

gic position to work for the separatist cause. His full-time paid adviser is André d'Allemagne, a founder and the first president of the *Rassemblement pour l'Indépendance Nationale*. These activists will have to proceed prudently, for Montreal students have shown they can become surfeited with separatist polemics. Last November a mob of 1000 engineering students burned an entire issue of the student newspaper, *Le Quartier Latin*, whose staff had become stridently separatist.

Gaudry says that none of the deans of the various *facultés* are separatists and that few of his department heads hold separatist views. While not necessarily a separatist himself, Michel Brunet, head of the history department, through his writings on Quebec's past, has provided the separatist movement with many "anticolonialist" arguments. Maurice Séguin, also a history professor, is another popular lecturer whose students often turn up in separatist ranks. On the other hand, the history department has been getting new professors, including an American Ph.D. from Columbia. Students are getting some views of Quebec and the world other than those provided by Séguin and Brunet.

Indeed, though recruiting faculty for a French-speaking university on a largely English-speaking continent presents special problems, the resulting diversity of backgrounds is a safeguard against intellectual isolation. The danger of inbreeding is obvious, and to avoid it the university has been recruiting many of its faculty members from Europe, English Canada, and the United States. Moreover, many of the French-Canadian professors have received their graduate training outside Quebec.

The university seldom can attract established scholars from foreign universities, but it believes that it is succeeding in its efforts to recruit good younger scholars. Meeting the language problem sometimes requires special concessions. For example, two young American mathematicians hired in 1965 were given research tasks for the year, with the understanding that by this fall their French would be good enough for them to teach undergraduate classes.

As the university's enrollment rises to about 20,000 on-campus students during the next 10 years, the teaching staff in some disciplines will be tripling. The science faculty, consist-

ing now of about 100 professors, will increase to 300 by 1970. Similar growth is expected in the *Faculté des Sciences Sociales*.

Despite enrollment pressures and the demands of teaching, the university is encouraging its faculty to become increasingly research-oriented. Ninety percent of the members of the science faculty are reported to be doing research. The *Ecole Polytechnique*, the engineering school, has been weak in research, but the hope is that, under a new director, research will receive greater emphasis. Doctoral candidates have been few in engineering, however, and development of a strong research program may be slow.

(Moreover, the *Ecole*, while affiliated with the university, is not under the university's administration and need not always be responsive to its policies. The same is true of other affiliated institutions. "Administratively, Montreal is a patchy sort of university," a prominent English-Canadian educator observes.)

Gaudry, who is vice chairman of Canada's new advisory Science Council (*Science*, 2 September), will be seeking, to the discomfort of some of his English-Canadian colleagues on the council, to have the federal government give

favorable treatment to the French-Canadian universities in the support of research. Essentially, his argument is that these institutions are at a disadvantage because they have had no wealthy benefactors to help build up their research capabilities (in the way that the wealthy English Canadians of Montreal helped McGill University). They have relatively few established scientists and scholars whose research can command large grants.

Other initiatives in the interest of research also are expected. The Quebec government, at the urging of the education study commission and of the French-Canadian Association for the Advancement of Science, is expected to create two new scientific agencies: a provincial science council, to advise the government on priorities and to make grants, and a Quebec Industrial Research Center, to undertake applied research in its own laboratories and to sponsor work done in other research establishments, such as those of universities.

Success in fostering a rapid advance in science and technology in Quebec could have great political significance. Because of the weak and inadequate staffing of schools, universities, and the provincial bureaucracy in the pre-1960

### Election Returns: Congress Loses Its Only Scientist

While scientists were active in the political season that ended with last week's election, none of those running for office themselves seem to have survived. Conspicuous among the losers was Weston E. Vivian, incumbent Democratic congressman from the Michigan district that includes the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor (*Science*, 26 Feb. 1965).

Vivian, the only member of Congress with a Ph.D. in science or technology—he is a graduate engineer—was defeated after one term in office by another Ph.D., Marvin Esch, a state legislator who was formerly a professor of speech at Wayne State. Elise Boulding, wife of Michigan economics professor Kenneth Boulding, ran as a write-in candidate on a platform advocating American withdrawal from Vietnam. Her campaign was intended in some measure as a challenge to Vivian, who, while liberal on domestic issues and far from enthusiastic about the war, was by no means an outspoken leader of opposition to it. Despite the fact that the race was already a close one, however, Mrs. Boulding's campaign seems to have had relatively little impact on it: she attracted between 500 and 1000 votes; Vivian lost to Esch by about 2600 votes. Vivian was a member of the House Science and Astronautics Committee. His plans for the future are still undecided.

Another loser was Cameron B. Satterthwaite, professor of physics at the University of Illinois in Urbana, who ran as a Democrat in Illinois' 22nd Congressional district. Satterthwaite lost to Republican incumbent W. L. Springer by about 40,000 votes.—E.L.