in Belle Glade, Florida, where the U.S. Government is conducting research on Ramie cultivation. His know-how on nylon textile yarn was gained while employed at a nylon plant in Kingston, Ontario. At present he is Vice-President in his father's firm, in charge of Research and Development in the textile field. He is a member of The American Institute of Chemical Engineers, the Corporation of Professional Engineers of Quebec, the Engineering Institute of Canada, the Chemical Institute of Canada, the Soil and Crop Science of Florida, the Montreal Board of Trade, Sigma XI.

His papers, publications and patents include: Thermal Diffusion, C.I.L. Student Paper Contest, Montreal, February, 1958; The Turbulent Flow of Model Fibre Suspensions (co-author W.H. Gauvin), Joint A.I.Ch.E. — C.I.L. Chem. Eng. Conf., Cleveland, Ohio, May 1961; The New Trend on Fibre Processing Technology, Twenty First Annual Meeting of the Soil and Crop Science Society of Florida, November 1961, The Soil and Crop Science Society of Florida Proceedings, 21, 148-170, 1961; New Trends in Fibre Processing Technology, The Cotton Trade J. 26, 1962-1963; The Turbulent Flow Characteristics of Model Fibre Suspensions, II, Paper presented at the 13th Ann. Chem.

Eng. Conf. of the Chem. Institute of Canada, Montreal, October 1963, *Can. J. Chem. Eng.*, 43, 87-91, April 1965; Textured Filament Yarn, Patent filed in 22 countries, 1963 (co-authored with and assigned to Emilian Bobkowicz, father); Parallelization of Staple Fibers by Electrostatic Means, Patent filed in Canada and the U.S.A., 1965 (co-authored with E. Bobkowicz).

Louis Dudek was born in Montreal in 1918. He was raised in the predominantly French East End of the city. After graduating with a B.A. Diploma from McGill University (1939), he enrolled at the Columbia University, where he obtained an M.A. in History (1947) and a Ph.D. in English and Comparative Literature (1953). From 1946 to 1951 he served as an instructor of English at City College, New York. He was appointed first Assistant Professor, 1952, and then Associate Professor, McGill University, 1962. Dudek is one of the poets included in *Unit of Five* (1944).

He published: *East of the City* (1946). His association with the poets Irwing Layton and Raymond Souster resulted in the collaboration of the three in the publication of the collection *Cerberus* (1952). The group also promoted and published experimental poetry through the medium of Contact Press. *The Searching Image*, *Twenty Four Poems*, and an anthology *Canadian Poems: 1850-1952* (1952), *Europe* (a series of ninety brief "cantos" describing a journey back to the European roots of the Canadian culture), 1955; *The Transparent Sea* (poems of love), 1956; *Literature and the Press*, 1960. Editor and publisher of *Delta* — a poetry magazine (from 1957); *En Mexico*, *Laughing Stalks*, 1958. At present he is working on a long poem, *Atlantis*, which is scheduled for publication in 1967. He has also published an anthology of modern British, American and Canadian poetry, entitled *Poetry of Our Time* (Macmillan, 1966); and in collaboration with **M. Gnarowski**, a collection of critical articles: *The Making of Modern Canadian Poetry* (Ryerson, 1967).

Józef Antoni Goliński was born in Cracow, March 11, 1916. He received the degree of Mechanical Technician from the Technical School in Cracow, 1934. From 1937 to 1945 he worked as a designer in engineering offices in Cracow. He obtained the degree of Mechanical Engineering from Cracow University, 1946. Appointed Senior Assistant and Lecturer in the Mining Academy of Poland in 1947 and in 1949 was transferred to the University of Toronto under a Fellowship granted by the Canada Council for Reconstruction through UNESCO. Upon receiving the degree of M.A.Sc. in 1950, he was appointed Demonstrator at the University of Toronto. He came to Montreal in 1951 and was employed in industry. He became

Sessional Lecturer in the Department of Mechanical Engineering, McGill University, where he remained from 1952 till 1956. In March 1956 he returned to Poland.

Edmund Stefan Idziak was born in Montreal, Canada, in 1935. He received his B.Sc.(Agr.) with distinction and M.Sc. cum laude from Macdonald College of McGill University, Department of Microbiology, 1956 and 1957 respectively and D.Sc. from Technische Hogeschool, Department of Microbiology, Delft, Holland, 1962. While studying he was awarded the following prizes: Governor General Award (1954), N.R.C. Bursary (1956), Ralston Purina Scholarship (1956), UNESCO Fellowship (1957), Agricultural Institute of Canada Fellowship (3 years — 1957), and Technische Hogeschool Fonds (2 years — 1960). Appointed Lecturer, Department of Microbiology, Macdonald College (1956-1957), Bacteriologist Grade 3, National Health and Welfare, Government of Canada (1962-1965). In 1965 he was promoted to Assistant Professor, Department of Microbiology, Macdonald College. His current research work includes: physiological and biochemical effect of Co60 gamma rays on *E. coli* parent and radiation resistant mutants and determining the actual changes that do take place and the location of initiation of these changes; radiation pasteurization of fresh poultry — extension of shelf life concomitant with safety (*Salmonella*); radiation of poultry feed to ensure safety from *Salmonella* (initiate January 1966); effects of $-NO_3$, $-NO_2$, NaCl, pH and heat, as well as irradiation on *Clostridium botulinum* spores and vegetative cells. He is a member of The Canadian Institute of Food Technology, Canadian Society of Microbiologists, Sigma XI McGill Chapter and Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America, Canadian branch.

He has published 4 works, 3 of which are in English: On the mechanism of the negative Pasteur effect in yeast, pp.1-142, V.R.P. Druk, Groningen, 1962; Factors producing and influencing the negative Pasteur effect in *Saccharomyces uvarum* Beijerinck (co-author T.O. Wiken), VIII International Congress Microbiol. Absts., 1962; Some physiological aspects of mutants of *Escherichia coli* resistant to gamma irradiation (co-author F.S. Thather), *Can.J. Microbiol.*, 10, 683: 697, 1964; Underprocessing a major factor in a recent Botulism incident (co-author I. E. Erdman), submitted for publication in 1965, as well as three papers on irradiation in preparation.

Wanda Jegier was born in Poland in 1923. She came to Canada in 1951 after graduating from Johann Wolfgang von Goethe University in Frankfurt/Main (Germany) with M.D. degree in 1950. She received the Certification in Paediatrics in 1956 and at the present

time is Assistant Physician in Paediatrics department in the Montreal Childrens' Hospital; Cardiologist in the Montreal Childrens' Hospital and Lecturer in Paediatrics at McGill University. She specializes in the paediatric cardiology.

Lucia Kapica was born in Poland. After receiving a B.Sc. degree from the University of Wales in 1943, she came to Canada in 1949 and enrolled at McGill University, where she obtained M.Sc. degree in 1954 and Ph.D. in 1956. She was appointed Lecturer in 1956 and Assistant Professor in 1963. Her speciality is Medical Mycology (diagnosis and teaching) and her work covers lectures and medical mycology laboratories for third year B.Sc. students, and management of the medical mycology diagnosis laboratories for the Royal Victoria Hospital in Montreal. She is a member of the American Society for Microbiology, Sigma XI, chapter McGill, Society of Microbiology of the Province of Quebec.

She has published 9 works: The spread of virus diseases to single potato plants by winged aphids (co-authors L. Broadbent and R.P. Chaunhuri), *Ann. Appl. Biol.* 37, 355-362, 1950; Air-borne fungi in the Arctic and other parts of Canada (co-author S.M. Pady), *Canadian J. Botany* 31, 309-323, 1953; Fungi in air over the Atlantic Ocean (co-author S.M. Pady), *Mycologia* XLVII, 34-50, 1955; Fungi in air masses over Montreal during 1950 and 1951 (co-author S.M. Pady), *Canadian J. Botany* 34, 1-15, 1956; Growth of *Candida albicans* on keratin as sole source of nitrogen (co-author F. Blank), *Dermatologica* 115, 81-105, 1957; Keratinolytic activities of pathogenic fungi (co-author F. Blank), *Acta derm.-venereol. Proc. 11th Congress Dermat.*, vol. 3, 1165, 1957; Growth of *Candida parapsilosis* with keratin as sole source of nitrogen (co-author F. Blank), *Dermatologica* 117, 433-454, 1958; The influence of glucose on the karatinolytic activities of yeast and fungi (co-authors R.E. Common and F. Blank), IX International Botanical Congress, Vol.2, 185, 1959; Formation of Ammonium magnesium phosphate crystals in cultures of ungi growing on keratin (co-authors F. Blank), *Mycopath. et Mycol. appl.* 18, 119, 1962.

Wacław Kozakiewicz received his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees at the University of Warsaw. From 1951 until his death, March 8, 1959, he was Associate Professor in Mathematics at McGill University. His special field was Statistics and Probability. He wrote a text book entitled Notes on Statistics for use by the general students.

Z. J. Lipowski was born in Warsaw, Poland, in 1924. After completing his studies with M.B. and B.Ch. degrees from the National University of Ireland, University College, Dublin, he spent two years

first as an Intern and then as a House Physician, specialist in neurology, in Dublin and Belfast hospitals in Ireland. He came to Canada in 1955. He was appointed Intern (1955-56), Assistant Resident (1956-57) and Research Fellow in Psychophysiology under Dr. C. Shagass (1957-58) in Allan Memorial Institute of Psychiatry in Montreal. He spent one year (1958-59) in USA, where he was Assistant Resident in Psychiatry, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, and teaching Fellow in Psychiatry, Harvard University. After obtaining McGill Diploma in Psychiatry (with distinction) in 1959, he was appointed Clinical Assistant, Allan Memorial Institute (1959-1962), Assistant Psychiatrist, Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal (1962-1965) and Lecturer in Psychiatry, McGill University (1962-65). He was promoted in 1965 to Assistant Professor and Associate Psychiatrist, Royal Victoria Hospital. He holds the Certificate of the College of Physicians of the Province of Quebec (1965). He is a member of the American Psychiatric Association, Canadian Medical Association and American Psychosomatic Society. His special interests are: Psychosomatic Medicine, Psychopathology, and training of Psychiatrists. He has published four studies and another four are being printed.

Published works: The use of the electrogastragraph in problem identification in psychoneurotic patients (co-authors H.S. Morton and J. F. Davis), *Psychiatric Research Reports II*, American Psychiatric Association, December 1959; Effects of methedrine on critical flicker fusion and its relation to personality and affect (co-author C. Shagass), *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disorders*, 127:407, 1958; Recent developments in psychosomatic medicine (co-author E. D. Wittkower), *Psychosom. Med.* 28:722, 1966; Psychopathology as a science: its scope and tasks, *Comprehensive Psychiatry*, 7:175, 1966; Consultation psychiatry and psychosomatic medicine, Parts I and II, *Psychosom. Med.* in press; Research possibilities in psychosomatic medicine (co-author E.D. Wittkower), *Medicine et Hygiene*, Geneve, (being printed); Post-graduate training in psychiatry—a model theoretical course; *Comprehensive psychiatry*, in press.

Józef W. Nowosielski was born in Równe, Poland, in 1935. From 1940 to 1957 he lived in England where he obtained his B.A. with honours from Cambridge University (Natural Sciences Tripos) in 1957. He went to U.S.A. in 1957 to continue his studies at Cornell University, working as an Assistant at the Department of Entomology. He was occupied chiefly with problems related to the physiology of insects (under Prof. Robert L. Patton). He obtained a Ph.D. in 1961. From 1961 to 1963 he worked as a Research Specialist at the Department of Entomology, Cornell University, and in 1964 at the University of Massachusetts. He came to Canada in November 1964, where

he obtained the position of Research Associate at the Institute of Parasitology at McGill University. His research is concerned with the physiology of ticks, and tick-paralysis. He is a member of Entomological Society of America, American Institute of Biological Sciences, Society of the Sigma XI and Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America, Canadian branch.

All his publications appeared in the U.S.A.: Studies on circadian rhythm of the house cricket (co-author R. L. Patton), *Journal Insect Physiol.* 9:401, 1963; Daily fluctuation in the blood sugar level of the house cricket (co-author R. L. Patton), *Science* 144:180, 1964; Daily rhythm of narcotic sensitivity in the house cricket and the two-spotted spider mite (co-authors R. L. Patton and J. A. Naegele), *Journal Cell. and Comp. Physiol.* 63:393, 1964; Life-tables for the house cricket and the effect of intra-specific factors on longevity (co-author R. L. Patton), *Journal Insect Physiol.* 11:201, 1965; Variation in the haemolymph protein, amino acid and lipid levels in adult house crickets of different ages (co-author R. L. Patton), *Journal Insect Physiol.* 11:263, 1965; Daily sensitivity rhythm of the two-spotted spider mite, *Tetranychus urticae*, to DDVP (co-authors B. Polcik and J. A. Naegele), *Science* 145, 405, 1964; Daily rhythm of oviposition in the two-spotted spider mite (co-authors B. Polcik and J. A. Naegele), *Journal Econ. Entomol.* 58:467, 1965.

Hanna Maria Pappius (née Kwiecińska) was born in Lakocin, Poland in 1925. She arrived in Canada in 1940 and graduated with honours from Sacred Heart Convent in Montreal. She entered McGill University with an Allied Nations' Students' Bursuary and University Bursuary. In 1946 she obtained a B.Sc. degree with honours in Biochemistry, in 1948 M.Sc. degree, Department of Biochemistry and in 1952 Ph.D., McGill University (thesis title: Metabolism of preserved erythrocytes). In 1953 she was appointed Associate Neurochemist, Department of Experimental Neurochemistry, Montreal Neurological Institute, and Demonstrator, Department of Experimental Neurology, McGill University. In 1954 she was promoted to Lecturer, Department of Experimental Neurology, McGill University. In 1960, she became Honorary Lecturer, Department of Biochemistry, McGill University, and in 1964 she was promoted to Assistant Professor, Department of Neurology and Neurosurgery, McGill University. She is a member of Sigma XI, Canadian Physiologica Society, Canadian Biochemical Society, Canadian Society of Clinical Chemists, Montreal Neurological Society, Montreal Physiological Society and Montreal Biochemical Circle.

She has published 18 studies in Canada and the USA and 1 in Holland (in English): Studies on the Preservation of Blood, I. Glycolytic

behaviour of blood during storage at 5°C in a medium containing an excess of glucose (co-authors S. R. Andrae, V. R. Woodford and O. F. Denstedt), *Canadian Journal Biochem. & Physiol.* 32, 271, 1954; Studies on the Preservation of Blood, II. The glycolytic behaviour of blood during storage (co-author O. F. Denstedt), *ibid.* 32, 293, 1954; Studies on the preservation of Blood, III. Reversible inhibition of glycolysis in blood by oxalate (co-author O. F. Denstedt), *ibid.* 32, 338, 1954; The Hydrolysis of adenosine triphosphate by brain suspension (co-author K. A. C. Elliott), *ibid.* 32, 471, 1954; Adenosine triphosphatase, electrolytes, and oxygen uptake rates in human normal and epileptogenic cerebral cortex, (co-author K. A. C. Elliott), *ibid.* 32, 484, 1954; Acetylcholine content of frozen brain (co-authors K. A. C. Elliott and J. Crossland) *Am. J. Physiol.* 183:27, 1955; Acetylcholine content of brain during insulin hypoglycemia (co-authors J. Crossland and K. A. C. Elliott), *ibid.* 183:32, 1955; Water distribution in incubated slices of brain and other tissues, (co-author K. A. C. Elliott), *Canadian Journal Biochem. & Physiol.* 34, 1007, 1956; Factors affecting the potassium content of incubated brain slices (co-author K. A. C. Elliott), *ibid.* 34, 1053, 1956; Effects of sodium-free media upon the metabolism and the potassium and water contents of brain slices (co-authors M. Rosenfeld, Dorothy M. Johnson and K. A. C. Elliott) *ibid.* 36, 217, 1958; Acetylcholine Metabolism in normal and epileptogenic brain tissue. Failure to repeat previous findings (co-author K.A.C. Elliott), *Journal Applied Physiol.* 12, 319, 1958; Acid-labile phosphate content of incubated brain slices (co-authors Dorothy M. Johnson and K. A. C. Elliott), *Canadian Journal Biochem. & Physiol.* 37, 999, 1959; Further Studies on Swelling of Brain Slices (co-authors Igor Klatzo and K. A. C. Elliott) *ibid.* 40, 885, 1962; Water and Electrolyte Content of Cerebral Tissues in Experimentally induced Edema (co-author D. R. Gulati), *Acta Neuropathologica* 2:451-460, 1963; Water Transport at Cell Membranes, *ibid.* 42, 945, 1964; Brain Urea and Water Changes with Rapid Hemodialysis of Uremic Dogs (co-authors J. B. Dossetor, J. H. Oh and L. Dayes), Vol. X. *Trans. Amer. Soc. Artif. Int. Organs*, 1964; Cerebral swelling associated with rapid hemodialysis of uremic dogs (co-authors L. A. Dayes and J. B. Dossetor). *J. Neuropathol. exp. Neurol.* 24:147, 1963; Hypertonic Urea. Its effect on the distribution of water and electrolytes in normal and edematous brain tissues (co-author L. A. Dayes), *Arch. Neurol.* 13:395, 1965; The Distribution of Water in Brain Tissues Swollen in vitro and in vivo. *Progress in Brain Research*, vol. 15 (Biology of Neuroglia p. 135, 1965) De Robertis and Carrea (Editors), Elsevier Publishing Co. Amsterdam.

Tadeusz Romer was born in Lithuania in 1894. After completing his secondary education in Cracow, he enrolled in the Swiss Universi-

ties of Lausanne and Friburgh. He obtained his Licence-ès-Sciences Politiques et Sociales at the University of Lausanne in 1917. A career diplomat, he was Minister Plenipotentiary in Lisbon (1935-1937), Ambassador in Tokyo (1937-1941), Ambassador in Moscow (1942-1943) and Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Polish Government-in-Exile, London, England (1943-1944). Invited by McGill University in 1948, he became first Lecturer and in 1954 Assistant Professor in the Romance Languages Department. Until 1965 he taught in French the language, literature and civilization of France. He was also Assistant to the Chairman of Romance Department and Vice-Principal of the Summer School of French Language and Civilization, McGill, where he created and conducted for several years a special course of French language in modern diplomacy and in international protocol. Because of his age, he has retired, retaining however his position of Administrative Director of McGill Staff French Courses. He takes part in various Canadian and international scientific congress, being the Director of the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America, Canadian branch.

Stanley C. Skoryna was born in Warsaw, Poland, in 1920. He completed his secondary education in Czechoslovakia, and then attended the University of Vienna where he received the M.D. degree in 1943. Later he also obtained a Ph.D. degree from the University of Vienna. He came to Canada in 1947 and enrolled at McGill University where, in 1950, he obtained an M.Sc. From 1949 to 1954 he was Senior Research Fellow of the National Cancer Institute of Canada. In 1954 he was awarded the Gold Medal of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada for research on producing cancer. In 1964—1965 he organized the Medical Expedition to Easter Island, sponsored by the World Health Organization. He is now Director of the Gastro-Intestinal Research Laboratory at McGill, and Associate Professor. His speciality is gastrointestinal physiology and experimental carcinogenesis. Since 1946 he has published 85 articles. Perhaps his most impressive achievement was the Medical Expedition to Easter Island, which took place between November 16, 1964 and March 17, 1965. Here is the resumé of the aims and results of this initiative, as stated in the Preliminary Report. The objectives of the Expedition were two-fold and they can be summarized as follows: a) to study and develop methods for transportation and erection of self-sustaining medical research laboratories in isolated and underdeveloped areas of the world. This included portable pre-fabricated buildings, electrical generators, water desalting stills and modern laboratory equipment such as X-rays, low temperature units for preservation of samples, centrifuges, as well as living accomodation for scientific and support personnel; b) to carry out the medical research,

namely: to execute an integrated medical survey of the total native population of Eastern Island, in order to identify and evaluate the relative role of environmental and hereditary factors in an isolated population. This included investigation of ecological, sociological, anthropological, genetical, microbiological, and epidemiological factors; to study and develop methods of sampling procedures, collection and transport of blood and other biological material; to assist the population of Easter Island with medical problems with which they are now faced and to which they will be exposed after permanent contact with the mainland has been established; to establish an Easter Island Biological Station for purposes of assistance in the health and welfare of the population and to provide facilities for follow-up studies after isolation of the island has been abolished. This programme was carried out by a team of 38 members of the Expedition, including scientists, medical personnel and research assistants from Canada, Chile, Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States, under the director of Prof. S. C. Skoryna. It was a complete success. The integrated survey was carried out to its full extent and all 949 native inhabitants of the Island have been included in the survey. In addition, all specific research projects, such as veterinary survey, ecology and soil bacteriology, have been completed as well. Approximately 17,000 samples and medical records and X-rays have been collected. Although interesting observations have been made on a number of subjects such as ageing, transmission of bacterial diseases and the like, the bulk of the collected material is still under study in the form of samples which have been distributed to many laboratories in Canada, the United States, Great Britain, Norway and Sweden. The results of this detailed study, computer analysis and statistical evaluation will be of a great value to medical knowledge, including all important disciplines of medicine such as virology, hematology, immunology, genetics, metabolism and general epidemiology, as well as investigation of environmental factors such as soil biology, nutrition and sociology.

Juliusz W. Stachewicz was born in Poland in 1924. He came to Canada in 1940. He studied engineering at the University of London and at McGill University, from which he graduated with a B.Eng. in 1948 and M. Eng. in 1950. In 1955 he became Assistant Professor, in 1957 Associate Professor and in 1964 Professor of Mechanical Engineering at McGill University in Montreal. His field of specialization is Heat Transfer, and he is a member of the Associate Committee and Heat Transfer of the National Research Council in Ottawa. He is active in research and takes part in many scientific conferences. He represented the Engineering Institute of Canada on the Committee planning the 1961 and 1966 International Heat Transfer Conferences.

He was invited to act as Reporter on papers presented at the inaugural session of the 3rd International Conference on Heat Transfer in Chicago in 1966. Actively interested in educational reforms taking place in the province of Quebec, he represents the McGill Engineering Faculty on a committee of Quebec universities planning science and engineering curricula of the Institutes proposed by the Parent Commission.

Publications in technical press include: Experimental Coalburning Gas Turbines (Exhaust Heated Cycle), (co-author D. L. Mordell) Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, Mines Branch Publication No. 867, 176 pp., Ottawa 1960 (awarded Lieutenant Governor's of Quebec Prize for best technical publication in 1961); Appraisal of Heater Problems, Proceedings of Conference on Coal Burning Gas Turbines, paper No. 3, pp. 103, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, Ottawa, 1958; Local Shell-side Heat Transfer Coefficients in a Leak-proof Heat Exchanger (co-author B. Short), International Developments in Heat Transfer, Proceedings of the second International Heat Transfer Conference, Part V, paper 115, 959 pp. ASME, 1961; Thermal effectiveness of a Split-Flow Exchanger, paper No. 62-HT-29, presented at the ASME-AICL Heat Transfer Conference, Houston, Texas, August 1962; Heat Transfer Coefficients of Finned Surfaces, AIC Transactions-63-Mech., 9, 1963; Influence of Tube Orientation on Free and Forced Convection in Laminar Flow (co-author M. Iqbal), ASME Journal of Heat Transfer, February 1966.

Marian Turski was born in Poznań, Poland, in 1907, where he received his M.D. degree. Before the war he had an extensive experience as a practising doctor and a Public Health officer in the City of Poznań. Taken prisoner by the Russians at the end of the war in Poland, he succeeded in escaping and through Rumania went to France, where he was a physician in the Polish Army. Taken prisoner of war by the Germans, he spent five years in captivity. Before coming to Canada he was engaged first as an Army physician and then as a D.P. camp physician. In Canada, he was employed by the Verdun Protestant Hospital for two and a half years, preparing himself at the same time for the medical examinations. He passed L.M.C.C. examinations and in 1956 specialized examinations (Certification in Psychiatry — R.C.). He spent five years in New Brunswick, working in psychiatric hospitals of St. John and Campbellton. In Campbellton Hospital he was Assistant Superintendent and for several months Acting-Superintendent. He spent one year in psychiatric hospitals in Port Arthur, Ontario. For the last ten years he has been employed by the Veterans Hospital in Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que. (Rehabilitation Ward, Out-Patients Department). Appointed Demonstrator in Psychiatry, McGill University (1965). He is a member of

Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, College of Physicians and Surgeons P.Q., Quebec Medical Association, Polish Medical Alliance, Chicago.

He has written two articles: The Eosinophil Response to ACTH in the Manic Phase of the Manic Depressive Psychosis (co-authors H. E. Lehmann and R. A. Cleghorn), Canadian Medical Association Journal 63, 1960; A Preliminary Report on a New Tranquilizer Thioridazine, Van. Psych. Association Journal, V. 2, April 1960.

Ludwik Aleksander Ujejski was born in Poland in 1913. He graduated from the Jagiellonian University in Cracow, 1937, with Ph.D. degree in Chemistry. From 1947 to 1948 he was Assistant Professor at the Cracow University. He came to Canada in 1951 and became Research Associate in Bacteriology, Pathological Institute, McGill University (1958-1959). He is now Chief Chemist and Research Chemist in private industry in Montreal, and specializes in microanalytical methods of sugars and polytanharides. He is the author of some ten articles on Chemistry, published in Canada and American scientific magazines.

Jan W. Weryho was born in Warsaw in 1933. He received his B.A. in 1955 and M.A. in 1959 from the University of Oxford. He specialized in Persian language and literature. From 1955 to 1957 he studied at the University of Teheran, concentrating on comparative philology of Iranian languages. In 1957/58 he lived in the province of Sistan, near the Persian Afganistan border, doing research work on the local Persian dialect and collecting oral poetry in that dialect. He came to Canada in 1960. In 1962 he was engaged as Persian Specialist in the Library of the Institute of Islamic Studies, McGill University. Besides being responsible for Persian books, he catalogues books in the Turkish language as well as in the dialects of the Soviet Central Asia and the works of the European orientalists. He was part-time Lecturer in the Persian language, McGill University (1962-1963).

He is the author of: *Sistani-Persian Folklore*, Indo-Iranian Journal, V. No. 4, 1962. A copy was offered to the Library of the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in Montreal. This is a pioneer work as far as the Sistani dialect and its folk poetry are concerned.

MCMASTER UNIVERSITY. McMaster University, named after Senator William McMaster (1811-1887), whose will provided its original endowment, operates under the terms of an act of incorporation granted by the legislative assembly of Ontario in 1887 and basically revised in 1957. The university, which is now a non denominational private foundation,

was a denominational foundation from 1887 to 1957, its governors elected by the Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec. It was the outgrowth of educational work begun in the Canadian Baptist College, Montreal (1838), and continued in Woodstock, Ontario (1857), and of the theological work of Toronto Baptist College (1881-1887). Toronto Baptist College and Woodstock College formed the nucleus of the university in 1887. Until 1926, Woodstock College was continued as a preparatory school for boys, and from 1887 to 1954 a preparatory school for girls, Moulton College was maintained in Toronto. The university was transferred to Hamilton in 1930. In 1948 it was reorganized into three colleges: The Divinity School, which was the faculty of theology operating mainly on a postgraduate basis; University College (the arts departments); and Hamilton College (the science departments), the latter operating under its own board of governors as an affiliated college. In 1957, the Baptist Convention withdrew from legal control of the university, the university and Hamilton College becoming one corporation. McMaster Divinity College was at the same time incorporated as an affiliated theological college under a board of trustees, university lands being assigned for its use.

Polish Contribution: 1 scientist

Chemical Engineering Department

A. E. Hamielec, Hamielec, M.A. Sc., Ph.D. Toronto —
Assistant Professor

Alvin Edward Hamielec was born in Cracow, Poland, in 1935. He came to Canada in 1939 and received the following degrees: B.A. Sc. (1957), M.A. Sc. (1958), Ph.D. — all in Chemical Engineering from the University of Toronto. From 1961 to 1963 he was employed as Research Engineering with Canadian Industries Limited, McMasterville, P.Q., and from 1963 until the present he has been Assistant Professor of Chemical Engineering, McMaster University.

He has published 11 articles: Mass Transfer in Drops, A.I.Ch.E. Journal, 6, 145, 1960; Viscous Flow Around Fluid Spheres at Intermediate Reynolds Numbers I, Canadian Journal Chemical Engineering, 40, 41, 1962; Forced Convection Transfer Around Spheres at Intermediate Reynolds Numbers, *ibid.* 40, 119, 1962; Viscous Flow Around Fluid Spheres at Intermediate Reynolds Number II, *ibid.* 41, 246, 1963; Numerical Solutions of the Navier-Stokes Equation for Flow Past Spheres, Part I Viscous Flow Around Spheres with and without Radial Mass Efflux presented at the A.I.Ch. E. Symposium in Philadelphia, 1965; Numerical Solutions of the Navier-Stokes Equation for Flow Past Spheres; Part II — Viscous Flow Around Spheres of Low Viscosity, presented at the A.I.Ch. E. Symposium in Philadelphia, 1965; Mass Transfer in Drops, presented at the 15th Canadian Chemical

Engineering Conference in Quebec City, 1965; Mass Transfer with Chemical Reaction from Single Gas Bubbles, presented at the A.O.Ch.E. Symposium in Philadelphia, 1965; Simultaneous Gas Absorption and Liquid Phase Chemical Reaction—Studies of the Oxidation of Acetaldehyde, presented at the 15th Canadian Chemical Engineering Conference in Quebec City, 1965; Digital Computer Simulation of the Steady-State Behaviour of a Chemical Plant, published in the Preprint Proceedings of the National Conference on Automatic Control 1965; Computer Simulation of a Sulphuric Acid Plant, C.E.P. 62, 49, 1966.

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA. The university established by act of the provincial legislature in 1877 on the model of the University of London, as an examining and degree-conferring body, the instruction to be given in the affiliated colleges which were already in existence, viz.: St. Boniface College, St. John's College, and Manitoba College. This last was subsequently extended to include Manitoba Medical College (1882), Wesley College (1888), Manitoba College of Pharmacy (1902), Manitoba Agricultural College (1907), Manitoba Law School (1914), St. Paul's College (1931) and Brandon College (1938). In 1900 the university was, by legislative enactment, given power to offer instruction. In 1929, having outgrown its city buildings, the university was removed to a permanent rural site with ample space for expansion. In 1940 a systematic programme of work in rural adult education was begun. The unprecedented influx of students at the conclusion of hostilities in 1945 gave a great stimulus to expansion. The faculty of graduate studies and research was established, a chair of Icelandic, and departments of slavic studies, university extension and adult education, mathematics, physics, physical education, athletics and recreation, psychiatry, geography, microbiology and agricultural economy. In 1950 the university school of art was opened and in 1953 the new library. A chair of agronomy was established in 1954. In 1957 a faculty of dentistry was established and a department of pharmacology and therapeutics formed in faculty of medicine. The university has the sole power in the province of conferring degrees in agriculture, architecture, arts, city planning, commerce, dentistry, education, engineering, fine arts, home economics, interior design, law, medicine, music, nursing, pedagogy, pharmacy, physical education, science and social work.

Polish Contribution: 4 scientists.

Department of Architecture and Interior Design:

J. J. Chrabaszcz, B.F.A. (Syr.) — Associate Professor.

T. M. Janowski, M. Arch. (Cracow and Ill.) — Associate Professor.
(1962-1965).

Department of Geography:

Z. Mieczkowski, Ph. D. (Vienna and Moscow) — Associate Professor

Department of Plant Science:

L. H. J. Shebeski, B.S.A. M.Sc. (Man.) — Professor
Head of Department.

Joseph John Chrabaszcz was born in the United States in 1926, of Polish parents. He received a Bachelor of Fine Arts degree from the University of Syracuse, U.S.A. He came to Canada in 1948 and is at present Associate Professor of Interior Design, University of Manitoba.

Tadeusz Maria Janowski was born in Cracow, Poland, in 1923. He received M. Eng. Arch., Cracow Polytechnic Academy (1949) and M. Arch., University of Illinois (1962). Before leaving Poland he was Assistant and Independent Lecturer (Architectural Design) in Cracow (1946-1951). In 1959 he was appointed Lecturer of Architectural design, perspective drawing, within an exchange scientist program as instructor in architectural design, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, Department of Architecture and Fine Arts (1960-1962). In 1962 he was appointed Assistant and Associate Professor in charge of IVth year Design at the University of Manitoba, and in 1965 Visiting Professor at Iowa State University, USA, in charge of Vth year Design and graduate studies. Besides being an educator in architecture, he is a practicing architect. He took part in numerous architectural competitions and won several prizes, including: second prize for the design of the Polish Embassy in Peking (45 entries), 1955; first prize for the Polish Pavilion in Brussels (106 entries), 1958; first prize and commission for astronomical observatory and planetarium in Warsaw, 1956; first prize for fully-prefabricated experimental quarter of Moscow (with T. Ptaszycki), only winning design from abroad, 1960; honourable mention for Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial in Washington, D.C. (with Professors K. J. Kocimski and Wolf), 574 entries; first prize for typical school building in Poland (40 entries), 1960; first mention for urban redevelopment of Tunis (Africa), 1960. He was one of ten first-stage winners in Red Rock Housing Development in San Francisco (with Professors William Eng, Norman Day and Carl Nelson Jr.), 1964; won second prize for the redevelopment of the University Campus including the layout of the new college, faculty of Arts, Administrative offices and examination halls in Dublin, Ireland (with D. Sportleder,

B. Crumlish, C. L. Nelson and Jim Maeta). Among others he designed the Museum of Indian cultures as part of development for the "Crazy Horse Monument" in Black Hills, South Dakota (1964), a small film atelier in South Dakota and a new building for the Polish museum in Chicago. He is member of the Association of Polish Architects (S. A.R.P.) and of the Canadian Association of University Teachers. Now he is about to complete Ph.D. Title of the thesis: The methodology of the development of spatial imagination for architects educated through perspective architectural drawing; and in 1955: Sacred Art in Poland, where also his reconstructive renderings substituted photographs of destroyed monuments of Polish sacred architecture. Here are some facts about his contribution to science in Canada: he took part in a competition for the Olympic Stadium in Banff, Alberta, where he received first prize among three winners for first stage, (with Professors da Roza, de Forest and Zuk), 1962; introduced the course in training in visual perspective and research and design in Sub-arctic area, as IVth year curriculum (on the basis of the group project having as its object a technocratized town of 100,000 population in Churchill, Manitoba — this project had publicity over the TV and press); received II and III prizes for Canada in Fall-out Shelters Competition representing the so-called IV region of the civil defense of U.S.A. (together with Professor C. R. Nelson of Winnipeg) in 1964; in 1966 IInd prize in the same competition in region Nr. VI; designed St. Mary's Parish Church in Winnipeg, 1963-1964, and a Jesuit cathedral for Lusaka (Zambia, Africa). Some of his students gained the first international prizes in the USA, representing Canada, and several others received scholarships for studies in Europe. He recently accepted a permanent position with Iowa State University, 1966. He was commissioned as Chief Designer and Planner of West des Moines development, including industry, shopping centres, high rised motels and 1000 town-housing units. It is one of the largest developments in Iowa and even Mid-West U.S.

Zbigniew Mieczkowski was born in Bydgoszcz, Poland, 1923. After completing his secondary education in Warsaw, he entered the School of Economics in Warsaw (1943—1947), where he obtained M.A. degree. He completed his Post Graduate Study in Moscow School of Economics (Economic Geography) and Geographical Institute, University of Moscow (Geography of USSR) with the Ph.D. degree (1954), his specialty being Geography of the Soviet Union. He left Poland in 1957 and was granted Ph.D. degree from Geographical Institute, University of Vienna, Austria (1961). While in Poland, he was appointed Teaching Assistant to the Chair of Economic Geography at the Warsaw School of Economics (1946-1948) and Assistant Professor in Regional Geography at the Geographical Insti-

tute, Warsaw University (1954-1957). He was invited as guest lecturer at the University of California, Berkeley, in March 1962. Since September 1962 he has been faculty member at the University of Manitoba, promoted to Associate Professor on April 1, 1966. The courses taught by him: Europe and USSR, Political Geography, Industrial Geography (as part of Economic Geography) and History and Philosophy of Geography for graduate students.

He is the author of numerous articles on Soviet Russia published in Polish, German and English. Here is the list of articles written in the English language: The major economic regions of the USSR in the Khrushchev era, *Canadian Geographer*, No. 1, 1965; The 1962-1963 Reforms in Soviet Economic Regionalization, published in the September issue, 1965 of *Slavic Review*; The economic Regionalization of the Soviet Union in the Lenin and Stalin Period, has been published by the *Canadian Slavonic Papers*, VIII, 1966. At the annual meeting of the Canadian Geographer Association in Vancouver, B.C., May 1965, he gave a paper entitled: Soviet economic regionalization — a quest for solution, *Newspaper* (see "The Province" May 31, 1965 and "The Winnipeg Tribune", June 1, 1965). At the annual meeting of the West Lakes Division, Association of American Geographers in Winnipeg, October 29, 1965, he gave a paper entitled: The Economic Administrative Region in the Soviet Union.

Leonard H. Shebeski was born at Aubigny, Manitoba, August 5, 1914. He graduated from the University of Manitoba with B.S.A. degree in 1941, after which he was in wartime services as a pilot. In 1946 he received his M.Sc. degree at the university. In 1946, 1947 and 1952 he was at the University of Minnesota working towards Ph.D. degree (thesis pending). He was granted numerous scholarships and awards: Alexander Cunningham Memorial Scholarship in Chemistry and Isbister Scholarship (1937-38); Isbister Scholarship (1938-39); Roderick McKenzie Scholarship in Agronomy and Soils and Isbister Scholarship; Lieutenant-Governor's Gold Medal in Agriculture (1940-1941); Agricultural Institute of Canada Scholarship (1946) and The University of Manitoba Alumni Jubilee Award (1966). He is a specialist in plant genetics and plant breeding, and in specific and general combining ability for yield and quality in *triticum aestivum*. In 1947 he became Assistant Professor, Field Husbandry Department, The University of Saskatchewan and in 1948 was promoted to Associate Professor. In 1953 he was appointed Professor and Head of the Department of Plant Science, The University of Manitoba. In 1965 he became Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture and Home Economics, The University of Manitoba. He is Chairman of the Special Western Agricultural Committee, National Research Council, National Research Council Grant Selection Committee (Plant Biology), Scientific Advisors' Committee,

Brewing and Malting Barley Research Institute, Advisory Council on Scientific Affairs, Agricultural Institute of Canada, Manitoba Track and Field Association (Finance), Past President of Genetics Society of Canada, Canadian Society of Agronomy, Mulvey Home and School Association, Honorary Director of Manitoba Winter Fair, representative of N.R.C. Grant Selection Committee (Plant Biology) on Canada Department of Agriculture Operating Grants Committee, member of Science Council of Canada; N.R.C. of Canada (1957-1963); Associate Committee on Plant Breeding, N.R.C.; Canadian National Committee for the International Union of Biological Sciences; Associate Committee on Radiation Biology, N.R.C.; Canadian Agricultural Services Co-ordinating Committee; Manitoba Weeds Commission; Crop Insurance Test Areas Act Appeal Tribunal, National Council, Agricultural Institute of Canada; Manitoba Institute of Agrologists; Committee of Deans and Principals, Faculties and Colleges of Agriculture and Veterinary Colleges; National Advisory Committee on Agriculture, The Canadian corporation of the 1967 World Exhibition (EXPO); Health Services Sub-Committee, United Way of Greater Winnipeg; Manitoba-Saskatchewan Regional Advisory Committee, Department of Forestry & Rural Development.

He has published the following works: Inheritance in wheat of stem rust resistance derived from *Agropyron elongatum*, (co-author Y. S. Wu) *Sci. Agr.* 32: 26-35, January 1952; New techniques in barley breeding, *Agric. Inst. Review*, March 1952; The production of beneficial mutations in barley by irradiation, (co-author T. Lawrence), *Can. J. Agric. Sci.* 34: 1-9, January-February 1954; The inheritance of rachis strength in barley (co-author Kaufmann) *Can. J. Agric. Sci.* 34:152-155, March-April 1954; Wild oat research in Canada, *The Agric. Review*, Vol. 1, No. 6, November 1955; Speculations on the impact of the D. genome. *Proceedings of the First International Wheat Genetics Symposium*, August 1958; Recent developments in chemical weed control, (co-author G. Friesen), *Agric. Inst. Review*, 14 (1), 26-30, 1959; Fertility of barley autotetraploids. I. Fertility in successive generations of four autotetraploid barley varieties and the effect of selection for fertility in the O.A.C. 21 autotetraploid (co-author Reinbergs), *Can. J. Plant Sci.* 39:98-107, January 1959; Economic losses caused by weed competition in Manitoba grain fields. I. Seed species, their relative abundance and their effect on crop yields (co-author Friesen), *Can. J. Plant Sci.* 40:457-467, 1960; Economic losses caused by weed competition in Manitoba grain fields. II. Effect of weed competition on protein content of cereal crops (co-authors Friesen and A.D. Robinson), *Can. J. Plant Sci.* 40:652-659, 1960; The seed value of frost damaged wheat as determined by its commercial grade, bushel weight and seedling development (co-authors J. D. Banting, Y. S. Wu) *Can. J. Plant Science*, 41:137-152

1960; Sterility in interchange heterozygotes of barley (co-author C. S. Shih), *Can. J. Genet. Cytol.* 2:429-434, 1960; Chromosome pairing and sterility in the F1 of interchange stocks involving the same chromosomes in barley (co-author C. S. Shih), *Can. J. Genet. Cytol.* 3:1-6, 1961; Fertility of barley autotetraploids. II. The relationship of aneuploids, dwarfs and fertility in four autotetraploid barley varieties (co-author E. Reinbergs), *Can. J. Plant Science*, 41:124-133, 1961; The influence of temperature on the germination of wild oat seeds (co-author G. Friesen), *Weeds* 9:634-638, 1961; How the plant breeders are directing evolution, *Agric. Inst. Review* 16 (2):57-60, 1961; Triticale as a potential component of chick rations (co-authors P.L. Sell and G. C. Hodgson), *J. Animal Science*, 42:158-166, 1962; Implications of technical change for agricultural productivity, Vol. 3, 1962, Resources for Tomorrow Conference, Queen's Printer; Synthesis of homozygous interchange stocks in barley (*H. vulgare* L.) involving twelve chromosomes in a single complex (co-author N. S. Sisodia), *Can. J. Genetics & Cytol.* Vol. 6, No. 4, 1964; Synthesis of complete interchange stocks in barley (*H. vulgare* L.) (co-author N. S. Sisodia), *Can. J. Genetics & Cytol.* Vol. 7, No. 1, 1965; Quality and yield studies in hybrid wheat (*Triticum aestivum*), *Can. J. Genetics & Cytology*, Vol. 8, No. 3, 1966.

UNIVERSITE DE MONTREAL. Originally established in Montreal in 1876 as a branch of Laval University, Université de Montréal became autonomous in 1920, under a special act of legislature of the province of Quebec subsequently revised in 1950. It also enjoys certain privileges under a papal chart dating from 1919 as a Roman Catholic in outlook. Through attached Institutions (Higher Institute of Hospital Administration, Higher Institute of Religious Sciences, Institute of Religious Sciences, Institute of Translation, Lasalle Conservatory, Pius XI Institute, School for Tourists' Guides, School of Medical Technology, School of Rehabilitation, Institute of Experimental Medicine and Surgery, Institute of Microbiology and Hygiene, Montreal Cancer Institute, Radium Institute) as well as by itself, the University caters for the educational needs of over 25,000 students, over 8,000 of whom attend courses and lectures in the buildings on the campus. Affiliated Schools: *École Polytechnique*, *École d'Optométrie*, *École de Médecine Vétérinaire*, *École des Hautes Etudes Commerciales*, *Institut Marguerite d'Youville*, *Institut Pédagogique St. Georges*. Affiliated Colleges: *Loyola College*, *Marianopolis College*.

Polish Contribution: 18 Scholars and Scientists.

Faculty of Arts

Department of Modern Language and Literatures:

T. F. Domaradzki, Dipl. Sc. Pol. (Warsaw), M. A. (Warsaw), D. Litt. (Rome) — Professor.

P. Radwański, L. Ph., D. Sc. (Cracow) — Associate Professor.

Department of Slavic Studies:

T. F. Domaradzki — Professor and Director of the Department (1948-1963).

P. Radwański — Assistant Professor
(see Department of Modern Languages and Languages and Literatures).

Wacław Babiński, Ph. D. (Munich) — Associate Professor (1947-1957).

L. Kos-Rabcewicz-Zubkowski, LL.D. (Paris) — Part-time Assistant Professor (1954-1966).

P. Kurnicki, M.A. (U. de Montréal) — Lecturer (till 1964).

K. Rowicki, L. Ph. (Warsaw) — Lecturer.

A. Czapska — Lecturer (1953-1955) see Polish Contribution to Arts in Canada.

Z. M. Fallenbuchl, B.Sc. (London), M.A. (Montreal), Ph.D. (McGill) — Lecturer (1957-1959) — see University of Windsor.

M. Strawińska-Mazur — Lecturer (1952-1956) see Polish Contribution to Arts in Canada.

Anna Stearns, M.A. (Vienna), Ph.D. (Montreal) — Research Assistant (1952-1963) — see Department of Ethnology.

Faculty of Dentistry.

Department of Materia Medica:

H. Silbert, D.D.S. — Associate Professor (only person in the Department).

Faculty of Medicine

Department of Anaesthesia:

W. A. Wielhorski, M.D. — Assistant Professor

Department of Medicine:

W. Nowaczyński, D.Sc. (Frib.) — Associate Professor

L. Adamkiewicz, M.D., L.M.C.D.C., S.C.P.Q. (Int. Med.) —
Assistant Professor.

Department of Physiology:

W. Adamkiewicz, M.Sc. (Bristol), Ph.D. (Montreal & McGill) —
Associate Professor.

Faculty of Science

Department of Chemistry:

C. Berse, D.Sc. (Zurich) — Associate Professor

Faculty of Social and Political Science

Department of Economics:

T. Matuszewski, M.Sc. Econ. (London) — Associate Professor.

Department of Ethnology:

A. Stearns, Ph.D. (Montreal) — Assistant Professor.

Institute of Microbiology and Hygiene:

M. T. Domaradzka, M.D. (Lebanon) — Research Assistant (1951-1953)

École Polytechnique

Polish Contribution: 6 scientists.

Aviation Faculty

Aerodynamics and Flight Mechanics:

G. A. Mokrzycki, I.Aé.I.M. — Associate Professor (1944-1945).

Airfields and and Lighting

J. Pawlikowski, M.Sc. (Kiev), M. Elect. Eng. (St. Petersburg.), D.Sc. (Warsaw) — Associate Professor (1943-1945).

Aircraft Structures

E. Kosko, M. Eng. Sc. (Gdań) — Assistant Professor (1943-1945) — see N.R.C.

A. Grzędzielski, M.Eng.Sc. (Lwów), Ph.D. (Warsaw) — Associate Professor (1945-1946) — see N.R.C.

It must be noted that due to the initiative of Armand Circé, the Director of the School (1938-1945), there was created in 1942 the Aviation Faculty (option) lasting four years and issuing over 15 diplomas. It was Professor **G. A. Mokrzycki**, who organized this Faculty and its laboratories, and the Faculty members were composed of Poles only: **A. Grzędzielski**, **E. Kosko**, **G. Mokrzycki** and **J. Pawlikowski**. This Faculty was established with the help of **Tadeusz Brzeziński**, LL.D., Polish Consul in Montreal, propagator of Polish culture in Canada, later Director of Scientific Research of the Province of Quebec in Saint Sulpice Library, Montreal (1954-1964), Counsellor to the Ministry of Culture of the Province of Quebec and Director of the Department of Cultural Action in the Library (from 1964), taking an active part in the cultural revival of French Canada.

Faculty of Engineering:

B. Szczeniowski, D.Sc. (Warsaw) — Professor.

Department of Geology and Mineralogy:

J. Obalski (Ecole des Mines, Paris) — Professor (1881-1887).

Loyola College. Loyola College was incorporated by an Act of the Quebec Legislature on February 2, 1899. It had its origin in the Separate Course, inaugurated ten years earlier, for the English-speaking

students at Collège Sainte-Marie. On February 5, 1899, Laval University officially extended its Bachelor of Arts degree to Loyola students under the special privileges granted by the Holy See in its Constitution Jamdudum, and the first degrees were awarded by Laval in 1903. A similar arrangement was made with the Université de Montréal when it was established. In consequence of these arrangements, Loyola is assured of complete autonomy and independence in the shaping of its curriculum and in the conducting of its examinations in Arts courses, degrees being granted by the Université de Montréal. Loyola instituted its Faculty of Science in 1943 and its Faculty of Commerce in 1948. All courses in all three faculties are conducted at the College, and by special arrangement the University of Montréal grants B.Sc. and B.Com. degrees to students who have successfully completed their courses in these faculties. The curriculum and examinations of these courses, however, are under the control of the University. The College is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. The educational system of Loyola College is substantially that of all Jesuit colleges, which is clearly set forth in the Ratio Studiorum.

Polish Contribution: 3 Scholars.

Department of Classics:

J. E. Lempkowski, B.A., M.A. (Chicago) — Assistant Professor and Acting Chairman.

Department of Modern Languages:

A. M. Michalski, M.A., Ph.D. (Princ.) — Assistant Professor (1961-1965).

Department of Philosophy:

A. S. Kawczak, L.L.M., M.A. (Cracow), Ph.D. (Warsaw) — Associate Professor.

Lidia Maria Adamkiewicz was born in 1920 in Podłoziany, Poland. She studied at the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Wilno, Poland, 1939-1941, at the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Fribourg, Switzerland (1942-1943), and at the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Lausanne, where she graduated in 1947 with and M.D. After her post-graduate medical practice in Switzerland, she practiced at St. Joseph's Hospital, St. John, New Brunswick (1950-1951). She came to Montreal in 1952, and has held several positions

a the Hôtel Dieu de Montreal Hospital, in Psychiatry and Internal Medicine, as well as in the Department of Clinical Research. She is now Assistant Professor of Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Université de Montreal, and Director of the Health Center, Hospital Hotel Dieu de Montreal.

Among her 20 publications — several appeared in Canadian medical journals: *Nouvelles applications thérapeutiques de la réserpine et des extraits de la Rauwolfia* (together with J. Genest, R. Robillard and G. Tremblay), *L'Union Médicale du Canada*, 83, 915, 1954; *Considérations générales sur le traitement moderne de l'Hypertension artérielle* (written together with the same authors as above), *ibid.* 83, 986, 1954; *Methodology for the extraction, purification and isolation of urinary aldosterone* (with the above team), *Mt. Physiol. Soc. Proc.* January 17, 1955; *Bioassay for aldosterone and other sodium-active corticosteroids* (with the authors above), *Clin. Res. Proc.*, 3, 124, 1955; *The cutaneous application of a nicotine acid cream as a diagnostic aid in various rheumatic diseases. The First Canadian Conference on Res. in Rheumatic Dis.*, March 1955; *Médecine interne de la femme médicale du Canada*, 94, 1264, 1965 (together with W. W. Adamkiewicz).

Wincenty Witold Adamkiewicz, D.A., M.Sc., Ph.D. was born at Siedliska - Bogusz, near Kraków, Poland, 1924, son of the Polish Consul General in Ottawa (dec. in 1958). He obtained a diploma in Agriculture (1944), Czernichów, Poland, D.Sc. (Honours), Organic Chemistry (1949), M.Sc. Pharmacology (1950) University of Bristol, England, Ph.D. Endocrinology, University of Montreal and McGill University (1954), specializing in Physiology and Immunology. He was appointed in 1951 Assistant Professor of Biochemistry at the University of St. Francis-Xavier, N.S., where he spent one year. He was Research Chemist with F. W. Horner Ltd., (Pharmaceuticals), Montreal (1954-1956). From 1956, he held the position of Assistant Professor and from 1961 Associate Professor, Department of Physiology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Montreal. Last year he took part in scientific congresses in the USA and Japan. In August, 1965 at a meeting of the American Physiological Society in Los Angeles, he presented a paper on the transfer of allergy. He went to Japan in September 1965, taking part in the XXIII International Congress of Physiological Sciences in Tokio, where he read a paper on the humoral specificity of D-glucose. He also participated in the International symposium on environmental physiology in Kioto. He is a member of the Canadian Physiological Society, of which he was one of the founders; American Physiological Society and Association de Physiologues de Langue Française (Paris). Recently he was invited to become a member of the Histamine Club, which is an international

organization grouping specialists in Histamine (chemical compound which is of importance in all allergies).

He has written some ninety-two articles in English, French, German and Polish, published in major medical journals in the USA, Canada and England, as well as in German and Polish magazines. Of his articles published in Canadian magazines the following should be mentioned: Some biochemical observations on inflammation in the rat, XIX International Congress of Physiology, Montreal, 1953, p. 149, August 1 — September 4; Antiphlogistic effect of Fryspsin in normal and in adrenalectomised rats, Canadian Journal Biochem. Physiol. 33, 332, 1955; A biochemical contribution to the study of inflammation Thesis, University of Montreal, 1954; Cortisone overdosage of guinea-pigs, Rev. Can. Biol. 16, 96, 1957; Effect of Glucagon, and of spinal section, on the insulin sensitization to Dextran Anaphylactoid inflammation, Canadian Federation of Biological Societies, Kingston, June 9-11, 1958, p. 3, Sensitization by insulin to the Dextran Anaphylactoid reaction, Canadian Journal Biochem. Physiol. 35, 251, 1957; Alloxan diabetes and Dextran Anaphylactoid inflammation, Proceedings of Canadian Federal Biological Society, University of Toronto, June 1959, 2, 3; Sugars and histamine induced capillary leakage, Canadian Journal Physiol. Pharmacol. 43, 877, 1965; and many others. Some of the articles were written in co-operation with his associates or students.

Wacław Babiński was born in Warsaw, Poland in 1887. He received his Ph.D. in Social Sciences from the University of Munich. From 1918 to 1945, he was in the Polish Foreign Service, Minister Plenipotentiary in Belgrad (1929-1931), in La Haye (1931-1939) and in Ottawa (1944-1945). During the war he was Secretary General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Polish Government-in-Exile, London, England. In 1946 and 1947 he taught at the faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ottawa and Université Laval. In 1948, he became Assistant Professor in Slavic Studies, Université de Montréal, promoted to Associate Professor. He died in Montreal in 1957.

Casimir (Kazimierz Berse was born in Warsaw, Poland, February 13, 1914. He began his studies at the University of Warsaw, department of chemistry (1934-1937). After serving in the Polish Navy and Army (1937-1940) he found refuge in Switzerland. He enrolled in E.P.F. Zurich (1941) where he received first his M. Chem. Eng. Sc. degree and then D.Sc. in chemistry (1947). He came to Canada in 1951. After gaining considerable practical and theoretical experience in chemistry in private companies (import-export of chemical products, engineering etc.) and research centres (University of Paris, Faculty of Science and research laboratory in Montreal) (1947-1953),

he was employed by the Université de Montréal as Research Assistant (1954), Lecturer (1955), Assistant Professor (1956) and finally Associate Professor (1961). He is doing research on the synthesis of polypeptides which form part of the insulin molecule. He is a member of the Chemical Society of Montreal and the Chemical Institute of Canada.

The following articles have appeared in English and French in Canadian scientific magazines: The preparation of L-arginine dipeptides (co-author Lucien Piché), *J. Org. Chem.* 21, 808, 1956; Preparation of L-cystinyl and L-cysteinyl peptides, (co-authors Roger Bucher and Lucien Piché), *J. Org. Chem.* 22, 805, 1957; A shorter synthesis of Glutathione (co-authors Roger Boucher and Lucien Piché), *Can. J. Chem.* 37, 1733, 1959; The preparation of L-Arginyl dipeptides of asparagine, glutamine and some basic amino acids (co-authors Lucien Piché, and Akira Uchiyama), *Can. J. Chem.* 38, 1946, 1960; Protected Dipeptides containing cysteine, Glycine, Phenylalanine and Tyrosin (co-authors Thomas Massiah and Lucien Piché), *J. Org. Chem.* 26, 5414, 1961; The preparation of Succinamide Peptides (co-authors Lucien Piché, Louis Lachance and Gaétan Laflamme); Tosylated Peptides and p-Nitrophenyl Esters (co-authors Thomas Massiah and Lucien Piché), *Can. J. Chem.* 41, 2767, 1963; Synthèses de peptides contenant des thioacides (co-author Gilles Dupus), *Can. J. Chem.* 43, 2174, 1965; Réaction de l'époxystyrène avec la glycine et ses dérivés (co-author Krzysztof Jankowski), *Can. J. Chem.* 44, 1513, 1966. One work was written in Polish and published in a Polish chemical journal, two in German in Swiss magazines and six are prepared for publication.

Maria-Teresa Dobija Domaradzka was born in 1922 in Cracow, Poland. Deported to Russia in 1940, she was freed in 1941 and joined the Polish Army, serving first in Russia and then in Iran. After completing her medical studies at Beyrouth University in Lebanon (1950), she received the M.D. diploma in 1950, specializing in bacteriology and medical research work. After coming to Canada in 1950, she became in 1951 Research Assistant at the Institute of Microbiology and Hygiene at the Université de Montréal, and then a Bacteriologist at the Rosemont St. Joseph Hospital (1953 till now). During her post-graduate studies she took courses in bacteriology, virology, immunology and mycology at Université de Montréal and McGill (1951-1955) and worked in the Royal Victoria, Maisonneuve and Hôtel-Dieu Hospitals in Montreal (1953-1958). She received the Licence of the Medical Council of Canada (LMCC 17473) in 1957, and is a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec. She is a member of l'Association des Médecins de Laboratoire du Québec, Association Canadienne des Médecins

bactériologistes, Société Canadienne de Microbiologistes, Société des Microbiologistes de la Province de Québec, Société de Phtisiologie et de Pneumologie de Montréal, Association des Médecins de la Langue Française du Canada, Association Médicale Canadienne.

She has published seven works: Protection by somatotropic hormone (S.T.H.) against experimental tuberculosis, *Journal clin. endoc. and metabolism* XII (7), 973-974, 1952; Influence de la somatocrinologie, *XIII* (6), 897-904, 1952; Inoculation intracérébrale de totrophine sur la tuberculose expérimentale de la souris, *Ann. d'Endostaphylocoque à la souris soumise a des injections de péniciline — Une méthode possible d'appréciation "in vivo" des antibioques* (co-author M. Panisset), *Revue Canadienne de Biol.* XII, 404-410, 1953; Recherche sur l'action tuberculostatique et mutagène de certains analogues de la vitamine K. (co-author M. Panisset), *Revue Canadienne de Biol.* II (3), 268-276, 1952; La nodule de surinfection et le degré de résistance en tuberculose expérimentale. Incidence réduite et évolution retardée des nodules de surinfection en rapport avec le degré collectif de résistance chez les cobayes vaccinés par le BCG (co-authors A. Frappier and B. Martineau), *Ann. Inst. Pasteur*, LXXXVII, 1954; Intravenous Antibiotics Therapy (co-authors F. Grégoire, M. Comeau, L. Roy and G. Préfontaine), *Applied Therapeutic*, IV (1), 1962; Pyrrolidiono-méthyl-tétracycline intraveineuse. Son utilisation hospitalière et ambulatoire (co-authors F. Grégoire, M. Comeau, L. Roy and G. Préfontaine), *Union Médicale du Canada*, XCI, 923, 932, 1962.

Théodore F. Domaradzki was born in 1910 in Warsaw, Poland. After his secondary studies in Zakopane, 1930, he studied at the Academy of Political Science in Warsaw and graduated in Political and Diplomatic Sciences in 1936. Later he continued his academic studies at the University of Warsaw and obtained his Master of Arts degree in History in 1939, and completed his philological studies at the University of Rome, where he received his Doctor of Literature degree in Slavic Philology and Polish Literature in 1941. Before the war, he was Assistant at the Department of Political History and History of Diplomacy of the Academy of Political Sciences in Warsaw (1936-1939). After being interned in a Lithuanian camp at the beginning of the Second World War, he was appointed president of the Polish College in Rome (1941-1947) and became Lecturer in Polish at the State University of Rome (1941—1947), and Associate Professor of Slavic Literatures and Institutions at the Pontifical Institute of Oriental Studies (Gregorian University) in Rome (1943—1947). He was Representative of the Ministry of Education in Rome (on behalf of the Polish Government in London) 1942—1945, Chief of Education Division for Poles,

British Embassy in Rome (1945—1946), Head of Research and Study Division, Polish Red Cross in Italy, 2nd Polish Corps (1944—1946). After arriving in North America he was first appointed Visiting Professor in Polish Literature, Stylistics, Language and Methods of Teaching at the Graduate of Arts and Sciences and at the Faculty of Pedagogy at Fordham University in New York (1948—1950), where he organized the first Polish courses and seminars at graduate and undergraduate level. In 1948 he became Professor and Director (1948—1963) at the former Department of Slavic Studies (Centre d'Etudes Slaves), Faculty of Letters, Université de Montréal, which inaugurated the first M.A. and Ph.D. programs in slavistics in Canada. In 1949 he was appointed Professor and Director at the Department of Slavic Studies at the University of Ottawa, where he spent four years. Due to his initiative the East and South European Institute and corresponding Department were founded, as well as the program in Slavistics at the Assumption College, now University of Windsor, Ont. (1949). At the present time he is Professor of Polish Literature and Slavic Comparative Literature at the Faculty of Letters (Department of Modern Languages and Literatures), Université de Montreal, Editor in Chief of the quarterly: *Slavic and East—European Studies — Etudes Slaves et Est-Européennes*, and Director of the Center of Polish Research. From 1956 to date he has been Editor in Chief of: *Slavic and East-European Studies*, a scholarly quarterly published by The Eastern Canada Association of Slavists and East European Specialists, in co-operation with the University of Montreal, McGill University and Loyola College. In 1951 he organized the Conference of Catholic Slavists at the Pontifical Institute of Oriental Studies in Rome and the first joint Meeting of American and Canadian Slavists at the Assumption College in Windsor; in 1956 he organized a similar Congress at the University of Montreal and in 1957 — the Joint Meeting of American (AATSEEL) and Canadian (ECASEES) Slavists at the University of Wisconsin, in Madison, Wisc. He was also organizer of five annual meetings of the Province of Quebec slavists, which took place in Montreal, Quebec City and Ottawa 1960, 1961, 1962, 1964 and 1965). In 1965 he made arrangements with academic, government and provincial bodies in order to establish the World University Committees in France, Italy and Switzerland and to co-ordinate their activities with Canadian World University Committee. He was also the organizer of the first National Conference on the foundation of World University, which took place in Montreal and in Sherbrooke, in the frame of the Annual Congress of Canadian Learned Societies in 1966. He is a member of: Eastern Canada Association of Slavists and East European Specialists (President), The Paderewski Foundation Inc., New York (Vice-President of the Canadian Executive Committee, Canadian World University Commit-

tee (Chairman and International Cordinator), Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America (Member of the Council in New York), Canadian Association of Slavists (Member of the International Exchange Committee, Member of the Editorial Committee), Association for the Advancement of Sciences in French Canada (Montreal), Association of Polish University Professors and Lecturers Abroad (London), Association of Professors of the Université de Montreal, Canadian Association of University Teachers, Canadian Linguistic Association, Institute of Ethnic Studies, Georgetown University, International Federation for Modern Languages and Literatures (Paris), Modern Humanities Research Association (London), Modern Languages Association (New York), Polish American Historical Association (Detroit), Polish Historical and Library Society (Paris) and others.

He is the author of many monographs and articles, to mention only the ones written in English and French: *Our Lady Queen of Poland in the Works of C.K. Norwid and his Contemporaries* (in French), Montreal, 1966; *Polish Literature, XX century*, (in English), New York, 1957; *Polish Catholic Periodical Literature* (in English), New York, 1957; *Polish and East European Studies in Canada* (in English), Orchard Lake, 1955; *Slavic and East European Studies at the University of Montreal* (in French), Montreal, 1955; *Slavs and the West* (in French), Montreal, 1956; *Soviet Studies* (in French), Montreal 1956; *Catholicism of Norwid*, (in French), Montreal, 1957; *Studies of Polish Philology in North America and in Poland* (in French), Montreal, 1960; *C. Norwid's Cult of Virgin Mary* (in French), Montreal, 1961; *The Song coming from Our Country by C. Norwid* (in French), Montreal, 1963; *The Problems of Polish Studies at the Canadian and American Universities* (in French), Louvain, 1965; *The Problems of Research on Polish Culture in the Province of Quebec* (in French), Edmonton, Alta. 1966; Polish Literature, and other following articles in *The New Catholic Encyclopaedia*, Jan Kochanowski, Zygmunt Krasiński, Cyprian Norwid, Juliusz Słowacki, Władysław Reymont, Ignacy Krasicki, Adam Mickiewicz, Henryk Sienkiewicz, Bolesław Prus, Jan Kasprówicz and Maciej Sarbiewski, Washington, 1966. The following C. Norwid's poems were translated from Polish into English by Profesesor Domaradzki: *Modlitwa — Maryjo, Pani Aniołów* (The Prayer — Mary, Queen of Angels), Montreal, 1961; *Częstochowskie Wiersze* (Częstochowa Poems), Montreal, 1961; *Psalm w Hebronie* (The Psalm of Hebron), Montreal, 1961; *Legenda* (The Legend), Montreal, 1961; *Do Najświętszej Marji Panny Litania* (Litany to the Most Blessed Virgin Mary), Montreal, 1961; *Pieśń od Ziemi Naszej* (The Song coming from Our Country), Montreal, 1963.

Andrzej Kawczyk was born December 9, 1926 in Lwów, Poland. Upon graduation from Krosno high school, he entered Cracow University,

where he graduated with L.L.M. (1948) and M.A. (1954), and Warsaw University, where he obtained his Ph.D. degree (1960). In 1952 he was appointed Instructor and then Assistant Professor at Teachers' College in Katowice, and in 1959 Assistant Professor at the University of Warsaw. Moreover, he was a practicing lawyer (1948-1952) and Research Associate at the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology (Section of Ethics) of the Polish Academy of Sciences (1957-1960). From February, 1960, he lived in the United States, where he continued studies and research at Columbia University, University of Chicago and University of California. He took part in the International Congress for Logic, Methodology and Philosophy of Science in Stanford in 1960 and read the paper: Aristotle's Classification of Fallacies. He came to Canada in 1961, appointed first Assistant Professor and then, since August 1964 Associate Professor in the Department of Philosophy, Loyola College, Montreal, teaching philosophy of science, symbolic logic and contemporary philosophical movements. His speciality is the philosophy of science, especially methodological analysis and philosophical implications of social sciences. In the summer of 1963 he participated in the Philosophical Institute in Oxford, Paris and Tübingen and in September of that year in the International Philosophical Congress in Mexico City. In April 1964 he took part in the Annual Meeting of the American Catholic Philosophical Association. He read the paper: The Philosophical Significance of Modern Formal Logic and its Relation to Aristotelian Logic, published in the Proceedings of A.C.P.A. XXXVIII, 1964. In June 1966 he participated in the Annual Congress of the Canadian World University Committee and presented the paper: Philosophical Foundation of International Education. In November 1966 during the First Congress of Scholars and Scientists sponsored by the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America and held at Columbia University, he read the paper: Philosophy and Psychiatry. He is a member of the Canadian Society for the Study of the History and Philosophy of Science, The American Catholic Philosophical Association, the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America, Canadian Branch and World Federalists of Canada. His translation of M. Schlick's "Fragen der Ethik" into Polish was published by Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, Warsaw, 1960. He published 13 papers and is the co-author of a book: Mental Growth (according to Dr. Kazimierz Dąbrowski's Theory of Positive Disintegration).

Piotr Kurnicki, born in Poland in 1899, came to Canada in 1949. He received his B.A. and M.A. degrees and the Licence en Pédagogie. He held a teaching position in the Department of Slavic Studies at the Université de Montréal until his retirement in 1964. His speciality are problems of Marxism and the Russian Revolution.

André (Andrzej) S. Michalski was born in Łódź, Poland, on July 17, 1932. He lived in Poland until the winter of 1944, when he was deported with his family by the Germans and worked for a few months on a sugar-beet plantation in France. Upon liberation in September 1944, he continued his primary and secondary schooling in France. In 1947 he moved to Costa Rica, where he obtained his senior matriculation (bachillerato en ciencias y lateras), 1949. In 1950-51 he registered at the University of Costa Rica, taking courses in economics, business administration, and the humanities. In 1951 he migrated to Canada and in 1952 registered at McGill University, graduating in 1956 with First Class Honours in French and the gold medal of the Governor of Canada. In 1956 he went to Princeton University, where he majored on Spanish. He obtained his M.A. in 1958, and Ph.D. in 1964. His main professional interests are: Spanish Mediaeval literature, the Literature of Spanish America, European and Spanish American history and language teaching. In 1959 he was appointed Assistant Professor of Modern Languages at La Salle College in Philadelphia, USA, teaching Spanish and Polish. In 1961 he became Assistant Professor of Modern Languages at Loyola College, teaching French and Spanish, on elementary and intermediate levels and one Survey of French Literature from 1800 to the present time (two terms). Since May 1963 he was also Chairman of the Department of Modern Languages. He introduced a Major programme in French and in Spanish, and significant changes in the language teaching were brought about while he headed the Department. The Department with 13 full-time members in 1964-65 was the largest at Loyola. In 1964 he submitted a Brief to the Royal Commission of Bilingualism and Biculturalism on the teaching of French in English schools in Canada. In 1965 he was appointed Assistant Professor of Spanish at Yate University, Con. U.S.A. He is a member of the Modern Languages Association and the American Association of Teachers of Spanish and Portuguese.

He collaborated with R.R. Palmer in *The Age of the Democratic Revolution*, vols. I and II, Princeton, N.J., 1958-1964 and published; *Language Learning and the Language Laboratory*, *Hispania*, 175-177, March, 1962.

