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Feasibility Study of Montreal

An Interactive Qualifying Project Report

submitted to the faculty

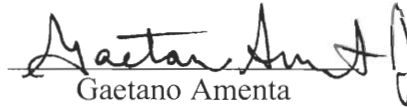
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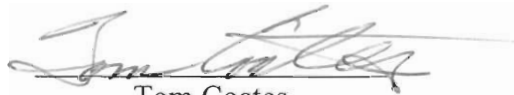
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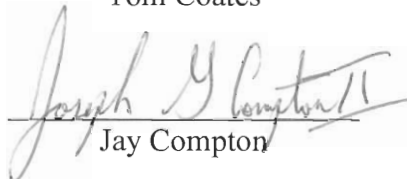
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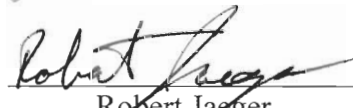
Degree of Bachelor of Science

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Abstract

The Montreal feasibility project investigated whether a WPI project center is possible and desirable in Montreal, Canada. It identified possible companies and organizations to sponsor project work, located possible housing, provided information regarding everyday living requirements, and researched the culture and laws in Montreal. Montreal was determined to be an excellent site for a future project center, based upon the analysis and feasibility study conducted while the team was there.

Executive Summary

The Feasibility Study of Montreal Interactive Qualifying Project (IQP) was conducted A term of 1999 to determine the practicability of a Montreal Project Center. Our goals were determined based on what were the basic requirements for a project center to exist in Montreal and then providing additional information for living in Montreal. Montreal is highly recommended as a project center to use in the future as it provides WPI with many beneficial opportunities and relations within Canada.

The most important issue to determine was whether WPI should set up a project center in Montreal and why. To determine this, several factors were analyzed. The two most important factors were to find companies and organizations suitable for a possible project sponsorship and to ensure housing can be secured for the times when the project might occur.

When determining what companies and organizations would be best to contact we, research what types of companies and organizations were typically used for project centers. With this in mind, our main source of contacts was museums. We did not just want to limit our options to that, so theatres, hospitals, and parks were also contacted.

For housing, we first had to determine what the requirements would be for a group of people to live in Montreal for a seven-week period. We found there to be many sources for this, they included local universities, real estate agents and consultants, and apartments. The details of our requirements and how information was obtained are discussed further.

Since Montreal is very close to the U.S.A. its culture is very similar. Although most people in Montreal do speak French, English is not at all uncommon here. People

providing services usually speak both languages and things like menus and signs are usually printed in both languages. Health and legal issues are also an issue and those differ slightly from U.S.A.

The last issue would be travel to and within Montreal. The easiest solution would be to drive there; it is approximately a seven-hour drive from Worcester. If that is a problem, Montreal does boast two airports. Custom checks at the border or airport should be expected and you should be prepared to answer any questions and provide them with identification. Travel within Montreal is similar to most major cities. Cars are very rarely needed; you can usually walk to where you need to go. If that distance is too great there is a subway and bus system and taxis are very common.

The paper details the information collected during the team's stay in Montreal, with an introduction describing the reasons Montreal is an excellent project center. Following this is a section on the WPI IGSD department and the criteria used to look at possible sites within the department. Next, a section detailing Montreal history and culture resides followed by possible sponsors within the district. Housing, traveling to Montreal and living within the city all follow the history and culture section, preceding health and legal issues, followed by conclusions and the appendix.

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Introduction

The Global Opportunities Program sponsored by WPI is a program designed to immerse students in other cultures for the purpose of gaining knowledge and experience with working in and alongside other cultures. WPI is uniquely positioned around the world, through various project centers that allow the university to absorb qualities from other cultures as well as introduce students into these cultures. Much like the villages and towns of ancient times, WPI seeks to enhance its presence in the global community through the establishment of project centers. Our project team, in acting as an advanced scouting party, traveled to Montreal to survey the suitability of the city and surrounding community as a site for a WPI project center. There were several criteria we based our final decision upon: the WPI requirements for such a venture, the IGSD department requirements, the possibility for future projects in the area, the presence of suitable living conditions, acceptable health and legal conditions, and the ability to travel to, from, and around the site.

The first question our project team considered at the conception of this project, was why should we want to place a project center in Montreal in the first place? There were several parts to the answer to this question. The first revolved around the idea that WPI currently does not have a project center in any French-speaking nation anywhere in the world, and with this being a unique piece of culture, we believed that it was important to WPI and its future students to investigate. Secondly, Montreal is a city rich in history and culture, having developed uniquely in Canada for over 150 years.

