

Queen's

ALUMNI REVIEW

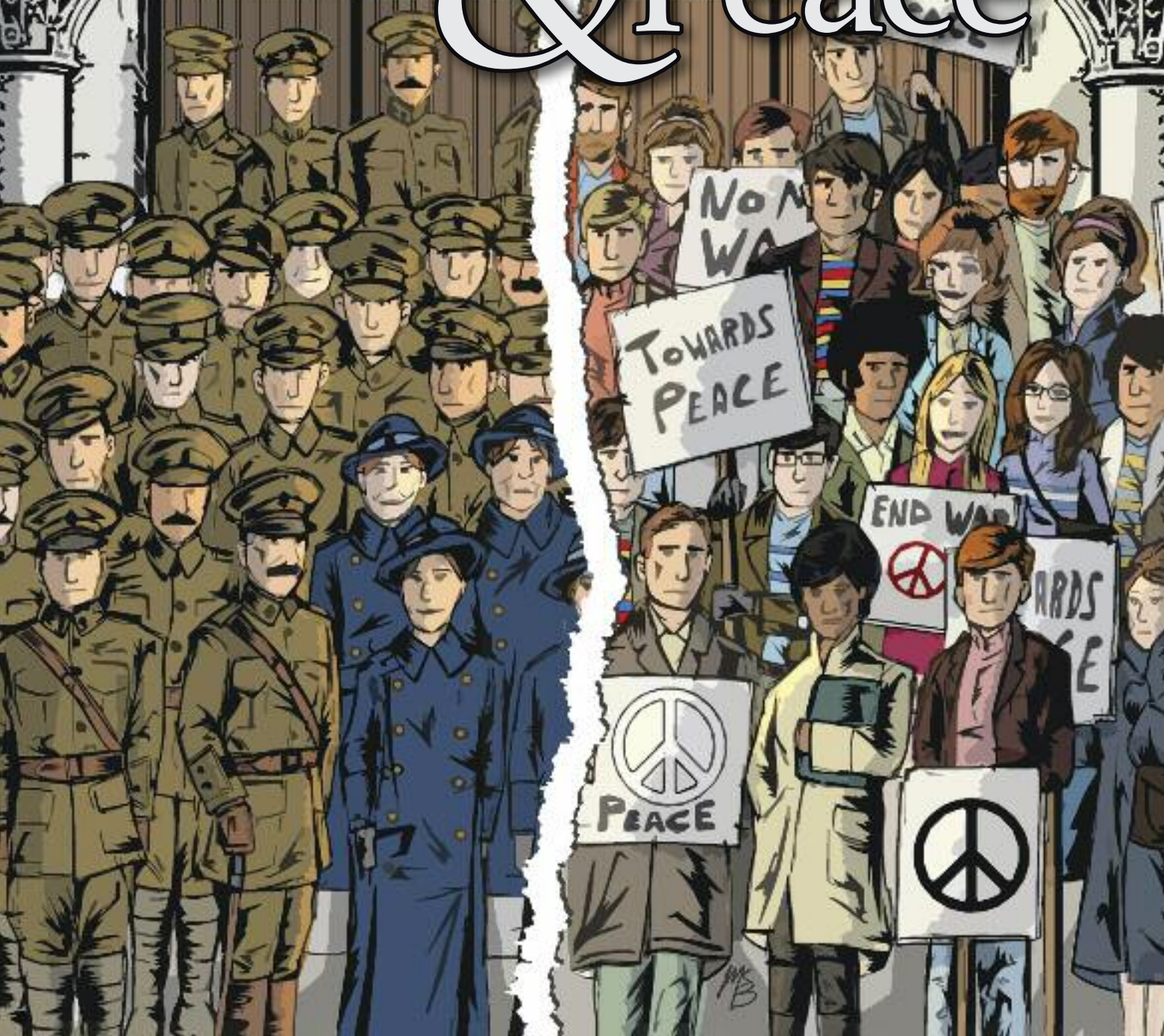
Issue 2, 2018

The magazine of
Queen's University
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Omar El Akkad's
American War

The Battle of Hill 70

War & Peace



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MICHAEL LIONSTAR

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FEATURE STORY

When war comes home

In his debut novel, *American War*, Omar El Akkad gives vision to a United States ravaged by climate change and a second civil war



MATTHEW BARRETT

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FEATURE STORY

The Battle of Hill 70

Historians Robert Engen and Matthew Barrett explore the goals, tactics, and human cost of a pivotal battle of the First World War.

ON THE COVER

Illustrator (and historian) Matthew Barrett imagines two gatherings outside of Kingston Hall: one in 1918, the other in 1968.



TINE MODEWEG-HANSEN

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THE LAST WORD

Reading *War and Peace*

Daunted by the thought of tackling Tolstoy's opus? We've got some tips.

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A threat just a click
away

In search of peace

I have a near-complete collection of Queen's yearbooks in my office in University Marketing, going back to 1903. I often turn to the yearbooks for information or inspiration. Sometimes I have yearbook photos scanned to use with obituaries. I also use yearbooks for fact-checking, to verify the names of the members of the 1952 women's basketball team, for instance, or to see if I can find an old photo of a building that was demolished in the 1970s.

I don't remember what I was originally looking for in the 1965 *Tricolor* yearbook (its official name from the late 1920s to 1978, when it was changed to the *Tricolour*.) But I remember stopping at one page and wondering what the story was behind the photo there. It was of a young woman, bundled in her winter coat, looking cold and maybe a little sad, holding a sign that said "Towards peace." You can see that photo on page 38.

Later on, I learned more about the 1964 Remembrance Day peace vigil, thanks to the digitized *Queen's Journal* back issues made available by Queen's University Archives. Two hundred students gathered in the cold November rain outside the Students' Union, then walked down to City Park to lay a wreath at the Cross of Sacrifice, a cenotaph honouring Kingston's war dead. I'm very interested to hear from readers who took part in the vigil. If you have memories you'd like to share, please contact me.



KAUFMANN PHOTOGRAPHY

Andrea Gunn

Andrea Gunn
review@queensu.ca
613.533.6000 ext. 77016

In defence of defense and defence ... and gray

This issue includes a couple of international perspectives on peace and security issues. The stories "Deterrence and the gray zone" and "Collaborating for a more peaceful world" each refer to institutions that use the American spelling "defense" and not the Canadian spelling "defence." I have used the Canadian spelling throughout except when mentioning those institutions, the U.S. Department of Defense and NATO Defense College, and when using a quote from an American report. I have also used "gray" instead of the Canadian "grey," as "gray zone" is an internationally recognized term in defence and security circles.

Who was he?

One of our readers has inquired,

When I was a student at Queen's (1955–59) there was, in the periodicals room of the old Douglas Library, a white-haired old man, quite well known to students, who was always seated at a small table with a pile of manuscripts in front of him. Do others remember him? Who was he?

If you remember the omnipresent scholar from the periodicals room, let me know: review@queensu.ca.



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Queen's University

Principal and Vice-Chancellor
Daniel R. Woolf, Artsci'80

V-P University Relations

Michael Fraser

Executive Director Marketing

Helena Debnam

Editor

Andrea Gunn, MPA'07

Copy Editor

Wade Guyitt, Artsci'04, MA'05

Contributors

Andrew Stokes, Artsci'13, MA'14,
Meredith Dault, MA'11,
Kayla Maria Rolland, Artsci'18,
Matt Mills, Jillian Sparks, Todd Allison,
Tine Modeweg-Hansen,
Matthew Barrett, MA'13

Art Director

Larry Harris, University Marketing

Associate Designer (KIT)

Wilma van Wyngaarden

Advertising/Sponsorship Officer

Peter Gillespie, Artsci'01
Phone: 613.533.6000 ext. 75464
Email: advert@queensu.ca

Canada Post publications

mail permit #41089017

Queen's University
99 University Avenue
Kingston, ON K7L 3N6
Phone: 613.533.6000 ext. 77016

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Queen's University is situated on traditional Anishinaabe and Haudenosaunee Territory.

letters

TO THE EDITOR

Remembering the 1998 ice storm

We ran this photo from the 1998 ice storm in Kingston in our last issue. A Kingston Whig-Standard photo in the Queen's Archives, this photo was picked up by media across Canada at the time. However, we didn't know who was in the photo. Now, thanks to **Kathryn Derby**, Arts'64, Ed'77, we do: it's her son, **Michael Braby**, Artsci'91. Michael was snapped on Nelson Street as he was checking on his tenants in the storm's aftermath.

My spouse, **Robert Luke** (MA'97 [English]) and I had our first date (a whole string of them really) during the ice storm. A week of cancelled classes provided plenty of time for long walks and romantic makeshift dinners by candlelight. The ice storm's strange, brief respite from "normal" life gave us the space to imagine a future together. Twenty years later we look back on that time as magical, a bit surreal – and the beginning of a lifelong shared adventure.

Sandra Neill, MA'98 (English)
Toronto



QUEEN'S ARCHIVES ICE STORM '98 FONDS, KINGSTON WHIG-STANDARD PHOTO

Looking back on the ice storm, I distinctly remember two things: shooting a couple of rolls of film to document the storm, and looking for some of my fellow history grad students in An Clachan when



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their power went out. These were the days before cell phones; there was no way to reach anyone once they were not home.

What turned out to be interesting about the photos is that a year later, while living in Calgary, I had scanned my shots and put them on a web page hosted by my ISP. In the early days of search engines, my shots were found by a couple of magazines, an ad agency, and a publisher putting together a geography encyclopedia; I licensed several shots for publication.

It has taken me until the last two years to pursue photography as a career change choice, but I'm doing that and thinking fondly of the way the urge to document the storm turned into paying photo work. These days my work can be seen at www.g-3.ca.

Robert Pearson, MA'99 (History)
Pointe-Claire, Que.

Here's a look at my experience from the 1998 ice storm. I had an eating disorder throughout my time at Queen's. And yet those four years in Kingston are full of happy memories.

Even during the infamous ice storm that swept across Ontario and turned Kingston into a ghost town, I'd venture back to my student house to exercise while it was light. On my way there was never a soul in sight. The army had come in, issued a state of emergency, and ushered everyone out. But I stayed at a friend's apartment above a shop on the north side of Princess Street, on the only string of buildings that had power for miles around. A group of us found each other, and short-term shelter turned into a seven-day sleep-over. We all had Jody in common. Her front room became a patchwork of pillows and blankets stripped from each of our beds. Poor Oscar, her cat, spent much of the week sitting on top of an opened door, shocked by the state of his Kingston.

Each morning I'd cautiously slide across campus toward my abandoned street. Every surface was encased in ice. The world felt quiet and still and void of anything living. I'd climb over huge, century-old trees that criss-crossed the roads and walkways (unknowingly awaiting wood chippers) to get back to my trusty NordicTrack. Gripping the handles, my arms and legs raced on the spot and I'd see my breath in the air. It was the closest I got to outdoor skiing. Then I'd have a cold shower and my hair would freeze as I headed back through the deserted student ghetto, to rejoin the slumber party. By the end of that week my cheeks hurt from laughing. And I had new respect for Mother Nature.

Saying goodbye felt like the end of the movie *Stand By Me*. We'd really been through something together. We said we'd stay in touch. Then we

joked about bumping into each other 20 years later and how the ice storm would still be our big story. Then we went our separate ways.

What I want you to know is the ice did melt. The roads were cleared. Campus slowly came back to life and I eventually got healthy. No matter what you're going through, hold on and keep your chin up. Good or bad, nothing lasts forever. And all the meaningful memories stay with you.

Many thanks to Queen's Student Health Services, in particular Dr. McNevin, for helping me get back on track.

Kelly Clark, Artsci'98
Toronto

Kelly Clark runs a blog about healthy eating: the10principles.com.



Bing Wang captured the beauty of the ice storm aftermath at the corner of Union Street and University Avenue.

During the school year of 1997–98, I lived in a nine-bedroom apartment in Princess Towers on Princess Street. It was one of very few areas in the city that didn't lose power at all during the ice storm in 1998. At that time, I was a physics graduate student. Stirling Hall, where the physics department was located, also had power (probably from its own power generator). The department of course was closed when all classes were cancelled across the campus. However, as graduate students, we still had access to Stirling Hall. I therefore was able to work in the department during those days. A few graduate students, who did not have power at their houses, slept on the floor of undergraduate labs. The washroom in the basement of the building had shower facilities, and so they were able to take showers. The biggest theatre in the building for large lectures and classes had a VCR and a drop-down screen. So those graduate students could also watch movies there at night. It was my first ice storm experience. Although it caused serious damages, the aftermath effect could look pretty through a camera lens.

Bing Wang, MSc'98, PHD'03 (Physics)
Markham

Aquaculture research

Thank you for the report on growing tilapia in tanks at Queen's. A very similar project in the Ark on PEI was one of the reasons I decided to move from U of T to UPEI in the 1970s. I am delighted to see this important research is being continued.

Peter Meincke, Sc'59 (Engineering Physics)
President Emeritus, UPEI

Dr. Meincke is a physicist and sustainable technologies expert. The PEI Ark was an experimental bio-shelter built in 1976 at Spry Point, PEI, as "an early exploration in weaving together the sun, wind, biology, and architecture for the benefit of humanity." The family home included an attached greenhouse incorporating an aquaponics system.

Remembering Gerald Tulchinsky

Gerald Tulchinsky, Professor Emeritus (History), died Dec. 13, 2017.

Gerald ("Gerry") Tulchinsky taught me Canadian social and economics in the mid-1960s. In a time of social ferment when professors were apt to be academically indictable for the Crime of Opinion, his staunch socialist idealism shone brightly in his lectures. Tall in learning if not in physical stature, and not one to drone at a lectern from last year's notes, he left footprints – and not only on minds. As he lectured *ex tempore* he would grip the ledge of the chalkboard behind him with both hands, bend one knee, planting the sole of his shoe on the wall, and bounce up and down on the ball of the other foot, becoming taller on each stressed syllable. By term's end a row of footprints graced the wall like inverted exclamation marks. Almost four decades later his publications inspired me to send a congratulatory note, and we had a pleasant exchange of letters. His idealism and intellectual energy had not dimmed over the years. I am sure I am not alone in remembering him with respect and affection.

Yes, Gerry Tulchinsky left footprints.

G.W. Stephen Brodsky, CD, Arts'69
Sidney, B.C.

Remembering Grant Sampson

Grant Sampson, Professor Emeritus (English Language and Literature), died Oct. 7, 2017.

Just having received notice of the departure of Grant Sampson, I feel compelled to share my joy at having shared time with him.

Grant had a delightful and delicious dry sense of humour that motivated one to strive to match his. As well, being a true gentleman he always made sure that everyone felt that when they were with him, they were special.

He was a true Renaissance man. His breadth of knowledge of all the arts, from his professional studies of 18th-century English literature to music (as director of Queen's Performing Arts Office); discussions we shared as secretaries to both the Dunning Trust Lecture and the Senate Committee on Fine Arts & Public Lectures; and his music soirees in his apartment left all of us in appreciation of his gifts and insights.

I first met Grant in 1984 when I joined him in the P.A.O. and subsequently succeeded him as director. There are countless personal anecdotes I could share of him from our times together in the Queen's Performing Arts Office or life in general; the best gift to me was his love of life and the arts and watching him share them with his friends, colleagues, and students.

He was a bridge to the small personal moments of a Queen's that had passed on, delighting in reminiscing about the people that made Queen's special, the undergraduate dress code, or opportunities he took advantage of to use the facilities – like playing polo on the parking lot of McArthur Hall using his sports car instead of a horse.

When a deep and momentous decision was to be reached in the P.A.O. he would start the discussion with "Now Peter, we should decide ..." and a lengthy discussion on the merits of the daily special at the Faculty Club or getting a sandwich from the JDUC dining hall commenced.

Grant always advised me to buy tickets to live performances in the front three rows. He felt one gets value for dollar by seeing the artist work and sweat for their payment.

The Queen's community has been blessed and so were we who shared the pleasure in life that was Grant.