Wojciech Nowaczyński was born in Nisko, Poland, March 27th, 1925. During the war he moved from Poland to France, where he studied in a secondary school in Paris. After receiving his first B.Sc. from Cyprian Norwid (1942), second B.Sc. from the Polish College in Wetzikon, Zurich (1944) and Matriculation at the University of Fribourg (1944), he received D.Sc. from the University of Fribourg, Switzerland (1952). He came to Canada in 1953 and entered the Department of Clinical Research of Hotel Dieu Hospital, Montreal.

where he is at present. He specializes in the study of the pathogenesis of arterial hypertension, his work being particularly concerned with the relationship between the adrenal cortex sodium and the Kidney (angiotensine, renine aldosterone). He was appointed Research Associate of the Medical Research Council of Canada (1962-1965), Assistant Professor at the Faculty of Medicine (Department of Medicine), Université de Montréal (1963-1964), Lecturer at the Faculty of Medicine Department of Investigative Medicine, McGill University (1964), Associate Professor at the Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medicine, Université de Montréal (1965) and Permanent Medical Research Associate of the Medical Research Council of Canada (1965).

He has published 65 articles in various Canadian, American and European medical journals, including: Recovery of aldosterone, hydrocortisone and cortisone following dialysis, *J. Clin. End. Metab.* 15, 1310, 1955 (co-author J. Genest); The absorption spectra of steroids in 100% phosphoric acid. Part 1, *Arch. Biochem. Biophys.* 58,453, 1955 (co-author P. Steyermark); Chemical method for the determination of urinary aldosterone, *Canadian Journal Biochem. and Physiol.* 35, 425, 1957 (co-authors E. Koiw and J. Genest); Specific procedure for determination of urinary pregnane, *Abstracts, Clinical Research Proceedings*, Vol.3, April 1960, p. 244 (co-authors E. Koiw and J. Genest); Method for determination of urinary pregnane, *J. Clin. End. Metab.* 20, 1503, 1960 (co-authors E. Koiw and J. Genest); The isolation of 6-hydroxycorticosterone and its 11-dehydro-derivative from the adrenal gland, adrenal adenoma and urine of a patient with primary hyperaldosteronism, *Canadian Journal Biochem. Physiol.* December 1962, 40, 1779 1962 (co-authors E. Koiw and J. Genest); Effects of angiotensin infusions on aldosterone and electrolytes excretion in normal subjects and patients with hypertension and adrenocortical disorders, *British Medical Journal*, 1, 1959, 1962 (co-authors P. Biron, E. Koiw and J. Genest); Studies on the relationship of aldosterone and angiotensin to human hypertensive disease. *International Symposium on Aldosterone*, Prague, 1964, p. 393, Blackwell, Oxford (co-authors J. Genest, R. Bouchner, E. Koiw, J. de Champ-lain, P. Biron, M. Chrétien and J. Marc-Aurèle); Procedure for determination of aldosterone in human peripheral plasma by double isotope derivative method, and its application for measurement of secretory rate and urinary excretion (To be published shortly). Abstracts submitted for presentation at the meeting of: (a) Club de Recherches Cliniques du Québec, Manoir St. Castin, October 15-16, 1965. (b) Meeting of the Canadian Society for Clinical Investigation, January 17, 1965; Double isotope derivative assay for measurements of urinary excretion of 5-pregnene-5, 20-diol (to be published), (co-authors W. Silah, J. Genest and J. Double).

Joseph Obalski was born in France in 1852 as a son of a Polish political emigrant and was educated at l'Ecole des Mines in Paris, France. After having filled various appointments in Europe, he came to Canada in 1881 as superintendent of mines under the Quebec Government and he continued in this position until his resignation in 1909. He devoted his time to exploring the Province, and has published a great number of reports and monographs on mining matters, being often called as an expert in such matters outside Quebec. Appointed in 1881 Professor in the department of Geology and Minerology, Mining Exploitation and Metallurgy, Ecole Polytechnique, he remained there until 1887. In 1904, his report concerning mineral deposits in Hudson Bay, resulted in the formation of the Chibougamau Mining Co. In 1909 he became a consulting engineer in Montreal. His name is connected with several discoveries in the Province. He died in Montreal on March 25, 1915. He was Honorary Professor of Ecole Polytechnique, a chartered member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Vice-President of the Institute. He was awarded a gold medal by Louisiana Purchase Expedition.

He was the author of: Mines et Mineraux de la Province de Québec, Quebec 1889

Josef Pawlikowski, born in 1892 in Nieżyn, Russia, graduated (M.Sc.) from the faculty of Science at the University of Kiev in 1914. In 1918, he became Electrical Engineer from St. Petersburg Polytechnic. After a stay of one year in Russia, he came to Poland, where he was appointed Inspector of Electricity of the City of Warsaw. In 1924 he became Chief of Electrical and Mechanical Departments of Warsaw's Suburban Electric Railways, and in 1927 — Chief of the Department of Airport Lighting and Aircraft Board Instruments of the Technical Institute of Aviation. In 1924 he was appointed Senior Assistant at Warsaw Polytechnic, where he took his Sc.D. degree in 1933 and received the title of "docent". He lectured on electrical lighting, military electrotechnics and general electrotechnics. He was president of the Polish National Lighting Com. Ass. with Int. Com. of Illumination (I.C.E.). Being mobilised, he left Poland as a member of the Polish Air Forces in 1939 and spent two years in France, where he was first employed in the war industry (Barbier, Benard et Turenne Company) and, after that, worked with the Polish Red Cross. He came to Canada in 1941, and after a year's work as designer with Shawinigan Eng., Ltd., he became in 1942 Assistant Professor at the Montreal Ecole Polytechnique, Aviation Faculty (option). When this faculty ceased to exist in 1946, he was employed by the City of Montreal, where he was appointed Group Engineer of Public Works Department, Electrical Division, in charge of City lighting. He took part in numerous Canadian and international scientific conferen-

ces. In 1957, at the International Lighting Competition in New York, he gained honourable mention for his project entitled: Open Air Theatre Lighting. He belongs or belonged to the following Associations and Institutes: Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America-Canadian Branch (Director 1942-1946), Association of Polish Engineers in Canada (President 1944-1951) and now Honorary Member, Corporation of Engineers of Quebec, Illum. Engineering Society, Engineering Institute of Canada, Polish Brotherhood Aid Society (Honorary Member), Royal Canadian Air Forces Association (Wilno Wing). He wrote many books and articles in Polish (1924-1939 in Poland) and in French, published in Canada. Retired in 1963, he works now as Consulting Engineer and writer.

Ludwik Kos-Rabcewicz-Zubkowski, obtained at the Faculty of Law, University of Warsaw, Poland, his Master of Laws degree, and at the Faculty of Law, University of Paris, France his Doctor of Law degree. From 1948 to 1965 he was part-time Assistant Professor of Slavic institutions and civilizations at the Department of Slavic Studies at the Université de Montréal. From 1954 to 1966 he was part-time Professor of Civil and International Law and governor of the Université Canadienne Populaire, Montreal. He lectured in French, English and Spanish at various universities, among them the University of Ottawa; Indiana University, Indiana, U.S.A.; the National Autonomous University of Mexico; San Carlos University of Guatemala; Catholic University of Lima, Peru; Institut d'Etudes Fédéralistes, Aosta, Italy etc. He was Canada Council scholar in 1964-1965; member of the Research Centre for studies and research in international law and international relations at the Hague Academy of International Law, Netherlands (1964 and 1965); Associate, Russian Research Centre, Harvard University, Cambridge, U.S.A. (1965 and 1966). In 1966 elected Simon Senior Research Fellow, University of Manchester, England. Since 1954 he has been a member of the Bar of the Province of Quebec, maintaining his law office in Montreal; since 1964 Vice-President of the Canadian Inter-American Research Institute; since 1964 co-chairman of the Private International Law Committee of the Inter-American Bar Association; since 1964 Honorary consul of Chile in Montreal. Former president of the Canadian Association of Slavists, member of the advisory board and chairman of the 1965-1966 programme committee. Former vice-president and director of the Montreal Translators' Society Secretary and Honorary Legal Adviser of the World Law Foundation; during the years 1960-1966 secretary general of the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America (Canadian Branch). He was co-chairman of the 1967 conference of the Inter-University Committee on Canadian Slavs. Member of the Polish Research Institute in Canada. Member

of the Advisory Council of the International Movement for Atlantic Union. Member of numerous Canadian, International, Inter-American, British and French learned societies and professional associations. He has travelled extensively across Europe, America and Africa, submitted papers and taken part in numerous international and national congresses of learned societies and professional legal bodies. He is the author of publications in English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Arabic and Polish published in Canada, the United States, France, England, Switzerland, Belgium, Italy, Poland, Mexico, Peru, Brazil and Egypt. By his writings he has contributed greatly to legal matters in Canada as well as to the history of Canada and of Polish Canadians. His books, articles, reviews and reports number 62 items.

Here is a partial list of publications written either in English or in French, relative to history: Jean de Kolno, Polonais, découvreur précolombien de l'Amérique du Nord, *l'Action Universitaire*, 18.3, 62-66, 1952; Alexandre-Edouard Kierzkowski (1816-1870) patriote polonais et enthousiaste du Canada, *Bulletin des Recherches historiques*, vol.60, No.4, 175-180, octobre-décembre 1954; Gzowski and the construction of the International Bridge between Fort Erie, Ontario, and Buffalo, N.Y., *the Engineering Journal*, Montreal 20, 4, 74-75, April 1956; Traducteur Multilingue, *Argus*, la Société des Traducteurs de Montréal, 5-e numéro, 1-4, 1957-58; Sir Casimir Gzowski, *Encyclopaedia Canadiana*, 1958, 53, vol. 4; Sir Casimir Gzowski, a Biography, Burns & McEachern, Engineering Institute of Canada, pp. 213, Toronto 1959; Notes sur la famille Globenski. The Polish Past in Canada, Polish Research Institute in Canada, Toronto, *Studies* 3: 101-122, 160; First Slavonic State — Samo's State, Gerard Labuda, *Journal of Central European Affairs*, University of Colorado, XIV, 2, 297-299, October 1954; Carlos Martinez Duran, Federico Chopin o el triunfo del espíritu sobre la carne, *Etudes Slaves et Est-Européennes*, Vol.V, Printemps-Eté, 1960, parts 1-2, 110-120; Wyszynski, Cardinal Stefan, *L'Esprit du travail*, *Journal des Traducteurs*, VI, 3, juillet-septembre 1961, 105-106; Le règlement des différends internationaux relatifs à la navigation aérienne civile, *Revue Française de droit aérien*, IV, 340-396, octobre-décembre 1948; Centre international de documentation juridique, *Revue du Barreau de la Province de Québec* X, 8, 363-367, octobre 1950; Soviet Institutions in the People's Democracies, *Bulletin*, American Association of Teachers of Slavic and East European languages of U.S. IX, 3, 54-55, 1952; Traits caractéristiques des constitutions des démocraties populaires, *Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa*, 22.3, 339-353, 1952; Droit de Régime l'Union Soviétique et de l'Europe de centre et de l'est, *Etudes Slaves et Est-Européennes*, Vol. I, Part 4, 250-252, 1956 — 1957; matrimonial en Pologne, *Etudes Slaves et Est-Européennes*, vol.II, Part 2 et Vol.II, Part 3, 94-100, 180-183, 1957; La responsabilité sans

faute dans le droit de l'URSS, *ibid.* vol. III, part 2, 104-105, 1958; La réforme du droit pénal de l'Union Soviétique, *ibid.* Vol. III, winter 1958-1959, part 4, 195-205; Los casos de responsabilidad sin culpa en la Provincia de Quebec, *Boletín del Instituto de derecho comparado de Mexico*, Año XII, Enero-Abril, 1959, Num. 34, 57-71; Les changements de droit de famille en URSS, L'ACFAS, Programme du XXVII Congrès, tenu a Montréal les 30, 31 octobre et 1er novembre 1959, 120. (L'Association canadienne-française pour l'avancement des sciences); Conseil d'Assistance économique mutuelle (Comecon), *Annales de l'ACFAS pour l'année 1959-1960*, vol. 27, 124-125, 1961; Inter-American Bar Bogota Conference, *The Canadian Bar Journal*, Vol. 4, No. 3, June 1961, 247; Les tribunaux des camarades en URSS, l'ACFAS, Programme du XXIX Congrès tenu à Ottawa, les 27, 28 et 29 octobre 1961, *Annales de l'ACFAS*, Vol. 28, 98, 1962; Conseil d'entraide économique (Comecon), *Etudes Slaves et Est-Européennes*, Printemps Été 1961, Vol. VI, Parts 1-2, 56-61; A propos de la distinction entre les biens meubles et immeubles, les droits réels et personnels, *Journal des Traducteurs*, VII, I., 30-32, janvier-mars 1962, Coopération judiciaire entre la Province de Quebec et les pays est-européens, l'ACFAS, Programme du XXX-e Congrès, tenu a Montréal les 2, 3 et 4 novembre 1962; vol. 29, 119. *Annales de l'ACFAS pour l'année 1961-1962*, vol. 29, p. 119, 1963; L'Harmonisation des règles de conflits de lois et de juridiction de l'URSS et des démocraties populaires d'Europe, Rapports présentés par les juristes members de l'Association Québécoise pour l'étude comparative du droit au 6-e Congrès international de droit comparé tenu à Hambourg (Allemagne), 30 juillet au 4 août, 1962, Montréal 1962, 135-148; Workers Courts in Poland, *Bulletin of the International Commission of Jurists*, No.15, April 1963, 43-49; XIIIth Inter-American Bar Conference, *The Canadian Bar Journal*, vol. 6, No. 4, August 1963, 335; Quebec (Provincial) and Canadian (Federal) Rules on International Procedure (International Judicial Assistance) in Civil and Commercial Matters, *The International and Comparative Law Quarterly*, vol. 13, January 1964, 270-279; Les institutions et l'évolution du fédéralisme Canadian, Collège Universitaire études fédéralistes, Paris — Aoste, Centre International de formation européenne, 1964; Publicité foncière en l'URSS, Centre Canadien de droit comparé, septembre 1964, Collection des travaux de la Faculté de droit de l'Université d'Ottawa, Vol. IV, 34-41; Les suretés personnelles au Québec (Canada), Report submitted in October 1964 at the Société Jean Bodin Conference at Vienna, Austria; Licensing agreements in Canada, in: *International Licensing Agreements*, The Bobbs-Merill Company, Inc., New York 1965, pp. 53-69; Coopérations judiciaire internationale en matières civiles et commerciales, *Revue de droit comparé de l'Association Québécoise pour l'étude comparative du droit*, 1965, 79-92; Notion soviétique du droit inter-

national spatial, *Revue Française de Droit Aérien*, Nr. 2, pp.11; Prisoners of War, *The Canadian Bar Review*, XXVII, 3, March 1949, 374-375; Antemurale, Review published by the Polish Historical Institute of Rome. *Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa*, XXV, 4, octobre-décembre, 1955, 503-504; Statues of Casimir the Great by Oswald Balcer, *The American Association of Teachers of Slavic and East European Languages, Journal* XIII, 2, June 1955, 56-57; Vestiges of agrarian Community in the Middle Age Poland, Kazimierz Kolańczyk, *Etudes Slaves et Est-Européennes*, Montreal, Vol.II, part 1, 1957, 51-54; The Federal States and their Judiciary, by W.J. Wagner, *La Revue du Barreau de la Province de Québec*, Vol.20, No.7, Montréal, septembre 1960, 355-356; The Legal Aspects of the Hungarian Question, by J.A. Szikszoy, *American Slavic Review*, Vol.XXIII, No.2, June 1964, 365-366.

Piotr A. Radwański, born in 1903 in Latoszyn, Poland, obtained his D.Sc. degree at the Jagellonian University in Cracow, specializing in anthropology and ethnology. He performed his post-graduate studies at various scientific establishments abroad: in Berlin, Paris and Prague. He came to Canada in 1951, where he first lectured General and Cultural Anthropology at the University of Ottawa and then Slavic Civilization and Ethnography at the Université de Montréal, where he was promoted to the position of Associate Professor. He is a member of the Royal Anthropological Society of Belgium, The New York Academy of Sciences, The Canadian Centre of Anthropological Research, the Canadian Association of Slavists, the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences (Secretary General 1960-1962), The Modern Humanities Research Association (Cambridge, England). From 1957-1961 he was president of the Polish Association "Veritas" in Montreal. In 1950 he received the Fellowship of the Francqui Foundation in Belgium, in 1951 the Fellowship of Queen Elisabeth of Belgium, in 1953 a Fellowship of the Department of Resources and Development in Canada.

He founded the methodology and the principles of Synthetic Anthropology (*Problems des synthèses de la science de l'homme*), published in 1949 in Brussels, Belgium. In 1952 he conducted research work on Eskimos from Baffin Island and the Province of Quebec, and published a report in the periodical „Anthopologica” in Ottawa, 1953, under the title: 101 Eskimos from Baffin Island and the Province of Quebec. He also published the results of his anthropological research on French Canadians in a report for the International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences in Paris, 1960. In 1963 appeared his paper Negative Wishing among the Slavs and Western Peoples in the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, with the commentaries in the *New Society* (It's

an ill wish,) and in the Man (Negative Wishing) in London. In 1964 he founded a new classification of Culture, based on the analysis of the psychological structure of the cultural process, presented at the Congress of the French Society for the Advancement of the Sciences in Ottawa. He recently completed a book entitled: Man, the Known, which has been published in U.S.A.

Henryk Silbert was born in Poland on December 20 1918. He received his Licenciate in Dental Science (L.S.D.) from the University of Brussels, 1947. He came to Canada in 1951 and continued his studies at the Université de Montréal, where he obtained the Certificate in Postgraduate Courses in Orthodontics, 1954 and Doctorate in Dental Surgery (D.D.S.), 1957. Moreover he received the Certificate in Graduate Courses in Endodontics from the University of Pennsylvania, 1962-1964. He was appointed first Assistant Professor and then Associate Professor and Chairman of the Division of Endodontics, Faculty of Dental Surgery, Université de Montreal. His special field of research is endodontics, and especially: Pulpal hemograms, etiology of pulpal irritation and evaluation of root canal cements.

Anna Stearns was born in the province of Galicia, Poland. She studied philosophy at the University of Vienna. Having come to Canada in 1938, she resumed her academic pursuits at the Canadian universities of Ottawa and Montreal. She became research assistant at the Centre d'études Slaves of the Université de Montréal in 1952, specializing in ethnological and historical research. She is also a disciple and co-worker of Dr. E. Frankl, the founder of Existential Analysis of Logotherapy, since 1948. Besides producing the first authorized translations into English and French of some of his works, she has lectured and written extensively on the distinguishing aspects and merits of this new school of psychotherapy. Her papers on the subject have appeared in psychiatric and psychological journals, in American and Canadian Quarterlies and popular magazines. She is, at present, Assistant Professor of Ethnology, and the most outstanding among her numerous published treatises and books, are those treating the problem of the Uprooted and their psychology, the dynamics and historical roots of racial and ethnic prejudice.

She has published: *New Canadians of Slavic Origin: A Problem in Creative Reorientation*, 144 pp. University Press of Manitoba, 1960; *L'intégration du réfugié européen en Amérique du Nord*, *Etudes Slaves et Est-Européennes*, II, F.2, 101-114, 1957; *The Uprooted*, *The Alliance Review*, XIII, No. 33, November 1958; *The Language Barrier*, *Translator's Journal* III, No.1; *A Social Psychologist Looks at Translation*, *ibid.* IV, No.4, October-December 1959; *Adult Edu-*

cation and World Citizenship, and, *The Dynamics of Prejudice and Adult Education*, Canadian Association for Adult Education, Toronto, April 1957, February 1960; *La Logothérapie du Dr. Frankl*, Rev. Dominicaine, St. Hyacinthe, June 1958.

Bolesław Szczeniowski born in 1898 at Śniadowo, Poland, was educated at the Warsaw Institute of Technology, where he received his Master of Applied Sciences in Mechanical Engineering degree in 1922, and D.Sc. degree in 1929. In 1934 he graduated as Professor (*veniam legendi*), giving lectures on combustion and theory of internal combustion engines at the Warsaw Institute of Technology. From 1935 till 1939 he was Chief of the Internal Combustion Engines and Compressor Laboratory (Warsaw Institute of Technology) and from 1939 Chief of the Electrical and Heating Works (Warsaw Institute of Technology). From 1931 till 1939, he handled many assignments as consulting and development engineer for establishments connected with the Government of Poland (several personal patents). From 1922 till 1940 he published about forty technical and scientific papers in Poland and other countries, concerning internal combustion engines, thermodynamics, heat, thermal conductivity, combustion, fuels and aerodynamics. In 1938, he obtained the Gold Cross of Merit as well as First Prize at the Aviation competition of Polish armed forces. From 1940 to 1942 he was employed as Chief Engineer of the Prototype Research Department of the Turboméca Company, manufacturers of Aeroplane Supercharges and combustion turbines in Paris. At that time, he was working on the design of a small jet engine. Since September 1942 he has been Associate Professor in the Ecole Polytechnique (Université de Montréal), lecturing on aeroplane engines, superchargers, thermal machines and thermodynamics and combustion turbines. He was also Consultant until 1946, for the following firms: Bloc Tube Co. of Canada, Montreal; Ferand&Delorme, Army Design Office, Montreal, Sir Roy Fedden, England; Jet Helicopter Registered, Montreal; and Jet Helicopter Corporation, New York. Since 1942 he has had further technical and scientific papers published in USA, Canada and France. Since November 1948, he has collaborated with the National Research Council of Canada, Sub-committee on Aviation Power plants. He has also been doing research work on account of the Defense Research Board (Department of National Defense of Canada) under Grants (1949-1953) on multicelled diffusers, supported by several grants. In October 1949 he received First Prize *ex aequo* at the Literary and Scientific Contests of the Province of Quebec, Section Applied Sciences, for the Study on Ram-Jet Propulsion. In March, 1952, he was appointed full Professor of Gas Dynamics, Combustion Engines and turbines, Compressors and Advanced Thermodynamics at Ecole Polytechnique (Faculty of Applied Sciences, Université de Montréal). From

1953 to 1959, he received three grants from the Office des Recherches Scientifiques de la Province de Quebec for studying thrust augmentation by ejectors. He also received two grants from the Centre des Recherches de l'École Polytechnique de Montréal for studying liquid-liquid injectors; and a grant for studying a manometer for compressible fluid. From 1955 to 1956, he received another two grants from the National Research Council for studying internal combustion engine exhaust heat recuperation. Professor Szczeniowski has not only achieved the highest proficiency in scientific work — he is also a first-rate pedagogue. From 1949 till 1958, among the theses for graduation he directed, five received the annual Silver Medal "for excellence of the thesis". He is a member of the Engineering Institute of Canada, the Corporation of Professional Engineers of Quebec, the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America and former member of the pre-war Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Among his many papers, about thirty have been published so far in USA, Canada, Poland, Argentina and U.K., to mention only a few: Equation de combustion, *La Revue Trimestrielle Canadienne*, 1942; Contraction Cone for a Wing Tunnel, *Journal of the Aeronautical Sciences*, 1943; Design of Elbows in Potential Motion, *Journal of the Aeronautical Sciences*, 1944; Développement futur des méthodes de propulsion des avions, *Revue Trimestrielle Canadienne*, 1944; Theoretical Analysis of Combustion Gases, *Revue Trimestrielle Canadienne*, 1946; Theoretical Study of Ram-Jet Propulsion, *Canadian Journal of Research*, 1948; Theory of Constant-pressure-ejector thrust Augmenter, *L'Ingénieur*, 1955; Solution complète du Problème du courant calorifique nonstationnaire à travers une couche plate, *L'Ingénieur (Quebec, Canada)*, 1960.

He has given many lectures and taken part in numerous public conferences in Canada and abroad, on Aircraft Propulsion, Combustion, Shock Waves etc. He was quoted in several scientific books in the U.S.A. and U.K. In 1963 he received the Gold Order of Merit from the Montreal Institute of Technology. He received for his inventions several Patent letters in U.S.A., United Kingdom and France. For the past several years he contributed to the arts by composing music. Several songs and pieces for piano as well as for orchestra have been performed publicly in Montreal and London (England).

Władysław Aleksander Wielhorski, born in Lithuania in 1918, obtained his M.B.Ch.B. degrees at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland (Polish School of Medicine) in 1945. He came to Canada in 1952 and received the L.M.C.C. from the Medical Council of Canada, 1954, as well as the Diplomate of American Boards in Medical Specialities, U.S.A. 1957. He became Fellow of the American College of Anaesthesiologists in 1959 and Fellow of the Association of

Anaesthetists of Great Britain and Ireland in 1958. At present he is Consultant in Anaesthesiology in Maisonneuve Hospital in Montreal and in the Montreal Institute of Cardiology, and Assistant Professor at the Faculty of Medicine of the Université de Montreal. He specializes in the extracorporeal circulation, heart surgery, deep hypothermia, anoxia and high voltage radiation.

MOUNT ALLISON UNIVERSITY. Mount Allison Wesleyan Academy for young men was founded in 1840. Charles F. Allison of Sackville, N.B., gave the site and buildings plus an annual support for 10 years. A parallel institution for girls, "The Female Branch of the Male Academy", later known as Mount Allison Ladies College, began work in 1854. In 1858, an institution with the title of Mt. Allison Wesleyan College was granted by the N.B. legislature power to confer degrees and in 1913 its name was changed to Mount Allison University. (The name of the university is derived from the founder's name and the location). Instruction in theological subjects began in 1860 and in 1903 the McClellan School of Applied Science was opened. As the university grew, the function of the Academy and the Ladies College gradually diminished (some of the courses taught at the Ladies College — music, fine and applied arts, home economics — were absorbed into the curriculum of the University in 1936) and these two institutions were suspended in 1953 and 1946 respectively to provide more space for the rapidly growing university. Mt. Allison was a pioneer in the higher education of women. It conferred, in 1875, the first B.Sc. granted to a woman in the British Empire, and in 1882, the first BA awarded to a woman in any Canadian university. Originally founded by the Methodist Church, Mt. Allison, after the church union of 1925, came under the sponsorship of the United Church of Canada. It is conducted on a non-sectarian basis. Polish contribution: 2 scientists.

Department of Economics:

I. J. Adel-Człowiekowski, LL.M. (Lwów), Ph.D. (Fribourg) — Associate Professor.

K.W. Studnicki-Gizbert, B.Sc.Econ., M.Sc.Econ.(London), PhD (McGill) — Associate Professor.

Ignacy Jan Adel-Człowiekowski, born in Jasło, Poland, June 17, 1916, graduated with LL.M. degree from the University of Lwów in 1938 and with Ph.D. degree in economics from the University of Fribourg, Switzerland in 1944. From 1947 he was a member of the economical seminar under Prof. F. Perroux in Paris, France.

In 1947 he went to England, where he took part in Polish scientific organizations. In 1952 he came to Canada as a Visiting Lecturer to the Université de Montréal. In 1955, he was appointed teacher of history and economics in secondary schools in the Province of Ontario. He became Lecturer (1958) and subsequently Assistant Professor (1960) in the Department of Economics of the College of Christ the King, University of Western Ontario. In 1966 he was appointed Associate Professor of Economics in Mount Allison University. He was also visiting Associate Professor at the University of Saskatchewan, Regina Campus, 1966. In 1959 he conducted the research on shifts in the labour market structure 1946-1956 for the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in Ottawa and in 1961 he worked out the supply of manpower medium-range forecast 1960-1965 on behalf of the Department of Labour, Economics and Research Branch in Ottawa. He spent the summer months of 1964 in Europe, conducting research on the Agricultural Common Market in the E.E.C. He is a member of the Canadian Association of University Teachers, Canadian Institute of International Affairs, Canadian Political Science Association and American Academy of Political Science.

He published the following work in French: *Economie de guerre britannique 1940-1942*, Recueil des travaux scientifiques des Internes Polonais en Suisse, 1943. In preparation: *The Kennedy Round negotiations and the European Economic Community* (a study on economic integration and international exchange).

Konrad W. Studnicki-Gizbert was born in Warsaw, Poland, September 14, 1926. After taking an active part in the war effort serving in the Polish Forces in Italy, he went to the United Kingdom, where he received his B.Sc. Econ.(Hons.) from the London School of Economics, University of London, 1951 and M.Sc. Econ. in 1957. He came to Canada in 1953 and was employed as a Research Economist in the Economics Division of the Department of Transport in Ottawa (1954-1959). Subsequently, he became Head of the Statistics Section of the Economic Policy Branch, Department of Transport (1959-1961) and Chief of the Economics Division of the Air Transport Board, Government of Canada (1961-1964). While studying in London, he was Research Assistant in the Economic Research Division of the London School of Economics, as well as an occasional Lecturer in the London School of Economics and external colleges (1951-1953). In 1958 and 1959 he was appointed occasional Lecturer in Carleton University. In 1963 he conducted the Seminar for the Public Service Institute in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. In 1964 he obtained his Ph.D. degree from McGill University and was appointed Associate Professor in the Department of Economics in Mount Allison University. He specializes in applied economics (industrial

economics, economics of transport and economic planning) and in economic theory (micro-economics and welfare economics). From 1958 to 1964 he was a member of the Canadian delegation to economic and statistic conferences of the International Civil Aviation Organization. In 1963 he obtained a leave of absence from the Government of Canada being a Consultant to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and Member of the IBRD Mission to Papua and New Guinea. In 1965 he became Consultant to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and member of the IBRD economic mission (planning evaluation) to Venezuela and Consultant to Canadian Trucking Association Inc. and Province of Quebec Chamber of Commerce (planning research project).

He has published the following articles: Structure and Growth of Canadian Air Transport Industry, Papers of the First Conference on Statistics, Canadian Political Science Association, ed. Beach and Weldon, Toronto, 1962; Methodology of Transport Statistics (circulated as a research paper by Air Transport Board), Ottawa, 1964; Economic Function of Canadian Regional Carriers, Destination/International, 1963; Canadian Frontier Aviation, I.T.A. Special Research Report No. 64-13E in English and French, Paris, 1964; Transport and Communications, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Economic Survey of Papua and New Guinea, Washington, 1964; Transport Planning, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Report on Venezuela in English and Spanish, Washington, 1965; Economic Analysis and Empirical Investigation, a paper presented to the Canadian Transportation Research Forum, Quebec, 1965, the Transportation Research Forum. His reports of 1965 appeared in U.S. and selected Canadian papers. Extensive extracts and editorial comments were published in Canadian Transportation, December 1965. In preparation are the following works: Transport (for: The Canadians, 100 Years of Achievement) ed. Brown, to be published MacMillan of Canada, and: The Foundations of Transport Economics (book dealing with analytical, as distinct from descriptive or institutional, problems on transport economics and the methodology of this branch of applied economics).

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK. Originally established as a provincial academy of arts and sciences in 1785, the College of New Brunswick was incorporated in 1800 by provincial charter, re-incorporated in 1828 by royal charter as King's College, and again in 1850 as the University of New Brunswick.

Polish Contribution: 1 artist and 1 scientist.

Creative Arts Centre:

B.J. Bobak — Resident Artist and Director (see Polish Contribution to Arts in Canada)

Department of Electrical Engineering:

W.L. Smoliński, B.A. Sc. (Tor.) — Associate Professor, who specializes in a high speed electronic distance relay for the protection of power system circuits.

NOVA SCOTIA TECHNICAL COLLEGE. The Nova Scotia Technical College was authorized by an act of the provincial legislature in April 1907. The erection of the main building proceeded during 1908 and the college was opened, with courses in civil, electrical, mechanical and mining engineering, in the autumn of 1909. The 1907 act relating to technical education was repealed in 1947 and two new acts were passed by the provincial legislature, placing engineering education and secondary technical education under separate heads. Thus the college now confines its activities to work of university level only. Under the new N.S.T.C. act, authority was given for the establishment of graduate studies and research, and provision was made for close co-operation between the college and the N.S.R. Foundation. Further expansion since 1947 has resulted in departments of chemical engineering, mining, metallurgical and geological engineering and extension, and a school of architecture; and the college has extended its graduate study programme to Ph.D. level in the various branches of engineering. The college is situated in Halifax (population of metropolitan area 183,946), seaport capital of Nova Scotia and metropolitan centre of Canada's maritime provinces.

Polish contribution: 1 scientist.

Civil Engineering:

S.J. Mazur, Dipl.Ing.(Lwow), DIC., Ph.D.(London), MEIC — Professor.

S. J. Mazur, born in Poland, graduated from the University of Lwów with M.Eng.Sc. degree and from the University of London, England with Ph.D., in 1949. He is Professor of Structural Engineering at the Nova Scotia Technical College and specializes in timber technology and engineered timber structures. He has published 35 books, lectures and articles.

The following appeared in English: Comment on the Problem of Suzy in Complex Rigid Frames, J. Inst. Civil. Eng., No. 8, October 1945; Terminology of Civil Engineering Construction Plant in Polish and English, U.N.R.A. Polish Air Force, London 1946; An Example of Stress Analysis with the Aid of a Small Scale Model (co-author J. Kotowski), Technical Papers, C.E.Dept. Polish University College (No.1), London, 1948; The M.I.T. Moment Deformator, No.2, London 1948; The Problem of Stiffness and Static Determinability of Engineering Structures (co-author S. Szczerbieniewicz), No. 3, London 1948; Experimental Determination of Stress and Influence Lines of Stress in Statically determinate Framed Structures (co-author W. Zawilski), No.4, London 1948; Experiments on the Earth Pressure on Retaining Walls, (co-author Kleiewicz), No.5, London 1949; The Beggs Apparatus, (co-authors K. Koronski and M. Zakrzewski), No. 6, London 1950; Rustico Estuary Investigation, Nova Scotia Technical College, Science Service, Halifax, 1953; Design for a Shear Deformator (the P.U.C. Shear Deformator), Technika i Nauka, Journal of Associations of Polish Engineers Abroad, No.6, October-December 1959; Conditions Influencing the Development of Timber Structures, Essay No.1, Esseys on Timber and Timber Structures, C.E. Department, N.S. Tech. College, Halifax 1962; Investigation of Segmental Roof Trusses with Multiple Intersection Bracing, Essay No.2, C.E. Department, N.S.Tech. College, Halifax 1962; Interim Report on the Untimate Load Test of Segmental, Latticed Timber Truss Roof System (co-author R.C. Gilnia), Essey No. 3, C.E. Dept. N.S. Tech College, Halifax 1963; Ultimate Strength Theory for Rectangular Wooden Beams, Essay No.4, C.E. Dept. N.S. Tech. College, Halifax 1963; On the Philosophy behind the Working Stresses for Timber Structures, Essay No.6, C.E. Dept. N.S. Tech. College, Halifax 1964; On a Rational Column Formula, Essay No.7, C.E. Dept. N.S. Tech. College, Halifax 1964; Symposium on Timber and Timber Structures, Paper presented to the A.G.M.E.I.C. in Banff Atts in May 1964 under the No. BR & STR. 8 — published under the No. BRI STR. 13 in 1965; Tentative Specifications for Working Stresses in Nail Laminated Timber Structures, Essay No.8, C.E. Dept. N.S. Tech. College, Halifax 1965; Inventory of Buildings with Nail Laminated, Timber, Segmental, Latticed Trusses in Nova Scotia, (co-1965; A Historical and Structural Study of Buildings with Nail Laminated Timber, Segmental, Latticed Trusses in Nova Scotia (co-author M. Choi) Essay No.10, C.E. Dept. N.S. Tech. College, Halifax 1965; Economic Proportions of Roof Structures with Segmental Latticed Trusses (co-authors M. Choi and A.J. McGraw) Essay No.11, C.E. Dept. N.S. Tech. College, Halifax 1965; Design of Nail Laminated Segmental Latticed Timber Trusses (co-authors M. Choi and A.J.

McGraw), Essay No. 11, C.E. Dept. N.S. Tech. College, Halifax 1965; Design of Nail Laminated Segmental Latticed Timber Trusses (co-author McGraw), Essay No. 12, C.E. Dept. N.S. Tech. College, Halifax 1965; A Supplement to the Historical Study of Buildings with Nail Laminated, Segmental Latticed Timber Trusses (Belfast Trusses), (co-author M. Choi), Essay No.13, C.E. Dept. N.S. Tech. College, Halifax 1965; Research in Eastern Spruce, Essay No. 14, C.E. Dept. N.S. Tech. College, Halifax 1965; Design of Nail Laminated Two-Hinged Semi-Circular Timber Arches (co-author M. Choi), Essay No.15, C.E. Dept. N.S. Tech. College, Halifax 1965; Education and the Structural Use of Wood, Essay No.16, C.E. Dept. N.S. Tech. College, Halifax 1966, Paper presented at the A.G.M.—P.P.R.S. (East Can. Sect.) in May 1966; Report on Methods of testing of Eastern Spruce (co-author S.K. Malhotra) Essay No. 14, C.E. Dept. N.S. Tech. College, Halifax 1966; Report on Methods of Testing of Eastern Spruce (co-author S.K. Malhotra), Essay No.18, C.E. Dept. N.S. Tech. College, Halifax 1966; Tensile Strength of Balsa Wood (co-author J. Chabouss) Essay No.20, C.E. Dept. N.S. Tech. College, Halifax 1967.

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA. In 1848 the Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate founded the "College of Bytown" for the moral and intellectual education of the people of the Ottawa valley. In 1849 it was incorporated and in 1861 became the "College of Ottawa". An act of the union government in 1866 raised the college to the rank of a university and in 1889 it became a pontifical university by decree of Pope Leo XIII. The university had barely begun to develop, when, in 1903, its buildings were destroyed by fire. The revised civil charter was approved by the Ontario legislature in 1933. The pontifical charter was amended according to the requirements of the constitution *Deus Scientiarum Dominus* and was also given a new approval by Rome in 1934. During the past 20 years the University has developed rapidly. The purpose of the University is to give its students a truly Christian education. A distinguishing mark of its teaching is the organization of parallel courses in English and French in most sections. In its teaching methods it tries to combine traditional values and modern techniques.

Polish contribution: 26 scholars and scientists.

Department of Anthropology:

P. A. Radwański, L.Ph., D.Sc. (Cracow) — Lecturer (1957 — 1953)
(see Université de Montréal)

Department of Economics:

S. Judek, M.A. (St. Andrews), Ph.Dd. (Ein.) — Professor.

Faculty of Engineering, Department of Chemical Engineering:

W. Kozicki, M.Sc. (Toronto) — Assistant Professor.

Department of Electrical Engineering:

J. S. Gliński, Dipl. Ing. (Warsaw) — Professor and Head of Dept.
O. Celiński, Dipl. Ing. (Polish University in Exile) — Assistant
Professor.

J. A. Brzozowski, B.A. Sc., M.A. Sc. (Toronto), PhD. (Prin.)
— Assistant Professor.

S.W. Wierzbowski, Dipl. Ing. Elec. (Warsaw) — Lecturer.

Department of Engineering:

A. J. Śmiałowski, M.Sc. (Lwów) — Lecturer (see N.R.C.)

Department of Fine Arts:

Maria Strawińska-Mazur, Dipl. Art (Cracow, Lebanon) — Lecturer
(1952-1956) — see: Polish Contribution to Arts in
Canada.

Department of French:

P. Wyczyński, Lic. ès Let., Dipl. d'Et. Sub. (Lille), Ph.D. (Ottawa)—
Professor.

Department of Geography:

B. Zaborski, Ph.D. (Warsaw) — Professor and Head of Department.
T. Jost, M.Ph. (Cracow), Ph.D. (Montreal) — Associate Professor.

Department of History:

A.M. Cienciąła, B.A. (Liverpool), M.A. (McGill), Ph.D. (Indiana)
— Lecturer (1960-1961) (see University of Toronto).

Department of Mathematics:

M. Rukiewicz, Dipl.Math. Tech. (Warsaw) — Lecturer.

Department of Philosophy:

J. Wojciechowski, Ph.B. (Louvain), Ph.D. (Laval) — Professor.

Department of Slavic Studies:

T.F. Domaradzki, Dipl.Sc.Pol. (Warsaw), M.A. (Warsaw), D. Litt. (Rome) — Professor and Director (1949-1952) — see Univ. de Montréal.

J.K. Wanczycki, M.L.L.M. Dipl.Sc. (Lwow), Dipl.Pol.Sc. (Paris), Ph.D. (Ottawa) — Lecturer (1951-1956) — see Dept. of Labour.

P. Wyczyński (as above) — Lecturer.

Faculty of Medicine**Department of Bacteriology and Higiene:**

R. Znamierowski, M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc. (Dub.) — Assistant Professor.

Department of Medicine:

A. Fidler, M.D. (Warsaw) — Professor and Head of Department.

Z. F. Jaworski, M.D. (Brussels) R.C.P.S. — Associate Professor.

K. Maziec, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.) — Lecturer.

Department of Pharmacology:

I.M. Mazurkiewicz, M. Pharm. (Cracow), M.Sc., Ph.D. (McGill) — Assistant Professor.

Department of Psychiatry and Nieuurology:

W. Szyryński, M.D. (Warsaw), Ph.D. (Ottawa), F.R.C.P. (C.) — Professor.

Department of Psychology:

J.O. Wyspiański, B.A., M.A. Psych., Ph.D. Psych. (Ottawa) — Associate Professor.

Department of Surgery:

I.J. Vogelfanger, M.D., M.Sc. (Lwów), F.A.C.S. — Associate Professor

Janusz A. Brzozowski was born in Warsaw, Poland on May 10, 1935. He received the B.A.Sc. and M.A.Sc. degrees in electrical engineering from the University of Toronto, in 1957 and 1959 respectively. In 1962 he received the Ph.D. degree in electrical engineering at Princeton University, Princeton, N.J. In 1962 he joined the University of Ottawa, where he is Associate Professor in the Department of Electrical Engineering. In 1965-66 he was a Visiting Associate Professor at the University of California, Berkeley, where he taught courses in switching and automata theory and in logical design of digital computers. He has worked on problems in regular expressions, reliability and sequential circuit theory. His current research activities are concerned with analysis and design of connecting networks in telephone systems and other traffic systems, behaviour and structure of synchronous sequential circuits and reliable canonical realizations of asynchronous sequential circuits. He is a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario, of Sigma Xi and of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.

Olgierd J. Z. Cielinski was born in Warsaw, Poland, November 22, 1922. After serving with the Polish Navy during the war in Great Britain, he obtained his Dipl. Ing. degree in Electrical Engineering from the Polish University College, London, England, (1950). He came to Canada in 1952 after gaining some experience in electronics in England (1950-1951). He was employed first by the Computing Devices of Canada, Ottawa (1952-1954) and then by the Post Office Laboratory (1954-1957). He was appointed Assistant Professor at the Electrical Engineering Dept. at the University of Ottawa in 1957. In 1961 he received his M.Sc. degree in Physics from the University of Ottawa. In 1964-1965 he served as a Colombo Plan teacher at the Physics Dept. at the University of Karachi, Pakistan. In 1966, in connection with his interests in the learning processes, he taught at a wide range of teaching levels in a number of Toronto schools. He joined the University of Ottawa in the Fall of 1966. His speciality includes fluctuation phenomena in semiconductors and learning processes.

Antoni Fidler, M.D. (Warsaw), was born December 13, 1901, in Radom, Poland. After graduating from the University of Warsaw in 1927 he became Associate Professor of Medicine at the University of Warsaw in 1933. His thesis for this degree won the first prize at the Warsaw Academy of Medicine. During the war he served with the Polish Army in Poland, France and Great Britain. While in Britain, he was attached to the Polish School of Medicine at the University of Edinburgh as a senior lecturer in medicine. In 1947 he came to Canada as Professor of Medicine at the University of

Ottawa. He is now Head of the Department of Medicine, University of Ottawa. He is a Fellow of the American College of Physicians and a member of many Canadian and American medical societies, including: Ontario Cancer and Research Foundation, Canadian Rheumatism and Arthritis Society, American Medical Colleges Association, Academy of Medicine of Ottawa etc.

He has written some thirty papers, monographs, books and clinical observations in Polish, French, German, and English. Four have been published in Great Britain, Canada and U.S.A. (together with Innes J. Davidson, L.S.F.): Duodenal intubation: significance of cellular contents of bile in diagnosis in biliary tract, *British Medical Journal*, 2, 865, 1941. Reprinted in: the 1942 Year Book of General Medicine, Chicago; Notes on Physical Diagnosis, University of Ottawa, 1941-48; Conservative treatment of Cardiac Infarct, *Canadian Medical Association Journal*, January 1954; Clinical value of Ballistocardiography, *American Journal*, June, 1958.

Jerzy Gliński was born in Russia in 1912. He received his M.Eng. Sc. degree from Warsaw Technical University in 1937. He came to Canada in 1942. After a private engineering practice in Ottawa, during which he founded (together with S. Spsychalski, P. Eng.) "Canadian Computers", one of the largest companies in Canada dealing with electronic instruments, he began his academic career at the University of Ottawa. He is now Professor and Chairman of the Electronic Engineering Department. His main fields of specialization are: identification of the time invariant and time varying systems in orthogonal signal space; functional analysis of non-linear systems, subject to stochastic or deterministic processes; linear time-varying systems with stochastic inputs; representation and analysis of multilinear systems; research in thin films, using the multipurpose microelectronic processor; the application of discrete orthogonal functions to signal representation, sampling and reconstruction of signals from sampled data; hall effect devices for the measurement of low magnetic fields; electrical network topology; learning nets of threshold elements and electromagnetic activity of the heart.

Zdzisław F. (George) Jaworski was born June 14th, 1921 in Tsing-Tao, China, of Polish parents. After completing primary and secondary education in Poland, he began in 1939 medical studies at the University of Stefan Batory in Wilno, Poland. From 1940 to 1945 he was prisoner of war in Germany and afterwards resumed medical studies at the University of Brussels, Belgium, where he graduated in 1949. He came to Canada in 1951. He had his postgraduate medical

education in the following institutions: University Hospital and University of Brussels; Belcher Hospital in Calgary, Alberta; University Hospital in Saskatoon; Toronto General Hospital and University of Toronto. From 1959 to 1963 he was associated with the University of Saskatchewan and since 1963 with the University of Ottawa where he is Associate Professor of Medicine, as well as Director of the Metabolic Unit in the Ottawa General Hospital. He is Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons (since 1961), of the American College of Physicians (since 1963) and Associate of the Medical Research Council of Canada (since 1962).

He is the author of some 18 articles of which seven were written in French, eleven in English and published in Belgium, France, USA and Canada :Hyperplasie Glandulo-Kystique, Métaplasie Dégénérative Kystique et Phase Secréttoire Simultanément Provoquées chez la Rate Adulte (co-authors R. Bourg, J. Simon), *Anna. d'Endocrin.* 10, 131 1949; L'Histaminase au Course de la Grossesse Normale (co-author R. Vandendriessche), *C.R. de Séances de la S. de Biologic*, 143, 1289-1290, 1949; Dosage des 17-Cétostéroïdes Neutres dans la Liquide Amniotique (co-author K. Kowalewski), *Acta Endocrinol.* 5, 157-164, 1950; Aspects Nucléaires et Affinités Tinctoriales Cytoplasmiques des Frottis Vaginaux de La Rate, *Ann. d'Endocrinol.* 11, 361-399, 1950; Activité Secréttoire Des Glandes Mammaires Déclanchée Par Des Doses Massives D'Oestradiol (co-author R. Bourg, F. Van Meensel), *Ann. D'Endocrinol.*, 11, 621-626, 1950; Les Modifications Vaginales Gravidiqes Chez Les Animaux de Laboratoire, in *Gestation et Cytology Vaginale* (J.P. Pundel, et F. Van Meensel), pp. 1-6, Masson and Co., Ed. Paris, 1951; Considérations Biologiques De Base Concernant L'Histo-Cytologie Vaginale Chez La Rate, in *Les Frottis Vaginaux Endocriniens* (J. P. Pundel), pp. 72-77. Masson et Co., Ed. Paris, 1952; Unusual Testicular Histology in "True" Klinefelter's Syndrome (co-author J.R. Augustine), *A.M.A. Archives of Pathology*, 66, 159-164, 1958; The Diagnosis and Treatment of Renal Hypertension with Special Reference to a Case of Hypertension Due to Stenosis of Both Renal Arteries (co-authors E.R. Yendt, W.K. Kerr, D.R. Wilson), *Am. J. Med.* 28, 169-187, 1960; The Relation of Urinary Phosphate Changes to Parathyroid Activity (co-author E.R. Yendt) in *The Parathyroid* (pp. 439-459), edited by Greep, R.O. and Talmage, R.V. Chas. C. Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Ill. 1961; Pheochromocytoma, University Staff Conference, *Can. M.A.J.* 85, 1032-1040, 1961; Polycythemia (erythrocytosis) and Non-Neoplastic Renal Disease, Report of a Case and Review of the Literature (co-author W.E. Hirte), *Canadian M.A.J.* 84, 1421-1427, 1961; Primary Hyperparathyroidism, University Staff Conference, *Canadian M.A.J.* 87, 1007-1017, 1962; Hydronephrosis and Polycythemia. A Case of Erythrocytosis Relieved by Decompression of Unilateral

Hydronephrosis and Cured by Nephrectomy (co-author C.T. Wolan), *Am. J. Med.* 34, 523-534, 1963; A Method for the Study of Calcium Absorption by the Human Gut using a Standard Dose of Calcium Labeled with Calcium-47, (co-authors E.M. Brown, S. Fedoruk and H. Seitz), *New England Journal of Medicine* 269, 1103-1111, 1963; Effect of Hydrochlorothiazide on Serum and Urinary Calcium and Urinary Citrate, (co-author H. Seitz), *Can. M.A.J.* 90, 414-420, 1964; Studies in Hypophosphatemic Vitamin D-Refractory Osteomalacia in Adults (co-authors D.R. Wilson, S.E. York and E. Yendt), *Medicine*, 44, 99-134, 1965; A Comparative Study of the Triphenyltetrazolium Chloride (Uroscreen) Test and Conventional Methods for the Detection of Bacteriuria (co-author J. Purres), *Can. M.A.J.* 92, 1161-1165, 1965.

Tadeusz P. Jost was born September 26, 1914, in Poland. Between 1933 and 1937 he studied at the University of Warsaw and University of Cracow, where he received the degree of M.Ph. — geography in 1937. He fought the Germans with the Polish Army in September 1939, and then for five years in the Polish Underground. Arrested by the Russians in November, 1944, he managed to escape after 7 months in prison and went first to Western Poland, where he joined his wife, and then, through Czechoslovakia and Germany to France. In France he taught at the Polish College in Chevilly and worked in the editorial office of the Polish weekly: *La Pologne Fidèle*. In 1949, he was engaged by the University of Ottawa and came to this country on July 25. After several months of research in north-central Alberta, he wrote and presented his thesis at the Université de Montréal, where he received his Ph.D. diploma in 1956. At present he is Professor of Geography at the Institute of Geography of the University of Ottawa. He represented the University of Ottawa in many scientific conferences and was representative of the Canadian Association of Geographers at the International Congress of the Geographical Discoveries in Lisbon, 1960. In 1961 he received a Canada Council Grant for scientific research in Rome. Invited by the University of Puerto Rico, 1965, and sponsored by the Social Sciences Council of Canada, he gave lectures on the geography of USA and Canada. His fields of specialization are teaching and research in: Physical Geography, Regional Geography and History of Geographical Discoveries.

On his list of publications are: *The Rural Architecture and Forms of Villages In the Central Lublin Region*; *Geographical Aspects of the N.W. Slopes of the Swan Hills, Alberta*; *A Glance at the Amu-Daria and Adjacent Countries*; *Polish Recovered Territories*; *The Cree Indians of Central Alberta*; *The Reconstruction of the Ancient Climate on the Basis of the Present Day Geomorphology*; *The first Russian in India*; *The Exploration of Central Labrador*

by the Reverend Louis Babel, O.M.I.; Portuguese Activity along the Canadian shore at the beginning of Modern Times; Geography in Egypt and Lebanon; A Glance on the Oblates' Contribution to our geographical knowledge of Canada; Ottawa et la Banlieu d'après une lettre inconnue il y a 120 ans; Hugh Say alias John Day, the Men of Bristol and Joas Fernandez; Rev. A.G. Morice, discoverer and surveyor, and the problems of the proper geographical names in North Central British Columbia. And in preparation are: History of the geographical travels, discoveries and explorations, — intended to be a manual for the students; The Book of the Travellers, Discoverers and Explorers — a lexicon; The Oblates' contribution to our geographical knowledge of Canada — the book based on personal and prolonged research, and intended to bring new light on the history of our knowledge of Canadian geography.

Stanisław Judek was born in 1916 in Oberhausen, Germany. War interrupted his studies at the University of Poznan (1938-1939), Faculty of Law and Economy. During the war years, he was a member of the Polish Army in Poland, France and Great Britain in the capacity of an Education Officer. In 1944 he obtained an M.A. with Honors in Economics and Political Science from the University of St. Andrews (Scotland) and in 1947 a Ph.D. in Political Economy from the University of Edinburgh. Prior to his coming to the University of Ottawa in 1953, he was Assistant Lecturer in the Department of Political Economy at the University of Edinburgh during the years 1948-1950, and Associate Professor of Economics at St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N.S. 1950-1953. In 1953, he was appointed Lecturer at the University of Ottawa, and promoted to Assistant Professor in April 1954. In July, 1958, he became Associate Professor and in January, 1962, Professor of Economics at the Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ottawa. He is a member of the Senate of the University. Since coming to Ottawa, he has served as Research Associate with the Royal Commission on Coasting Trade, the Royal Commission on Newfoundland Finances, and the Royal Commission on Health Services. He also worked on a part-time basis as Economist in the Department of Labour. He is a member of the American Economic Association, the Canadian Political Science Association and the Institute of Public Administration of Canada.

He has written a number of studies, books and articles and is regarded as a manpower expert in Canada. He has submitted a report to the Special Committee on Manpower and Employment on Canada's Persistent Unemployment Problem — Labour Surplus Market Areas, Report No.4, 442-601, February 2, 1961. He has also completed a study on Medical Manpower in Canada, for the Royal Commission on Health

Services, Queen's Printer, XXV-413, 1964, Ottawa. He recently co-authored a book entitled: *Canada — An Appraisal of Its Needs and Resources*, The Twentieth Century Fund and the University of Toronto Press, LXX, 453, 1965. In 1966 he completed a report on *Manpower — Training Requirements for Nova Scotia, 1970 and 1975*, Nova Scotia Development of Labour, 100, 1966. He has also written a number of articles dealing with Canadian economic problems, including: *Traffic on the Great Lake St. Lawrence Seaway*, *Canada Yearbook*, 821-829, 1956; *Proposals for Free Trade in Europe and Their Possible Impact on Canada's Foreign Trade*, *Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa*, XXVIII, No.2, 180-190, April-June 1958; *La construction navale au Canada*, *L'Actualité Economique*, XXXIV, No.2, 209-231, July-September 1958; *The Development and Prospects of the Canadian Shipping Industry*, *Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa*, XXIX, No.2, 181-198, April-June, 1959; *The Evolution of Keynesian Approach to International Trade*, *Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa*, XXX, No.3, 257-274, July-September 1960; *The St. Lawrence Seaway in Operation*, *Canada Yearbook*, 1960, 851-860; *Canada's Economic Outlook for 1962*, *Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa*, XXXII, No.2, 182-197, April-June, 1962; *Economic and Social Aspects of the Depressed Areas, The Municipality's Role in the National Economy*, *Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities*, 34-40, 1962. Here are samples of appreciation of his work: Hon. L.B. Pearson, the Prime Minister of Canada, in the House of Commons with reference to the study on *Canada — President Unemployment Problem*, stated: "The problem about which I am talking, that of chronic unemployment in depressed areas, was brilliantly analyzed by Professor Judek for the Senate Committee on manpower and employment in a report which he submitted to that committee on February 2 of this year". (House of Commons Debates, Hansard, Vol.105, No.74, 4th Section, 24th Parliament, March 20, 1961, p.3135). Mr. Justice Emmett M. Hall, the Chairman of the Royal Commission on Health Services, in his letter of May 11, 1965 written to the Rector of the University of Ottawa, said: "From the University of Ottawa, we had the services of Dr. S. Judek. His study: *Medical Manpower in Canada* has now been published in both French and English. The research which he did on this study was of great value to us in the preparation of our Report. I thought that you would want us to know how helpful Dr. Judek was to the Commission and the study to which he gave such care will, I am sure, be recognized as a major contribution to the subject of medical manpower in Canada". Professor K. J. Charles reviewing the book *Canada: An Appraisal of Its Needs and Resources*, has written: "The appeal of the book is always to reason and to the logic of economic laws, and the willingness of

the authors to discuss issues and offer opinions does not detract from the scientific character of the book" and "...it does not take the professional economist long to discover that the author's analysis flows from a sound theoretical background..." (National Plan for Canada?, K.J. Charles, Dept. of Economics, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg Free Press, December 24, 1965, p.7).

Irena Mazurkiewicz-Kwilecka was born in Poland. She completed her studies at the Jagellonian University of Cracow in 1947 with M.Pharm. degree and was Research Assistant in the Department of Pharmacology, School of Medicine, University of Cracow, 1947-1948. After spending two years in South America, she came to Canada in 1941 where she became a Research Assistant at McGill University (1953-1957). In 1955 she received her M.Sc. diploma in Pharmacology and in 1957 Ph.D. in Pharmacology from McGill University. Next she was appointed Research Pharmacologist at Food and Drug Laboratories, Ottawa Department of National Health and Welfare (1957-1959) and in provincial laboratories, Ministry of Health, Province of Quebec, Montreal (1959-1950). In 1960 she was appointed Assistant Professor at the Department of Pharmacology, University of Ottawa School of Medicine and in 1964 Associate Professor. From 1964 to 1965 she was also Acting Head of the Department. She is interested in pharmacology of autonomic nervous system, cardiovascular pharmacology and in the study of nora-drenaline postinfusional hypotension. She was granted a Fellowship of the American Medical Life Insurance Fund Medical Research Foundation (1957). Dr. I. Mazurkiewicz-Kwilecka is a member of Pharmacological Society of Canada, American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, New York Academy of Sciences and Sigma XI Society.

She is the author (or co-author) of some 15 publications and abstracts of which one was written in Polish and published in Poland, and the remaining 14 in English and published in Canada: Actions of potassium and calcium on coronary flow and heart contractions with special reference to the response of epinephrine and norepinephrine (co-author K.I. Melville), *J. Pharmacol.&Exper. Therap.*, 118, 249, 1956; Effects of magnesium on coronary flow and heart action and its influence on the response to adrenaline and nora-drenaline (co authors P. Bass and K.I. Melville), *Arch. Int. Pharmacodyn.*, CXVII, No.1-2, 1958; Observations on the simultaneous urinary excretion of adrenaline and noradrenaline under various conditions (co-authors B.G. Benfey, K.I. Melville), *Rev. Can. Biol.*, 17 No.3, 312, 1958; The development of tolerance to morphine in rats concurrently treated with chlorpromazine (co-author F.C. Lu),

Journal Pharm. Pharmacol.12, 103, 1960; The effect of sodium fluoride on responses to various central nervous system agents in rats (co-authors F.C. Lu, R.S. Grewal, M.G. Allmark and P. Boivin), Toxicology and Appl. Pharmacol. 3, 31, 1961; Some pharmacological properties of 4-methyltropolone (co-author M.F. Murnaghan), Rev. Can. Biol., 22, No.1, 1963; Noradrenaline postifusional hypotension (co-author M.F. Murnaghan), Arch. int. Pharmacodyn., 148, No.1-2, 1964; Further Studies on Noradrenaline Postifusional Hypotension, Arch. Intern. Pharm. (in press); Effects of Potassium or Calcium Lack on Coronary and Heart Contractions in the Isolated Perfused Heart and Their Influence Upon the Responses to Adrenaline and Noradrenaline (co-authors K.I. Melville and B. Korol), Can. Physiol. Soc. Proc., 1954; Some observations on the urinary excretion of adrenaline and noradrenaline in dogs (co-authors B.G. Benfey and K.I. Melville), Can. Physiol. Soc. Proc., 1957; The development of tolerance to morphine in rats concurrently treated with chlorpromazine (co-author F.C. Lu), Can. Fed. Biol. Soc., 1958; Effect of digoxin and adrenaline on reserpinized rabbit surinles (co-author A. Beaulnes), Proc. Can. Fed. Biol. Soc., 1960; Postinfusional Noradrenaline Hypotension (co-author M.F. Murnaghan), Proc. Fed. Biol. Soc., 1962; Further Studies on Noradrenaline Postinfusional Hypotension, Proc. Can. Fed. Biol. Soc., 1965.

Michał Rukiewicz was born July 18, 1918 in Grodzisk Mazowiecki, Poland. He completed the faculty of Engineering at the Warsaw Polytechnic in 1939. After 12 years of experience as a teacher of mathematics and physics and specialist in geometry in secondary schools and colleges in Poland, he came to Canada in 1957. First he was engaged as Lecturer during summer courses in Carleton University, Ottawa. He spent the next year as a teacher in Drayton High School and then came back to Ottawa to start part-time lecturing in both Carleton University and St. Patrick College. In 1960 he was appointed Lecturer in Mathematics, Faculty of Arts at the University of Ottawa and in 1963 was promoted to Assistant Professor. In his work he tries to transfer some of his teaching experiences gained in Poland to the Canadian soil and adapt them to local conditions. At the same time, his ambition is to enrich the students of the faculty of Arts in mathematical culture, giving to his lectures a special character underlining rather the connections of Mathematics with Philosophy, human thought and its relations with various branches of arts and less with sciences. He analyses various currents in teaching Mathematics and comes to the conclusion that programs and methods should undergo some radical

changes at all levels. This has started to take place in the Province of Ontario, although it encounters some strong resistance. He is member of the Mathematical Association of America (since 1959).

Wiktor Szyryński was born October 10, 1913. After spending his early childhood in Finland, he returned to Poland. In 1938, he obtained his M.D. degree from Warsaw University. He was appointed Senior Assistant at the Neurological and Psychiatric Department of the University of Wilno until the closing down of the University in January 1940. A prisoner in Russian camps during the war, he became, after the liberation, an officer in the Polish Army and neurologist and psychiatrist in the Polish Army in the Middle East and North Africa. Subsequently appointed by the Polish Government in Exile, London, Senior Inspector in charge of education and mental hygiene in Polish Schools in Africa, he worked out a new system of teaching and organized a scouting movement among Polish youth. After coming to England in 1947, he took post-graduate studies at the University of London under Sir Cyril Burt, and continued them in Ottawa, Montreal and other North American Centres. He obtained his Ph.D. "magna cum laudae" from the University of Ottawa (1949) and gained specialist's qualifications in psychiatry (1953) and in neurology (1952) from the Royal College of Physicians of Canada, which also granted him the Fellow's degree in the College (1956). He was given further professional recognition in the United States, becoming a Fellow of the American College of Physicians (1957), American Psychiatric Association (1958) and the American Academy of Neurology, as well as of the British Psychological Society in London (England) in 1954. In 1959 he received the gold medal of the Academy of Psychosomatic Medicine. He joined the staff of the University of Ottawa in 1948 as lecturer in psychiatry, to start teaching psychiatry at the new Medical School. Teaching also at the School of Psychology and Education, he became an associate professor in 1949 and was promoted to full professor in 1956. He was also teaching at the Graduate School of Social Work and started a regular course in pastoral psychiatry for clergymen and seminarians. Between 1949 and 1960, he occupied a number of clinical positions in Ottawa hospitals. He was an attending neurologist and consultant psychiatrist at the Ottawa Civic Hospital, consultant neurologist to the Department of Veterans' Affairs and neuro-psychiatrist at the St. Louis de Montfort Hospital. Serving during the war in the military hospitals in the Middle East and in North Africa, Dr. Szyryński became in Ottawa a consultant at the R.C.A.F. Rockliffe Hospital, being advanced in 1956 to a senior consultant in charge of the neuro-psychiatric service. In 1959 he was promoted to the rank of Wing

Commander (Lt. Col.) in the R.C.A.F. reserve. Active in social and community affairs in Canada, he was President of the Ottawa Medical Reviewing Society and was twice elected chairman of the Canadian Branch of the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America. His other activities in the Polish-Canadian community were focused on developing educational and cultural facilities for the young people. For that purpose he has participated in various organizations and communities and presented many lectures and conferences for parents and youth leaders. Invited to organize a model mental health clinic in the capital of North Dakota in 1960, he became the following year Professor and Chairman of the department of psychiatry, Associate Professor of neurology and Professor of psychology at the University of North Dakota. He conducted his research in the fields of community and family psychiatry and presented his findings at the scientific meetings, including Rome, Madrid, Barcelona and London (England); his new diagnostic techniques in child psychiatry have been arousing much interest in various clinical centres in many countries. He was consultant to the State Department of Health, to Children's and Adolescents' Services of the Department of Welfare and to the Protestant and Catholic Welfare Agencies. In two state hospitals, he was in charge of neurological in-service training. In his clinical work, he covered problems of child and family psychiatry, school mental health, juvenile delinquency, university mental health services etc. A very active program was also developed in pastoral psychiatry for clergymen of all denominations. The Academy of Religion and Mental Health invited Dr. Szyryński to contribute a guest editorial to the Academy publication, and the local and national medical organizations secured his presentations at their scientific meetings. He was also president of the (U.S.) Academy of Psychosomatic Medicine. Elected to the Executive Committee in 1960, he became in the following year the Secretary of the Academy, and in 1964 — as vice-president — was a program chairman responsible for the Academy's annual meeting in New York City. He assumed the office of Academy president at the annual meeting in Chicago in October, 1965. He was also appointed associate editor of "Psychosomatics" in New York. In 1964, the University of Ottawa claimed his return to Canada and in November he assumed the following positions: Professor of Psychiatry at the Medical School of the University of Ottawa and Head of the Department of Psychiatry, Ottawa General Hospital, Professor of Psychotherapy in the Faculty of Psychology, teaching also Psychiatry at the Graduate School of Social Welfare. As a Consultant Neurologist and Psychiatrist he is on staff of two other Ottawa hospitals and the Catholic Family Service, being also a member of some government

committees concerned with mental health, promoting in particular new developments in community psychiatry, students' mental health and pastoral training in the field of preventive psychiatry. He is Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Canada, American College of Physicians, British Psychological Society, American Psychiatric Association, American Academy of Neurology, Ottawa Academy of Medicine, Academy of Psychosomatic Medicine; Charter Member of the Canadian and Ontario Medical Association, Canadian Neurological Society, Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons, American Medical Association, American Psychological Association, Canadian Psychological Association, North Dakota Medical Association, North Dakota Academy of Science, Honorary Scientific Society Sigma XI, International Society of Internal Medicine, Royal Medico-Psychological Association. He is Gold Medallist (1959) of the Academy of Psychosomatic Medicine.

He has written 40 works: 13 in Polish, published in Warsaw (1937), Jerusalem (1943-1947), Beirut (1947), 25 in English, 1 in French and 1 in Italian. Here is the list of his works published in the Western countries: *Experimental Studies on Acceleration of Scholastic Progress in Children Suffering from War Retardation*, *Teachers' News*, London, Vol.3, No.10-12, 1947; *The "Latent Phase" in Psychotherapy*, *Le Mouvement Pédagogique*, vol.31, No.3, 1948; *Calcification of the Basal Ganglia of the Brain*, *Journal of the Canadian Association of the Radiologists*, 6, 68-71, 1955; *Psychotherapy of Anxiety*, *Transactions of the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Academy of Psychosomatic Medicine*, pp. 87-90, 1958; *Defective "Psychological Weaning" in Psychosomatic Pathology*, *Psychosomatics*, 1, 22-25, 1960; *The Dynamic Working Hypothesis in Psychotherapy*, *ibid.* 1, 129-133, 1960; *Some Psychiatric Syndromes in Internal Medicine*, *ibid.* 2, 76-79, 1961; *Management of Frustration in Everyday Practice*, *ibid.* 2, 1961-1969, 1961; *The Psychosomatic Aspects of Coronary Artery Disease*, *ibid.* 2, 261-263, 1961; *Psychological Problems of Diabetes*, *Canadian Diabetic Association Newsletter*, pp.3-9, Third Quarter, 1961; *Parents and Children in the Light of Dynamic Psychology*, *Psychosomatics*, 3, 33-36, 1962; *Religion and Dynamic Psychiatry* (editorial), *Academy Reporter of the Academy of Religion and Mental Health*, Vol.7, No.5, May 1962; *Motor Neuropathy in Diabetes Mellitus* (co-author J. Feller), *Medical Services Journal, Canada*, 18, 435-440, 1962; *Investigation of Family Dynamics with the "Two Houses Technique"*, *Psychosomatics*, 4, 68-72, 1963; *A New Technique to Investigate Family Dynamics in Child Psychiatry*, *Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal*, 8, 94-103, 1963; *Pattern Analysis of the "Two Houses Technique" in Child Psychiatry II Congresso Europeo di Pedopsichiatria — Reports*

and Contributing Papers, 300, Roma, 1963; Sociatric Psychotherapy in Juvenile Delinquency, *The Canadian Journal of Corrections*, 6, 74-86, 1964; Psychotherapy with Families of Allergic Patients, *Annals of Allergy*, 22, 165-172, 1964; Psychiatry: A Surgical Speciality, *G.P.*, 30, 110-114, 1964; The Changing Image of Psychiatry To-Day, *Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa*, 35, 287-294, 1965; Secondary Pseudo-autism Caused by Physiological Isolation (co-author W.F. Grunes), *Journal of Consulting Psychology*, 29, 455-459, 1965; Psychotherapy with Parents of Maladjusted Children, *Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal*, 10, 350-357, 1965.