In 1867 Quebec became one of the founding members of the Dominion of Canada, which was independent of Britain. Montreal was the dominant city in Canada at

this time with a population of about 100,000. There has been a period of political tension in Quebec since the 1960's when a separatist movement began. The mostly French citizens of Quebec have been trying to isolate themselves from the rest of Canada in order to maintain their cultural and economic differences. Currently Montreal is the largest city in Quebec and Canada. It currently has a population of over 3 million people and covers all of Montreal Island, which is in the St. Lawrence River. The city has also spread to many of the smaller near by islands and the mainland area nearby.

The next question that was asked was what exactly could WPI obtain by establishing a project center in Montreal? Once we moved into the city we found it to be teeming with life and businesses, thus proving the project opportunities for WPI to be extremely substantial. Montreal boasts one of the largest museum and art districts in the world, which consequently where many of our contacts were found for possible projects. While founding a project center in Montreal would be a difficult and timely venture we believe, it would also be one that would greatly benefit WPI in the long run. Benefits for WPI as a whole would be substantial, as the IGSD would then be able to branch out into the surrounding Canadian territory and perhaps cultivate more sites and centers in Canada. WPI would be given more international acclaim, as well as contacts throughout our neighboring country. Universities in Montreal and throughout Quebec would also be able to work with WPI, bringing other schools and minds into the realm of WPI's programs

The final question then to be answered about Montreal was how? Our preliminary findings produced a huge quantity of data, and surely other teams would be needed to bootstrap and actually set up a project center. Our team gathered a large

amount of contact information, housing contacts, and information for living within the city itself. In the future, it would be necessary to gather resources together to launch the project center, and a timeline might look something like the following:

D Term 2000 – Bootstrap team(s) sent to Montreal, Canada.

E Term 2000 – Project Center Administrator hired to cultivate projects in the area to add to those of bootstrap.

A - B Term 2001 – Project Center finalized and opened for teams of students in the future.

The reason the word ‘teams’ was used in the bootstrap estimate of the D Term timeframe was because there is a large amount of work that will have to be done to establish the center. Separate teams could be sent, but if the two are present at the same time it would enable them to work together after a fashion, so that housing arrangements and living could be finalized by a team, while the other would work on setting up projects for the future.

Culture and living in Montreal are very similar to that of the US, which made it very easy to get around and work in the city. The only difference from the US was that French is the predominant language in Canada, although all businesses have employees who speak both languages. In recommending teams to go to Canada, we would have to say that knowledge of the French language is imperative.

The contents of this document outline our journey to Montreal, along with our findings and data, and supplies all the information needed to view how we came upon the decision that Montreal would be an excellent location for a project center. Possible contacts and project sponsors make up the first section of the paper, with housing, living, and health and legal issues following. Conclusions are summarized details on our findings and what we surmised to be the best decision. Finally there is an appendix

containing all miscellaneous information pertaining to our stay in the city, such as telephone transcripts, maps, and contact lists.

Criteria for a Project Center (IGSD)

WPI prepares its student for post-collegiate success through the implementation of the Projects Program. Students are required to complete an Interdisciplinary Qualifying Project (IQP) and a Major Qualifying Project (MQP), each counting for 3/3 credits (3 classes), typically done during the junior and senior years respectively. These projects are sponsored by companies and organizations and allow the students to work in teams to gain the necessary experience they will need in the work place.

The projects can be conducted either on- or off-campus. With the aid of the sponsor, the project teams work to solve a problem that will benefit the sponsor's interests. The off-campus sites are located in Boston, Washington D.C., and around the world at WPI Project Centers. WPI has project sites located in Venice, London, Australia, Puerto Rico, Costa Rica, Bangkok, and Zimbabwe. WPI, the nation's most cutting-edge technological university, sends more engineering undergraduates abroad than any other university in the country. Through the Interdisciplinary Global Studies Division (IGSD) WPI's Global Perspective Program helps students learn about other cultures (and their own potential) as they solve real problems for companies all over the world.

The project cities are selectively chosen; the university initiated the early sites. The newest site, Australia, was the result of an idea shared by a group of students. They envisioned a project center in Australia and made their idea a reality. The location of a project center is not decided on a whim. Many factors come into play, factors that make the idea feasible or not. Both students and sponsors must be able to benefit from the opportunity provided by a project, and the resources within the city are crucial to this

end. A city that is somewhat behind the times, technologically, would not be a suitable project site, whereas cultural staples such as London and Venice located in industrial Meccas, prove to be perfect centers for WPI. WPI has as “open-minded” a system as you’ll find anywhere. The range of project possibilities for students is so wide, students can even create their own projects for the IQP, as long as the criteria meet the standards of WPI and whatever adviser is chosen for the project. On this note, when cities are examined as potential sites for project centers, there are several criteria the IGSD department uses to evaluate if the city is in fact a good place for a project center.