Peter Sudbury

Director, Performing Arts Office (1987–96)

The water issue

It was such a nice surprise to see the topic of water as a key focus area for the most recent issue of the magazine. Thank you for shining a light on a topic which I believe is, and will continue to be, one of the world's greatest risks to economic and social development. I'm delighted to see Queen's taking such a collaborative and interdisciplinary approach to tackling this global challenge, and I hope this will inspire even greater efforts at the Water Initiative for the Future conference that will be held in Kingston later this year.

Alex Mung, Sc'02

Head, Water Initiative, World Economic Forum
Switzerland



Elections 2018

Vote online* May 28 to June 11

Alumni are invited to elect, from amongst themselves, ten members to sit on the University Council.

University Council

Established by statute in 1874, the University Council serves as an advisory body to the University. Members provide advice on issues relating to the prosperity and well-being of Queen's. The Council's responsibilities include the appointment of the Chancellor and the election of six members to the Board of Trustees.

Questions?

Call the University Secretariat at 613-533-6095 or email univsec@queensu.ca

View candidate biographical sketches now at
queensu.ca/secretariat/elections/university-council

UNIVERSITY COUNCIL

Election of Councillors by alumni for a four-year term (2018-2022)

You may VOTE FOR A **MAXIMUM OF TEN (10)**

John Armitage

Paul Bennett

Heather Black

Lindsay Board

Douglas Boyce

Doug Bruce

Alexander Carbone

Michael Ceci

Gabriel Chung

Michael Cotton

Brennan Foo

Stephanie Garraway

Louis P. Gauvreau

Stacy Kelly

Michael Klubal

Philip Lloyd

Gary Luton

Bruce McMahon

Katrina Samson

Denise Shortt

Amrita Singh

Susan Smith

Mark Staveley

Adam Thompson

Jonathan Tinney

Daniel Tisch

Sarah Virani

Hilary Warder

Elaine Wu

David Yokom

*Alumni who have not received an email with voting instructions by June 1 are asked to contact the University Secretariat at univsec@queensu.ca

On freedom of speech and open debate

BY PRINCIPAL DANIEL WOOLF

Freedom of speech and academic freedom on university campuses have been in the news a great deal. This issue has not escaped Queen's University. Recently, the Faculty of Law hosted a lecture by Dr. Jordan Peterson to discuss "compelled speech," currently a very divisive subject within the Ontario law profession. The visit caused tensions on campus, with some individuals taking issue with the decision by one of the faculty members to invite him to speak. I took the position that the lecture should proceed and posted on my blog explaining my own categorical support for academic freedom and civilized debate at Queen's. The lecture went ahead, though not without a protest that at times pushed well beyond being respectful and peaceful.

I do not intend to address the protest, nor the particular beliefs and views of Dr. Peterson. Rather, I'd like to argue, first, that freedom of speech and the goals of diversity and inclusion are entirely compatible and often mutually strengthening; and second, that those who challenge giving opponents the right and a platform on which to speak are conflating two different issues and setting a dangerous precedent.

To my first point, one can promote any worthwhile goal through actions, including protest, while also supporting the aims and welfare of groups promoting a progressive agenda without challenging freedom of speech. The suggestion that, by allowing a speaker who allegedly challenges aspects of inclusivity and diversity a platform, we are subverting the university's own agenda is invalid. Both freedom of speech and the achievement of social goals are possible, and challenging one's agenda should be viewed as an opportunity to strengthen and enrich this position and, when needed, change it.

Queen's fully supports an inclusive and diverse campus and curriculum, and we continue to make important progress in pursuing these ideals. Diversity also extends to thought and opinion – it can't simply be "diversity of the sort we happen to agree with today." Universities should be physically safe spaces and diverse and inclusive. But protection from disagreeable ideas isn't safety; it's infantilization and robs everyone of the opportunity to reflect and grow. Students: we are there to learn with you, to have our assumptions questioned, and to question yours. We will not simply reinforce your beliefs and turn them into unexamined convictions.

However, even were these goals incompatible, I would still advocate for freedom of speech and open debate. They are the very foundation of democracy, even with all its faults and past and present failures of society. We are privileged to live in a country that protects the expression of views (with the exception of hate speech) regardless of ideology or affiliation. It permitted the lecture, as well as the protest outside it. It also permitted an open letter penned by faculty, students, and alumni, criticizing the views I expressed in my blog. While I didn't agree with many of their arguments, I respect the authors for exercising their rights to publish the letter and thank them for so doing.

For centuries, universities have been nurseries of intellect, shapers of society, and, more often than not, agents of social progress and economic mobility. The passion and energy of young people have played an enormous part in that. But passion made brittle by ideology that goes unexamined or unchallenged promotes hatred; it does not fight it. And so, faculty, students, staff, and visiting speakers must continue to be allowed to articulate positions that will offend, challenge, and even upset. It must be done safely and respectfully. Otherwise, in the long run, we are all the poorer, and our fundamental shared values are at risk.

Passion made brittle by ideology that goes unexamined or unchallenged promotes hatred.



BERNARD CLARK

■ Read Dr. Woolf's blog: queensu.ca/connect/principal.

QUID novi?

**being a compendium of "what's new" on campus*



ANDREW MEADE

In April, a delegation of Queen's researchers, staff, and students met with parliamentarians in Ottawa. The event promoted the university's areas of strength in research and innovation while demonstrating support for the federal government's recent investments in fundamental research.

McDonald Institute

On May 10, Queen's launched the Arthur B. McDonald Canadian Astroparticle Physics Research Institute, named in honour of Nobel laureate Arthur McDonald, Professor Emeritus (Physics).

In 2016, Queen's received an investment of \$63.7 million from the Government of Canada's Canada First Research Excellence Fund. The money was earmarked to create a world-leading physics research centre. The institute, with its base at Queen's, is a collective of eight universities and five affiliated research organizations from across Canada. Professor Tony Noble, Canada Research Chair in Subatomic Physics & Particle Astrophysics, has been appointed the institute's first scientific director.

Along with the official launch and naming, the McDonald Institute also unveiled a new visitor centre in Stirling Hall. The visitor centre features a virtual reality setup that allows guests to travel through space and experience a solar storm. The centre also has an augmented reality sandbox that teaches guests about gravitational fields in an interactive and tactile manner. Learn more: mcdonaldinstitute.ca

IN MEMORIAM

Aubrey Groll, retired professor (Medicine), died Feb. 22.

Frank Lewis, Professor Emeritus (Economics), died March 14.

Ian Hughes, retired professor (Mathematics and Statistics), died March 18.

Klaus Hansen, Professor Emeritus (History), died March 29.

J. Clair Bailey, Professor Emeritus (Education), died April 6.

Malcolm Williams, Professor Emeritus (Otolaryngology), died April 23.

If you have memories of these professors you would like to share, please email review@queensu.ca.

New CAE Fellows

Two Queen's professors have been welcomed as fellows in the Canadian Academy of Engineering. Regarded as Canada's leading authority on microwave heating for metallurgical applications, **Christopher Pickles** (Robert M. Buchan Department of Mining) has been a pioneer in the development of microwaves for processing ores, precious metal residues, and waste materials. Other major contributions include the use of extended arc plasma reactors for the treatment of electric furnace dusts and generation of ferro-alloys.

Andrew Pollard (Mechanical and Materials Engineering) is a world leader in many engineering disciplines, including computational and experimental fluid dynamics, heat transfer, biological flows, and renewable energy. He is best known for his work on turbulent flows, especially free shear flows, which has provided the fundamental knowledge required to accelerate the field.

Côté Sharp Student Wellness Centre

In April, Principal Woolf announced a \$5-million donation from Dennis Sharp, Sc'60, and Helene Côté Sharp to support student health and wellness. In recognition of the gift, the student wellness centre planned for the new Innovation and Wellness Centre (IWC) has been named the Côté Sharp Student Wellness Centre. It joins the Beaty Water Research Centre as the first named facilities within the IWC, which is set to open this fall.



GARRETT ELLIOTT

Downlink event a stellar success

On April 6, NASA astronaut Drew Feustel (PhD'95) checked in to Queen's from his post at the International Space Station, 408 km above the Earth. The live educational downlink was organized by Queen's Marketing staff in collaboration with NASA Mission Control. Hundreds of people filled Grant Hall to hear Dr. Feustel answer questions about life in space. The event was also livestreamed on Facebook, enabling thousands more to watch from around the world.

Speakers before the downlink began included NASA post-doctoral fellow and planetary scientist Michelle Thompson (Artsci'11, Sc'11) as well as Nobel laureate Arthur McDonald, Nathalie Ouellette (MSc'12, PhD'16) of the Arthur B. McDonald Canadian Astroparticle Physics Research Institute, and Nandini Deshpande from the School of Rehabilitation Therapy.

Dr. Thompson shared her experience applying to NASA and the Canadian Space Agency and about her research as a planetary scientist. Dr. McDonald explained how the SNOLAB and ISS have a lot in common as extreme environments for research. Dr. Ouellette discussed her research in astrophysics and how she works collaboratively with other research teams to unravel the mysteries of the universe. Dr. Deshpande walked through the research she conducted on astronauts at the Johnson Space Center to understand muscle atrophy and cardiovascular issues that affect them in space.

Dr. Feustel answered 24 questions from the Queen's and Kingston community, ranging from local elementary and high school student to Queen's students, professors, and alumni.

"One of the greatest impacts of my life has been how my perspective has changed on Earth, from up here on the space station. There's only one home for us now, and it's fragile," said Dr. Feustel, answering Dr. Thompson's question about how his perspective on Earth and humanity's place in the universe has changed. "We would be in a different world if folks could see how I see it from the ISS; no borders, one Earth."

Other participants asked questions about how astronauts sleep in space, what to study to become an astronaut, and if astronauts play tag on the ISS. You can watch the "Ask an Astronaut" event video on the Queen's University Facebook page, in addition to other videos featuring Dr. Feustel ("How does a rocket stay in orbit around the Earth?") and Dr. Thompson ("Space dust and doughnuts").

Dr. Feustel was the flight engineer for Expedition 55. He and his colleagues landed on the ISS on March 23 for a six-month mission involving three planned spacewalks and a variety of scientific experiments. He will take over the role of ISS commander for Expedition 56 in June.

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**“Even back then, you could see it coming,”
said Gaines. “Before the first bombs fell,
before the slaughter in East Texas,
everyone knew
this country
was getting ready
to tear itself
to shreds.”**

I was worried for my family, worried about whether I could keep my wife and daughter safe. It was Joe who helped me. He found a safe place for them to live in the Bouazizi. They hated me for sending them away, but they're safe there, and that's the only thing that matters. That's what Joe did for me. That's the gift he gave me."

Gaines folded the picture of his daughter and placed it back in his wallet.

"You know, I'd like to say you remind me of her, or that you two would have been good friends. But the truth is it's been so long since we've spoken. Maybe if we met now she wouldn't even recognize me. Maybe all she'd see is some old fool, some foreigner."

He seemed then not to be speaking to Sarat, or even to himself, but to nobody at all. He stared out the half-open window.

They heard the faint patter of footsteps overhead: the camp's administrators and volunteers, preparing for the morning shift.

"Why did you side with the South when the war came?" asked Sarat. "You were born a Northerner, you fought for the Northern army when it was still one country. Why not side with the Blues?"

"Well, after they finally brought us back from Iraq and Syria for the last time, I wandered around for a while before settling down in Montgomery," said Gaines. "You see, we have a habit in this country of deciding the wisdom of our wars only after we're done fighting them, and I guess we decided the war I'd been sent to fight wasn't a very good

idea after all. In the North, whenever anyone found out I'd been a part of that war, they'd want to debate it all over again, as though I was the one who ordered myself to go over there. But in the South, they don't do that, or at least nobody ever did that to me."

"So that's it?" asked Sarat. "They were good to you here, so you sided with the Red?"

"No," said Gaines. "I sided with the Red because when a Southerner tells you what they're fighting for – be it tradition, pride, or just mule-headed stubbornness – you can agree or disagree, but you can't call it a lie. When a Northerner tells you what they're fighting for, they'll use words like democracy and freedom and equality and the whole time both you and they know that the meaning of those words changes by the day, changes like the weather. I'd had enough of all that. You pick up a gun and fight for something, you best never change your mind. Right or wrong, you own your cause and you never, ever change your mind."

"So you think we're wrong?" Sarat asked. "You think what we're fighting for is wrong?"

"No," said Gaines. "Do you?"

"No."

"But if you did. If you knew for a fact we were wrong, would it be enough to turn you against your people?"

"No."

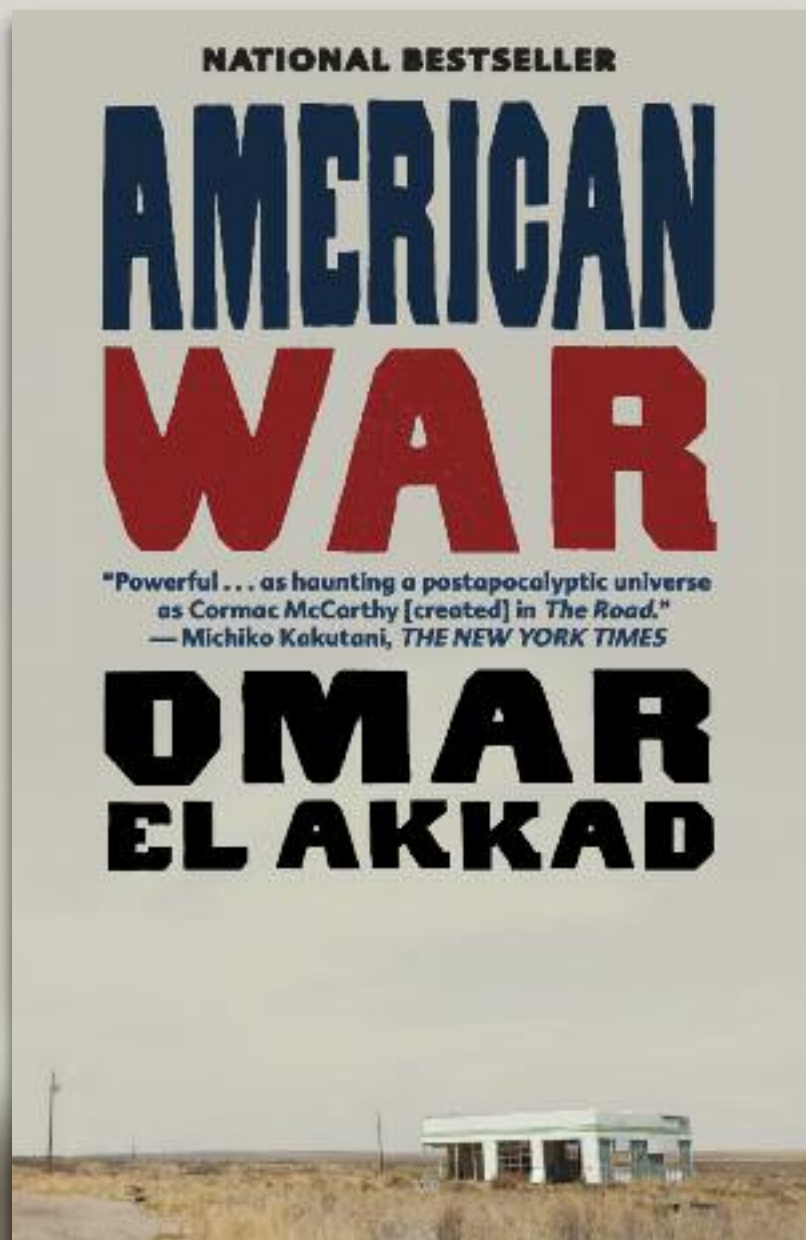
Gaines smiled. "Good girl," he said.

■ *Excerpted, with permission, from American War. Copyright © 2017 by Omar El Akkad.*

When war comes home

In his debut novel, American War, Omar El Akkad gives vision to a United States ravaged by climate change and a second civil war.

BY ANDREW STOKES





Omar El Akkad

America isn't ready when its chickens come home to roost. The 21st century is closing and the lethal drones they used so liberally in the Middle East now buzz over Alabama and Georgia, seeking prey. The fossil fuels used to power their empire have choked the atmosphere and dramatically raised sea levels. New York and Miami are modern Atlantises, their skyscrapers and subways lost beneath the rising tide, sending 100 million people inland. And the old social wounds they never managed to stitch have burst open: the American North and South are facing off in a bloody new civil war.