Issac Joel Vogelfanger received his M.D. (1934) and M.Sc.D. (1938) degrees from the University of Lwow, Poland. In 1934 he was appointed Associate of the Department of Biochemistry at Lwow University, where he stayed till 1936, and in 1939 Assistant Professor of Surgery at the same University. From 1941 to 1949 he was Chief Surgeon in Military Hospitals and Hospital Labour Camps. Later he became Head of the Department of Surgery in the Government Hospital, Israel (1949-1951). After coming to America, he was first employed by Mount Sinai Hospital in New York and by Lahey Clinic in Boston (1951-1952). He came to Canada in 1952 and became intern, resident and attending surgeon at the Ottawa Civic Hospital. In 1954 he became Certified Specialist in General Surgery by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada. At present he is holding the position of Head of Surgical Research and Associate Professor of Surgery at the University of Ottawa. He is also Head of Experimental Surgery at Ottawa Civic Hospital and Associate in Research for the Canada Heart Foundation. "The field of our interest is small vessel surgery and organ transplantation. The instrument for vascular anastomosis which is our invention and was developed jointly in co-operation with the National Research Council of Canada is at present used in North America and Europe. This instrument served as a means to develop methods for faster organ transplantation. In the above mentioned fields of research which are our main interest, our publications have gained for us world wide recognition..." (from Dr. I.J.V.'s letter dated May 5, 1966, describing the work of the Research for the Canada Heart Foundation).

His recent publications in Canada and U.S.A. include the following titles: A Concept of Automation in Vascular Surgery. A Preliminary Report on a Mechanical Instrument for Arterial Anastomosis, (co-author W.G. Beattie), *Canadian Journal of Surgery*, 1958; The Problem of Small Vessel Anastomosis (co-authors W.G. Beattie, F.N. Brown, J.E. Devitt, T.K. Scobie, D.H. Scobie), *Surgery* 1962; Venous Autografts (co-authors D.H. Scobie, T.K. Scobie), *Canadian*

Journal of Surgery, 1962; Venous Valve Transplantation (co-authors W.G. Waddell, J.D. Ram, P. Prudhomme, W.G. Beattie and J.B. Ewing), Archives of Surgery, 1964; Experimental Reconstruction of the Cervical Esophagus with a Free Enteric Graft (co-authors W.G. Beattie, F.N. Brown, J.E. Devitt), Canadian Journal of Surgery, 1965; Microvascular Surgery, (co-author W. G. Beattie), Modern Medicine of Canada, 1966; The Problem of Ureteral Anastomosis (co-authors A.H. Irvine, W.E. Collins, P. Murphy, J.V. Berry, A.C. Scott), British Journal of Urology, 1966; A Method of Orthotopic Kidney Transplantation (in press), (co-authors W.E. Collins, A.H. Irvine); Kidney Transplantation in Inbred Animals (in press), (co-authors W.E. Collins, A. H. Irvine).

Stanisław Witold Wierzbowski was born in Poland in 1915. After graduating from the Polish Board of Technical Studies in London, England, in 1950, he worked as an electrical engineer in England and was one of the designers of a power-station there. Then he went to Tasmania and was employed as an electrical engineer at the construction and design of a water power-station and high-voltage electrical system. He came to Canada in 1957. He is employed as an electrical engineer in the Department of Transport and his duties include the enlargement of the existing airfields and building of new ones across Canada. He is part-time Lecturer in Transmission and Distribution of Electrical Energy, Electrical Engineering Department, University of Ottawa. His speciality is power systems stability. He is a member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, London, England; Institution of Engineers, Australia; Association of Professional Engineers, Province of Ontario.

Jerzy A. Wojciechowski was born in Poland in 1925. After completing his secondary education, he entered the Warsaw Technological University, where he spent two years. During the war he served in the Polish Underground Army and in summer 1944 fought in the Warsaw Insurrection. He was wounded twice and decorated. After the war he studied philosophy at the University of Louvain, Belgium and at Laval University, where he obtained his Ph.D. in 1953, four years after his arrival in Canada (1949). Before coming to Ottawa he taught in Montreal and at St. Francis Xavier University in Antigonish, N.S. Now he is Professor of Philosophy at the University of Ottawa (promoted from Associate Professor in 1965), specializing in the philosophy of science and in the philosophy of nature. A member of philosophical societies in Canada and in the USA, he was the President for 1962-1963 of the Ottawa Chapter of the Humanities Association of Canada. He is a corresponding

member of the Humanities Research Council of Canada, President of the Planning Committee for the Seventh Inter-American Congress of Philosophy (held in Canada in 1967), and vice-President of the Inter-University Committee on Canadian Slavs. He contributes regularly to philosophical periodicals here and abroad.

He has published in English, French, and Polish. Among his works published in English and French, are the following: *Le Problème du Mouvement*, *Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa*, vol.27, No.3, July 1957; *La Relation Sujet-Objet et la Physique Quantique*, *Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa*, vol.29, No.2, April 1959; *The Epistemological Problems of de-Anthropomorphisation of Modern Science*, *Proceedings of the American Catholic Philosophical Association*, vol. XXXIII, 1959; *The Analytic Philosopher's View of Science*, *idem*, vol. XXXIV, 1960; *The Philosophy of Communism* (published in part), *Fulcrum*, vol.21, No.5, December 3, 1960; *Philosophy in the Science Curriculum*, *Culture*, vol. XXII, No.1, March 1961; *Science and the Notion of Reality*, *Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa*, vol. 31, No.1, January 1961; *Measurement and Understanding*, *Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa*, vol.32, No.2, April 1962; *Remarques sur la Notion de Cause dans la Physique Contemporaine*, *Dialogue*, vol.I, No.1, June 1962; *Reflexions autour de l'Enquête de "Culture"*, *Culture*, vol. XXIV, No.2, June 1963; *Are we bringing up the Man of Tomorrow —* *Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa*, vol. 33, No. 4, October 1963; *Do Scientific Laws give a true image of Reality?*, *Proceedings of the American Catholic Philosophical Association*, Vol. XXXVII, 1963; *L'Unité de la Science*, *Dialogue*, Vol.II, No.3, December 1963; *Reflections sur le Mode de Savoir des Sciences Physiques*, *Laval Théologique et Philosophique*, Vol.XX, No.1, 1964; *Scientific Laws and Indetermination of Matter*, *Memorias Del XIII Congreso Internacional De Filosofia*, Vol.VI; *Dubitable Elements in our Knowledge*, *Proceedings of the American Catholic Philosophical Association*, vol.XL, 1966; *Analytic-Positivist Thought*, Part IV of "Perspectives on Reality", J.A. Mann and Gerald Kreyche, general editors. Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc. New York, N.Y. 1966 (2 printings) Introduction: p. 426-450; Readings: p. 451-561; *Slavic Ethnic Cultures within the Canadian Framework*, *Slavs in Canada*, vol.I, p.86-91, 1966; *L'Indubitable et L'Objectif*, *Dialogue*, Vol.IV, No.4, Mars 1966, p.476-490.

Paweł Paul Wyczyński was born in Zelgoszcz (Poland) on June 29, 1921, completed his primary and classical studies in his native country and obtained his bachelor's degree from the lycée of the 2nd Polish Military Corps in June of 1946. He then studied Slavic and French literature at the University of Lille (France). He was

particularly interested in comparative literature, and he also took courses in linguistics and philosophy. In 1949 he obtained his Licence ès Lettres degree and, in 1950, he received from the Faculty of Letters of the University of Lille a Diploma of advanced superior studies for a dissertation on symbolism. While still a student, he published a theatrical play, *Bethlehem Night* (1947), and many articles on the origins of Slavic culture. He also took several trips to Belgium and England. He came to Canada in 1951 and has since been teaching at the University of Ottawa. He first taught Slavic literature and, later, French and French-Canadian literature. In 1955 he became Associate Professor. In 1957 he obtained a Ph.D. for an extensive study on Nelligan. In 1958, he became Director of the Research Center on French-Canadian Literature at the University of Ottawa. He is Founder and editor-in-Chief of *Archives des Lettres Canadiennes*. As a full Professor since 1960, he has specialized in literary research and in teaching advanced courses. In 1962 he was invited to lecture at Laval University in Quebec. In 1963 he became a member of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism. He is also a member of many scientific associations: the Association of Professors of Canada, the Association of French-Canadian Writers, the International Association of Comparative Literature. He is today among the outstanding specialists in French-Canadian Literature.

He has published many books and studies: *Emile Nelligan, sources et originalité de son oeuvre*, Ottawa, 349 p. Editions de l'Université d'Ottawa, 1960; *Poésie et symbole*, Montreal, p.253, Librairie Déom, 1965; In collaboration: *Archives des lettres canadiennes I, Mouvement littéraire de Québec de 1860*, Editions de l'Université d'Ottawa, 1961; *Archives des lettres canadiennes II, L'Ecole littéraire de Montreal*, Montreal, Fides, 1963; *Archives des lettres Canadiennes III*, Montreal, Fides, 1965; *Francois-Xavier Garnau, aspects littéraires de son oeuvre*, 200 p. Articles: *Perspectives du symbolisme*, in *la Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa*, vol.25, No.1, 34-58, 1955; *Adam Mickiewicz ou l'expression Polonaise de l'époque romantique*, ib. vol.25, No.4, 436-456; *Les Débuts poétiques de Joseph Melançon*, ib. vol. 26, 420-439, 1956; *Charles Gill intime*, ib., vol. 29, No.2, 447-472, 1959; *Les origines de l'Ecole littéraire de Montréal*, in *Thought, from the Learned Societies of Canada*, Toronto, W.J. Gage, p.211-225, 1960; *Charles Gill*, in *Lectures*, vol.7, No.6, 163--65, 1961; *Emile Nelligan*, in *Canadian Literature*, No.10, p.40-50; *Arthur de Bussières*, in *Lectures*, vol.9, No.1, 3-6, 1962; *Sur les traces de Saint-Hyacinthe*, in *Sub signo sancti Hyacinthi*, Ottawa, 16-45, 1963; *Histoire et critique littéraire au Canada français*, in *Littérature et société canadiennes-françaises*, Québec, Les Presses de l'Université Laval, 11-69, 1964. "...The publication of "Emile Nelligan: Sources

et originalité de son oeuvre", by Paul Wyczyński recently brought to a brilliant conclusion more than half a century of studies on Nelligan. It will no longer be possible to speculate on the spiritual and artistic origins of this inspired poet. Although Wyczyński at times indulges in pure hypotheses on the origins of poems, and though his erudition is given full play in what are sometimes minor considerations, his study remains a model of intellectual integrity. (History of French-Canadian Literature by Tougas, Toronto, 1966).

Jan O. Wyspiański was born in Poland in 1929. He came to Canada in 1948 and graduated from the faculty of Psychology and Education, University of Ottawa, with a B.A. (1958), M.A. Psychol. (1961) and Ph.D. (1963). He is Associate Professor of Psychology at the Graduate Faculty of Psychology and Education of the University of Ottawa; Director of the Animal Neuropsychological Research Laboratories of the same University; Consulting Psychologist in Rehabilitation at St. Vincent Hospital's Rehabilitation Centre; Consulting Psychologist, National Defence Medical Centre (Dept. of Psychiatry); Consulting Psychologist to the Ontario Department of Education Guidance Curriculum Committee; and consulting psychologist in private practice, for vocational-educational problems and industrial selection. His specialities include electroencephalography and mental functioning as well as educational guidance. He is a member of the Canadian Psychological Association.

He has published: *Brain Wave Aptitude and Creative Thinking* (co-authors W.F. Barry and L.T. Dayhaw), *Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa*, XXXIII, No.3, 269-276, July-September 1963; *Guidance Re-Examined*, Proceedings of the Canadian Association of University Student Personnel Services, 48-51, December 1965; Review of: David D. Smith's *Mammalian Learning and Behaviour, a Psychoneurological Theory*, *Canadian Journal of Psychiatry*, 1966; *Computer Programmer* (co-authors P.L. Pitso, J-J. Seguin and P.W. Ledet), *An Occupational Monograph*, University of Ottawa Press, 1966.

Bogdan Zaborski was born in Warsaw Poland, on April 5, 1901. He studied (1919-25) geography at Warsaw University and received his Ph.D. degree in 1925. He was assistant in the Department of Geography, University of Warsaw in the years 1924-27. He continued his post-doctorate studies in France and Germany (from late 1928 to early 1930). He was appointed acting professor of physical geography at the Jagellonian University in Cracow (1930-1933), Poland, and later, to a comparable post in Warsaw (1933-38). He was appointed professor and director of the Department of Human Geography at Warsaw University in 1938. In September 1939, he participated

as a lieutenant of the reserve of the Corps of the Officers Geographers in the defence of Lwów (at that time in S.E. Poland). Captured by the Soviet forces, he was kept in various prisons as a political prisoner (1940-41). He was liberated with all the other Poles there after the Soviets were attacked by the Germans in 1941. He travelled for six months in Siberia, Turkestan and Eastern Russia in 1941 and 1942, thus acquiring some knowledge of the landscape and the population. He arrived in London, England, in 1942 and was assigned to organize a map printing office for the Polish Government in Exile, a position he held until 1945. In 1946 he was appointed professor of geography at the Polish University College in London, England, and in 1948 he arrived in Montreal, where he became Associate Professor of geography at McGill University. He was appointed in 1957 Professor and Head of the Institute of Geography at the University of Ottawa. He was also a member of a qualifying commission responsible for recruitment of geographers for the Canadian Civil Service. During his long career he worked (on a part-time basis) as geographical adviser in a regional planning board, in cartographic laboratories, editorial offices, a boundary delimitation committee and was often invited to lecture in various colleges. He belongs to many societies and has travelled widely in Europe, Asia, Africa and the Americas. He possesses a private library composed of about 8,000 volumes (more than half dealing with the Soviet Union), a map collection of about 20,000 sheets, 7,000 colour slides (mainly from his own journeys), rock samples and geographical clippings from dailies and periodicals since 1948. He has published a great number of works and maps related to several aspects of geography. They deal with physical, human and regional geography, and number about 140. He is now preparing a paper which will be a geographical approach to urban and rural settlements and an atlas of the geographical types of landscapes in Canada. His main speciality, however, is the geography of Euroasia and he is working at present on a linguistic map of Eurasian peoples, accompanied by a text. He is also preparing a project for a new pattern (network) of streets in a newly-built town, to improve the efficiency of communication and civil defence.

His son **Jerzy Zaborski**, born in 1931, after receiving his master's degree from the University of Ottawa in 1959, is at present assistant professor of geography at the Arizona State University, but still maintains a close link with Canada; in July 1963 he delivered a paper in Quebec during the Conference of Learned Societies.

SAINT MARY'S UNIVERSITY. In 1802 Rev. E. Burke founded Saint Mary's College in Halifax, Nova Scotia. An act of the legislature of Nova Scotia passed in 1841 and confirmed on several occasions conferred full university powers. All through its history, Saint Mary's has been under the direction of groups of Roman Catholic clergy. The secular clergy, the brothers of the Christian Schools and the Christian brothers of Ireland have all had charge of the administration. In June 1940, on the invitation of Most Rev. J.T. McNally, archbishop of Halifax, the Jesuit fathers of Upper Canada assumed direction of the college. A new property was purchased in 1943, and on it was raised the new structure, which was opened in September 1951. In 1952 the name was officially changed to Saint Mary's University.

Polish Contribution: 5 scholars and scientists.

Department of Biology:

H.C. Sołtan, B.A., Ph.D. (Toronto) — Assistant Professor (1958-60)
(see University of Western Ontario).
H. Bóbr-Tylingo, M.Sc. (Warsaw) — Lecturer.

Department of Economics:

S. Swianiewicz, LL.D. (Wilno) — Professor.

Department of History:

S. Bóbr-Tylingo, D.Litt. (Paris) — Associate Professor.

Department of Mathematics:

Rev. W. Lonc S.J., M.A., B.Sc. (S.G.W.C, Montreal) Ph.D., Ph.L.
(St. Louis) — Lecturer (1964-1965).

Halina Bóbr-Tylingo was born in Poland. She received the following University diplomas and degrees: M.Sc. in Agriculture from Szkoła Główna Gospodarstwa Wiejskiego in Warsaw (1939), Diplôme d'ingénieur diplômé de l'Ecole Supérieure d'Application d'Agriculture Tropicale in Paris (1947) and Certificat de Scolarité du Centre de Pathologie Végétale de l'Office de la Recherche Scientifique Outre-Mer in Paris (1947-1949). She came to Canada in 1963 and in 1964 was appointed Lecturer in General Botany and Microbiology. She is interested mainly in General Botany and Mycology.

So far she has published two works in French. Deux Mucorinées de Madagascar, Rev. de Mycol. XIX, Suppl. Colon. No.1, 20-27, Paris, July 1954; Phythophathora palmivora, idid. 8 p. Paris, 1954.

Stanislaw Bóbr-Tylingo was born in Warsaw, Poland, March 30, 1921. During the war he studied at the clandestine University of Warsaw (1942-1944), department of History. In 1945 he entered the Sorbonne University of Paris, where he obtained his Licence ès Lettres (1947) and Doctorat ès Lettres (1955). He was appointed in 1955 Officer of Residence, University College in Cork, Republic of Ireland, in 1958 Teacher of History and French in an English secondary school, and, after coming to Canada in 1962, Assistant Professor in modern European History, St. Mary's University, promoted in 1963 to Associate Professor. He is a specialist in the history of European diplomacy of the XIX century and is now doing research on the diplomacy of the Crimean War.

He has written 25 works, of which 13 are in French, 1 in Spanish and 11 in Polish. The following are publications in French: *La politique polonaise de Napoléon III, 1861-1865*, Annales de l'Université de Paris, No.2, 1958; *Napoléon III et le problème Polonais 1830-59*, Revue Internationale d'Histoire Politique et Constitutionnelle, Paris, 259-280, No. 19, 1955; *Le France et les rapports Polono-Russes 1860-62*, Antemurale, Rome, vol.IV, 91-135, 1958; *L'attentat de Berezowski, le 6 Juin 1867*, Ibidem. Vol.VI, 159-193, 1960-61; *Vive la Pologne, Monsieur! Une mise au point*, ibidem, vol. VI, 195-198, 1960-61; *Napoléon III l'Europe et la Pologne en 1863-4*, ibidem, vol. VII-VIII, IV-362, 1963; *La convention d'Alvensleben, Etudes Slaves et Est-Européennes*, Montreal, Vol.IV, 4-21, 175-205, 1959-60; *La France, la Russie et la Pologne en Juin 1867*, ibidem, vol.V, 28-37, 1960; *La première intervention diplomatique en 1863*, ibidem, vol. VII, 23-60, 131-153, 1962; *Napoleon III et la question Polonaise, 1860-62*, Politique Revue internationale des doctrines et des institutions, Paris, 165-181, avril-juin 1959; *L'Opinion française et l'échec du soulèvement polonais de 1863*, ibidem, 153-175, 1962; *Un congrès européen manqué (1863)*, The Polish Review, New York, vol.V, 77-94, 1960; *L'influence de l'entourage de Napoléon III sur sa politique polonaise en 1863*, Revue d'histoire moderne et contemporaine, vol. IX, 219-226, 1962.

William P. Lonc was born May 5, 1930 in London, Ontario. His parents emigrated from Galicia, Poland, in 1930. After high school education, he received a B.Sc. from Sir George Williams College, Montreal, in 1954 and joined the Society of Jesus the same year. After four years of classical studies, he began studies in philosophy and physics at St. Louis University, St. Louis, USA. In 1965 he received the Ph.D. in Physics and the Ph.L. in Philosophy. Following a year of teaching mathematics at St. Mary's University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, he began the theology course (4 years) at Regis College,

Toronto. He is also doing research work in solid-state physics at the University of Toronto. He is a member of the American Physical Society, the American Association of Physics Teachers, and the Pi Mu Epsilon (Missouri Gamma) Honours Mathematics Fraternity.

He has published two articles: *Magnetoresistance in Elemental Boron* (co-author V.P. Jacobemeyer, S. J.), *Moron*, 2, ed. G. K. Gaule, Plenum Press, N.Y., 1965; *Magnetoresistance in Boron to 100 Kilogauss*, *Bull. Amer. Phys. Society*, 11, 75, 1966.

Stanisław Swianiewicz was born on November 8, 1899 in Daugapils, Latvia. His secondary education was in Russian high schools in Daugapils and Orel (central Russia). He studied as an undergraduate in Moscow and Wilno, from 1917 to 1924, and did post-graduate research in Wilno, Paris, Wrocław, Vienna and Kiel. During the 1918-20 war of Polish Liberation he served as a volunteer in the Polish Forces. He obtained his first degree in Law and Social Science in 1924, Doctor Iuris (with Economics as a special subject) 1928, habilitation (*veniam legendi*) in Political Economy, 1931. His pre-war academic career was connected with the University of Wilno, where he was Assistant Lecturer, Lecturer and Professor of Political Economy. He was also Head of the Economic Section of the Polish Research Institute for Eastern Europe in Wilno. In 1939, rejoining his old regiment, he fought for four weeks against the German invaders, but ultimately was taken prisoner by a detachment of the Soviet cavalry which assisted the German in liquidating the Polish resistance. Accused of espionage against the Soviet Union, he was handed over to the Soviet judicial authorities who sentenced him to eight years of forced labour. He was the only Polish officer who was an eye-witness to the unloading of the transported Polish prisoners destined for physical liquidation at Katyn forest. Released on the basis of agreement with the Polish Government in exile (in London), he was appointed Head of the Research Bureau set up in the Middle East by that Government (1943-1944). During the last year of the war he was in London attached to the Polish Ministry for Peace Conference as an expert on Eastern Problems. From 1946 to 1953 he was Professor of Economics and Head of the Economics and Commerce Department (since 1949) at the Polish University College London, England. In 1954-55 he was a Senior Simon Research Fellow at the University of Manchester. Since 1956 he has served as a UNESCO professor of Economics in Indonesia (Jogjakarta); Fellow in International Studies, London School of Economics, University of London; Professor of Economics at Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Canada; a visiting Professor of Economics at the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, USA, the post which he occupies at present (1967). He is

a member of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, London; American Economic Association; The Association of Comparative Economics; The Association for the Study of Soviet Type Economics; Canadian Institute of International Affairs; Polish Society of Arts and Sciences Abroad, London, and others.

Among his pre-war publications (mainly in Polish), the following books should be mentioned: *Psychological Background of Production According to Georges Sorel*, Krakow, 1926, 88 pp.; *Lenin as an Economist*, Research Institute for Eastern Europe in Wilno, Wilno, 1931, 156 pp.; *The Economic Policy of Hitlerite Germany*, Warsaw, 1938, 278 pp. After the war he published: *Forced Labour and Economic Development: an Enquiry into the Experience of Soviet Industrialization* (issued under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs), Oxford University Press, 1965, 321 pp.; and also a number of articles in English and Polish in various publications in Economics and Political Science.

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN. The act establishing the university was passed by the legislative assembly of the province in 1907. The first classes in arts and sciences began in 1909, and the first building on the campus was opened for admission of students in 1912. The other colleges and schools were established as follows: agriculture 1912, engineering 1912, law 1913, pharmacy 1914, commerce (accounting) 1917, medicine 1926, education 1927, home economics 1928, nursing 1938, graduate studies 1946, physical education 1958, vet. medicine 1963. Some of these began work as schools under the administration of other faculties, but all have since become colleges with the exception of nursing, which remains a school under the jurisdiction of the college of medicine and physical education under the college of arts and sciences. St. Thomas More College, established by the Fathers of St. Basil in 1936, gives classes in most arts subjects on the same footing as the college of arts and sciences. In 1934 Regina College was taken over by the university and continued as a junior college with a conservatory of music and school of art. In 1961 the name of the college was changed to University of Saskatchewan, Regina Campus. Established in 1911 the campus provides courses leading to B.A., B.Ed. and B.Mus and 1st year of most other degree courses (all degrees awarded by Saskatchewan); also course for university diploma in hospital laboratory technique.

Polish Contribution: 6 scientists.

Faculty of Agriculture, Crop Science Department:

F.W. Sosulski, B.S.A. (Sask.), Ph.D. (Wash.) — Associate Professor.

Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medicine:

Z.F. Jaworski, M.D. — Lecturer (1959-1963) — see University of
Ottawa.

J.L. Marciniak, M.D. (Ottawa) — Clinical Instructor.

Department of Neurology:

J. Olszewski, M.D. (Wilno and Freiburg), Ph.D. (McGill) — Pro-
fessor (1956-1958) — see University of Toronto.

Department of Psychiatry:

H.M. Wójcicki, M.B., Ch.B., M.D. (Edinburgh) — Associate Pro-
fessor (1955-1960) — see University of Alberta.

W.A. Zaleski, M.D. (Sask.) — Clinical Teacher.

Regina Campus, Economics and Political Science Department:

A. Joachimowski, LL.B. (Poznań), Ph.D. (N.Y.) — Assistant Professor

Alfons Joachimowski was born in Poland in 1906. He received his Bachelor of Law degree at the University of Poznan in 1928 and his M.A. and Ph.D. in Political Economy at the Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science, New School for Social Research, New York, 1960 and 1965. He came to Canada in 1950. Appointed in 1963 Lecturer and in 1966 Assistant Professor of Economics, Department of Economics, University of Saskatchewan, Regina Campus.

Józef L. Marciniak was born in Poland in 1924. He came to Canada in 1927. He received his B.A. degree in 1947 from the University of Saskatchewan and M.D. degree in 1953 from the University of Ottawa. He is at present Clinical Instructor in Medicine, University of Saskatchewan and his speciality is diagnosis and treatment of cancer and allied diseases (clinical).

Frank Walter Sosulski was born in 1929. He received his B.S.A. degree from the University of Saskatchewan, 1954, M.S. and Ph.D. degrees from Washington State University, 1956 and 1959 respectively. He is Associate Professor of Crop Science, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon Campus and specializes in cereal chemistry and plant breeding and in the influence of environmental and genetic factors on the quality of wheat and barley.

His 22 publications include the following: The Centrifuge method for determining flour absorption in hard red spring wheats, *Cereal Chemistry*, American Association of Cereal Chemists, XXXIX, No.4, July 1962; Chemical composition of diploid and autotetraploid barley varieties (co-author E.N. Larter), *Can. J. Plant Sc.* XLIII, Jan. 1963; The influence of soil moisture, nitrogen fertilization, and temperature on quality and amino acid composition of thatcher wheat (co-authors E.A. Paul and W.L. Hutcheon), *Can. J. Soil Sc.* XLIII, Aug. 1963; The effect of photoperiod and temperature on the characteristics of flaxseed oil (co-author R.F. Gore) *Can. J. Plant Sc.* XL, 1964; The effect of irrigation on the agronomic and malting characteristics of barley (co-author V.M. Bendelow), *ibid.*; Uptake of Sr 85 by cereal crops and varieties (co-author C.C. Lee), *ibid.*, XLV, 1965; Inheritance of flour protein content in a Selkirk X Gabo cross (co-author A.K. Kaul) *Can. J. Genetics and Cytology*, VII, No.1, March 1965; The morphological and physiological effects of (2-chloroethyl) trimethylammonium chloride on barley (co-authors E.N. Larter and M. Samil) *Can. J. Plant Sc.* XLV, 1965; Effect of moisture, temperature and nitrogen on yield and protein quality of thatcher wheat (co-authors D.M. Lin and E.A. Paul), *ibid.*, XLVI, 1966; A note on the inheritance of sedimentation value in two wheat crosses (co-author A.K. Kaul), *Cereal Chemistry*, American Association of Cereal Chemists, XVIII, No.5, September 1966.

Witold A. Zaleski was born near Poznań, Poland, 1920. He completed his first year of Medicine at the Warsaw University before the war. When the war broke out, he joined the Polish Army and took part in the defense of Southern Poland. During German-Russian occupation of his native country, he escaped from Poland and through Hungary, Yugoslavia and Italy reached France to join the Polish Army which was being formed there. Evacuated during the capitulation to Great Britain, he continued to serve with the 10-th Brigade of the Polish Army. Following the opening of the Polish School of Medicine at the University of Edinburgh seconded in December, 1942, for completion of Medical Studies in Edinburgh. He graduated as M.B., Ch.B. in 1946. In 1952 he obtained the specialist Diploma in Psychological Medicine (D.P.M.) of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons in Dublin. From 1946-1954 he worked in various hospitals in Scotland and England and from 1954-1958 was Consultant Psychiatrist to the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board and Deputy Medical Superintendent at the hospital for mental retardation in Bromsgrove and Kidderminster (England). He came to Canada in 1958 as Clinical Director at the Saskatchewan Training School, Moose Jaw, and visiting Consultant in the Psychiatry at the University Hospital,

Saskatoon. He also became Clinical Teacher in Psychiatry at the University of Saskatchewan Medical School. In 1962 he received Certification in Psychiatry, Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada and in 1964 M.D. degree *Ad Eundem Gradum* from the University of Saskatchewan. He is a specialist in psychiatry and mental retardation and did research in neurodermatoses, chromosomal abnormalities, phenylketonuria and dermatoglyphics etc. In 1965 he was elected Fellow of the American Ass. for Mental Defficiency. He was an invited speaker at the Saskatchewan Medical Convention in Regina, 1962, at the Canadian Association for Retarded Children National Convention in Vancouver, 1961 and at numerous seminars and courses. He was appointed member of the Government of Saskatchewan Rehabilitation Committee reporting on services in Mental Retardation (1962), member of the Committee reporting at the Federal-Provincial Conference on Mental Retardation in Ottawa, October 1964, member of the Delegation of the Saskatchewan Psychiatric Association presenting Brief to the Government of Saskatchewan Planning Committee on Medical Care, 1960, member of the Committee of the Committee of the Saskatchewan Association for Retarded Children preparing Brief to the Royal Commission on Health Services, 1962 and member of the Advisory Committee on Research to the Saskatchewan Association for Retarded Children (1962 — to now). He was an invited speaker at the Annual Convention of the Saskatchewan Association for Retarded Children, 1966 and in 1967.

His publications include: Phenylketonuria — The Quarterly Bulletin, Canadian Association R.C.11, 4:21, 1961; Congenial Ichthyosis, Mental Retardation and Spasticity (Sjogren-Larssen Syndrome), Can. Med. Ass. J. 86, 951-954, May, 19, 1962; Familial Sex-Linked Mental Retardation (co-authors Repenning, Gerrard, Tabata), *ibid.* 87, 954-956, November 3, 1962; Autosomal Trisomies and Partial Trisomy Syndromes (with Presentation of Two Cases of Partial Trisomy for the G Group of Chronosomes), *ibid.* 88, 389-396, February 23, 1963; Partial Trisomy-Deficiency Syndrome resulting from a Reciprocal Translocation in a Large Kindred (co-authors Uchida, Wang, Laxdal and Duncan) *Cytogenetics*, 3, 81-96, 1964; A Quest for Toxoplasmosis in Saskatchewan (co-author Hooper), Can. Med. Ass. J. 94:345, 1966; The XXXY Chromosome anomaly, Canadian Medical Association Journal, 28 May, 1966; Dermal Configurations in Certain Congenital Disorders connected with Mental Retardation (project sponsored by the Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa).

SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY. Sir George Williams University (named after the founder of the Y.M.C.A.) has developed from the formal educational work of the Montreal Y.M.C.A. inaugurated in 1873. First classes at university level were offered in 1929 in the evening division, and day courses in arts, sciences and commerce were inaugurated in 1932. The members of the first class graduated in 1936 and by 1963 some 6,340 degrees had been presented. Throughout this period the college had been conducted under the terms of the Montreal Y.M.C.A. (consolidation June 1888). In March, 1948, however, the university was granted a specific charter by the provincial legislature, establishing it a body corporate and politic, for the purpose of conducting a college or university in the province of Quebec. Its historic connection with the Y.M.C.A. is preserved by by-law.

Polish Contribution: 1 artist.

Department of Fine Arts:

Christopher Gabriel-Lacki, B.A. (La Courtine) — Part-time Lecturer.

Christopher Gabriel-Lacki (Krzysztof Łacki), born in Poland in April 22, 1929, arrived in Canada in 1954. He obtained the diploma in pedagogy (arts plastiques) from Ecole des Beaux-Arts de Montréal in 1963. He is Lecturer in Fine Arts at Sir George Williams University in Montreal, where he conducts courses on drawing, painting and composition. He is also teaching design and graphics at Sir George Williams School of Art, as well as plastic expression in two and three dimensions at the Ecole des Beaux Arts de Montréal. He specializes in etching techniques, graphics and audio-visual means for educational purposes of arts and crafts.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO. The University of Toronto was founded in 1827 by Royal Charter as King's College at York, the state University of the Province of Upper Canada, in close connection with Church of England. It was not until 1843 that the work of instruction began at King's College. The first degrees were granted in 1844. In 1849 King's College was secularised, removed entirely from its connections with the Church of England, and its name changed to the University of Toronto. The Church of England in 1851 founded its own University of Trinity College. Some other denominations had already established colleges: Victoria had been founded by the Methodists in 1841. In 1852 the Basilian Order established St. Michael's College. In 1853 a further change was made in the Univer-

sity of Toronto through the creation of University College to which was given the entire work of instruction, the University itself becoming merely a legislative and examining body. In the early eighties, representatives of the other colleges entered into negotiations for a scheme of federation, which was embodied in an Act of the Ontario Legislature in 1887. In 1905 the Ontario Government appointed a commission to investigate and recommend action in regard to the University. The University of Toronto Act of 1906 laid the foundation of the present constitution of the University. The present authority is that given by the University of Toronto Act 1947 (as amended up to 1959). The University is the provincial university of Ontario. It is co-educational and, except through its three federated universities, non-denominational. Federation is confined to the Faculty of Arts and Science.
Polish Contribution: 20 scholars and scientists.

Department of Economics:

S. Stykolt, B.A. (Tor.), M.A. (Harvard), Ph.D. (Camb.) — Assistant Professor (till 1962).

S.F. Kaliski, B.A. (Br. Col.), M.A. (Tor.), Ph.D. (Camb.) — Teaching Assistant (1953-1954) — see Carleton University.

Department of English:

Rev. G. Pilecki, Ph.D. (Corn.) — Assistant Professor.

Department of French:

P.F. Dembowski, B.A. (Br. Col.), D.U. (Paris), Ph.D. (Calif.) — Associate Professor.

Department of Geography:

J. Grobicki — Lecturer (1949-1951).

Department of History:

A.M. Cienciała, B.A. (Liv.), M.A. (McGill), Ph.D. (Ind.) — Lecturer (1961-1965).

Department of Mathematics:

C. Krieger-Dunaj, B.A., M.A., Ph.D. (Tor.) — Associate Professor (till 1962).

Department of Applied Physics:

J. Klawe, Dip.Com. (Grenoble), M.A.Hons. (Glasgow), A.M.I.O.P. (London) — Res. Assistant, Instructor Lecturer (1945-1953) — (see University of Alberta).

Department of Slavic Studies:

D. Bieńkowska, B.A. (Lond.), M.A. (Toronto), Ph.D. (London), — Assistant Professor.

School of Social Work:

T. Grygier, Dipl.Pol.Sci. (Cracow), LL.M. (Warsaw), Ph.D. (Lond.) — Professor.

Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering:

Department of Chemical Engineering:

J. Binkiewicz, M.Eng.Sc. (Lwów) — Lecturer.

Department of Civil Engineering:

A. Grzędzielski, M.E. (Lwów), Ph.D. (Warsaw) — Associate Professor (1946-1950) see N.R.C.

P. Wodziański, M.Sc. (Warsaw) — Lecturer.

Department of Mechanical Engineering:

A. Rodwin, M.Mech.Eng. (Gdańsk) — Senior Lecturer (1946-1949).

J. A. Goliński, M.Mech.Eng. (Cracow), M.A.Sc. (Toronto) — Demonstrator (1950-1951) — see McGill University.

Department of Mining Engineerig:

A.J. Freyman, B.Sc.Eng. (Witwatersrand), M.Sc. (McGill) — Instructor (1962-1963) — see Department of Mines and Technical Surveys.

Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medicine:

S. Dubiski, M.D. (Wroclaw) — Clinical Instructor.

S. Grzybowski, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin), M.D. (Pol.Sch.Med. Edin.) — Fellow (1958-1964) — see University of British Columbia.

Department of Neurology:

J. Olszewski, M.D. (Wilno and Freiburg), Ph.D. (McGill) — Professor (1959-1964).

Experimental Laboratory Research:

Z. Menczyk, A.R.T. — Biochemist.

Danuta Bieńkowska was born in 1927 in Toruń, Poland. Before the war she lived in Warsaw. She spent the war in Russia, Persia and India. From 1947 to 1951 she studied at the School of Slavonic Studies, University of London, specializing in Russian studies. After receiving B.A. Hons. degree in 1951 she continued Slavic studies at the University of Toronto, where she obtained an M.A. degree in 1957. From 1960 to 1962 she studied in London, England, having a Ford Foundation grant, preparing Ph.D. in Polish literature under Dr. Jerzy Pietrkiewicz. She received a Ph.D. in 1965. Since 1962 she has worked in the Slavic Department at the University of Toronto, first as a Lecturer in Polish language of Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced level, then as an Assistant Professor, being promoted in 1966. She is completely responsible for Polish studies in Toronto. Among her students are Canadians of Ukrainian, Italian, German as well as British origin. Slavic studies, besides Polish, include Russian language and literature, history, economics and political science. After four years of studies, the pupils receive B.A. Honours in Slavistics.

Jan Binkiewicz born in Poland, received his M.Tech. Sc. diploma in 1938 from Lwów Polytechnic. He also finished a Special Course in Chemical Engineering, South West Essex Technical College, 1948-1949, London, England. Before coming to Canada in 1952, he was employed in Poland in gas work and sugar beets industry and in England in high vacuum (concerned with the transfer of heat under low temperature differences, investigation of vacuum systems in the presence of water vapour, drying, including freeze drying, high vacuum discillation colums, evaporation — especially of very sensitive materials like vitamins etc.). During his work for the Department of Health, Ontario Government, he and two biologists were engaged in research on the growth of algae after the 2nd World War in many bodies of water like rivers, lakes etc. This is a world wide problem now, important and sometimes dangerous too, because it leads to a complete depletion of oxygen, leaving the given body of water lifeless, exluded from a healthy biological balance maintained by the nature, and very detrimental from the economic point of view. The

work required not only conceptual thinking on a large scale, but also a detailed elaboration of new analytical methods for determination of minute amounts of such ions as phosphate, nitrate, cyanide. The research showed a strong correlation between the increased amount of phosphorus in water and the rate of algae growth; phosphorus being discharged by domestic wastes and the erosion of soil. It was estimated that these and many other results were much ahead of anything which could be found in world literature on this subject. After four years of research work, the report was published under the auspices of the Department of Health. From 1957 he has been engaged as Lecturer, Chemical Engineering Department, University of Toronto. He specializes in the problem of corrosion, especially in protection and passivation of metals. He is a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of Ontario.

Anna M. Cienciala was born in Gdańsk, Poland, November 8, 1929. She went to Great Britain in 1940 where she obtained a B.A. Hon. degree in Modern English and European History, University of Liverpool, 1952. Spent one year in the Russian Institute, Columbia University, New York (1952-1953) and received M.A. Hon. degree in Modern History, McGill University, Montreal, 1955. She obtained a Ph.D. degree in Modern European History, specializing in modern East Central Europe, Indiana University, 1962. She received the following scholarships, fellowships and grants for her university studies: Great Britain State Scholarship (1948-1952); Graduate Fellowship, Indiana University (1956-1958); Ford Foundation Fellowship (1958-1960); Canada Council, University of Toronto Travel Grant, 1963; Social Science Research Council of Canada publication grant, 1964. She was appointed Lecturer in European and Russian History, University of Ottawa, 1960-1961, Lecturer in West European, Russian and East European History, University of Toronto, 1961-1965. She left Canada in 1965 to become Assistant Professor in East Central European and Russian History, University of Kansas, Lawrence, USA. She is a member of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, Toronto and the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies.

She published the following works (in English): *Danzing (Gdańsk) in Polish-German Relations, 1933-1939*, paper read at AHA Convention, December 1963 (current research project); *Poland and the Western Powers, 1938-1939; A Study of the Independence of Eastern and Western Europe*, University of Toronto Press, 1966; and reviews on the following books: *The Conscience of the Revolution*, by R.V. Daniels, Canadian Forum, Toronto, July 1961; *Socialism in One Country*, by E.H. Carr, *ibid.*; *Meine Danzinger Mission*, by

Carl J. Burckhardt, *Canadian Historical Review*, January 1962; France and Her Eastern Allies, by P.S. Wandycz, *ibid.*, June, 1963; New Documents on the History of Munich, Slavonic and East European Review, London, June, 1960; Death in the Forest, Katyń, Slavic and East European Studies, Montreal, December 1963; The Draft Programme of the CPSU, *Canadian Forum*, October, 1961; Liberal Communism in Poland, *ibid.* November 1962.

Piotr F. Dembowski was born in Warsaw, Poland, December 23, 1925. He came to Canada in 1946 and received a B.A. degree with Honours in French and Russian from the University of British Columbia (1952). He also obtained the Certificat de Français usuel, degré supérieur from l'École Supérieure de Préparation et de Perfectionnement des Professeurs de Français, University of Paris (1953), Doctorat d'Université in Russian Philology, University of Paris (1954) and Ph.D. in Romance languages and literatures from the University of California (1960), specializing in French, Spanish and Italian. He was appointed in 1954 Instructor in French and Russian, University of British Columbia, in 1956 Teaching Assistant in French, University of California, in 1960 Assistant Professor of French, University of Toronto and in 1964 Associate Professor of French, University of Toronto, teaching Stylistics and Old French, Introduction to Romance Philology, History of French Language, French Literature of the Late Middle Ages, Old French Chronicles. He spent the sabbatical year 1964-1965 in the Centre d'études supérieures de civilisation médiévale at the Université de Poitiers in France. He was Fellow of the Editorial Board of Romance Philology, 1962-1965 and is Senior Fellow of the Editorial Board of Romance Philology, 1965.

He has written the following studies and articles in French and English: Julian Tuwim (1894-1953), *Canadian Slavonic Papers*, I, 57-65, 1956; En marge du vocabulaire de Robert de Clari, *Romance Philology*, XV, 12-18, 1961; Correction à l'édition de la Chronique de Robert de Clari, de Ph.Laurer, *Romania*, LXXXII, 134-138, 1961; La Chronique de Robert de Clari, Étude de la langue et du style, *The University of Toronto Romance Series*, V, pp.140, Toronto, 1963 (reviewed in: *Rom. Forsch.* LXXVI, 1964, *Rom. Phil.* XVIII, 1965, *Lettres Romanes* XX, 1966, *French Studies*, (Oxford), XIX, 1965, *Cahiers de Civ. Med.* VIII, 1965, et al); A propos de l'application de la stylistique a la prose de l'ancien français, *Actes du X-e Congrès de linguistique et philologie romanes*, 579-588, Strasbourg-Paris 1965; *Linguistics and Literary Study* (co-author D.G. Mowatt), *Canadian Journal of Linguistics*, XI, 40-62, 1965. Contributes to the following reviews: *Romance Philology* (XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX), *Canadian Modern Language Review*,

(XVII, XIX), *Canadian Journal of Linguistics* (VIII), *Romanic Review* (LVI), *Cahiers de Civ. Med.* (VIII), critical editions of *Ami et Amile* and *Jourdain de Blaye* and several articles on the critical approach to the *Chanson de geste*, and Old French accepted for publication.

Stanisław Dubiski was born in Warsaw, Poland, August 21, 1929, graduated from the University of Wrocław School of Medicine with M.D. degree in 1953 and Research degree of M.D. from the Silesian School of Medicine in Zabrze-Rokitnica, Poland, 1957. He was appointed Assistant Professor to the Department of Microbiology of the Silesian School of Medicine. In 1959 he became Head of the Department at the Institute of Haematology in Warsaw, Poland. He came to Canada in 1961 as a Postdoctorate Fellow to the subdivision of Immunochemistry, Department of Biophysics, University of Toronto. In 1963 he was appointed Research Associate at the Department of Pathological Chemistry and Clinical Teacher at the Department of Medicine, University of Toronto. At the same time he was appointed to the Toronto Western Hospital in charge of the Laboratory of Immunology. Member of the British Society of Immunology, New York Academy of Sciences, American Association of Immunologists and Canadian Society for Immunology.

He has published 49 papers, most of them in international journals. His main fields of interest are those of immunogenetics, antibody formation and structure and allotypy of immunoglobulins.

Jedzy Grobicki was born in Warsaw, January 4, 1891. A Staff Officer before the war, prisoner in Soviet camps, Colonel in the 2nd Corps in Italy (1942-1944), Liaison Officer to the French Army and Military Attaché to the Chiang Kai Shek government in China, he came to Canada in 1949. In 1949 he was appointed Lecturer in the Department of Geography, University of Toronto. He published several articles in Polish and English about the Katyń massacre in Canadian papers. He was appointed General by the Polish Government-in-Exile, London, England.

Tadeusz Grygier was born in Warsaw, Poland, February 10, 1915. He received a Diploma of the School of Political Science in Cracow, 1935; Master of Laws, University of Warsaw, 1936; Course in Educational Psychology, University of Warsaw, 1938; Ph.D. London School of Economics, 1950 (thesis: *Displaced Persons: A Study in social and criminal psychology*); Postgraduate training at L.S.E. supplemented by courses in Psychology and Statistics at University College, London. While studying abroad, he was awarded the following

scholarships: Rockefeller Grant in Psychology, University of Cambridge, 1946-1948; Pinsent-Darwin Studentship in Mental Pathology, University of Cambridge, 1947-1948; Rockefeller Fellowship for advanced studies in the USA 1952-1953. At the beginning of the war, he was employed in a psychiatric hospital in Poland (1939-1940). Deported to Siberia from Poland in 1940, he worked as Psychologist in the Psychiatric Department, Siktivkar, Komi Republic of the U.S.S.R. (1940-1941). Following the Sikorski-Stalin agreement, he became a Delegate and then member of staff of the Polish Embassy in Moscow and the Polish Legation in Teheran (1941-1944), and later Head of the Department of Studies, Polish Ministry of Information of the Polish Government-in-Exile, London, England. When the Polish Government-in-Exile ceased to be recognized by Great Britain, he resumed his doctoral studies and later was appointed Research Fellow at the Institute for the Study and Treatment of Delinquency, being in charge of social and psychological research, as carried out by the Institute, and did the editorial work for the British Journal of Delinquency, London (1949-1952). In 1952 he became Consultant in social psychology, UNESCO Seminar on Youth Problems, Munich, Germany, 1952. Appointed a Rockefeller Fellow in the U.S.A., he conducted research work and advanced studies at the Universities of Illinois, Chicago, California and Harvard, and at Chicago Psychological Institute and Chicago Institute of Psychoanalysis (1952-1953). He later became Clinical and subsequently Principal Psychologist in charge of the Department of Clinical Psychology and Research in Banstead Hospital, England. He came to Canada in 1960 and was appointed in charge of an interdisciplinary project in criminology (corrections), involving advanced teaching, research, and consultations to government and private organizations, University of Toronto. He conducted advanced courses in personality theories, criminology and research at the School of Social Work and Department of Psychology, University of Toronto (1960-1967). While retaining his affiliation at the University of Toronto, in 1966 he accepted the part of Visiting Professor (Professeur Titulaire Invité) at the Université de Montreal. In 1967 he accepted the post of Titular Professor at the University of Ottawa, to develop a new Institute of Criminology aimed at providing an academic program, research and consultations. "...Most of my research in Canada has been in the field of criminology, but the excursions into other fields and attempts at integrating hitherto unrelated pieces of knowledge have continued. When I was asked to partake in a research on the use of the social services by recent immigrants to Toronto, I suggested changing the focus of the study to examine the more general problem of integration of immigrants in Canadian

economy and culture. Two hundred families were interviewed in depth and factor analysis was carried out. This revealed that it may be useful to distinguish two factors of integration: "Objective integration" was defined as partaking in the life of the country, productively (economically and culturally), and to own advantage (making use of the social services of the country, its culture, opportunities for advancement etc.); "Subjective integration" was defined in terms of feelings and attitudes. The two were, statistically, almost unrelated and had different consequences for the individual and his family. For instance, maladjustment of children, including juvenile delinquency, appeared to be related to the lack of subjective integration of the parents. Some of the difficulties encountered by immigrants were then clearly identified as hampering the integration of French and English Canadians, while others were characteristic of automation and unemployment, or crime and delinquency. It seemed to me that with technical progress and increased communication, integration is both more difficult and more important than heretofore, and this has led me to further studies, now in progress..." He is a Fellow, British Psychological Society; Chairman of Research Sub-Committee, Canadian Corrections Association; Member, American Society of Criminology; British Society of Criminology; Committee of Professional Psychologists (England); Institute for the Study and Treatment of Delinquency, Polish Society of Arts and Sciences (in London). He is a former Founder-Member of the British Sociological Association. He is the author of some 50 books, monographs, tests, articles and chapters in books, published in Canadian, British and American psychological journals. He initiated and is in charge of the Current Research Section of the Canadian Journal of Corrections, which reports criminological and correctional researches in Canada, also initiated and is co-editor of the series Studies in the Criminal Sciences, being published by the University of Toronto Press.

Among his works published in Canada and the USA, are the following: A new attempt in psychotherapy with juvenile delinquents (co-author Alice Buck), *American Journal Psychotherapy*, 6, 711-724, 1952; Questionnaire on current research, *Canadian Journal Corrections*, 3, 87-97, 1961; A research scheme into personality interactions in probation, *ibid.* 3, 140-152, 1961; Current correctional and criminological research in Canada; present framework, trends and prospects, *ibid.* 3, 423-444, 1961; Staff development and education in criminology and corrections, *Criminal Law Quarterly*, 5, 220-247, 1962; Education for correctional workers; a survey of needs and resources, *Canadian Journal Corrections*, 4, 137-151, 1962; Dimensions of criminology, *ibid.* 5, 40-46, 1963; The teaching of criminology as part of the curriculum of a department of psychology,

Canadian Psychologist, 5a, 35-40, 1964; The chronic petty offender: law enforcement or welfare problem, Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency, 1, 155-170, 1964; The concept of the "state of delinquency" and its legal and social consequences, Wayne Law Review, 2, 627-659, 1965; Crime and society, in Crime and its Treatment in Canada, ed. by W.T. McGrat MacMillan of Canada, Toronto, pp.13-40, 1965; Treatment variables in non-linear prediction, in Interdisciplinary Problems in Criminology: Papers of the American Society of Criminology, 1964, ed. by Walter C. Reckless and Charles L. Newman, Columbus: Ohio State University, pp.29-42, 1965; The concept of "the state of delinquency"—an obituary, J. Legal Education, 18, 131-141, 1966; Plato's r: A new formula based on old principles, Proceedings of the Social Statistics Section, 1965, Washington, D.C.: American Statistical Association, 2-7, 1965. In England he published several books and monographs, two personality tests, as well as articles, notes, research notes, reports and reviews in British Journal Criminology, British Journal Delinquency, British Journal Psychology, British Medical Journal, Bulletin British Psychological Society, Man, Proceedings of the Royal Commission on Capital Punishment Times educ. Suppl., and others.

Cecylia Krieger - Dunaj, born in Poland, in Canada since 1920. Graduated from the University of Toronto with a B.A. (1924), M.A. (1925) and Ph.D. (1930). She was Associate Professor of mathematics at the University of Toronto, retired June 30, 1962.

She is author of two scientific articles published in Canada: On Fourier constants and convergence factors of double Fourier's series, Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, 3rd ser. vol. 24, section 3, Ottawa, 1930; On the summability of trigonometrical series mH localized properties, Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, 3rd ser. vol. 22, section 3, Ottawa, 1928.

Z. Menczyk was born October 23, 1931, in Kielce, Poland. After taking an active part with the Polish Army in Poland, France and Great Britain, he was demobilized in Scotland and worked as a labourer in England in various industrial establishments till 1951. He came to Canada in 1951 and from January 1952 began working on the production of insulin in Connaught Medical Research Laboratory, University of Toronto. In 1958 he received a diploma of Technologist in Industrial Chemistry from the Central Technical School in Toronto. In 1957 he was employed by the Laboratory of Biochemistry in Toronto General Hospital, and next year he was appointed Instructor in essential Chemistry in the School of Medical Technologists estab-

lished in the Hospital. In 1959 he went for a year to Saskatoon, invited by Dr. Z. F. Jaworski, with whom he established the metabolic laboratory in the University Hospital there. He returned to Toronto in the Autumn of 1960, where he has been employed by the University experimental laboratory as a Biochemist under Dr. W.K. Kerr, the Urologist. He has worked on the biochemical aspect of tumors of the urinary bladder. He passed the Advanced Registered Technologists (A.R.T.) examination with the Canadian Society of Laboratory Technologists and in 1962 became Associate Member of the Canadian Society of Clinical Chemists.

He is the author of several papers (with W.K. Kerr, M. Barkin, P.E. Levers and K.O. Woo), one of which was: The Effect of Cigarette Smoking on Bladder Carcinogens in Man, *Canadian Medical Journal*, 93, 1-7, July 1965.

Jerzy Olszewski was born in Wilno, Poland, in 1913 and graduated from the Stefan Batory University of Wilno in 1937, and the Freiburg University, Germany, in 1947. He took his Ph.D. degree at McGill University in 1951. Before the war, he was employed as an assistant scientist at the Neurological and Psychiatric Clinic in Wilno. He also had a "rotating internship" practice there. From 1944 to 1948, he was employed by Erain Research Institute in Neustadt, Germany. He came to Canada in 1948, where his first job was at the Montreal Neurological Institute. In 1956 he was appointed Professor at the University of Saskatchewan, and in 1959 Professor of Neuro-pathology at the University of Toronto. Every year he attended three of four scientific meetings of various medical societies, as a member or guest speaker. He died in Toronto, February 13, 1964.

Among his thirty articles written in Polish, German and English, and published in Polish, German, American and Canadian medical journals, the following appeared in Canada: Carcinomatous Neuro-myopathy (co-authors P.J. Dyck and A.A. Bailey), *The Canadian Medical Association Journal*, 79, 913-916, 1958; Renal Hypertension with Cerebral Arterial Necrosis (co-authors F.C. Marshall and N. Zervas), *Journal of Canadian Medical Association*, 76, 576-579, 1957; The Effect of Anticholinergic Drugs on the Cardiac Vagus (co-author A.B. Dobbin), *Canadian Anesthetists' Association Journal*, 6, 119-129, 1959; The Brain and the Poison, *Canadian Medical Association Journal*, 81, 501-503, 1959; Hypersensitivity and the Nervous System, *Academy of Medicine Bulletin*, Toronto, August, 1960.

S. A. Rodwin, born in Poland, received his M.Mech.Eng. degree from Gdansk Technical University in 1930. He completed his postgraduate courses in mechanical and industrial engineering in Katowice, 1937,

and received a Teaching Certificate in Mechanical Engineering in Warsaw, 1936. After coming to Canada in 1942, he became Chief Engineer with Canada Car and Foundry, Aircraft Division, Montreal (1942-1945). He was appointed Senior Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering, University of Toronto, in 1946, also conducting research in the area of free piston engines. In 1949 he became Design Engineer with Canadian General Electric Company, Montreal, and in 1949 Senior Research Engineer with Dominion Engineering Works. He is the author of a dozen Canadian patents (some pending) in mechanical engineering.

Stefan Stykolt, born in 1923 in Poland, received his secondary education in Poland, Switzerland, France and Canada. After graduating from Upper Canada College in 1942, he became a student at the University of Toronto. He graduated in 1946 in the honours course in Political Science and Economics. He spent three years (1946-1949) as a graduate student at Harvard and two years (1949-1951) at Cambridge University. He became a lecturer at the University of Toronto in 1965 and an Assistant Professor in 1957. He died in Toronto in 1962.

He is author of some 16 articles dealing with Economics, among them: *Economic Activity in the Administrative State*, Explorations in Entrepreneurial History, January, 1949; *Politique économique et Concurrence effective dans l'économie Canadienne*, Société Belge d'Expansion, Mars-Avril, 1955; *Combines Policy and the Public Interest* (with V.W. Bladon) in W. Friedmann (ed.), *Anti-trust Laws*, Carswell, Toronto, 1956; *Exchange Stabilization in Canada, 1950-1954* (with H.C. Eastman), *The Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science*, May, 1956; *In Defense of the Canadian Consumer*, *The Business Quarterly*, Summer, 1956; *Tariff and Competition in Canada* (with H.C. Eastman).

Paweł Wodziański was born in Poland. He graduated in Astronomy from the Warsaw University with an M.Sc. degree. He studied for the next four years in the Department of Electricity at the Warsaw Polytechnic. He took an active part in organizing trade schools in pre-war Poland, as well as technical education for Poles in England during the war. In 1947 he emigrated to Argentina and in October, 1955, to Canada. Until the end of the academic year 1955-1956 he taught in Toronto schools. In 1956, he was appointed Instructor of technical drawings and of applied geometry and soon after promoted to Lecturer in applied geometry. Member of the Association of Professional Engineers, Province of Ontario; American Society of Engineering Education and of Polish Engineers' Association in Canada.

UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO. This institution was incorporated as a nondenominational institution offering undergraduate and graduate courses in arts, engineering and sciences. Classes commenced in July 1957, with the introduction of the co-operative engineering programme, the first of its kind in Canada. In March 1959, a private bill was approved by the legislative assembly of the province of Ontario, incorporating the University of Waterloo as a degree-granting institution. A separate science faculty was established in 1959, offering the university's first programmes leading to B.Sc. degree; the arts faculty offered its first programmes, in conjunction with the associate church-related colleges in 1960. Graduate programmes, first offered (1959) in mathematics and sciences were expanded to include engineering and arts in 1960 and 1961. The university became a member of the National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges in June 1961, and of the Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth (now A.C.U) in November 1961.

Polish Contribution: 5 scholars and scientists.

Department of Mechanical Engineering:

T.A. Brzustowski, AM., Ph.D. (Prin.)—Associate Professor.

K.R. Piekarski, Dipl. Ing. (PUC, London)—Assistant Professor.

Department of English:

R.R. Dubiński, M.A. (West Ont.)—Lecturer.

Department of Metallurgy:

A. Madeyski, M.Eng.Sc. (PUC, London)—Lecturer (1960-1962).

Department of Philosophy:

Z. Adamczewski, B.A. (London), A.M. (Col.), Ph.D. (Harvard)—
Associate Professor.

Zygmunt Adamczewski was born in Bydgoszcz, Poland in 1921. He completed his secondary education before the war. After taking an active part in the defense of Poland, he was interned by the Germans and spent the war in captivity. He studied at the University of Innsbruck 1945-1946, London 1947-1951 (B.A.) Honours), Columbia 1951-1952 and Harvard, 1952-1955 (Ph.D.). He was appointed Teaching Fellow at Harvard University, 1954, Visiting Instructor at the University of Long Island, 1955, Assistant Professor of Philosophy at the Montana State University, 1956-1962 and Asso-

ciate Professor at the University of Waterloo, 1962 to now. At present he is Visiting Professor at Indiana University Department of Philosophy. He is a specialist in ontology, existential philosophy and the theory of values. He is a member of the American Philosophical Association and the Canadian Philosophical Association.

He has published the following articles: Freedom against Values, Proceedings of the International Philosophical Congress in Venice, 1958; Rejection of Existence, Chicago Review, 1960; Time We Live In, Journal of Philosophy, 1960; Art is Temporal, Diogenes, Paris, Montreal, Buenos Aires, Cairo, 1960; and a book: The Tragic Protest, ed. Nijhoff, The Hague, 1964. It is an existential exploration into the meaning of tragedy of human beings throughout the centuries.

Tomasz Antoni Brzustowski, born in Poland in 1937, arrived in Canada in 1948. He graduated from the University of Toronto with B.A.Sc. degree in 1958, A.M. degree from the University of Princeton in 1960 and Ph.D. degree in 1963. He is Associate Professor of Mechanical Engineering at the University of Waterloo and specializes in combustion, heat transfer and rocket propulsion.

Andrzej Madeyski, born in Poland, started his engineering studies during the war at the Technical University of Warsaw (1942-1944). Deported after the Warsaw Insurrection to Germany, he found himself in Italy, where he enrolled at the Technical University of Turin. After coming to England, he entered the Polish University College, London (1946) from which he graduated with the M.Eng. Diploma in Mechanical Engineering in 1950. Before immigrating to Canada in 1951 he worked in the car industry in Bradford, England. In 1951 he became Research Engineer with the Ontario Hydro Research Division, Toronto, and in 1960 was appointed in charge of all metallurgical work and laboratories of the steel industry in Hamilton, Ontario. He took various courses in Metallurgy, Higher Mathematics and Electronics at the University of Toronto and McMaster University (1951-1963) and in 1960 received the Certificate in Metallurgy of Iron and Steel, McMaster University. From 1960 to 1962 he was lecturing in Metallurgy (part time) in the Department of Adult Education, University of Waterloo. At present he is studying for a Ph.D. degree in Metallurgy, McMaster University. While in England, he conducted investigation on the influence of friction on non-steady flow of gases (P.U.C. London). In the Ontario Hydro Research Division, he conducted for five years an investigation of the self-excited and of the forced aerodynamic vibrations of electric conductors. Sponsored by the Atomic Energy Commission of Canada and

by the United States Office of Aerospace Research, he now conducts investigations of the ionic diffusion of oxygen in stoichiometric and non-stoichiometric zirconium dioxide, and its dependence on the oxygen partial pressure and on the crystal defect structure of the oxide, McMaster University. He was twice awarded the Province of Ontario Fellowship and twice the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company Fellowship. He is member of the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario, Association of Polish Engineers in Canada, American Society for Metals, Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Canadian Standards Association Committee on Galvanizing and Alpha Sigma Mu Honorary Metallurgical Fraternity.

He published research reports, articles in the Ontario Hydro Research News, a paper on the aerodynamic vibrations of conductors presented at the annual meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in New York, and published in the AIEE Transactions, and a paper on diffusion, prepared for the Canadian Conference of Metallurgists.

Konstanty Piekarski completed his studies at the Polish University College, London, England, obtaining Dipl. Ing. in Mechanical Engineering (1951). He came to Canada in 1951 and started working in industry. In 1958 he was appointed Assistant Professor at the University of Waterloo. His speciality is material science, i.e. plastic, ceramics and metals. The special field of his current work is the application of induction coupled plasma torch to research in materials science, and the properties of bones. He is one of a very few specialists in Bio-engineering.

His publications include: Experiments in fracturing Asbestos ore with radio frequency currents, *Can. Mining J.*, 1966; Visco-elastic properties of bones; The effect of a delayed surgical intervention on the rate of healing of long bones; General attempt to correlate properties to the microstructure of a bone.

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO. Incorporated by an act of the provincial legislature in 1878 as the "Western University of London, Ontario", in connection with the Church of England, the university has become, under provisions of amending acts of 1908, 1923 and 1955, absolutely undenominational in its government, which is under provincial and municipal control. It consists of 7 divisions of the university proper — the faculties of arts and sciences (University College, Middlesex College, College of Music), graduate

studies, engineering, science, law and medicine, and the schools of nursing and business administration, as well as the affiliated institutions listed above.

Polish Contribution: 4 scientists.

Faculty of Engineering Science:

E.S. Nowak, B.Mech. Eng. (McGill), M.Sc.Mech. Eng. (Purdue), Ph.D. (Purdue) — Assistant Professor.

Department of Geophysics:

T.J. Ulrych, M.Sc., Ph.D. (British Col.) — Assistant Professor.

Faculty of Medicine, Department of Anatomy:

H.C. Sołtan, B.A., Ph.D. (Toronto) — Assistant Professor.

Political and Social Sciences Department:

I. Człowiekowski LL.M. (Lwow), Ph.D. (Frib.) — Assistant Professor, (1958-1965) — see Mount Allison Univer.

Edwin S. Nowak was born in Canada in 1933. After graduating from McGill in 1955 and Purdue in 1959 and 1962, he was appointed Assistant Professor in the Faculty of Engineering Science at the University of Western Ontario. He specializes in thermophysical properties of steam in the supercritical region, in heat transfer and in thermodynamics and fluid dynamics.

Hubert C. Sołtan was born in Wilno, Poland, December 16, 1932. After leaving Poland in 1949, he arrived in England, where he completed his primary and secondary schooling. He came to Canada in December 1950. In 1955 he received his B.A. with Honours in Biology and in 1959 Ph.D. in Human Genetics from the University of Toronto. He was first appointed Research Fellow (1955-1958) in the Department of Genetics, Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto. In 1958 he became Assistant Professor of Biology at St. Mary's University, Halifax, and in 1961 (to now) Assistant Professor of Human Genetics in the Department of Anatomy, Health Sciences Centre, University of Western Ontario. He is a specialist in teaching and research in medical genetics. He has published some fifteen research articles dating from 1958 to 1965 in the area of human genetics.

Tadeusz Ulrych was born in Poland in 1939. Upon graduating from the University of London, England with the B.Sc. degree (1957), he came to Canada in 1958. He graduated from the University of British Columbia with the M.Sc. degree in 1960 and Ph.D. degree in 1962. He is Assistant Professor at the Department of Geographics. He specializes in isotope geophysics.

UNIVERSITY OF WINDSOR. Assumption College was founded in 1857 by Rev. Pierre Point, pastor of Assumption Parish, Sandwich (Windsor), and incorporated in 1858 by a public act of the legislature of the province of Canada; conducted by the Basilian Fathers in 1857-58 and after 1870; affiliated with the faculty of arts and sciences of University of Western Ontario in 1919. The Assumption College Act, 1953, passed by the legislature of the province of Ontario, enlarged and specified university powers. Affiliation ceased July 1, 1953, and the following year the college was admitted to the N.C.C.U. A reorganization of the faculty of arts and sciences took place in 1956, whereby the departments of the natural sciences, mathematics, engineering, nursing education and business administration were assigned to Essex Sollege under its own non-denominational board of directors and the remaining departments of this faculty were grouped into an academic unit known as University College, under the direct control of the Assumption board of governors. In March 1956, the Ontario legislature passed an act which changed the name of Assumption College to Assumption University of Windsor. By the University of Windsor Act, passed by the Ontario legislature in December 1962, a petition was granted, whereby the government of the university was unified under one non-denominational board. Essex College became merged with the University of Windsor; Assumption University while continuing to exist as a corporation, became a federated university, and agreed to hold its degree-granting powers in obedience except for degrees in the faculty of theology. This new organisation became effective on July 1, 1963.

Polish Contribution: 9 scientists and scholars.

Department of Chemistry:

Rev. G.W. Kosicki, B.A. (West. Ont.), M.S., Ph.D. (Mich.) — Associate Professor.

R.J. Niedzielski, B.S.(Aquln.), M.S., Ph.D.(Ill.) — Associate Professor.

Department of Economics:

Z.M. Fallenbuchl, B.Sc.Econ.(London), M.A.(Montreal), Ph.D.Econ.
— Professor.

Department of Civil Engineering:

H.P. Herbich, Dipl.Ing.(Warsaw), D.Sc.(Edin.) — Professor and
Head.

J.T. Łaba, Dipl.Ing.(PUC, London), M.A.Sc(Windsor) — Associate
Professor.

Department of Music:

Mateusz Gliński. LL.D., Dipl. Music, Dipl. Arts (Warsaw) —
Head, special Professor and Artist in Campus.

Department of Physics

L. Krause, B.Sc.(London), M.A., Ph.D.(Toronto) — Professor and
Head.

F. Hołuj, B.Sc.(London), M.Sc., Ph.D.(McMaster) — Associate Pro-
fessor.

Department of Political Science:

W.C. Chrypiński, M.L.(Lublin Cath. University), M.A. (Wayne
State) Ph.D.(Mich.) — Professor.

Wincenty C. Chrypiński was born in Chełm Lubelski, Poland, March 31, 1912. He graduated from the Catholic University of Lublin with LL.M. degree in 1939. He went to the U.S.A. in 1949, where he received his M.A. degree from Wayne University in 1952 and Ph.D. degree from the University of Michigan, 1957. Since 1957, he has been engaged by the University of Windsor, appointed Professor of Political Science in 1965. He specialized in governments and politics in Eastern Europe and is a member of Canadian Political Science Association, American Political Science Association, Canadian Association of Slavists, American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Sciences, Canadian Institute of Internal Affairs, Michigan Academy of Science, Arts and Letters, Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America. His publications on Eastern Europe appeared in East Europe, Slavic Review and Parliamentary Affairs.

Zbigniew Marian Fallenbuchl was born in Katowice, Poland in 1924. After serving in the Polish Forces (Home Army, Warsaw Uprising of 1944, Polish 2nd Corps in Italy), he went to England, where he received his B.Sc. in Economics, University of London, 1951, M.A. in Slavic Studies, University of Montreal, 1957 and Ph.D. in Economics, McGill University, 1961. In 1951 he became member of the Research Institute for Contemporary Polish Affairs in London, England. He came to Canada in 1955 and in 1956 was appointed Research Associate of the Research Institute for Central and Eastern Europe, Université de Montréal, and in 1957 Lecturer in the Department of Slavic Studies, Université de Montréal. He also taught there during the summers of 1958 and 1959. In 1958 he became Assistant in the Department of Economics and Political Science, McGill University. In 1959 he was appointed Assistant Professor of Economics, Assumption University of Windsor and in 1962 was promoted to Associate Professor of Economics at the University of Windsor and Acting Head of the Department of Economics and Political Science (1962-1963), Member of the Senate (1962-1963, 1964-1965) and Member of the Academic Development Committee (1963-1965). In 1966 he became Professor of Economics. He specializes in macroeconomics and the theory of economic growth, the Soviet-type economics and economic development. Under the Canadian External Aid Programme, seconded from the University of Windsor, he was appointed Professor of Economics and Dean of Faculty of Social Sciences at the University of Guyana, Georgetown, British Guyana and Economic Adviser to the Minister of Economic Development, Government of British Guyana. He is member of Canadian Political Science Association, Royal Economic Society, American Economic Association, Economic History Society, Society for International Development, Canadian Association of Slavists and Association for the Study of Soviet-Type Economies.

Science, 1963; Soviet Investment Planning, Bus. Quarterly, 1963;

He has published: Investment Policy for Economic Development: Science, 1963; Soviet Investment Planning, Bus. Quarterly, 1963; How does the Soviet Economy Function without a Free Market?, Queen's Quarterly, 1964; The Relevance of the Communist Experience for the Development of Underdeveloped Countries, Canadian Slav. Papers, 1964; Some Structural Aspects of Soviet-Type Investment Policy, Soviet Studies, 1965; International Economic Relations in the Communist Policy of Economic Development East-West Trade, Canadian Inst. of International Affairs, 1966; Book Reviews in Slavic and East European Studies, 1956, 1965; American Slavic Review, 1964; The Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science, 1965, 1966; Caribbean Studies 1966.