These criteria include:

- Should offer resources and cultural background comparatively different than most other current project sites
- Must have medical facilities within reasonable distance
- Must be relatively safe, minimal risk for the safety of the students
- Living quarters must be livable and groups must stay close together

As WPI moves towards the new millennium, the IGSD reaches out to new frontiers in search of a more diverse network of project centers. As this project is put together, there is an IQP team in Taiwan working to set up a project center; another student’s idea may become a reality. WPI will continually expand its global span if not only to give its students the best possible education and an edge over students from any other university, but also to give them an experience of a lifetime.

Montreal History and Culture

The name Quebec is Algonquin and means strait or narrow passage. The Algonquin, Iroquois, and Inuit people inhabited the province before the Europeans arrived.

The province of Quebec has a unique place in Canadian culture. Most of Canada's bilingual nature is due to the strong French influence in Quebec. The first European to discover Quebec was French explorer Jacques Cartier in 1534. He visited a village at the base of Mount Royal in what is now the city of Montreal. Shortly after its discovery, European colonists settled in Quebec and established a booming fur trade. The first real settlement in modern day Montreal was founded in 1642 and was called Ville Marie de Montreal. The colonists had relatively good relations with the native peoples in the region, however, the French and British colonists were constantly struggling for control. This conflict ended with the Seven Years War in which Britain took control of New France in 1759. [1]

Under the terms of the Quebec Act in 1774, Britain granted official recognition to French Civil Law, guaranteed religious freedom and authorized the use of the French language to the citizens of Quebec. The colony split in 1791 between the loyalists from America who fled from the revolution and the native French Canadians into Upper and Lower Canada. However, they were reunited under the Act of Union in 1840 becoming the British Province of Canada. [1]

In 1867 Quebec became one of the founding members of the Dominion of Canada, which was independent of Britain. Montreal was the dominant city in Canada at this time with a population of about 100,000. [2]

There has been a period of political tension in Quebec since the 1960's when a separatist movement began. The mostly French citizens of Quebec have been trying to isolate themselves from the rest of Canada in order to maintain their cultural and economic differences.

Currently Montreal is the largest city in Quebec and Canada. It currently has a population of over 3 million people and covers all of Montreal Island, which is in the St. Lawrence River. The city has also spread to many of the smaller near by islands and the mainland. [2]

The government of Canada is based mostly on the government of Great Britain. Until 1982, the Canadian constitution was still patriarchal to Britain. Any amendment to the constitution had to be submitted to Parliament for approval. When Canada changed this policy to more completely control their own country, they kept Queen Elizabeth as their official head of state much like other countries that were part of the British Commonwealth.

Quebec has technically never signed the current Canadian constitution, which creates a very heated issue in Canadian politics. Quebec is still a part of Canada but not of their own will apparently. There is a very strong separatist movement which stems from the fact that Quebec is primarily French in history and culture, while the rest of Canada is primarily of British decent

Project Sponsors

Project sponsorship is at the core of a WPI Project Center, with other requirements such as housing and finances appearing afterwards. The main criteria when looking for a city that would offer a wide range of projects is that the city should offer resources and cultural background comparatively different than most other current project sites. Project sponsors are then chosen on the basis of being able to provide strong and challenging tasks for students while immersing them in the culture local to the project center and business. The project must also be substantial enough to take seven weeks, and usually sponsors provide more than one project in their lifetime. Without a strong foundation of contacts and possible future projects, a center will not be able to survive for any amount of time. Each city has different opportunities for projects that students can partake of during a stay, and each city has a strong core in some discipline or another. Montreal is rich in the arts and sciences, with many theatres, museums, schools, and art galleries, making it a veritable playground for project opportunities, with a varied interest by the small amount of companies contacted by our team, and a very large scope possible for the future. Below is a general description of the companies our group interacted with, and some of the thoughts, suggestions, and commentary we observed while studying in the city.

While it was difficult to contact some of the sponsors we were looking to present in this report, there was still a very promising response, and a tremendous pool of projects that can be developed in the city. Our response rate was promising, with approximately **37.5%** of the companies contacted having some sort of a positive response. Below is a further breakdown of the companies and responses.