The spark for the nation-splitting conflict is minor. With ocean waves lapping at the White House rose garden, the federal government decides to ban the use of fossil fuels. Several southern states, unwilling to capitulate and aggravated at the imposition, take up arms.

This is the future that Omar El Akkad's *American War* introduces to its reader. Set between the 2070s and the turn of the next century, it paints a grim and terrifying picture of what the giant to our south is headed to. It's a story of extreme political polarization, climatic disaster, and ineffective leadership, which sounds a little like prophecy, but the author says it's anything but.

Rather than warning us of a terrible tomorrow, the novel exposes us to our present.

Omar El Akkad was born in Egypt in the 1980s and grew up in Qatar before moving to Canada at age 16. He studied computer science at Queen's but was determined to pursue a career as a writer. As a student, he wrote for *Ultraviolet* magazine and the *Journal*, becoming its editor-in-chief in 2004–05. He also did an internship at the *Review*. After graduation, he landed a short-term position at *The Globe and Mail* that had him dropped into the weeds of financial reporting and analysis ("I had no idea what I was doing," he says. "I think when I got hired for that job, I had about \$7 in my bank account.") that started him on his way. A quick study, El Akkad's financial writing earned him another contract, which led to his first big story. Days into his new contract, he was one of the journalists who covered the foiled plan of the Toronto 18, the biggest terror plot in Canadian history. El Akkad's reporting delved into how this group planned to storm the CBC, explode trucks in crowded places, and kidnap the prime minister. The series earned him and colleague Greg McArthur a National Newspaper Award for investigative reporting. With that prize under his belt, El Akkad was able to pursue the stories he most wanted: those of war and conflict.

MICHAEL LIONSTAR

Within the span of a few years, he had taken war correspondent training, done two rotations in Afghanistan, one in Guantanamo Bay, and had seen first-hand the realities of the so-called War on Terror.

These realities shocked and horrified him. He saw the callous indifference to civilian casualties. Saw how people facing no legal charges could be detained indefinitely in tiny cells. And he saw how wars often have a clear start date but never really end for the people involved.

Though he experienced the kinetic terror of RPG explosions and IED blasts, El Akkad said that the cruelty of war showed itself in quieter moments. Nearly 15 years later, he can still clearly remember driving out from a NATO air base in Afghanistan and passing through two layers of checkpoints: the inner wire and the outer wire.

The inner wire was defended by heavily trained NATO soldiers holding state-of-the-art weapons, wearing expensive body armour, and carrying the best equipment. The outer wire was more haphazard, defended by local Afghan troops who were usually in their late teens. Their weapons were relics from past wars and their armour was non-existent.

"The nature of the base is such that in the event of an attack, 100 per cent of the time, it's going to hit the outer wire," El Akkad says. "It gave me this insight into the hierarchy of war. Even in this situation where everyone is supposed to be on the same side, there's a hierarchy of whose lives are more important."

When he was home and wasn't chasing a deadline, he began to write about his experiences with war. Frustrated by a populace that felt these atrocities to be a world away, he began concocting a story. Rather than focus on the guns and bombs of military conflict, he wanted to talk about the average people who get caught up in war. About how being caught up in war changes them, marks them, and turns them into more fuel for the conflict. Over time, these stories crystallized into *American War* and the violent odyssey of Sarat Chestnut.

Sarat is the driving force behind *American War*. Born and raised on the edge of a war zone, she is the youngest of three children who live a hardscrabble life with their parents. The five of them are crammed into a converted shipping container on the bank of the Mississippi River, existing on food from foreign aid ships and collected rainwater.

Though they're living more than 50 years in the future, there's a distinct oldness that colours the

Chestnuts' lives and the South they live in. They eat bland war rations, struggle to power their home with ramshackle solar panels, and move around in sputtering, struggling cars and boats.

It's one of the defining features of the novel's setting, and El Akkad says it's one based in reality. "That's what happens when you're on the losing end of a war," he says. "You move backwards in time. Satellites break down, infrastructure breaks down. The South that the book takes place in feels like it's the past tense."

For the Chestnuts, the war that's riven the North and South seems to be mostly over. The fighting only lasted a few months, with the North winning a decisive victory. But as is to be expected, the South has trouble admitting defeat. The official armies aren't actively fighting, but every state has rebel factions who strike out at the North however and whenever they can.

Rather than focus on the guns and bombs of military conflict, he wanted to talk about the average people who get caught up in war. About how being caught up in war changes them, marks them, and turns them into more fuel for the conflict.

The Chestnuts' tentative peace is broken when Sarat's father is killed by a rebel's suicide bomb. This launches the surviving members of the family on a journey to safety and Sarat on a lifelong journey for revenge. Dodging drone missiles and unsympathetic soldiers, they end up in a crowded refugee camp. They expect to stay for just a few weeks, but soon months pass, then years. Sarat and her siblings spend their formative years among the tents and open sewage ditch of the ironically named Camp Patience, along with thousands of other displaced people.

Life at the camp is cramped and boring. People trickle in, the lines of contested territory shift back and forth, and the camp's residents are generally

stuck. It's here that Sarat begins preparing for vengeance. While out in the camp one night, she bumps into a neatly dressed older man who asks her to make a small delivery for him. After she completes the job, the man, whose name is Gaines, takes a shine to Sarat. He gives her precious food like honey, plays her music, lends her books, and begins teaching her about the world outside the refugee camp.

While at first the reader is happy that Sarat has found a bright spot within the desperation of the camp, it soon becomes clear that Sarat isn't being mentored, she's being groomed. Gaines cultivates her anger, gives name to it, and begins preparing her for the dangerous and clandestine work of striking back at the North. The books and records become bolt actions and rifle scopes. Even though he knows the South can't hope to win, Gaines is interested in using Sarat however he can in order to bloody his enemies.

“Damage begets damage. If you do something terrible, all you have to do is wait a while and then you can start changing the facts.”

In Gaines, and then Sarat, the reader sees El Akkad's vision of how wars fail to end. Even after a peace accord is struck, the desire for revenge creates an endless cycle of violence. Neither Gaines nor Sarat care much for the fossil fuels that are the ostensible cause of the war – they're focused on avenging the latest outrage from the North. They, like many labelled “terrorists,” are people who have suffered greatly at the hands of their supposed liberators. They're expected to be thankful to the people who have killed their family members, friends, and way of life, which only makes their rage more potent.

When he was writing, El Akkad says that he was thinking about “the malleability of history ... and how damage begets damage. If you do something terrible, all you have to do is wait a while and then you can start changing the facts.”

The story of the first American Civil War has been rewritten to minimize the centrality of chattel slavery and instead focus on gallant gentlemen and “state's rights.” In the novel, the

South's story of the second civil war centres around liberty, autonomy, and tradition rather than its real cause: regaining pride and dignity by hitting back.

The world *American War* was written in was different from the world in which it was published. El Akkad wrote the novel during the Obama administration but handed it off to his editor just a few weeks before Donald Trump announced his presidential bid. He deliberately didn't make any changes to it to reflect the emerging political climate, but readers have filled in the blanks anyway. He wrote the novel as an allegory that reframes the unending wars tearing apart the Middle East, but instead it's being treated as a roadmap.

“In my mind, this book isn't really about America,” he says. “It's analogous country. When I was thinking about what would cause a war in this context, I was thinking about Southernness. And that ‘this is right because we've always done it this way.’”

In the course of researching the novel, El Akkad travelled often to the American South, where, he says, he met many people who embodied hospitality and generosity, who had strong ties to tradition, “and God help you if you challenged them on any of it.” It reminded him of people he'd grown up around in the Middle East, people who were “hospitable, generous, but were tied to some old traditions ... and God help you if you challenged them on any of it,” he says. “Seeing these similarities between people who probably think they have nothing in common really crystallized what I was trying to do in the book.”

He wrote hoping to capture the way that seemingly endless conflicts tearing up millions of lives in the Middle East would have the exact same effect if they happened in our backyard.

Omar El Akkad's novel doesn't have policy recommendations, and he doesn't claim to have answers to global conflicts. What he does have is Sarat.

Sarat Chestnut is a person who suffers when the juggernaut of war rolls over her life. Once it touches her, it defines her, and war becomes her whole life. After she's hurt, Sarat spends the rest of her life trying to hurt back.

American War's thesis is that Sarat is the norm, not the exception. That anyone in her position would do the same thing. And that the only way to keep more Sarats from being created is to keep war from happening at all. ■

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The Battle of Hill 70

In August 1917, near Lens, France, members of the Canadian Corps fought for ten days against five divisions of the German 6th Army. The Canadian operation to secure Hill 70 was months in the planning. It was planned to draw German resources and attention away from another strategic target – Passchendaele. At tremendous cost to the Canadians, Hill 70 was secured.

In 2015, historian Robert Engen began working with the Hill 70 Memorial Project to help with its education kit to be distributed to Canadian high schools. Dr. Engen wrote a monograph, *The*

Lads in Their Hundreds, to be included in the kits. He then recruited Matthew Barrett, a fellow historian and illustrator, to collaborate on another initiative, a graphic novel, to tell the story of Hill 70 in a visual way. They chose to tell the story through the eyes of Lt. Brock Chisholm, who led a platoon of the 15th Battalion on an assault on Hill 70.

MB: We wanted to feature the story of a young Canadian who participated in the battle but who is better known for his later achievements and contribution to Canadian history. Chisholm served as director of medical services for the Canadian Army in the Second World War and became the first director-general of the World Health Organization in 1948. Tracing Chisholm's career back to its start at Hill 70 served to highlight the formative role of the battle in his and other veterans' lives.

RE: We relied heavily upon some of Chisholm's own accounts of his war service (including a letter to his father about what happened at Hill 70), and ancillary records of what his unit was doing in the battle to fill in the blanks. There is a huge body of research that has been assembled on the Battle of Hill 70 now – Doug Delaney and Serge Durlinger's recent book from UBC Press, *Capturing Hill 70*, is the most visible, but we also have countless war service records and unit war diaries from the battle that were acquired for the writing of *The Lads in Their Hundreds*.

MB: We decided that the book would tell the story of Chisholm's experience through the arduous first day of the battle on Aug. 15, 1917. This approach let us focus on the personal perspective of a junior officer from the platoon level. At the same time, focusing on an individual experience also meant that we couldn't include many other equally interesting stories and unique details from the battle. For instance, the heavy use of mustard gas and liquid fire during the later stages of the ten-day battle would have made for powerful visuals.



The design

MB: Each individual panel goes through several stages from conception to completion. After working out the layout, I draw each picture by hand and then scan the images for digital colourization. Shading and shadows are next added to create dimension and depth. The important addition of lighting and highlighting serves to create the final scene. The entire art portion of the project took me about three months to complete.



The battle plan

RE: The plans for the attack on Hill 70 were first formulated around May of 1917, and intense training of the assault divisions of the Canadian Corps for the attack began in July. Not all of Canada's battles in the First World War were fought with such meticulous planning, but Hill 70 certainly was; it involved planning on nearly the same scale as the assault on Vimy Ridge in April 1917. Hill 70 was intended to pull German forces into a fight away from the main battle that was then raging at Passchendaele in Belgium and was never intended to be a decisive breakthrough attack. That meant that the staff officers of the Canadian Corps could plan the assault in a comprehensive manner. Given the toughness of the German defences and the nature of trench warfare, the better your staff planning process, the more of your soldiers' lives you would save once the fighting started.

RE: One of the more surprising discoveries of the First World War was how useless artillery was for physically destroying positions or for killing or wounding troops who were "dug-in" and protected in entrenchments. You could fire artillery at positions for days, or even a week, and not completely destroy it. Artillery *was* very good, however, at forcing enemy soldiers to *stay in their trenches*, and not poke their heads out to, say, put up a fight against Canadian approaching troops. The point of the creeping barrage was not to destroy enemy positions, but to minimize the time between when the shells stopped falling above enemy soldiers' heads and when they felt safe enough to come up out of their bunkers. If Canadian troops were coming in very, very close behind the edge of a barrage of falling shells, then they could be into the enemy trenches before the defenders had a chance to properly array themselves.



One of the most striking panels, cutting away from the action of the battle, shows the soldiers first training on taped courses, then moving through the same route in the trenches.

New ways of waging war

RE: The creeping barrage was first used in some small ways in 1915; it was developed as a key tactic during the six months of the Battle of the Somme in 1916, with the Canadian Corps taking a particular interest in it as a tool. It was an innovative approach to trench warfare, but was not a very flexible tactic. It required a colossal amount of planning, staff work, and organization in order to work properly: you had to coordinate between infantry movement on the ground and the fire of the artillery, when there often were not reliable communications between the two. So the artillery would have to “shoot” the infantry in largely blind,



THE GUNNERS CALLED IT A “CREeping BARRAGE,” A CURTAIN OF FALLING IRON AND EXPLOSIVES.



EVERY 5 MINUTES THAT CURTAIN MOVED 100 YARDS CLOSER TO THE GERMANS...

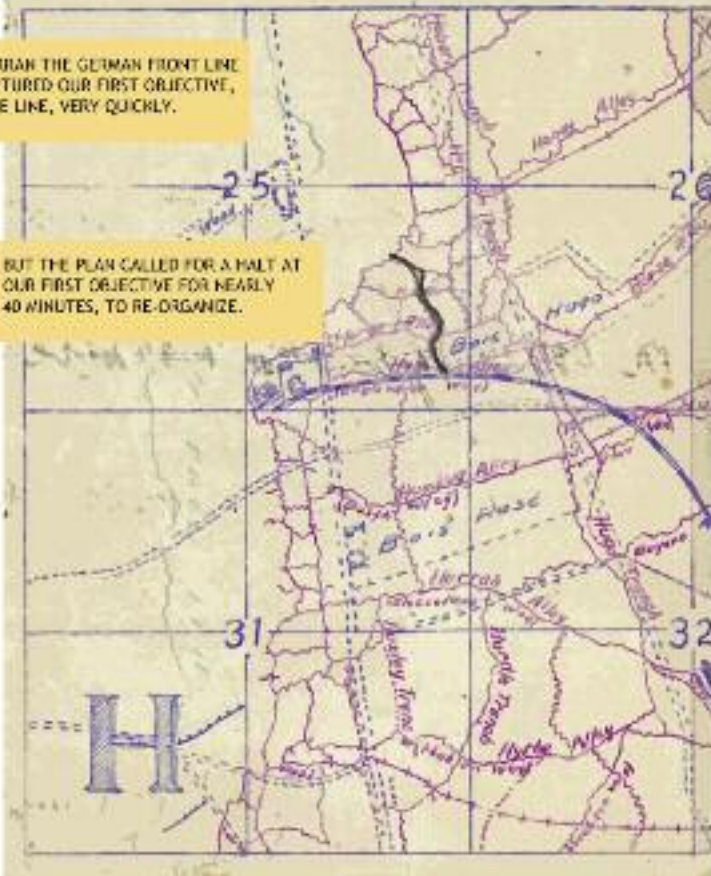


...BLOODING OUR ADVANCE FROM VIEW...

TWO ENTIRE CANADIAN DIVISIONS ASSAULTED HILL 70. ANOTHER ATTACKED LENS TO THE SOUTH. 15TH BATTALION WAS AT THE FAR NORTHERN EDGE OF THE ATTACK.

WE OVERTOOK THE GERMAN FRONT LINE AND CAPTURED OUR FIRST OBJECTIVE, THE BLUE LINE, VERY QUICKLY.

BUT THE PLAN CALLED FOR A HALT AT OUR FIRST OBJECTIVE FOR NEARLY 40 MINUTES, TO RE-ORGANIZE.



and according to a pre-arranged movement timetable (say, the artillery barrage moving ahead 100 yards every five minutes) to which the infantry would need to adhere. If the infantry fell behind the timetable, then they would be left behind by the barrage and potentially exposed to enemy fire. If the infantry went too fast, they would walk straight into a falling curtain of their own shells. So the creeping barrage was a potent tactic for the Canadians in both world wars, if they had the time to plan it out properly, but it was a brittle and potentially dangerous tool!