Matteo (Mateusz) Gliński was born in Warsaw, April 6, 1892. After studying music at the Warsaw Conservatory (1909-1913) with Barcewicz (violin and conducting) and Statkowski (composition) he took courses in Leipzig with Rieman and Schering. He also studied conducting with Nikisch. He went to St. Petersburg in 1914 to study composition with Glazunow and Steinberg and conducting with Tche-repnin, and gave several symphonic concerts there (1916-1918). After World War I, he returned to Poland, where he edited a monthly review "Muzyka" (1924-1939) and was intensively active as a conductor. After the outbreak of World War II, he went to Rome, where he was engaged as conductor, editor, historian and lecturer. In 1946 he founded a music monthly in Italian "Musica" and in 1949 he established the International Institute Federic Chopin, of which he was elected president in 1954. He discovered documents on the Renaissance composer Asprilio Pacelli, ancestor of Pope Pius XII, and transcribed and edited his works. He also transcribed and performed some of G. Francesco Anerio's oratorios (1619), which he demonstrated to be the fore-runner of the classical oratorio. After sixteen years of fruitfull activity in Italy, he left for the United States in 1956, but an unforeseen event cancelled all his previous plans. His life became difficult then — the only position he could acquire was that of an organist in a church in Detroit. At that time, he also gave sporadic lectures on Chopin at the University of Michigan, at Wayne University and the colleges. In 1957, due to his initiative, the International Chopin Foundation was created in Detroit. In 1959 he was invited by the Dean of Windsor University to create a Music Department at that University. He became Special Professor and Head of the Department of Music as well as Artist in Campus. "We Assumption University of Windsor Co-workers and Participants through this Testimonial of Respect and Appreciation wish to let Maestro Matteo and Mme Sophia Glinski know how proud we are that Music through their Inspiration has become an enviable and virant complement to campus life" (presented to Maestro Matteo and Mme Sophia Glinski Saturday, April 8, 1961). He left the University in 1964, still holding the function of the Director General of International Chopin Foundation and directing his own Niagara Chamber Orchestra. Now the Music Department at Windsor University counts 14 Professors, has its own choir, a symphony and a chamber orchestra.

Among his works are an opera "L'Aiglon" after Rostand (1918-1927); 2 symphonic poems: The Blind Singer and Wagram; Purcelliana, a suite for orchestra (1934); Tre Cantati d'Amore (1940); The Prayer of Polish Exiles (1941); Te Deus Hymnus (1944) Coupenniana (1950) and various transcriptions of old masters. Among his publications in English language the most important is

Chopin the Unknown (Christ the King Cultural Foundation, Incorporated Prize), Assumption University of Windsor Press, Windsor, Ontario, 1962. "Chopin the Unknown, by Matteo Glinski, is thought by Chopin authorities to be the most provocative study on Chopin published in our times. Based on his thesis that despite Chopin's fame and the multitude of literature written about him, his character and inner life were never revealed, Mr. Glinski — one of the foremost authorities in the field of Chopin research — explores Chopin's "elusive secret", his life, and his music . . ." (Music Educators Journal, February—March 1964). Reviews about him as an orchestra conductor appeared in the periodicals of Bari, Berlin, Budapest, Dublin, Florence, Leningrad, Lwow, Naples, Paris, Tallin, Taormin, Trieste, Vatican, Venice, Vienna and Warsaw . . ." "A great number of the audience, having come to know and greatly admire Professor Matteo Glinski in the few years he has lived and worked here, were especially interested to watch and listen to him, as he had his first opportunity to prove himself with a good North American orchestra. We have heard him on several previous occasions producing quite delightful results with student material and exceedingly capable conductor . . ." "Why are the professor's conducting skills not made full use here for the greater benefit of this community, of which he is certainly the brightest luminary on the musical horizon? Why be satisfied indefinitely with mediocre skills, when the master touch is here and could doubtless be had for the asking". (The Windsor Star, Saturday, March 9, 1963).

Henryk P. Herbich was born in Poland. After completing his secondary education in Kalisz, Poland, he entered the Warsaw Technical University, where he graduated in Civil Engineering with Ing. Dipl. (1921). He spent part of the war in Scotland, where he took his D.Sc. in Engineering from the University of Edinburgh (1943). Before the war he was Head of Hydro-electric research division of the Polish Hydrological Institute and part-time Lecturer at the Technical University of Warsaw. From 1941 to 1943 he was Research Fellow at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, and, from 1945 to 1952, Professor, Vice-Principal, Chairman of the Academic Board and Head of Civil Engineering Department at the Polish University College, London, England. He was also Acting Principal from 1950 to 1951. In 1952 he was appointed Professor in the Department of Civil Engineering at the University of Minnesota, USA. He came to Canada in 1959, appointed Professor and Head of the Department of Civil Engineering of Assumption University of Windsor (1959-1963) and of the University of Windsor (1963 to 1966). He is a Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society (London, England); American Society of Civil Engineers, Member of the In-

stitution of Civil Engineers (London, England), International Association of Hydraulic Research, American Association of University Professors, University of Edinburgh's Graduates' Association. His specialities are hydrology, hydraulics and fluid mechanics. During his professional career he was responsible for design and construction of twelve dams and hydroelectric power stations in Poland, France and USA, Consulting Engineer to the French Ministry of Public Works, Hydro-Electric Department (1939-1940) and Consulting Engineer to a contracting corporation in Cleveland, Ohio, for a 350 million dollar project in northern Minnesota (1954-1959). He was sponsored by the Ministry of Transport, Meteorological Branch, Government of Canada, to do the research on "Estimation of Run-off from Meteorological Data" (1962-1965) and by the Department of Highways in Ontario on "Prediction of Scour at Bridges" (1963-1965).

He wrote two books in Polish (1928-1929) dealing with water energy and some fifty articles in English, French and Polish. The following works were written in English and published in the Western World: *The Possibilities of Development of the Inland Waterways in East-Central Europe as a part of general net-work of Trans-European Navigable Waterways*, University of Edinburgh, 1943; *The future of the Inland Waterways of Poland in the General Trans-European Net-work*, Oxford Press, 1943; *Water Power Resources and Development in Europe*, University of Minnesota, 1954; *Effect of Navigation and Stabilization Structures on Flows of Rivers*, University of Minnesota, 1954; *Some New Methods in Hydraulic Design and Hydrology*, University of Minnesota, 1955; *Effects of River-Training Works on Stage and Flow-rate*, University of Windsor, 1963.

Frank (Franciszek) Hołuj, born in Poland in 1927, graduated with the B.Sc. degree (Spec. Chemistry) from the University of London, England in 1954. He came to Canada in 1954 and enrolled at McMaster University, where he obtained his M.Sc. degree in Physics in 1956, and Ph.D. in 1958. He is Associate Professor in the Department of Physics at the University of Windsor and is a specialist in solid state physics, doing research work on paramagnetic resonance and molecular physics.

George Watha Kosicki was born in Detroit, July 29, 1928. Upon graduating from the Catholic Central High School in Detroit, he entered Assumption College, University of Western Ontario, where he graduated with a B.A. degree in 1951. A Member of the Basilian Fathers since 1946, he completed Theology at St. Basil's Seminary, Toronto, with ordination in 1954. In 1956 he received his M.Sc. degree in Biochemistry from the University of Michigan. After

lecturing for two years (1956-1958) in the Department of Chemistry, Assumption University of Windsor, he prepared doctoral work in Biochemistry under Dr. Paul A. Sreere at the University of Michigan, where he obtained Ph.D. in 1961. Appointed Assistant Professor in 1961 and Associate Professor in 1964 in the Department of Chemistry, University of Windsor, he continued research in biochemistry, specializing in enzymology and especially in enzymatic reactions of oxalacetic acid. He is a member of the Chemical Institute of Canada, American Chemical Society and Sigma XI.

He has published 14 technical works: Condensing Enzyme Content of Various Tissues (co-author P.A. Sreere), Abstracts of the 136th Meeting of the American Chemical Society, Atlantic City, Am. Chem. Soc., Washington, D.C. 1959, Condensing Enzyme Levels in the Serum after Experimental Myocardial Infraction (co-authors H.H. Swain and P.A. Sreere), *Circ. Rec.*, 8, 999, 1960; Isotope Rate Effects with D₂O in Several Enzyme Systems (co-authors P.A. Sreere and R. Lumry), *Biochim. Biophys. Acta.* 50, 184, 1961; Studies on the Citrate Condensing Enzyme (Doctoral Dissertation), University Microfilms, Inc., Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1961; The Citrate Cleavage and Citrate Condensing Enzymes (co-author P.A. Sreere), The International Congress of Biochemistry, Moscow, August 1961; The Purification of the Citrate-Condensing Enzyme (co-author P.A. Sreere), *Journal Biol. Chem.* 236, 2557, 1961; Kinetic Studies on the Citrate Condensing Enzyme (co-author P.A. Sreere), *Journal Biol. Chem.* 236, 2590, 1961; Deuterium Isotope Rate Effects with Citrate-Condensing Enzyme (co-author P.A. Sreere) *Journal Biol. Chem.* 236, 2566, 1961; Isotope Rate Effects in the Enolization of Oxalacetic Acid, *Canadian Journal Chem.* 40, 1280, 1962; Spectrophotometric Studies of Solvent Effects in Ketonization and Decarboxylation of Oxalacetic Acid (co-author S.N. Lipovac), *Eleventh Coll. Spectroscopium Internationale*, Belgrade, 1963; Metal-ion-catalyzed Decarboxylation of Oxalacetic Acid in Water-Ethanol Mixtures (co-author S.N. Lipovac), *Nature*, 200, 359, 1963; The pH and pD Dependence of the Spontaneous and magnesium-ion-cathalyzed decarboxylation of oxalacetic acid (co-author S.N. Lipovac), *Canadian Journal Chem.* 42, 403, 1964; Lithium Chloride Catalyzed Decarboxylation of Oxalacetic Acid in Ethanol (co-authors S.N. Lipovac and R.G. Annett), *Canadian Journal Chem.* 42, 2806, 1964; Enzymatic Enolization of Oxalacetic Acid (co-author R.G. Annett), *Canadian Journal Biochem.* 43, 1887, 1965.

Lucjan Krause was born in Poland in 1928. He came to Canada in 1951 after obtaining his B.Sc. degree with Honours in Chemistry from the University of London, England. He received his M.A. degree from the University of Toronto 1953 and his Ph.D.

in Physics in 1955. In 1964, he became a Fellow of the Institute of Physics, Great Britain. In 1955, he was appointed Associate Professor in Physics at the Memorial University of Newfoundland. In 1958, he became Assistant Professor in Physics at the Assumption University of Windsor, promoted in 1959 to Associate Professor and Chairman. Appointed in 1962 Associate Professor and Head of the Department at the University of Windsor he became in 1965 Professor and Head. He specializes in studies of atomic interactions, namely in its two types: those between radiation and atoms, and collisions between atomic pairs with resulting energy transfer. Experiments in progress include determinations of collisions cross sections, studies of spectral line shapes and measurements of life times of excited states. The research group includes at present three Postdoctorate Fellows and five graduate students. He is member of the Optical Society of America and the Canadian Association of Physicists.

He has published 23 articles: The Raman Spectrum of CH₃D (co-authors: Brodersen, Richardson and Welsh), *Journal Mol. Spectroscopy*, 8, 406, 1962; Precision Pantograph for Use with an X-Y Plotter (co-author E.E. Habib), *Rev. Scient. Instr.*, 33, 252, 1962; Energy Transfer in Inelastic Collisions (co-author I.H. Brockman), International Conference on Spectroscopy, University of Maryland, June 1962; A Recording Spectrometer, *The Highler Journal*, May 1962; Photoelectric Grating Spectrometer (co-author R.A. Neville), *Rev. Scientific Instr.* 34, 698, 1963; Sensitized Fluorescence in Vapors of Alkali Metals; I Energy Transfer in Potassium-Potassium Collisions (co-authors G.D. Chapman and I.H. Brockman), *Canadian Journal Phys.*, 42, 535, 1964; Inelastic Collisions in Rubidium Vapour (co-author A.G.A. Rae), Canadian Association of Physicists Congress, June 1964; Sensitized Fluorescence in Vapours of Alkali Metals; II Energy Transfer in Potassium-Argon Collisions (co-author G.D. Chapman), *Canadian Journal Phys.*, 43, 563, 1965; High Intensity Light Sources for the Excitation of Resonance Fluorescence in Potassium and Rubidium (co-authors R.J. Atkinson, G.D. Chapman), *Bull. Am. Phys. Soc.* 10, 49, 1965; Transfer of Excitation in Collisions between Caesium Atoms (co-author M. Czajkowski), *Bull. Am. Phys. Soc.* 10, 49, 1965; Sensitized Fluorescence in Potassium induced by Collisions with Neon and Krypton Atoms (co-author G.D. Chapman), C.A.P. Congress, June 1965; Sensitized Fluorescence in Vapours of Alkali Metals; III Energy Transfer in Caesium-Caesium Collisions, (co-author M. Czajkowski), *Canadian Journal Phys.* 43, 1259, 1965; Sensitized Fluorescence in Vapours of Alkali Metals; IV Energy Transfer in Rubidium-Rubidium Collisions (co-author A.G.A. Rae), *Canadian Journal Phys.* 43, 1574, 1965; Light Sources for Excitation of Atomic Resonance Fluor-

rescence in Potassium and Rubidium, (co-authors R.J. Atkinson and G.D. Chapman), *Journal Opt. Soc. Amer.* 55, 1269, 1965; Excitation Transfer between the $2P_{1/2}$ and $2P_{3/2}$ Resonance Levels in Alkali Atoms induced by Inelastic Collisions (co-authors G.D. Chapman, M. Czajkowski and A.G.A. Rae), *Proceedings of the Fourth International Conference on the Physics of Electronic and Atomic Collisions*, August 1965; Sensitized Fluorescence in Vapours of Alkali Metals; V Energy Transfer in Collisions between Caesium and Inert Gas Atoms (co-authors M. Czajkowski and D.A. McGillis), *Canadian Journal Phys.* 44, 91, 1966; Sensitized Fluorescence in Vapours of Alkali Metals; VI Energy Transfer in Collisions between Rubidium and Inert Gas Atoms (co-authors F.S.C. Bruce Pitre and A.G.A. Rae), *Canadian Journal Phys.* 44, 731, 1966; Sensitized Fluorescence in Vapour of Alkali Metals; VII Energy Transfer in Rubidium-Caesium Collisions (co-authors M. Czajkowski, D.A. McGillis), *Canadian Journal Phys.* 44, 741, 1966; Sensitized Fluorescence in Vapours of Alkali Metals; VIII Energy Transfer between the $42P$ Levels in Potassium induced by Inelastic Collisions, *Canadian Journal Phys.* 44, 753, 1966; and several others.

Jan T. Łaba was born in Poland, 1925. He received his Dipl. Ing. diploma from the Polish University College, London, England, 1951 and M.A.Sc. degree from the University of Windsor, 1962. He came to Canada in 1952, where he gained industrial and consulting experience in Montreal, Sudbury and Windsor. Moreover he designed and supervised the construction of St. Casimir's Church in Sudbury, Ont. and was also consultant to a number of architects on the design of foundations, reinforced concrete and structural steel. He was appointed one of the three members of the Flood Control Committee for the City of Sudbury and area, to review a Consulting Engineer's report on Junction Creek with regards to flood control and to make recommendations to authorities (1959-1960). He was appointed Lecturer in Civil Engineering at University of Windsor, 1961. Subsequently he was promoted to Assistant Professor, and he is now Associate Professor in the Department of Civil Engineering, University of Windsor. At present he is involved in research on the theoretical and experimental study on frost action in soils, with particular reference to retaining walls and foundations. The above research is supported by N.R.C. in Ottawa.

Recently, he has published three works: Potentials of Tidal Power on the North Atlantic Coast in Canada and United States, *Proceedings of the Ninth International Conference on Coastal Engineering*, Lisbon, Portugal, June, 1964, publ. A.S.C.E. N.Y., 1964; Dynamic Computation of the Development of Earth Slides, *Sixth International Conference on Soil Mechanics and Foundation*

Engineering, Montreal, September 1965; Magnitude of Frost Grip as a Function of Water Content, Porosity, Temperature and Particle Shape, Proceedings of the Canadian Congress of Applied Mechanics, Quebec City, May, 1967. He is a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of Ontario, the Engineering Institute of Canada, American Society of Civil Engineers and the American Society for Engineering Education.

YORK UNIVERSITY. Founded by an act of the Ontario legislature in 1959, York University enrolled its first students in September, 1960, in a programme of studies leading to the general BA of the University of Toronto, and the first University of Toronto BAs were awarded to York students in May 1963. In September, 1963, the university introduced its own curriculum and enrolled full-time students in the 1st year of a programme leading to a York degree. From September, 1962, the university has offered courses leading to BA through Joseph E. Atkinson College, the evening division of the university. The university takes its name from York County, Ontario, in which it is located, and from the original name of the city of Toronto.

Polish Contribution: 1 scholar.

Department of Modern Languages:

I.S. Grabowska, M.A. (Lodz, Warsaw, Toronto) — Lecturer.

Iwona Stefania Grabowska was born in Warsaw, Poland. After completing her English studies with M.A. degree from the University of Łódź, 1951 and French studies with M.A. degree from the University of Warsaw, 1952, she was engaged as Lecturer at the University of Warsaw. She came to Canada in 1958, having a Canada Council grant. She received M.A. degree in Slavic Studies from the University of Toronto, 1962. In 1963 she was appointed Lecturer, Department of Modern Languages, York University.

She is the author (together with W. Furmańczyk) of *An Anthology of American Thought in the 18th Century* (238 pp.) Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1965 (book written in Polish). She also wrote numerous articles on linguistics, sociology, literature, published in Polish periodicals in Canada and Poland, as well as literary reviews.

4. POLISH CONTRIBUTION TO RESEARCH CENTRES IN CANADA

ONTARIO RESEARCH FOUNDATION.

Polish contribution: 3 scientists:

- G. M. Bornet, M.Sc. Tech. (Manch.) — Research Engineer;
- J. J. Grodski, B.A.Sc. (Toronto), M.Sc. (Waterloo)—Assoc. Research Scientist;
- S. J. Majka, M.Sc.Mech. (Lwów)—Senior Research Engineer (to 1965).

George Mieczyslaw Bornet, born in Poland in 1917 came to Canada in 1948 after graduating from the University of Manchester, England with a B.Sc.Techn. degree in Textile Technology. He is Research Engineer in the Ontario Research Foundation and specializes in yarn unevenness.

Regarding Mr. Bornet's appointment as the chairman of the Canadian chapter of the "Int. Org. for Standardization", here is the extract from the article which appeared in the "News Release" (1962):

"Canada has been assigned the task of developing a world-standard test method for measuring the unevenness of yarns", it was announced today in a joint statement from the Ontario Research Foundation, the Canadian Standards Association, and the Canadian Advisory Committee on Technical Committee 38, Textiles, of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). At a meeting of the Canadian Advisory Committee held in Ottawa, a Canadian Secretariat for the new ISO Working Group was officially accepted, and Mr. G.M. Bornet, research engineer at the Ontario Research Foundation, was appointed Chairman.

"This work was formerly the responsibility of the U.S.A. However, since the Ontario Research Foundation has been engaged in

research on yarn unevenness for many years, the assignment is in recognition of O.R.F.'s international reputation as an authority in this field. Unevenness is a technical term referring to thick and thin spots along a yarn. Lack of evenness is an important problem in yarn manufacture, causing processing problems and resulting in unsatisfactory fabrics.

"These test methods are developed to facilitate international trade by standardizing a procedure suitable to all countries. Mr. Bornet is presently in Europe conferring with various textile groups, and later this month will be attending a meeting of the International Wool Textile Organization in Paris at which he has been invited to present two technical papers."

And in Ontario Research Foundation communicate of Oct. 10, 1963 we read:

"G.M. Bornet, research engineer at the Ontario Research Foundation, Toronto, recently attended a round of conferences and meetings in Europe as Canada's representative. Mr. Bornet was Chairman of the Verviers (Belgium) Meeting of the International Organization of Standardization (ISO) Working Group on Yarn Unevenness, and attended the Buxton (U.K.) Meeting of the ISO Working Group on Fabric Strength. The development of an international test method for yarn unevenness is Canada's responsibility, and Mr. Bornet is in charge of this work. He also attended the Overseas of the Textile Institute in Barcelona (Spain), the theme of which was "Calculable Features of Yarns and Fabrics". In addition, during his stay in Europe, he visited a number of textile research organizations. Mr. Bornet is wellknown in Canadian textile industry for his work on yarn unevenness."

Juliusz Jan Grodski (form. Grodziszewski) was born in Krosno, Poland, July 9, 1939. He began his University studies in 1956 at the Silesian Institute of Technology, Faculty of Mechanics and Energy, Gliwice, Poland. He interrupted his studies and came to Canada in 1959. Working as a miner in Kirkland Lake he learned English and subsequently entered the English Language Institute at Ann Arbor, Michigan University. In 1960 he enrolled in the Engineering Physics Department at the University of Toronto, from which he graduated in 1963, having obtained B.A.Sc. (physics option). In 1962 he was appointed Assistant to Dr. B.W. Schumacher, Department of Physics, Ontario Research Foundation. In 1966 he obtained his M.Sc. degree at the University of Waterloo. Presently he continues his Ph.D. studies (also at the University of Waterloo), working in the field of the physics of the solid state. He is a member of the Canadian Association of Physicists and Association of Professional Engineers.

He wrote: Research on a Versatile X-ray Detector (co-author B.W. Schumacher), Tech. Report No. AFML-Tr-64-414, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, USAF, Air Force Materials Laboratory, December 1964 (this work was also presented at the Fourth National meeting of the Society of Applied Spectroscopy, Denver, Colo., 1965); Local Density Determination in rarified Gas Flows by Measuring the Large-angle Single-scattering from an Electron Beam (co-author B.W. Schumacher), ISA Trans., April 1966.

Stanislaw Majka, was born in Poland in August 20, 1908, and graduated with M.Eng.Sc. from Lwow Institute of Technology (1937). He came to Canada in 1949. Until his death in May 1965 he was Senior Research Engineer in Ontario Research Foundation, specializing in the high temperature metallography.

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA, OTTAWA

Late in 1916, the Government of Canada established the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, now known by the short title, "National Research Council".

In 1917, the National Research Council — at first an advisory body of eleven men responsible to a committee of six Cabinet Ministers — began by making a survey of Canada's scientific resources. This inventory showed that industrial research, at that time, was practically non-existent in Canada and that the national supply of research men, capable of independent investigation was entirely inadequate. The universities were almost completely absorbed in undergraduate work, the overloaded teachers had little time for research, and scholarships for graduate work were lacking. Hence, at that time, most of Canadian postgraduate students went to foreign universities and many of them did not come back.

With a great sense of urgency, the Council set up a system of scholarships to assist students in their postgraduate training, and a system of grants to professors to stimulate research in Canadian universities. Some 3,400 students have held Council scholarships in science and engineering and a much larger number of very able students have been employed as research assistants by the professors who have received Council grants. Today, the Council's "alumni" occupy many of the senior scientific positions across Canada. These policies were so soundly based and so successful that they are still an important part of the Council's activities.

In the same year, 1917, the Council began to coordinate research programs of a national character by means of the associate com-

mittee mechanism. This mechanism, which still operates today, is simple but very effective. When a major problem arises the Council forms a committee of the leading persons in Canada, federal, provincial, academic or industrial, who are working in the area of the problem and who are particularly qualified to give guidance and advice. These people meet and by exchanging information and views, work out a coordinated approach to the problem. Without salary, they continue to meet as frequently as is necessary to coordinate and influence the development of the program. When the purpose for which the committee was formed has been met, the committee is disbanded. At present, some forty-five Associate Committees are in operation in such diverse fields as dental research, parasitology, plant breeding, and space research.

During these years a nucleus of highly trained specialists in all the main fields of science was build up. When the time came, these men became leaders in directing Canada's war research. The wartime demands were enormous and a ten-fold expansion had to be — and was — achieved.

When war broke, the Council had one laboratory in operation. During the war, 21 other laboratories were established from Halifax to Vancouver. By 1940, NRC was engaged in almost every field of war research, and peace-time operations had been reduced to a minimum. There were scores of major achievements: in medicine, in aeronautical engineering, in chemistry of supplies and substitutes, in biological warfare, in tropicalization of equipment for use in jungles, in protective clothing, in nutrition, in packaging and transport of foods, in atomic energy — to say nothing of innumerable devices such as predictors, gun sights, chronographs, sound ranging, anti-mine and anti-submarine equipment and radar.

After the Second World War, the anticipated industrial recession failed to materialize. Instead, the country boomed and the reorganization of NRC expanded with the country.

In 1947, research in support of Canada's military forces was transferred from NRC to the newly organized Defence Research Board. As an active nucleus the Board took over the defence laboratories that the Council had been operating at Valcartier, Halifax, Ottawa, and elsewhere.

In the same year, the Division of Building Research was formed to study problems of construction and to act as the research wing of the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. Radio research, which had grown from a small group in 1939 to a large branch, was associated with the electrical engineering laboratories in 1947 to establish the Radio and Electrical Engineering Division.

In 1948, the Prairie Regional Laboratory — largely an outgrowth of the work of the Division of Biosciences — was set up

on the campus of the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon. The Atlantic Regional Laboratory was opened in 1952 on the campus of Dalhousie University in Halifax.

The largest wartime undertaking was the Atomic Energy Project. It began in 1942 as a secret laboratory in a wing of the Université de Montréal, and was transferred to the new site at Chalk River by 1946. In the first ten years of its existence the project grew so extensively that size and commercial importance justified the establishment in 1952 of a separate Crown corporation, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited.

In 1952, the Division of Chemistry was divided into the Division of Pure Chemistry and the Division of Applied Chemistry; and similarly, in 1955, the Division of Physics was divided into the Division of Pure Physics and the Division of Applied Physics.

The National Aeronautical Establishment, comprising the aerodynamics, flight and structural activities of the Division of Mechanical Engineering, was formed at the beginning of 1959 to meet the aeronautical research needs of military and civil aviation.

The effect of radiation on living things, including people, will be the subject of research in the newest NRC division, the Division of Radiation Biology, now being organized.

The Medical Research Council, an autonomous unit fully responsible for policy in the field of medical research but functioning initially within the administrative framework of the National Research Council, was established in November, 1960. At the same time, the National Research Council disbanded its Division of Medical Research, and its Advisory Committee on Medical Research, which had previously administered Council grants in this important field.

Science is only one facet of the promotion of a healthy Canadian economy, but it is a very important one. The creation of new and improved products requires research in both pure and applied science, and this need becomes more imperative as the world technology advances. Through its university support program, its industrial research assistance program, and through the work of its own laboratories, the National Research Council will continue to promote both pure and applied science, to cooperate fully and wholeheartedly with Canadian industry, and to contribute as richly as possible to the economic well-being of the nation.

Polish Contribution: 22 scientists.

Division of Mechanical Engineering, Hydrodynamics, Ship Laboratory:
J. S. C. Straszak, B.Sc. (Glasgow)—Associate Research Officer.

Thermodynamics, Gas Dynamics Laboratory:

A. H. Makomaski, B.Sc., Ph.D. (London)—Associate Research Officer.

Engine Laboratory:

J. J. Samolewicz, M.E. (Lwów)—Senior Research Officer.

H. U. Wiśniowski, M.E., M.T.Sc. (Lwów), D.Eng.Sc. (Polish Univ. Abroad, London)—Principal Research Officer.

National Aeronautical Establishment, Aerodynamics, High Speed Aerodynamics:

J. Łukasiewicz, B.Sc. (London), D.I.C. (Imp. Col. Lond.), M.Eng.Sc. (Pol. Tech. Univ., Lond.)—Head (1948-1958).

W. Czerwiński, M.Eng.Sc. (Lwów)—Associate Research Officer, Head of the Design Office.

Unsteady Aerodynamics:

K. J. Orlik-Rückemann, M.Sc. (Royal Institute Tech., Stockholm, Sweden)—Senior Research Officer, Head of the University Aerodynamics Laboratory.

Structures Laboratory:

A. Grzędzielski, M.E. (Lwów), Ph.D. (Warsaw)—Senior Research Officer (1959-1961).

E. Kosko, M.Eng.Sc. (Gdańsk)—Senior Research Officer.

Radio and Electronical Engineering Division, Upper Atmosphere Research:

R. Włochowicz, B.Eng. (McGill)—Assistant Research Officer.

Engineering Design:

J. Drzewiecki, M.B.E., M.Sc. (Warsaw)—Associate Research Officer.

S. Mordasewicz, M.Eng.Sc. (Warsaw)—Assistant Research Officer.

Division of Applied Physics, Heat and Solid State Physics:

M. J. Laubitz, B.S.Sc. (Toronto), Ph.D. (Cantab)—Senior Research Officer.

M. Romanowski, M.A. (Geneva)—Associate Research Officer.

Interferometry:

J. A. Dobrowolski, B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D. (London)—Associate Research Officer.

Photogrammetric Research:

T. J. Błachut, M.Eng.Sc. (Lwów)—Principal Research Officer.

A. J. Śmiałowski, M.Sc. (Lwów) — Associate Research Officer.

Prairie Regional Laboratory, Chemistry of Natural Products:

M. Mazurek, B.S.A. (Sask.)—Junior Research Officer.

Division of Pure Chemistry, Organic Chemistry:

M. Przybylska, B.Sc., Ph.D. (Glasgow)—Senior Research Officer.

Division of Pure Physics, Cosmic Rays and High Energy Particle Physics:

B. Judek, B.S., Ph.D. (Edin.)—Associate Research Officer.

E. E. Budziński, B.Sc., M.Sc. (Edin.)—Assistant Research Officer.

Low Temperature and Solid State Physics:

Z. S. Basiński, B.A., B.Sc., M.A., Ph.D. (Oxon)—Principal Research Officer.

Zbigniew Stanisław Basiński was born in Wołkowysk, Poland, April 28, 1928. He graduated from the University of Oxford with B.A. (1950), B.Sc. (1958), M.A. (1954) and D.Phil. (1954). He carried out research first in the Oxford University Metallography laboratory and then joined the staff of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Cryogenic Engineering Laboratory). He came to Canada in 1956 and is now a Principal Research Officer in the Solid State Physics group at the National Research Council, Ottawa. In 1965 he was Ford Distinguished Visiting Professor at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, and in 1966 was awarded a D.Sc. (Oxford) for his work on the mechanical properties of metals.

T. J. Blachut was born in Poland and received his academic education at the Geodetic Department of the Technical University in Lwów, from which he graduated with an engineering degree (M.Sc.). During the Second World War, he joined the Polish Army in France and after the French campaign, he was interned in Switzerland. During the internment, he worked as an assistant at the Technical University in Zurich and later as a scientific collaborator in the Department of Geodesy. At the same time, he was a lecturer at the Polish University Camp in Winterthur.

In 1946, he joined the Wild Company in Switzerland, a leading manufacturer of geodetic and photogrammetric instruments; in particular, the design of the famous Autograph A-7 followed his basic concept. This instrument is today the most widely used, precise, analogue stereoplotter, having a wide range of applications.

At that time, he became known for his publications and lecturing activities in Europe, the Middle Orient and South America. He was also responsible for setting up photogrammetric centers and helping to organize mapping services in several countries.

In 1951, he was invited to organize a photogrammetric research section at the National Research Council of Canada. This section has since become one of the leading scientific research centres in the field of photogrammetry. Several theoretical formulations, original methods and new principles in the design of photogrammetric equipment originated in this section. As early as 1953, analytical methods were developed and basic experiments were carried out that proved the validity of these methods. At the same time, a photogrammetric triangulation method based on the use of radar profiles was formulated by him and its exceptional value in the mapping of large, inaccessible territories was experimentally proven. Both approaches have since been put into practical use by many countries.

In 1957, the concept of an entirely new photogrammetric plotter, the so-called Analytical Plotter was disclosed. It is the most revolutionary piece of photogrammetric equipment conceived during the several last decades that permits the use of other media than central perspective and optical photographs as a basis for photogrammetric operations. Several of these instruments are now in use but there is little doubt that they constitute only the beginning of a fundamental departure from the conventional photogrammetric technique. Obvious general responsibility for this development and personal contributions particularly in the design of the optical-mechanical part of the new instrument rested with Mr. Blachut.

In 1958, he was one of the first to develop the concept of "monomeasurements" in photogrammetry, which eventually has been ac-

cepted as the standard procedure by many photogrammetric centres throughout the world and led to the development of another photogrammetric instrument, the NRC Monocomparator.

Mr. Błachut is now directing the development of an orthophoto projection system that may constitute another approach towards solving many urgent mapping problems. The system consists of several components that are now being built.

At the same time, he is also engaged in a basic study of the factors limiting photogrammetric accuracy and there are indications that as a result, a new approach in aerial photography may be taken to eliminate the unpredictable image deformations, which do not permit the full exploitation of the precision of existing procedures.

These are some of the inventions and developments of importance for which he assumes direct responsibility or authorship. He made several other scientific contributions in such fields as aerial triangulation, systematic errors in photogrammetric processes, use of auxiliary survey, city surveying and mapping etc. In the domain of glaciological research, he directed the development of special maps, which has been recognized as having no equal.

In recognition of these contributions, the Technical University of Milan conferred upon him the rare distinction of an honorary medal in 1960. In 1966, he became a Correspondent Member of the Polish Geodetic Society—the highest distinction offered by this society. In 1962, he was nominated honorary member of the Cartographic Society of Brazil and the Corporation des Arpenteurs-Géomètres de la Province de Québec.

For many years, he has been very active in Canadian and international learned societies and committees. Under his direction as President since 1952, the Committee on Small-Scale Mapping of the International Society for Photogrammetry has been responsible for several international research projects. He was Chairman of the Research Committee of the U.S.A. Photogrammetric Society and the Secretary of Commission IV of the International Society for Photogrammetry.

Since 1958, he is official Canadian Delegate to the Cartographic Commission of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, which is an official, intergovernmental body, and recently (1965) he became Chairman of the Regional Working Group on Urban Surveying and Mapping that includes Mexico, U.S.A. and Canada.

He has performed various functions with the Canadian Institute of Surveying. He was First Vice-President in 1961-62 and President in 1962-63.

Since 1952, he was intimately connected with the publishing of the Canadian Surveyor, and eventually became the Chairman of the Editorial Board and its Editor. The Canadian Surveyor enjoys at present a remarkable international reputation and is the only Canadian journal covering the wide field of geodetic disciplines.

For the past several years, he has been a member of the NRC Subcommittee on Glaciers of the Associate Committee on Geodesy and Geophysics. Recently he became a member of the Advisory Committee on Geophysical Research of the Defence Research Board and of the Subcommittee on Survey Education and Research of the National Advisory Committee on Control Surveys.

He initiated specialized international conferences on photogrammetry, organized several international and national scientific symposia, was guest speaker and lecturer, invited by academies of sciences, universities and learned societies of numerous countries.

He is author of over fifty publications on geodetic, photogrammetric and cartographic subjects in English, French, Polish, German and Spanish.

The following works appeared in Canada and Western Europe in German and English languages:

Versuche über Lufttriangulation mit Filmen und Stoskop am Wildautographen A5, (A. Pastorelli and T. J. Blachut), Mitteilungen des Geodatischen Instituts an der Eidgenössischen Technischen Hochschule, Zurich, Nr. 1, 1945;

Aerotriangulation am Stereokartiergerät Wild A6, International Photogrammetric Congress, The Hague, 1948;

Sur le controle et la precision de l'Autographe Wild A5, Photogrammetrie, Bulletin de la Societe Belge de Photogrammetrie 1950.

Large and Intermediate Scale Mapping of Extensive Areas with Application of Spatial Aerial Triangulation. Mapping Example of Israel, Photogrammetric Engineering, 569-577 p., 1950;

Autereductionstachymeter Wild RDS, Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Vermessung, Kulturtechnik und Photogrammetries 7, 1-4 p., 1952;

The Distortion of Photographic Lenses in the Photogrammetric Practice, The Canadian Surveyor X; 23-28, 1952, NRC 2641;

The Canadian Photogrammetric Research Centre, The Canadian Surveyor XI: 2-6, 1952, NRC 2691;

Photogrammetric Research in Canada, Photogrammetric Engineering XIX: 47-51, 1953;

The Radar Profile and Its Application to Photogrammetric Mapping (co-author R.D. Leask), Photogrammetria IX: 17-32, 1952-53, NRC 3006;

A Steering Device for Plotting Machines, Photogrammetric Engineering XX: 59-63, 1954, NRC 3258;

An Important Application of Oblique Infrared Photographs, *Revista Cartografica*, No. 4, 1955, 147-153;

Airborne Control Method of Aerial Triangulation, *Photogrammetria* XII: 294-301, 1955-56, NRC 4114;

Small Scale Mapping, *Photogrammetria* XII: 220-229, 1955-56, NRC 4152;

Some Results from International Mapping Experiments, *Photogrammetric Engineering* XXIII: 767-774, 1957, NRC 4332;

Photogrammetric Long Distance Bridging, *The Canadian Surveyor* XIII: 644-649, 1957, NRC 4338;

Is a Special Education in "Surveying" Necessary?, *The Canadian Surveyor* XIII: 523-527, 1957, NRC 4413;

Use of Auxiliary Data in Aerial Triangulation over Long Distances, *Photogrammetria* XIV: 38-45, 1957-58, NRC 4541;

What Should an Academic Education for Survey Engineers Be and Why? *The Canadian Surveyor* XIII: 676-683, 1957, NRC 4565;

Progrès de la photogrammetrie au cours des 25 dernières années, *Comptes-rendus de l'assemblée annuelle de la Corporation des Arpenteurs-Géomètres de la Province de Québec*, 1957, 78-83, NRC 4856.

Use of Photogrammetry in the Legal Survey Project at Alnwick, *The Canadian Surveyor* XIV: 336-349, 1959, NRC 5241;

Airborne Controlled Aerial Triangulation, (co-author H. E. Lyttikainen), (Detailed Instructions and Example) APPR-13, 1958, NRC 5387;

The Integration of Surveys and its Requirements, *The Canadian Surveyor* XV: 91-96, 1960, NRC 5590;

Survey Education in Europe, *The Canadian Surveyor* XV: 44-48, 1960, NRC 5637;

Second International Mapping Experiment—Renfrew Test Area, Results of Experimental Plotting for 1:50 000 maps. *The Canadian Surveyor* XV: 138-160, 1960, NRC 5652;

Canadian National Report to Commission III: Aerial Triangulation, *The Canadian Surveyor* XV: 181-185, 1960, NRC 5653;

Report of Commission IV-3. Small-scale Mapping During the Period 1956-1960, 1960;

Automatic Stereoplotting in Small- and Large-Scale Mapping, co-author U.V. Haleva, *Revista Cartografica* IX:1-42, 1960, APPR 19, 1960, NRC, 5759;

The Use of Aerial Photogrammetry in the Study of Mountain Glaciers, Snow & Ice Symposium, XIIth General Assembly of IUGG, Helsinki 1960, pages 484-492, NRC 6236;

Analytical Aerial Triangulation Based on the Use of a Point Transfer Device and Monocular Measurements, *Bollettino di Geodesia e Scienze Affini* XX: 485-503, 1961, NRC 6040;

A Note on the Use of Radar Profiles over High Mountains. Proceedings of the Symposium on Geodesy in the Space Age, The Ohio State University. Publication No. 15 (1961), NRC 6241;

Monomeasurements in Photogrammetric Operations, Conference of Commonwealth Survey Officers 1963, Paper No. 49. Report of Proceedings, Part 1, pages 213-218;

Performance of the Analytical Plotter, *The Canadian Surveyor* XVII: 205-211, 1963, NRC 7475;

Photogrammetric Determination of Glacier Movement, Rate of Ablation, and Profiles, *The Canadian Surveyor* XVII: 112-121, 1963, NRC 7504;

Some Observations from the European Trip, *The Canadian Surveyor* XVI: 264-267, 1962, NRC 7108;

The Technical and Organizational Problems of Topographical Mapping, *Nachrichten aus dem Karten- und Vermessungswesen, Reihe V: Sonderhefte—Nr. 6*, 1964, NRC 7916;

Some New Approaches in Photogrammetric Techniques, *Revista Da Sociedade Brasileira de Cartografia* I: 4-11, 1964, NRC 7004;

Cartas Glaciologias a Gran Escala, *Revista Cartografica* XII: 307-314, 1963;

Predictions on the Future of Auxiliary Data in Photogrammetry. Published in the Jubilee Volume dedicated to Willem Scherrmerhorn on his 70th Anniversary, 1964, NRC 7851;

An Experiment on Photogrammetric Contouring of Very Flat and Featureless Terrain, *Nachrichten aus dem Karten- und Vermessungswesen, Reihe V: Sonderhefte—Nr. 9*, 71-83, 1965, NRC 7998;

Closing Remarks to the Discussion—Legal Surveys and Accuracy Specifications, *The Canadian Surveyor* XIX: 119-122, 1965, NRC 8493;

La Ayuda Cartografica al Estudio de la Planeacion Urbana, Presented at the Reunion del Cartas Especiales, Instituto Panamericano de Geografia e Historia, Ottawa, 1965;

Les Orthophoto-Cartes au Service de l'Urbanisme, Extrait du Rapport de la Conference de Photogrammetrie Urbaine, Paris, France, 20-21-22 Octobre 1965, Centre de Recherche d'Urbanisme, NRC 9050;

Tecnica Fotogrametrica Para Levantamientos Topograficos y Cartograficos Urbanos, *Revista Cartografica*, Vol. 14. No. 14, 109-125, 1965, NRC 8743;

Some Fundamental Considerations on Glacier Mapping, co-author F. Muller, Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, Vol. 3, No 6, Paper No. 3 (1966), 747-759, NRC 9051;

Les orthophoto-cartes au service de l'urbanisme, Société Française de Photogrammétrie, Bulletin No. 23, July 1966, pages 18-20, (Abbreviated Version of NRC 9050).

Waclaw Czerwiński was born in Czortków, Poland, in 1902 and graduated from the Lwów Polytechnic in 1920. After graduation he spent four years at the Polytechnic as a Lecturer in statics and hydrodynamics, and in 1934 joined the Polish aircraft industry as an engineer and co-owner of a Glider Factory in Lwów. From 1935 to 1936 he was a Chief Engineer with the Polish Air Force Glider Factory in Cracow, from where he moved to the National Aircraft Factory in Biała Podlaska in the capacity of a Chief Designer. He stayed there till the outbreak of the war. During his professional work in Poland, he was a pioneer in organizing the Polish glider movement and the first soaring flights ever made in Poland were done on gliders of his own design. While he was actively occupied in Poland as an aircraft engineer, he designed and built about eighteen gliders and airplanes of various types, many of which were built in quantity for civil and air force use. The best known of them are: CW-1, CW-2, Salamander, PWS-101 and PWS-102. While with the National Aircraft Factory in Biała Podlaska, he designed twin-engine Fighter Trainer PWS-33, as well as a single-engine fighter PWS-41. Shortly after the invasion of Poland, he left for France, where he took a position with an aircraft factory in Toulouse. After the collapse of France in 1940, he succeeded in coming to England and from there to Canada in 1941. He was appointed Group Leader and Project Engineer with De Havilland Aircraft of Canada in Toronto (1941-1942); Chief Engineer with the Canadian Wooden Aircraft Ltd., in Toronto (1942-1946); Group Leader in the Stress Office, Project Engineer and finally Head of the Preliminary Design Office, with Avro Aircraft Ltd., in Malton, Ont. (1946-1959), and Head of the Design Office with the Supersonic Aerodynamics Section, National Research Council in Ottawa (1959 till present). Since 1942 he delivered a number of lectures to the Toronto University Extension. In 1946 he addressed the Royal Canadian Institute on the subject of "Plywood and its Future." From 1946 to 1959 he acted as a Special Lecturer at the Toronto University, Aeronautical Branch. During the war in 1942 he developed a unique method of molding and fabricating wooden shells having compound curvature from flat sheets of plywood. This method proved very successful in replacing strategic aluminium with plywood in the production of various aircraft parts such as long-range fuel tanks for Mosquito's,

aircraft fairings and cowling, as well as even complete subcomponents for such aircraft as Anson and Harvard. With Avro aircraft, he worked on such projects as the Jetliner, CF-100, and Arrow long range fighter, as well as the controversial Avro's Flying Saucer. During his own time he designed in Canada five sailplanes and gliders, one of them as a classwork with the IV year's students of the Aeronautics at the University of Toronto. During his professional work with the Canadian Aircraft industry he applied for about thirty patents to protect various improvements and inventions done during his design work, and many of them were granted for such firms as Canadian Wooden Aircraft and Avro. In 1951 he received from the Soaring Association of Canada a Certificate of Honour for his creative work in the field of glider and sailplane design which helped to develop a constantly growing glider movement in Canada. In 1962 he received a F.W. (Casey) Baldwin Award for the best article published in 1961 in the Canadian Aeronautical Journal, as well as the Fellowship of the Canadian Aeronautics and Space Institute. He is a member of the Association of the Professional Engineers of the Province of Ontario, Fellow of the Canadian Aeronautics and Space Institute, Associate Fellow of the Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics in U.S.A., member of Soaring Association in Canada, Association of Polish Engineers and Technicians in Canada. He took courses in painting at the Artist's Workshop in Toronto, Ontario College of Arts and Municipal Art Centre in Ottawa. His paintings were exhibited at various exhibitions such as Simpsons, Arts exhibition of Professional Engineers, Polish Art Exhibition in Ottawa, etc. He designed the stained glass window above the main altar at the St. Hyacinth Church in Ottawa.

He has published nine works: Military Transport Gliders Could Be Made in Canada (co-author W. Jakimiuk), Canadian Aviation, 1941; Glider Training" (co-author W. Jakimiuk), *ibid.* 1941; The Canadian "Robin" Sailplane Ready for Postwar Production *ibid.*, 1943; Utility Gliders and Their Design, Soaring, U.S.A.; Two Polish Sailplanes, Aeronautics, G.B.; Two Seat Sailplanes, (co-author B. S. Shenstone), Aero Digest, U.S.A.; Assembly Gluing for Small Workshop, Wood, G.B., 1949; An Experiment in Teaching Design (co-author B. S. Shenstone), The Engin. J. Can.; Manpower Flight-Myth or Reality, Canadian Aeronautics and Space Journal, 1961.

J. A. Dobrowolski was born May 9, 1931 in Katowice, Poland. He completed his secondary education in London, England. In 1953 he received his B.Sc. degree in Mathematics and Physics, in 1954 his M.Sc. and in 1955 his Ph.D. in Technical Optics from the Imperial

College, University of London. He came to Canada in 1955 as a N.R.C. Postdoctorate Fellow and in autumn of that year he began working with the N.R.C. He is now an Associate Research Officer and his speciality is the application of electronic computers to the theoretical study of thin film systems, as well as the optical properties of thin films. He is a member of the Optical Society of America and the American Physical Society. He is member of a team of professional translators who interpret the Russian professional periodical "Optika i Spektroskopiya" for the Optical Society of America.

The list of his publications and patents includes: Optical Aspherising by Vacuum Evaporation (co-author W. Weinstein), *Nature*, 175, 646, 1955; Optical Aspherising by Evaporation, (co-author W. Weinstein), U.K. Patent 791286; Production of Aspheric Surfaces by Vacuum Deposition, (co-author W. Weinstein), *Proceedings of Symposium on Astronomical Optics*, p. 360, Amsterdam, 1956; The Spectral Absorption of the Photopigment of *Xenopus Laevis* Measured in Single Rods, (co-authors B. K. Johnson and K. Tansley), *Journal of Physiology*, 130, 533, 1955; Measurement of the Diameter of Opaque Cylinders by Scanning Microscopy, (co-authors W. Godfrey, P. N. Slater and W. Weinstein), *Journal of the Optical Society of America*, 47, 186, 1957; Narrow Band Interference Filters, U.S. Patent 3039362; Mica Interference Filters with Transmission Bands of very Narrow Half-Widths, *Journal of the Optical Society of America*, 49, 794, 1959; Light Filters, Canadian Patent 629924, 1961; Completely Automatic Synthesis of Optical Thin Film Systems, *Applied Optics* 4, 937, 1965.

Jerzy Drzewiecki, born in Poland, 1902, graduated from the Warsaw Technical University in 1928 with M.Eng. degree. He was a well known pre-war aircraft constructor in Poland, whose planes won twice the International Challenge in Europe. He came to Canada in 1947 and is now an Associate Research Officer in the National Research Council working on radome problems of protecting radar aerials (antennas) and radio telescopes and on improving specific components that have to be both lightweight and rigid.

Aleksander Grzędzielski was born in 1898 at Jaworzno near Cracow, Poland, and died June 1961 in Ottawa. The First Great War interrupted his University studies. He took an active part in the war and fought against the Bolchevicks in 1920. In 1924 he received his M.Sc. degree in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Lwów. During his postgraduate experience in aviation industry in Poland he made an innovation regarding the aircraft strength analysis. Before this discovery was made, the analysis was required for several cases

of loading. This was replaced by the flight envelope function, based on the principle of flight mechanics. At the same time he worked out several problems regarding the statistics and strength of aircraft construction, as for example the framework-type fuselages, the application of integral equations to the analysis of beams with variable cross section, the shear stress distribution in multi-spar thin-walled beams etc. We find the influence of his research work in scientific publications of numerous foreign authors who quote the results of his achievements in the aeronautics theoretical field. The Ph.D. degree obtained at the Technical University of Warsaw was the culminating point of his scientific research work. He left Poland at the beginning of the last war, and through France, where he worked for several months in an aircraft construction company near Paris, he came to Canada in 1942. He was first employed by the Canadian Car and Foundry Company in Montreal (aircraft section). Upon the creation of the Aircraft Dept. at the *École Polytechnique* (under the direction of G. A. Mokrzycki, who was the Associate Professor), Dr. Grzędzielski was appointed Associate Professor (1945 — 1946) in strength of aircraft construction. When this department ceased to exist due to the decision of the University authorities, he was lecturing at the University of Toronto in the Civil Department. In 1950 he was engaged by the stress office of A. V. Roe Canada, later known as Avro Aircraft Limited. The big progress in the aircraft industry during the war influenced the construction of aeroplanes by applying new materials and methods of construction. This in turn required new, broader and more precise methods of calculation. In order to work out these methods, Dr. Grzędzielski set to work with skill, taking also advantage of the new, extremely precious instrument which is the electronic calculating machine. Among other functions he occupied himself with landing dynamics of aircraft, with consideration of secondary effects such as wheel spin up and structure flexibility. The strength of the "Arrow" aircraft was calculated according to his method. When, in February 1959 the Canadian Government cancelled the contract for building this aircraft, Dr. Grzędzielski found the position in the National Research Council, National Aeronautical Establishment, first as an Associate and later as Senior Research Officer. He prepared a number of publications, e.g. an outline of the organization of the calculation of a whole aircraft with all details, and the method of the calculation of the thin-walled spherical shells, serving as cover of the radar stations. In a number of articles published in the Royal Aeronautical Society magazine, he took part in the polemics with Prof. J. H. Argyris of the Imperial College of London, England, on the subject of the right conception of the calculation methods in the matter concerning the thermal stresses. He also worked out the final version of his method concerning

the calculation of the complex construction of the wings. This work, although completely prepared for print, appeared after his death. The supplement to his work on spherical shells was also published later.

As proof of the esteem he enjoyed as a first rate scientist, here is an extract from the posthumous article written by the Director of the National Aeronautical Establishment, Mr. F. R. Thurson.

"... His work won him international recognition as a progenitor of a whole new analytic technique and pride-of-place among the dozen world leaders in this field of science. His death is a grievous loss to aeronautical science."

He was a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario, Institute of the Aerospace Sciences, and Canadian Aeronautical Institute.

He published the following works in English: Eccentric Landing with heavy Masses at the Wing Tips, *J. Aeronautical Sciences* (New York), vol.23, 653-660, 1956; Organization of a Large Computation in Aircraft Stress Analysis, National Research Council of Canada, Aeronautical Report LR-257, 22, 1959; Membrane Theory of Large Spherical Radomes, *ibid.*, LR-278, 22, 1960; Note on Some Applications of the Matrix Force Method of Structural Analysis, *J. Royal Aeronautical Society*, (London), vol. 64, pp. 354-357, 1960; The Initial Strain Concept, *ibid.*, vol. 65, pp. 127-129, 1961; Closing Comment on the Initial Strain Concept, *ibid.* pp. 136-137, 1961; Theory of Multi-Spar and Multi-Rib Wing Structures, N.R.C. Aero Report LR-297, pp. 160, 1961;; The Edge Effect in Radome Shells, N.R.C. Aero Report, LR-307, pp. 1961.

Barbara Judek (née Zajac) was born in Warsaw, December 21, 1923. She obtained her B.Sc. degree with Honours in Physics in 1946 and Ph.D. degree in 1949, both from the University of Edinburgh. In 1949 she was appointed Assistant Lecturer in the Department of Physics, University of Edinburgh. She came to Canada in 1952. Her specialty is cosmic rays and at present she is Associate Research Officer in the Cosmic Rays and High Energy Particles section, National Research Council.

She has published the following works. A further study of Gamma-radiation from Polonium (co-authors E. Broda and N. Feather), *Proc. Phys. Soc.* 60, 501, 1948; Range-Energy and other relations for electrons in Kodak Nuclear Plates, (co-author M.A.S. Ross), *Nature*, 162, 923, 1948; Calibrations of Electron Sensitive Emulsion (co-author M.A.S. Ross), *ibid.*, 164, 311, 1949; Fine structure in the U-238 decay, *Phil. Mag.* 43, 264, 1952; Mass Measurements of Particles Stopping in the Emulsion by the Constant Sagitta Method, *Nuovo Cimento*, 5, 886, 1957; Multiple Scattering measurements of Pi and Mumesons stopping in nuclear emulsions, *Canadian Journal Phys.*, 35, 980, 1957; Experiments on Processing

and Mounting of Nuclear Emulsions, *ibid.*, 37, 102, 1959; Fading of Minimum Tracks in Ilford G5 and K5 emulsions, *Nuovo Cimento Suppl.*, 15, 161, 1960; Reduction of Spurious Scattering in Ilford G5 and K5 emulsions, *ibid.*, 16, 834, 1960; The Relative Abundance of Cosmic Ray Nuclei of Charge $Z = 3$ (co-author I. J. van Heerden), *ibid.*, 38, 964, 1960; High-Energy Nuclear Interactions from the detectors incl. B. Judek), *Nuovo Cimento Suppl. No. 4*, 1, 1039, 1964; International Cooperative Emulsion Flight (by the I.C.E.F. collaboration incl. B. Judek), *Canadian Journal of Physics*, May, 1966.

Eryk Kosko was born in Odessa, Russia, August 30, 1904, of Polish parents. After completing his secondary education in Lausanne and Poznań (1922), he entered the Technische Hochschule, Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, Aeronautical Option, in Gdańsk, where he obtained the Engineer's Diploma in 1932. After gaining an extensive experience on design of mechanical installation on ships and in the design of aircraft structures in Gdańsk and Warsaw, he became an engineer in the Department of Structural Airworthiness with the Aeronautical Research Institute, Polish Air Force, Warsaw. In March, 1939, he became head of the Section of Design and Strength of Aircraft. Evacuated in September 1939 with the Institute first to Romania then to France, he was till June 1940 working for the S.O.M.U.A. Aircraft Division in Lyon, France, where he was in charge of design of production of jigs and fixtures. Then he went to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, where he was engaged by Comanhia Nacional de Navegação Aérea in charge of aerodynamic and stress calculations of training and light planes. He came to Canada in 1941, employed first by the Canadian Car and Foundry Ltd as a design engineer in charge of modifications and special installations of various aircraft types for R.C.A.F., and from 1943 by the Ecole Polytechnique de Montreal as Assistant Professor of Aircraft Structures, Faculty of Applied Science. In 1945, while still teaching at the University of Montreal (part time only), he became the Chief Stressman in charge of project F11-X "Husky" bush plane with an aircraft company in Longueuil, Quebec. From October 1946 to February 1959 he was employed by Avro Aircraft Ltd., Malton, Ontario as Stress Engineer in charge of military aircraft (CF-100 Intercaptor), promoted in April 1958 to Structures Staff Engineer in Preliminary Design Office. From May 1959 he has been with National Research Council, Division of National Aeronautical Establishment, Structures Laboratory. From Associate Research Officer he was promoted in 1962 to Senior Research Officer. He works on the analysis of structures, both in the field of aeronautical and civil engineering. The latter includes

calculations necessary for the construction of towers used for extra high voltage transmission lines. He specializes in analysis and synthesis of structures, chiefly aeronautical and aerospace as well as in dynamics and aero-elasticity of structures. From 1955 to 1958 he was Special Lecturer on Aircraft Structures and Scientific Consultant at the Institute of Aerophysics at the University of Toronto. In 1942 he became member of the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences in New York and in 1945 Associate Fellow (he resigned in 1963 when the Institute became the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics). In 1956 he became Associate Fellow of the Canadian Aeronautics and Space Institute, Ottawa; in 1955 a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of Ontario and from 1941 of the Association of Polish Engineers in Canada. In 1965 he is on the board of the Commonwealth Advisory Aeronautical Research Council as the Canadian Co-Ordinator in the Field of Structures.

His publications comprise 21 titles: A simplified analysis of hollow beams with longitudinal webs subjected to torsional loads, *Journal of the Aeronautical Sciences* (New York), vol. 12, no. 1, January 1945, pp. 103-107; On the treatment of discontinuities in beam deflection problems, *Quarterly of Applied Mathematics* (Province, R.I.), vol. 2, no. 3, October 1944, pp. 271-272; Effect of local modifications in redundant structures. *Journal of the Aeronautical Sciences* (New York), vol. 21, no. 3, March 1954, pp.206-207; Reciprocation of triply partitioned matrices, *The Journal of the Royal Aeronautical Society* (London), vol. IX, no. 547, July 1956, pp. 490-491; The numerical determination of transient temperatures in wings, *Canadian Aeronautical Journal* (Ottawa), vol. 3, no. 3, March 1957, pp. 87-95; Buckling loads of pin-ended fluid columns, *Journal of the Aeronautical Sciences* (New York), vol. 24, no. 4, April 1957, pp. 309-310; Metrix inversion by partitioning, *The Aeronautical Quarterly* (London), vol. 8, part 2, May 1957, pp. 157-184; The compressive instability of a hydraulic jack, University of Toronto, Institute of Aerophysics, Report No. 55, August 1958, 24 pp.; The telescopic strut as a beam-column, University of Toronto, Institute of Aerophysics, Report No. 66, January 1960, 33 p.; The free uncoupled vibrations of a uniformly rotating beam; University of Toronto, Institute of Aerophysics, Review No. 15, March 1960, 50 pp.; Structural analysis of multi-hinged control surfaces, National Research Council, Aeronautical Report LR-276, Ottawa, March 1960, 138 pp.; The control surface supported by means of a continuous hinge, National Research Council, Aeronautical Report LR-303, Ottawa, March 1961, 126 pp.; Tapered beams on an elastic foundation and related problems: a study of engineering

methods of analysis, Part 1 (co-authors; P. M. Huculak), National Research Council, Aeronautical Report LR-344, Ottawa, June 1962, 40 pp.; Calculated natural frequencies and modes of vibration of built-up wing models, (co-author R.F. Scott), National Research Council, Aeronautical Report, LR-420, Ottawa, December 1964, 29 pp.; On a class of tapered beams on elastic foundations, National Research Council, Aeronautical Report LR-425, Ottawa, January 1965, 54 pp.; Rational approximations for the lower frequencies of a uniform beam with concentrated mass or inertia, *Journal of Applied Mechanics* (New York), vol. 33, No. 2 June 1966, pp. 445-447; A pipelaying problem, *Mathematical Gazette* (London), vol. XLVII, May 1969, no. 364, pp. 192-196; The equivalence of force and displacement methods in the matrix analysis of elastic structures. Paper presented at Conference on Matrix Methods in Structural Mechanics, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, October 1965. Proceedings of the Conference, Air Force Flight Dynamics Laboratory AFFDL-TR-66-80 (1966), pp. 329/351; A special case of waveform analysis, National Research Council, Mechanical Engineering Report MS-114, Ottawa, April 1966, 17 pp.; The frequency spectrum of a uniform structural member in coupled flexural-torsional vibration, Paper presented at Canadian Congress of Applied Mechanics, Laval University, Quebec, May 1967; Polish Engineers in Canada — Their contribution to the development of the Country," Paper presented at the 2nd Conference on Canadian Slavs, University of Ottawa, June 1967

M. J. Laubitz is working on the influence of high temperatures on solid bodies and on the behaviour of several metals, as well as their oxides and refractory materials when heated.

Juliusz Łukasiewicz, born in Warsaw, Poland, November 7, 1919, received his B.Sc. degree from the University of London, England, 1943, while serving with the Polish Air Force in Great Britain during the last war (1939-1945). In 1945 he was granted D.I.C. diploma from the Imperial College of Science and Technology and M. Eng. Sc. from the Polish Technical University in London, England. Before coming to Canada in 1948, he was scientific officer and senior scientific officer with R.A.E. In 1948 he became Head of High Speed Aerodynamics Laboratory at National Aeronautical Establishment in Ottawa where he remained for the next 10 years. He was associated with early construction of high-speed tunnels in the United Kingdom and Canada and was doing experimental research in high-speed aerodynamics. He went in 1954 on behalf of N.R.C. in Ottawa to England, Holland, France, Sweden and Switzerland and gave a series of lectures entitled "Development of intermittent wind

tunnel technics" for the Advisory Committee for Aeronautical Research and Development. At the meeting of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences in Los Angeles, USA (May 2, 1956), he gave a speech on "Some aspects of design and operation of blowdown wind tunnels."

The interest of the laboratory headed by him in problems connected with blowdown wind tunnels arose from the construction of a 5 ft. dia. tunnel in Ottawa. Funds for this project, in the amount of \$3.750.000 were granted by the Parliament in the November 1954. As a Design Engineer, Motor and Generator Department, Canadian General Electric, he published together with G. W. Herzog the article entitled The Evolution and application of large synchronous and induction motors in Canada, July, 1960. This work was presented at the 74th annual Meeting of E.I.C. in Winnipeg, May 1960. He is an Associate Member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, Associate Fellow of IAS, Associate Fellow and founding member of Canadian Aeronautical Institute.

Andrzej H. Makomaski was born in Poland in 1932. He received B.Sc. (Eng.) and Ph.D. degrees in England. From 1958 to 1962 he was Lecturer in the Department of Mechanical Engineering, University College, University of London, England. He came to Canada in 1962 and worked first in the Institute for Aerospace Studies at the University of Toronto. His work was concerned with the initiation of solid explosives by impact of gaseous detonation waves. A Technical Note was published about this subject as a report of the Institute. In 1964 he was engaged as an Associate Research Officer in the Gas Dynamics Laboratory, Division of Mechanical Engineering, National Research Council. He is doing research on initiation of solid explosives by impact of gaseous detonation waves as well as investigating of the use of solid explosives for generation of high temperatures in gases by converging shock waves. He is a member of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics and Associates, Fellow of the Royal Aeronautical Society. He has published the following works: Some Effects of Surface Roughness on two-Dimensional Mach Reflection of Moving Plane Shock Waves in Air, *Can. Aeronautics and Space J.* 12,3, 1966; Preliminary One-Dimensional Investigation of the Initiation of Low-Density PETN by Hydrogen-Oxygen Detonation Waves, *UTIAS, Tech. Note No. 83*, Feb. 1965.

Stanislaw Mordasewicz, a graduate from the Warsaw Technical University, is an inventor of an articulated sledge adjusted to the conditions of transport in the Canadian Arctic. His twenty years association with the Department of the National Defence has been devoted to various problems concerning military vehicles.

Maria Przybylska is working for National Research Council in Ottawa. Born in Warsaw, Poland in 1923, she left her native country in 1939, and after a year's stay in France went to Scotland, where at the University of Glasgow she received her B.Sc. diploma in 1946. In 1949, after completing her studies at the same University with a Ph.D. degree in X-ray crystallography, she came to Canada, being engaged by N.R.C., Division of Pure Physics, as Postdoctorate Fellow. In 1952 she was engaged by the Division of Applied Chemistry, and from 1954 she has been working in the Organic Section, Division of Pure Chemistry. In 1960 she became Senior Research Officer of the National Research Council.

She has written twenty two scientific articles, published in American and Canadian magazines, including: The structure of (+) — DES — (OXYMENTHYLENE) — LYCOCTONINE HYDRIODIDE MONOHYDRATE, *Acta Crystallographica*, Vol 14, 424, 1961; The structure of (+) — DEMETHANOL — ACONINONE HYDRIODIDE TRIHYDRATE, *Acta Crystallographica*, Vol. 14, 429, 1961; The crystal structure of (—) N — METHYL — GELSEMICINE HYDRIODIDE, *Acta Crystallographica*, Vol. 15, 301, 1962; The crystal and molecular structure of (+) — HETISINE HYDROBROMIDE, *Acta Crystallographica*, Vol. 16, 871, 1963; The crystal structure of HETERATISINE HYDROBROMIDE MONOHYDRATE, *Acta Crystallographica*, Vol. 18, 538, 1965.

Kazimierz Jerzy Orlik-Rückemann was born in Warsaw, Poland, May 20, 1925. After completing his secondary studies in Sweden (from 1940) he entered the Royal Institute of Technology (KTH) in Stockholm, where he obtained his M.Sc. (Aero Eng.) degree in 1947. Upon graduation he was appointed Aeronautical Scientist with the Division of Aeronautics, KTH, Stockholm (1947-1951) and then Senior Aeronautical Scientist with the Aeronautical Research Institute of Sweden (FFA), Stockholm (1951-1955). In 1955 he came to Canada where he joined the National Aeronautical Establishment (N.A.E) of the National Research Council. In 1958 he was appointed Head of the High Speed Aerodynamics Laboratory of the N.A.E. and since 1961 he has been Head of Unsteady Aerodynamics Laboratory of the N.A.E., where he conducts and directs experimental and theoretical research in transonic, supersonic and hypersonic aerodynamics with special emphasis on unsteady flows. He has also been active in the development of suitable experimental facilities (wind tunnels, shock tubes) and techniques (especially for dynamic measurements). He has Swedish and American patents on an instrument for automatic measurement of damping and frequency.

Since 1958 he has been Canadian co-ordinator in high speed aerodynamics, Commonwealth Advisory Aeronautical Research Committee and N.A.E. representative (and former Chairman) in the Supersonic Tunnel Association. He is a member of the Committee on Instrumentation in Aerospace Simulation Facilities of the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers and an Associate Fellow of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics and Associate Fellow of the Canadian Aeronautics and Space Institute. In 1962 and 1963 he was Guest Lecturer at the University of California.

He is the author of more than thirty aeronautical reports issued by K.T.H., F.F.A. and N.A.E. and of several papers published in scientific journals and conference proceedings.

Janusz Jerzy Samolewicz, born in 1906, graduated from the Technical University of Lwów in 1932 as Mechanical Engineer. He spent the first seven years after graduation on scientific and research work in the field of thermodynamics at the University and later, on aircraft engines in Warsaw. During the war he served in the Air Force, Technical service in Poland and France (1939-40), and in 1942 after coming to Canada, he was engaged first by Ottawa Car and Aircraft as a tool designer in the Gun Division, and then, from 1943, as a Research Officer in the Engine Laboratory of the National Research Council. In 1953, he was appointed Head of the Low Temperature Laboratory where he had the opportunity to do further work in the field of aircraft icing and conduct research in low temperature engineering etc. Of particular interest is the erection in Ottawa of a unique installation for testing helicopters in flight under simulated icing conditions, serving not only Canada and the United States, but also Great Britain and France. In 1964 Mr. Samolewicz returned to the Engine Laboratory to lead the research on free-piston engines.

He was connected with the original work on icing of gas turbines, and published several reports, eg. "First Interim Report on Icing Investigation of Turbo-jet Engines", 1947; "Notes on some Charge Heating Anti-icing Test with an Axial-flow Turbo-jet", 1948.

Jerzy S.C. Straszak was born in September 1922 in Lublin, Poland. He joined the Polish Navy in Great Britain in December 1939, serving during the last war in destroyers and submarines. He left the service in 1947 with the rank of sublieutenant. He graduated from Glasgow University, Scotland, 1950, having obtained a degree of B.Sc. in Engineering with Honours in Naval Architecture. He became an Associate Member of the Royal Institute of Naval Architects in London, England. As a student he worked between 1947 and 1949 in a shipbuilding firm in Glasgow. This experience included short periods in every shipyard department. As a graduate, he worked

in a shipbuilding company in Linthouse, Glasgow, and subsequently took up an appointment as a design assistant with the Naval Construction Department, Admiralty, Bath, England, where he remained until 1953. In September 1953 he came to Canada and joined the Naval Construction Branch of the Royal Canadian Navy as a Constructor Lieutenant on a short service appointment on the staff of the Naval Constructor-in-Chief, Naval H.Q., Ottawa. In September 1955 he resigned his commission to join the Computing Devices of Canada Ltd. Ottawa, as a naval architect. He then became an Assistant Research Officer in the Ship Laboratory of the National Research Council, Ottawa (December 1956), where he remains at present. His present rank is that of an Associate Research Officer. He has been involved in Canada in many and varied aspects of propeller and ship design and performance for different classes of ships. At the present time he is chiefly concerned with model experiments, on the basis of which predictions regarding powering and performance characteristics of the full scale ships are made, and in carrying out the full scale trials to prove the predicted performance. His work is mainly carried out at the industry's or government departments' specific requests, and can be classed as applied research.