	Positive Responses	Total Possibilities
Museums	5	13
Theatres	1	3
Hospitals	0	2
Parks	0	2
Miscellaneous	0	2

Museums:

The level of interest shown by museums in Montreal was encouraging, with several of the contacts requesting more information. There are also many more museums, which can be contacted in the future that we were unable to survey due to the short amount of time spent in the city by our team. Each museum had a different specialty that enabled the list of contacts to remain varied and individual, with little to no repetition by possible sponsors. Obviously more time would be needed to develop lasting relationships with the contacts, but at first glance it appeared there was a good level of interest.

The International Art Center is a non-profit museum specializing in contemporary art. The museum has been in operation for ten years on Sherbrooke Street. Individuals wishing to be individually taken through exhibits can get in contact with the museum.

The History and Archaeological Museum of Montreal is a vast museum with many exhibits, and an incredible amount of information on Canada and Montreal itself. This museum has many areas where projects could be done, including the World Wide

Web, research, and advertising. Located in the heart of Montreal's museum district, this museum is a prime location and source of projects.

The Montreal Beer Museum was a very interesting place to visit although it does not appear to be a good place to hold projects in the future. There is a lot of information on the creation and different variations of making this popular Canadian drink the strength that Canadians enjoy (Approximately 2 – 3.5 percent stronger than American alcohols.) In addition to supplying a fount of information, this museum also houses a bar and restaurant.

The Military Museum houses many of the artifacts from the Canadian military's history since the country was founded. The museum is located within the museum district of Montreal, although it is a very small museum.

The Écomusée du fier Monde Museum focuses on the industrialization of Old Montreal. It is located in one of the oldest neighborhoods in the city. Our letter was sent to this museum in hopes of initiating interest in future projects with WPI.

The Museum of Decorative Arts is a part of the *Montreal Museum of Fine Arts Complex*. It's collection features industrial design as well as handcrafted objects: furniture, glass, and jewelry. We sent our letter to the museum and followed up with a telephone call.

The McCord Museum is a museum for the hard-core Montreal historian. It's collection consists an array of First Nations objects, a selection of photographs by renowned Canadian photographer William Notman, a variety of sports equipment from historic Canadian hockey teams; a series of splendid gowns and outfits worn by historic

figures in the city's history. McCord also houses a boutique and café. We sent a letter to McCord and I followed up with a phone call.

The Musée d'art Contemporain de Montréal is Canada's only contemporary art museum, located right next to Place des Arts. It's popular season is summer when it puts on many exhibitions highlighting the 60's and 70's, a very productive period in the Quebec arts world. Museumgoers can enjoy the "jazzy" atmosphere of the music-filled terrace and the sculpture garden. We sent our letter to this museum and followed up with a telephone call.

The Museum of Fine Arts is located near many of Montreal's most luxurious hotels. It sits in one of the city's premier tourist neighborhoods. This summer, the museum's main focus is on their *Cosmos* exhibition. The *Cosmos* consists of over 350 works on the theme.

The Planetarium, located in the heart of Downtown Montreal, also called the "Theatre of Stars," is a great attraction for tourists as well as native Canadians. The Planetarium offers shows for all ages. Children's shows are typically in the mornings, while young teen and adult shows take place in the afternoons and at night respectively. There are seven multimedia productions featured this including a Christmas production of *The Star of the Maji*.

The Centre Canadien d'Architecture/ Canadian Centre for Architecture (CCA) is a museum and study center devoted to the art of architecture past and present. It is founded on the conviction that architecture, as part of the social and natural environment, is a public concern. The CCA's activities are local, national, and international in scope. They are based on a unique collection of works of art and

documentation from cultures throughout the world and from all disciplines that create and intervene in the built environment - including architecture, urban planning, and landscape design. The CCA interprets its collections for the public through exhibitions, publications, and public programs that reveal the richness of architectural culture and stimulate awareness of contemporary issues in architecture. The resources of the CCA's library and its collections of prints and drawings, photographs, and archives offer scholars and specialists a wealth of primary and secondary material for advanced research in the history, theory, and practice of architecture.

The History Center of Montreal is a museum dedicated to the history of Montreal. According to one web site visitors can “Go through all of Montréal's history in a single place and discover the original work of a remarkable Montréal photographer: Alan B. Stone.”

The Château Ramezay Museum, originally a governor's residence, built in the 18th century, this historic building offers you, through the rich collections of its museum, a unique contact with the history of Montreal and Quebec, from precontact aboriginal society to 1900.

The Musée d'art de Saint-Laurent, located in a magnificent neo-gothic church, houses religious sculptures, folk art, household furniture, textiles and tools bear testimony of traditional arts and crafts of Québec, as well as permanent and temporary exhibits.