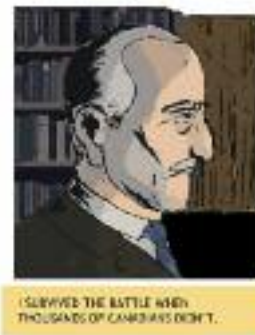
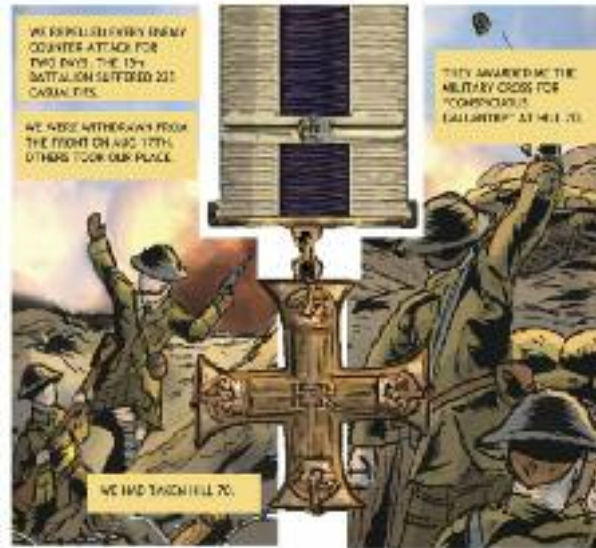
MB: Victory at Hill 70 signified a major achievement for the Canadian Corps as it was the first time that its four divisions went into a battle planned and commanded by a Canadian senior officer, Lieutenant-General Arthur Currie. While victory did not fundamentally alter the course of the war at the time, it represented a much needed tactical success for the Allied war effort and forced the Germans to divert vital resources from the Battle of Passchendaele.

Currie, who had challenged British Field Marshal Douglas Haig when he persuaded superiors to follow his plan of attack against the German position at Hill 70 rather than the town of Lens,

understood the high price of potential failure. A costly loss at Hill 70 might have threatened the hard-earned reputation enjoyed by the entire Canadian Corps. An unsuccessful operation may have also had political consequences back home as the Canadian Parliament had controversially enacted conscription shortly after the actual battle. The demoralizing effect of a defeat in such circumstances might have further destabilized a nation already starkly divided by the debate over compulsory military service.

It is true that the Battle of Hill 70 has been overshadowed by Vimy Ridge in the popular consciousness, but this was not always the case. After the war, Currie himself commemorated Hill 70 as “the only battle honour which the Canadians share with no one.” People at the time and many veterans not long after the end of the war often pointed to Hill 70 as their greatest collective achievement. Memory of the battle faded after the construction of the famous monument at Vimy Ridge and the veterans’ pilgrimage to the site in 1936. While a significant battle in its own right, Vimy Ridge had been selected as the monument site more for geographic suitability and public access than historical importance.

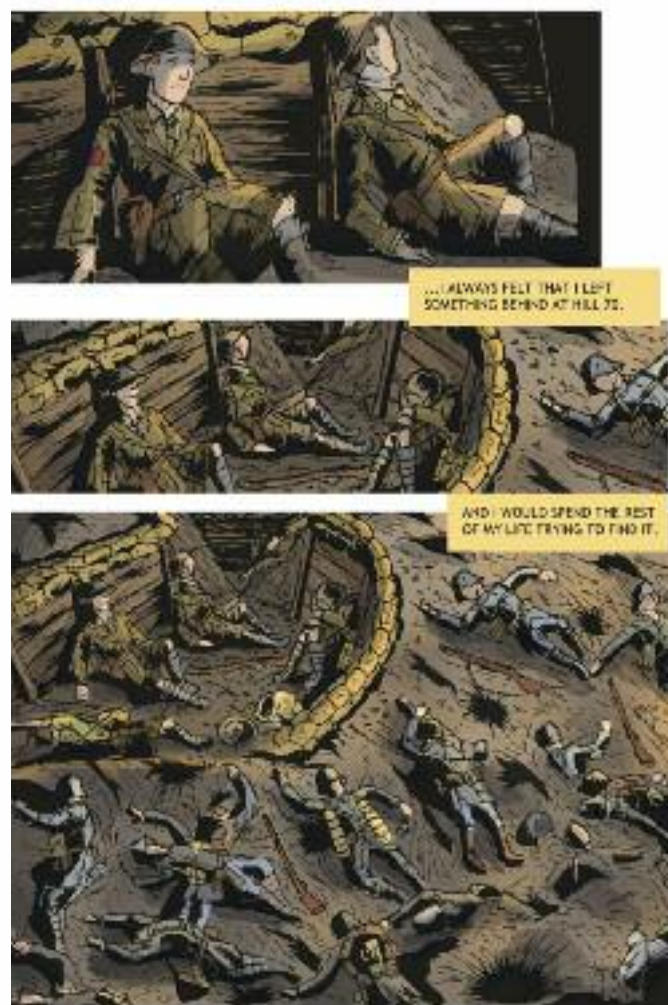
MB: As the graphic novel forms part of a wider education package, we felt it was important to emphasize the invisible psychological injuries suffered by countless First World War soldiers and veterans. Ending on a personal note not only emphasizes the brutal conditions under which Canadian troops achieved their victory, it also points to the hidden casualties of war.



- Robert Engen, MA'08, PhD'14 (History) is a military historian and assistant professor of history at Royal Military College. He is the author of *Canadians Under Fire: Infantry Effectiveness in the Second World War* and *Strangers in Arms: Combat Motivation in the Canadian Army, 1943–1945*, both published by McGill-Queen's University Press.

Matthew Barrett, MA'13 (History), is a PhD student in the Department of History at Queen's and a freelance illustrator. His doctoral research investigates the concept of military dishonour by examining the dismissal and cashiering of Canadian officers during both world wars. “Studying the courts martial records,” he says, “provides fascinating insights into how the military has historically regulated scandalous and disgraceful conduct.”

Dr. Engen and Mr. Barrett are collaborating on a sequel graphic novel for the Hill 70 project that focuses on the experience of Frederick Lee, a Canadian soldier of Chinese ancestry.



Echoes of the First World War

As we were preparing this story, the United States and its allies launched airstrikes against the Bashar al-Assad regime in Syria to punish it for its use of chemical weapons. As Dr. Engen points out, there are a few echoes of the First World War in those actions.

RE: The great fear that we in the West have of chemical weapons, including their classification as weapons of mass destruction, is a legacy of the First World War. During the fighting, all sides developed both poison gases and countermeasures to protect themselves from poison gas. Chemical weapons were usually (with a few exceptions) just a nuisance to troops; very few soldiers died from gas, and it became just one unpleasant part of the stalemated war of attrition. The nature of chemical weapons is that they are indiscriminate and difficult to control. That made them mediocre battlefield tools, even a century ago. But the First World War also pioneered the concept of aerial bombing and saw the first instances of strategic bombing of civilian populations. Italian air power theorist Giulio Douhet was one of the first to foresee the widespread use of chemical weapons, not against combat soldiers, who might be ready for

them, but from the air against civilian populations, who almost certainly would not be prepared. The indiscriminate and difficult-to-control nature of gas makes it an extremely potent weapon if your target is a civilian population centre. All of this stemmed directly from the First World War.

The second echo we can see is that Syria itself is a creation of the First World War. It is not a “natural” country: its long geometrical borders were carved out by the British and the French in 1916 in the Sykes-Picot Agreement, which planned the partition of one of the Allies’ enemies, the Ottoman Empire. The origins of almost all of the conflicts presently underway in the Levant can be traced back to the disruption and displacement following the collapse of the Ottomans and the establishment of Western colonial rule in the region.

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Saluting the 5th Field Company

BY MATT MILLS

In 1914, when war broke out in Europe, Canada's population was just over seven million. More than half of them were younger than 25, and only about four in one hundred were older than 65. Home electrical and telephone service were fancy novelties, and women had not yet won the right to vote.

Kingston had a population then of about 15,000, and Queen's was really coming into its own as an institution. The university was, after years of struggle and uncertainty, relatively finan-

cially stable and independent. It was on a facilities building streak – Grant, Nicol, Jackson, Kingston, and Gordon halls were all new – and had a fine society of alumni, faculty, and students. The footprint was much smaller than it is today, and the university was effectively bounded by University, Stuart, Barrie, and Union streets. Campus was surrounded by a smattering of suburban homes and grassy pastureland. It marked the city's outskirts.

Notions of military preparedness weren't new among Queen's students and faculty. Various



Professor McPhail, front row centre, with members of the 5th Field Company, 1911-12 session.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES, V28-MIL-FIELD CO-4

civilian militias operated on campus from at least the 1880s. The demographics of the Queen's community were overwhelmingly Anglo, with many recent immigrants from Britain, including veterans of the Boer War, eager to serve and defend the British Empire.

So, as clouds of war began to gather over Europe in the early years of the 20th century, a Queen's engineering professor became convinced that a corps of well-trained Queen's engineers ought to be ready to serve king, country, and

empire in the interests of national defence.

Alexander "Sandy" MacPhail became a professor of civil engineering at Queen's in 1904. It's a role he held throughout his working life, and he even served as department head for more than 20 years. He advocated for military training for Queen's volunteers as early as 1909. He guided the formation of a rifle association, comprising 75 students that spring, and by the end of the year had easily convinced the Engineering Society to sanction a company of Canadian engineers. The



QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES, V99.1

Members of 5th Field Company at Barriefield for a surveying field camp, spring 1914.

university proposed the plan to the Canadian government, and by April 1910, the 5th Field Company Canadian Engineers was a legitimate, state-sanctioned militia unit. They were supplied rifles, ammunition, and equipment, given drill pay, and provided with rigorous, ongoing training by qualified military officers.

This was a first among Canadian universities. The federal government had previously declined military assistance from university administrators and refused to grant official sanction to student military groups. With government support, the 5th became a skilled and well-prepared company years before war erupted in Europe.

On Aug. 6, 1914, two days after Britain declared war on Germany, then-Major MacPhail received a lettergram from the federal government's Department of Militia and Defence inquiring about the company's readiness. Less than two weeks later, some 160 members of the 5th were deployed to an empty, grassy field near a railway line at Valcartier, Quebec, with orders to build a camp large enough to accommodate, train, and equip 30,000 soldiers on their way to Europe. Water and sewerage, roadways, electric lighting, communications systems, storehouses, armouries and ammunition dumps, weapons ranges, command and administration facilities, transportation

support, stables, and even entertainment venues had to be planned, built, and functional virtually overnight.

It was a very big task for a very few men, and the engineers of the 5th distinguished themselves and Queen's immediately by somehow making it all work. As more volunteers and additional companies of engineers arrived at Valcartier, the 5th was diffused into other units. Fifty men, including MacPhail, joined the 1st Canadian Expeditionary Force when it crossed the Atlantic to England in the first days of October, barely two months after the declaration of war. The remaining members mostly stayed at Valcartier for a time before returning to Kingston to continue their training and studies, as well as aid recruiting efforts. Dozens more Queen's engineers joined the 2nd Canadian Expeditionary Force when it left for Europe in 1915.

In all, some 1,500 Queen's students and faculty served in the Great War; 187 of them didn't come back. Contributions by members of the 5th are memorialized by 5th Field Company Lane. It's the road off Union Street between Nicol and Miller halls that leads past Clark Hall. Those limestone gateposts at Union mark the original gates to campus and 5th Field Company Lane as the original main road around which Queen's was built.

That lane is a fitting honour for an amazing early contribution to Canadian history by Queen's engineers. But over the years signage became worn and torn, the gateposts had become weathered and taken their knocks, and modern concrete and steel buildings have overshadowed the area. So, in the spring of 2017, as part of Queen's 175th anniversary celebrations, 5th Field Company Lane was rededicated with new signage and memorial accoutrements. And on Nov. 11, 2017, Kevin Deluzio, Dean of Engineering and Applied Science, and senior members of the Royal Canadian Engineers unveiled a commemorative plinth at the intersection of Union Street and 5th Field Company Lane. The plinth includes a weatherproof booklet with information on the company's history for campus visitors.

■ *This article originally ran in The Complete Engineer, the publication of Queen's Faculty of Engineering and Applied Science.*

The Queen's University Archives has a permanent online exhibit, "Queen's Remembers," which has information on the 5th and other Queen's units, as well as those from the Queen's community who lost their lives in the First and Second World Wars.

archives.queensu.ca/exhibits/queens-remembers



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The upstander



Simon Li

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Emily Hill (History)
Andy Leger and Denise Stockley
(Centre for Teaching and Learning)
Sidneyve Matrix (Film and Media)

Simon Li is a public historian, researcher, and educator. Since 2016, he has been the director of education for the Hong Kong Holocaust and Tolerance Centre. The centre provides workshops, exhibits, and remembrance events that use the lessons of history to address anti-Semitism, discrimination, and genocide. Li works with educators in the Asia-Pacific region to provide training and classroom resources. He also works directly with survivors of genocides to ensure their experiences are not forgotten. He leads students to different killing fields to study genocide and its effects. A graduate of Yad Vashem's International School for Holocaust Studies in Jerusalem and a past visiting educator at Anne Frank House in Amsterdam, Li conducts research on Holocaust and tolerance education in Asia. This summer, he will be a visiting lecturer at a number of Taiwanese universities, at the invitation of the Taipei Women's Rescue Foundation. Li will give talks on what it means to be an "upstander" – someone who intervenes on behalf of a victim – through the lens of wartime history.

PHOEBE LIU

By teaching war and conflict from a global perspective, it's always my goal to help students to gain the skills, knowledge, and attitudes to stand up as global citizens and safeguard the values of social justice, mutual respect, and racial harmony," says Simon Li. "I agree with June Callwood that 'If world peace ever happens, it has to be built on knowledge.'"

On finding his calling

"While I had first read Anne Frank's diary in grade school in Hong Kong, I first came to study the Holocaust with deeper reflections while taking an introductory course at the history department. The 100-level history course focuses on western civilization, in which I got a chance to explore issues of human nature, which then brought me back to the Holocaust. At the time, I wanted to explore what ordinary people would do when placed in extraordinary conditions, such as the Nanjing atrocities, the Rwandan genocide, and the Holocaust.

"Students start university with many expectations, but working as a research assistant for a professor's book project as an undergraduate was never one of mine. It happened during my second year at Queen's, after having taken a modern and contemporary Chinese history class with Professor Emily Hill. Emily assigned a task for me to dig through the U of T East Asian Library's collection of the Chinese-language news archives in Shanghai, Nanjing, and Guangdong from the 1930s, as well as the municipal archives in Shanghai. This was for her book on 1930s China. This was the first time I came in touch with archival materials relating to the Second World War in China. Later on, I started reading historical materials relating to the Shanghai Ghetto and the Nanjing atrocities. This project was unlike anything I had ever done before."

On the role of the public historian

"It's to focus on engaging communities in important historical conversations. I am particularly fascinated in the growing field of historical dialogue and how it reaches new generations while reflecting on how the meaning of the past changes with the passage of time."

On the emotional part of his work

"As my work focuses on the educational use of survivor testimonies, I'm always moved by the survivors' willingness to be interviewed and revisit the most horrific time in their lives for the benefit of younger generations. This must be anything but easy. But what an impact they have. Through these conversations they are opening our next generation's eyes and giving them knowledge that is critically important.

"I truly want to thank the survivors, such as those from the Nanjing Massacre, the Holocaust, and the Cambodian Genocide, for their courage and willingness to give so much of themselves to us. With their painful testimony, consequences are much more personal and emotional, and it inspires thought and action among our youth. As the voices of the aging survivors diminish, I vowed to bring this history alive to our younger generations, to share the essential message that we cannot be silent bystanders and just watch."

On the tools he uses to discuss genocide

"In my teachers' training workshop, I cannot emphasize enough the pedagogical potential of motion pictures when they are appropriately contextualized and analyzed. While teaching the Holocaust, for instance, newsreels, propaganda movies, and feature films produced and shown during Hitler's rule do provide a wealth of evidence in regard to how the Nazis and the Allies perceived the Nazis' threats and actions against the Jewish victims. Pedagogically, comparing films with the sources on which they are based can be a valuable learning exercise. I also once held an art contest, in which students listened to extensive oral testimonies from genocide survivors and created entries in art and film. Rather than simply repeating the testimony, students were challenged to truly connect with the survivor's story and to find the aspect that speaks to them and that they want to share with others as messengers of memory."