He is the author of Solution to Lerbs propeller pitch corrections for a propeller with any number of blades by means of an electronic digital computer, N.R.C., ME Report MB-239, September 1961; Optimum length and thickness of propeller blade section from cavitation and strength considerations, (co-author S. T. Mathews), N.R.C. MET Report MB-231, April 1961. In February 1966 he has given a paper (with I.T. Ferguson) at the Canadian Atlantic Offshore Fishing Vessel Conference in Montreal, entitled: Some Hydrodynamic Characteristics of Three Hull Designs for a Canadian Designed Stern Trawler. Trade News, published monthly by the Department of Fisheries of Canada, refers to this paper in its March 1966 issue.

Antoni J. Śmiałowski was born in Poland and educated at the University of Lwów, from which he graduated with the degree of M.Eng.Sc. in 1938. He is an Associate Research Officer at the National Research Council in Ottawa and Lecturer at the University of Ottawa. He specializes in the research and development of special instruments in medical field and was the designer of the mechanized stapler used for transplanting organs into human body, 1960, thus being responsible for solving the mechanical aspects of the problem.

H. U. Wiśniowski after taking part in Polish and French campaigns (1939-40) was appointed Head of Faculty of Mechanical Engineering

in Polish University Camp in Winterthur, Switzerland (1941-46). After the war he worked as research engineer in Diesel department of Swiss Locomotive and Machine Works, Winterthur (1946-1951). Now Principal Research Officer, National Research Council of Canada, Ottawa. He did pioneering work on screeching combustion and noise suppressing in jet engines. At present he is in charge of N.R.C. Diesel Laboratory, pioneering in using Canadian crude oils as fuels in locomotive Diesel engines.

Holder of several patents and author of about thirty papers and N.R.C. reports, to mention few of them: Investigation of scavenging in small two-stroke cycle engines, N.R.C. Report No. ME-207, 1953; Investigation of screeching combustion and means of preventing it, N.R.C. Report LR-147, 1955; Radial grids with water injection for suppressing the noise of jet engines, Canadian Aeronautical Journal, 1961; Use of Canadian crudes in Locomotive Diesel engines, American Society of Mechanical Eng., paper No. 62-WA-224, 1962; A quick method of assessing the wear of cylinders and piston rings, N.R.C. Report ME-217, 1965; "Souplings" a phenomenon in locomotive Diesel engines", Transactions of the Engineering Institute of Canada Vol. VIII, No. B-3, 1965; A spectrographic sampling method for quick assessment of cylinder and piston ring wear, American Society of Mechanical Eng. paper No. 67-RR-5, 1967.

**DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SURVEYS
(CALLED SINCE 1967 DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY,
MINES AND RESOURCES), OTTAWA**

The Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, which is the oldest government research organization in Canada and one of the largest and most diversified, is a branch of the Federal Government. It is headed by a cabinet minister and administered by a deputy minister. The Department is primarily a scientific and technical organization. Its purpose is to survey and map the land and water areas of Canada, to aid in the processing of its mineral resources, to carry out geological, astronomical, geophysical, and geographical studies, and to undertake certain administrative and information work connected with resource development. The Department has six Branches and several smaller units. The Branches are: Surveys and Mapping Branch, Marine Science Branch, Geological Survey of Canada, Dominion Observatories Geographical Branch, and Mines Branch. The

other research units are the Mineral Resources Division, the Polar Continental Shelf Project, and the Explosives Division. The job of the Surveys and Mapping Branch is to take the measure of Canada's land areas and to publish the results in the form of maps and mathematical tables. The Marine Sciences Branch is the youngest of the Department's large research units. It was formed in 1962 by combining the new Division of Oceanographic Research with the older Canadian Hydrographic Service, which has previously been part of the Surveys and Mapping Branch. The Geological Survey of Canada is one of the oldest government agencies in the country, it antedates Confederation by some 25 years. During its century and a quarter of exploration, the Geological Survey has accumulated a large store of knowledge about Canada's mineral resources. The scientists of the Dominion Observatories Branch are concerned primarily with the study of the universe and especially geomagnetism, gravity and seismicity. Geographical Branch Scientists are concentrating their activities on certain definite areas of study. These are the exploration of Arctic terrain morphology, the mapping of land use in certain key industrial and agricultural areas of southern Canada, an inventory of ice formation and movement both in the Arctic Ocean and in certain more southerly waters such as the St. Lawrence River, glacier studies on Arctic islands, and the study of the origin and the standardization of geographical names in Canada. The Branch acts as the executive of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names. The Mines Branch is a giant laboratory complex in which all aspects of the extraction and the processing of mineral resources are studied and improved. "Mineral resources" in this context means the totality of non-biological wealth lying below the soil: water, gravel, clays, metal ores and pure metals, petroleum, gas, coal; and "extraction and processing" includes rock stresses in mines, milling and concentration of ores, leaching of gold and uranium, the smelting and alloying of metals, the study of metal corrosion and resistance to stress refining of petroleum, the burning of coal, the production of ceramics.

The work of the Mineral Resources Division is concerned with mineral resources, mineral economics, legislation for and taxation of the Canadian mineral industry, and administrative tasks rather than with basic and applied scientific laboratory research. Although most of the Department's offices and laboratories are in the Ottawa area, it does, however, maintain several important installations in other parts of Canada. Chief among these are the Bedford Institute of Oceanography near Halifax, the Astrophysical Observatory at Victoria, and the Radio Astrophysical Observatory at Penticton. There are also small geological marine, and survey offices in some cities, and several scientific observation posts in the Canadian Arctic and sub-

Arctic regions. The Polar Continental Shelf Project was set up pursuant to a decision of the Federal Government in 1958 to "conduct surveys and scientific research in the continental shelf area of Arctic Canada". The decision to undertake this work stemmed from concern about the lack of scientific knowledge about the Canadian Arctic and growing awareness of the future importance of potential resources in the country's continental shelves. The small Explosives Division is a self-contained agency whose job it is to ensure proper safety in the manufacture, sale, storage, importation, and highway transportation of explosives and fire-works.

Polish Contribution: 12 scientists.

A. Freyman, B.Sc. Eng. (U. of Witwatersrand, Johan.), M.Sc. (McGill), Ph.D. (Colum) — Research and Special Projects Section, Mineral Resources Division;

R. T. Gajda, B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D. (Cracow) — Chief, Geographical Research Division;

W. E. Henoeh, M. A. (Cracow) — Geographer, Geographical Branch;

I. Jost, M. A. Geogr. (Ottawa) — Geographer, Geographical Branch.

J. J. Klawe, D.P. Com (Grenoble), MA. Hons (Glasgow), A. M. I. O.P. (London) — technical Assistant to the Chief Cartographer (1953—1955) — See University of Alberta.

B. Łagowski, M.Sc. Eng. (Polish Board of Tech. Stud. London) — Senior Scientific Officer;

J. M. Meier, M. Eng. Sc. (Lwów), D. Eng. Sc. (Polish University Abroad, London) — Principal Metallurgist, Physical Metallurgy Res. Lab.;

H. E. Mindak — Surveys and Mapping Branch, Map Compilation and Reproduction;

L. W. Sobczak, B. A. Sc. (Toronto) — Geophysicist;

O. Z. Ścibor-Rylski, M. Eng. Sc. (Warsaw and London) — Scientific Officer, Physical Metallurgy Laboratory (1947—1956);

T. W. Włodek, D. Sc. (Lwów) — Technical Assistant to the Director, Mines Branch;

W. J. Wrażej, M. Eng. Sc. (Lwów), D. Sc. (Lwów) — Senior Scientific Officer, Physical Metallurgy Division.

Andrew J. Freyman was born in Warsaw, Poland and completed his primary and secondary education in the Middle East and in South Africa. He attended the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, graduating in 1956 with a B.Sc. Eng. in Mining Engineering. Immigrating to Canada from South Africa in 1958, he did post-graduate work at McGill University, receiving a M.Sc. (Applied) in Mineral Exploration in 1960. In 1963 he continued with post-graduate work at Columbia University in New York, specializing in resource financing and development and in applied economics. He received his Ph.D. in 1967. He has worked in the mining industry in South Africa, Zambia and in Canada. He was Instructor in Mining Engineering at the University of Toronto during the 1962-1963 academic year, and Teaching Assistant at Columbia University in 1963 and 1964. He joined the Canadian Federal Government in 1965. He was for two years with the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys in the Research and Special Projects Section, of the Mineral Resources Division. He is now with the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development in the Economic Development Division of the Resource and Economic Development Group.

Roman T. Gajda, received his bachelor and master science degrees in geometry in 1930, at the Jagiellonian University in Cracow, and in 1932 a doctorate in geography at the same university. In addition, he studied pedagogy and obtained his Master of Arts degree in pedagogy. After his M.Sc. graduation in geography, he was nominated assistant at the university's Department of Physical Geography and also assumed teaching at the Technical College in Cracow in the subjects of meteorology and hydrology. Later on he joined the Department of Foreign Affairs where he organized geographical research and cartographic section. Subsequently he was posted to Brazil by the Department of Education, where he was employed for five years as Director of education and adviser on colonization problems.

He returned to Poland in 1938 and completed a one-year diplomatic course in 1939. Upon the occupation of Poland in 1939, he was transferred to Bucharest and then to Paris, where he undertook research in demography at the Department of Documentation and Information. With the occupation of France he was moved to Grenoble and was engaged from 1940 to 1942 by the Red Cross in the organization of University students' groups. He also studied economics at the University of Grenoble.

Upon the occupation of the so-called "Vichy" France in 1942, he escaped through Spain to Portugal, where he was directed to Canada by the Association of Engineers, with the consent of the

Canadian authorities, in order to take up employment in the Canadian War Industry. He joined the Topographical Division of the Department of Mines and Resources in 1943 where he was employed for five years as a topographer; he surveyed various parts of the provinces of Alberta, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. In 1947 he was transferred to the newly established Geographical Bureau, where he was employed as a geographer, taking active part in various stages of its organization. He was supervisor of the Mapping and Field Survey Sections and later was promoted to Head of the Regional Geography Section. Upon the re-organization of the Branch, he was appointed Head of the Regional and Systematic Geography Division and finally in 1956 was made Chief of the Geographic Research Division.

While with the Geographical Branch, he was an official observer and representative on Canadian—U.S. explorations missions to the Arctic in 1948 and 1949 and represented the Branch on numerous joint U.S.—Canadian Arctic Conferences. He conducted research studies on various regions in Canada, particularly in the Arctic. During the three-year period 1954-1956, he was a lecturer in cartography at the Ottawa University, Faculty of Arts.

He took part in numerous geographical meetings and conferences of the Canadian Association of Geographers, American Association of Geographers, American Congress of Surveying and Mapping, American Society of Photogrammetry, Royal Canadian Geographical Society and International Geographical Union. He is a member of the above societies.

His published and unpublished papers include various topics, such as: Relative Elevations of Nida Valley; Geopolitical Situation in Poland, 1939; Croyconite Phenomena on the Greenland Ice Cap; Methods of Mapping Population Densities; Population Density Map of Canada; Canadian Ecumene; Inhabited and Uninhabited Areas; Geographical Appraisal of Radstock Bay (Devon Island); Aerial Photo-interpretation as Inventory Phase of Land Use Survey; Post-war Development of Geography in Poland; Geographical Research in Poland; Geographical Education in Poland; etc. — a total of about forty papers published, or in form of unpublished reports.

He travelled extensively and has first-hand knowledge of several countries besides Canada. These include the Canadian Arctic, Western Greenland, Western, Eastern and Southern Europe, various parts of South African and northwestern Africa.

Władysław E.S. Henoch, born in Poland, graduated from the University of Cracow in 1938 with an M.A. degree. Upon his graduation he was appointed Assistant to Professor Bogdan Zaborski at the University of Warsaw. He left Poland in January 1939 to participate

in a sailing expedition of the yacht "Poleszuk", visiting South America, West Indies and U.S.A. At the outbreak of war he joined Polish Forces abroad and participated in the French Campaign and the Italian Campaign. In 1945 he joined the staff of the Polish Ministry of Information in London, England. He immigrated to Canada in 1948. In 1956 he joined the Geographical Branch. Geomorphology is his main field of interest, specializing in the problems of the Quaternary era. He has participated in and organized several expeditions to the Canadian Arctic and Sub-Arctic and has explored the Mackenzie Delta, the coast of the Yukon, King William Island and Melville Island. He is member of the Canadian Association of Geographers, the Arctic Institute of North America and the Professional Institute of the Civil Service.

He has published the following 13 works: Notes on the glaciation of King William Island and Adelaide Peninsula, (co-author J. Keith Fraser), G.B. Paper No. 22, 1959; Fluvio-Morphological features of the Peel and Lower Mackenzie rivers, Geog. Bulletin No. 15, 31-45, 1960; Observations of Mackenzie River discharge, Can. Geogr. No. 15, 44-49, 1960; Geographical Branch Survey in the Mackenzie Delta and Peel River area, 1958, Arctic Circular Vol. XIII, No. 1, 9-15, 1960; String-Bogs in the Arctic 400 miles north of the tree line Geog. J. Vol. CXXV Part. 3, 335-339, 1960; Fort McPherson, N.W.T., Geog. Bull., No. 16, 86-103, 1961; Geographical survey of the lower Mackenzie and Arctic River area, 1960", Arctic Circular Vol. XIV, No.3, 52-58, 1962; Postglacial marine submergence and emergence of Melville Island, N.W.T. Geog. Bull., No. 22, 105-126, 1964; Preliminary geomorphological study of the newly discovered Dorset culture site on Melville Island, Arctic, Vol. 17, No. 2, 120-125, 1964; Radiocarbon dates: 1-703, 1-840, 1/841, 1-842", Radiocarbon, Vol.6, 1964, Isotops Inc. Radiocarbon Measurements IV, by Melton A. Trautman, 1964; Glacier Map of Southern British Columbia and Alberta. Scale 1:1,000,000, (co-authors G. Falconer and G.M. Osterem), 1965; Geography in the field. A sample traverse in South Gloucester, (co-author A. Coleman), Can. Geog. (in print 1966); A glacier map of Southern British Columbia and Alberta, (co-authors G. Falconer and G.M. Ostrem), Geog. Bull., Vol.8, No.1, (in print 1966).

Izabella Jost studied at the Universities of Warsaw, Paris and Ottawa, where she received an M.A. degree in Geography in 1951. She works in the Geographical Branch of the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys in Ottawa. She prepared radio broadcasts on Touraine and Canada, transmitted to Poland over the French Radio

and CBC. She took active part in preparing the Atlas of Canada and the new edition of the Atlas of Canada, which has been published by the Canadian Government on the Anniversary of 1967.

Bogusław Łagowski was born in Cracow, Poland, May 15, 1917. From 1945 to 1948 he was in a Polish Camp for Displaced Persons in Germany, where he was employed as director of a mechanical school and teacher. He emigrated to Canada in 1948. From January 1949 he was employed as a metallurgist in the Physical Metallurgy Division of the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys Research Laboratories (on behalf of Dominion Magnesium Ltd.). In the meantime he graduated from the Polish Board of Technical Studies, London, England, with M.Sc. degree (1952). In 1953 he was transferred to Haley, Ont., where he was employed as metallurgist, RCAF inspector and quality control inspector. Appointed in 1956 Senior Scientific Officer and in 1965 Research Scientist in the Non-Ferrous Section, Physical Metallurgy Division, Mines Branch, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys Research Laboratories. He works on the research in the metallurgy of light alloys and his speciality are the magnesium and aluminium casting alloys. He is a member of American Foundrymen's Society's Light and Reactive Metals Division Research Committee.

He is holder of Canadian Patent No. 541,493 entitled: Production of Magnesium Base Alloys, May 28, 1957. The following articles are the original results of his laboratory scientific research and were read at the Annual Meetings of the American Foundrymen's Society: Inclusion Identification In Magnesium Alloy Casting, Transaction AFS, LXVIII, 1960; Characteristics of Sand-Cast Magnesium-Zinc Alloys (co-author J.W. Meier), Trans. AFS, LXXII, 1964; Premium Strength in Sand-Cast Magnesium Alloys (co-author J. W. Meier), *ibid.*; Development of High Strength Magnesium Casting Alloys Containing Silver, Zinc and Zirconium, (co-author J.W. Meier), *ibid.*; Further Development of Mg-Zn-Zr Casting Alloys, (co-author J. W. Meier), awarded by the Light Metals Division of A.F.S. as the outstanding contribution to the advancement of the foundry industry, *ibid.*, LXXIII, 1965; Magnesium Casting Out-Performs Aluminium Forging in Mortar Base, (co-author J.W. Meier), *Modern Metals*, June 1965.

Jerzy Władysław Meier was born in Lwów, Poland, 1905. He graduated from Lwow Technical University with an M.Eng.Sc. in 1928 and from the Polish University Abroad, London, England with D.Eng.Sc. degree in 1967. He came to Canada in 1941 after 15 years of research work on properties, fabrication and application of non-ferrous metals and alloys in Poland. At present he is Principal

Metallurgist in the Physical Metallurgy Research Laboratories of the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys. His speciality is research in various fields of the physical metallurgy of non-ferrous metals, especially of alloy properties and uses. He has represented the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys at numerous scientific conferences in various countries, and is permanent Canadian representative on some technical committees of the International Standardization Organization and Chairman of two of its working groups. He was also chosen to present the official exchange paper of the American Foundrymen's Society at the International Foundry Congress held in 1965 in Warsaw, Poland. Awarded by the American Foundrymen's Society, Chicago, the 1963 Penton Gold Medal and Honorary Life Membership "for distinguished contributions to the fund of scientific knowledge in the field of non-ferrous metals, covering more than a quarter of a century of dedicated work in America and Europe". Two awards for the 1965 and 1966 "best paper", and the 1967 Howard F. Taylor Award. In 1964 he received a special award by the Canadian Government for "outstanding research work". He is member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, and various other technical societies, as well as of the Polish Society of Arts and Sciences, London, England, and the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences, Montreal and New York. He is the author of 73 publications and major reports, as well as 3 Canadian and U.S.A. patents in the field of non-ferrous metallurgy, mainly aluminium and magnesium alloys.

Henryk E. Mindak designed and prepared maps for school atlases which have been in use since 1958. His achievement received highest praise from the official authorities, as well as in press. He also compiled a map of the world in 60 colours, published in three editions in English, French and Spanish. This is the only map of its kind in the world. He collaborates with "The Cartographer" in Ottawa.

L.W. Sobczak, born in Canada in 1935 of Polish origin, is presently employed as a Geophysicist of the Gravity Division, Dominion Observatory of the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys. From 1960 to 1966 he was the party chief of the gravity surveys of the Dominion Observatory in conjunction with the Polar Continental Shelf Project.

He has published two scientific papers: Regional Gravity Survey of the Sverdrup Islands and Vicinity with Map; Preliminary Results of the Gravity Surveys in the Queen Elizabeth Islands, with

maps. In preparation: Gravity Surveys of the Alexandria Area, Eastern Ontario; Gravity in Northern Ellesmere Island and Greenland.

O.Z. Ścibor-Rylski was born in Suwałki, Poland, March 19, 1909. He studied at the University of Wilno, Warsaw Polytechnic and finally at the City and Guild College, University of London, where he obtained his degree in Mechanical Engineering. An officer of the Polish Air Force and a graduate of the Polish Air Force Technical College (1935), he took part in the Polish and French campaigns, served with the Polish Air Force in England and in 1944 was transferred to Transport Command RCAF Station Dorval, Canada. Honorably discharged from Armed Forces and after being employed for one year as a stress engineer by Canadair, Montreal, he joined the staff of the Physical Metallurgy Laboratory, Mines Branch, Ottawa and from 1947 to 1956 was engaged in research in light alloys and highly reactive and refractory metals. He initiated local research in vacuum metallurgy and designed and commissioned first in Canada Remote Controlled Consumable Electrode, Vacuum Arc Melting Furnace of semi commercial size. In 1956 he won the competition of the Department of National Defence and was appointed the Coordinator of Basic Material Practices, Royal Canadian Navy. In 1962 he was named Assistant Director Engineering Standards and Naval Specifications, Royal Canadian Navy, and in 1965 he became Director Engineering Standardization and Services, Canadian Forces Headquarters. He is member of the Association of Professional Engineers, Province of Ontario and of several Technical Societies of U.S.A. and Canada. He is the author of scientific papers on centrifugal casting of Aluminium Alloys, published in the Transactions of A.F.S. Vol.1949, 1950, 1954, on Titanium metallurgy, published in Canadian Journal of Technology, 1954 and on vacuum application in melting and casting; Arcs in Inert Atmosphere and Vacuum, 1956 and of several articles and reports for the Armed Forces and industry.

Tadeusz Władysław Włodek, born in Dolina, Poland in 1901, completed his post-graduate study in electrical engineering at Lwów University, Poland (1926) and obtained his D.Sc. in physical and process metallurgy from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, U.S.A. After graduation, he worked for several years in the metallurgical departments of various steel works in Upper Silesia, Poland, and in the blast furnace, ore beneficiation and steel melting departments of a steel corporation in England. He was Director of the Research Institute for Metals at the University of Lwów, and Director of Metallurgical Inspection and Research of Metals for

the aircraft, naval and armament industries in Poland (1932-1939). He also lectured a course in metallurgy and design at the University of Lwów. Since 1942 he has been employed at the Mines Branch, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, in turn as Research Metallurgist, Head of Mechanical Metallurgy Section, and Head of Fatigue of Metals Section, in the Physical Metallurgy Division. At present he is Technical (Metallurgy) Assistant to the Director of the Mines Branch. He has introduced many improved production methods for various metal components exposed to dynamic loads, for which he has received patents in industrially important countries. He organized and gave two-year courses in the testing of metals and strength of materials and a one-year course in metallurgical thermodynamics for the technical staff of Mines Branch. He originated and developed a number of technical improvements for the Mining and Metallurgical Industries, namely: a new Canadian method of evaluating the field performance of drill steel (this method has been already favourably received by Canadian, U.S. and Swedish Mining industries); a new method of practical testing of threaded drill rod attachments employing rotating bending principle; a new method of evaluating the field performance of conical and push on attachments used in mine drilling operations; a dyna-magnetic method of internal micro-stress analysis; a durable spiral-rolled Canadian type drill set (this drill, as was proved, is three times stronger than presently used standard drill); spiral-rolled conical attachment; spiral-rolled threaded attachment; a durable spiral-rolled Canadian type oil drill pipe. He introduced the theoretical and experimental basis for new improved method of surface treatments based on differential plastic deformation, Canadian Patent no.528,010, July 17, 1956, and about 2 dozen of other patents either granted or pending. He designed and developed a new spiral-rolling machine for manufacturing of drill rods, and drill rod attachments (about a dozen patent applications pending). He is a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, the American Society for Metals, and the Association of Polish Engineers in Canada.

He published a large number of papers on metallurgical subjects in Poland, Canada and USA and received from the Engineering Institute of Canada the Leonard Medal, 1961, for his publications. Among his works written in English and published in the Western World should be mentioned: The Possibility of Exploring Magnetic Phenomena in the Testing of Steel, Canadian Inst. of Mining and Metallurgy, 1944; Canada's New Physical Metallurgy Research Laboratories. C.I.M.M. Bulletin. July, 1944; Magnetic Methods for Studying the Plastic Deformation During Dynamic Loading (180 pages, 11 tables and 47 figures). M.I.T. 1947; Magnetic Stress Analysis, A.S.T.M. Symposium printed, 1949;

A Method of Fatigue Testing Drill Rods , C.I.M.M. Bulletin, March 1951; **The Effect of Water Corrosion and Shot Peening on Fatigue Strength of Mining Drill Rod**, C.I.M.M. Bulletin, 1952; **Mechanical Metallurgical Problems Associated with Mine Drilling Operations** , C.I.M.M. Bulletin, 1952; **The Effect of Induction Hardening and other Surface Treatments on the Fatigue Strength of Drill Steel** , C.I.M.M. Convention, 1951; **Mechanical-Metallurgical Improvements in Drill Steel** , C.I.M.M. Bulletin; **The Application of Spiral-Rolled Drill Steel in Canada**, paper prepared for the Sixth Commonwealth Mining and Metallurgical Congress, Ottawa, 1957; **Internal Microstrain and the Deformation and Failure of Metals** , C.I.M.M. Transactions, 1950; large number (approximately 200) of technical investigations published as Laboratory reports; **Percussion Drill Steel Life** , Engineering and Mining Journal, November 1957; **The Effect of Different Surface Treatments on the Fatigue Strength of Drill Steel**, C.I.M.M. Bulletin, February, 1958; **Latest Drill Steel Developments in Canada**, C.I.M.M. Toronto, April 25, 1960; **The Double-Notched (V-V) Bar Tension — Bending Test**", C.I.M.M. Bulletin, 1960; six papers on Design and Development projects published by the Mines Branch.

(Both his sons: **George Kazimierz Włodek** and **Stanley Tadeusz Włodek** graduated with honours from Queen's University in Medicine (1956) and engineering (1952), respectively).

Władysław Jan Wrażej, born in Lwów, Poland in 1894, graduated from Lwów Technical University with M.Eng.Sc. degree in 1923 and D.Sc. degree in 1926. Pre-war acting Professor at the Technical University of Lwów. during the last war he did research in Cambridge, England, in the Laboratory of Nobel Prize Winners W.H. and W.L. Braggs. A former Professor of Physical Metallurgy in the Faculty of Engineering and Technology at the Polish University Abroad in London, England, he became, after coming to Canada in 1951, Senior Scientific Officer in the Physical Metallurgy Division, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys. He specializes in research on identification of phases in uranium alloyed metals.

5. POLISH CONTRIBUTION TO OTHER GOVERNMENT BODIES IN CANADA

Agriculture Department: S. Andracki

Air Transport Board: A. Jaworski, M.Sc. (Lwów), LL.M., M.Sc.Econ. (Warsaw), LL.D.(Oxon) — Research Eng.;

Economic Policy and Research Branch: K.W. Studnicki Gizbert, B.Sc.Econ., M.Sc.Econ. (London), Ph.D. (McGill) — Chief Economic Division (1961-1964) — see Mount Allison Univ.;

Finance Department: N.A. Cybulski;

Fisheries Department: A.S. Bursa, Mag.Phil.Bot.(Cracow) — Research Associate;

Foerstry Department: A.M. Garlicki, M.Sc.MechEng. (P.U.C., London) — Research Officer, J. Krzyżewski, J. Rudnicki, Ing.Ind. Aeron. & Autom. (Paris), and H.P. Sędziak, B.Sc., M.Sc., (Manitoba) — Chemist;

Insurance Department: Ż. Jarkiewicz, LL.B. (Oxford), B.Sc. Econ (London) — Actuary, G. Poznański;

Labour Department: J.K. Wanczycki, LL.M., M.Dipl.Sc. (Lwów), Dipl.Sc.Pol.(Paris), Ph.D.(Ottawa) — Legislation Branch Officer;

National Defence Department: J. Miedzinski, B.Sc.Eng. (London) — Laboratory Director, Special Projects; M.G. Bekker, M.Eng.Sc.(Warsaw), D.Eng.Sc. hon. causa (Munich) — Staff Engineer (1942-1946);

National Revenue: T.S. Czarski, B.Sc.Econ.(London) — Head Operation Research Unit, Dept. of National Revenue, W. Zurowski;

Northern Affairs and National Resources: J. Brochocki, W.J. Ożga;

Public Works Department: J. M. Reubenbauer;

Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism: P. D. Wyczyński, Lic.esLet., Dipl.EtudesSup.(Lille), Ph.D.(Ottawa)
see University of Ottawa;

Transport Department: L. Dąbrowski, R. Stankiewicz, M. Arch.Sc. (Polish School of Architecture, Liverpool) — Engineer, Const. Branch, K.W. Studnicki Gizbert, B.Sc.Econ., M.Sc. Econ.(London), Ph.D.(McGill), Research Economist, Head, Statistics Section (1954-1961) — see Mount Allison University; S. Wierzbowski, M.Sc.Eng. (Polish Board of Tech. Studies, London) — Engineer, Constr. Branch — see University of Ottawa, W. Zawadziński;

Ontario Department of Economics and Development: R. Kogler, M.A. (St. Andrew's) — Economist.

Mieczysław Gregory Bekker was born in Strzyżów, Poland, May 25, 1905. He completed the Warsaw Institute of Tehnology in 1929 with the degree of M.Eng.Sc. in Mechanics. He specialized in automotive Engineering. He took an active part in the defense of Poland in 1939 and in 1943 became Lieutenant-Colonel in the Canadian Army. After completing his military service in 1930, he was engaged by the Research and Development Engineer Directorate of Vehicle Development, Department of Military Affairs, Warsaw, Poland. His duties comprized research testing, design and construction of a number of pilot models of tanks, tractors, and special cross-country automobiles and was the author of numeous patents. Between 1936 and 1938 he was loaned to the Directorate of the Armoured Corps and conducted general technical studies of evaluation and planning of military transport and combat vehicles. In 1936 he was appointed Lecturer in Design of Cross Country and Special Motor Vehicles, and the Head of a Motor Vehicle Laboratory at the Warsaw Institute of Technology. In 1940 he was Assistant to the Chief of Tank Section at the Ministry of Armament in Paris, France. After the collapse of France he went to Canada where he became Staff Engineer in the Tank Section of the Army Engineering Design Branch, Ministry of Munitions and Supply, Ottawa (1942-1943). He worked on design changes for the adaptation of American and British combat and transport vehicles to the production industry in Canada and on the development of a track for the "Ram" tank. For the 1943-1946 period he was Staff Officer in the Directorate of

Vehicles and Small Arms and in charge of various wartime projects aiming at improvement in the efficiency of combat and transport vehicles. He worked on the kinematics and dynamics of tank steering, proving ground test procedures, armament mounting in tanks etc., and originated and started research on soil-vehicle relationship. He also set up the first nucleus of a Soil Laboratory for vehicle research. He travelled to Germany and England in connection with the study of German wartime motor vehicle development and made a trip to Switzerland to study, in conjunction with the Canadian National Research Council and British Ministry of Supply, the snow problems. In 1946 he was appointed Staff Officer with the Directorate of Vehicle Development. In this capacity he conducted research on Soil-Vehicle relationship which was supported by the Associate Committee on Soil and Snow Mechanics of Canadian National Research Council, and was in charge of a small group of workers operating on a theory of traction of crawler-type vehicles and general principles of soil-vehicle relationship. He assisted in the establishment of similar research work at Abardeen Proving Ground, Abardeen, Maryland (1948-1949), and also wrote a number of papers, designed new experimental vehicles and laboratory apparatus. He became a member of the Associate Committee on Soil and Snow Mechanics of the N.R.C. and also presented papers on Research of Vehicle Mobility before various groups working in the U.S. Army Corps, former Research Development Board of the Department of Defense and the American Society of Automotive Engineers.

From 1950 to 1952 he was granted an extended leave of absence from the Canadian Army and was appointed Research Professor in Applied Mechanics and Head of Motor Research Laboratory, Experimental Towing Tank, Stevens Institute of Technology at Hoboken, N.J. While working there, he expanded and reorganized the scope of research work in the existing laboratory which had originally studied vehicle scale models by means of dimensional analysis and also established and taught a course in Mechanics of Land Locomotion at the Graduate School of Stevens Institute. Upon the expiration of the leave of absence from the Army, he returned to Active Duty and was appointed a Canadian Army Representative to the Operations Research Office, John Hopkins University, Washington, D.C., where he performed operational analysis of vehicle mobility and studied the problem of evaluating off-road locomotion. Transferred in 1954 as an integrated officer to Detroit Arsenal Center Line, Mich., he was appointed Technical Director of the Land Locomotive Research Laboratory. He retired from the Canadian Army in 1956 to become Chief of Land Locomotion Labratry in the Detorit Arsenal. He is presently engaged in an analysis of terrain-vehicle system, and in a series of lunar surface locomotion projects which

are sponsored by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory of California Institute of Technology and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

In recognition of his contribution towards the synthesis of locomotion mechanics, soil mechanics and statistical terrain evaluation into a self-contained discipline of off-the-road locomotion, he was awarded the degree Doctor of Engineering, honoris cause, by the Technical University of Munich, November 1962. He is a member of the Society of Automotive Engineers, the Operations Research Society of America and Society of American Military Engineers. He is the author of the following patents: U.S. Patent no. 3,708,608 Tractor Track; U.S. Patent No. 2,684,481, Spaced Link Track; British Patent No.718,364 Spaced Link Track; Canadian Patent No. 515,563 Spacer Link Track, number of other Patents are pending on this invention which has been assigned to the United States and Canadian Governments in a series of radically new crawler type vehicles: U.S. Patent No. 2,652,289 and Canadian Patent No. 511,094 for a Tracked Gear with cushioned leak proof skid suspension (airplane landing gears, land vehicles). U.S. Patent No. 2,652,290 for a Mobile Support and British Patent No. 699,423 for an Improvement in Endless Tracks for Vehicles. one of these last two inventions is being developed by the U.S. Government; U.S. Patent No. 2,726,904 Endless Track; U.S. and Canadian Patents for Condual Tire Elastic Frame vehicle. His articles and papers have been published by the Canadian National Research Council, the Canadian Army, the U.S. Ordnance Corps, the Society of Automotive Engineers, the Automobile Engineer, Ordnance Magazine, Franklin Journal, Applied Mechanics Reviews, Automobiltechnische Zeitschrift, and Ciencia y Technica, and his books and some of his articles have been translated into French, German, Swedish, Italian, Spanish, Hindu etc. Here are some opinions about the book entitled: Theory of Land Locomotion: "The first book on the fundamentals of off-the-road vehicles to be published in English. It offers an integrated analysis of the fundamentals of soil-vehicle relationship — and a sound rational basis or further progress in off-the-road mobility" (Armor Washington). "...breaks much new ground and brings together information from a multitude of sources", (Commonwealth Engineer, Australia). "Ce livre pose la base d'un nouveau type de mécanique appliquée. Le resultat est une théorie complete de la locomotion sur terre". (Mécanique, Paris). "This work is unique in that it propounds a new form of applied mechanics . . . contains much food for thought", (The Economist, London). "Tief in das Wesentliche gehend erstreckt sich das Werk auf ein verzweigtes Gebiet; . . . es

bietet eine starke Anregung fuer die Weiterarbeit", (Automobil-technische Zeitschrift, Stuttgart). "Can only be described as monumental ... a must reading for those interested in any aspects of land locomotion", (Operations Research Journal, Washington).

Now he is Head of the Mobility Research Laboratory, General Motors Defense Research Laboratories in California. He is the author of two books: Theory of Land Locomotion — the Mechanics of Vehicle Mobility, Univ. of Mich. Press, 1956 and 1962, Off the Road Locomotion — Research and Development in Terramechanics, *ibid.*, 1960, and of about 100 articles and reports, out of which the following should be mentioned: Scale Model Research of Motor Vehicles, Ottawa, Ministry of Supply, 1943; Ground Failure under the Action of a Track Grouser, National Research Council of Canada Contract (Association Common Soil & Snow Mech.), 1945; Fundamentals of Soil Action under Vehicles, Part I & II, co-author Robert F. Legget, Nat's Res. Council of Canada, 1945 New Trends in Vehicle Development, DVD — Ottawa, Dept. of Nat'l Def. 1947; Photographic Methods of Determining Soil Action under Footings, International Conf. on Soil Mechanics, Amsterdam, 1948; Some Aspects of Research on Soil Vehicle Relationship, Nat. Res. Council of Canada, (Proc. Joint Am-Canadian Mtg. on Soil Veh. Problems), 1948; Improvement of Anchor Plate Pull in Cohesive and Noncohesive Soils, co-author J.G. Thomson, Tech. Memo No. 95, Stevens Inst. of Technology, 1950; Soil Vehicle Concepts Found Impeding Design, SAE Journal, May 1950, pp. 20-24; Theoretical Elements of Relationship Between Tracks, Wheels and Performance, Detroit Arsenal — Land Locomotion Bulletin, on Earth Moving), 1953; Off-Road Mobility, Ordnance Magazine, 1954; The Effects of Ground Contact Orientation on Vehicle Soils US Navy — Bur. of Yards & Docks (Proc. of Symposium on Earth Moving), 1953; Off-Road Mobility, Ordnance Magazine, 1954; The Effects of Ground Contact Orientation on Vehicle Performance, Detroit Arsenal — Land Locomotion Bulletin, 1955; Wheels or Tracks, The Automotive Engineer, 1955; Terrain Evaluation in Automotive Off-the-Road Operations, Land Loc. Lab. — O.T.A.C. 1955; Terrain Evaluation in Automotive Off-the-Road Operation, O.T.A.C. — Land Loc. Res. Branch (Presented SAE Earthmoving Conf.), 1957; Application of a variable Pitch Prop as a Booster of Lift and Thrust for Amphibian Vehicles, O.T.A.C. — Land Loc. Res. Branch, 1957; Mobility on Land: — Challenge and Invitation, O.T.A.C. — Land Loc. Res. Branch, 1957; Introduction to Research on Vehicle Mobility — Part 1 — Stability Problems, O.T.A.C. — Land Loc.

Res. Branch, 1957: An Investigation of the Gun-Anchoring Spades Under the Action of Impact Loads ; co-author L. Karafiath, O.T.A.C. — Land Loc. Res. Branch, 1957; Latest Developments in Off-the-Road Locomotion , Franklin Institute Journal, May 1957; Cross Country Mobility , Ordnance, July-Aug. 1957; Obstacle Performance of Wheeled Vehicles, co-author George B. Retting, O.T.A.C. — Land Loc. Res. Branch, 1958; Performance and Design of Crawler Tractors , O.T.A.C. — Land Loc. Res. Branch, 1958; Determination of Vehicle Sinkage Parameters by Means of Rigid Wheels , co-author T. Czako, O.T.A.C. — Land Loc. Res. Branch, 1958; Evaluation of Vehicle Sinkage in Off-the-Road Locomotion , O.T.A.C. — Land Loc. Res. 1958; Operational Definition of Mechanical Mobility of Motor Vehicles, O.T.A.C. — Land Loc. Res. Branch, 1958; A Definition of Soil Trafficability , O.T.A.C. — Land Loc. Res. Branch, 1958; Mechanics of Vehicle Mobility in Off-the-Road Locomotion , Applied Mechanics Review, 1958; Performance Improvement in Track Type Tractors , Agricultural Engineering, 1958; "Mecanica de Vehiculos en locomotion furea del camino", Ciencia y Tecnica, 1958; The Inadequacy of Proving Grounds and Test Methods , O.T.A.C. — Land Loc. Res. Branch, 1959; Mobility of Cross Country Vehicles , Machine Design, Dec. 24, 1959, Jan. 7, & 21 & Feb. 4, 1960, also in Russian Automobilnaya Prom. No. 4, 1962; Analysis of Towed Pneumatic Tires Moving on Soft Ground , O.T.A.C. — Land Loc. Res. Branch, co-author Z. Janosi, 1960; Uber die Wechselbeziehung zwischen Fahrzeug und Boden bei Gelandefahrt , ATZ, Jahr 62, Heft 7, Juli 1960; Evolution & Selection of Optimum Vehicle Types under Random Terrain Conditions , 1st Int. Conf. on Mechanics of Soil Vehicle Systems — Turin, Italy, 1961; Mechanics of Soil — Vehicle Systems , 1st Int. Conf. on Mechanics of Soil Vehicle Systems — Turin, Italy, 1961; Where do We Go From Here?", 1st Int. Conf. on Mechanics of Soil Vehicle Systems — Tourin, Italy, 1961; Mechanical Properties of Soil and Compaction Problems. ASAE Transactions 1961; Land Locomotion on the Surface of Planets , Am. Rocket Society Meeting, N.Y.C., 1961; Land Locomotion", Mechanics, Armor Magazine, Nov-Dec. 1962; Mechanics of off the Road Locomotion, (James Clayton Lecture). The Institution of Mechanical Engrs. London, England 1962; Mechanics of Locomotion and Lunar Surface Vehicle Concepts. Soc. of Auto. Engineers. Detroit, 1963; The Real Challenge of Global Mobility, Armor Magazine, March-April, 1963; Die Mechanic der Gelandefahrt, Landtechnische Forschung No.3/1963 — 1963; New Trends in Off-the Road Locomotion , The Indian & Eastern Engineer — 104th Anniversary Number, 1963; A Definition of Mechanical Mobility , Ground Support Equipment, Aug./Sept., 1963; Crisis in Ground Mobility , Allison

Div., GM Corp., Mobility Forum, Indianapolis, Ind. Nov. 1963; Introductory Remarks on Session on Methodology of Approach to Terrain-Vehicle Systems and Strategy of an Approach to Land Mobility, SAE Congress, Detroit, Jan. 1964; Terrain-Vehicle System Evaluation Application of Lunar Surface Locomotion Analysis towards Improving Mobility of Terrestrial Vehicles, co-author A. Butterworth, SAE International Congress, 1965, Detroit, Mich. 1965.

Adam S. Bursa was born in Lwów, Poland, February 25, 1908. He graduated with a Mag. Phil. degree in Botany from the University of Cracow, 1934, and became specialist in biological oceanography being employed in the research centres in Hel (on the Baltic Sea), Poland and in Oslo, Norway (1934-1936). At the outbreak of the war he took part in the defense of Gdynia. After the capitulation he escaped to the Middle East and joined the Polish Army there. After spending three years in Egypt and Israel, he went to England, where he taught biology in a Grammar School (1945-1951). He went to the U.S.A. in 1951 where he was employed as an unskilled worker for 3 years. Then he received a grant in 1954 and went to Alaska on behalf of the Arctic Institute, New York. He was granted a Carnegie Arctic Research Fellowship in 1955 and was engaged by the Fisheries Research Board of Canada as the first phytoplanktologist for problems related to the production of arctic waters. So far he has taken part in three research voyages. His speciality is biotoxonomy of phytoplankton and primary productivity of the oceans.

The following works appeared in English: Phytoplankton of the Calanus Expeditions in Hundson Bay, 1953 and 1954, J. Fish. Res. Bd., Canada, 1961; The Annual Oceanographic Cycle at Iqloolik in the Canadian Arctic II. The Phytoplankton, J. Fish. Res. Bd. Canada, 1961; The Genus *Prorocentrum* Ehrenberg. Morphodynamics, Protoplasmatic structures and Taxonomy, Canadian Journal of Botany, 1959; "Phytoplankton Successions in the Canadian Arctic Symposium on Marine Biology", U.S.A. 1963; "Phytoplankton in Coastal Waters of the Arctic Ocean at Point Barrow, Alaska", Arctic Journal, 1963; "Some morphogenetic Factors in Taxonomy of Dinoflagellates", Uppsala, Grana Palynologica, 1963; "Discoasteromanas calciferus N. Sp., An Arctic Relict Secreting Discoaster Tan Sin Hok, 1927", Grana Palynologica, Uppsala.

He is member of The American Society of Limnology and Oceanography; Phycological Society of America; American Microsophical Society; Plankton Society of Japan; International Asso-

ociation for Plant Taxonomy, Amsterdam; The Canadian Botanical Association.

Tomasz S. Czarski, born in Poland in 1925, graduated with B.Sc. degree (Hons.) from the University of London, England. He came to Canada in 1952 and at present is Head of the Operations Research Unit, Department of National Revenue (Taxation) in Ottawa. He specializes in the taxpayer identification study, and is doing research into distribution of non-compliance in the Canadian tax-paying population.

Andrzej M. Garlicki was born in Poland, July 16, 1923. From April, 1942, to November, 1947, he served with Polish Forces under British command and took active part in the Italian Campaign. After completing his high school education in Palestine (1944) he enrolled at the Royal Technical University in Turin, Italy (1946) where he completed his first year of Mechanical Engineering. Then he entered the Polish University College in London, England, (1947) from which he graduated in 1951 with M.Sc. in Mechanical Engineering. He specialized in Internal Combustion Engines. After a year's practice in a private engineering company in London, England, he left for Canada (1952) where he gained an extensive experience in various companies in the Province of Ontario, working in Galt (1952-1955), Woodstock (1955-1956), Hamilton (1956), Preston (1956), Galt (1956-1963), London (1963-1964) and finally Ottawa. At present he is employed with the Department of Forestry and Rural Development, Forests Products Laboratory, Ottawa, as research Officer in Forestry. His duties include conducting research related to harvesting and conversion of the timber crop to lumber and other usable forest products; studying the effects of equipment types and processes used in milling as related to species, log characteristics, recovery rates, cost and other factors; studying the character and magnitude of forces involved in various phases of logging and saw-milling operations; studying the quality and quantity of residue produced with a view of more efficient utilisation; conducting field studies; analysing data and preparing reports for publications; designing, applying and setting-up equipment for laboratory and field research into wood harvesting and conversion, etc.

Zbigniew Jarkiewicz, born in Poland in 1921, graduated with the LL.B. diploma from the Polish Faculty of Law at the University of Oxford and with the B.Sc.Econ.(Hons) from the University of London, England. He came to Canada in 1960 and is Actuary in the Federal Department of Insurance, specializing in social insurance (Canada Pension Plan). He is Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries in Great Britain.

Adam Jaworski, Economic Adviser, Air Services, Department of Transport, Ottawa, was born December 14, 1908 in Lwów, Poland. He received his M.Sc. degree from the Technical University of Lwów (1931), LL.M. and M. Econ. from the University of Warsaw (1936) and LL.D. from Oxford University (1946). He completed the Industrial Psychotechnical Course in Zurich, Switzerland (1939) and USAF Statistical Course at Harvard University (1945). He started his professional career as a technical inspector in the National Aircraft Works, Air Engines Branch (formerly Skoda), Warsaw (1936). Afterwards he was sent by the Polish Government to study technical training in Germany and Switzerland (1938) and became delegate at 5th International Congress for Professional Education in Berlin. In 1939 — with the assistance of the Polish Ministry of Education — he published a book: Training of Craftsmen for the Metal Industry. During the war he served with the Polish Air Force (302 Fighter Squadron); in 1942 he became Technical Liaison Officer with RAF Fighter Command and in 1945, as Lt. Col., Chief of the Statistical Branch, Polish General Staff, London. He came to Canada in 1949 and was employed at the National Research Council Engine Laboratory, Ottawa (1949 — 1950).

As a member of the Canadian delegation he attended the International Civil Aviation Organization Conferences on Airports and Air Route Charges in 1956, 1958 and 1967.

By using Census data, he published a paper: Assimilation of Poles in Canada, (in Polish) in the June 1957 issue of *Kultura*, Paris, 1957 and in 1963 he was the Editor of a commemorative book in three languages (Polish, English and French) *Sub Signe Sancti Hyacinthi* that was published by the Polish Parish in Ottawa. To the Second National Conference on Canadian Slavs in 1967, he submitted a paper: United States Population of Polish Origin — where he presented the numerical estimates of the population of Polish origin and other Slavic groups.

His list of published reports and papers includes the following titles: Air Travel Factors, *Aero Digest*, Vol. 53, No. 4, New York, p. 42-48, 1946 (in the article, it was correctly forecasted that by 1951 U. S. Trunk lines would not require mail subsidy. After 20 years, the forecasting method is still not unreasonable and the article contains several conclusions and tables from the writer's doctor thesis); Improvements Relating to Recording and Sorting or Separating of Statistical, Accounting or other Data, Patent No. 624, 637, British Patent Office, London, 1949; Documentation on Freight Theory, a mimeographed report (132 pages), in connection with C.P.R.'s submission to the Royal Commission on Transportation, Montreal, 1949;

Anti-Icing and De-Icing Test by Charge Heating on Rolls-Royce, Derwent V Jet Engine, Preliminary Testing of Methanol Anti-Icing on Rolls-Royce, Derwent V Jet Engine, Restricted Reports (140 pages each) with the co-operation of Mr. F. Reuter on the anti-icing devices for a jet engine, published by the National Research Council, Ottawa, 1949; The Statistical Analysis of Trans-Canada Air Lines, Aircraft Engineering, Vol. XXII, No. 255, London, p. 126-131, 1950; T.C.A. Progress, 1946-1950. A Comparison with U.S. Trunk Lines, The Journal of Air Law and Commerce, Vol. 19, No. 3, Summer 1952; Graphical Analysis of Trans-Canada Airlines progress on the North American routes 1946-1950, The Journal of the Royal Aeronautic Society, London, 1952, pp. 382-391; The Effect of Standard Charges on Canadian Airport Operations, The Journal of Air Law and Commerce, Vol. 21, Autumn 1954, p. 387-388; Airport's Revenue and Traffic, Canadian Aeronautical Journal, Sept. 1955; p. 102-103, (the article was quoted almost verbatim by the Bulletin of l'Instituté du Transport Aérien, Paris, November 1955); Economics of the Nova Scotia Coal Mining Industry, The Engineering Journal, Vol. 38, No. 10, p. 1383-5, Montreal, 1955, Inter-Industry Relations of the Air Transport Industry, Canadian Aeronautical Journal, No. 1956, p. 329-336; International route air navigation facilities and services, its financial aspects from Canadian point of view, The Journal of Air Law and Commerce, Vol. 26, Spring 1959, No. 2, p. 137-157; Indexes of Air Transport Progress in North America, 1946-1958, Canadian Aeronautical Journal, Vol. no. 1960, p. 380-384.

There is an economist who, although not directly connected with the Government bodies in Ottawa, is active in the Province of Ontario being employed by the **Ontario Department of Economics and Development:**

Rudolf Kogler was born at Wadowice, Poland, February 24, 1919. In 1938 he completed his secondary education. During the last war he fought on the southern front and after the defeat crossed the Hungarian frontier. Through Hungary and Yougoslavia he went to Syria, where he joined the Polish Army. After taking an active part in war efforts, he was assigned to the Staff of the 8th British Army in Austria as a liaison officer. In 1946 he went with the Army to England. He studied at St. Andrew's University, Scotland. In 1949 he received M.A. degree in Political Economics and Experimental psychology. He came to Canada in 1952, where he was employed for several years in a private company in Toronto.

Since 1961 he has been engaged as an economist with the Ontario Department of Economics and Development. He studies demographic problems in Ontario, Canada and in other countries for comparison, in addition to doing labour force studies. He worked out the demographic prognosis for the Province of Ontario until 1986 and took part in studies related to the future development of the labour force.

Jerzy Miedziński was born in Poland in 1918. He graduated from the University of London in 1947 with a B.Sc.(Eng.) degree. He came to Canada in 1956 and became telecommunication scientist of the Defense Research Board in Ottawa. He was connected with the successful "Alouette" satellite project. Later on he was appointed Laboratory Director, Special Projects, RCA Victor Co. Ltd., Research Laboratories and was Project Director for "Man and Communications", Montreal Expo 1967.

Józef Rudnicki was born in Poland in 1909 and graduated from Ecole Technique d'Aéronautique et de construction Automobile in Paris, France, 1932 with the title "Ingénieur des Industries Aéronautiques et Automobiles". In Canada since 1941, he has been in charge of the department and testing of containers and other packing methods for almost fifteen years. The laboratory in which he works was transferred to the Forest Products Research Branch of the Forestry Department when the department was established a few years ago.

Jerzy Ruebenbauer, a graduate civil engineer, who before the war was in Poland as Head of the building materials laboratory of the Technical University at Lwów, is continuing his specialization with the Public Works Laboratory. He studies the mechanical properties of sub-soils in connection with construction projects.

Henry Paul Sodziak, born in Canada in 1912, graduated from the University of Manitoba in 1934 with the B.Sc. degree and M.Sc. degree in 1937. He is Chemist in Forest Products Research Branch, Department of Forestry, and is a specialist in wood preservation.

Roman J. Stankiewicz was born in Lwów, Poland. The last war interrupted his architectural studies at the University of Lwów. After taking an active part in the war efforts in Poland, Libya and Italy (decorated with Virtuti Militari Cross for bravery), he moved to England, where he completed his studies at the Polish School of Architecture, University of Liverpool (1946). Before coming to Canada in 1955, he gained his professional experience

in private architectural firms in Manchester and Liverpool. Employed with the Federal Department of Public Works, he was engaged on the preparation of preliminary designs and contract drawings for various buildings of public utility across Canada. In 1960 he was transferred to the Federal Department of Transport. His duties include execution and supervision of projects for buildings related to air traffic control and communication.

Besides being an architect, he is also an artist in water colours and oil. He took part in annual exhibition of the Liverpool Architectural Society and gained the William Unsworth Prize in 1954. He also took part in Ottawa Artarama Contest in 1966, organized by the Department of Recreation and Parks, City of Ottawa and gained a Honourable Mention for one of his paintings. In his spare time he also designed the Church of St. Hyacinth in Ottawa, built in 1957. Due to his initiative, the Association of Polish Engineers in Canada, Ottawa Branch, printed special envelopes for the first day of issue of 5c stamp commemorating the 150th anniversary of the birth of Sir C. Gzowski.

He is a member of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada registered in the Ontario Association of Architects.

Jan Kazimierz Wańczycki was born in Rzeszów, Poland, November 3, 1912. He graduated with LL.M. and M.Dipl.Sc. from the University of Lwów (1935) and with a Diploma in Political Science from Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques in Paris (1937). He also studied Constitutional Law and History at the University of St. Andrews (Scotland) and International Law and Diplomatic History at the University of Cambridge. Before the war he was an official in the Polish Consulate General in Lille (France). During the war he served with the Polish Forces in France and later with the Polish Forces in Great Britain. He arrived in Canada in 1949 and received his Ph.D. degree from the University of Ottawa (1951). For some years he was sessional lecturer in Principles of Political Science and East European History at the University of Ottawa. Since 1956 he has been employed as a research officer in the Legislation Branch of the Federal Department of Labour. His speciality is Labour Law, including its constitutional and international aspects.

He is a member of the Canadian Political Science Association and the Canadian Industrial Relations Research Institute.

He has published: Quebec Labour Code and the Status of Unions and Collective Agreement, *Industrial Relations Quarterly*, Vol. 20, No. 2, 237-277, April 1965; Union Dues and Political Contribution — Great Britain, United States, Canada — A Comparison, *ibid.*

6. POLISH CONTRIBUTION TO OTHER SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS IN CANADA

In this chapter we shall discuss authors of scientific work with special emphasis on their contribution to the Canadian sciences. Because of the particular type of their work, persons below were not mentioned in the previous chapters. The key to discovery of their names was dr. W. Turek's "Polonica Canadiana", and "Slavica Canadiana A.D. 1963 & 1964" (vide Bibliography). We also received help and information from friends and other scientists, whose co-operation, especially here, was greatly appreciated. We regret all possible omissions.

In the medical profession we are going to mention dr. **Zbigniew Górecki**, M.D. (Poznań), dr. **Godfryd Kaczanowski**, M.D. (Warsaw), dr. **J. P. Szlajak**, M.D. (Warsaw) and **M. Rózewicz**, B.A. (Lwów), research assistant in virology.

Zbigniew Górecki, born in 1911 in Ostrów Poznański, educated at the University of Poznań, where he graduated in 1937 and 1949. He came to Canada in 1949 and in 1951 passed the Medical Board Examination in Nova Scotia. In 1952 he became member of the Medical Council of Canada. In 1955 he was appointed Thoraic Surgeon by the Royal College of Surgeons of Canada, and in 1957 became Superintendent of St. Lawrence Sanatorium in Cornwall, Ontario. He is also Honorary Consultant in Thoraic Surgery to both: the Cornwall General Hospital and Hotel Dieu Hospital in Cornwall. He is a member of Thoraic Societies of Canada and U.S.A., and of the Canadian Medical Association. Dr. Górecki has written the following articles: The treatment of a giant cavity in the lung — the Can. Med. Journal, 1950; The torsion of a lobe of a lung *ibid.* 1951; The Effect of Tobacco tars on the Pouch of Golden Hamsters co author S. Skoryna, The Cancer Research 1957; Oxygen under pressure applied directly to bed-sores, The Journal American Geriatric Society 12.1147, 1964 and CMD Current Med. Digest Vol.31, Dec. 1964.

Godfryd Kaczanowski born in 1905 in Lidzbark, Poland, graduated from the Warsaw University in 1929 and became an army physician, specializing in neuro-psychiatry. In 1936 he was appointed chief of neuro-psychiatry in a general hospital in Lwów. The war of 1939 interrupted his studies at Prof. Vogt's Brain Research Institute in Neustadt, Germany. After being imprisoned in German and Soviet camps, he went with the Polish Army formed in Russia to Persia, Iraq, Palestine, Egypt and Italy, where he was the chief of Medical services with the 5th Infantry Division. He came to Canada in 1949 and was appointed Senior Psychiatrist at the Saskatchewan Hospital, Weyburn. After four years, he went to the Ontario Hospital, Whitby, where he is now Unit Director. He has actively participated in official and international conferences on mental hygiene and on the psychological aspect of religion and he has lectured in numerous organisations and institutions.

He has written a number of neurological and psychiatric papers. His latest writings include: Teamwork in mental hospitals — Sask. Psychiatric Association Journal, 1953; Frankl's Logotherapy — Am. Journal of Psychiatry, 1960; A review of existentialism — Psychosomatics, 1962; New horizons in mental hygiene — Ontario English Cath. Teacher's Association Review, 1962; Pre-frontal Leucotomy — A five year controlled study (with K. G. Mc.Kenzie); Canadian Medical Association Journal, 1964; Man in the new society, the normal and the abnormal — chapter in Condition of Man Palm Publishers Montreal, 1965. He is a member of the international board of the Journal of Existential Psychiatry. At present, he is preparing a book on mental hygiene from the existentialist point of view.

J. P. Szlajak, born in Poland in 1909, graduated from the School of Medicine, University of Warsaw in 1934. After a few years of post-graduate study in Poland, he took an active part in the Second World War, as a Medical Officer, serving first in Poland in 1939, then in France in 1940. After the capitulation of France, he was evacuated with the Polish Air Force to England, where he served for three years as a Medical Officer of the 307th Night Fighter Squadron fighting in the Battle of Britain. In 1943 he was posted, as Senior Medical Officer, to the 133rd Fighter Wing of the Tactical Air Force. In 1945 he was transferred to Queen Victoria Hospital, East Grinstead, for training in plastic surgery under Sir Archibald MacIndoe where he remained for two years and became a member of the treatment team for the patients of the famous "Guinea Pig Club". In 1947 he joined, as Senior Surgeon, the staff of the Plastic Centre in Basingstoke, England, where he worked for three years under the guidance of Sir Harold Gillies, the most famous

plastic surgeon of the day. He emigrated to Canada in 1950 and established his practice in Regina becoming a pioneer of plastic surgery in the Prairie Provinces. He is a member of the British, American, Canadian and International Associations of Plastic Surgeons and other national organizations

His contributions to medical literature have been published in British, American and Canadian journals, and are as follows: Repair of Nasal Defects with Free Auricular Graft , 1948; Total Reconstruction of Thumb , 1951; Correction on Microstoma , 1951; Treacher Collins Syndrome , 1953; Operative Correction of Senile Entropion, 1957; The Application of a Burow Triangular Flap in Reconstruction of the Lower Lip, 1958; Clinical Observation on the Spontaneous Regeneration of the Mandible , 1965; Surgical Correction of Prognathism Associated with Macroglossia , 1966.

M. Różewicz, who is working in virology as research assistant, was born in 1911 in Lwów, Poland. He graduated with a B.A. diploma in 1933. In 1934 he started working at the Institute of General Biology, University of Lwów, under Prof. R. Weigl, who discovered the first efficacious vaccine against typhus fever, and who was a candidate for the Nobel Prize. After leaving Poland, Mr. Różewicz spent a year in Paris, France, employed at the Pasteur Institute (Service du Typhus) under Prof. P. Giroud. He came to Canada in 1952 and was first employed by the Institute of Bacteriology, McGill University (1952-1955), under Prof. E.G.D. Murray. In 1955 he began working for the Institute of Microbiology and Hygiene, Univ. de Montréal, under Prof. V. Pavilanis. His task was to control the first anti-polio vaccine in Canada, to conduct experiments on virology and rickettsiae, applying Weigl's methods, and finally to investigate the causes of the Q. Fever (*Coxiella Burnetti*) epidemic in Quebec (1958). He is a member of Canadian Society of Microbiologists and Canadian Society of Laboratory Technologists.

Published: Culture de *Coxiella Burnetti* chez le pou (with V. Pavilanis), Rev. Can. Biol. 17 (4), 503-511, 1958.

In the field of Visual Space Perception, the name of Józef **Ludwik Zajac**, C.B. Ph.D. (Cracow), Ph.D. (Edinburgh) is outstanding. Born, March 14, 1891 in Rzeszów, Poland, he received his higher education at the University of Cracow (1909-1914), where he studied philosophy, psychology, physics and mathematics and conducted the research on monocular depth perception, depth perception of double images and on association processes. In 1914 he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy for the thesis: Depth perception of double images. In 1948 he entered the

Department of Psychology, University of Edinburgh, Scotland. In 1951 he obtained the Ph.D. degree for the thesis: Investigations on depth perception in indirect vision and became a Research Fellow of the University of Edinburgh (till 1957). A career officer, he graduated from the Ecole Supérieure de Guerre in Paris (1919-1920). From 1921 to 1926 he was chief of the Department of Organisation and Mobilisation of the Polish Army and Deputy Chief of the General Staff in the rank of Major General. Subsequently he was Commander of an Infantry Division, an Army Corps and General Inspector of Air defense of Poland. In 1939 he was appointed Commander in Chief of the Polish Air Force and of the Anti-Aircraft Defense in Poland and in France. In 1940 he became Deputy Commander of the Polish Corps in Scotland and in 1941 Commander in Chief of the Polish Forces in the Middle East and of the Polish II Corps in the rank of Lieutenant General. In 1943 he became General Inspector of Training of the Polish Forces. He was decorated with the Order of the Bath (C.B.). He came to Canada in 1957, where he conducted independent research on visual space perception and on representation of space in pictures. He died in Ottawa, December 12, 1963.

While in Poland, he published two works in German, sponsored by the Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences (1911 and 1913) and one in French in 1923. The list of his publications abroad includes the following titles: Investigations on depth perception, *Bull. Brit. Psych. Soc.*, 1951; Investigations on depth perception in indirect vision, *British J. of Psych.* XLIV, 132-144, 1953; Demonstrations concerning the visual depth perception, Edinburgh 1954 duplicated with the aid of the Carnegie Trust for Scottish Universities; Depth perception of double images in the vicinity of other images, *Acta Psych.* XII, 111-129, 1956; Depth perception in Stereoscopic Vision, *Bull. British Psych. Soc.*, May 1957; Some investigations on the so-called optico-geometrical illusions, *Acta Psych.*, XIII, 140-150, 1957; Special localisation of after-images, *Proc. XV Intern. Congress of Psychology* pp. 278-280, Brussels 1957; Depth perception of stereoscopic images resulting from fusion of crossed and uncrossed double images, *American Journal Psych.*, LXXII, 163-183, 1959; Convergence, accommodation and visual angles as factors in perception of size and distance, *American Journal Psych.*, LXXIII, 142-146, 1960; Spatial localisation of after images, *American Journal Psych.*, vol. LXXIII, 505-522, 1960; Studies in perspective. Law of convergence of parallel receding lines, *Proc. XVIth International Congress of Psychology*, 840-841; Bonn, 1960; Depth perception and astigmatism, *American Journal of Psych.*, LXXIV, 133-134, 1961; Studies in perspective, *British Journal Psych.*, 333-340,

1961; Some investigation on perception of movement and related depth phenomena, *British Journal Psych.*, LIII, 117-126, 1962; Steroscopic depth phenomena with Witte-Konig effect, *Journal Psych.* LIV, 153-157, 1962; Is binocular correspondence and disparity still a dominant factor in binocular depth perception? *Proc. International Congress of Psychology*, Washington, 1963 and also *Psych. Bulletin*, LXII, 56-66, 1964. Moreover he published 4 works in Polish, 3 of which appeared in Poland and one in England.

Science of applied economics is represented by three scientists: **G. Korey-Krzeczowski**, LL.M. (Cracow), LL.D. (Frib.), D.Sc. Econ. (Tuebingen), **T. Sołowij**, M. Com. (Anvers) and **J. Suski**, M.Sc. Econ. (Lwów), LL.M. (Poznań).

George (Jerzy) Korey-Krzeczowski was born in Kielce, Poland, July 13, 1921. He studied at the University of Cracow, where he obtained a Master of Law degree (1945) and at the Academy of Political and Social Science in Warsaw. Then he went abroad, first to Rumania, where he did his postgraduate studies at the Faculty of Economics, University of Bucharest, and then to West Germany, where he obtained a degree of Doctor of Laws (International Law) from the University of Fribourg (1949) as well as a degree of Doctor of Science in Economics from the University of Teubingen (1950). He has specialized in economic research, international management and marketing consulting, and has found scope for his organisational and management advisory experience in Canada. He is president of his own management company and senior executive of several huge American and international consultants to management. For all these companies he acts as director of International Marketing Division, which has permitted him to expand his activities to over 40 countries of the world, including Canada, United States, all of Western Europe, South and Central America. His companies serve not only the largest industrial concerns of these areas, but also several governments, such as Greece, Jamaica, Israel, Norway, Phillipines and more recently El Salvador (1964-65) and the Provincial Government of Manitoba (1965). He has lectured on sales and production coordination at the IXth International Textile Seminar at Kingston University (1964) and gave numerous guest lectures, radio and TV talks and interviews in Canada and abroad. Through his consulting activity he contributes to improvements of methods and systems of work and to the increases in the productivity of the enterprises. He helps Canadian economy to expand into foreign countries. He is an active member of the Liberal Party, Notre Dame de Grace Liberal Association in Montreal, and was a member of the National Liberal Rally Organization Committee. Guest speaker

at different meetings and rallies, he was some time ago speaking on "Integration of New Canadians" at the Ottawa Women's Liberal Club, and is constantly in demand to speak on this and similar topics to associations, community groups, etc. He is a Fellow of the Royal Economic Society, London, England, and a Honorary Member of the Academy of Organisational Science.

He is the author of numerous papers and articles on management, economic planning and marketing, among others: Test your marketing IQ , Marketing N.1,20,4, 1962; N.2,27,4, 1962; Nr.3,4,5, 1962 p.24; Integrated Marketing Concept , Canadian Textile Journal, 1962; Nr.5,18,5, 1962; N.6, 1.6, 1962; N.7,2,6, 1962; N.8,29,6 1963, 10 parts, 19 p.; Challenge and opportunities of European Common Market , Can. Textile Journal, No.1 in series, Feb.15, 1963, No.2 in Series, March 1963, 4p; Changes in world economy and . . . Canada's position , Manual of the textile Industry of Canada, 35th Annual Edition, May, 1963, p.6; Doing business with the New Europe . Industrial Canada, part 1, April 1963, pp. 31-36, part 2, June 1963, pp.45-47, part 3, August 1963, pp.31-36; Market Planning , Canadian Textile Journal, Feb. 28, 1964. Moreover he contributed to other Canadian publications (The Alliancer, Canadian Clothing Journal), as well as to American (C&B Magazine, Caravella), and South African and Indian periodicals.

Tadeusz Sołowij, born in Średniawieś, Poland, in 1909, was educated in the Institut Supérieur de Commerce d'Anvers, in Antwerp, Belgium, 1924-1927, receiving his Master of Commerce degree with honours. After holding several positions in private and public banks in Poland, and after the war, in France, he came to Canada in 1948.

He is Assistant General Manager of Société Financière pour le Commerce et l'Industrie, S.F.C.I. Ltd. (Subsidiary of Banque Nationale de Paris, France), and Director of MOKTA CANADA Ltée.

He is the author of various articles on financial matters in French, published in Canadian economic periodicals. He gives lectures on the radio (Canadian Broadcasting Corporation), and several years ago was a guest teacher at the Université de Montréal in economics, having evening lectures in the Extension section of the University, sponsored by the Investment Dealers Association of Canada.

Julian Suski was born in 1896 near Warsaw, Poland. He completed his high school education in Warsaw. His technical studies at the University of Lwów were interrupted because of World War 1, when he was fighting against the Germans (1915-1918) and the Bolshevics (1919-1920). He completed his University studies at the

University of Lwów and Poznan and received a degree in Economics (MSc.Econ) in 1924 and in Law (LL.M.) in 1925. He did his postgraduate studies at the University of Paris, the Institut de Droit International at La Hague and in Oriel College, Oxford University. He worked in the Polish Civil Service (administrative class), mostly with the Ministry of Interior. He held various positions in Home Administration, was head of Government administration of the province (Bydgoszcz, Western Poland) and head of the division at the Ministry of Interior for training and selection of personnel of the Home Office administration. During his Government service, he took part in the work of various Boards created for the development of public service and collaborated with the mission of dr. E. W. Kemmerer, famous American economist from Harvard, invited as adviser by Polish and other Central European Governments. After the defeat of the Polish Army by the Germans in 1939, he escaped the German occupied country and through Hungary reached France, where he enlisted with the Polish Army in France and afterward in Great Britain. He was discharged in 1943 and appointed to Polish diplomatic service with the task of organising training camps of Polish refugees in camps in the Middle East and Africa. From 1947 to 1949 he worked in Cairo, where he returned in the capacity of an economical representative of a British firm. From 1949 he lived in Paris, France, where he was temporarily employed by the University of Paris on research work. In 1951 he immigrated to Canada and settled in Calgary and afterwards in Edmonton. Since 1954, he has returned to his speciality, which is administrative law and organisation of public administration. He worked for 12 years in the capacity of organisation and efficiency advisor to the City of Edmonton and also as consultant to several cities and towns in Alberta and Saskatchewan and N. Western cities of the U.S.A. He collaborated closely with the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities and with The Canadian Institute of Public Administration of which he was a Vice-President in 1962. He wrote several books and articles on Canadian and comparative municipal administration and initiated all-Canadian Studies leading to the unification and reform of the Canadian Municipal Law. In 1946, he received a grant from the Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research and went to Europe to study the municipal administration in 6 countries.

Apart from numerous works published in Polish and Poland and abroad, of scientific and fictional character, the following were published in Canada: Organisation of City Administration in Edmonton, a manual, 12 consecutive yearly editions from 1956; General and Administrative Statistics of the City of Edmonton, 3 editions 1956, 1958 and 1962; Municipal Government in Europe

and Canada a comparative study, 1964; "Edmonton — history, general description of the area, general statistics, organisation, of the Government, — achievements of 15 years of administration, 1965; The Structure of Municipal Government in Canada and Europe , The Journal of Canadian Public Administration, and several articles in Canadian and American press. At present, retiring from the service with the City of Edmonton, he is preparing the results of an Inquiry initiated by him and sponsored by the Canadian Federation of Municipalities. In order to compile the requested data concerning the efficiency of municipal governments, he contacted over 100 cities of the world, some of which he visited personally.