Pointe-à-Callière, the Montreal Museum of Archaeology and History, originated on May 17, 1642, where the St. Lawrence River and a smaller river formed what would later be known as pointe à Callière (Callière's point), Father Vimont celebrated a mass for

the founding of Montreal. The small French colony in North America would grow and prosper. And exactly 350 years later, Pointe-à-Callière, the Montreal Museum of Archaeology and History, would open on this very site, on May 17, 1992.

Before the Museum opened, few people even knew that "Pointe à Callière" existed. It was named after chevalier Louis Hector de Callière, the third Governor of Montreal, who built his home here in 1688. Today, the point is part of the shoreline of Montreal Island. But its name lives on, better known than ever, now that it is shared with the Museum. The Pointe-à-Callière Museum is the result of major archaeological discoveries on the site in the 1980s. The Museum is actually an integral part of the site. Rising above more than 1,000 years of human history, it houses and protects remarkable architectural remains, displayed *in situ* with respect for their integrity, along with hundreds of artifacts.

Theatres:

The theatres of Montreal also showed an enormous amount of interest, with the team talking to several of the universities in the area and contacts who ran the theatre program for the local universities. There was interest from both of these, and definite prospects for the future by using and developing the contacts that were cultivated during our stay in the city.

The Quebec Academic Theatre, caters to college students especially, and works through contacts with McGill, Concordia, and the University of Montreal Colleges. The theatre works with not only students but with adults as well, putting on many performances each year.

The Festival de Theatre Des Amériques (FTA), created in 1985, is a festival of contemporary works that takes place in Montreal every two years, highlighting the most innovative theatre companies of our time. For the audience, the FTA is an opportunity to see local works plus the different worlds proposed by artists from abroad. For a few days every year Montreal is turned into a Mecca of culture for theatre lovers.

The Cinémathèque Québécoise was founded in 1963 by a group of film enthusiasts. Its collections include more than 30 000 films, 2 500 television broadcasts, 25 000 posters, 300 000 photographs, early equipment and thousands of files on a wide variety of topics. The Cinémathèque is currently building the most cultured film and television broadcasting and documentation center in North America. This one-of-a-kind complex is equipped with the most current technology to make the Cinémathèque's collections available to a growing and varied public.

Hospitals:

The prospects that hospitals could offer seemed to be the best for technological studies. Though the initial contact with them seemed to leave some doubts, we are confident that they will be to provide fruitful projects in the future. This could just require more time, which is a very good possibility, and should still definitely be explored in the event that a center is established.

The Centre Hospitalier De L'universite De Montreal provides a great teaching hospital for the University of Montreal students. Although that provides all kinds of health care, their pediatric division is one of the best in Canada. The hospital is located on the outskirts of downtown Montreal.

St. Mary's Hospital has been serving the community for over 70 years. St. Mary's is a 414-bed hospital providing primary and secondary health care. It is also a teaching hospital affiliated to McGill University and the University of Montreal.

The Foundation Quebecoise Du Cancer is a national, community-based organization whose mission is to eradicate cancer and to improve the quality of life of people living with cancer. The staff carries out public education programs, provide services for cancer patients and their families support healthy public health policies and organize fundraising events. Volunteers and staff in these offices are on the front lines, delivering the important services and programs offered by the Foundation Quebecoise Du Cancer to people in their communities.

Parks and Miscellaneous:

The parks and recreations companies we contacted within the city had some interest in possible project opportunities. Given some more time we believe that it is possible to harvest lasting relationships with these companies. The parks and recreations areas showed definite possibilities for projects, and should definitely be investigated given more ample resources and time.

Visites De Montreal Tours provide tours in the city, as well as many other parts of Canada. Their services include the ability to speak more than 15 languages and providing tours and social programs for seniors, students, and even delegates. They also provide assistance in reservations or hotels, dining, and attractions.

Olympic Park was created in November of 1975, originally created by the Quebec provincial government. The Régie des Installations Olympiques (RIO), a provincially

operated corporation, administered and oversaw the completion and the installation of the park. The RIO administers the largest part of the Olympic Park, while the City of Montreal is in charge of the other installations via two agencies: the Service des sports et loisirs, responsible for administering Maisonneuve Park, supervising the Botanical Garden, the Insectarium, the Centre Pierre-Charbonneau and the Maurice-Richard Arena, the Biodôme and the downtown Planetarium. The Olympic Park includes the Tower, the Stadium, the Sports Centre, the Tourist Hall, the outdoor areas and Canada's largest indoor parking lot. The Stadium/Montreal Tower complex is much more than a stadium. The Tower is actually a 17-story, 14,606-square-metre building. This global complex is three times greater in surface area than Toronto's SkyDome whose usable space totals 25,900 square meters.