STEPHANIE MCMAHON-KAYE

Simon Li visits the grave of Oskar Schindler in Jerusalem.

On finding the good in the world

"As a Holocaust and peace educator, it's indeed essential not only to bring students safely in but also safely out of the Holocaust topic, by telling stories of resilience, triumph, and good deeds. It is my duty to talk about the good deeds and the power of one: one person can make an enormous difference in the world."

- Learn more about the Hong Kong Holocaust and Tolerance Centre: hkhtc.org.



Deterrence AND THE gray zone

The concept of deterrence is as old as human conflict itself. But with the changing nature of war and the emergence of gray zone challenges, can deterrence be used to keep the peace?

BY LT.-COL. TODD ALLISON

One cannot adequately study human history without studying war. The concept of deterrence is as old as the history of human conflict itself. The modern word “deter” originates from the Latin verb “*deterrere*,” meaning to frighten away or discourage. Academic and philosophical advancement of the modern notions of deterrence and conflict can be traced back to several philosophers, but one of the most studied is Thomas Hobbes. In his work *Leviathan*, Hobbes explored the social contract entered into with the state so that it can protect its peoples from war, conflict, and crime. The role of the state is ultimately to enforce this social contract, even with the use of force. Hobbes argued that the punishment for crime must, by far, outweigh the benefit of committing the actual crime. As he expressed it, in 1651, “Hurt Inflicted, If Lesse Than The Benefit Of Transgressing, Is Not Punishment.” Thus, we arrive at the concept of deterrence as a means to prevent either individuals or states from engaging in crime or armed conflict for their personal gain.

At the turn of the 20th century, modern war and armed conflict in Europe had reached a level of unprecedented violence. With the modernization of weapons and advancement of strategies and tactics of war, great European powers were able to mobilize forces quickly, seeking a “cheap” victory through overwhelming force against an adversary in order to force capitulation. This rapid, low-cost strategy had two major side effects that ultimately led to the necessity of the modern deterrence theory. Despite the initial success for the victor, ultimately both sides experienced overwhelming destruction, including great loss

of civilian lives. Additionally, it was nearly impossible to predict when war would begin: once signs of war were inevitable, it ultimately led to the initiation of armed action by one side to gain the advantage.

With the advent of the League of Nations, and later the United Nations, the nations of the world had seemingly committed to the pursuit of the elimination, and at minimum the prevention of, armed conflict and war as central components of statecraft. Despite this commitment, it was obvious to the international community that the assertion of the right of sovereignty and self-defence remained. Armed conflict was always possible as soon as a state prioritized personal gain over international commitment to peace. With these self-interested policies, combined with the development of modern destructive weaponry, such as the nuclear bomb, and the credible means to strike through long-range bombers, modern nuclear deterrence theory was born. Competition between the United States and the Soviet Union, the post-war superpowers, led to the four-decade-long Cold War and a new era of study of the theory and practice of deterrence.

Capability, credibility, communication

Modern deterrence has two main expressions, both used to persuade an enemy state from using military force. These are deterrence by punishment (the threat of retaliation) and deterrence by denial (the thwarting of an adversary’s operational plans). However it is put into action, deterrence has three major principles: capability, credibility, and communication.

The notion of **capability** resides mostly with modern military weaponry across strategic and tactical levels. From this principle emerged the nuclear and conventional deterrence strategies over the decades of the Cold War.

Credibility resides primarily in the declared intent, resolve, and commitment to take action to protect interests. But most importantly, the belief must exist, in the minds of the aggressor, that the deterrent actions *will* be carried out.

Finally, the principle of **communication** involves clearly relating to a potential aggressor the capability and intent to carry out deterrent threats. Communication should spell out those adversary's actions that are considered unacceptable and worthy of deterrent action. Specific adversarial actions are outlined and upheld in international law through the many conventions of the United Nations.

Cold War deterrence

At the height of the Cold War, deterrence as a policy approach, as indicated in the 1988 U.S. National Security Strategy, was a bipolar product of diplomatic and military competition with communist Soviet Union. This led to the military evolution of a massive and technologically advanced nuclear arsenal, combined with an equally robust conventional force arrayed on major fronts in Europe and Northeast Asia, as well as on the home front. The nuclear capability and delivery systems of assured destruction acted as the ultimate **deterrence by punishment** strategy. Additionally, large formations of conventional forces in Eastern Europe, North Korea, and China ultimately led to the development of conventional force components of deterrence, which postured large forward Army, Air Force, and Navy elements prepared to **deter by denial**.

With the end of the Cold War and the fall of the Soviet Union as the single major bipolar threat, the U.S. had to reconsider how to approach its policy and strategy as well as how to best array its forces. Nuclear and conventional force deterrence itself as policy and grand strategy have gone through decades of evolution, from mutual assured destruction, first-strike and second-strike capabilities, ballistic missile defence, non-proliferation, arms control, and denuclearization.

The U.S. and the international community began pursuing efforts to denuclearize, led by the efforts of the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) signed in 1991. The next two decades saw

the reduction in importance of deterrence as a grand strategy. In fact, with the rise of non-state actors and terrorism, deterrence policy language practically disappeared from U.S. national security strategy.

The gray zone between war and peace

With the rise of powerful states such as the People's Republic of China and the re-emergence of Russia, along with the emergence of non-state actors, a new adversarial approach termed "gray zone" conflict emerged. A gray zone conflict is one that is strategically coercive or aggressive but that is deliberately less than warlike, in the traditional sense. It is not a new phenomenon: Russia, China, and North Korea have all used the tactic to challenge the U.S. and its NATO allies. In recent years, the frequency of efforts of both non-state and state actors has become the "new normal" in international politics. The strategic assumptions underpinning how the U.S. and its allies view the status quo are continually challenged and outplayed on a regional level.

Hybridity, menace to convention, and risk-confusion

A 2016 report published by the Strategic Studies Institute and U.S. Army War College Press delved further into the nature of gray zone challenges. It said, "All gray zone challenges are distinct or unique, yet nonetheless share three common characteristics: hybridity, menace to defense/military convention, and risk-confusion."¹ By hybridity, we can see challenges that combine both adverse methods and strategic effects. For instance, in Northeast Asia, China and North Korea have continued to initiate actions that are small incursions designed to be provocative against the U.S. and its allies, but that are also below nuclear and conventional response thresholds. China and North Korea will often push the boundaries of U.N. Security Council resolutions by promoting cooperation and adherence, only then to test the limits of this liberal order through a combination of limited civilian and military actions designed to advance their interests. This accumulation of actions erodes the very credibility that is a cornerstone of U.S. policy in the region.

A second characteristic of gray zone challenges is the direct, universal menace to defence and military convention. In Northeast Asia and throughout the Asia-Pacific, China has consistently challenged the military norms in the maritime, air, cyber, and

¹ "Outplayed: Regaining Strategic Initiative in the Gray Zone." A Report Sponsored by the Army Capabilities Integration Center in coordination with Joint Staff J-39/Strategic Multi-Layer Assessment Branch. Nathan Freier *et.al.* June 2016. Published by the Strategic Studies Institute and U.S. Army War College Press

Gray zone characteristic	Brief description	Example in Northeast Asia	U.S. and international challenge area
Inherent hybridity	Hybrid combination of adverse methods and strategic effects	China establishes ADIZ in Japan and South Korea airspace	Violates U.N. established laws and conventions on air and maritime sovereignty
Direct and universal menace to traditional defence and military convention	Does not adhere to traditional linear views of peace and war or to planning models to cope with challenges	North Korea sinks the <i>Cheonan</i> and shells Yeongpeong Island	Often too small and executed too quickly for U.S. and allied robust response mechanisms to deter or counter
Profound risk-confusion	No clear red-lines or playbook to respond to action	North Korea proliferates and tests WMDs and ballistic missiles	Often too risky to launch a counter-action; extremely risky to ignore

space domains. North Korea has challenged the commitment and mutual defence of the U.S. and its allies South Korea and Japan through numerous actions, from the sinking of the *Cheonan* submarine to the shelling of Yeongpeong Island. China has used civilian maritime craft to challenge Japanese sovereignty in the contested Senkaku Islands; it has also made assertive moves with the establishment of an Air Defence Identification Zone (ADIZ) in sovereign airspace. These incursions are just a few of the examples that challenge diplomatic and defence response mechanisms.

The third characteristic in gray zone challenges is “profound risk-confusion.” Many of the challenges do not fit neatly into the traditional linear views of peace and security shared by the U.S. and

its allies. Additionally, gray zone challenges do not trigger specific red-lines in nuclear or conventional defence response. These challenges are designed to operate below the threshold that would provoke retaliation or escalation. However, taking little or no action in the face of this competition erodes the credibility of U.S. assurances to allies and partners in the region.

The question that now remains in the future of international security is whether gray zone aggression can be effectively and credibly deterred. It is fairly clear that traditional nuclear and conventional deterrence strategies will fall short, but at the heart of modern deterrence theory are still the three core principles – capability, credibility, and communication. The challenge will fall on the shoulders of the academic and political communities to examine deterrence theory in this new emerging gray zone competition to seek new strategies for deterrence in order to maintain the pact the United Nations came together to uphold – the prevention of war and armed conflict at all cost.

■ Lieutenant-Colonel Todd Allison is a visiting defence fellow at the Queen's Centre for International and Defence Policy (CIDP) and an officer in the U.S. Army. The views expressed in this article are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the official policy or position of the Department of the Army, Department of Defense, or the U.S. Government.

The Centre for International and Defence Policy (CIDP) is one of the most active research centres in Canada on foreign and defence policy issues. The core mission of the CIDP is to inform public debates related to international engagement, security cooperation, and the military. The CIDP leverages its location in Kingston to build strategic partnerships with the armed forces. The Centre hosts three visiting defence fellows from Canada, the United States, and Germany, who are active-duty military officers contributing to research and teaching activities.

This June, the CIDP hosts the 13th annual Kingston Conference on International Security. The theme this year is “The Return of Deterrence: Credibility and Capabilities in a New Era.” The *Review* will report on the conference in a future issue.

Printmakers at War, 1914–1918



BERNARD CLARK

Percy John Delf Smith, *Death Marches*, around 1919, etching on paper. Gift of Caroline and Simon Davis, 2016 (60-014.05).

The mechanized warfare of the First World War led to the unprecedented destruction of cities, landscapes, and human lives. Among those who experienced this horror were artists, who witnessed the devastation around them with an attentive eye and, often, a pencil and paper in hand. This exhibition of prints by British artists of the era offers a range of imagery documenting life during the war, from an air raid-ready London to the abandoned duck-walk in a swampy Belgian field, through a variety of printmaking techniques. Featuring a selection of recent acquisitions, the show honours, with chilling beauty, the hundredth anniversary of the conclusion of the Great War.

Percy John Delf Smith was a British etcher and letterer. He served as a gunner in the First World War. His etching *Death Marches* was part of a seven-part series, *The Dance of Death 1914–1918*, that explored the spectre of Death following British soldiers.

After the war, Smith was commissioned to create the lettering for the Canadian National Vimy Memorial at Vimy Ridge. His work listed the names of 11,285 Canadian soldiers killed in France.

- *The exhibition Printmakers at War, 1914–1918 runs from Aug. 25 to Dec. 2 in the Frances K. Smith Gallery of the Agnes Etherington Art Centre.*



Collaborating for a more peaceful world

Christine Whitecross runs the NATO Defense College, bringing military and civilian leaders together to tackle global peace and security issues ... together.

BY MEREDITH DAULT

Lieutenant-General Christine Whitecross (Sc'84) has always been an early riser. These days she's up by six, taking in a view of rolling hills from the window of her villa on the outskirts of Rome. By Whitecross's standards, however, it's practically sleeping in. "I get up a lot later now than I used to," she laughs.

Discipline has never been a problem for Whitecross, Canada's highest-ranking female military officer, who has served the country in a variety of capacities for more than 36 years. Whitecross, who studied chemical engineering at Queen's and earned a master's degree in Defence Studies at the Royal Military College, has held staff positions in Bosnia, Afghanistan, Germany, and across Canada, including with the Canadian Military Engineers.

In 2017, she stepped into the top job at the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Defense College in Rome – becoming the first woman and only the third Canadian to do so since its founding in 1951. Established in the early days

of the Cold War by Dwight D. Eisenhower, the one-of-a-kind institute was established as an international training centre to bring together senior-level members of the military, along with diplomats and specialized civilians, to work together on issues of relevance to the NATO alliance and its partners. "I was out of the norm in more ways than one," Whitecross says of being named commandant by a vote among the 29 NATO member countries in late 2016, "but to be completely honest, I think people were enamored with the idea of someone completely different taking over."

Typically at work by 7:30 am, Whitecross frequently starts her day by welcoming and meeting with the international guests who visit the college on an almost daily basis to give lectures. "Because we are an institution that doesn't have an inherent teaching faculty, all of our speakers come from around the world," she says. "These are very current subject-matter experts, academics, and practitioners." While she likes sitting in on the lectures, Whitecross can also listen to them in her



THE CANADIAN PRESS/SEAN KILPATRICK

office while she works, thanks to the college's robust IT system.

By afternoon, she has turned her attention to the business end of running the college, from strategic planning and visioning for the college's next decade to working with her team. The NATO Defense College employs 150 people from varying NATO-member countries, and attracts an average of 250 students per year who come to Rome to learn key lessons in defence, security, and international cooperation.

Whitecross stresses the critical role the college plays in developing people who are able to embrace strategic thinking, devise common solutions for shared problems, and face complex questions of security head-on. "NATO can't make a decision without the consensus of all 29 member nations, and that's not easy," she explains. "We develop the competencies that are required to come to consensus on something. We help people learn to think, to be innovative, and to appreciate a diversity of opinions, cultures, and backgrounds."

Among its many courses, for example, the college runs a 10-week program on regional cooperation, which is specifically designed for people from the Middle East, North Africa, and Gulf regions, with a focus on issues like security, counter-terrorism, and the root causes of the region's instability. A recent iteration drew participants from Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, and the United Arab Emirates, among other countries, many from outside of the NATO alliance. Whitecross herself has taken the two-week-long Generals, Flag Officers, and Ambassadors course, in which learners divide their time between Rome and Brussels (where NATO's headquarters is based) as they learn more about the organization's interests, security concerns, and capabilities.

The college's core business, however, is the senior course – a six-month intensive program

"We help people learn to think, to be innovative, and to appreciate a diversity of opinions, cultures, and backgrounds."



NDC REPRODUCTION SECTION

Lt.-Gen. Whitecross with the 18th graduating class of NATO's Regional Cooperation Course. The course is open to officers of the rank of brigadier-general, colonel, and lieutenant-colonel, and to civilian officials and diplomats of equivalent rank.

broken into topical modules, three of which are field study visits to national capitals. A two-week trip to the United States, for example, includes a visit to the Pentagon, the United Nations headquarters in New York City, and the NATO Allied Command Transformation in Norfolk, Virginia, with a goal of having participants meet senior decision-makers and better understand differing security and defence issues and policies.

"Our students need to be able to take issues down to principles that can be agreed upon by a whole bunch of people," says Whitecross, who has stressed the college's role in developing leaders who are prepared to respond in an unpredictable security environment. "They are unique skillsets that are very useful in international relations."

But these are more than just training programs: for Whitecross, the college, which maintains close relationships with international think tanks, is about providing critical education to help shape tomorrow's leaders. "As professionals, we need to commit to lifelong learning," she says. "We need to demonstrate a desire to better ourselves, and as military leaders, and as government leaders, we need to embrace it and model it for people around us."

Whitecross also stresses the critical networking opportunities that emerge from the college's intense training situations. "It's a huge objective of the college," she says, explaining that besides learning about NATO, the students are establishing relationships with people who will be able to help them in the future. "If faced with a situation, they'll know someone," she says simply, describing people who have been able to call on fellow alumni years after meeting on a course. "The whole idea is to create a team and a bond, and it's actually been fairly successful."