In the legal field, the name of **Jerzy Korwin-Pio/rowski**, LL.D. (Lille), is worth mentioning. Born in Poland, he studied at the Universities of Warsaw and Lille (France), where he graduated with the LL.D. degree. A former diplomat in pre-war Poland, he came to Canada in 1952 and for the last twelve years been successively the legal adviser and technical adviser to the Minister of Revenue of the Province of Quebec. He is the author of several articles on legal matters as well as of one longer study entitled: *La structure Fédérative de l'Etat dans le Jurisprudence Canadienne en Matière de Droit International Public* , (J. du Droit Intern., Paris, 1956), a field rather not exploited legally at that time.

Finally we had a scholar of great merit in historic research in all source materials relating to the Polish ethnic group in Canada, **W. Turek**, M.LL.(Lwów), D.LL.(Paris), who was born in Kolbuszowa, Poland, June 15, 1910 and received his education at the University of Lwów. In 1932, he earned the degree of Master of Laws, and two years later was appointed assistant professor of international private law at the University of Lwów. After the publication of his critical analysis of some aspects of Nazi race legislation, he was granted a graduate fellowship and spent a year in Paris, devoting his time to research on his doctoral dissertation and working at the Sorbonne under the direction of Professor Niboyet. In 1939, he was awarded the degree of Doctor of Law, but his academic career was interrupted after the occupation of his native country by the Red Army. In April 1940, he was arrested by the Soviet authorities. After long months of imprisonment in Russian jails, he was briefly released in 1941, and then rearrested on suspicion of illegal political activities. It was not until the end of 1942 that he was finally able to leave the Soviet Union. From 1943 to 1946, he served with Polish Armed Forces in the Middle East as a public relations officer, and then worked on the staff of the International Refugee Organization in Lebanon. At that time, he published two studies: *Pour un système et une méthode*

en droit international privé and *Le statut personnel des réfugiés* (Beirut, 1947, 1948). In 1950, he emigrated to Canada and settled in Winnipeg, where he worked first as assistant editor of *Gazeta Polska*, and then (1951-54) as a research fellow of the Manitoba Historical Society. The result of these years of painstaking investigation was his *Poles in Manitoba*, a comprehensive history of the Polish ethnic group in Canada's central province, the manuscript of which runs to almost a thousand typewritten pages. Its publication has just appeared.

In 1954, he enrolled at the University of Toronto Library School, and upon his graduation, joined the staff of the University of Toronto Library, where he occupied successively the positions of Slavic cataloguer, head of the government documents section, and head of the Union Catalogue Project. While working on his history of Polish settlement in Manitoba, Dr. Turek came to realize that it was vitally important to establish an institution which would gather, register and preserve all source materials relating to the history of Polish immigrants in Canada and make them accessible to scholars. His initiative resulted in the founding in September, 1956, of the Polish Research Institute in Canada, which in 1957 established an official connection with the Canadian Polish Congress. As the first director of the Institute, Dr. Turek organised and catalogued its library and initiated a series of studies dealing with Poland's contribution to Canadian heritage. In 1957, he published his biography of Sir Casimir S. Gzowski, which was followed next year by *Polonica Canadiana 1848-1957*. In 1960, there appeared under the auspices of the Institute *The Polish Past in Canada*, a collection of studies by several scholars, and, in 1962, Dr. Turek's history of the Polish language press in Canada. In addition to his work in and for the Institute, he compiled the Polish section for *Slavica Canadiana*, contributed to *Canadian Slavonic Papers*, where he published his bibliography of writings of William J. Rose, and wrote for the Polish press"... In his work, Dr. Turek displayed admirable qualities of scholarship, perseverance and objectivity. In his search for the truth, he knew no compromises; in our age of conformity, he dared to voice his individual convictions, even if they ran counter to the established opinion. His courage, strength of character and firmness of purpose won him admiration and respect even of those who opposed him; his kindness, loyalty and helpfulness will always be gratefully remembered and appreciated by his numerous friends. In him, the community of Canadian Slavic scholars, is losing an untired, self-sacrificing worker; those who were attached to him by esteem and affection are losing a faithful friend", *Slavica Canadiana* A.D. 1962. He died in Toronto on September 18, 1963.

We do not pretend that the names of the Polish scholars and scientists which appear in this book give full account of all members of the Polish ethnic group engaged in the academic pursuit in Canada. Yet, they give a picture of the importance of the intellectual elite of Polish origin in the development of this country.

We shall try to analyze the biographical data of all persons mentioned in this book, wherever it was possible to establish.

Of the 227 persons, 200 are men, 27 women.

Of the 194 persons, 167 were born in Poland, 8 in Canada, 19 in other countries.

Of the 188 persons born outside Canada, 1 came in 1881, 1 in 1920, 1 in 1923, 2 in 1927, 1 in 1934, 1 in 1938, 1 in 1939, 2 in 1940, 11 in 1941, 7 in 1942, 2 in 1944, 2 in 1946, 6 in 1947, 18 in 1948, 16 in 1949, 9 in 1950, 24 in 1951, 19 in 1952, 3 in 1953, 4 in 1954, 7 in 1955, 2 in 1956, 7 in 1957, 5 in 1958, 5 in 1959, 3 in 1960, 2 in 1961, 6 in 1962, 7 in 1963, 2 in 1964 and 2 in 1965. (Dates of arrival of the remaining 9 persons are unknown).

Of the 213 graduates, 120 possess doctors' degrees (Ph.D. — 72, D.Sc. — 15, LL.D. — 6, M.D. — 25, Pharm.D. — 1, D.D.S. — 1), 60 possess master's degrees (M.A. — 19, M.Sc. — 39, LL.M. — 1, M.Com. — 1), 15 possess bachelors' degrees (B.A. — 5, B.Sc. — 10).

The remaining 18 degrees pertain mainly to fine arts: music and painting. (In cases where persons have two or even three doctorates, only the one which forms the main field of specialisation have been taken into account). 49 persons possess Polish university diplomas, 29 Canadian diplomas, 6 Polish and Canadian diplomas, 4 foreign, Polish and Canadian diplomas, 30 foreign and Canadian diplomas (14 of which were from U.K. Universities), 22 Polish and foreign diplomas (7 of which were from U.K. Universities), 73 foreign diplomas (43 of which were from U.K. Universities).

The distribution of personnel lecturing according to university and position appears as follows:

Acadia University: 1. Professor and Head of the Department;
2 Teachers. Total: 3 persons.

University of Alberta: 1 Professor, 5 Associate Professors, 1 Assistant Professor, 1 Instructor. Total: 8 persons.

- University of British Columbia:** 4 Professors, 2 Associate Professors, 3 Assistant Professors, 7 Lecturers, 4 Instructors.
Total: 20 persons.
- Carleton University:** 1 Professor and Chairman, 1 Associate Professor, 2 Lecturers. Total: 4 persons.
- Dalhousie University:** 2 Associate Professors.
- University of Guelph:** 1 Professor, 2 Associate Professors, 1 Scientist. Total: 4 persons.
- Université Laval:** 3 Professors, 3 Associate Professors, 1 Assistant Professor, 1 Lecturer, 1 Research Associate.
Total: 9 persons.
- McGill University:** 1 Professor, 4 Associate Professors, 8 Assistant Professors, 7 Lecturers, 3 Demonstrators, 2 Research Associates, 1 Research Assistant. Total: 26 persons.
- McMaster University:** 1 Assistant Professor.
- University of Manitoba:** 1 Professor and Head of the Department, 3 Associate Professors. Total: 4 persons.
- Université de Montréal:** 3 Professors and former Head of the Department, 11 Associate Professors, 7 Assistant Professors and Acting Chairman, 5 Lecturers, 1 Research Assistant.
Total: 27 persons.
- Mount Allison University:** 2 Associate Professors.
- University of New Brunswick:** 1 Associate Professor, 1 Resident Artist and Director. Total: 2 persons.
- Nova Scotia Technical College:** 1 Professor.
- University of Ottawa:** 8 Professors (including 1 Director and 3 Heads of the Departments), 4 Associate Professors, 5 Assistant Professors, 8 Lecturers. Total 25 persons.
- St. Mary's University:** 1 Professor, 1 Associate Professor, 1 Assistant Professor, 2 Lecturers. Total: 5 persons.
- University of Saskatchewan:** 1 Professor, 2 Associate Professors, 1 Lecturer, 1 Instructor, 1 Clinical Teacher. Total: 7 persons.
- Sir George William University:** 1 Lecturer.
- University of Toronto:** 2 Professors, 3 Associate Professors, 3 Assistant Professors, 5 Lecturers, 3 Instructors, 1 Teaching Assistant, 1 Demonstrator, 1 Fellow, 1 Research Assistant.
Total: 20 persons.

University of Waterloo: 2 Associate Professors, 1 Assistant Professor, 2 Lecturers. Total: 5 persons.

University of Western Ontario: 4 Assistant Professors.

University of Windsor: 5 Professors (including 3 Heads of the Department), 3 Associate Professors, 1 Assistant Professor.
Total: 9 persons.

University of York: 1 Lecturer.

30 scholars and scientists moved from one university to another. Some of them are employed simultaneously by universities and other government bodies. All changes have been duly shown in the previous chapters.

In total, the University callendars of Canada have mentioned 34 Professors (of whom 9 were Heads of the Departments, 1 was Chairman and 1 was Director), 51 Associate Professors, 37 Assistant Professors, 40 Lecturers and 24 others. The teaching personnel of Polish extraction comes to 186 persons. This is the Polish presence at the Canadian Universities in the last few decades.

Distributing the teaching personnel according to the faculties we learn that: the faculty of medicine has employed 41 persons (dept. of medicine 12, psychiatry and neurology 11, bacteriology 3, other departments 15), linguistic and literary sections 28, economics and political science 13, commerce 1, department of geography 5, department of engineering 28 (engineering 3, chemical eng. 4, electrical eng. 7, mechanical eng. 6, civil eng. 3, mineral eng. 1, metallurgical eng. 2, structural eng. 1, aerodynamics 1), architecture 7, botany 2, physics (pure and applied), 4, chemistry (pure and applied) 4, social science 2, mathematics 4, biology 3, dentistry 1, geology and geophysics 2, history 2, philosophy 3, agriculture 1, law 1.

Of the Research Institutes the most important one is the **National Research Council** in Ottawa, having employed a total of 22 Polish scientists, 1 Head, 3 Principal Research Officers, 6 Senior Research Officers, 8 Associate Research Officers, 3 Assistant Research Officers, 1 Junior Research Officer — total: 22 persons. They have occupied these positions in the following departments: mechanical engineering 9, (hydrodynamics 1, thermodynamics 3, aerodynamics 3, structures laboratory 2), pure and applied physics 6, pure chemistry 1, radio and electrical engineering 3, photogrammetry 2, Prairie Regional Laboratory 1.

The second centre of research where the Poles have occupied important positions is the **Department of Mines and Technical Surveys** also in Ottawa. Of the twelve Polish scientists, one is Chief of the Division, one is Principal Metallurgist, one is technical Assistant to the Director, two are senior scientific officers, one is scientific officer, three are geographers and 3 are scientists.

Geographic section employs 5 persons, metallurgical 5, geophysical and mineralogical 1 person each.

26 scientists have been employed in ministries, departments and other government centres in Ottawa: nine economists, 5 mechanical engineers, one chemical engineer, one architect, one lawyer, two geographers, one biologist, one scholar, specialist in French Canadian literature. (The profession of four scientists has not been established). They have been employed by: **Agriculture Department, Air Transport Board, Economic Policy and Research Branch, Finance Department, Fisheries Department, Forestry Department, Labour Department, National Defence Department, National Revenue, Northern Affairs and National Resources, Public Works Department, Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism, Transport Department of Economics and Development.**

Ontario Research Foundation has employed 1 Senior Research Engineer, 1 Associate Research Scientist, 1 Research Engineer —

The remaining group of 10 scientists and scholars is composed of 3 Doctors of Medicine, one scientist working in the medical research, 1 specialist in the field of Visual Space Perception, three economists and two lawyers. They have been chosen because of their publications and scientific career. We regret any omissions.

Of 227 scholars and scientists of Polish origin, 119 have been active in the Province of Ontario, 58 in Quebec, 19 in British Columbia, 8 each in Alberta and Nova Scotia, 6 in New Brunswick, 5 in Saskatchewan and 4 in Manitoba.

Nota bene: only the location of last appointments has been taken into account.

7. POLISH CONTRIBUTION TO ENGINEERING, ARCHITECTURE AND AERONAUTICS IN CANADA

The Polish engineers and architects not only contribute to the achievements of Canadian Universities, Research and other national industry centers, but also to the development of the Canadian industry. At present there about 1000 engineers of Polish origin executing difficult and responsible work, often anonymously, under the name of the firm, by which they are employed. There is no comparable survey of achievements during and after the war. The most important is probably the day-by-day work of the Polish engineers, actively participating in economic life and helping in the well-being and development of Canada. There is no Province and no larger industrial organization in which a number of Polish engineers could not be found. Some of them achieved positions of utmost importance often representing technical firms while others opened their own companies. In this chapter we shall try to show the achievements of those engineers whose names appear in Engineering and Construction Bulletin (1960), and in the Bulletin of the Association of Polish Engineers in Canada (in alphabetical order). It is impossible, for technical reasons, to acknowledge the achievements even of the leading and most prominent engineers — the names of some of them appear in alphabetical order. The exception is Sir **Casimir Stanislaw Gzowski**, the precursor of all the Polish engineers who arrived in this country 100 years later. He has been, so far, the most prominent engineer of Polish origin in Canada. His more detailed biography, together with that of **Aleksander Edward Kierzkowski** appears in the beginning of biographical notes.

The List of Polish Consulting Engineers in Canada

(from the Directory of Consulting Engineers)

Province of Ontario:	L. C. Bachorz & Assoc.,	Toronto
	C. P. Brzozowicz Ltd.,	Toronto
	Z. Przygoda & Assoc.,	Toronto
	C. Stankiewicz-Wiśniewski	Toronto
Province of Quebec:	McMillan, Martynowicz, Wendt.	Montreal
	Shector, Barbacki, Forte & Assoc.	Montreal
Western Provinces:	S. W. Faliszewski,	Vancouver B.C.
	M. Strzelecki,	Edmonton, Alta

Other Polish Engineering Companies Established During The War 1939—1945 and After

Aero Toot Works Ltd.,	Western, Ont.
Airplane Supply Company,	Toronto, Ont.
The Beaconing Optical and Precision, Materials Co. Ltd., (1948)	Granby, Que.
Detroit General Auto Repair,	Montreal, Que.
Emilian Bobkowicz Ltd., Research & Development,	Montreal, Que.
Engineering Metallic Products Ltd.,	Toronto, Ont.
Pacific Pine Co. Ltd., (P. Heller),	New Westminster, B.C.
Tocsan Design Services Ltd. (S. L. Toczyski),	Montreal, Que.
Universal Engineering Ltd.,	Toronto, Ont.
Wool Combing Corp. of Canada Ltd. (K.S. Markon),	Toronto, Ont.

The Association of Consulting Engineers of Canada Ltd. (an organization of leading consultants engaged solely in consulting professional engineering in accordance with ethical and practical efficiency in their respective fields of specialization) — members as of Dec. 31st, 1965: A. Martynowicz, Montreal, and W. A. Wyszowski, Toronto.

The List of Polish Architects in Canada

(from the National Directory of Architects):

Province of Quebec:	Z. Jarnuszkiewicz (Mainguy, Jarnuszkiewicz & Boutin)	Quebec City
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	Z. Kowalczuk,	Montreal
	A. Madeyski,	Montreal
	M. V. Płachta	Montreal
	J. Schreiber,	Montreal
Province of Ontario:		
	G. W. Ankowicz,	Toronto
	J. A. Jarosz,	Toronto
	K. J. Kossak,	Toronto
	M. Mazur	Scarborough Village
	J. Ozdowska (Mrs.)	Toronto
	H. Starczewski,	Weston
	T. S. K. Zawadzki,	Don Mills
	W. P. Borowiecki,	Ottawa
	T. Konopacki,	Ottawa
	O. L. Krauze,	Ottawa
	Z. J. Nowak,	Ottawa
	M. W. Poray-Swinarski,	Ottawa
	Z. M. Stankiewicz,	Ottawa
	O. Tarnowski,	Ottawa
Province of Alberta:	W. J. Spotowski, (Bell, McCulloch, Spotowski & Assoc.)	Edmonton
Province of Br. Col.:	A. Dębicki (Dębicki & Marr)	Vancouver

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES:

Sir Casimir Stanislaus Gzowski was born in 1813 in St. Petersburg, Russia. He was educated with care, chiefly in the technical field. When the ill-fated Rising against Russian oppressors broke out in Poland, November 1830, he joined the insurgents and took an active part at the side of his compatriots. A year later, he crossed General Dwernicki's Corps the Austrian boundary. In 1834 Gzowski immigrated to the U.S.A. Undaunted by the initial difficulties to be faced on American soil, he began at once to work hard at English, (unknown to him hitherto); and in a short time, by studying law, he succeeded in being admitted to the practice of law in the State of Massachusetts (1837). He dreamed, however, of reverting to the field of engineering, and therefore seized the first opportunity offered to become a civil engineer in railway and canal construction in Pennsylvania. In 1842, he moved to Canada to live, and was made Superintendent of Public Works for what is now Western Ontario by the Ottawa government. He lived first in London, Ont., and later moved to Toronto. Gzowski remained in public service until 1848, gaining valuable experience and a thorough

knowledge of the country. He soon made a name for himself among the leading engineers of the time. Succeeding years were to witness his work as Chief Engineer of one of the first railways linking Montreal with the USA, and again in the Harbour Works of the great St. Lawrence sea-port. In 1853, in partnership with A.T. Galt, D. L. MacPherson and L. H. Holton, he created a railway construction firm, to be known as Gzowski and Co., and began the building of the Grand Trunk line from Toronto to Sarnia. This firm was to play a significant role in Canadian railway history. When in 1873 the construction of the International Bridge across the Niagara was finished, his reputation as a front-rank engineer in the New World was assured. Under his supervision the following were built: 600 miles of roads, six major bridges and six harbours (according to his expose dated January 23rd, 1890).

He was one of the founders and first Vice-President and second President of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers (now the Engineering Institute of Canada). Nevertheless, he did not confine his energies solely to professional duties. As a personal friend and admirer of Sir John A. Macdonald, he was closely connected with the Conservative Party, though never actively engaged in politics. An ardent supporter of imperial unity, he rendered yeoman service in the field of Canadian defense, and in the expansion of the national militia. For this he was named Colonel of the Forces, and in 1879 he was made an Hon. Adjutant of the Queen (A.D.C.). Eleven years later he was knighted. During a number of years he sat in the Senate of the University of Toronto. One of the founders of Wycliffe College, he served for fifteen years as Chairman of the Board. He took an active part in the creation of the Niagara Falls Park, and was made first Chairman of the Park Commission. Shortly before his death, he was asked by Ottawa to serve as administrator for the Province of Ontario during the illness of its Lt. Governor Sir George Kirpatrick. He died in Toronto in 1898. Gzowski's personal qualities, his professional skills and his devotion to public affairs in the land of his adoption made him one of the foremost citizens of the Dominion in the second half of the 19th century. Contemporary evidence is unanimous in recognition of his services to his day and generation.

Alexander Edward Kierzkowski was born in 1816 in the former Grand Duchy of Posen. He took part in the Polish uprising of 1830-1831, and was exiled to France, where he studied civil engineering. He emigrated to Lower Canada in 1841 and settled in St. Hyacinthe. He was elected in 1858 to the Legislative Council but was unseated in 1861. He was then elected to the Legislative Assembly, but was again unseated. Elected to the House of Com-

mons for St. Hyacinthe in 1867, he remained a member until his death at St. Ours, Que., in 1870. He was author of the pamphlet: "La Question de la terre seigneuriale du Bas-Canada" (1852). He was married twice: to Louise, daughter of the Hon. P. D. Debartzch, and to Caroline Virginie, daughter of the Hon. François Roch de St. Ours.

Eugeniusz Baranowski, Senior Project Engineer employed with a technical consulting company in paper manufacturing was one of the moving spirits behind the centennial gift to the City of Montreal of a monument of the great Polish astronomer, Nicholas Copernicus (Mikołaj Kopernik) from the Polish community. During 1967 the monument was placed at Expo '67 for all visitors to admire.

Leslie Bolesław Baranowski (M. Mech. Eng., Lwów, 1936), born in Lwów, February 22, 1912, is Vice-President, Director and Chief Engineer of S.F. Bowser Co. Ltd. (Gazoline, Pumps, Filters etc.), Hamilton, Ont. He came to Canada in 1942.

The initial project of one of the biggest skyscrapers in Montreal at Place Victoria, (between St. James & Craig) is the work of the Italian architect Luigi Moretti and the Italian constructor Pietro Nervi. Nervi is being called "the Sculptor in Beton", and the above mentioned building is of a very intricate and interesting beton construction. In 1961, **Jacek Barbacki** (D'Allemagne & Barbacki) was entrusted with preparing the working project of the beton construction and **Witold Kubasiewicz** was the coordinator of the architectural aspects, delegated by the architectural firms.

Tadeusz Barszczak became in 1961 the Chief Engineer of Design Team, Royal Canadian Naval Armament Depot, Darmouth, Nova Scotia.

Teodor Biernacki is production manager of the New York Wire Works in Montreal, Que.

Joseph T. Biskup, Chief Welding Engineer with the Canadian Welding Bureau in Toronto, has represented Canada as a delegate to several meetings of the International Institute of Welding. Formerly with a steel construction company, he was responsible for the welding of some important steel frame structures, (Shell Oil Tower, Maclean-Hunter Building and Sun Life Building in Toronto, as well as the Stratford Festival Theatre).

Olgiard W. Brzeski was born in Poland in 1921. He has been in Canada since 1950. Graduated from E.T.C. in Zurich, Switzerland with D.Sc. in Chemistry in 1948. He is General Manager of Sandoz Pharmaceuticals in Dorval, Quebec. He specializes in serotonin inhibitors, hallucinogens and phenothiazines.

W. Brzozowski, Mechanical Engineer was awarded first prize in Helicopter design competition. Companies for building this type of helicopter were set up in Canada and U.S. He was Technical Director of Jet Helicopter Corporation (Montreal and New York), which built a helicopter designed by him (1946).

L. Chelmiński, (Air Force Aeron. Eng. Col., Poland, 1939) is Supervisor of the Engineering Division in Canadair, Montreal.

Andrew (Andrzej) Chmieleński was born in Warsaw, Poland, April 16, 1909. He graduated from Warsaw Technical University with a Diploma in Civil Engineering, 1934. His professional career in Poland was interrupted by the Second World War. He took part in the 1939 Campaign in Poland and was interned in Lithuania and USSR until 1941. Then he joined the Polish Army in Russia and took part in the Italian Campaign. He was discharged in 1946 in Great Britain. While working in London, England, he designed various wharves and bridges in steel and concrete (1946-1948). Appointed in 1949 Branch Manager, he was in charge of the Company's office in Syria, where he supervised construction of bridges and buildings foundations in difficult soil conditions. He came to Canada in 1952 and was appointed Design Engineer with the Foundation Company of Canada Ltd., where he designed wharves, building underpinning and other heavy engineering structures. Appointed in 1953 Design Engineer and Project Engineer with Foundation of Canada Engineering Corporation Ltd., he specialised in the design and supervision of construction of heavy engineering structures such as marine structure sand bridge piers and in solving difficult foundation problems. In 1957 he became Division Engineer in Marine Structures and carried out studies as well as supervised the design and construction of waterfront structures and harbour developments in following Canadian harbours: Montreal, (Que), Vancouver (B.C.), Toronto (Ont.), Hamilton (Ont.), Halifax (N.S.), St. John's (Nfld.), Saint John N.B.). He also co-ordinated the design and supervision of construction of large projects, among other the modernization of St. John's Harbour in Newfoundland (1956-1965). In connection with this project, he headed the party which carried out studies and surveys of the harbour and made recommendations for the redevelopment of the harbour to the Department of Public Works of Canada.

He carried out the general supervision of the design and construction. In 1960 he was appointed Vice-President of the Company, in charge of co-ordinating the work of FENCO regional offices. In 1962 he became President. He is a member of the Engineering Institute of Canada, Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario, Corporation of Engineers of Quebec, Association of Professional Engineers of Nova Scotia, Association of Professional Engineers of Newfoundland, Institution of Civil Engineers in Great Britain and Association of Polish Engineers in Canada. He published *Modernization of a Harbour*. St. John's, Newfoundland.

Maciej Dembiński, B.Sc.(Eng.), 1949, M.E.I.C.E., appointed in 1966 Chief Civil Engineer, C.D. Howe Co., Montreal, Que.

Andrzej Dromlewicz, (Leeds, 1948, N.B., 1954) was Project Engineer with Beechwook, N.B. Power Development; Prod. Manager, Seaway, Upper Bauharnois Lock and Bauharnois Lock and Approaches; Supervisor of Peace River Dam diversion tunnels; Supervisor of Brazeau Dam (Alberta), Sqaw Rapids Dam (Saskatchewan) and Grand Rapids Power Development, and finally Chief Field Supervisor for Montreal Universal and International Exhibition — Expo '67.

Stefan W. Faliszewski, President, Faliszewski Engineering Ltd., Vancouver, was born and educated in Poland, graduating in Civil Engineering at Technical University of Lwów in 1939. During World War II he served with the Polish Army Engineers in Poland, France and then Great Britain, where he worked as an engineer until 1950 when he emigrated to Canada. Throughout this period he lectured extensively, chiefly on reinforced concrete and steel structures and structural mechanics as Assistant Professor at the Polish University College, London, England. In Canada he was employed as senior design or project engineer with consulting engineering firms for a number of pulp and paper, bridge and hydraulic projects, industrial, recreational and institutional buildings, mainly utilising reinforced or pressed concrete. Prior to establishing his own practice in 1959, Mr. Faliszewski was a Senior Engineer at Crippen Wright Engineering Co., Vancouver, in charge of the checking department. In 1956 he served as a member of the committee of the Consulting Engineers Division, Association of Professional Engineers of B.C., advising the City of Vancouver on a new code for prestressed concrete. The Company specialises in water storage and distribution. He has designed the following projects: multi-purpose tower in Simon Fraser

University, Burnaby, B.C. (award of merit — one of eleven in North America in 1967 by Prestressed Concrete Institute), and water storage towers in Municipality of Delta, B.C. Surrey, B.C., White Rock, B.C. as well as a water reservoir in Fort St. John, B.C. and a sludge digester for sewage treatment plant in West Vancouver, B.C. He has published: Fire resistance of prestressed concrete, P.Eng. Nov. 1959.

J. Firko published the article: Dehydrogenation of n-Butylenes over Calcium Nickel Phosphate: Determination of Relative Absorption Coefficients, Can. J. of Chem.Eng. August, 1964.

Jan Gadomski (PUC, London, 1951) played an active role in the introduction of pulse code modulation in the telephone system (NE-TI Carrier) to Canada, first produced by Northern Electric Company and installed in Toronto in 1965.

Edward Gniadek founded E.G.M. Machine Products Ltd., in Toronto, supplying the aircraft industry with precision-machined parts.

W. Górski is Chief Urbanist of the industrial and mining town of Sudbury, Ont.

Z. Jarmicki, Design Engineer for Dominion Magnesium Co., has for many years been working on propagation of the Magnesium Alloys. Magnesium Alloys make this metal irreplaceable in many instances e.g. in building airplanes.

Roman Piotr Jezek, M.E.I.C., a former graduate of Polish University College, London, England (1949), was appointed Jan. 1st, 1958, Chief Port Engineer at the Montreal Harbour. He followed his engineering career in Great Britain, then came to Canada, where he joined the staff of the National Harbours Board — Montreal Harbour in 1952. Prior to his appointment he was in 1957 placed in charge of all capital works.

Bohdan Kelimbet designed two large modern incinerators in Montreal and played part in the restoration of historical buildings in Montreal around Place Viger and Bonsecours Market, 1960.

Thaddeus (Tadeusz) Konopacki was born May 17, 1923 in Warsaw, Poland. The Warsaw Insurrection 1944 interrupted his University studies. He spent some time in the notorious concentration camps in Germany and, upon liberation, joined the Polish Army.

Then he received a scholarship for studies and in 1948 received the degree in Architecture from the University of Liège, Belgium. He came to Canada in 1951. After gaining a considerable architectural experience in various private and government engineering companies in Quebec (industrial architecture, town buildings, schools, churches, hospitals, chemical laboratories, etc.) he joined the Department of Transport, Construction Branch. As a Project Architect he designed and executed with his team the following projects: Radio Test Laboratory in Uplands, Satellite Tracking Station in Mill Village, Nova Scotia, airports, garages etc. Now he has his own firm and is responsible for the execution of Caisse Populaire in Alfred, Ontario and of the huge, 300 apartment building in Ottawa, Hog's Pack Road on the Prescott Highway. The building, worth \$2,500,000 is of reinforced concrete frame with an exterior of brick. Moreover he planned various minor apartment complexes and factories.

K. Kornfeld is Chief Metallurgist at the Materials Laboratory, Air Matériel Command, R.C.A.F.

Z. Kowalczyk, the first Polish engineer to receive the right to practice his profession in the Province of Quebec, became a member of the Corporation of Engineers of Quebec in 1951. The Polish Parish of the Eastern part of Montreal (Frontenac) started in 1946 the construction of a church dedicated to Our Lady of Czestochowa. Mr. Kowalczyk was entrusted with designing this Church, soon to become the example of Polish church architecture in Canada and the architectural ornament to this part of Montreal. June 8th, 1946, several thousands people attended the solemn ceremony of the site for the new church. In 1953, Kowalczyk designed also two side altars in oak for the same church.

Romuald Eugeniu Kozłowski is in charge of control and protection of Hydro-Quebec 745 KV Substations and of the first supervisory controlled 12-4 KV Substation with Automatic Data Logger.

Stanisław Krzyczkowski was born April 7th, 1899 in Lwów, Poland. He completed his studies with M.Eng. degree from Lwów University in 1922. He also completed his post-graduate studies on aircraft theory in France (1923-1925). Before coming to Canada in 1941, he already had a long career in aeronautics, being Project Engineer at the Samolot Aircraft Factory, Poland (1926),

Project Engineer at the PZL National Aircraft Factory, Poland (1927), Chief Engineer with LOT Polish Airlines and Vice-President of the Operation Section (1928-1937), and Director General of PZL Factory (1937-1939). In Canada he became Director and co-owner of Aero Tool Works Ltd., in Toronto (1941-1944). Appointed in 1945 Technical Director of International Air Transport Association, and also Secretary of IATA Technical Committee, and IATA Technical Conference, he took part in many conferences on aeronautics and flight safety held all over the world. In 1944 he represented the Polish Government-in-Exile at the International Civil Aviation at Chicago (1944) and was also Polish Civil Air Attache (1945). During the war he served in the Polish Airforce in Exile in France and England; then seconded to Canadian Government as Engineer in the build-up of aircraft industry. Among his many decorations in connection with international air transport activity, he received the Flight Safety Foundation Aviation Week Award (1955) and Golden Medal of Santos-Dumont Foundation Aviation Pioneers (1960). He is a member of Society of Automotive Engineers, Associate Fellow of American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, and was President of Polish Association of Aeronautical Engineers.

W. Kubasiewicz — see under **J. Barbacki**.

J. Lipszyc was a specialist in Glucoses and Starches. He organized the first manufacturing process in Canada of glucose from potatoes and wheat in two plants belonging to the Pacific Glucose Refinery Ltd. in New Westminster, British Columbia and Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.

Andrzej Madeyski, born in Poland in 1906 was a graduate of Lwów Polytechnic Technical University, where he was until the outbreak of the war of 1939 Senior Assistant Lecturer at the Department of Architectural Design. He came to Canada in 1949. Prior to his arrival in Canada he lectured history of architecture at the Polish University College, London, England. Since 1956 member of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects. He is working on many architectural designs in the Province of Quebec.

The Beaconsing Optical and Precision Materials Co. Ltd., was founded in Granby, Que. in 1948. The Chief Director of this firm was **L. Malecki**, technological engineer, who died in Granby, May

15th, 1951. Born in Saratow upon Wolga River, he graduated from the famed Petersburg Institute of Technology and started his engineering career in Russia. He came to Poland after the World War I in 1919 and started to organise the Polish Optical Establishments (Polskie Zakłady Optyczne) which under his direction became one of the most outstanding factories of optical and precision instruments in Europe, employing several thousand engineers and workers. During the last war, through France he came to Canada and here for the third time in his life he started his engineering career. Due to his initiative and his skill he founded his own company, the above mentioned Beacons Optical and Precision Materials Co. Ltd. A number of his employees was from his factory in Poland.

T. Malinowski, invited by the Canadian Government, took part in the meetings regarding optical materials of the special NATO Sub-Committee in Paris, Nov. 1962. He was there as one of two Canadian delegates as an expert in this field.

W. M. Marcinkowski, Senior Engineer with a Consulting Engineering firm in Montreal, designed the district heating systems using high temperature water for Army Camp in Gagetown in New Brunswick, for Central Experimental Farm in Ottawa and for Montreal Airport in Dorval (220 millions of BTU/L; cost \$2 millions). When first of these systems was designed, the application of high temperature water to heating was new in Canada. He published How to select controls for end use exchangers in HTW systems, Heating Piping and Air Conditioning, March 1964. Several shorter notices and letters to Editors were published in other issues of the same magazine, Air Conditioning, Heating and Ventilating and in ASHRAE Journal.

Antoni Martynowicz started his engineering studies in the Polytechnical University of Lwów, Poland on 1937 and finished at the Polish University College, London, in 1947. Before opening his own consulting engineering office in Montreal in 1961, he worked in technical companies in Montreal, where he gained engineering and management experience. He participated in the following projects: apple storage plant in Woodlands, Que; Beaver Lake Pavilion, Montreal, Que; mills at Berlin, N.H.; U.S.A.; Kenogami, Que., Great Lakes, Rothesay, N.B. and Fort Williams, Ont.; a paper company in Ontario, a boiler house in Manistique, Mich.; tanks, con-

veyors, buildings (McGill University Centre, Montreal, Royal Bank Buildings in North Kamploops, Que. etc.), utility bridged in concrete the northern parts of British Columbia and the Youkon Territory in Halifax, N.S., and finally Cumberlea Golf and Country Club in Brookfield, N.D.; foundation for Eastern Paper Box Company Ltd. in Pointe Cascades, Que.

Stefan Tadeusz Meissner, (PUC, 1951) is Chief Engineer, Compressor Eng. Dept. of Canadian Ingersoll-Rand, and is an author of two patents.

Adam Mercik was delegated in 1958 by the RCA Victor to investigate the possibilities of constructing a television station in San Domingo in Dominican Republic. In 1960 he was appointed Field Engineer of the "Alaska" project (RCA Victor) and left for to coordinate the project.

Leszek Missala (Louvain, 1948, Lege, 1949) was appointed Supervision Engineer for mechanical installations of Place Ville Marie Development in Montreal.

A. Muraszew of Toronto together with E. Giffen published the book *The atomoscation of liquid fuels*, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 246 pp., New York, 1953. ". . . this is a well balanced treatise, written in a lucid style, an excellent introduction and sound foundation for those concerned with atomised fuels". (*Applied Mechanics Review*, p. 365, August 1945).

Antoni Niedźwiecki received an award for his article: *Le secret du succès des carbures métalliques dans le travail des métaux*. He published the following articles: *Industrial application of low temperatures*, *Canadian Metals*, Toronto, May 1954; *Error Diagnosis in carbide trouble shooting*, *ibid*, July 1954; *The Role of a Machining Engineer in Industry*, *ibid.*, Feb. and March, 1954; *Lubrication in the Cutting of Metals*, *Machinery*, London, England, 1953 & 1954. Quotation from the program of a meeting (Jan. 8 th, 1953) of the American Society of Tool Engineers, Montreal Chapter No. 50: "As mentioned in our last program notes, we have been most fortunate in obtaining the services of one of the most outstanding Tool Engineers in the field of machining of metals. Mr. Antoni Niedzwiedzki who is a graduate of the University of

Cracow and has had many years of experience with the Fabrique National des Armes in Belgium renowned industrial weapon manufacturers, as Tool Application Engineer specialising in "Tusten Carbides". His lecture on "friction in the processing of metals" was greatly appreciated by the member of ASTE.

Z. Norton-Nowakowski was in 1951 re-elected the Treasurer of the Canadian Industrial Management Association. The main task of this Organization is to study the rational administration in the industrial institutions. The members of this Organization share their experiences and acquire new ones by attending monthly meetings, lectures, visiting factories etc. Canadian Industrial Management Association together with many other organizations with similar aims on this Continent and in many European Countries, belongs to the International Management Council.

Joseph Norton-Spychalski, shortly after his arrival in 1942, decided to organise electronic factory in Canada. At first he was a partner in Polytronics Co., Toronto, but in 1948, in collaboration with a compatriot, **George Glinski** (at present chairman of the Electrical Engineering Department at the University of Ottawa) and a Canadian investor, Mr. P. E. Mahoney founded Computing Devices of Canada Ltd. at Bells Corners, Ottawa. The company develops and manufactures electronic computers, navigation instruments and automatic control equipment, with great emphasis on research and development. It now occupies a large plant with about 300 engineers on its staff consisting of 1200 employees altogether. Although the company is now an American subsidiary, Mr. Norton is still on the board of directors, and is a Vice-President. The company is one of the leading manufactures of electronic equipment in Canada.

S. T. Orłowski is the Manager of the Technical Section at the Ministry of Public Works for the Province of Ontario.

Joanna Ozdowska was born in Poland in 1921. After leaving Poland in 1945, she graduated from the University of Munich, dept. of Architecture. She arrived in Canada in 1950. Before opening her own firm she gained the Canadian architectural experience in various companies, one of which received the silver Massey Medal for the Municipal Office building in North York, Toronto. She designed McGregor Library in Scarborough, Ontario and the interior

of the Willowdale Magistrate Court in Toronto. After the nostrification of her Diploma at the University of Toronto, she opened her own architectural office where she designed the church of St. Jadwiga in Oshawa, industrial buildings and a couple of living houses, of which one gained the Canadian Housing Design Prize for her "most pleasant approach providing originality with a classical framework", (1964). Her husband, **Jan Ozdowski**, born in Poland in 1920, former prisoner of the German concentration camp (1944-1945), graduated from the University of Munich, dept. of Civil Engineering. He came to Canada in 1950. While working for a Toronto firm as the Manager of the Structural Dept. he was responsible for the structural project of the International Airport complex in Malton, for which Power House received the Canadian Steel Institute prize in 1965.

Stanisław W. Pappius was appointed in 1062 Director of Plate-work Division, Dominion Bridge Co. Ltd., Montreal, Que.

Research Division of Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario published an extensive work by **M. C. Perz** entitled: "Progress of Investigation of Couplers for potential and phase Indication 220 KV Lines", 1951.

Zygmunt Przygoda obtained his M.Sc. diploma from the Department of Civil Engineering of the Gdańsk Technical University in 1935. He had his consulting office in Warsaw, Poland, until 1939. He fought in the Polish Army and after the battle of Warsaw was taken to PW camp but managed to escape. The Gestapo arrested him in 1942 and, after three months of interrogation, he was confined to various concentration camps. He was liberated by the US Army in 1945 and opened his consulting engineering office in Germany, where he designed various structures for recreational centres, schools etc. At the same time he started to work towards his doctor degree at the Technical University in Munich. In 1948 he obtained his D.Sc. degree with a thesis on prefabricated (industrialized) structures. After completion of his work he was engaged by the French Government as Technical Expert for War Repatriation Branch in the French Zone of Occupation in Germany. In 1950 he was recommended by the University of Munich to the Government of Israel to design a hospital from prefabricated elements. He stayed in Israel for a period of two years working there as a consultant and designed five leather factories, winery and glass

factory. He won second prize in the town planning competition for the redevelopment of downtown area of the harbour town of Haifa. He came to Canada in 1952 and worked for Town Planning Consultants in Toronto. In 1954 he opened his consulting office in Toronto, where he is primarily a structural consultant. He initiated the centennial project of erecting a memorial mausoleum to Sir Casimir Gzowski and is Executive Vice-Chairman of the Committee. He is a member of the Engineering Institute of Canada, Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of Ontario, Association of Polish Engineers of Canada, Associate Member of Town Planning Institute of Canada, Canadian Consultant to United North American Research Corporation in Princeton, N.J., Public Relation Officer of Toronto Consulting Structural Engineers Group, Secretary of Polish Research Institute in Canada.

The list of executed projects, (structural design and supervision) comprises the following items: foundation design for Central Maintenance Garage for the City of Toronto, comprising ca 800 piles, largest of its kind in Toronto Area; many projects for Grain and Feed Industry in Canada (Feed Plant in Baden, Ont.), for Toronto Elevators, Travelling Grain Scale for Toronto Elevators, Feed Plant addition for Federated Cooperatives in Winnipeg, Man., country elevators, warehouses etc., for Maple Leaf Milling Co. Ltd.; 14 schools in Toronto area, largest of which are Queen Victoria Public School and North Western Catholic High School; 12 apartment buildings in Toronto area for various architects; interior design for the steel warehouse for Newman Structural Steel, Stoney Creek, Ont.; Bedford Park United Church, Toronto, Ont.; St. Joseph (Anglican) Church in Bramlea, Ont.; Mennonite Church in St. Catharines, Ont.; Mennonite Church in Hamilton, Ont.; Meeting Hall for Plymouth Brethern, Willowdale, Ont.; Shopping centres in North York Township and other commercial buildings, largest of which is the new Woolworth stores on Parliament Street, Toronto, Ont.; Elliot Lake Hotel in Elliot Lake, Ont. While in Canada he has published so far 9 works: *New Towns*, Toronto, 1955; *Houses off the Conveyer*, Specification Associate, Summer 1961, Autumn 1961, Winter 1962; *Our buildings can be made blast and radiation resistant*, lect. to Metr. Toronto Civil Def. Organ., printed by court. of Imp. Oil Co. Toronto, Oct. 1958; *Survival in Nuclear Warfare*, 3 art. Spec. Ass., 1960; *Will engineering help survival in nuclear War?*, Can. Cons. Eng., Feb. 1962; *Some theories on shielding calculations*, *ibid.*, March 1962; *Should the schools have*

fallout shelter? , School Progress, March 1962; Failures follow lack of supervision , Can. Cons. Eng. Sept. 1964; Engineering performance standards , The Prof. Eng. and Eng. Digest, Nov. 1966; (In preparation: Canadian building construction 1867-1967 (historical sketch), a book describing in a popular way the development of Canadian buildings, to be published by McGraw—Hill Co. of Canada Ltd. in Feb. 1967).

S. Purski in 1961 became Chief Design Engineer in Canadian Vickers, Industrial Division and is responsible for the work of some 40 engineers and draughtsmen.

Jan Władysław Romanowski (PUC, 1950) is Chief Engineer with Aero Hydraulic Corporation, Montreal, (previously he was Project Engineer with Shell Oil Canada Ltd.).

Roch Edward Romer (M.Eng. Lwów, 1939) is Chief Estimator and Manager, Special Projects, Port Churchill Development Army Base. Before he was Supervisor and Special Project Manager in charge of all Arctic projects, including Dew Line construction programmes for 1961, 1963 and 1964 (Canadian section) for Federal Electric Corporation. He also supervised the following projects: Paper Mills in La Tuque, Que. Abitibi Mills, Quebec Cartier Development and Thomson Inco Development.

E. M. Rosten, a chemical engineer, organized the first industrial plant for the production of alcohol from the waste materials of the paper manufacturing process (on the American continent). This plant of the Ontario Paper Company is situated in Thorold, Ontario.

Canada has adopted the automatic carbine constructed by the Belgian company F.N., the Fabrique Nationale d'Armes de Guerre. The adoption of this weapon was of international significance because Great Britain and the United States, as well as all the member nations of NATO were concerned. Canada undertook to adopt the blueprints to measurement in inches (English scale), to the norm ABC (America, Great Britain, Canada), and to mass production along American lines. Construction faults were also to be corrected and the rifle adapted to the varying needs and uses of the different armies and according to the operational terrain, arctic,

tropical, desert or other. In Canada the project was given to Canadian Arsenal Ltd., Small Arms Division, and finally it was put into the hands of **A. Rościszewski**. As head constructor at the Long Branch Arsenal, was sent three times to England and Belgium. He took part in all the international conferences on the subject, taking place on this continent and in Europe, in order to reconcile differing opinions and settle disputed questions. In November 1942, an international conference took place, which accepted the final changes in construction and the complete set of drawings prepared by Canada. Production could now commence. Rościszewski's invention of a carbine for training military personnel enormously accelerated Army training (through the quicker production of carbines) and allowed Canada to save many millions of dollars. In short, the invention was a major contribution to Canada's war effort; and, moreover, it represents an important contribution of the Polish engineers to Canada's industrial development.

Here is a letter written by the Hon. C. D. Howe to Mr. A. Rościszewski concerning his invention of a training rifle (dated August 12, 1943):

"I have been informed by Col. M. P. Jolley of the part you played in the development of the Long Branch Training Rifle and I would like to express my personal appreciation of the success attending the development work and the contribution which you have made thereto. It is extremely gratifying to note that these Training Rifles will not only be supplied in quantity but also at such a low cost in comparison with similar rifles produced elsewhere. Please accept my congratulations and thanks, (signed C. D. Howe).

F. K. G. Schon designed and supervised the installation of radio station central rooms in Moncton, N.B., Regina, Sask., Vancouver, B.C., and was in charge of modernisation and installation of new equipment in control rooms, studios and recording rooms in Montreal and Toronto.

Feliks J. Słomiński is Vice President, Poole Construction Co. Ltd., Saskatoon.

Cass Stankiewicz-Wisniewski, M. Eng. Sc., was born in Poland. He spent the war in German concentration camps where he was almost six years. He came to Canada in 1952 and opened his consulting

office in Toronto. He is member of Engineering Institute of Canada, Institution of Structural Engineers (the only member of Polish origin in Canada), Fellow of the Royal Society of Health Professional Engineer, Chartered Structural Engineer and Consulting Engineer. He has to his credit several hundred projects, of which the most important are the multimillion dollar development of Queen's University in Kingston conducted during the last 12 years, the "General Hospital" and "Hotel Dieu" Hospital multimillion projects, both in Kingston, the Scarborough College — Toronto University, Toronto (Scarborough), the gigantic "Shopping Centre", London, Ont., and Barnaby, Vancouver, B.C. We should also mention the residential apartment block "Citadel", 32 storeys high, one of the highest residential buildings in Canada. He is also responsible for several hundred industrial buildings.

Z. Matthew (Maciej) Stankiewicz was one of the two co-designers of the Canadian Pavilion at the World Exhibition in Brussels in 1958 and also designed the Canadian Pavilion for the Montreal Universal and Interational Exhibition — Expo '67. He is professional adviser on the competition for the Canadian Pavilion at the Exhibition in Osaka, Japan, 1970. He designed high-rise apartments, University buildings (current project: University Union at Carleton University), and private homes, gaining award for the 1965 Canadian Home of the Year of the Canadian Homes Magazine.

Maciej Poray-Swinarski studied in Poland and England, where he graduated in 1947, designed buildings for Canada's Armed Forces as well as for industrial, commercial and residential use.

Aleksander Szwarec, M. Chem. Eng. (Poznań, 1925) is the author of some 10 patents dealing with process for proofing paper and other materials, preparation of waterproof crated paper, process of naphtaline dyes etc.; he discovered new process for manufacture of paints, varnishes and coating which, being of superior quality, do not require natural resins as starting materials. He is President of Technical Division of Cellulose Assets and consultant to the Quebec Ministry of Forests.

Józef Nałęcz-Tański (died Sept. 5th, 1956), M. Eng. Sc. (Gdańsk & Warsaw) was a former pilot with R.A.F. — Div. 307 (1940-1942). He came to Canada in 1951 where he was employed by

Dominion Engineering in Montreal as a Design Engineer. He specialised in Aeroplane motors and was the author of several Polish and English patents.

Z. Tworek, President of Torfar Ltd. of Toronto, has been building single family homes for about 20 years and in 1957 he obtained Design Awards for three of his projects.

Alfred K. Vincent, Ph. M. (Lwów, 1924), M. Mil. Sc. (Lwów, 1926), born in USA, is consultant to Spec. Writers and Industrial Development and specialises in Phenomenology and Cybernetics.

Ludwik Ignacy Wiechula, born July 30, 1920 in Katowice, Poland, is a partner of D'Allemagne and Wiechula (Oct. 1964). Previously he was Chief Engineer of Bechler Cores Eng. (1961-64).

Wiesław Wodkiewicz designed the new town of Port Royal.

Hydro Staff News (vol.3, No.20, Dec. 1950) published a biography and a picture of Eng. **J. Wojcikowski** on the occasion of his leaving Canada for the United States, concluding as follows: ". . . Jan Wojcikowski is a fine example of many newcomers who are now making worth while contribution to American and Canadian life".

W. Wroński is the Director of Metropolitan Planning Board of Toronto.

Władysław Antoni Wyszowski, A.P.E.O., E.I.C., A.C.E.C., ASCE, was born in Łódź, Poland, April 6, 1900. After taking active part in the war against the Bolshevics in 1920, he entered the Warsaw Polytechnical University where in 1930 he received the degree of M.En.Sc. After graduation he settled in Łódź, where he undertook several projects connected with roads and various engineering aspects. In 1936 he opened his own engineering company "Pilon" in Łódź. He left Poland at the outbreak of the war and through Rumania, Yugoslavia and Italy, went to France where he joined the Polish Army. He came to Canada in 1942 together with other Polish engineers to help Canada in her war efforts. From 1942 to 1945 he worked in De Haviland aviation company in Toronto. In 1945 he started his new employment with Toronto Transit Commission, taking part in works connected with the project of the first sub-

way in Canada. He designed several Underground stations together with sections of the tunnel, and was in charge of the mechanical and structural branches of the project. For some time he was also coordinator of all works connected with the design of Yonge Subway. In 1954 he became head of the structural section of F. G. Gardiner Expressway. This expressway, first of its kind in Canada was constructed over the roofs. In 1961 he entered the Consulting Engineering company of Ewbank, Pillar and Associates where he is now Vice-President. Under his supervision the following projects were being made: 3 sections of the Subway, 3 Subway Stations and a bridge over Mimico Creek; northern part of Don Valley Expressway with many bridges, Leslie-Sheppard interchange with bridges of different construction, roads, bridges and sewerage for North York Township, for Scarborough Township, bridges for Trans Canada Highway; Canadian National Railways; elevator for Toronto Harbour Commission; industrial buildings for CNR and CPR in Ontario, and University of Scarborough buildings (heating, ventilation, air conditioning, lighting, sewerage etc.).

Leon Zakrzewski is President and General Manager of Taymouth Industries Ltd., Toronto, Ont.; originally manufactures of the motorless Astral refrigerator, now of steel partitions for offices and factories, and steel desks. His son, **A. S. Zakrzewski** is General Manager of Selectra Industries, also of Toronto.

Jerzy (George) Marian Zarzycki, born in Poland, June 21, 1925, graduated first from the Warsaw Technical University, faculty of Civil Engineering and Geodesy, 1947, with M.Sc. (Eng. in Geodesy) degree, and then from the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich with D.Sc. (Eng. in Photogrammetry) degree, 1951, the title of his thesis being: Theory of Errors of Aerial Triangulation. Before coming to Canada, he was working as a research engineer at the Photogrammetric Institute of Warsaw Technical University, during two years as Research Associate in Photogrammetry with the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich, and as a research and development engineer in the Photogrammetric Department of a Swiss private company in Heerbrugg. He came to Canada in 1952 and was engaged by the National Research Council of Ottawa as a part-graduate Fellow in the Division of Applied Physics, Photogrammetric Section. In 1953 he joined the Canadian Aero Service Limited as Technical Adviser, and in

Autumn 1954 was appointed Chief Engineer. In August 1964 he was appointed Vice-President and a Director of the Company. In this capacity he was responsible for project development, engineering, planning, preparation of proposals and contract negotiations for all work undertaken by Canadian Aero in the fields of civil engineering, photogrammetry, geodesy, engineering surveys, highway and railway location and design, surveys for power lines and pipelines, air photo interpretation, land-use and land-capability studies, engineering soils investigation, and hydrology. In August, 1966, he joined Terra Surveys Limited as Vice-President and Director being responsible for all work in the fields of geodesy, photogrammetry, topographical mapping, route location and design, and land use and land capacity studies. His more significant projects are: Shoran trilateration and Shoran-controlled photography in northern Canada; photogrammetric mapping over 1000 line miles for microwave location routes for the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, large-scale engineering plans for the development of the St. Lawrence Seaway, city mapping of almost every city and town in Canada, including establishing of geodetic networks, geodetic surveys and photogrammetric mapping for mining development in Canada and abroad; mapping for oil companies in northern Canada; railway location projects integrating photogrammetry with design and construction totalling over 3000 line miles; photogrammetric mapping and engineering studies for highway location, basic topographical mapping of Nigeria, parts of New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia and Ontario, and Guyana, as well as large-scale engineering plans with complete survey of utilities of several RCAF airport sites in Canada. He has developed a special method of graphical interpolation adjustment of aerial triangulation — this method has been adopted in some twenty countries, and an integrated mapping system for mapping in Nigeria and other tropical areas employing Doppler navigation system, Horizon camera, statorscope and superwide-angle infrared photography. He is a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario, Corporation of Professional Engineers of Quebec, Engineering Institute of Canada, American Society of Photogrammetry, Société Française de Photogrammetrie. He is a Member of the Executive Committee and Chairman of the Photogrammetry Committee of the Canadian Institute of Surveying. He has published the following articles: Graphical Interpolation Adjustment of a Double Strip, 1949, Theory of Errors of Spatial Aerotriangulation (Thesis), 1952,

Recherches sur la Déformation d'Emulsion Photographiques sur des Plaques en Verre, (co-author H. Kasper), International Society of Photogrammetry, Washington, 1952; Some Theoretical and Practical Problems in Photogrammetric Bridging, Photogrammetric Engineering, 1955; Application of Shoran to Establish Horizontal Control for Photogrammetric Mapping of Inaccessible Areas, International Society of Photogrammetry, Stockholm, 1956; Photogrammetry and Electronic Surveys in the Exploration of Canada's North, Canadian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy, 1957; Photogrammetry in Highways and Railway Engineering, Engineering Journal, 1958; Pipeline Locations by Photogrammetric Methods, Oilweek, November 1959; Survey from the Sky — A Scientific Aid to Engineering Planning, Canadian Consulting Engineer, May 1960; "Numerical Photogrammetry in Railway Design and Construction, International Society of Photogrammetry, London, 1960; Aerial Surveys can Speed Railway Design and Location, Railway Journal, March 1961, The Use and Limitations of Calculating Pay Quantities Using Aerial Photogrammetry, Canadian Good Roads Association, 1962; Super-Infragon Photography and Auxillary Data on a Mapping Program for Nigeria, The Canadian Surveyor, March 1963; The Uses of Aerial Photography in Calculating Pay Quantities, Archives Organization of American States, May 1963; New Triangulation Techniques Employed on a Mapping Project in Nigeria, Photogrammetric Engineering, July 1963; Experience with a New Mapping System Employed on a Topographical Survey in Nigeria, Conference of Commonwealth Survey Officers, Cambridge, Paper no. 50, 1963; Aerial Survey in Nigeria: An Application of New Techniques, United Nations Economic and Social Council, July 1963; The Application of Photogrammetry to Highway and Railway Engineering in Canada and the United States of America, Tenth Congress of the International Society of Photogrammetry, Lisbon 1964; The Use of Horizon Camera, Doppler Navigator and Statoscope in Aerial Triangulation. Tenth Congress of the International Society of Photogrammetry, Lisbon 1964.

W. Zawilski (M. Eng. Sc., Lwów, 1937) Ontario Hydro employee, former lecturer at the Polish University College, London, England, published an article entitled: Elastic Design of Prestressed Sections in Flexure by Charts of Tables, J. of Am. Concrete Inst., April 1957. The purpose of this article is to facilitate the design of the prestressed sections.

P. Zborowski, together with R. de Montigny published a paper entitled *The Rapid Measurement of an Index of Fibre Length*, read during the Paper Congress in Montreal, (1946).

J. Zubko and **T. Jaroński** own the company "Pollytronics Company" in Toronto, manufacturing precision resistors, instruments and controls for electrical furnaces. They have designed and produced "An Improved Oil Bath for Testing Kinematic Viscosity and Resistance Thermometers", which was exhibited at the Seventeenth Annual ISA Instrument — Automation Conference and Exhibit held in New York, October 15-18, 1962.

Although the achievements of some Polish airmen have already been mentioned in previous chapters, we shall give here an account of the contribution of other outstanding engineers and pilot to the aeronautics in Canada.

During the war Dr **Hilary Stykolt** and **Wacław Czerwiński** established their own plant, Wooden Aircraft Limited, in Toronto. These two Polish experts became the pioneers in Canada of an entirely new branch of aircraft construction using plywood instead of metal. They also built gliders and constructed demonstrations of glider flying.

During World II, the Sparrow glider was designed under the supervision of **W. Czerwiński** and **W. J. Jakimiuk**, and constructed by members of the De Havilland Aircraft of Canada who had formed their own glider club. The craft was completed and successfully flown by **T.B.S. Tarczyński** in 1942, but has never been produced on a commercial basis. The "Loudon" glider is the result of a project in design set for students in Aeronautical Engineering at the University of Toronto. The supervising engineers were, besides **W. Czerwiński**, **B. Shenstone** and **B. Etkin**, and the project was checked by **T. R. Loudon**, hence its name. As a designer for the De Havilland Aircraft of Canada in Toronto, **W. J. Jakimiuk** was responsible for the design of two internationally known Canadian planes — the "Chipmunk", a tandem trainer and the "Beaver", used for bush operations, still popular in Canada, U.S. and England.

B. Sznycer in Montreal was the first to have designed and built a helicopter in Canada, which in 1947 obtained from the Department of Transport a Certificate of Airworthiness.

The achievements of **Janusz Zurakowski** are quite spectacular. Born in Ryzawka, Poland, September 12th, 1914, he completed the Officers School in Deblin, Poland, in 1937. He took part in the Battle of Britain as an R.A.F. pilot serving with the Divisions 234, 609, 315, then as the Squadron Leader of the Division 306 and 316. He is credited with six enemy aircrafts destroyed and awarded *Virtuti Militari* for bravery. In 1945 he finished the Imperial Test Pilot's School in Boscombe Town, England, and, after a few years as a test pilot in the Aircraft and Armament Experimental Establishment, he became senior experimental pilot in the Gloster Aircraft Company in England, producing "Meteor" fighters (1947-1952). In April 1950 he won the international speed record flight London—Copenhagen—London. He developed the "Zurabatic Cartwheel", a unique aerobatic manouever performed in a Gloster Meteor, ". . . a most interesting and novel aerobatics but it can scarcely be allowed to stand with other classical aerobatics because it is not primary executed by the flying controls, but is largely dependent upon engine power", *Aeronautics*, August 1954. He Came to Canada in 1952, being appointed Test Pilot with Avro Aircraft Co., and was the first to break the sound barrier with an aircraft fully developed in Canada, the CF-100 (December 18, 1952), which he demonstrated during the Aviation Show in Farnborough, England (1955). In 1956 he was appointed Chief Development Pilot with Avro Aircraft. He was presented April 8, 1959 with Canada's top aviation award, Trans—Canada ((McKee) Trophy for contribution to flight test and development work on Avro Arrow on which he attained the speed of 1000 miles an hour. According to the Minister of National Defense, the Hon. George R. Pearkes, Zurakowski won the award "for his outstanding contribution to experimental test flying of jet aircraft in Canada, and for outstanding contribution to world recognition of Canadian aeronautical achievements".

Another pilot, **Jan Falkowski** has distinguished himself in aerobatics. Born in 1912 in Poland, he graduated from the University of Wilno with an agricultural engineering diploma (1934). Then he entered the Polish Air Force, promoted to the rank of Officer in 1936. When the war broke out, through Rumania he escaped to France. After the capitulation of France, he went to England, where he joined the 32 Fighter Squadron, later transfered to 315 and 303. While under his command the 303 Squadron passed the 200 mark in number of enemy aircraft destroyed since it's formation (the second highest score to be made by an RAF squadron). His own score is 10—1/2 enemy aircraft destroyed. For bravery he was decorated with *Virtuti Militari*. After the war he came to Canada

and entered the commercial flying as test pilot and later set up flying schools including one in Canada. He is the author of *With the Wind in my Face* (adventure, autobiography and text book of flying), *Elementary Flying Manouvers*, 1960, *Advanced Flying and Aerobatics Manual*, 1964 (the last two items are text-books in schools for pilots). In 1960 he established the Royal Canadian Air Cadets No. 94 Stoneville Squodron, of which he was the first commander and has trained so far more than 300 pilots, flying now in Air Canada, RCAF and in the American aviation.

It is appropriate to end this section devoted to the Polish contribution to aeronautics in Canada by a tribute to the memory of the late **Andrew Charles Mynarski**, who was a pilot officer in the 419 Squadron of the Royal Canadian Air Force during the last war. He was awarded posthumously, on Oct. 11th, 1946 the Victoria Cross for extreme gallantry in an endeavour to rescue a crew member of his aircraft during air operation over Cambrai, France, on June 12th, 1944.

When in 1946 the Senate Standing Committee on Immigration and Labour was discussing post-war policies of immigration, a report submitted by the Department of Labour listed in detail the following accomplishments of the Polish group of immigrant engineers: foundation of six factories and five machine shops; pioneering of extraction of alcohol from waste sulphite liquor; introduction of many new industrial practices and processes; development of a number of substitutes for natural rasins, of cements, paints and adhesives, covered by 35 patents; improvements in metallurgical processes; and devices applicable to machine tools and production methods.

It is therefore not suprising that informed Canadians were loud in praising the positive role played by these immigrants. Thus in a letter dated 26 November 1948 to A.L. Joliffe, Director of the Immigration Branch, Development of Mines and Resources, Mr. L. Austin Wright, Secretary General of the Engineering Institute of Canada, writes in part: ". . . Our experience with these (Polish) engineers has been excellent . . . Several employers have told me that they found the men to be extremely valuable. In fact I have never heard from an employer a single adverse comment. The one thing that has made them particularly valuable to us during the war and even now is that they have been specialised in branches of engineering of which we know less than our brethren in Europe. These were the mechanical and electrical and aeronautical fields particularly . . . You may be assured than in the engineering field the Poles are extremely well qualified. Before the war they

had enjoyed great success in the industrial field and, in many cases, had excelled the Germans who, up to that time, had always thought themselves the best in these fields. I think we are fortunate to get them here as they are good citizens and as well will add a great deal to the knowledge of our profession”.

ANNEX 1.

POLISH INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES IN AMERICA, CANADIAN BRANCH

The Polish Institute of Arts was conceived as an extension of the Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences abroad for the duration of the war. The Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences, with its headquarters in Cracow, was the highest organ directing and coordinating academic research and grouping within its framework all of the most outstanding Polish scholars from all fields of learning. The Academy was divided into four sections: the philological, historical-philosophical, mathematical, botanical and medical, the last formed in 1930. Subordinate to the sections were commissions and committees, which organized the actual research in the separate fields of learning. Apart from its purely scholarly work, the Academy distributed awards and scholarships, using private funds donated for this purpose. Under the auspices of the Academy scientific and other scholarly congresses took place. The Academy also maintained vital contact with foreign countries and represented Polish scholarship on the international scene. On the initiative of Polish scholars in the United States, like Professor **O. Halecki** and others, a Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America was founded in New York in 1942. This Academy, modelled on its Polish counterpart, was supposed to represent free learning at the highest level, which had ceased to exist in the homeland because of the war.

In execution of the decisions taken at the meeting of October 23rd, 1942 in Montreal, Prof. **J. Pawlikowski**, who accepted to direct the Montreal office of the Institute, discussed the details of its organization at a meeting on March 4th, 1943 with Prof. W. Penfield, Dr. F. Cyril James and Mgr. Olivier Maurault.

By decision of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Branch held in Montreal on the 12th and 14th June 1944, the Executive of the Branch was constituted as follows: **Dr. J. Pawlikowski**, Director

and Chairman of the Technical Section, **Dr. B. Szczeniowski**, Chairman of the Section of Pure Science and **Dr. T. Poznański**, Chairman of the Section of Law and Political Science, as well as of the Section of Literature and Fine Arts. It has been proposed that members should be asked to join the sections with a view to collaborating closely with the Executive and stimulating interest in the Institute's work in Canada. Besides the Sections, two commissions were set up: Technical Commission, headed by **Dr. J. Pawlikowski** and Literary and Fine Arts Commission, headed by **Dr. T. Poznański**.

In order to establish a closer contact between the members of the Institute in various Canadian centers, a meeting of members residing in Toronto was held in that city on April 15, 1944. It was found necessary that the Institute should become active in other towns, first of all in such a large university and cultural centre as Toronto, where several members of the Institute had their permanent residence. **Prof. Infeld** assumed the functions of the secretary of the Group, whose duties were to act as intermediary between the Executive members of the Branch and the Toronto members and to conduct all Institute's business in that city.

Institute has decided to form an Honorary Presidency of the Canadian Branch, consisting of two members and to offer those functions to **Dr. F. Cyril James**, Principal of McGill University, and **Mgr. Olivier Maurault**, Rector of the Université de Montréal. The Inaugural Exercises of the Canadian Branch were held at McGill University in Montreal, on Tuesday, October 21, 1943 at 8.30 p.m., under the joint chairmanship of the two Honorary Presidents. There was a large attendance of more than three hundred persons at the ceremony.

Representatives of local and military authorities, and members of the Consular Corps were present. Many learned societies, universities and institutions were represented: Royal Society of Canada, Canadian Institute of International Affairs, Association Canadienne Francaise pour l'Avancement des Sciences (A.C.F.A.S.), International Labour Organization, Société Historique de Montréal, Arts Association, P.E.N. Club, Société des Sciences Morales et Politiques, Illuminating Engineering Society, Women's University Association, Polish Defence Committee, Association of Polish Engineers. Many Canadian and Polish personalities attended, including Group-Captain

Stefan Sznuk, Chief of the Polish Air Mission in Canada.

On the platform were seated: The Honorable **Victor Podoski**, Polish Minister to Canada; the Honorary Presidents: **Dr. F. C. James** and **Mgr. O. M. Maurault**; **Prof. Halecki**, Director of the Polish

Institute of Arts and Sciences in America; Dr. J. Pawlikowski, Director of the Branch, and the Canadian members present at the inauguration: Prof. Jean Bruchési, Under Secretary of the Province; Prof. Armand Circé, Director, Ecole Polytechnique de Montréal; Prof. J. B. Collip, Director, Institute of Endocrinology; Rev. A. Krzesiński, Université de Montréal; Prof. G. A. Mokrzycki, Professor, Ecole Polytechnique de Montréal; Dr. T. Poznański, Université Laval, Quebec; Prof. Jacques Rousseau, Sous-Directeur du Jardin Botanique, Université de Montréal; Dr. B. Szczeniowski, Prof. Agree, Ecole Polytechnique de Montréal; Dean D. L. Thomson, Chairman, Biochemistry Dept., McGill University; and Dr. George Welter, Professor, Ecole Polytechnique de Montréal.

In order to establish a close contact between the Polish intellectuals and the circles of Canadian science and learning — English as well as French speaking — the Canadian Branch of the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America has approached all its regular Polish members and the members of the Commissions with the suggestions of taking part, as in the previous year, in the 12th Congress of the Association Canadienne—Française pour l'Avancement des Sciences (ACFAS). Messrs. E. Kosko, J. Pawlikowski and B. Szczeniowski, who were professors at the Ecole Polytechnique de Montréal, represented that school at the Congress, giving the participants an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the scientific work conducted there.

The Congress took place at the City of Québec on the 8th of October, 1944 and was well attended by over 150 delegates. Here are some extracts from the By-Laws of the Canadian Branch of the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America as approved by the Annual Meeting of the Branch, Montreal, March 30, 1963 and the Board of Directors of the Institute, New York, May 15, 1963.

SECTION 1.

The Canadian Branch is composed of members of the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America residing in Canada.

SECTION 2.

The Headquarters of the Branch is the City of Montreal.

SECTION 3.

Purposes and activities of the Branch are parallel and analogical, *mutatis mutandis*, to those of the Institute, and particularly:

- (a) to maintain, develop and promote the Polish culture and scholarly researches, Polish literature and arts, to spread knowledge of Poland and her culture in Canada, to assist appropriately Polish scholars, research workers, writers and artists, and to establish bonds of co-operation between Polish and Canadian scholars, research workers, writers and artists;
- (b) to maintain a research center;
- (c) to organize public lectures, conferences, exhibitions, concerts and
- (d) to maintain a library and archives of the Branch.

SECTION 4.

Candidates shall belong to one of the following categories: scholars, scientists, professors, educators, writers and artists.

The Institute profits, since its foundation, from the hospitality of the University of McGill in Montreal, which has graciously offered it a place for its meetings and for its library and reading room. The rector of the Université de Montréal and McGill University are its honorary presidents and its membership consists of 133 professors, scholars, writers, poets and artists residing in Canada, of which 89 gave their native language as Polish, 21 English, 18 French, 1 Czech, 1 Serbian, 1 Slovakian, 1 Ukrainian and 1 Italian. The members living in Ottawa and Toronto form local groups.