Housing

Since housing was one of our major concerns, we tried to look into as many options as possible. These options included housing at one of the local universities, apartments through real estate agents and consultants, and long term hotels and hostels.

Our first decision was based upon what the requirements for living conditions would be. The main criterion was to make sure it is close to the downtown area because that is where most of the companies we contacted for sponsorship are. Other requirements included:

- Fully furnished
- Full kitchen facilities
- Telephone service
- Available for a 7 week period
- Ability to hold approximately 20 people

The main way of contact was through e-mail; any place that did not have e-mail we telephoned. We made a form e-mail to send to the perspective places (*See Appendix*). If we had to call them the information in the form e-mail was provided. If not contacted within a week we followed up with a telephone call.

University Housing

We first found that university housing at either McGill University or University of Montreal would only be possible during E-term. Since classes are in sessions during the rest of the year, they do not have sufficient capacity to meet our needs. The McGill University housing would be the better choice because it was right on the outskirts of

downtown Montreal (about a five-minute walk), while The University of Montreal was about a ten-minute drive. Also this housing would be in dorms and we felt that dorm life would not be advantageous. They would be sheltered and maybe not able to explore the rest of Montreal and find out how to live on their own in another country. We found the pricing for the rooms to be reasonable.

We did find that University Residence at the University of Quebec at Montreal could meet our needs. They offered 3 different size apartments that meet the requirements we set forth and would be able to accommodate us during any time frame. They were located in the heart of downtown Montreal and very close to a Metro Stop. We found this to be one of our best choices although it would be fairly expensive for a seven week stay.

Apartments

When researching apartments we contacted a few real estate agents. They proved to be very helpful. They provided us with as much information possible but they were unable to meet all our needs. Most of the apartments they informed us about required a long-term stay or were not furnished. We had hoped this would work out because it looked like the best choice but unfortunately, it did not meet our needs.

Long term Hotels and Hostels

From our initial research, we knew this would probably be the easiest solution for housing but also the most expensive. We still contacted places with the hope something good might come out of it but we found that our initial conclusion was correct. Most of the places contacted met all the requirements and just required reservations a couple

months in advance. They were all located in the heart of downtown Montreal and everything a person would need would just be a couple blocks away. This of course made this a very good solution but it was very expensive. Most places were an average of \$1500-\$2000 Canadian for the seven week stay.

Our Housing

Since we are all members of Lambda Chi Alpha fraternity, we knew that we had a chapter house at McGill University. We contacted the president of the fraternity, Greg Johnson, and inquired about possible housing for the months of September and October. He had two extra doubles, which we gladly accepted because it met our needs.

The building was four stories and housed about 20 people. There was a full kitchen, dining room, and living room that everyone shared and we had our own bathroom and telephone line. The building was about five blocks from the main campus area of McGill University and about ten blocks from the downtown area. The building was atop a hill, which had its good point and bad point. The good point was that you could go to the roof of the building and there was an amazing view of downtown Montreal. The bad point was that we walked to most places and no matter where we went, we had to go down about 100 steps, meaning when we went home we had to go up each and every one of them. Our address was:

1311 Av Des Pins O
Montreal, QC H3G 1B2
Canada

Life and Travel in Montreal

Getting to Montreal

Driving or Public Transportation

Getting to Montreal from WPI is a fairly easy task. The easiest method of transportation is to drive, and this takes approximately five to six hours in good weather with no traffic. However, if traffic or inclement weather is encountered, or the stop at the border takes long, the trip can extend upwards of seven to eight hours.

If leaving from WPI, the easiest method to get to Montreal is to take I290 to I495 North. From here you can get onto I93 North, which will take you all the way up to I89 North. I89 takes you all the way to Canada, through New Hampshire and Vermont, across the border, where it changes into Canadian 133 North. This however, is the same road that I89 was. This eventually changes into Canadian 35 North, which then changes into Canadian 10 North. You can then stay on 10 until it breaks off the highway, and getting off here drops you right into the heart of Montreal.

If one chooses to fly to Montreal, it should only be from a significant distance away. Rates for flying to Montreal are not only high, but the trip would take just as long as driving, as there are no direct flights available. Each flight sends one from Logan Airport in Boston to New Jersey or New York, and then up to Montreal, which is a waste of time and money.

Buses are also available for the trip, and they are also fairly economical. A round trip ticket costs in the neighborhood of \$110 American dollars. This will take roughly nine to ten hours most likely, with stopovers and breaks for the buses, but is perfect if one does not want to drive.