Beyond its various course offerings, the college also boasts a small but rigorous on-site research division, where academics, who are hired on five-year terms, work to develop everything from position papers to books on issues that are of interest to NATO and member nations. Whitecross explains that it is NATO itself that guides this research. "We find out what interests (the organization) has for

the next 12 to 24 months, and we include that in the research plan," she says, describing big-picture investigations designed to make an immediate contribution. (Research papers are available online: www.ndc.nato.int/research/.)

Born in Germany while her father, who was with the Royal Canadian Air Force, was posted there, Whitecross was a high achiever in school, with an aptitude for math and science. She performed with the cadet pipe band as a child. Still, it was a surprise to everyone when, while at Queen's, she walked into a military recruiting centre in Kingston and enlisted. "I always thought I would try it," says Whitecross, who was then two years into her engineering degree, "I was walking down Princess Street one day and thought, 'Yeah, this is the time.'"

As she worked her way up the military ranks, taking on greater and greater responsibility, her family grew, too. That's when she and her husband, Ian, who was also in the military, made an unconventional decision: it would be he – rather than she – who would take early retirement in order to stay home and raise their three young children.

"It was hugely rare and not necessarily embraced," says Whitecross of making that decision in the 1990s. "Men didn't do that." Many were



CORPORAL EVAN KUELZ

Seen here in 2007, then-Brigadier-General Whitecross, Commanding Officer, Joint Task Force (North), stands with colleagues in Iqaluit, Nunavut, for a joint training operation involving army, navy, and air force personnel.

incredulous that Whitecross could leave her children, who were then all under the age of five, at home while she headed off on her first year-long deployment to Bosnia. “(Ian) always considered his a job and mine a career,” she says. “For us it was a really easy decision.”

It was 2015 when Whitecross, who was then posted to the position of chief of staff for the assistant deputy minister (infrastructure and environment) and chief military engineer of the Canadian Forces at the National Defence Headquarters, learned that she had been chosen to lead a team to look into the issue of sexual harassment and assault in the military. “I was disappointed to be chosen,” she admits. “I remember thinking, ‘I am the most senior serving female in the Canadian military. You just picked me because of that.’”

But once she had come to terms with the task, Whitecross realized that she had been given an opportunity to help make a difference in a military environment where sexual harassment and assault are still common and still too frequently under-reported. “I got off my soapbox,” she says. “I realized that ‘Hey – I am the best person to do this job and I am going to do the best damn job that I can because this is important. We need this, and it has to be someone who can understand and empathize.’”

The challenging assignment saw Whitecross and a team spend months travelling across Canada holding town hall events at more than a dozen defence bases and wings, including at the Royal Military College, meeting privately with people, answering questions, and having frank conversations with women and men across all ranks about sexual harassment and assault in the forces. This has resulted in new policies and training programs as well as disciplinary action where necessary. “It was difficult, sobering work,” she says, explaining that she is still involved at arm’s-length from her position in Rome, “though it was satisfying in some ways.”

While she admits that Canada still has work to do when it comes to addressing the issue of sexual misconduct in the military, Whitecross also believes that the country is ahead of many others when it comes to creating a culture of equality. She is also proud of what the military has been able to accomplish already.

“I work in an international environment and I can tell you for a fact that Canada is well ahead [of others] in terms of our policies and the way we treat people,” she says, citing the example of gender now being recognized as a non-binary construct. “In so many ways I am so proud of where we’ve come from.” But, she adds, there is still a lot to do. “The best thing we can do is to get people talking about it.”

Whitecross has carried her concerns for equality of all kinds into her work at the NATO Defense College and makes her expectations clear to the community there. “I have made treating people in a respectful way one of my priorities,” she says. Stressing the college’s multinational environment, she says challenges can arise when people arrive with different perceptions around how to treat one another. “I want to make sure that people will be treated well and with respect and for who they are, and that we embrace their talents regardless of where they are from or what their background is.”

Though Whitecross, who typically works at least a 12-hour workday, plans to step down from her post at the college in 2020, there is still much that she wants to accomplish before then: from growing the research division and overseeing a curriculum review to implementing initiatives to make it even easier for people to study, including through courses with shorter time commitments and expanded distance learning initiatives.

Ultimately, however, she is focused on broadening the college’s reach and ensuring that it continues to meet the needs of its partner nations in the years to come, developing innovative thinkers and strategic leaders ready to tackle tomorrow’s challenges.

“The nice thing about an environment with so many different nations and genders and cultures is that we get new solutions for old problems,” Whitecross says. “If we continue to learn new ways and new methods of doing business, we will find better solutions to problems. For me, it goes hand-in-hand with leadership.” ■



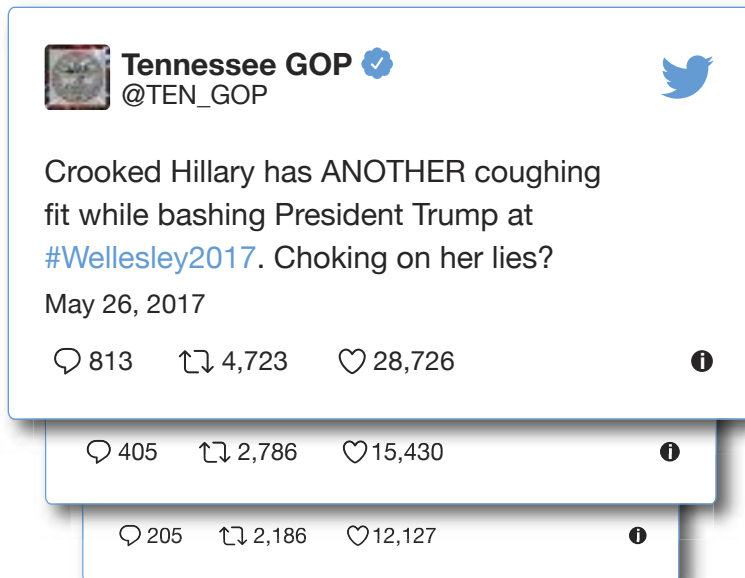
Prime Minister Justin Trudeau and Lt.-Gen. Christine Whitecross at a 2016 meeting.

On Jan. 23, 2018, Prime Minister Trudeau named Lieutenant-General Whitecross to his newly created Gender Equality Advisory Council, a high-profile group (members include Nobel Peace Prize recipient Malala Yousafzai and the International Monetary Fund’s Christine Lagarde) dedicated to ensuring that “gender equality and women’s empowerment are integrated across all themes, activities, and initiatives of Canada’s G7 Presidency.” Excited by the opportunity, Whitecross is looking forward to advising the group on issues of defence and security, as well as the pursuit of a more peaceful world.

A threat just a **click** away

The new age of information warfare

BY KAYLA MARIA ROLLAND



This was just one of the tweets posted by the Twitter account @TEN-GOP in 2017. For months, the pro-Trump account sent out tweets promoting anti-Democrat conspiracy theories, endorsements of Donald Trump's policies, and racist and Islamophobic content. Apparently run by Tennessee Republicans, the account gained more than 130,000 followers. It was retweeted by those in Trump's inner circle, including Donald Trump Jr. The account was shut down in August 2017 after it was learned that the account was managed, not by a proud Republican in Nashville or Chattanooga, but by an organization supported by the Russian government.

Russia's recent actions, including during the 2016 U.S. presidential election, should serve as a warning bell to Western states regarding the growing threat posed by information warfare and psychological operations conducted through social media. Through the use of its television network, social media, automated bots, and "troll factories," Russia has been accused of using information warfare to influence public opinion within the United States. Russia's actions are examples of psychological operations, an element of information warfare that aims to alter the behaviours and attitudes of foreign populations. Through the internet, information is spread with the intention of sowing doubt and confusion. This strategy serves as a

powerful tool for states and non-state actors, and is one Western states struggle to counter.

Sunil Narula wrote, "Psychological operations may be broadly defined as the planned use of communications to influence human attitudes and behaviour, to create in target groups, behaviour, emotions, and attitudes that support the attainment of national objectives. This form of communication can be as simple as spreading information covertly by word of mouth or through any means of mass media."¹ The use of psychological operations to influence attitudes and behaviour is not new. The practice has long been used to intimidate and to misinform targets. Genghis Khan sent agents in advance of the arrival of his men to stoke rumours regarding the size of his army. In 1984, Russia was found to be behind an article in an Indian newspaper that claimed the AIDS virus first emerged as the result of an American genetic-engineering experiment. During the 2003 Iraq War, coalition forces dropped millions of information leaflets over Iraq, continuing a practice of mass propaganda distribution used since the First World War.

But the old practice has gained profound strength with the emergence of the internet. Information can now reach unprecedented numbers of people with incredible speed for very little cost. Psychological operations can also be specifically targeted to certain audiences for maximum effect. As individuals go about their daily lives on the internet, large amounts of their personal data are collected. This data can be used to group individuals based on their political beliefs or religion, targeting them with specific content. It is now known that Russia purchased Facebook ads to target specific interests during the 2016 election.

Most conflicts today involve an online element, in which social media networks are used to manipulate public opinion. Some political analysts say that information warfare no longer exists solely as a force multiplier to conventional warfare. It can actually replace conventional warfare in some instances. In the latest generation of warfare, information is the central strategy. For states like Russia, this strategy helps them to achieve their objectives while circumventing the superior military capabilities of their rivals. This strategy also requires little sophistication. It is not about the quality of the information spread, but rather, the quantity. Much of the information spread by Russia during the 2016 campaign was far less convincing than narratives

What we are seeing is the latest generation of warfare, where information has become the central strategy.

the U.S.S.R. disseminated during the Cold War. For example, a message spread by Russian-linked social media accounts proclaiming voters could “avoid the line” and legally vote by tweeting their preference with #PresidentialElection was widely ridiculed as being ridiculous. Yet with psychological operations, an actor does not need to craft a convincing narrative, they merely need to sow doubt. During the 2016 election, Russia’s goal was to sow doubt in American democratic institutions.

As journalist Peter Pomerantsev wrote in *The Atlantic*,

The point of this new propaganda is not to persuade anyone, but to keep the viewer hooked and distracted – to disrupt Western narratives rather than provide a counter-narrative. It is the perfect genre for conspiracy theories, which are all over Russian TV. When the Kremlin and its affiliated media outlets spat out outlandish stories about the downing of Malaysia Airlines Flight 17 over eastern Ukraine in July [2014] – reports that characterized the crash as everything from an assault by Ukrainian fighter jets following U.S. instructions to an attempted NATO attack on Putin’s private jet – they were trying not so much to convince viewers of any one version of events, but rather to leave them confused, paranoid, and passive – living in a Kremlin-controlled virtual reality that can no longer be mediated or debated by any appeal to ‘truth.’²

One positive outcome of Russian interference in the 2016 U.S. presidential election may be a greater awareness of the threat of information warfare. Yet responding to these psychological operations poses a predicament for Western powers. Merely keeping up with the volume of information spread is nearly impossible. Western governments do not have the resources to respond to every piece of information that emerges, with the challenge often compared to a game of whack-a-mole. The commitment to truth prevalent in liberal democracies also makes crafting a compelling counter-narrative difficult. Offering a truthful counter-narrative to compete against sensational



A sample of leaflets dropped over Iraq by coalition aircraft in 2003.



PJF MILITARY COLLECTION / ALAMY STOCK PHOTO

information, such as the existence of a child sex-trafficking ring operating out of a D.C. pizza parlour, often proves impossible. Professional standards in Western media to report both sides of a story cause further difficulty, as media outlets often end up repeating information spread by psychological operations in their coverage.

Psychological operations conducted through the internet pose a great threat to Western democracies. If Western states do not direct greater attention to the use of information warfare online, a threat to liberal democracies may just be one click away.

A commitment to truth can make crafting a compelling counter-narrative difficult.

- Kayla Maria Rolland is a recent Political Studies graduate. A version of this article was originally written for the course POLS 465, *The Politics of War*, with Dr. H. Christian Breede, CD. Ms. Rolland’s essay was featured earlier this year in “The Contact Report,” an online series hosted by the Centre for International and Defence Policy at Queen’s. Learn more: queensu.ca/cidp/contact-report.

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Towards peace On Nov. 11, 1964, Queen's students organized a silent vigil on campus. In their collective statement, the students, representing a variety of campus clubs and political leanings, wrote,

"War in Vietnam, tension in Cyprus, and a divided Berlin make our task an urgent one. There is no meaning in a remembrance that does not link the violence of past wars with the dangers of our own time.

"... Fear must give way to understanding through communication. Ours is the same type of problem that faced those we remember on November 11, though ours is more urgent, more total in the nuclear world.

"... On November 11, in honour of those who died for a peaceful world, let us renew our efforts to build a world without war."

TRICOLOR 1965 YEARBOOK

Unless otherwise indicated, dates in these notes refer to 2018.

Up to 1959

Honours

Robert Rehder, Sc'50, was honoured by the Peterborough chapter of Professional Engineers of Ontario (PEO), receiving the Engineering Lifetime Achievement Award. Robert, an electrical engineer, worked for GE for many years and received 28 patents during his time there. He worked in R&D, focusing first on switchgear circuit breakers, then on insulation systems for large motors and generators. He worked on large-scale generation projects in James Bay and Vancouver Island. After retirement, Robert continued as a consultant and in community projects in Peterborough. He led the restoration project of the Hope Mill near Peterborough. Robert and his volunteers restored and installed vintage 1892 turbines for the water-powered sawmill, which is now open to visitors for lumber-cutting demonstrations.

Deaths

Eleanor (Wells) Franks, BA'55, died Feb. 5 surrounded by family. Predeceased by her husband Roy, BSc'57, Eleanor is survived by her children Greg and Jeff, Artsci'85, and four grandchildren. Eleanor enjoyed her time at Queen's and made many lasting friendships.



Mary Celine Kelly, BA'50, died Dec. 17 in Merrickville, Ont., surrounded by family. At Queen's, Celine studied bi-

ology and economics and was active in the Newman Club and *Queen's Journal*. After graduation, she taught high school in Alexandria, Athens, and Smiths Falls, Ont. In retirement, she ran a store, Celine's Stationery and Gifts, in Smiths Falls. She was active in the Queen's University Women's Club (Smiths Falls chapter) and supported a number of charitable organizations and her church. During her life she left a planned gift to benefit the Queen's general endowment fund. Celine is missed by

her family, including her sister Aurea Rae, Arts'47, nephews Peter Rae, Sc'76, MSc'78, and Brian Bell, MBA'83, and nieces Patricia Ross, Arts'73, and Anne-Marie Simard, Artsci'80, Ed'81.

Walter Jamieson, BSc'49, died Jan. 14.

Frank Kinrade, BA'51, died Jan. 28 in his 96th year.



Murray Plant, Sc'48½, died in Ottawa on March 23, aged 92. He is survived by Betty, his wife of 63 years; children Jeff (Yolanda), Doug, Sc'80, and Vicki, and eight grandchildren. After graduating from Mechanical Engineering, Murray worked for Alcan in Arvida, Que., and Quebec Iron and Titanium in Tracy, Que. This was followed by a lengthy consulting career in mining and heavy industries. In retirement, Murray enjoyed golf, gardening, bridge, and the company of his grandchildren. Murray was an active participant in Science '48½ reunions and a proud Queen's man.



William Snedden, BSc'58, of Carleton Place, Ont., died Oct. 24, 2017. He is survived by his wife, Shirley, children Catherine, Com'82 (Bill

Aronec, Sc'80), Rick, Sc'86 (Angie), and Jane, Com'91 (Todd), grandchildren Alex, Tessa, and Thomas, and brothers Dave, Sc'61, and Don, Sc'64, MSc'69.

William Slywchuk, BSc'48, died April 3. After completing his studies in civil engineering, Bill worked for the Department of Public Works, Harbours and Rivers Engineering Branch. He retired in 1981. He is survived by his wife, Eleanor, three sons, and four grandchildren.