The activities of the Canadian Section of the Institute are many and varied. It studies in committees actual problems such as those of the languages and cultures of Canada, the millenary history of Christian Poland and education in Canada, on which it is consulted by different organs of the Polish community of this country. It publishes and distributes works, such as the one edited in 1964 and devoted to the six-hundredth anniversary of the University of Cracow; or it elaborates other publications, such as the brochure in English and French which appeared continuously and dealt with the thousand years (millenium) of Christian Poland. An English-language periodical of high scientific caliber is published four times a year with its collaboration by the Institute in New York; the periodical serves the universities, the public libraries, and the scholarly societies of the North-American continent. In 1962 a beautiful English translation of Adam Mickiewicz's masterpiece, "Pan Tadeusz", by Watson Kirkconnell, appeared, thanks to the efforts of the Institute. Watson Kirkconnell is President of Acadian University and member of the Polish Institute.

Every year the Canadian Section of the Institute organises a series of public conferences in Polish, French and English on different subjects dealing with Polish or Polish-Canadian relations. It also sponsors concerts of Polish music and writers evenings. The Canadian Section celebrated the centenary of Frederic Chopin's death and the 150 anniversary of his birth by organising a travelling exhibition of first editions of his works and other varied souvenirs of the great composer. The exhibition met with great success at Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Toronto, Edmonton and Vancouver successively. Since then, an exhibition of rare historical miniatures and several exhibitions of books and other publications have been arranged by the Canadian Section, which also prepared an exhibition of Polish engravings. The Canadian Section of the Institute possesses an important specialised library containing more than 10,000 catalogued volumes of documentation on Poland (history, literature, art, geography, politics, sociology, religion etc) mainly in Polish (50%), but also in French (22%), English (21%), and other languages, (7%). A special section is devoted to Canada for the use of newcomers to this country.

Honorary Chairmen:

Dr. Roger Gaudry, Dean of the University of Montreal

Dr. H. Rocke Robertson, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University.

Honorary Members:

Dr. F. Cyril James, Chairman of the International Universities Union, former Principal of the McGill Univ.

Dr. Watson Kirkconnell, former Dean of the Acadian University, Wolfville, N.S. and translator of "Pan Tadeusz".

Dr. Henri Légaré, former Dean of University of Ottawa

Mgr. Olivier Maurault, former Dean of the Université de Montréal

Mgr. Dr. Alphonse Parent, Chairman of the Royal Commission for school reform, former Dean of Laval University, Quebec City.

Executive Committee:

Chairman and Director of the Committee:

Tadeusz Romer, former prof. of Romanic languages, McGill Univ.

Vice-Chairman:

Dr. Tadeusz Brzeziński, Dr. Stanley Skoryna, Associate Prof. of Exper. Surgery, Research Dir. of the Department and Dir. of

the Gastro-International Research Labor., McGill University
and Dr. Bogdan Zaborski, Visit. Prof. Geography Sir George
Univ. Montreal.

Secretary General: Jan Buzek

Treasurer: Tadeusz Sołowij

Librarian: Mrs. Wanda Stachiewicz

Other Members: Waclaw Knoll, Mrs. Anna Poray Wybranowska
and Andrzej Wołodkiewicz

Qualification Commition:

Chairman: Dr. Jerzy Korwin Piotrowski

Other Meambers: Andrzej Madeyski (Montreal), Prof. Juliusz Sta-
chiewicz (Montreal), Dr. Tadeusz Poznański, (Quebec), Dr.
Jerzy Wojciechowski (Ottawa).

BRANCHES IN CANADA

Ottawa: Chairman: Prof. Dr. Jerzy Wojciechowski

Toronto: Chairman: Mrs. Mary Schneider

LIST OF MEMBERS OF POLISH ORIGIN IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER:

Dr. Wincenty Adamkiewicz, Prof. of Physiology, Université de Montréal,	Montreal
Dr. Lidia Maria Adamkiewicz, M.D., Université de Montréal,	Montreal
Dr. Zbigniew Basiński, Sen. Res. Off. (Physics), NRC,	
Dr. Danuta Irena Bieńkowska, Professor, Slavic Dep. Univ. of Toronto	Toronto
Teodor Błachut, Principal Research Officer, NRC,	Ottawa
Zofia Bobrowska, Painter	Ottawa
Dr. Adam Bromke, Prof. Pol. Sc., Carleton University	Ottawa
Dr. Olgierd Brzeski, Gen. Dir., Sandoz Canada	Montreal
Dr. Tadeusz Brzezinski	Montreal
Adam Bursa, Hydrologist	Montreal
Jan Buzek, Radio Producer, Polish section, Radio Canada	Montreal

Prof. Olgierd Celinski, Electric Engineering, University of Ottawa	Ottawa
Eugeniusz Chruscicki, Painter, Sculptor,	Toronto
Dr. Mieczysław Janusz Chwaluczyk,	Laval University
Prof. Bogdan Czaykowski Univ. of British Columbia, Writer and Poet	Vancouver
Dr. Kazimierz Dąbrowski, Psych. Univ. of Alberta, Writer,	Edmonton
Dr. Jerzy Dobrowolski, Ass. Res. Off. (Phys.) N.R.C.	Ottawa
Dr. Maria Teresa Bomaradzka, Bacteriologist, Inst. Lavoisier,	Montreal
Dr. Teodor Domaradzki, Prof., Slavistics, Univ. de Montréal,	Montreal
Dr. Ludwik Dudek, Prof. Eng. Univ. McGill, Writer and Poet,	Mt.
Dr. Zbigniew Marian Fallenbuchl, Professor, University of Windsor	
Dr. Antoni Fidler, Prof. Medicine, Univ. of Ottawa,	Ottawa
Prof. Jan Freyman, Univ. of British Columbia,	Vancouver
Dr. Roman Gajda, Geographer,	Ottawa
Jerzy M. Ordon Giżycki, Writer, Painter,	Toronto
Dr. Jerzy Gliniski, Prof. Univ. of Ottawa	Ottawa
Dr. Stanley Hajdasz, M.D., M.P.	Ottawa
Dr. Jan Alexander, Herman, Prof. Chem. Univ. Laval,	Quebec
Benedykt Heydenkor, Publicist, Editor of „Związkowiec“,	Toronto
Dr. Edmund Stefan Idziak, Prof. Microbiology, McGill University,	Montreal
Wacław Iwaniuk, Writer and Poet,	Toronto
Oktawian Jastrzembki, Painter,	Montreal
Dr. Adam Jaworski, Economist,	Ottawa
Dr. Zdzisław Jaworski, Professor Medicine, Univ. of Ottawa,	Ottawa
Dr. Tadeusz Jost, Prof. Geogr. and Geology, Univ. of Ottawa	Ottawa
Dr. Barbara Judek, Asst. Res. Off. (Phys.) N.R.C.	Ottawa
Dr. Stanisław Judek, Prof. Economy, Univ. of Ottawa,	Ottawa
Dr. Godfryd Kaczanowski, Dir. of Ont. Hosp. Whitby,	Ontario
Stefan Kański, Painter and Conservator	Laval des Rap.
Dr. Andrzej Krawczak, Prof. Philosophy, Loyola College,	Montreal
Dr. Konstanty Kietlicz, Acadia University,	Wolfville, N.S.
Dr. Wacław Knoll, Publicist and Poet,	Montreal
Dr. Jerzy Korwin Łopuszański, Lawyer, Publicist,	Ottawa
Dr. Jerzy Korwin Piotrowski, Lawyer,	Montreal
Eryk Kosko, Ass. Res. Off. (Aeron.) N.R.C.	Ottawa
Dr. Ludwik Kos-Rabcewicz-Zubkowski, Lawyer	Montreal
Dr. Cecylia Krieger Dunaj, Prof. Matem. Un. Toronto,	Toronto

Dr. Jerzy Maciej Korey-Krzeczowski, Economist,	Montreal
Krzysztof Gabriel Łacki, Prof. Sir George Williams Univ.	
Dr. Karol Krótki, Professor Demography, University of Alberta	Alberta
Zofia Lechno Wasjutynska, Prof. Mathem. and Physics,	Montreal
Dr. Ludwik Kos—Rabcewicz—Zubkowski, Lawyer	Montreal
Dr. Cecylia Krieger Dunaj, Prof. Matem., Un. of Toronto	Toronto
Andrzej Madeyski, Architect,	Montreal
Dr. Helena Mahut, Psychologist,	Montreal
Dr. Zygmunt May, Prof. Chem. Un. Toronto	Toronto
Dr. Stanisław Mazur, Nova Scotia, Techn. Coll.	Halifax
Dr. Irena Mazurkiewicz Kwilecka, Prof. Pharmac. University of Ottawa,	Ottawa
Dr. Jerzy W. Meier, Metal. Eng., Dept. of Energy,	Ottawa
Teresa Nitosławska, Linguist, Free-Lance Conference Interpreter	Montreal
Dr. Józef Nowosielski, Research, McGill Univ.	Montreal
Dr. Władysław Opęchowski, Prof. Physics, British Columbia University,	Vancouver
K. J. Orlik Rückemann, Res. Off. (Aeron) NRC	Ottawa
Dr. Hanna Pappius, Lecturer Neurol. McGill Univ.	Montreal
Alicja Parizeau, Publicist, Writer in French,	Quebec
Dr. Józef Pawlikowski, Prof., Writer,	Montreal
Józef Polkowski, Conservator,	Ottawa
Dr. Anna Poray Wybranowska, Librarian Univ. de Montréal,	Montreal
Dr. Tadeusz Poznański, Prof. Univ. Laval,	Quebec
Dr. Piotr Radwański, Prof. Slavistics, Univ. de Montréal,	Montréal
Roman Retman, Professor Linguistics,	Univ. of Guelph
Tadeusz Romer, Prof., McGill Univ.	Montreal
Zofia Romer, Painter,	Montreal
Jerzy J. Samolewicz, Eng. NRC,	Ottawa
Dr. Jadwiga Sangowicz, Professor, Psychiatry, Université de Montréal	
Dr. Mieczysław Sangowicz, Radio Producer, Polish Section, Radio Canada,	Montreal
Alfred Sas-Korczyński, Lawyer, Publicist,	Montreal
Mary Schneider, Painter, Teacher,	Toronto
Roman Schneider, Teacher, Sculptor,	Toronto
Jan W. Schreiber, Prof. McGill Univ.,	Montreal
Dr. Stanley Skoryna, Assoc. Prof. of Exper. Surgery, Research Dir of the Gastro-Intestinal Research Labor. McGill University,	Montreal
Antoni Śmiałowski, Ass. Res. Off. (Mech. Eng.) N.R.C.	Ottawa
Jan Józef Solecki, Prof. Un. Br. Col.,	Vancouver
Tadeusz Sołowij, Economist,	Montreal

Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski, Publicist,	Arundel
Juliusz Stachiewicz, Prof. Mech. Eng., McGill Univ.,	Montreal
Gen. Wacław Stachiewicz, Publicist,	Montreal
Wanda Stachiewicz, Librarian, Publicist,	Montreal
Dr. Konrad W. Studnicki, Gilbert, Professor Economics, University of York	York
Zbigniew Suchodolski, Painter, Teacher,	St. Eustache
Dr. Bolesław Szczeniowski, Professor Ecole Polytechnique	Montreal
Gen. Stefan Sznuć, Publicist,	Ottawa
Dr. Wiktor Szyryński, Prof. Psych. Un. Ottawa,	Ottawa
Artur Tarnowski, Community Worker and Patron of Art,	Montreal
Dr. Władysław Wielhorski, Prof. Un. Montreal,	Montreal
Dr. Stefan Wierciński, Prof. Phyl., Un. Montreal,	Montreal
Dr. Henryk Wisnowski, Sen. Res. Off. NRC,	Ottawa
Dr. Tadeusz Włodek, NRC,	Ottawa
Dr. Jerzy Wojciechowski, Prof. Phil., Univ. of Ottawa,	Ottawa
Andrzej Wołodkiewicz, Writer, Publicist,	Montreal
Dr. Władysław Wrażej, Scientific Officer N.R.C.	Ottawa
Dr. Paweł Wyczyński, Member of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism,	Ottawa
Dr. Bogdan Zaborski, Prof. Geogr., Sir George Williams University,	Montreal
Dr. Roman Znamirowski, Prof. Med., Un. Ottawa,	Ottawa

ANNEX 2.

THE POLISH RESEARCH INSTITUTE IN CANADA

Through the initiative of scholars of Polish origin working in Canada, the Polish Research Institute was founded in 1956 with its headquarters in Toronto.

The Statute of the Institute describes the aims of the institution in the following way:

studies in the history of the Polish ethnic group in Canada, the collection of memoirs, as well as the registration of documents;

study of social and cultural symptoms of the integration of the Polish ethnic group into Canadian life, as well as the collection of material pertinent to this subject;

co-ordination of the efforts to integrate the Polish cultural achievements with the mainstream of Canada's cultural development;

maintaining contact with those existing institutes in Canada destined to work with ethnic groups, as well as with Canadian and foreign institutes concerned with problems similar to those treated by the Institute.

The Polish Research Institute is affiliated with the Polish Congress in Canada that is the Superior Organisation, which represents the Polish ethnic group in Canada. The Institute however, concerns itself exclusively with work of a scholarly nature. It serves the entire Polish ethnic group without regard to membership in the Congress.

The Statute itself describes the organisational structure of the Institute. The principal governing is the General Meeting of the Institute members. At this meeting a director and executive are elected for a two-year term. Among its many powers is the choosing of new members for the Institute. Since the Polish Research Institute is a center for the study of the history of the Polish ethnic group (the historical aspect of its activity), as well as its development in this country (the sociological aspect of its activity), the main concern of the Institute has been to establish a library of works treating these subjects.

Because research about the Polish ethnic group in Canada is impossible without research about the other national groups inhabiting this country, and without study of the general bases of Canadian population politics, the Library of the Institute also collects literature on the subject of Canada's emigration and immigration in general.

It would be a mistake to treat the Polish Canadians in isolation from the country of their origin or in isolation from other members of the Polish nation spread over the face of the earth. These last mentioned number some 10 million emigrants for political and economic reasons. The Library of the Institute collects material on the total Polish emigration, its achievement outside the Polish homeland, and the question of its integration and assimilation.

In general, the Institute is interested in the contribution of the Polish ethnic group to Canada's development in all its aspects from the beginning of Polish settlement in this country. This finds expression in the Institute's publications. At present the following publications have appeared:

Sir Casimir S. Gzowski, by V. Turek, 1957.

Polonica Canadiana, a bibliography, by V. Turek, 1959.

The Polish Past in Canada, a collection of studies, 1960.

The Polish Language Press in Canada, by V. Turek, 1963.

In addition, there have been five editions of *The Register of Persons of Polish Origin Actively Engaged in Scholarly Pursuits or Scientific Research in Canada*.

For the last eight years, the Institute has also collaborated with the Canadian Association of Slavists and the Ukrainian Free Academy of Science in the yearly publication of the periodical *Slavica Canadiana*, which includes a bibliography *Polonica Canadiana*.

Another book appeared in time for the Centennial celebrations: *The Poles in Manitoba*, by V. Turek, a history of Polish settlement in the Province of Manitoba. Also prepared in time for Canada's 100th birthday was another book published by the Institute: Dr. L. Kos—Rabcewicz—Zubkowski's work, *The Polish Contribution to the Development of Canada*. In the archives founded by the Polish Research Institute the largest section is occupied by "*Polonica Canadiana*". This collection contains the most varied publications produced by Polish immigrants in Canada almost from the first day of their arrival, as well as by their organisations and parishes. These publications include brochures, commemorative volumes, society reports, parish bulletins, financial reports, pamphlets, and the like.

Another special section of the Institute's collection is devoted to Polish periodicals published in Canada. Complete series of weekly, monthly, and quarterly publications which were once published here, and more or less incomplete series and individual copies of those periodicals which it was no longer possible to complete, fill the shelves of the Institute Library.

Over the years, the Institute has collected more than 2,500 such titles in the only Library of its kind. These titles are filled and indexed in a card catalogue. The catalogue is in English, since it was foreseen for use not only by Polish-speaking persons, but also by the young Polish generation which is used to the English language in its scholarly work, and, of course, by researchers of non-Polish extraction. In order to popularise the problems with which the Institute concerns itself, the Institute has organised a series of lectures. The lecturers are mostly members of the Institute as, for example, lately: Professor **D. Bienkowska**, Dr. **L. Kos-Rabcewicz-Zubkowski**, Dr. **V. Szyryński**, Mr. **B. Heydenkorn**, editor; as well as the following non-members: Professor **J. Grabowska**, and Professor **T. Domaradzki**. These lectures are very popular. Their popularity is attested by the numerous audience, as well, as the normally wide-ranging and interesting discussions.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS (1966-1967)

Director — T. Krychowski, LL.M.
Deputy Director — W. Krajewski, P.Eng.
Secretary — Z. Przygoda, D.Sc., P.Eng., M.E.I.C.
Treasurer — R. Kogler, M.A., Economist
Librarian — V. Zalobka, M.A., B.L.S.

OTHER MEMBERS

Prof. Dr. D. Bienkowska
Prof. Dr. P. Dembowski
W. Gertler, LL.M.
Dr. T. Grygier
B. Heydenkorn, Sociologist
Dr. G. Kaczanowski
Prof. Dr. L. Kos-Rabcewicz-Zubkowski
B. Makowski, M.A.
A. Malatynski, M.Sc.
Dr. W. Pajor
T. Sawaszkiewicz, M.Sc.
Dr. V. Szyryński
Z. Rusinek, Economist
P. Wodzianki, P.Eng., M.Sc.
Dr. J. A. Wojciechowski
A. Wołodkiewicz, M.A.

ANNEX 3.

ASSOCIATION OF POLISH ENGINEERS IN CANADA

After the fall of Poland in 1939 hundreds of thousands of Poles began to migrate to the West, mainly to France, through different channels. Amongst them were many scientists, engineers and technicians.

The defeat of France made it clear that the war would be a long one, and its result would be determined by the superiority of one of the fighting sides. Canada was rapidly becoming the principal arsenal of the Allies and required a vast number of technicians.

There was, mainly in England in the Polish Army, and in still unoccupied part of France, a large group of Polish Engineers who could help to reduce this critical shortage.

In 1941 the Polish Government in Exile in London signed an agreement with the Canadian Government for the use of Polish engineers and technicians in the war industry. This agreement

was to a large degree the work of **Wiktor Podoski**, at that time Consul General, and later the Polish Ambassador in Ottawa; it was he who conferred with and convinced the Canadian Minister, C.D. Howe, of the usefulness of having Polish engineers and technicians come to Canada. The agreement made it possible for the engineers to work in Canada, and in the first half of 1941 29 engineers arrived.

Completely new conditions and foreign environment in which these engineers found themselves, made it necessary to organize the newcomers in a Cooperative effort. In May 1941, at a meeting in Ottawa, the engineers **J. Gosiewski**, **R. Herget**, **M. Kurman** and **J. Meier** founded the Association of Polish Engineers in Canada. The aim of the Association was to help the newcomers settle down and to further immigration. The character of the Association was recognized in 1942; two years later it was legalised.

The first General Meeting was held in Ottawa in June of that year. The membership was 29.

In 1942 Branches of the Association were organized in Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto. The second General Meeting was held again in Ottawa. The report of the general Secretary of the Association reads:

“ . . . Membership 112. From this number 40 came from England, 58 from France, 8 from Japan and 6 from Brazil. 83 members have a University degree and 29 are technicians of various standings. There are 81 mechanical, 9 civil, 6 chemical and 3 textile engineers, 1 architect and 1 pulp and paper specialist. The largest group — 51 — works in Toronto, the remainder 14 in Ottawa, 37 in Montreal, 2 in Hamilton and 1 in Peterboro. In addition there arrived 60 aircraft mechanics and all were working in the aircraft industry.

. . . . The Association expects the arrival of further groups of technicians within the granted quota of the 500 visas . . . “

A number of foreign engineers arrived in Canada in 1942, the Polish group being numerically the largest. The Canadian Government set up a special office to help and to supervise the foreign engineers, and the Secretary of the Association, **R. Herget**, P.Eng., became the Government Official.

By the end of 1942 the pattern of the activity of the Association was already defined, its authority was growing, a steady stream of new engineers was expected to flow into Canada. The degrees granted by the known Polish Universities were formally recognised and this permitted the members of the Association to become members of Engineering Organizations such as the Association of Professional Engineers and of the Engineering Institute of Canada.

In cases, when the original diplomas were missing the verified certificates, issued by the Association, were recognized instead.

In 1943 the membership increased to 221. Fresh groups of engineers were continually arriving from Europe and were employed in almost every Branch of Canadian Industry. The activities of the Association were similar to those in 1942, its Members helping to increase production for the Allied cause, and gaining theoretical and practical experience which they believed could help in future reconstruction of Poland.

Under the aegis of the Association of Polish Engineers in Canada, 265 engineers and technicians, as well as 300 skilled workers, reached Canada during the war years.

The war time immigration of Polish engineers and technicians to Canada was supposed to have been only temporary; the goal of all the engineers and technicians was to return to a free Poland after the victorious conclusion of the war. With this return in mind the Association was founded, and it asked the temporary Canadian homeland for hospitality for the Polish engineers and technicians from overseas. As a result, the immigration visas granted were valid only for the duration of the war.

The unfortunate outcome of the war for Poland, and the resulting desire of most of the Polish engineers in Canada to remain, necessitated some legislation of their further stay in post-war Canada. The Association obtained a favourable decision from the Canadian Government, as well as the assurance that visas for the engineers' families would be granted the moment normal communication with Europe was restored.

The first post-war years were years of crisis for the Association of Polish Engineers in Canada. The new administration formulated definite tasks and goals for the Association, in particular: to maintain contact with individual associations abroad; to aid fellow Poles in Canada, and especially to help Polish students and colleagues in Germany, who were held there during the war; to organize the sending of packages with food and clothing; the sending of books and periodicals to institutes of higher learning in Poland. Some of the aims and tasks set in internal matters were: recruiting of new members; co-operation with other Polish organizations in Canada; and the continuation of lectures in the field of engineering, discussions, seminars and social gatherings.

Another factor in the crisis worsened the situation, namely many members had lost their employment following the transition of industry from war to peace economy. The process of disintegration continued. Membership decreased to 164. Several members went to U.S.A., a number decided to return to Poland, despite the political situation in that country.

However, the idea of keeping the Association in spite of all odds prevailed. The General Meeting in the beginning of 1947 choose a new Executive and enacted the postwar aims of the Association preserved until to-day.

The Association was and is confronted with many urgent tasks, especially with the tremendous need for help for the engineers and students freed from German concentration camps, and for those studying after the war in Poland, Germany and other European countries.

One of the most positive results was achieved in March 1948, when the Association was granted to it's discretion, 20 entry visas to Canada for Polish Engineers from Europe. This was the turning point of recovery. The membership was increasing, new arrivals found help and information. In the period 1947-1951, the Canadian Immigration Authorities granted in this way 125 entry permits and a further 20 special visas for Polish engineers sponsored by the Association. The help for students, especially for those in France and Germany, was continued; in Canada junior Membership in the Association was created, thus opening it's door to young Polish students at Canadian Universities.

So began a new period in the life of the Association, a period of post-war growth, which achieved it's high point in the 1962 opening of a Branch in Sarnia, Ontario.

The number of members in the Association was as follows:

in 1941 —	29
1942 —	112
1943 —	221
1944 —	190
1945 —	188
1946 —	164
1947 —	164
1948 —	123
1949 —	171
1950 —	203
1951 —	240
1952 —	365
1953 —	433
1954 —	582
1955 —	473
1956 —	502
1957 —	400
1958 —	420
1959 —	450
1960 —	453
1961 —	444

(The number of members for the consecutive years is not at present available).

The following people were made Honorary Members of the Association: W. Podoski, Polish Ambassador to Canada; C.D. Howe, Federal Minister of Production; C.R. Young, Dean of the Faculty of Engineering at the University of the Engineering Institute of Canada; and the following directors of the Federal Government's Bureau of Technical Personnel: H. Mitchell, L.R. Thompson, and H.W. Lea.

The presence of immigrant Polish engineers and technicians helps build the greater prestige of Polish Canada. Thanks to the efforts of the Association of Polish Engineers in Canada, the Polish engineers, numbering almost one thousand today, were fully utilised in the pioneer work of building new industrial plants.

The creation of the Association of Polish Engineers in Canada is directly linked with the fate of almost all Polish engineers and technicians in Canada, those that arrived during the war and a large majority of those who arrived after the war.

It must not be forgotten that the educating of engineers or technicians costs a nation much money. We must also remember that in case of the Polish engineers and technicians, we are very often dealing with older people with valuable experience and not young men fresh from study desks. Thus we can easily see that the average value of each member of the Association of Polish Engineers in Canada is equivalent to several tens of thousands of dollars. Multiplying this sum by the number of Association Members, we obtain a figure in the tens of millions of dollars. This figure represents the amount that the Polish engineers and technicians contribute to the National Resources of Canada. Such a contribution must have had a definite effect on the subsequent development of this country. This has been, in a certain sense, the repayment of the hospitality shown the Polish engineers and technicians by the Canadian Government.

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ANNEX 4.

THE REGISTER OF PERSONS OF POLISH ORIGIN, ACTIVELY ENGAGED IN CANADA IN SCHOLARLY PURSUITS OR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, prepared by the Polish Research Institute and compiled by T. Krychowski, LL.M., Director of the Institute. Sixth Edition, Toronto, 1968.

(This Registrar will help to bring some of the biographical details up to date. *Nota bene:* the names listed in the Registrar are not necessary those approved by the author of this book.)

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LA CONTRIBUTION ARTISTIQUE ET SCIENTIFIQUE POLONAISE AU CANADA

La présente étude, qui met en valeur l'important apport artistique et intellectuel de l'élite polonaise au Canada, voit le jour à un moment qui semble particulièrement propice: celui du millénaire du Christianisme en Pologne et du centenaire de la Confédération Canadienne.

Cette étude fait suite à une thèse "La contribution des canadiens d'origine polonaise éminents à la culture canadienne au XIX^{ème} et au XX^{ème} siècles", que j'ai soutenue en 1963 à l'Université de Montréal, et elle apporte une conclusion à de nombreuses années de recherches sur l'immigration polonaise au Canada.

La tragédie polonaise de la deuxième guerre mondiale poussa de nombreux polonais à choisir la liberté et la démocratie, et à venir au Canada. La culture canadienne se trouva ainsi renforcée par l'apport de l'élite intellectuelle et artistique polonaise qui s'expatria ici, et qui s'efforça de contribuer au développement culturel du Canada en reconnaissance de l'hospitalité qui lui était offerte.

La culture canadienne, en effet, n'est pas un creuset où tous les apports culturels des différents groupes ethniques d'immigrants se mêlent et se fondent. Elle est formée par la variété des différentes cultures propres à chaque groupe et elle constitue l'une des richesses de notre pays.

Tout en constituant une même unité, le Canada a souvent été comparé, à juste titre, à une mosaïque où chaque groupe ethnique conserve les caractères qui lui sont propres, contrairement au "melting pot" des Etats-Unis, où toutes les minorités sont absorbées pour former une nation plus ou moins homogène.

Si, au Canada, on respecte tous les groupes ethniques qui le constituent, il n'y en a cependant qu'un qui soit demeuré homogène, celui des canadiens français, les descendants des premiers européens qui fondèrent le pays, tandis que du côté britannique, les anglais, les écossais ou les irlandais restent attachés à leurs traditions et à leurs coutumes particulières.

Bien qu'elle veuille à préserver son héritage français et britannique, la culture canadienne subit l'influence culturelle des nouveaux citoyens, cependant que tous les canadiens, sans exception, se sentent attirés vers les valeurs humaines universelles qui font partie du patrimoine commun à tous les peuples. Rapprochant d'ailleurs tous les groupes ethniques, cette attirance vers des valeurs universelles devient le ciment principal de la nation canadienne, alors que tous ses citoyens demeurent attachés à un idéal de liberté et de démocratie dans un effort commun pour bâtir le Canada.

Les canadiens d'origine polonaise ont apporté leur contribution à la jeune et dynamique culture canadienne par la valeur culturelle de leurs traditions anciennes. Le comité de célébration du millénaire de la communauté polonaise canadienne a même adopté la devise: "Renforçons notre contribution à la culture canadienne", afin d'inciter les canadiens de descendance polonaise à suivre les traces de leurs nobres compatriotes, savants, professeurs, artistes, ingénieurs, ou ecclésiastiques, agriculteurs, homme d'affaires et ouvriers, qui ont oeuvré ici depuis un siècle.

Dans la préparation et la réalisation de cette étude, je me fais un devoir de témoigner ma vive gratitude à tous ceux qui m'ont apporté leurs concours, si modeste soit-il. Je prie en outre les lecteurs de ne pas hésiter à m'envoyer tous renseignements complémentaires, commentaires ou remarques à: 4845 Avenue Ed. Montpetit, App. 5, Montréal, Qué., Canada, et je les en remercie à l'avance.

L'histoire des polonais au Canada est vieille de près de deux cents ans et c'est en se penchant sur l'immigration du passé en même temps que sur celle des temps présents qu'on peut saisir la chaîne d'une remarquable continuité dans les traditions polonaises de notre pays. Aussi, l'apport intellectuel et artistique de l'élite polonaise ne peut se révéler ni être mis pleinement en valeur sans parler de l'immigration ni des personnalités polonaises les plus éminentes des temps passés.

On peut distinguer trois périodes dans l'immigration polonaise au Canada: de 1776 à 1890, de 1890 à 1928 et de 1939 à nos jours.

Au XVII^{ème} et au XVIII^{ème} siècles, la plupart des émigrants polonais se rendaient dans les "colonies anglaises du sud", qui forment aujourd'hui partie des Etats-Unis d'Amérique. Plus tard, les aventuriers armés (ou aventuriers-soldats) se risquèrent à travers ce vaste continent inhabité et atteignirent les rives du fleuve S. Laurent, mais ce n'est qu'au XIX^{ème} siècle que des aventuriers isolés, comme Waclaw Gołkowski, traversèrent seuls les forêts du nord jusqu'au Labrador et revinrent finalement s'établir de façon définitive dans des régions appartenant aujourd'hui aux Etats-Unis.

Les premiers américains d'origine polonaise vinrent au Canada en 1783, avec de nombreux "loyalistes" d'origine anglaise et écossaise.

C'est parmi ces immigrants que se trouva le fameux juge du New Jersey Jan Zabriskie, petit-fils d'Albert Zaborowski, qui arriva en Amérique en 1662. Les deux frères Jan et Albert Zabirskie combattirent du côté anglais dans la guerre de l'Indépendance et, de ce fait, s'établirent dans le Haut-Canada, aujourd'hui l'Ontario. Un autre "loyaliste" d'origine polonaise, Karol Blaskowitz (Błaszkwicz), qui vint aux Etats-Unis en 1759, combattit dans les rangs de l'armée du général Wolfe. Après la guerre, il entreprit la reconnaissance des rives du St. Laurent et de ses affluents et il en dressa la carte. Ayant terminé ce travail, il retourna en Nouvelle-Angleterre et après la guerre de l'Indépendance, se fixa définitivement à Terre-Neuve.

On peut dire que ce sont les bouleversements politiques en Europe qui ont donné naissance aux premiers mouvements d'émigration au Canada. La plupart des immigrants polonais qui arrivèrent en Amérique du Nord de 1776 aux environs de 1865 étaient des réfugiés politiques qui avaient pris une part active aux diverses insurrections de Pologne. A cette époque, peu d'entre eux s'établirent au Canada, mais ceux qui s'y installèrent étaient en majorité des gens instruits. Ils s'intégrèrent facilement à la collectivité canadienne, lui apportant une contribution suffisamment remarquable pour qu'il soit intéressant, ou même captivant, de s'y arrêter.

Le premier canadien d'origine polonaise qui se distingua fut probablement Pierre Dominique Debartzch. Né au Canada le 22 Septembre 1782, il fut élu membre du Parlement du district de Kent (Chambly et Verchères) en 1809 et en 1810.

Un autre canadien d'origine polonaise, Charles Auguste Maximilien Globenski, fut également élu à la Chambre des Communes en 1875. Il était le petit-fils d'Auguste Francis Globenski (officier du régiment de Hesse-Haynau de l'armée britannique pendant la guerre de la révolution américaine), qui vint s'installer au Bas-Canada, où il pratiqua la médecine.

Un peu avant 1860, quelques polonais, la plupart paysans, émigrèrent au Canada pour des raisons économiques. Ils fuyaient la Pologne, en partie occupée par les prussiens, et ce sont quelques uns d'entre eux qui fondèrent la première colonie polonaise de l'Ontario à Wilno, dans le comté de Renfrew, vers 1865. Plusieurs générations de cette population polonaise connurent les durs sacrifices de la colonisation.

Après 1880, l'immigration en provenance des provinces devenues prussiennes déclina, mais des immigrants en nombre plus considérable, venant surtout de Galicie (devenue province autrichienne), commencèrent d'arriver vers 1895, et l'immigration polonaise se poursuivit jusqu'au début de la guerre de 1914-1918. Elle atteignit son apogée au cours de 1907 et de 1908, alors que le Canada accueillit 15,861 polonais. Comme les immigrants de plusieurs autres pays, ces polonais affluèrent dans les régions de l'Ouest, nouvellement ouvertes à la colonisation.

A cette époque, personne ne s'occupait d'accueillir les nouveaux venus au pays, qui devaient se tirer seuls d'affaire. Au cours de leur dispersion dans les Prairies, beaucoup d'entre eux se fixèrent dans des régions où il y avait déjà des immigrants ukrainiens, et ces deux groupes ethniques ne tardèrent pas à se mêler l'un à l'autre.

La première guerre mondiale interrompit l'émigration européenne vers le Canada, et celle des polonais reprit à la fin des hostilités, amenant surtout des agriculteurs. A cause de leur langue, de leurs coutumes et de leurs traditions différentes, ces immigrants polonais éprouvèrent au début de nombreuses difficultés. Malgré des moments pénibles, ils firent preuve d'une grande énergie en s'appliquant à défricher leurs terres et à mettre leurs fermes en valeur, ou à construire des routes. Et graduellement, ils s'adaptèrent à leurs nouvelles conditions de vie.

Au début de la seconde guerre mondiale, plusieurs centaines de techniciens et d'ingénieurs polonais furent admis au Canada pour aider les Alliés dans leur effort de guerre, et lorsque celle-ci fut terminée, ces hommes décidèrent de faire du Canada leur nouvelle patrie. D'autre part, beaucoup de jeunes, pour la plupart des enfants d'anciens militaires de l'armée polonaise alliée, vinrent au Canada après avoir terminé leurs études en Angleterre, et l'on compte parmi eux plus d'un millier d'ingénieurs, d'architectes ou d'autres membres des professions libérales. Ce nombre important d'immigrants polonais diplômés des universités anglaises joue aujourd'hui un rôle considérable dans l'industrie canadienne, dans la construction et dans toutes sortes de domaines techniques.

La vague d'immigrants polonais la plus récente est arrivée après la seconde grande guerre. Elle comprenait d'anciens militaires, des émigrés politiques ou des personnes déplacés, que représentaient différentes classes de la société. D'après le recensement de 1961, il y avait 323,517 polonais au Canada (1.79% de la population totale). Bien que la première vague importante d'immigrants polonais se soit dirigée principalement vers les régions agricoles de l'Ouest, ce groupe ethnique est maintenant fixé en grande partie dans les villes.

Depuis les débuts de l'immigration polonaise au Canada, les polonais se groupèrent et ils formèrent par la suite une multitude de sociétés: d'entraide, de secours mutuels, des amicales, des cercles culturels, des associations politiques et de nombreuses associations particulières. Ainsi, l'association des ingénieurs polonais (fondée en 1941 par des réfugiés et dont on trouve aujourd'hui des bureaux à Toronto, Montréal, Ottawa et Sarnia), compte parmi ses membres de nombreux ingénieurs et techniciens. Puis, en 1944, un organisme d'ordre général fut constitué: le "congrès des canadiens polonais", qui se proposait de représenter l'ensemble de la population polonaise, à l'exception des communistes. Aujourd'hui, la plupart des 184 associations polonaises existantes sont affiliées au Congrès.

Plusieurs personnalités polonaises participèrent à la vie politique du pays. Nous avons déjà mentionné l'élection de Debartzch en 1809, et celle de Globenski en 1875, à la Chambre des Communes.

Alexandre Edouard Kierzkowski, venu au Canada à la suite de l'insurrection polonaise de 1830, fut élu député de St. Hyacinthe en 1867, poste qu'il occupa jusqu'à sa mort, en 1870.

En 1957, le docteur Stanley Haidasz, de Toronto, était élu député et devenait la quatrième personnalité d'origine polonaise à siéger à la Chambre des Communes.

En 1962, Raymond Rock, de Montréal, était lui aussi élu député à la Chambre des Communes.

Stanley Korchinski, d'ascendance polonaise et ukrainienne, fut élu député de Rama (Saskatchewan) en 1958, puis réélu en 1962 et en 1963.

Sur le plan provincial, Stanley Rużycki, également d'ascendance polonaise et ukrainienne, siège au parlement d'Alberta, et Bernard Newman a été élu en 1959 à l'assemblée législative de l'Ontario, puis réélu en 1963.

Dans le domaine des arts, la contribution polonaise est considérable.

Parmi les peintres canadiens, mentionnons Bruno Bobak. Né en Pologne, il est peintre attaché à l'Université du Nouveau-Brunswick. Ses oeuvres figurent dans la collection de la Galerie Nationale et elles ont été exposées aux biennales d'art canadien à Ottawa.

Mary Schneider enseigne la peinture à Toronto, et l'été, elle dirige avec son mari, qui est céramiste, un centre d'art à Madoc (Ontario).

Konrad Sadowski et sa femme Krystyna sont venus du Brésil au Canada, et ils ont ouvert un atelier en Nouvelle-Ecosse. En 1954, ils ont été nommés professeurs de céramique au Collège des Arts d'Ontario (Ontario College of Art) à Toronto. Madame Sadowski est également célèbre par ses tapisseries, au dessin original.

Edward Koniuszy, sculpteur, qui a été l'élève d'un sculpteur polonais célèbre (Ksawery Dunikowski), est arrivé à Toronto en 1960.

Mademoiselle Genowefa Staron, jeune sculpteur, a fait ses études à Toronto, et Bronka Michałowska, Henry Hoenigan, L. Lubojańska, E. Chruścicki, ainsi qu'Helena Suska, sont d'autres artistes d'origine polonaise qui enrichissent de nos jours le patrimoine artistique du Canada.

Parmi les peintres d'origine polonaise, citons encore Rafal Malczewski (décédé en 1965), qui fut un des artistes les plus éminents.

Dans le domaine de la musique, on doit citer deux noms qui se sont distingués sur le plan international: Ida Haendel et Marek Jabłoński. Ancienne élève de Georges Enesco, Ida Haendel, de Montréal, est une violoniste de renommée mondiale qui a remporté plusieurs prix. Marek Jabłoński, polonais de naissance et pianiste d'Edmonton, a remporté le premier prix des Jeunesses Musicales du Canada au Mont Arford dans la province de Québec, en 1961.

A la télévision, les noms d'Irena Mayeska et d'Hanna Poznanska sont bien connus.

Les écoles de musique et de chant d'Adelina Czapska, de Montréal, d'Helena Lipowska et d'Halina Wyszowska, de Toronto, et de Wanda Buska, d'Edmonton, ont largement contribué à la formation professionnelle des jeunes artistes canadiens.

Mais c'est dans le domaine universitaire et dans celui de la recherche scientifique que l'influence polonaise est considérable.

Ainsi, on trouve trois professeurs d'origine polonaise à l'Université de l'Acadie, huit professeurs à l'Université de l'Alberta, vingt professeurs à l'Université de la Colombie Britannique, quatre professeurs à l'Université Carlton, deux professeurs à l'Université Dalhousie, quatre professeurs à l'Université de Guelph, neuf professeurs à l'Université Laval, vingt-six professeurs à l'Université McGill, un professeur à l'Université McMaster, quatre professeurs à l'Université du Manitoba, vingt-sept professeurs à l'Université de Montréal, deux professeurs à l'Université Mont-Allison, deux professeurs à l'Université du Nouveau-Brunswick, un professeur au Nova-Scotia Technical College (Collège technique de la Nouvelle Ecosse), vingt-cinq professeurs à l'Université d'Ottawa, cinq professeurs à l'Université Ste Marie, sept professeurs à l'Université de la Saskatchewan, un professeur à l'Université Sir George Williams, vingt professeurs à l'Université de Toronto, cinq professeurs à l'Université de Waterloo, quatre professeurs à l'Université de Western, Ontario, neuf professeurs à l'Université de Windsor, un professeur à l'Université d'York. Au total, les Calendriers Universitaires du Canada font mention de 34 professeurs (dont 9 chefs de services), 51 professeurs associés, 37 professeurs adjoints, 40 conférenciers et 24 chargés de cours. Le personnel universitaire enseignant d'origine polonaise compte donc 186 membres.

A l'Université de l'Acadie Konstanty Rayski-Kietlicz est professeur et chef de la section romane.

En médecine, le Dr. Konstanty Kowalewski occupe les postes de professeur adjoint de chimie expérimentale à l'Université de l'Alberta et de directeur adjoint du laboratoire McEachern. Il a été choisi comme nouveau notable (outstanding new citizen) de l'Alberta.

A l'Université de l'Alberta également, W. Opechowski est professeur de physique, et il est membre de la Société Royale du Canada. W. J. Stankiewicz est professeur à la section des sciences économiques de cette université et il est l'auteur du livre "Politics and Religion in 17th century France" (La Politique et la Religion en France au 17^{ème} siècle).

A l'Université Carleton, S. F. Kaliski est professeur et président de la section des sciences économiques.

En 1965, Adam Bromke, président du programme des études soviétiques à cette université, a publié un livre intitulé "The Communist States at the Crossroads" (les pays communistes à la croisée des chemins).

Le Dr. Stanley Skoryna, directeur des recherches à la chirurgie expérimentale de l'Université McGill a dirigé l'expédition médicale à l'île de Pâques effectuée sous les auspices de l'Organisation Mondiale de la Santé en 1964-1965.

Parmi les membres du personnel enseignant de cette université, nous avons également le professeur J. W. Stachiewicz de la section de génie mécanique, et Tadeusz Romer, ancien diplomate et ministre des Affaires Etrangères du Gouvernement Polonais en exil à Londres, qui est maintenant adjoint administratif du service des cours de langue française destinés aux professeurs de cette université.

A l'Université de Montréal, Boleslaw Szczeniowski, professeur à l'École Polytechnique (faculté des sciences appliquées), est un spécialiste en thermodynamique, en combustion et en aérodynamique; c'est aussi un inventeur éminent.

Théodore F. Domaradzki, d'autre part, a contribué à l'établissement de services d'études slaves dans diverses universités.

L. Kos-Rabcewicz-Zubkowski se spécialise en droit ainsi que dans l'histoire de l'immigration au Canada.

L'anthropologue P. Radwanski a dirigé, entre autre, des recherches sur les esquimaux canadiens.

De très nombreux ouvrages scientifiques ont été écrits par Wincenty Adamkiewicz (qui enseigne la biochimie) ainsi que par sa femme, Dr. Lydia Adamkiewicz.

Jerzy Gliński est professeur et directeur de la faculté de génie électrique à l'Université d'Ottawa. Cette faculté emploie quatre professeurs d'origine polonaise. Le professeur J. B. Zaborski dirige la section de géographie. Il a comme adjoint T. Jost, Antoni Fidler fut l'un des fondateurs de la faculté de médecine de l'Université d'Ottawa.

Le professeur W. Szyryński enseigne à la faculté de psychiatrie et de neurologie de cette université; I. M. Mazurkiewicz est professeur à la faculté de pharmacie, tandis que le Dr. I. J. Vogelfanger enseigne à la faculté de chirurgie.

Paweł Wyczyński, professeur à l'Université d'Ottawa et spécialiste en littérature canadienne-française, a été nommé membre de la Commission Royale d'Enquête sur le bilinguisme et le biculturalisme. Jerzy Wojciechowski est professeur de philosophie, tandis que Stanisław Judek, professeur de sciences économiques à cette université, est l'auteur de "The Medical Manpower in Canada", ouvrage qu'il a rédigé à la demande de la Commission Royale d'Enquête sur les Services de Santé, et coauteur de "Canada, an Appraisal of its Needs and Resources".

Parmi les professeurs d'origine polonaise de l'Université de Toronto, on doit mentionner deux professeurs décédés: Stefan Stykolt, qui fut un économiste distingué, et le docteur Jerzy Olszewski.

Danuta Bienkowska est la seule polonaise employée par la section slave.

Cecylia Krieger-Dunaj a enseigné les mathématiques, tandis que Tadeusz Grygier, avocat et psychologue, a dirigé le service de réadaptation des maisons de correction de l'Ontario.

A l'Université de Windsor, nous trouvons entre autres le professeur Z. M. Fallenbuchl, de la section d'économie, le professeur H. P. Herbich de la faculté de génie civil, le professeur M. Glinski de la faculté de musique, le professeur L. Krause de la section de physique, et le professeur W. C. Chrypinski de la faculté des Sciences Politiques.

Iwona Grabowska est la seule personne d'origine polonaise qui enseigne à l'Université d'York.

Le Conseil National des Recherches, à Ottawa, a 22 hommes de science polonais à son service: 1 chef de service, 2 agents principaux, 7 agents "Senior", 8 agents associés, 3 adjoints et 1 agent "Junior".

Teodor J. Blachut, agent principal chargé de recherches, est reconnu comme une autorité en photogrammétrie. Il est l'auteur de plusieurs ouvrages scientifiques publiés au Canada et à l'étranger. Parmi les agents supérieurs chargés de recherches, citons Janusz Jerzy Samolewicz, du laboratoire des basses températures, qui tente de résoudre les problèmes relatifs au givrage des avions et à la mécanique utilisée à basse température, H. U. Wisniowski, qui s'occupe de thermodynamique, Eryk Kosko, de l'Etablissement Aéronotique National, Madame Maria Przybylska, du service de chimie organique, ainsi que Z. S. Basinski, J. Łukasiewicz, Z. Mordasewicz, J. Orlik-Rückemann, J. Straszak, et enfin le regretté Dr. A. Grzędzielski, décédé en 1961.

Le Ministère des Mines et des Relevés Techniques, à Ottawa, est un autre centre de recherches où les polonais ont exercé une influence considérable. Parmi douze personnes d'origine polonaise de ce ministère, on compte un chef de service, un métallurgiste directeur de service, un adjoint technique au directeur, deux agents principaux et d'autres employés occupant des postes élevés. Voici les noms de quelques uns d'entre eux: R. T. Gajda, chef du service de géographie, B. Łagowski, J. M. Meier, chef du service de la métallurgie, T. W. Włodek et W. J. Wrazej.

Vingt-six polonais ont travaillé dans divers ministères et services à Ottawa. Parmi eux, on peut nommer: P. Wyczyński, professeur à la faculté des Lettres de l'Université d'Ottawa, qui a été nommé membre de la Commission Royale d'Enquête sur le bilinguisme et le biculturalisme. Parmi les autres employés gouvernementaux qui se sont distingués, il faut mentionner B. G. Bekker, du Ministère de la Défense Nationale

à Ottawa, T. S. Czarski, R. Stankiewicz, K. W. Studnicki-Gizbert et S. Wierzbowski, tous les quatre du Ministère des Transports, enfin R. Kogler, du Ministère Ontarien d'Économie et du Développement (Ontario Department of Economic and Development).

De plus, trois hommes de science ont travaillé à l' "Ontario Research Foundation", dont G. M. Bornet, qui est un savant de grand mérite.

Le Dr. Z. Gorecki et le Dr. J. P. Szlajak ont publié une grande quantité d'articles traitant de médecine, tandis que le général J. L. Zajac effectué des recherches sur le mécanisme de la vision.

Le Dr. G. Kaczanowski, psychiatre, est chef de clinique à l' "Ontario Hospital" de Whitby.

Le docteur George Korey-Krzeczowski, membre de la Société Royale d'Économie, est un économiste et un conseiller administratif international. Les services de la société d'experts conseils qu'il dirige sont retenus par certains gouvernements et par de nombreuses sociétés de divers pays.

T. Solowij et J. Suski son aussi des économistes éminents.

Sur 227 intellectuels et hommes de science d'origine polonaise, 119 ont été actifs dans la province d'Ontario, 58 au Québec, 19 en Colombie Britannique, 8 en Alberta et en Nouvelle-Ecosse, 6 au Nouveau-Brunswick, 5 en Saskatchewan et 4 au Manitoba.

Le premier ingénieur polonais du Canada fut probablement Sir Casimir Gzowski, arrivé en 1841. M. Gzowski a ammassé une fortune, a acquis de la notoriété et de l'influence, et il est devenu un important industriel de Toronto. Deux de ses plus grandes réalisations on été la construction du chemin de fer "Grand Tronc", reliant Toronto à Sarnia, et celle du pont international entre Fort Erié (Ontario) et Buffalo (New York). M. Gzowski s'intéressait vivement à l'éducation et il fut membre du conseil d l'Université de Toronto pendant vingt ans. En 1890, en reconnaissance des précieux services qu'il avait rendus au Canada, la reine Victoria le nomma chevalier.

Parmi les ingénieurs et les architectes qui lui succédèrent, il faut citer les noms suivants: J. Barbacki, O. Brzeski, A. Chmieleński, de Montréal, S. W. Faliszewski, de Vancouver, R. P. Jezek, de Montréal, T. Konopacki, d'Ottawa, S. Krzyczkowski, de Montréal, A. Martynowicz, de Montréal, J. Norton-Spychalski, d'Ottawa, J. Ozdowska, de Toronto, Z. Przygoda, de Toronto, E. M. Rosten, A. Rosciszewski, d'Ottawa, Z. M. Stankiewicz, W. A. Wyszowski, de Toronto, J. M. Zarzycki et bien d'autres, qui contribuèrent au développement technique du Canada.

Quelques pilotes et ingénieurs polonais se sont distingués par le rôle important qu'ils ont joué dans l'industrie aéronautique du Canada.

Jan Żurkowski, excellent pilote d'essai, a remporté en 1958 la plus haute récompense de l'aviation canadienne, le trophée McKee, pour ses exploits. M. Żurkowski, arrivé au Canada en 1952, a fait sa marque comme pilote de chasse pendant la guerre; expert en acrobatie aérienne, il est reconnu comme une autorité dans le domaine du vol d'essai des avions à réaction. Il a été le premier aviateur à franchir le mur du son à bord d'un avion de fabrication entièrement canadienne: le CF-100.

Tout en étant dessinateur à l'usine d'aviation De Havilland, W. J. Jakimiuk a conçu les modèles de deux avions canadiens connus dans le monde entier: l'avion d'entraînement "Chipmunk" et le "Beaver", utilisé dans les opérations de brousse. Pendant la guerre, M. M. Stykolt et W. Czerwiński ont fondé la "Wooden Aircraft Limited" à Toronto. Ces deux experts polonais ont été les premiers au Canada à adopter un mode de construction entièrement nouveau, utilisant le contre-plaqué au lieu du métal. Ils ont aussi construit des planeurs et donné des démonstrations.

Il existe au Canada trois organisations polonaises à caractère scientifique et professionnel: la filiale canadienne de l'Institut Polonais des Arts et des Sciences en Amérique, l'Institut Polonais de Recherches, et l'Association des Ingénieurs Polonais du Canada.

L'Institut Polonais des Arts et des Sciences en Amérique fut fondé aux Etats-Unis en 1941. Une filiale canadienne fut créée à Montreal en 1942, avec des sections à Ottawa et Toronto. L'objet de l'Institut fut de continuer les traditions polonaises du haut-savoir et de la culture spirituelle en réunissant les savants, les hommes de science, les écrivains et les artistes d'origine polonaise. Ses activités comprennent l'entretien du centre de recherches, l'organisation de cours, conférences, expositions et concerts, ainsi que l'entretien d'une bibliothèque qui, actuellement, contient 10,000 volumes.

Les membres de la filiale canadienne se composent de représentants éminents de la communauté polonaise ainsi que de personnes appartenant à divers autres groupes ethniques.

L'Institut Polonais de Recherches fut fondé à Toronto en 1956. Il a pour but d'étudier l'histoire de l'immigration polonaise au Canada, de collectionner les mémoires et les documents se rapportant à ce sujet, de co-ordonner les efforts culturels des immigrants polonais afin d'intégrer leurs travaux à la vie canadienne, de maintenir des relations avec les institutions destinées à travailler avec les groupes ethniques ainsi qu'avec les institutions canadiennes et étrangères ayant des buts similaires aux siens. L'Institut possède une des plus vastes collections de livres sur l'immigration polonaise au Canada. De plus, il publie des livres sur les polonais du Canada, et des listes de personnes d'origine polonaise qui poursuivent au Canada des études ou des recherches dans

le domaine scientifique. On y trouve les noms de nombreux hommes de science et intellectuels d'origine polonaise qui font partie du corps enseignant des universités canadiennes.

Enfin, il y a l'Association des ingénieurs polonais du Canada, créée en 1941 par des réfugiés. Elle a aujourd'hui des bureaux à Toronto, Montréal, Ottawa et Sarnia, et compte maintenant plus de cinq cents membres. Le but de l'Association était avant tout d'aider les techniciens d'origine polonaise à obtenir des visas et à trouver du travail dans leur compétence, au Canada.

Dans le domaine artistique, scientifique et intellectuel, la contribution des canadiens d'origine polonaise a toujours été basée sur l'intérêt mutuel.

Avec ses possibilités de tous ordres presque illimitées et la liberté complète dans le domaine politique, le Canada est capable d'offrir plus d'avenir que n'importe quel pays au monde aux personnes compétentes et énergiques. Les hommes éminents d'origine polonaise—bien qu'ils représentent une faible partie de la population canadienne—profitent au maximum des possibilités offertes par le Canada, contribuant à son développement en donnant le fruit de leur travail à leur pays d'adoption. Cette coopération est d'une grande valeur et pourrait être un exemple dans l'entente harmonieuse entre les hommes.

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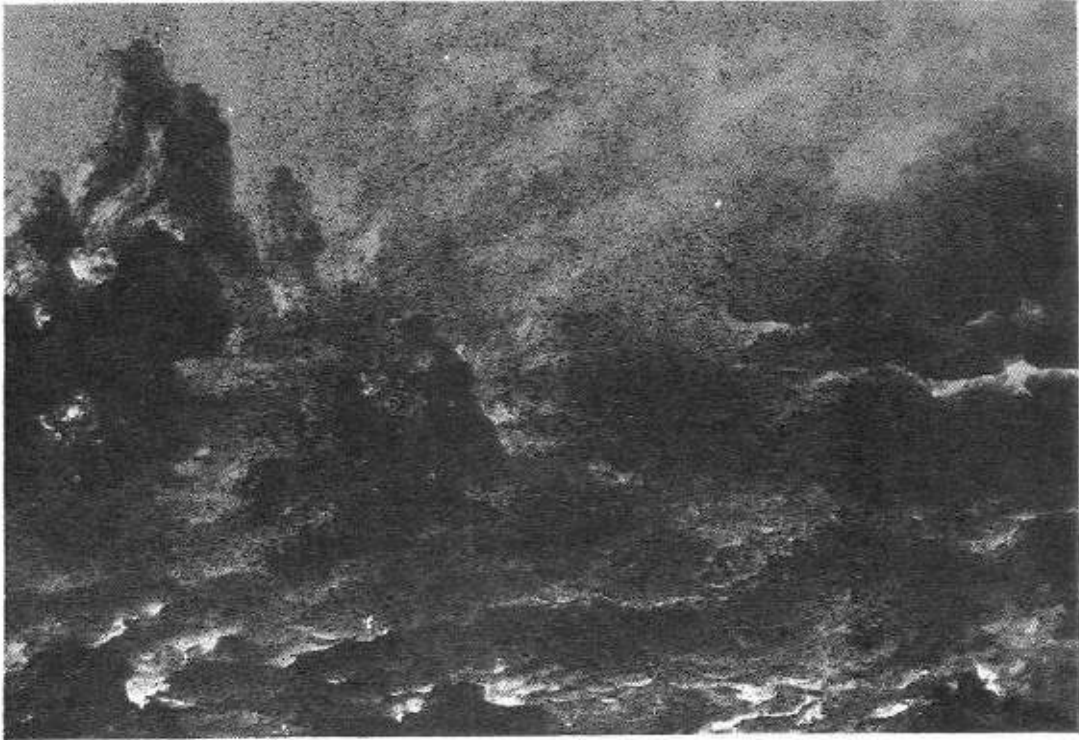
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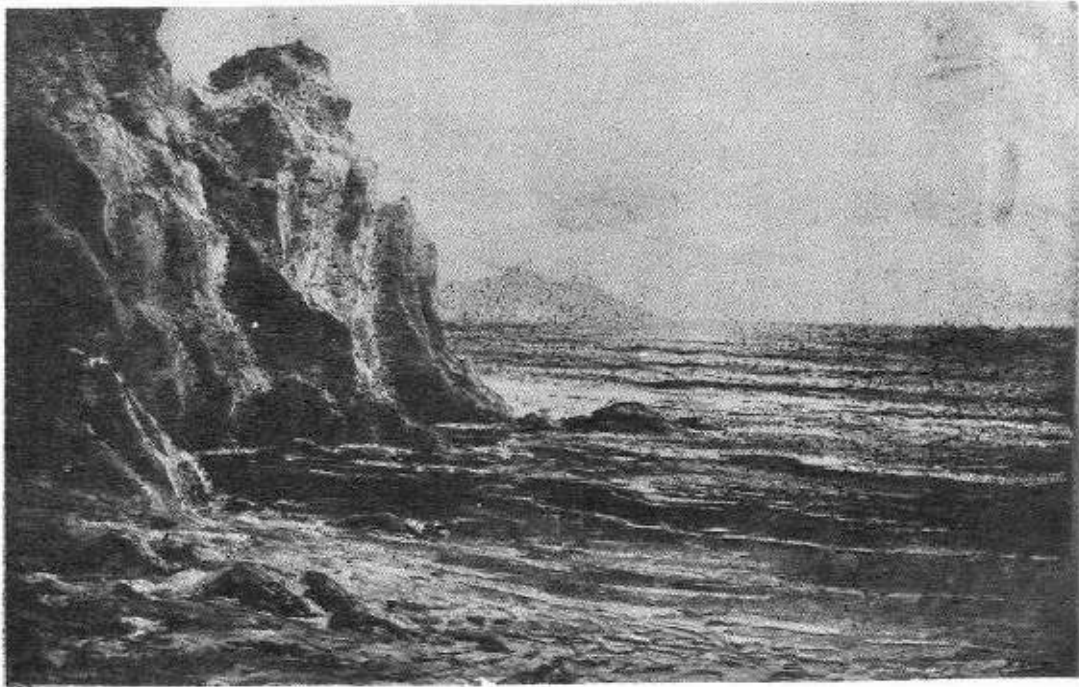
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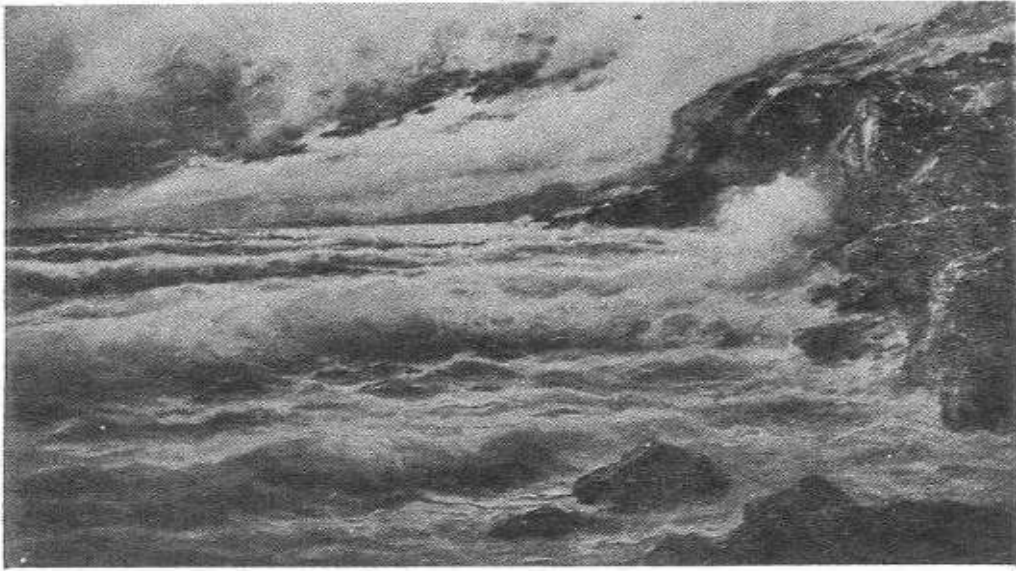


Barry Baran: "Creation", 1963 (Oil)

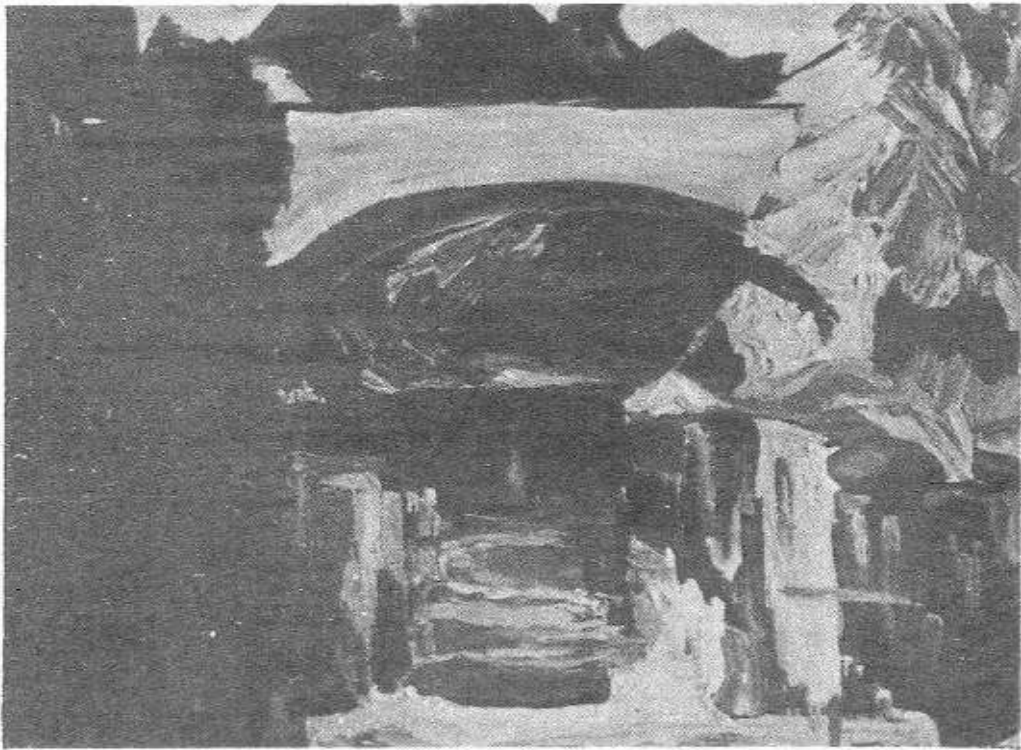


Barry Baran: "Dana", 1965 (Oil)

II



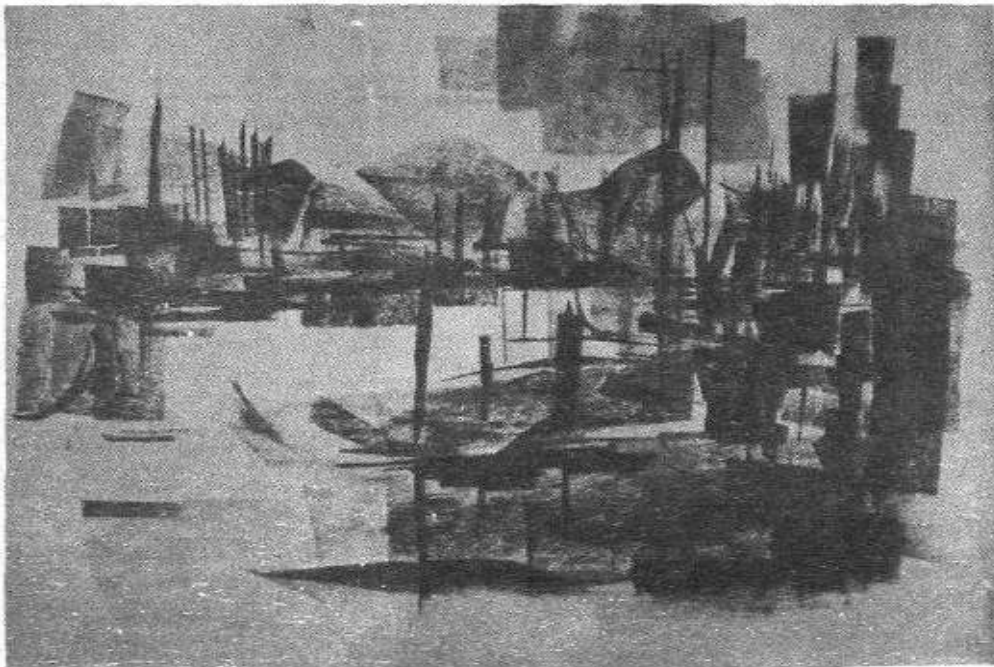
Barry Baran: "Seaside", 1964 (Oil)



Zofia Bobrowska: "The Bridge", 1965 (Oil)



Zofia Bobrowska: "Charm", 1951 (Oil). Shown at the Exhibition of Arts and Crafts of Polish Canadians in the Ottawa Valley, Ottawa, 1962.



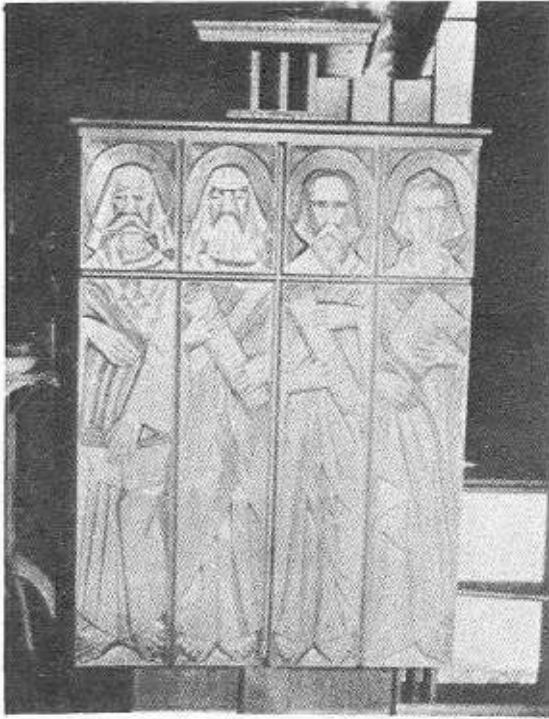
Stephen Leskard: "Mouth of the Fraser River", 1965 (Pastel)



Henry Hoenigan: "The Newcomers", 1964 (Guache)



Henry Hoenigan: "The Storm in Actinolite", 1965 (Oil)
owned by the University of Toronto, Faculty of Pharmacy.



Eugene Chruścicki:
Pulpit in a church in Hamilton, Ont.,
1963, (Bas relief)



Eugene Chruścicki:
Altar, 1953-54
(Wood and polychrome)

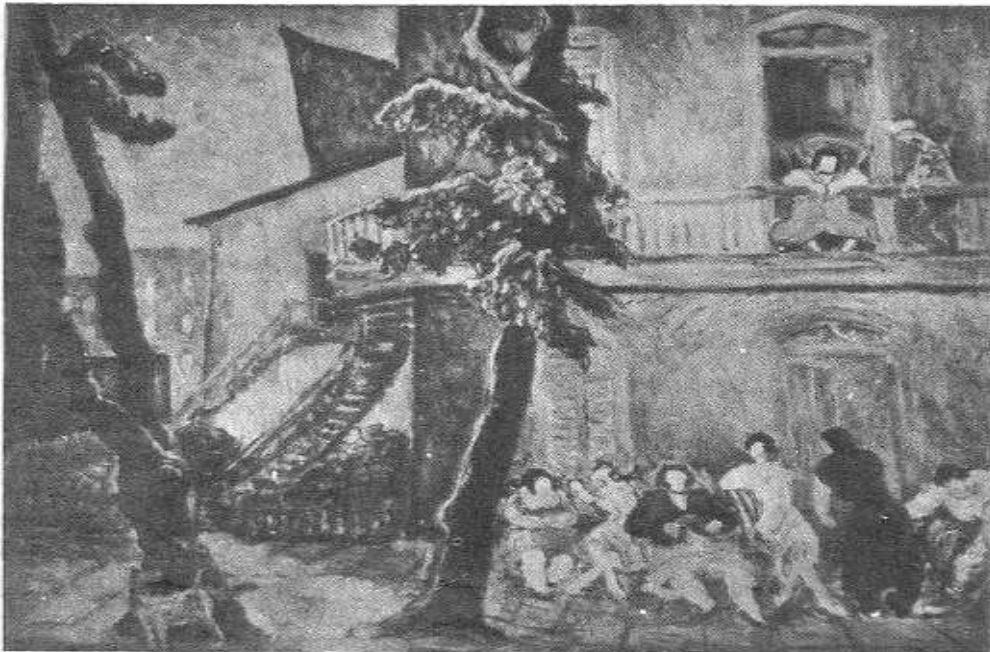


Eugene Chruścicki:
Stained Glass, 1963

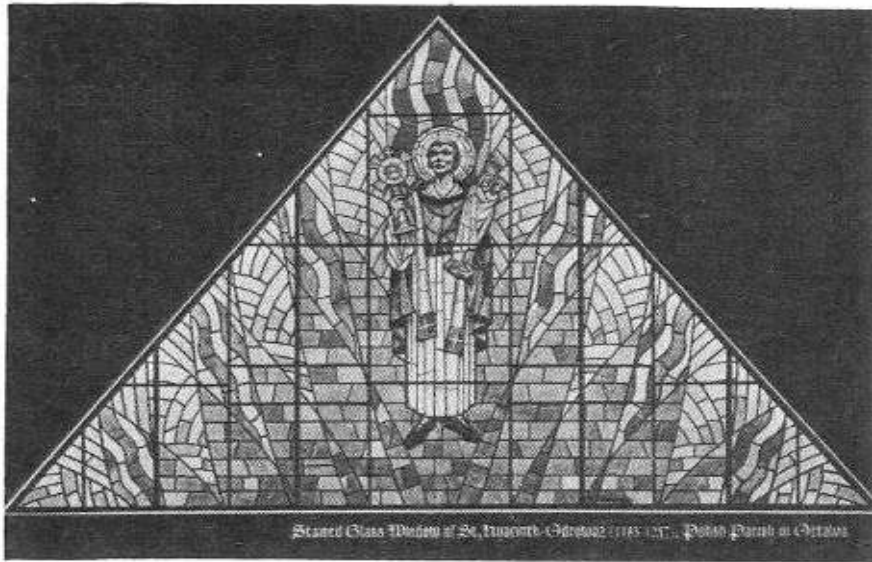
VI.