Airports, Plane Tickets, and Plane Flights

For those flying into Montreal, there are two airports in the greater Montreal area, with one being right on the edge of the city, making it very easy to use in conjunction with traveling to Montreal for an IQP. Dorval Airport is the large international airport in Montreal, which can be reached via Route 10 off of 35 North just outside of Montreal. Mirabel Airport is a smaller airport, servicing flights within Canada only, and it is in the same vicinity as Dorval Airport, with the exception that it sits further outside Montreal. Since it serves only chartered flights, it is virtually useless to most incoming travelers and students.

Plane tickets can vary, with prices ranging from \$150, and going up for members flying from destinations further than the eastern seaboard. Of course it doesn't make sense to fly from a lot of places, such as New England, but it can be done should one decide on this course of action.

Plane flights work in the usual fashion, with the exception of customers flying from New England. There are no direct flights from airports such as those in Boston or Providence. If you get on a plane in either of these cities, you are flown to New York or New Jersey to connect with a direct flight to Montreal, making this an expensive and time-consuming travel decision.

Customs Agency

Dealing with Customs in Montreal can sometimes be a hassle, since the searches are seemingly random and can result in large amounts of time being lost to a traveler. If one is driving to Canada, the Customs agents here can have your car emptied and

searched for any questionable materials. Usually this happens to people staying in the country for long periods of time, or who are bringing more than clothes into the country.

Customs also has a habit of searching questionable mail when sent from the States. Packages are opened when deemed necessary and then resealed to finish the journey to the recipient.

Time Zone Information

Time Zones in Canada vary just as those in the United States. Montreal, however, is in the Eastern Time Zone, so for those traveling from the eastern seaboard of the United States will experience no change in the time.

Those people traveling from other time zones would experience the same change in time zone that they would when traveling to the Eastern Time Zone.

Vaccinations

There are no required vaccinations for members entering into Canada, as it is on the same continent as the United States, and vaccinations for either country are the same.

Visa/Passport/Student Identification Card/Visitor's Pass Information

For a student traveling to Canada for a term, the only identification that is mandatory is a valid Driver's License. The law states that this must be accompanied by a Birth Certificate, but this is never asked for. However, it is a good idea to have in the event that one is questioned at the border, which can occasionally happen.

Having a Passport or Student Identification Card avails one little in going to Canada, although having one or the other means there is no need to have your Birth

Certificate with you in the event you need it. A Passport is inexpensive to get and good to have for future travel, at a cost of about \$65.

A Visitor's Pass is a very good thing to have while traveling to Canada. Since one will be taking multitudes of items to live in Canada with them when they cross the border, you will be stopped the first time you cross. Upon explaining your purpose and reasons for being in Canada to the Immigrations officer, you can request a Visitor's Pass if it is not offered to you. This is a document that is stapled into your Passport or carried with you when you are traveling back and forth to the States during your trip, and will allow you to do so at will without being stopped by Immigrations. This is probably the most useful document to get while in Montreal, in case you want or need to travel back to the United States. It takes some time to fill out the first time you travel to Canada, but is worth the wait. When you leave the country at the end of the term, you do have to stop and give the Pass back to the Immigrations Office, but this takes little time.

Health and Legal Issues

Introduction

This section deals with the Health and Legal Issues involved in setting up a project center in Montreal. The first heading is Health and Health Care, while the second deals with Legal Rights and Responsibilities of citizens and visitors in Canada. As each pertains directly to members who might be traveling there, both issues are very important.

Health and Health Care

There are several issues one must look from a health and legal perspective when preparing to go to Montreal. These issues include insurance, local laws and enforcement, and taxation, for example. Each of these issues must be dealt with and taken care of either before entering Canada or directly after.

The first matter one must deal with is personal insurance. Since some sort of insurance plan covers most people in the event they are injured, a person traveling to Canada must ascertain whether or not their insurance provider when traveling out of the country covers them. Most large firms will accommodate travel outside of the country but should be checked with to be sure. In this case, if there is an accident, the provider simply needs to be contacted as soon as possible after the accident and health care is given. For smaller insurance firms, the same terms may not apply, and should definitely be checked with.

This also brings about an interesting point on Canada's health care system and taxes while in Canada. Since there is a publicly financed health care system present in Canada, taxes are very high. However it is possible for visitors to regain the taxes they pay on goods such as clothes and other such merchandise by filling out the proper forms. Brochures are available all over the country, and all of this is present in the appendix.

Legal Rights and Responsibilities

Laws and enforcement are another concern to those traveling to Canada. Any laws that need to be enforced on foreigners are done so very strictly, with most notes going to the traffic laws of not only the city of Montreal, but Canada as a whole. Radar detectors are illegal here and when found with one, a despondent motorist usually watches while the officer smashes it on the ground. Parking is also another tough area, as

there are people paid to walk the streets and write tickets, so one must park carefully, as cars are checked every few hours.