James Spence, BSc'54, died Feb. 14. Jim is survived by his wife, Wilma, Arts'56, brother David, Sc'60, children Robert, Lori, Com'83,

and Joanne, and six grandchildren. At Queen's, Jim studied mechanical engineering and then had a successful career with CIL/ICI, working at locations in Ontario and Quebec as well as in Liberia. In retirement in 1991, Jim pursued several pastimes and involved himself in community organizations, but his primary focus was his family. Queen's was a very important part of Jim's life. There he met the love of his life, Wilma, and made many lifelong friends. He attended every reunion he could and participated in regular lunches with his engineering class in Toronto. He is sure to be greeting everyone at the Peary Gates with an "Oil Thigh."



Howie H. Toda, BSc'52, died in Toronto on Dec. 16, 2017. He is survived by his wife of 63 years, Mariko; children Leslie, Brian (Margaret), and

Steven; grandchildren Danielle, Michael, Rebecca, Sc'07 (Dufferin), and Kevin; and his great-grandchildren Hailey, Khloe, and Clark. Howie was born in New Westminster, B.C., but his family was forcibly evacuated in 1942 to an internment camp along with other Japanese-Canadian families. Following the war, his family was expelled from B.C. and settled near Chatham, Ont., working as farm labourers. Despite these significant challenges, Howie completed high school requirements and was accepted for admission to Queen's in 1948. To put himself through university he juggled various evening jobs along with his studies. He proudly noted he was one of the first Japanese-Canadians to graduate from Queen's Engineering. Howie worked at Ontario Hydro in a variety of roles from graduation until his retirement in 1986. He oversaw the construction of major power lines in Ontario. He was key in powering the province's growth, especially through the dramatic early years of the nuclear power age. Howie was a keen sportsman and outdoorsman. He will be remembered as a kind, optimistic, hard-working, and generous man. His family is dedicating a memorial

bench in Howie's honour in front of Summerhill.

1960s

Notes



Larry French, Arts'60, recently published his memoir, *Man on the Move*. Larry's career was spent in the trenches of education, as student,

teacher, and activist with the Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation. Larry writes about the ups and downs of his career, chronicling educators' fight for the right to strike and for improvements in pensions and working conditions. His work took him from Canada to Europe and Latin America. (These days, Larry continent-hops between Canada and Switzerland.) At the Toronto launch of the book, Larry was joined by his Queen's buddies Cameron Smith, Arts'57, Bruce Alexander, Com'60, Gordon Robinson, Sc'59, and Peter Saegert, Sc'63. Larry also recently reconnected with Pierre Gobin, Professor Emeritus (French), who had a great influence on his student.

As Larry writes in the book, "I was swept away by the infectious enthusiasm of the recently arrived young professor, an agrégé from France's prestigious Ecole Normale Supérieure de St. Cloud. I was one of the weakest in the class but the kind-hearted professor encouraged me to continue ... And that marks the first step on the long path that led me eventually from Kirkland Lake, Ontario, to Paris, France, and eventually to Morges, Switzerland. *Merci, Pierre Gobin.*"

Deaths



David Elliott, BSc'60, died at home in Brockville, Ont., on Mar. 15. After graduating from Electrical Engineering, Dave worked for RCA Victor in Montreal.

He was president of the RCA Engineers and Scientists Association. In 1976 he was promoted to manager of engineering at the Prescott, Ont., plant. He was an active member of the Professional Engineers of Ontario as well as many Canadian Standards Association committees. He is survived by his wife of 58 years, four children, and seven grandchildren.

Judith Helen (Leckey) Mills, BA'62, MA'65, died peacefully in her 79th

year on Dec. 18, in Toronto, in the company of her family. She was predeceased by her husband, George, partner Douglas Peters, BCom'63, and brother Bob Leckey, BA'63. Judith is mourned by her sister-in-law Catherine (Nesbitt), Arts'63; niece Amelia, Artsci'95 (Mark Bailey); children Corbin, Parker, and Paige; nephew Robert, Artsci'97 (José Navas); and her many friends and former students.

Robert Rodger, BSc'61, died Feb. 18. He is survived by his wife, Lucette, three sons, and three grandchildren. After graduating from Mining Engineering, Bob travelled the world, developing mines through his work with the World Bank and other organizations. Bob was a bright, strong-willed man of few words. He had a big heart and liberally gave hearty hugs. In Bob's memory, hug a loved one.



Edson Livingstone Smith, MD'68, died Nov. 26, 2017, in Timmins, Ont., aged 74, after a lengthy battle with Alzheimer's disease. He is survived by Helen, his wife of 41 years, children Brad (Katherine Orr), Philip, Sc'02 (Dana Pecjak), and Katherine, Artsci'09, MA'13 (Kevin McGrath, Artsci'10), grandchildren Olivia, Lucy, and Violet, and sister Harriett, Arts'68 (Douglas Grace). Edson devoted his medical career in Timmins to the care of the elderly, in particular those with dementia. He was well known for his commitment to, and compassion for, all his patients over the years. He was the medical director of the Golden Manor Home for the Aged in Timmins for 31 years and served on the local hospital board for many years. He had many interests outside the medical field: he loved the outdoors and was an avid photographer, music lover, and roving arachnologist. For so many years Edson took care of others in their most vulnerable state – the sick, elderly, and dying. Despite

Do you remember the 1968 Vanier Cup-winning football game? Queen's beat WLU at Varsity Stadium to bring home the prize. Members of the **1968 football team** are having a reunion this fall and would love to track down the



game film! It's not part of the Frank Tindall collection at the Queen's Archives. If you know how to locate a copy of the game film, please let James McKeen know: james.mckeen@gmail.com.

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this, he felt that death was just as much a part of life as the living of it.



Daniel Wigle, BA/BPHE'63, died Feb. 8. Dan was a dedicated educator for 35 years. He loved the outdoors, hiking, and camping. He collected T-shirts from his travels across Canada and Europe. A major DIY-er, Dan relished renovating the family home and spending time at Eagle Lake, clearing the land, building the cottage, enjoying family, and canoeing with the loons. Dan was also a proud Queen's man; his Queen's tam and faculty jacket were treasured mementoes. Dan is survived by his wife and best friend, Brenda; children Christina and Mark; five grandchildren; and brother Paul, Sc'67.

1970s

Family news

David P. Carey, MBA, Sc'79, MBA'94, retired as senior vice-president,

capital markets, at ARC Resources in 2016. He recently joined the board of directors of Bonavista Energy. David and his wife, Kathryn, Artsci'80, live in Calgary. Their daughter, Alison, Artsci'12, is also in Calgary, while son Graeme, Sc'15, is pursuing his MSc at the University of Oslo in Norway.

Notes

Roger T. Beaman, Law'71, retired last year after 44 years of litigation practice with Thomson, Rogers in Toronto. During his legal career, he focused on planning cases before the Ontario Municipal Board and was senior editor of *Ontario Municipal Board Reports* from 1978 to 2016. Recognized since 2006 as one of the top 500 Lawyers in Canada in the property development category by *LEXPERT/American Lawyer Guide to the Leading 500 Lawyers in Canada*, he was counsel to public and private sector clients in the land development field.

Bob Butterill, Com'77, was elected to the board of directors and to the position of treasurer of the Canadian

Landmine Foundation (CLMF) last summer. Bob represents Rotary International, a founding sponsor of CLMF, on the board.

Judith (Ivatt) Hunter, Com'77, retired from Sheridan College after 28 years as an HR professor with a specialization in occupational health and safety. For 17 of those years, Judith was also a program coordinator. It has been a busy year, with Judith selling her Oakville home, rebuilding her cottage, taking a fall Mediterranean cruise, and then heading to her Florida home to enjoy the snowbird life with her Boston terrier, Winston. Judith hopes to shorten her bucket list with travel and to spend quality time with her daughters, Christine and Stephanie, NSc'05 (Matt), and twin grandchildren Hunter and Scarlett.

Alan Winter, PhD'74 (Electrical Engineering), was appointed British Columbia's first innovation commissioner. He has the mandate to represent the B.C. tech sector in Ottawa and abroad and to encourage investment in British Columbia. Alan has wide expe-

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rience in technology and innovation, including at the federal Communications Research Centre and Telesat Canada. He was president and CEO of Genome British Columbia from 2001 to 2016. Alan and his wife, Carolyn, Arts'73, Ed'74, moved to Victoria to be closer to their son Kyle, Artsci'02 (MSc, MD, UBC), and his family. Kyle is a physician at the Royal Jubilee Hospital.

Deaths



Victor George Bradley, BSc'72, died Jan. 5 in Ottawa, surrounded by his four girls: his wife of 32 years, Brigitte Grégoire,

daughters Samantha, Ed'10 (John Mackenzie Graham), and Melissa (Stefano Consiglio), and his first grandchild, Cecilia. Victor was a great father and a loving husband who had a heart of gold. At Queen's, where he studied chemical engineering, he was the vice-president of the AMS. He received the Tricolour Award in 1972. After graduation, he joined the public service. His passion for science policy took him to a number of federal departments in Ottawa, including the Ministry of State for Science and Technology. In the early years of his career, he served with the United Nations in Vienna and at U.N. headquarters in New York. Victor was a proud member of Canada's Foreign Service, which he joined with the amalgamation of External Affairs and the International Trade Commission in the early 1980s. He enjoyed a long and wide-ranging career in the department. A born negotiator, his natural abilities were honed over many years in a range of multilateral and bilateral talks. He was justly proud of the pivotal role he played in Canada joining the International Space Station partnership. His commitment to both science and technology as well as trade policy was legendary. His last posting was to the Canadian Embassy in Washington, D.C., where he served with great energy and effectiveness as science and technology counsellor.

John Rickie Hansen, BA'73, BEd'76, died Feb. 2 in Kingston. John worked

at Alcan. He was interested in First Nations history, astronomy, and philately. His interest in maritime and military history resulted in an article published in *Warship* magazine.



Douglas David Rigsby, BA'69 (Arts'70), LLB'73, died Dec. 18, 2017. Doug was a member of both the Law Society of

Upper Canada and the Law Society of Alberta, practising in Toronto, Brockville, and Calgary. He was proud of his law experience, but found his true calling as a passionate advocate, educator, and speaker for initiating public conversation about mental health. Through life experiences and his work of the last 20 years with the Schizophrenia Society of Ontario, Frontenac Mental Health Services, and the TAMI, NAMI, and VOCEC organizations, Doug inspired and brought hope to many people. In 2001 he was one of CAMH's "Courage to Come Back" recipients, an honour he was proud even to be nominated for. With the same humility, he was thrilled to be named an honorary patron of the Canadian Club of Kingston in October 2017. Doug was a gentle giant; he had a quick wit and often goofy sense of humour. He was resilient and always managed to find a positive outlook through life's chal-

lenges. He is deeply missed by his sister Cathy Gale, Artsci'79 (Len), sister-in-law Justina (Fleming) Rigsby, Artsci'79; niece and nephews Laura, Daniel, Artsci'15, David, and Andrew, Artsci'11, MSc'12 (Laurel Dault, Artsci'11, MSc'12); and many special Kingston friends. He was predeceased by his brother John, BA'68, in February 2017 and his parents Dave, BSc'40, and Dorothy.

Margaret (Wenzel) Shoniker, BA'73, died Sept. 22. She is survived by Bob, Com'69, MBA'70, her husband of 43 years; their children Alyssa, Kimberley, and Andrew; and grandson Callum. Marg is remembered as a beautiful, loyal, and loving woman. She was an avid gardener and an exceptional cook. Both funny and fearless, patient and resilient, she was the greatest mother, nana, wife, and friend anyone could have wished for. She was the perfect yin to Bob's yang.

1980s Honours



Jill Calder, Meds'86, FRCPC in Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, received the 2018 Doctors of B.C. Silver Medal of Service Award

for her outstanding contributions to

ALL IN THE FAMILY

Jesse Graham, ConEd'19, and **Tanner Graham**, Kin'19, are carrying on the family tradition of being awesome basketball players. Their mom, **Karen (McComber) Graham**, Meds'86, played basketball for Queen's for two seasons while at med school. (She was an OUA all-star for both seasons.) Karen coached Jesse and Tanner in basketball when they were in high school, with some help from son Dale, Ed'19. Dale is now scorekeeper for the Gaels at their home games. Their sisters Evelyn, Kin'15, PT'18, and Gilene (in high school) also play basketball. Tanner, the Gaels' team captain this season, has been an OUA all-star twice and led the nation this past season in blocks (and

was second in rebounds). Jesse was second nationally in field goal percentage. ■



Jesse, Karen, and Tanner Graham

MICHAEL P. HALL

medicine and to the welfare of the people of British Columbia. In addition to her clinical and administrative duties, Jill has been a leader and mentor in the education of UBC Okanagan medical students. She founded Autism Kamloops, for the education and support of parents of children with autism and is co-founder of Kamloops Physicians for a Healthy Environment, a group concerned about environmental health issues.



Kevin Vessey, PhD'87 (Biology), has been appointed to the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada (NSERC). An award-winning biologist, he maintains an active research program in applied plant biology. He is a professor in the Department of Biology at Saint Mary's University.

Job news

Charlotte Davis, Artsci'84, has established Verve Communications, a Toronto-based boutique agency dedicated to helping engineers, lawyers, and other consultants communicate "without all the usual BS." Visit vervecomms.ca to sign up for The Clarity Chronicles, Charlotte's monthly e-newsletter.



Laura Jo Gunter, MBA'88, is the president and CEO of Bow Valley College in Calgary. Prior to taking this position, she was senior vice-president, academic at George Brown College in Toronto.

James Knowles, Com'86, is now a partner with the Swiss pension and endowment advisory firm Novarca. James lives with his family in London, England.



Brian Lenahan, Com'86, retired from TD Bank in March 2017. Since then, he completed a program in artificial intelligence at MIT and launched a start-up, Aquitaine Innovation

Advisors, focusing on developing AI tools for business consultants and coaches.

John Lougheed, Artsci'85 (MDiv, Vancouver School of Theology), has taken early retirement from congregational and hospital ministry and is working part-time as a presider at the Erb & Good Family Funeral Home in Waterloo, Ont., as well as enjoying volunteer roles.

Christopher D. Scheffman, Artsci'84, is heading to Central Asia this year with the U.S. Department of State, after serving in Mexico, Central America, Washington, D.C., and Arlington, Va. He has served as a Foreign Service officer for nearly 12 years following nine years in the Arizona and Texas state governments and four years with the U.S. Army/Army National Guard. He and his wife, Carmen, and their two children live in Arlington.

Family news

Dave Brown, Sc'88, and his father, **Peter Brown**, Sc'65, both Engineering Physics grads, are the owners of Mevex Corp. The Ottawa-based company is an international supplier of linear accelerators, used in a number of industries, including medical device sterilization, food irradiation, and gemstone enhancement. Learn more about the company: mevex.com. Dave and his wife, Linda Martin, Artsci'88, are looking forward to coming back to Queen's for their 30th reunion this fall.

Notes



David Burton, Com'87, hosted a mini-Com'87 reunion at Australia's New South Wales Golf Club, where he is the general manager. He welcomed fellow Canadian-Australian **David McNeil** and visiting classmate **Pat McMaster**.

1990s

Honours



David Galbraith, PhD'91, head of science at Royal Botanical Gardens in Hamilton and Burlington, Ont., was

elected to the College of Fellows of the Royal Canadian Geographical Society in November. Fellows are volunteers supporting the society and its mission to make Canada better known to Canadians and the world. "I am humbled to join the college," he says. "I'm particularly interested in how RCGS is promoting reconciliation with Indigenous peoples, an important part of my own work."



Chris Roney, Sc'91, was named a companion of the Professional Engineers Ontario (PEO) Order of Honour. Chris, who is president of Roney Engineering Ltd., in Kingston, has been an active PEO volunteer for more than two decades. The Order of Honour pays tribute to individuals who have rendered conspicuous service to the engineering profession.



D. Glen McLaughlin, TechEd'93, EMBA'04, received an Emmy award for technical supervision for his contribu-

tion to NBCUniversal's coverage of beach volleyball during the 2016 Rio Olympic Games.

Job news



Tracey Bissett, Com'97, has launched Bissett Financial Fitness Inc. Tracey has also launched an iTunes podcast, *Young Money*, that

We're working hard to drive environmental change.