Eugene Chruścicki: "Venus", 1964.
Made for a C.B.C. television production



Stefan Kontski: "Rue Bercy", 1953 (Oil)



Wacław Czerwiński: Stained glass window of St. Hyacinth, Polish Parish, Ottawa

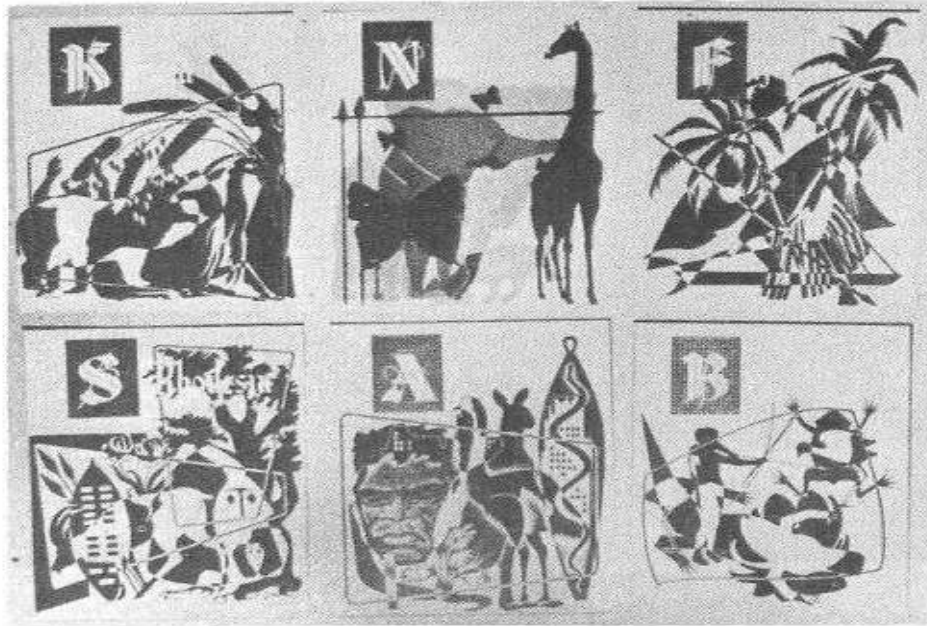


Stefan Kontski:
Our Lady of Czestochowa, 1953,
(Tempera, Curdyban Leather)



Zofia Bobrowska: "Madonna" (Aluminum repoussé) Shown at the Exposition Artisanale et Artistique Neocanadienne, Montreal, 1956, and at the Exhibition of Arts and Crafts of Polish Canadians in the Ottawa Valley, Ottawa, 1962

VIII



Stephen Leskard: Illustrations to "British Empire Games", 1954.



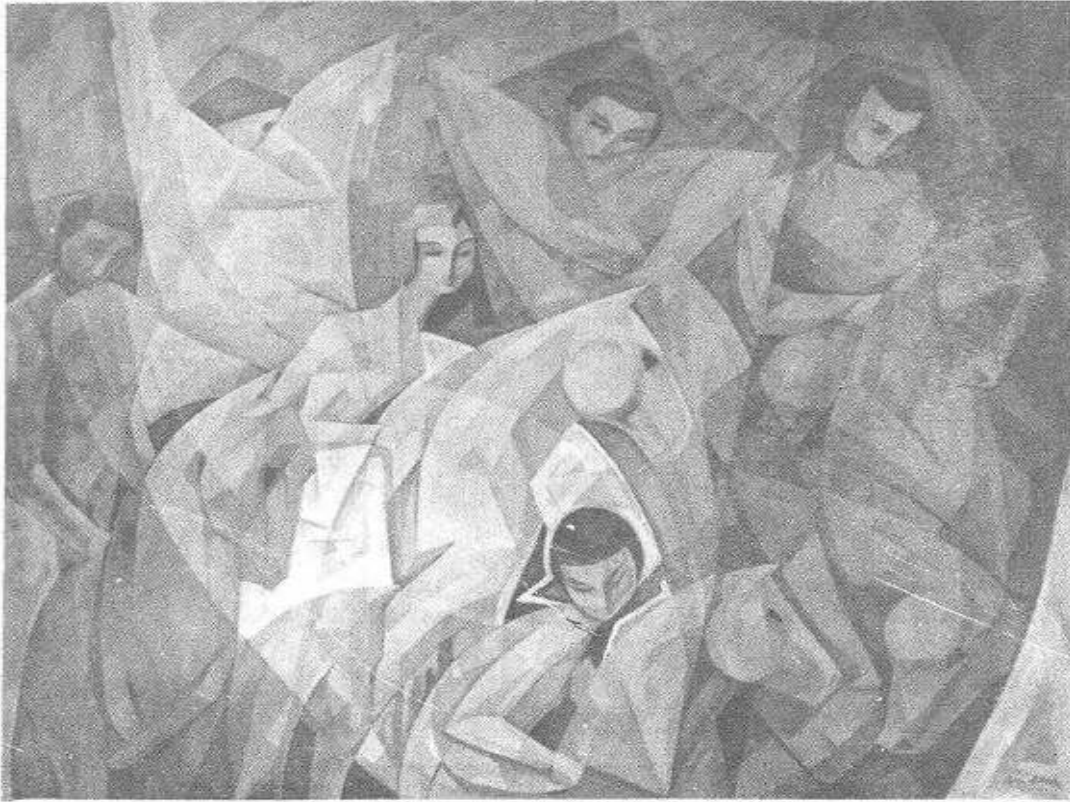
Stephen Leskard: "Margaret", 1964 (Charcoal pastel)



Stephen Leskard: "Sitting Nude", 1964 (Charcoal pastel)



Stephen Leskard: "Head Study", 1964 (Charcoal pastel)



Stephen Leskard: "Riders", 1962 (Oil on canvas)
University of British Columbia, Faculty Club Collection.



Eugene Chruścicki:
"Night and Day", 1960 (Oil)



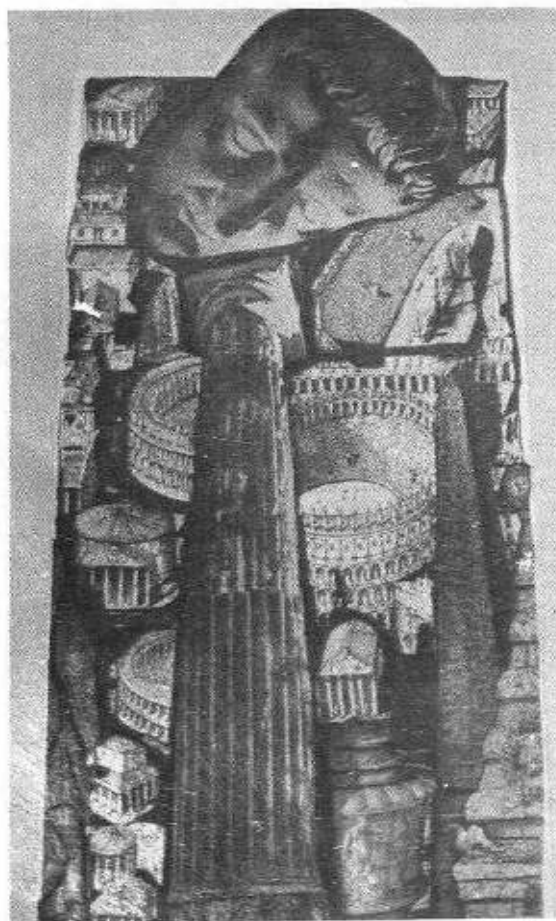
Janina Lubojańska:
"The Hopeful Mind", 1967 (Oil)



Janina Lubojańska:
"The Unpredictable", 1967 (Oil)



Janina Lubojańska:
"Clairvoyant", 1967 (Oil)



Janina Lubojańska:
"Man and His Empire",
1967 (Acrylic colage)



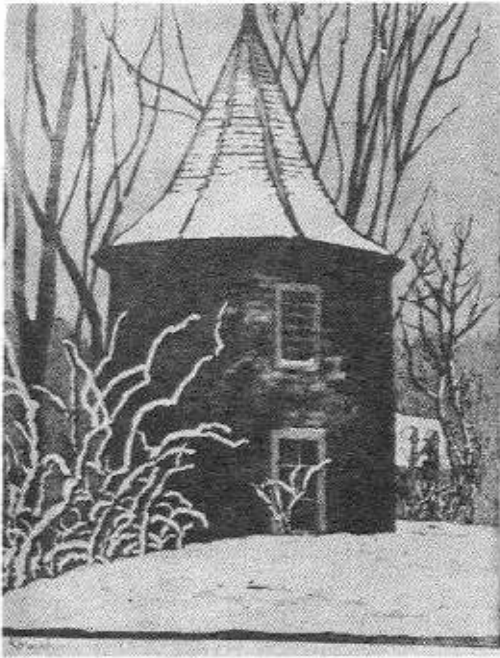
Bronka Chądzyńska-Michałowska:
"St. Francis", 1963 ,
(Enamel on tiles)



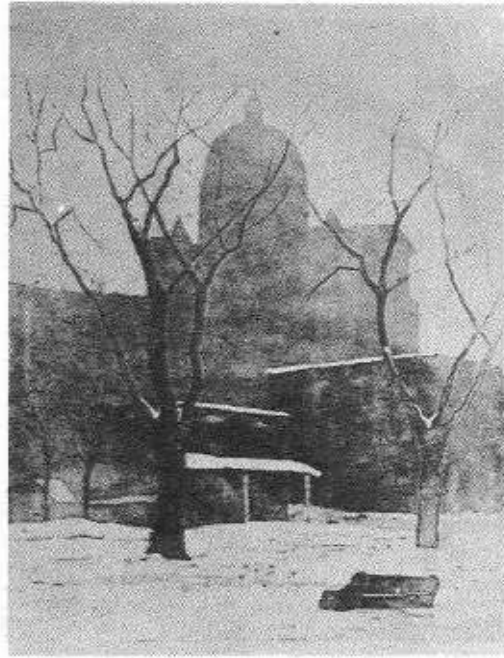
Bronka Chądzyńska-Michałowska:
"The Condemned One",
1964 (Enamel sgraffitto)



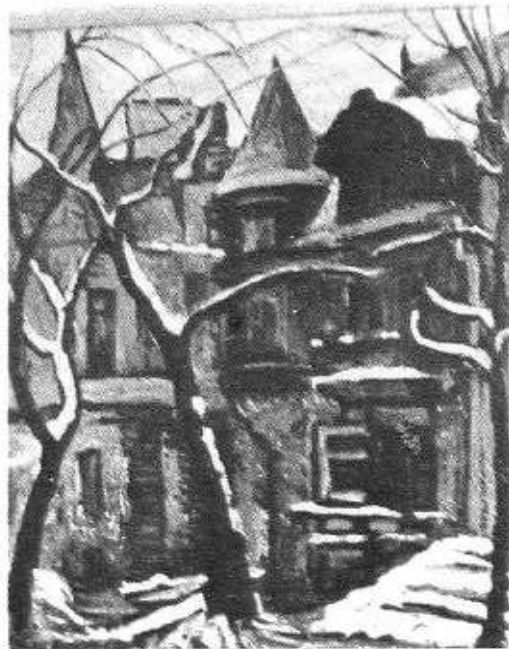
Henry Hoenigan: "A Girl", 1964 (Oil)



Sophie de Romer:
"Fort des Messieurs à Montréal"
1957 (Aqua tinta)



Sophie de Romer:
"Oratoire St. Joseph du Mont Royal",
1958 (Aqua tinta)



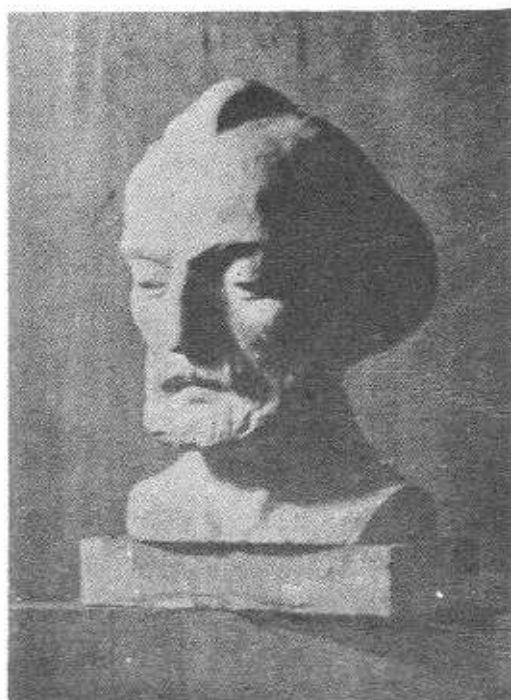
Zofia Bobrowska:
"Old Houses in Montreal",
1952 (Oil)



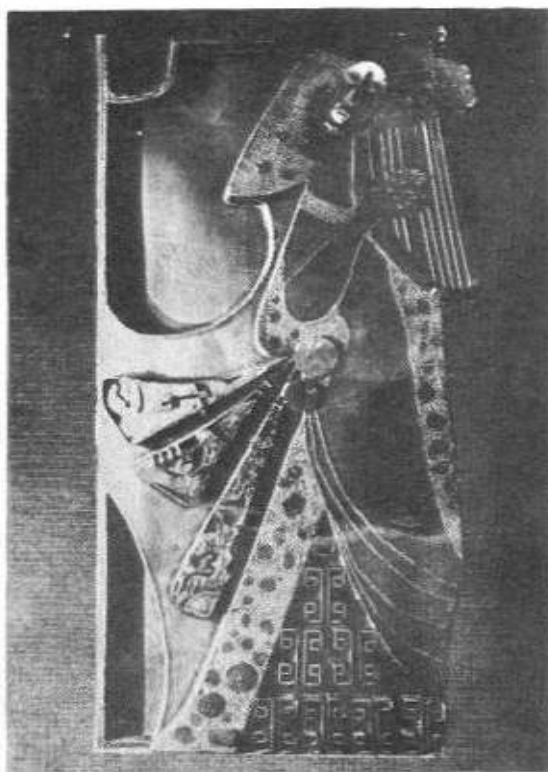
Sophie de Romer:
"Portrait",
1956 (Oil)



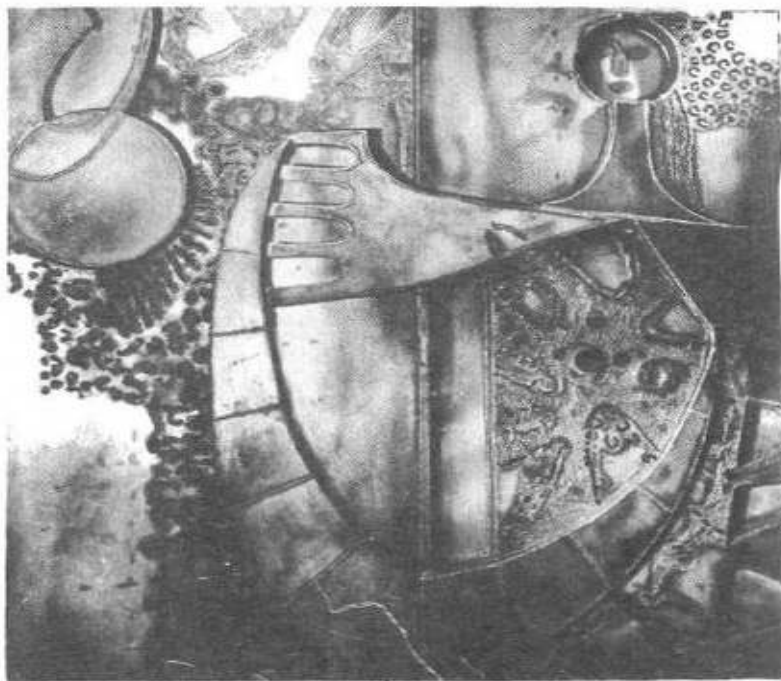
Sophie de Romer:
"Msgr. Maurice Roy, Archbishop
of Quebec", 1958 (Oil)



Eugene Chruścicki: Study "St. John"



Krystyna Sadowska: A fragment of a sculpture
(27 ft. by 9 ft.) in Calgary.



Krystyna Sadowska: A fragment of a welded sculpture.



Maria Strawińska-Mazur: "Nude", 1949 (Oil)

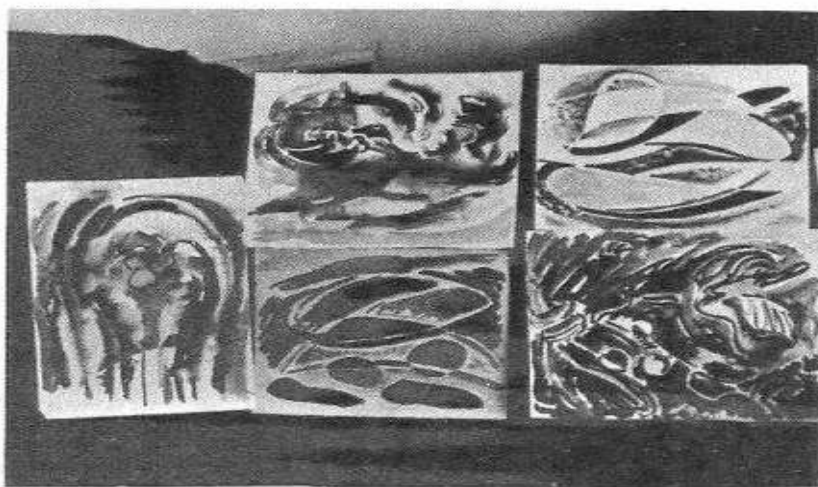


Maria Strawińska-Mazur: "The Piper", 1954 (Oil tempera)

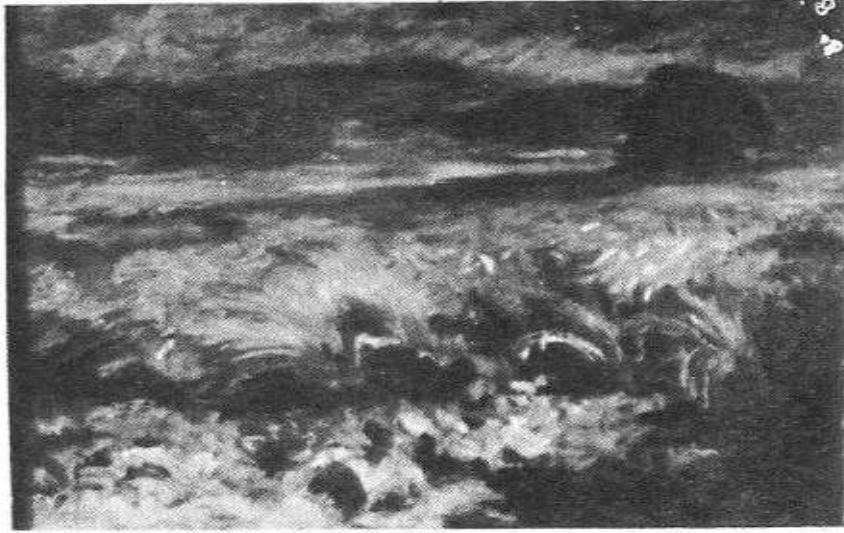
XVIA



Zbigniew Suchodolski: "Composition", (Tempera) 1965.



Zbigniew Suchodolski: "Composition Sketches", 1965 (Water-colour)



Zbigniew Suchodolski: "Field of Rye", 1948 (Oil)



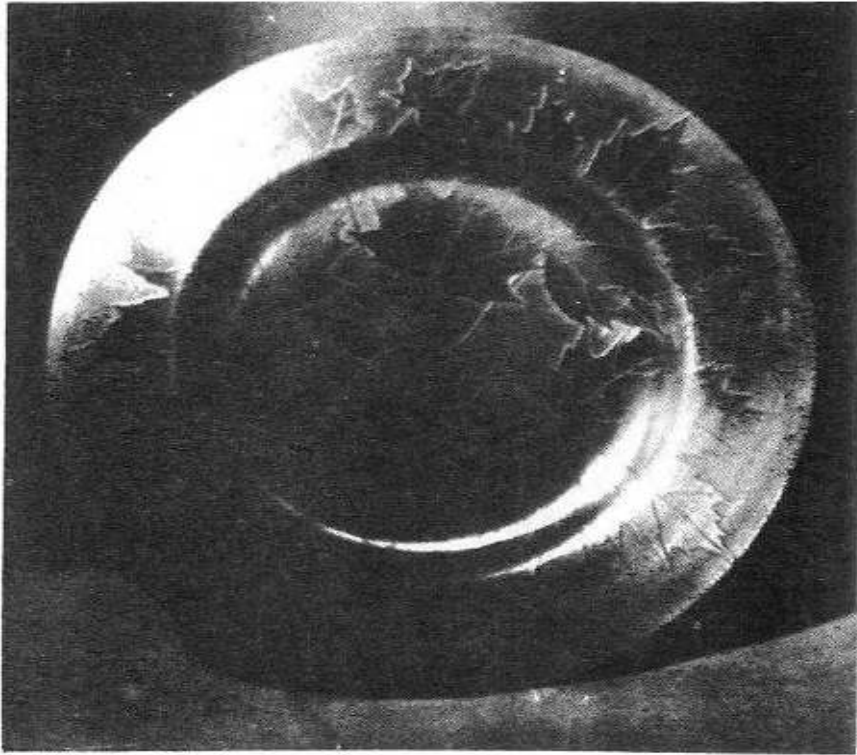
Zbigniew Suchodolski: "Scene under the Cross" 1950, (Oil)



Helena Suska: "Stony Indian" (Oil)
Selected for Canadian Travelling Exhibition.



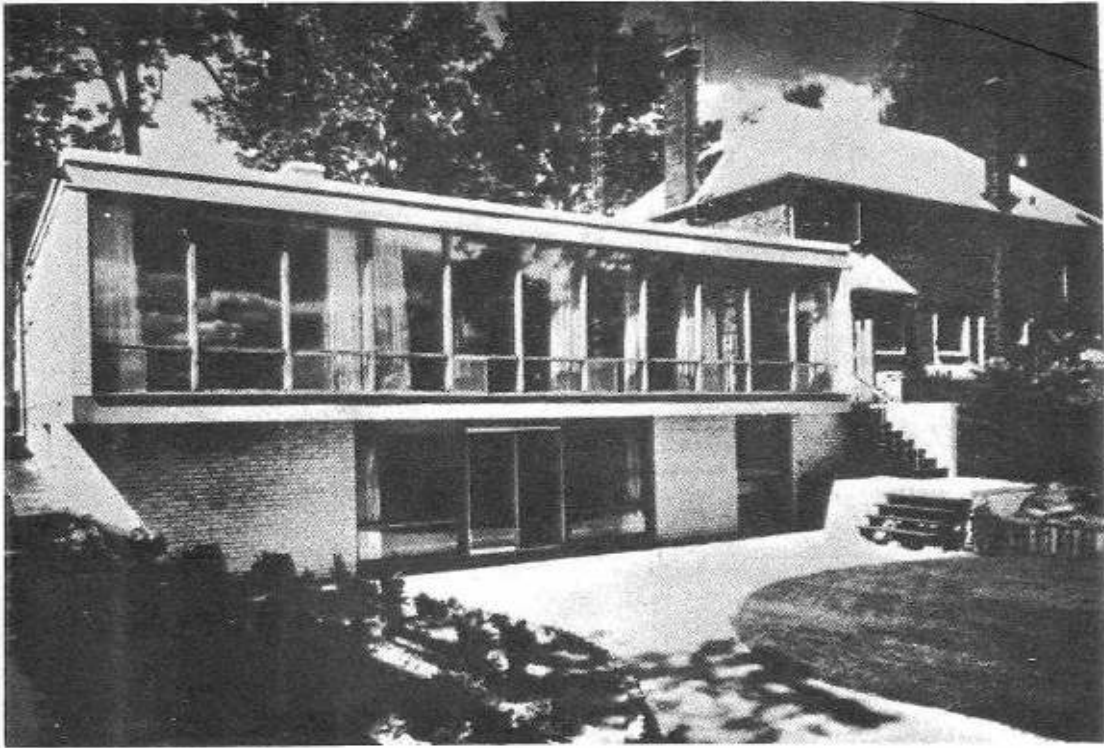
Helena Suska: "Canmore - Abandoned Shack" (Water-colour)



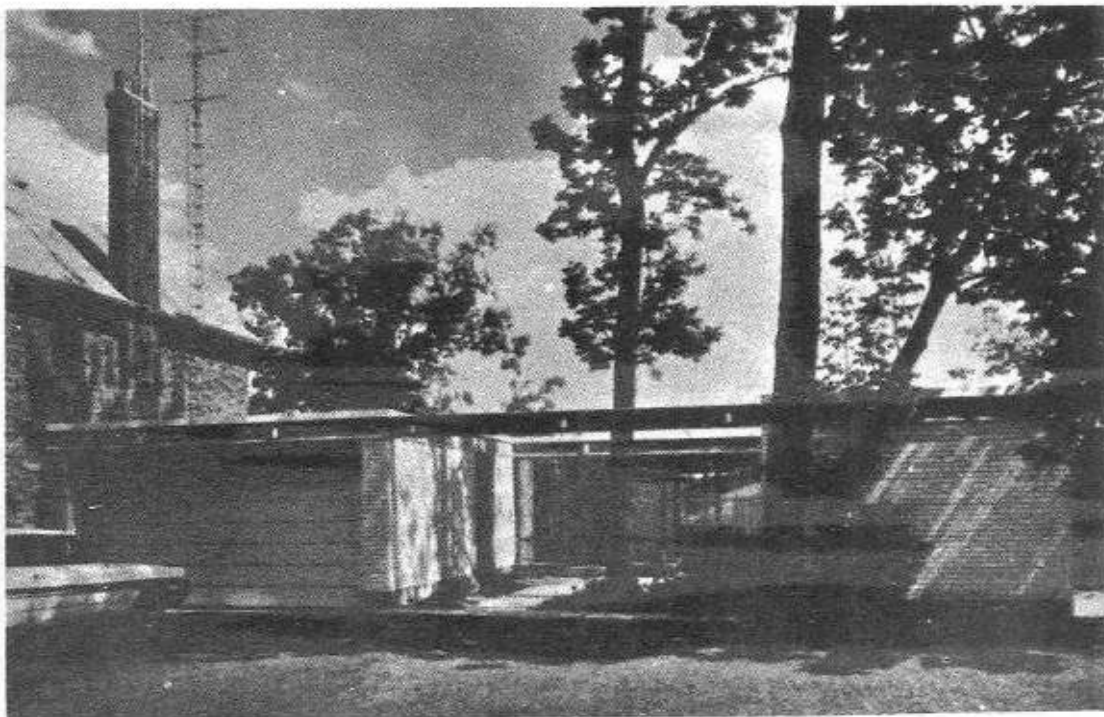
Hermina Thau: "Maple Leaf" (Etched plate)



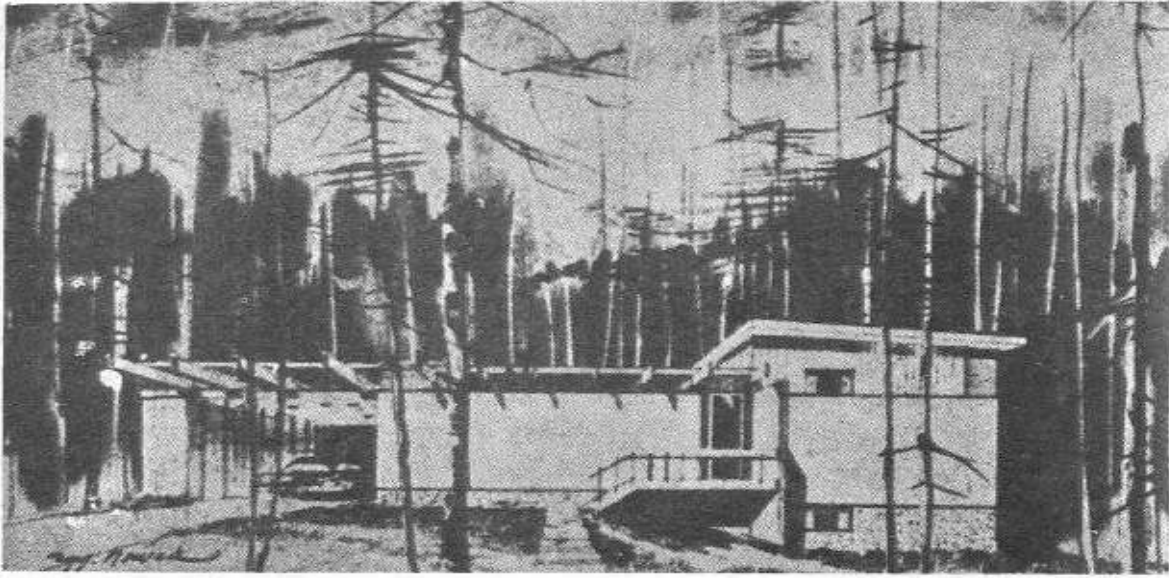
Hermina Thau: "Grapes" (Etched plate)
2nd prize at the Canadian National Exhibition, 1948.



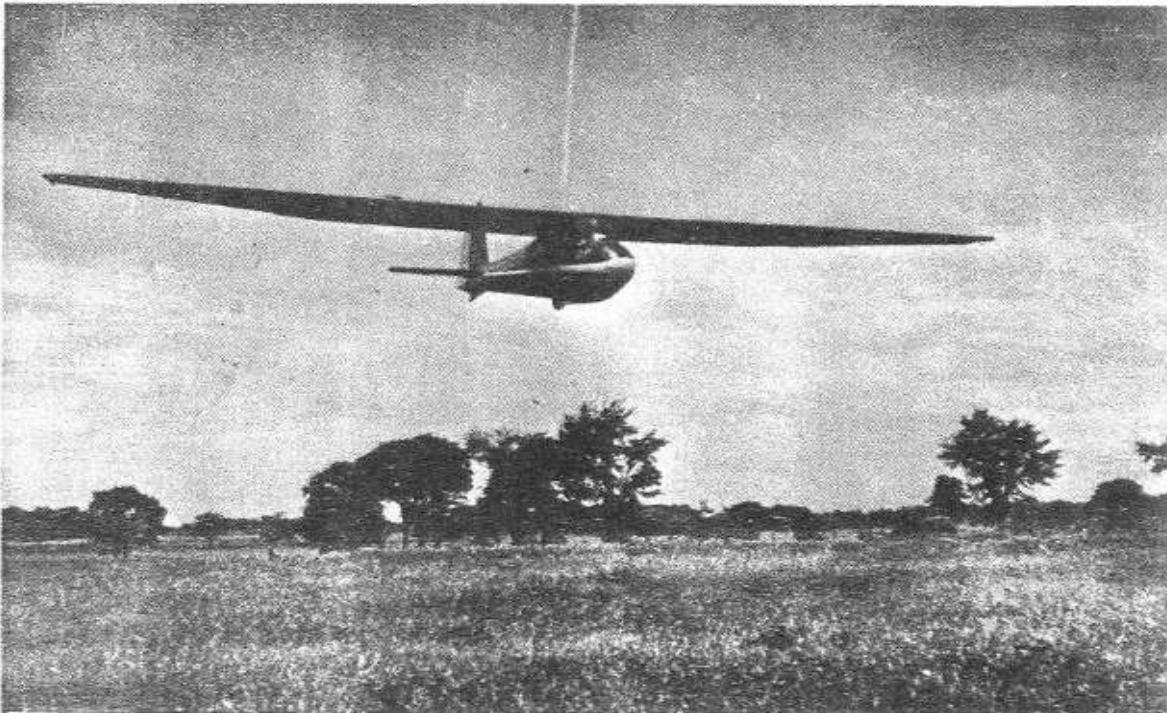
House of Dr. A.C.Crawford in Toronto, designed by Mrs. J.Ozdowska.



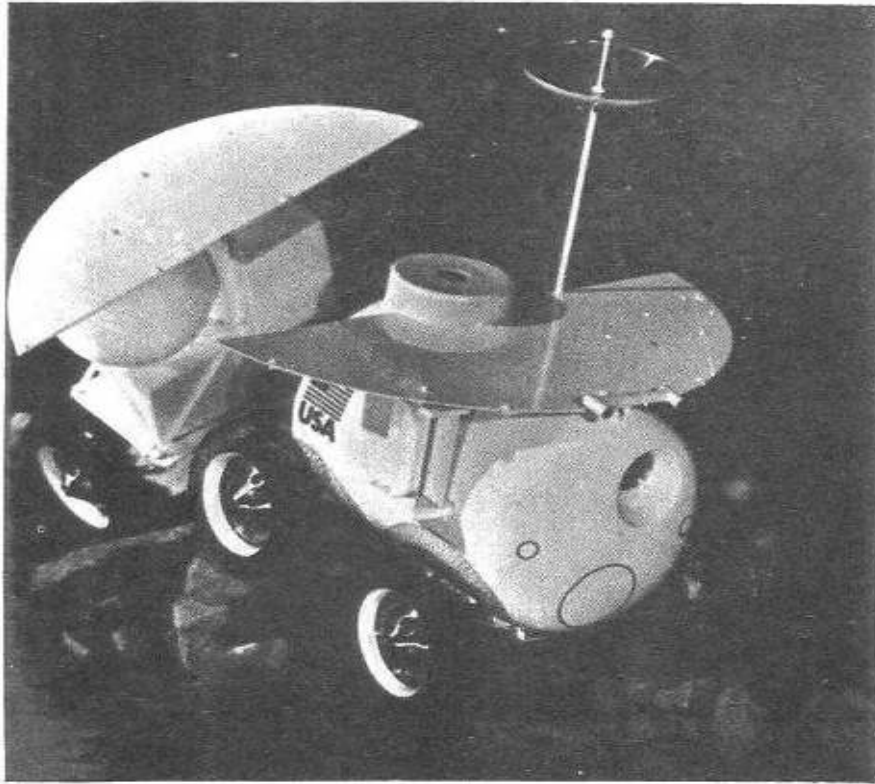
House of Dr. A.H.Crawford in Toronto, designed by Mrs. J. Ozdowska.



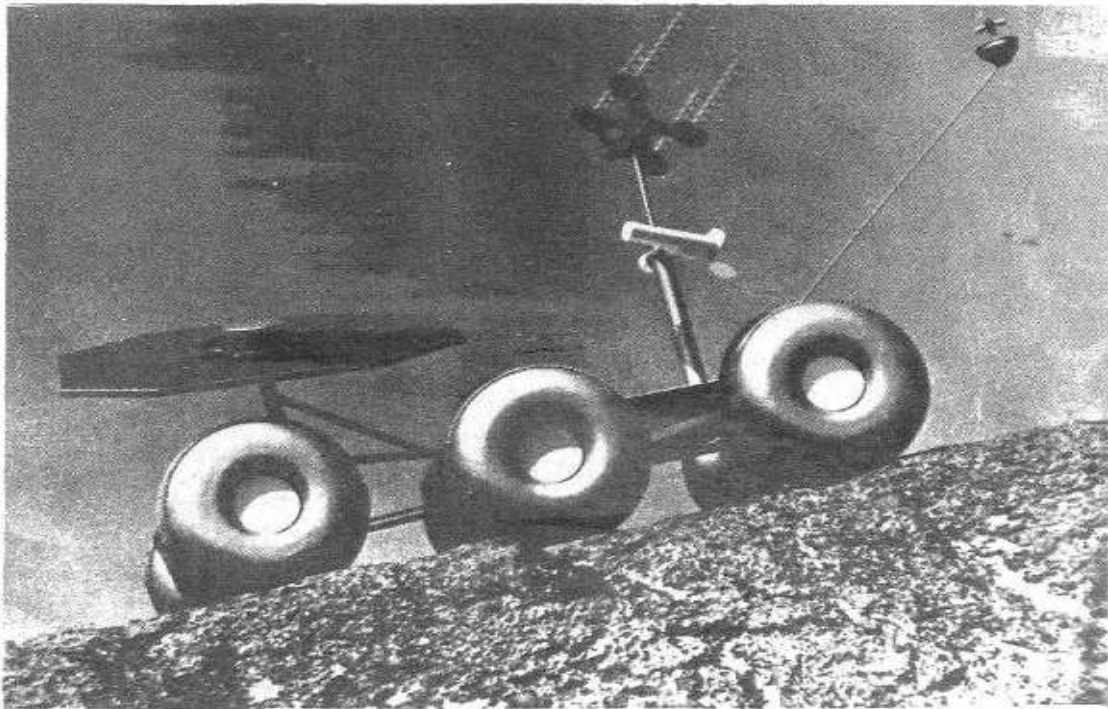
Private residence in Ottawa, designed by Zygmunt Nowak.



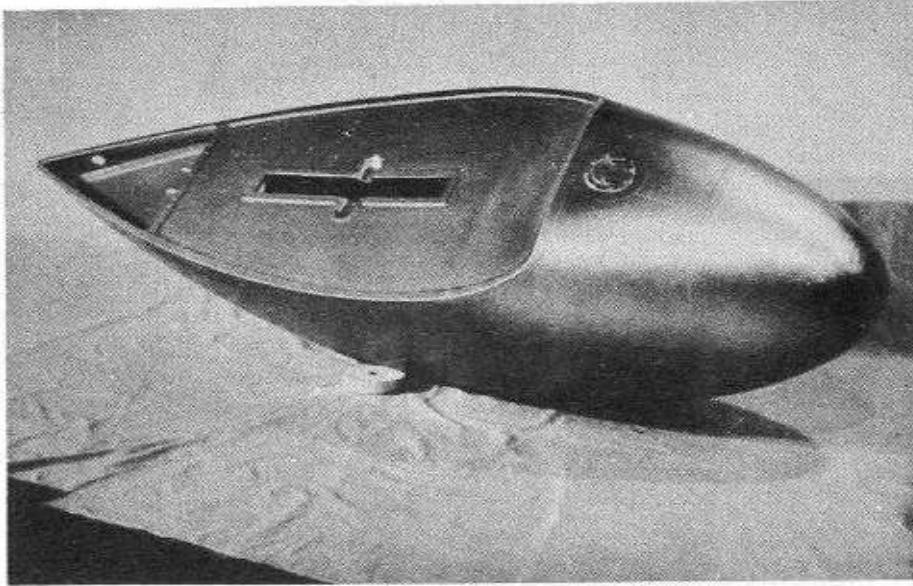
Sailplane "Loudon", designed by W. Czerwiński.



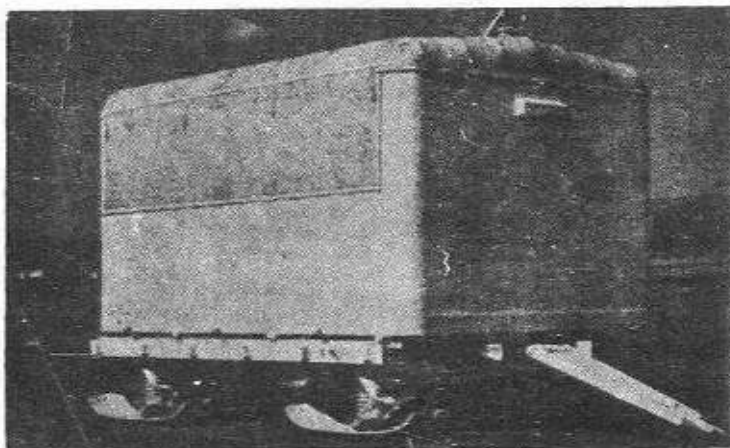
Lunar vehicle, patented by M.G.Bekker.



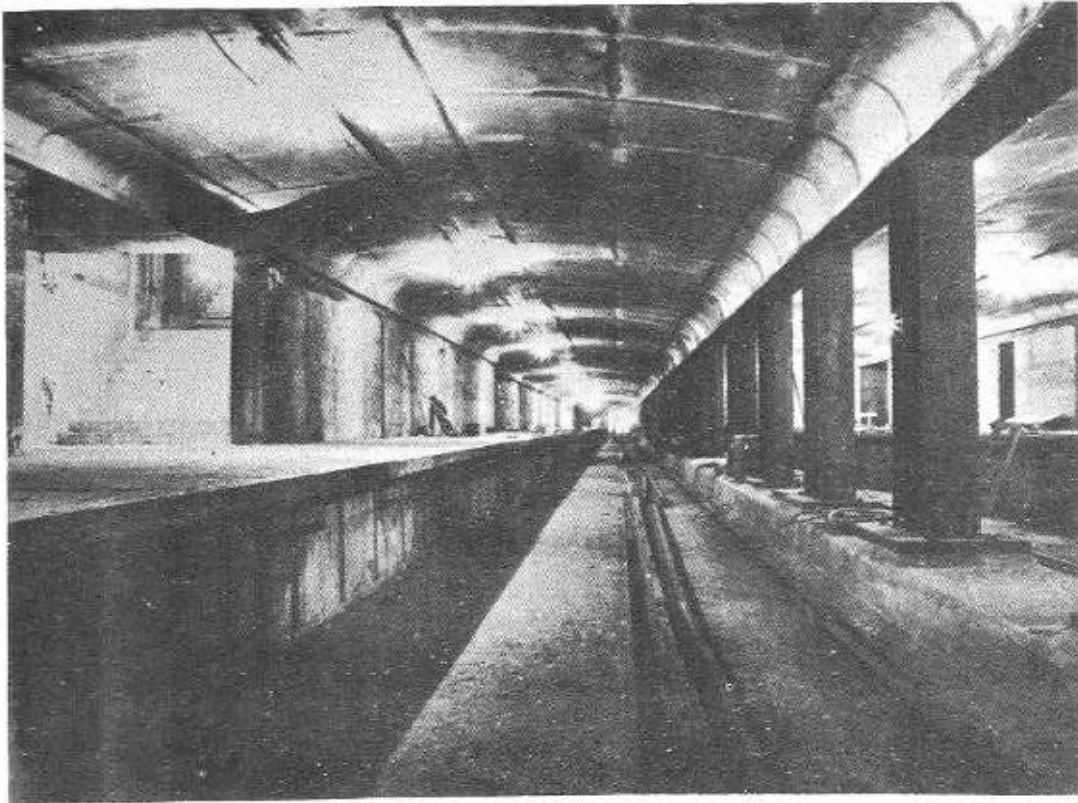
Lunar vehicle, patented by M.G. Bekker.



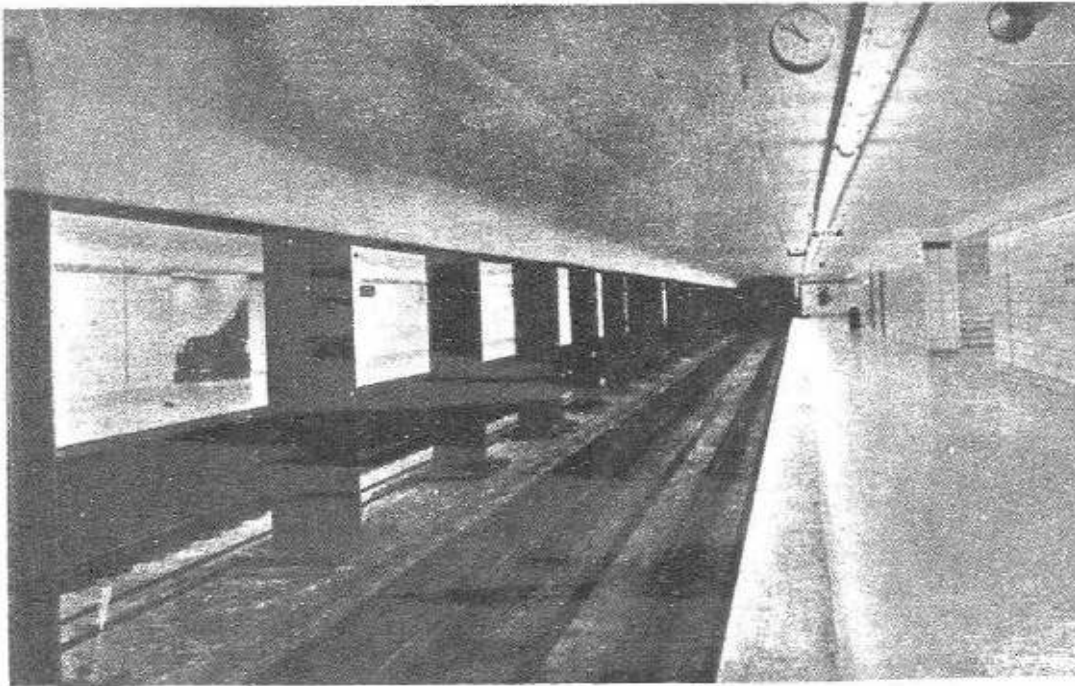
Long range fuel tank for Mosquito aircraft, made of moulded plywood by method invented by W. Czerwiński.



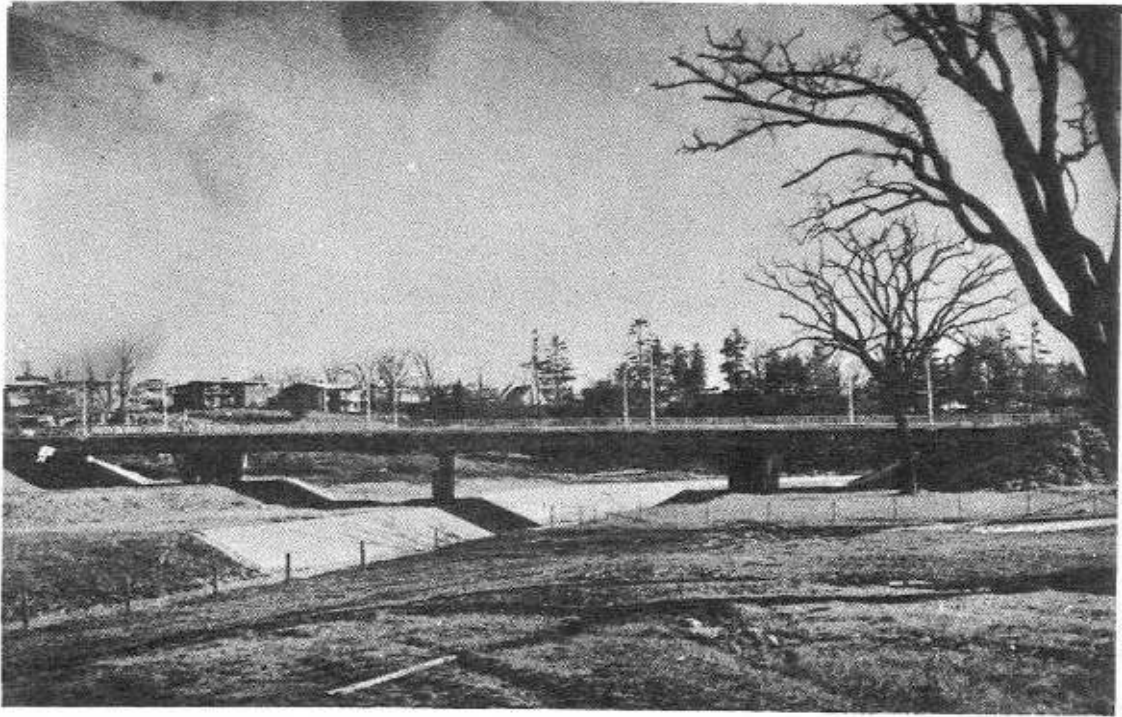
Articulated sledge of a four-ton pay load permitting to carry an arctic shelter, designed by S. Mordasewicz.



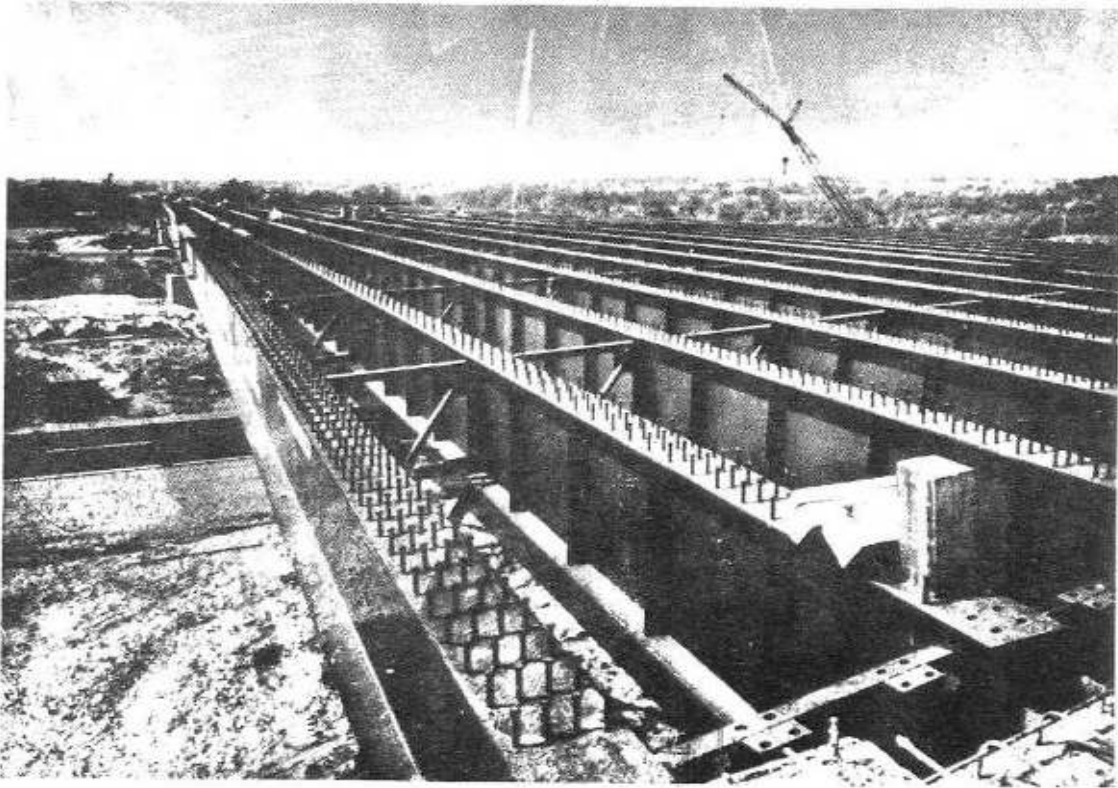
Toronto Transit Commission, Bloor-Danforth Subway, Coxwell Platform Station, 1965, constructed under the supervision of W.A.Wyszkowski.



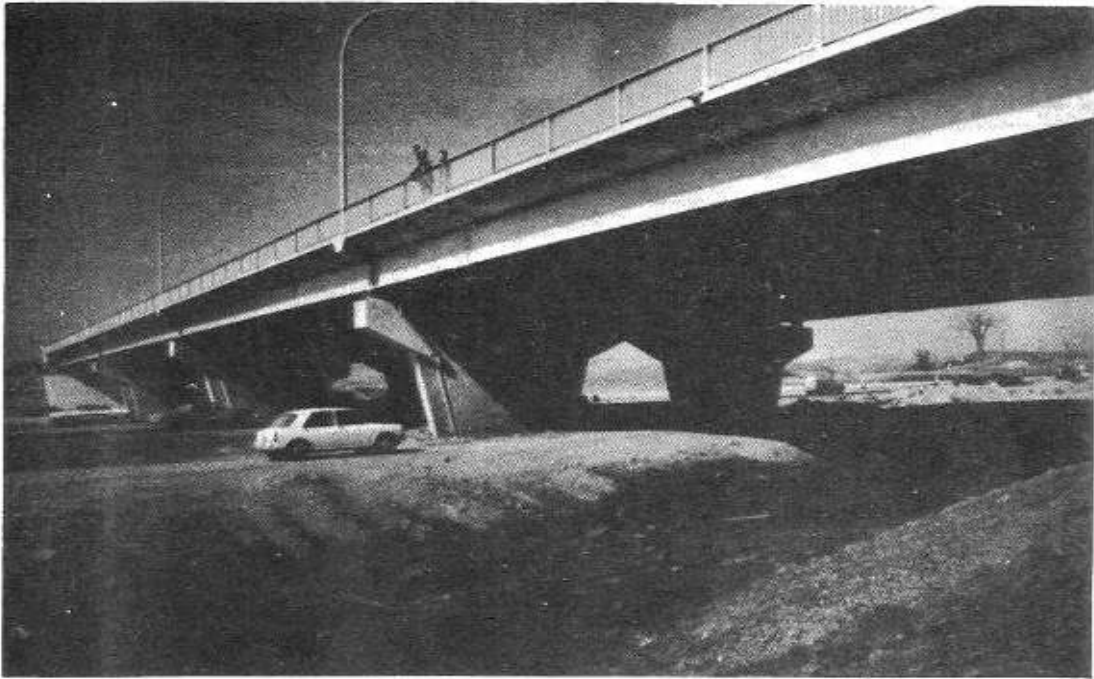
Bloor-Danforth-University Subway, Coxwell Station, Toronto, constructed under the supervision of W.A.Wyszkowski.



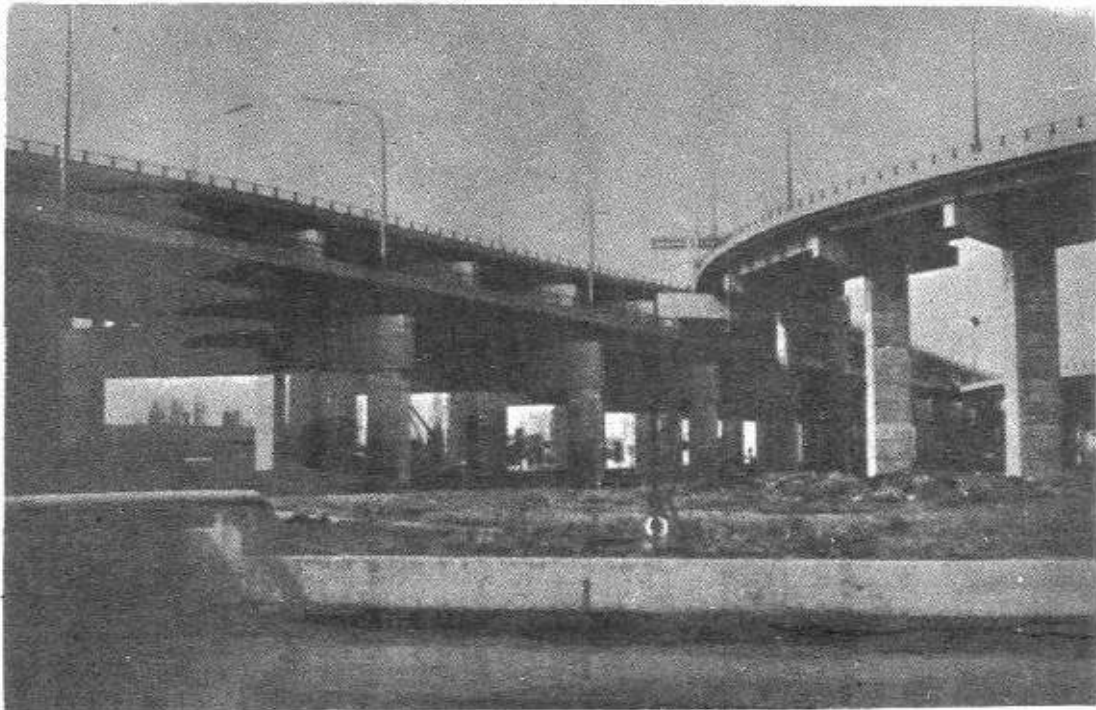
Don Mills Road, bridge over McDonald-Cartier Frieway in Metropolitan Toronto, 1965, constructed under the supervision of W.A.Wyszkowski.



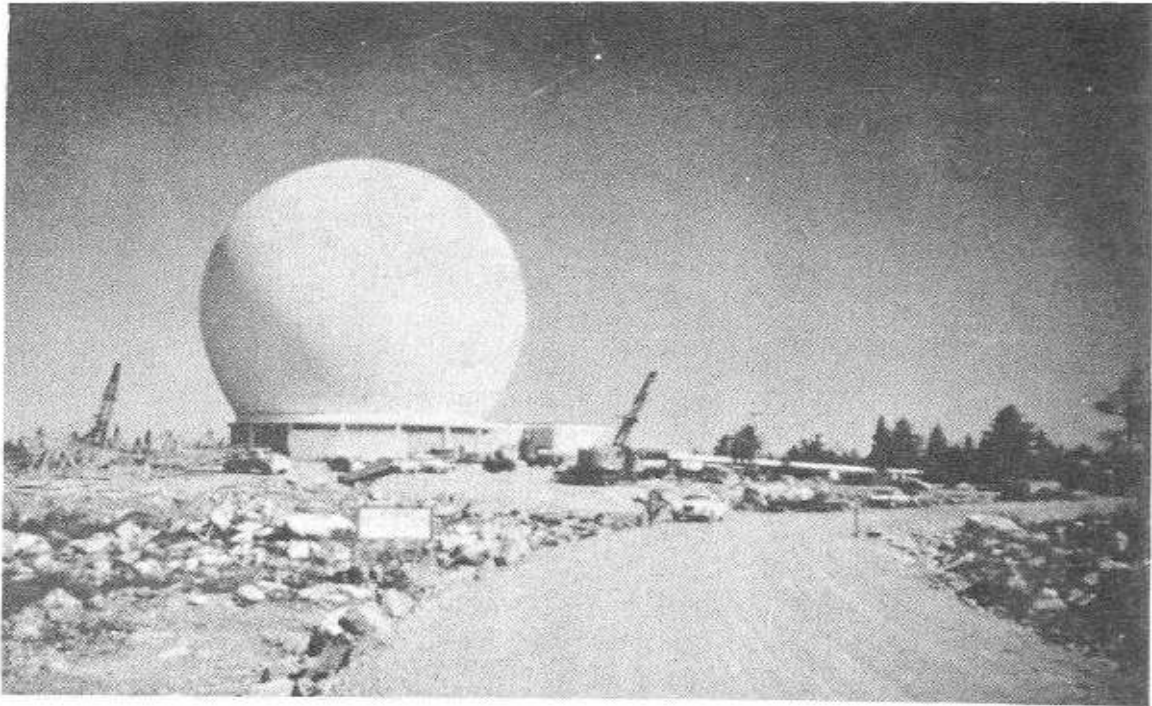
Same as above, under construction.



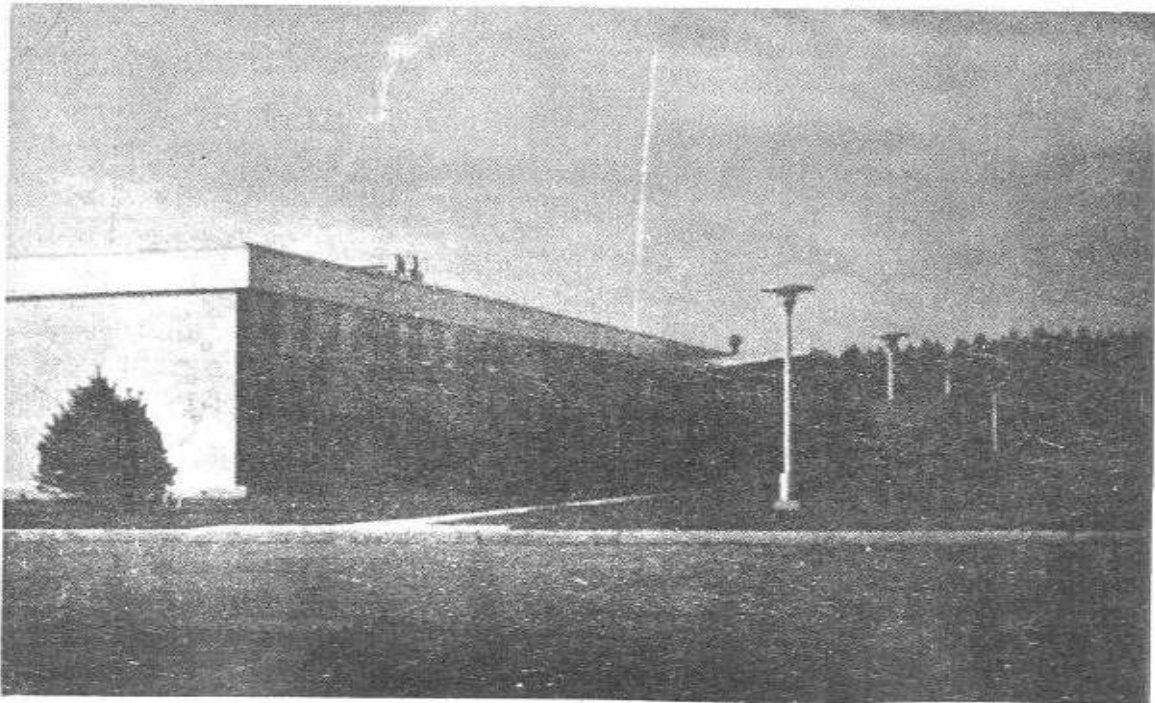
Metropolitan Toronto, Don Mills, Ont., Don Mills Road bridge over Don River, constructed under the supervision of W.A.Wyszkowski.



F.G.Gardiner Expressway at Don River, Toronto, constructed under the supervision of W.A.Wyszkowski.



Satelite tracking station, Mill Village, Nova Scotia,
designed by Tadeusz Konopacki.



Radio test laboratory, designed by Tadeusz Konopacki.

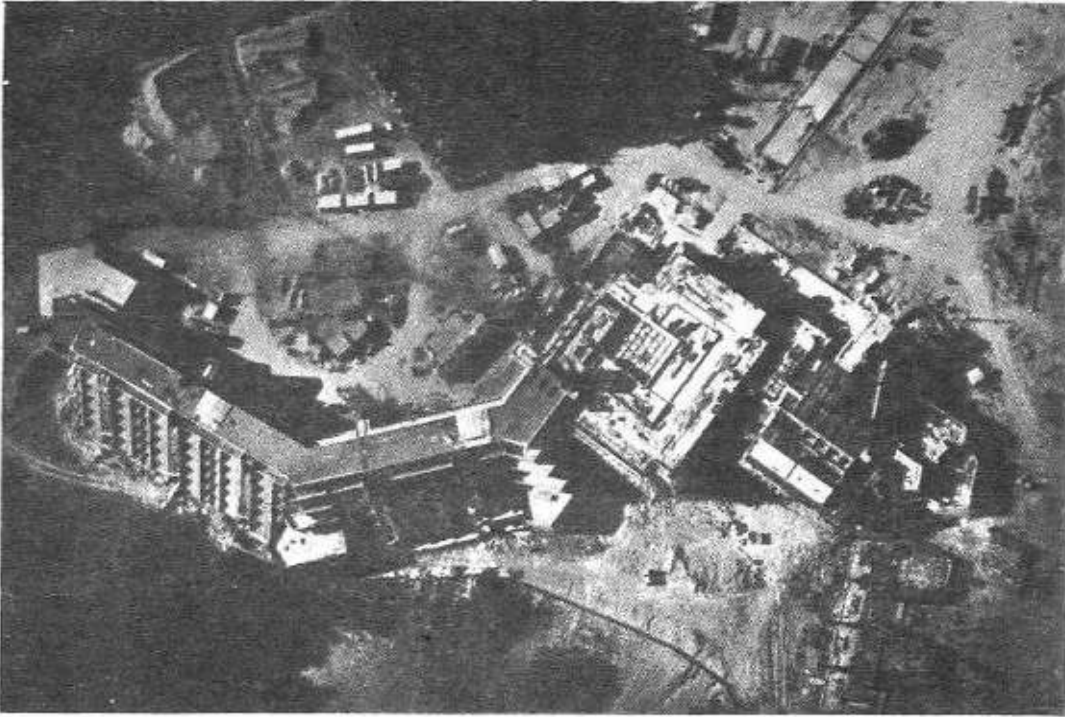
XXIXA



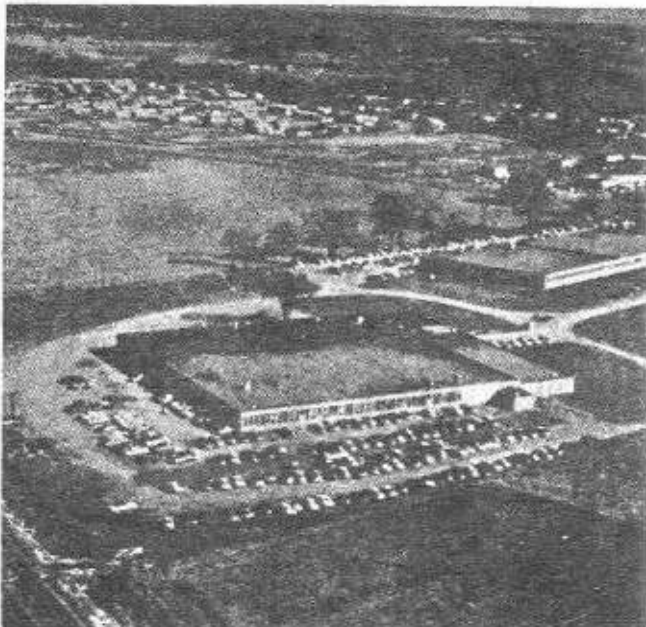
Structural design for apartment building, Roselawn Avenue, Toronto, Ont.,
by Z. Przygoda, consulting engineer.



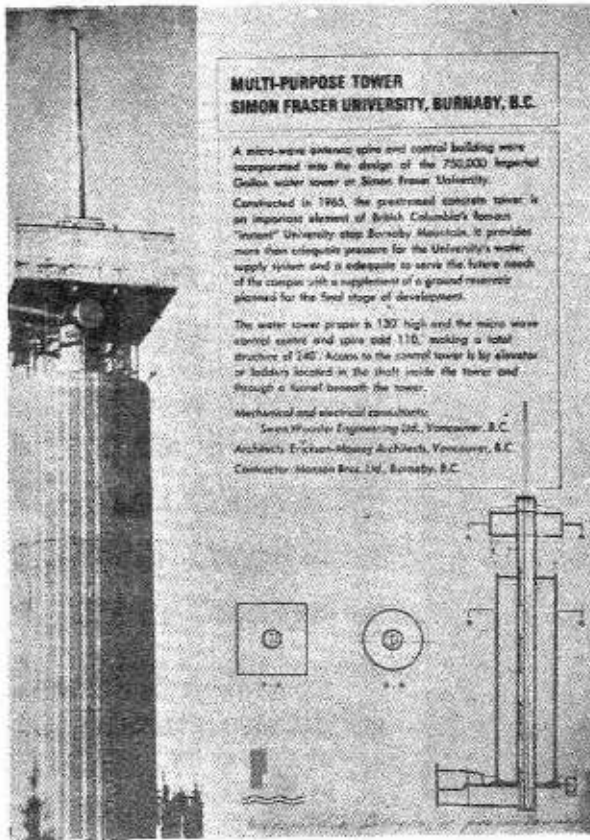
Harbour in St. John's, Newfoundland, built by the Foundation of Canada
Engineering Corp. Ltd., under the supervision of J.M. Chmieleński.



Scarborough College,
University of Toronto,
designed and build
under the supervision
of W.A. Wyszowski.



Computing Devices;
of Canada Limited., founded
by J. Norton-Spychalski,
J. Gliński and P.E. Mahoney.
In the foreground is plant No.2
(a total area in excess of 190,000
square feet), which contains the
complete production facilities,
quality control, environment
test laboratories and
fabrication test.



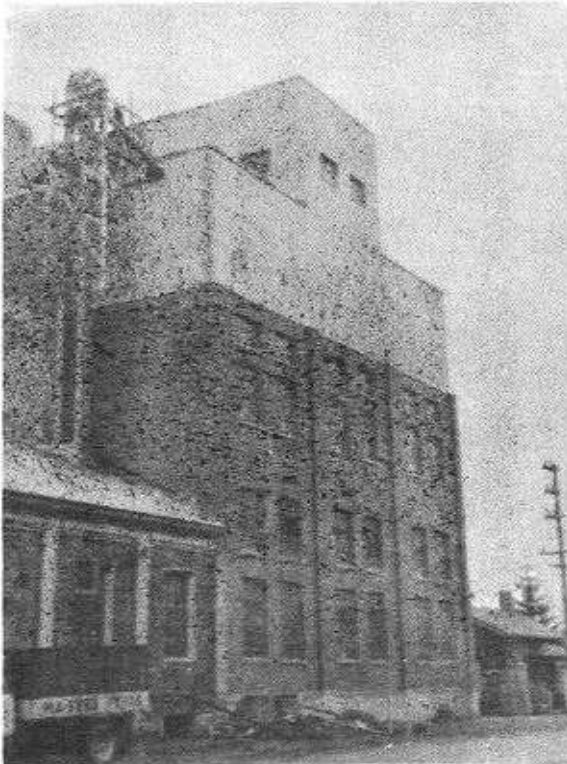
750,000 Imp. Gal. Multi-Purpose Tower, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, B.C., designed by Faliszewski Engineering Ltd.



356,000 Imp. Gal. Water Storage Tower, Municipality of Delta, B.C. designed by Faliszewski Engineering Ltd.



Apartment building,
Rideau Terrace,
designed by
M. Stankiewicz.



FEED plant for
Toronto Elevators Ltd.,
(now Maple Leaf Mills Ltd.)
designed by Z. Przygoda,
Consulting Engineer.

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