At Coca-Cola, we've teamed up with WWF to reduce our impact on our planet. By improving energy efficiency across our entire business and introducing Canada's first ever heavy duty hybrid electric trucks, we've reduced our overall carbon footprint by 11% in just two years. As you can see, we're committed to delivering more than just refreshment.

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Jess and I chose to make Queen's part of our legacy and take action to help students reach their educational goals. Completing my undergrad at Queen's was a transformational experience. Years later, I can still remember how much every bursary helped. We believe that no talented person should be held back simply due to lack of financial means. Education has been the best investment Jess and I have made and it is our honour and privilege to give back to the Queen's community.

*Kasmet, Sc'11, and
Jessica Niyongabo*
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David Strobbe Photography

gives advice to young millionaires in the making.

Michael Farrant, Com'92, is now chief financial officer of Sage Gold. The company has just started production at its Clavos Gold Project in Timmins, Ont.

In February, **Paul Hutchison**, MDiv'95, began as lead minister at Eglinton St. George's United Church in North Toronto. The Rev. Dr. Paul Hutchison is currently the chair of Toronto Southeast Presbytery and has served congregations in Labrador, Caledon, and Scarborough.

George Rossolatos, Com'95, is CEO of the new Canadian Business Growth Fund. With funding from Canadian banks and insurance companies, the \$500-million fund plans to make minority growth-equity investments in small and medium-sized Canadian companies.

Notes

Don Richardson, Meds'91, was recently named a research fellow at the Canadian Institute for Military and Veteran Health Research

(CIMVHR). Fellows are recognized for their guidance and contributions towards CIMVHR's mission: to enhance the lives of Canadian military personnel, veterans, and their families by harnessing the national capacity for research. Don is a consultant psychiatrist and physician clinical lead at the Parkwood Operational Stress Injury (OSI) Clinic in London, Ont. He has more than 20 years of experience in the assessment and treatment of veterans and Canadian Forces members with PTSD and other OSI injuries and has spearheaded numerous collaborations to develop and publish research on this front. He is also an associate professor in the Department of Psychiatry at Western University and an assistant clinical professor at McMaster University's Department of Psychiatry and Behavioural Neuroscience.

2000s

Births

Ashok Raghupathy, MBA'07, and his wife, Maha, welcomed the arrival of



their daughter Anusha in July 2017.



Amanda Schwartz, Meds'08, and **Dave Kirsh**, Artsci'05, MSc'07, and big sister

Cassidy are thrilled to welcome Katherine Quinn Kirsh to the family. She was born in Toronto in November 2017.

Commitments

Joanna Hunt, Artsci'09, MPA'11, Law'14, and **Dan Jones**, Sc'10, PhD'16, were married on Nov. 25, 2017, in Toronto. The Honourable David Salmers, Law'80, of the Ontario Superior Court of Justice, Oshawa,

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Calgary

June 14 – Annual dinner

Kingston

June 5 – Branch open house and AGM

Labour Day weekend – Baseball alumni tournament

Check out the Facebook group for more details: search for “Queen’s baseball alumni/annual Labour Day classic.”

Ottawa

June 6 – Cha Gheill luncheon

Jeffrey Simpson, Arts’71, LLD’05, former national affairs columnist for *The Globe and Mail*, will discuss current issues in Canadian–American relations at the Royal Ottawa Golf Club.

PEI

June 14 – Annual alumni gathering

John Brown Grille, Charlottetown

Germany

Sept. 28-30 – Annual branch trip

The annual alumni weekend takes place in Muenster (Western Germany), hosted by Elisabeth and Eiwin Scholl.

New branch presidents

Toronto

Stephanie Beakbane, Artsci’12

Singapore

Alvin Hew, Com’86

Northern California

Ben Juteau, Sc’10, MBA’11

Calgary

Jackie Lewis, Artsci’11

New York

Kristine Ramsbottom, Com’15

London, U.K.

Danielle Thibodeau, Artsci’02 ■



presided over the ceremony. Joanna and Dan met in 2007 when working for the AMS. More than 30 Queen’s alumni joined them to celebrate their marriage, including many family members and friends they made in their 11 years living in Kingston. Joanna and Dan live in Toronto. Joanna is a family lawyer at Normandin Chris LLP. Dan is a geotechnical analyst at Golder Associates.

Honours

Lula Kosanic, EMBA’05, received recognition from the 2017 *CV Magazine* Business Women Awards. Lula, the senior director for global IT procurement for RBC, was named the most influential female in procurement in Canada.

Job news

Jason Blackstock, Artsci’00 (MSc, Edinburgh; PhD, Alberta), joined

University College London in 2013 to help establish, and then lead, the college’s unique Department of Science, Technology, Engineering, and Public Policy. He recently stepped down as the department’s head but continues his work there, with a particular focus on the accelerating international expansion of its *How to Change the World* programs. Learn more: ucl.ac.uk/steapp.

Shant Epreman, MBA’08, is now CAO at JetSmarter in Fort Lauderdale. JetSmarter is the world’s largest private aviation community.



Josh Kumar, Com’07, joined Thorsteinssons LLP. Josh’s practice focuses on tax litigation and dispute resolution

with the Canada Revenue Agency and Department of Justice, as well as domestic and international tax planning for individuals, trusts, and corporations.

Martin Landry, Artsci’00, is senior director of business development for Ferrovial Agroman Canada, the flagship construction arm of the Ferrovial Group (which owns assets

like 407ETR and London Heathrow Airport.) Martin and his wife, Hero Landry, EMBA’18, and their two children live in Etobicoke. mjlandry@gmail.com

Christian Leuprecht, PhD’03 (Political Studies), has been named to the Royal Military College’s Class of 1965 Professorship in Leadership for a period of three years starting in July. He is a professor of political science at RMC and a fellow of the Institute of Intergovernmental Relations and the Centre for International and Defence Policy, both at Queen’s.

Jason Nardari, Com’01, MPA’01, is now executive director of CIBC Innovation Banking, a new division of CIBC.



Julia Reynen, Artsci’06, is now the middle school principal at Korea International School in Jeju, South Korea. Since attending

Queen’s, Julia continued her studies, earning a BEd from OISE, U of T, and an MEd from The College of New Jersey. For nearly a decade, Julia has served as an educator and leader at

international schools in Panama, Indonesia, and most recently South Korea. She is passionate about middle school education, teacher mentoring, seeking gender parity in the workplace, and bridging cross-cultural competence among students, parents, and faculty. While reflecting upon her journey to date, Julia says that the impetus for developing an international career in education was her time at the Bader International Study Centre.

Notes



In April, **Jeremy Mosher**, Artsci'08, was named volunteer president of the Queen's University Alumni Association for 2018–20. Jeremy is seen here with his wife, Andrea (Hay), Artsci'08, and their son Joshua. You can read an update on QUAA activities from Jeremy in the online *Review*.

2010s

Births

Sasha Ghafir, MFin'15, and his wife, Ariel, welcomed their daughter Ava in February 2017.

Santiago Quintanilla, MBA'15, and his wife, Fernanda, welcomed their son Santiago in October 2017.

Job news

Alexander Banh, Artsci'15, Com'15, left investment banking late last year and is now working in strategy at ecobee. He is also a fellow in the energy and environment cluster at MaRS Discovery District in Toronto, co-chair of Toronto+Acumen, and an adviser to a technology private-equity firm.

Andrew Gabriel, Com'14, GDA'14, joined KSV Advisory, a boutique professional-services firm providing financial advisory services to distressed businesses and their stakeholders. Andrew recently merged his background in accounting and his passion for music by joining the board of Mozart Project, a non-profit focused on developing young classically trained vocalists as well as the promotion of a classical repertoire to younger generations.

Katie Kopansky, Com'11, Artsci'12, was promoted to director of enterprise solutions at Welltok, where she unites artificial intelligence and behavioural economics in mobile apps to help users optimize their health. Katie is based in Denver.

Robert A. Janson, MFin'13, was named president of Westcourt Capital Corp., based in Toronto.

Kenzie McNeil, MIB'13, has returned to Nova Scotia and now works as a senior consultant, finance with

Halifax Regional Municipality. Kenzie, who previously held a senior finance role with the municipality, spent the past year as a senior policy adviser with York Region in Ontario. In his current role, Kenzie's focus is public finance and macroeconomic issues.

Laura Zilney, EMBA'17, has started Ignite the Fourth Wave, a pre-licence medical cannabis producer and distributor. Laura says Ignite is Canada's first and only medical cannabis company comprising an all-female c-suite. The company is located in Erin, Ont.

Notes

Robbie Mitchnick, Artsci'13, Com'13, completed his first year of the Stanford MBA program. He continues to serve as chair of Q4Q Beer Co. The company recently launched its Naughty Otter beer in California, building on the success of the brand in Ontario.

Jordan Nussbaum, Law'15, will appear on the game show *Jeopardy!* on June 22. The road to TV stardom began months ago when Jordan took an online *Jeopardy!* test. After acing the test, he auditioned for the show in Toronto in November and was invited as a contestant in January. He flew to Los Angeles to tape the show in February. Jordan's not allowed to reveal his results, so you'll have to tune in to find out. Jordan practises civil litigation at Romano Law Office in Toronto.



Jordan Nussbaum, Law'15, with Jeopardy! host Alex Trebek.

Laurel Walzak, EMBA'14, has been appointed chair of the board of directors of the Canadian Women's Hockey League.

GOOD BOY GETS JOB



Captain Nicholas Kaempffer, CD, Artsci'11, is proud to announce that his dog **Loki** (once a frequent visitor on campus) has been officially selected as the mascot of The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery School. This stately vizsla was recently promoted to the rank of Gunner (Trained Canine). He sports a handsome regimentally inspired jacket, handmade by Captain (ret'd) **Sarah (Wlasichuk) Kaempffer**, Artsci'06. Gunner (Trained Canine) Loki's duties include attending physical training sessions and conducting morale visits.

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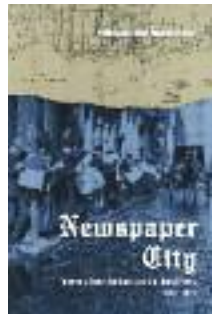
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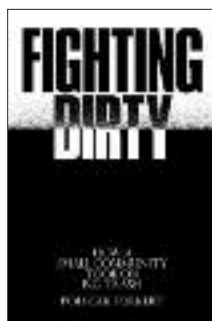
In 1965, the literary critic Northrop Frye claimed that the question “Where is here?” was paradigmatic in contemporary Canadian literature, partly due to the disorienting, globalizing effects of electronic media. In the years that followed, the Vietnam War increasingly caused such disorientation, as graphic images of the conflict flooded North American homes, blurring the border between “here” and “there.” Canadians were liable to feel doubly disoriented, consuming U.S. media coverage that was neither for them nor about their country, while Canadian writers reflected the times by dramatizing situations in which everyday Canadian life was interrupted by apprehensions of violence in Vietnam. Writers also published fictional scenarios in which Canada itself became the site of war with the United States. To make the scenarios seem more plausible, the writers pointed both to Vietnam and to past Canada – U.S. military conflicts. The implication was that Canada should always be figuratively on a war footing, resisting and defining itself in contrast to an imperialist America, and that a battle for national survival was a trans-historical condition of Canadian identity. In view of the question “Where is here?,” Canadian literature intimated a startling answer: “War is here.” The location in question was not just Canada but also Canadian writing itself.



In *War Is Here: The Vietnam War and Canadian Literature*, **Robert McGill**, Artsci'99 (MPhil, Oxford; MA, Anglia; PhD, U of T), explains how the war contributed to a golden age for writing in Canada. As authors addressed the conflict, they helped to construct an enduring myth of Canada as liberal, hospitable, and humanitarian. For many writers, the war was one that Canadians could and should fight against, if not in person, then on the page. Dr. McGill is an associate professor of English and director, MA in English in the Field of Creative Writing at U of T.



In *Newspaper City: Toronto's Street Surfaces and the Liberal Press, 1860–1935*, **Phillip Gordon Mackintosh**, Artsci'93, MPL'95, PhD'01 (Geography), scrutinizes the reluctance of early Torontonians to pave their streets. He shows how Toronto's two liberal newspapers, the *Toronto Globe* and the *Toronto Daily Star*, campaigned for surface infrastructure, despite the broad resistance of property owners to pay for infrastructure improvements. Newspaper publishers used their broadsheets to fashion two imagined cities for their readers: one overrun with filth, the other civilized and modern. However, the employment of capitalism to generate traditional public goods, such as concrete sidewalks, asphalt roads, regulated pedestrianism, and efficient automobilism, is complicated. The liberal newspapers' promotion of a city of orderly infrastructure and contented people in actual Toronto proved strikingly illiberal. This work reveals the contradictory nature of newspapers and the historiographical complexities of newspaper research. Dr. Mackintosh is an associate professor in the Department of Geography at Brock University.



Poh-Gek Forkert, Professor Emerita (Biomedical and Molecular Sciences), is the author of *Fighting Dirty: How a Small Community Took on Big Trash*. She tells the story of how one small group of farmers, small-town residents, and Indigenous people fought the world's largest waste disposal company to stop it from expanding a local dumpsite into a massive landfill. As one of the experts brought in to assess the impact the toxic waste would have on the community, Dr. Forkert was part of the adventures and misadventures of their decades-long fight.

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On *War and Peace*

BY JILLIAN SPARKS



TINE MODEWEG-HANSEN

We were standing under the Tiffany glass dome at the Chicago Cultural Center when I turned to my friend and said, “I think we should start a book club.”

My friend lived in Chicago at the time, and a monthly phone call to chat about the book we were reading seemed the perfect way to keep in touch. Perhaps the grandeur of the mosaics and literary-inspired architecture of the former central library went to our heads when we agreed to start with Leo Tolstoy’s famously long novel *War and Peace*. Yet, in that moment, any other book wouldn’t have made sense. We agreed to read a volume each month and be done with *War and Peace* in just four short months. In reality, it took us eight months, but the read was well worth it.

If you’re interested in tackling Tolstoy’s novel, here are a few things to consider:

- Pick a translation you like. There are several translations of *War and Peace* available and while it is tempting to select one with a beautiful cover, I found reading a few translator’s prefaces helped me choose which edition I wanted to spend time reading.
- Although this book is set in Russia, there is a lot of French. Much of the dialogue between the characters is in French, especially when the action is in St. Petersburg, and there are numerous letters exchanged in French as well. Translations for the dialogue and letters are in the footnotes. The Russian aristocracy under

Catherine the Great had to speak French and know about French culture. The novel takes place during her grandson Alexander I’s reign and spans 1805–1820. Language becomes a commentary on the classes and characters in the novel.

- Every character has two or three names: their long full name, a French version of their name, and a family nickname. Having a character chart when I started reading helped me keep track of who was who.
- Yes, this novel is about both war and peace, but it is also about family, love, Freemasonry, philosophy, and more. Tolstoy dedicates a number of pages to exploring his own philosophy on history and writing. These philosophical bits can be lengthy, just like the battles, but I encourage you not to skip over the war or history and just read the peace bits. You might miss out on major plot points!

I don’t underline or mark passages in novels, while my friend does. In our phone calls, she often brought up lines and phrases that really struck her. Looking at my own copy now I wish that I had left traces of my own reactions to Tolstoy’s poetic prose. In volume four, part three, chapter 10, there are four sentences that exemplify his beautiful style: “Drops dripped. Quiet talk went on. Horses neighed and scuffled. Someone snored.” Tolstoy is describing the soldiers’ camp at night as Petya anticipates an upcoming battle. These short sentences precede the sound of swords sharpening and other camp noises. In his excitement, Petya imagines the camp sounds as a glorious symphony. The whole chapter is really amazing.

Aside from our different reading practices, my friend and I both enjoyed *War and Peace* and were quite invested in the characters. Half of our conversations were full of predictions of what we thought might happen to our favourite characters. While there was a sense of accomplishment that we finished the book, it was also sad to say goodbye to those characters, as is so often the case when you finish a good book.

- *Jillian Sparks is the special collections librarian at W.D. Jordan Rare Books Special Collections in Douglas Library. She read War and Peace, translated by Richard Pevear and Larissa Volokhonsky, Vintage-Random House, 2007.*



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