There are also many embassies and foreign consulate buildings in the McGill area of the city, and parking here must be avoided where signs are posted as these members of Montreal will have cars towed immediately.

The drinking age in Canada is also 18, which differs from the United States, as does the gambling age, which is 18 in Canada as well. If one is arrested the rights are the same as in the United States, there is the right to an attorney. However, one can be deported at any time should the authorities deem it necessary or in the best interests of the country.

One final issue to examine is entry into the country. When traveling over the border, if a person has more than clothes on them or is staying for an extended period of time, like seven weeks, they must speak to an immigration officer before being allowed into the country. The officer will go through a series of questions with each person, on whether they have ever been in Canada, what they are entering for, and finally if the entrant has ever committed and crimes or been convicted. After this the officer checks this against a security database and either allows or denies entry into the country. This means that if there are any legal issues one has dealt with in the United States they must be taken care of before entering, and reported to immigration if asked. After this the visitor can be issued a special pass to allow travel between the United States and Canada for the period of the project.

The health and legal issues discussed above are extremely important matters because they determine two essential things. The first is a person's ability to receive and

pay for health care while in Canada, and the second is the ability of a person to enter into Canada and reside there for the period of a project. Any further students looking to come to Montreal will definitely have to resolve these issues prior to project initiation in Montreal or any part of Canada.

Living in Montreal

The following is written from first hand experience. Contained are things observed by students during their stay and also information from people who lived there permanently. This will provide future students more knowledge when visiting Montreal concerning such things as local customs and advice. It contains things such as currency, media, and shopping as well as other general information. The hope is that this section will help the student have an easier and quicker time to adapting to Montreal so that they will have more time to work on their project.

Banking and Currency

Banking and currency is fairly straightforward in Montreal, or all of Canada for that matter. Using an ATM or credit card is one's best bet for purchasing goods or getting Canadian currency. Most ATM's in Canada are in banks, and these will not charge a fee for using them, and taking money from these lets the banks do the conversion instead of an individual. These ATM's accept all major card types, such as MasterCard, Cirrus, and Visa. The following section is written with the students first hand experience. It contains things observed by the students during their stay and also information from people who lived there permanently. This will provide future students

more knowledge when visiting Montreal concerning such things as local customs and advice

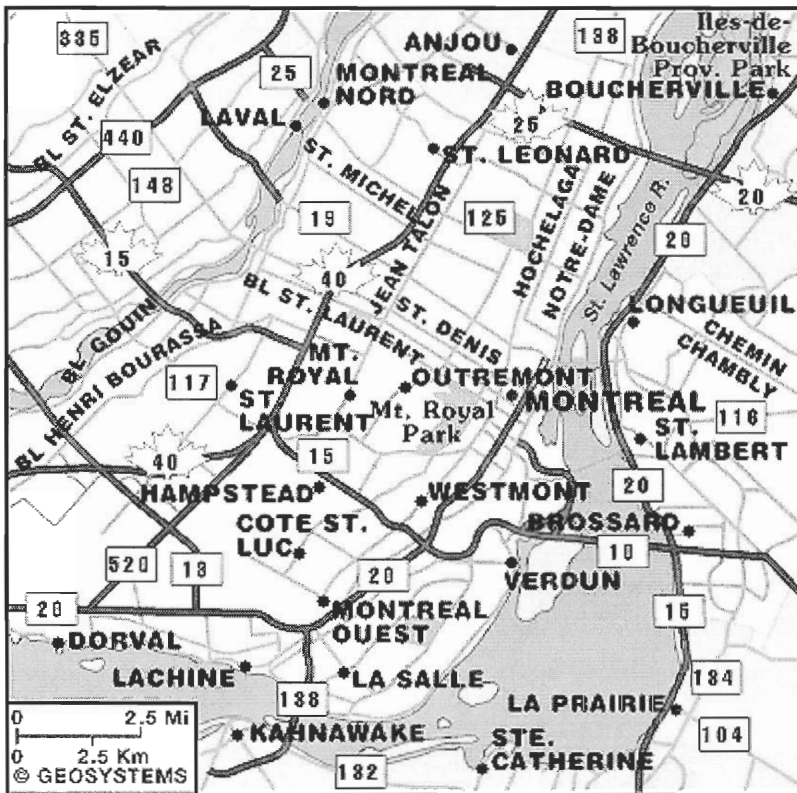
At the time of our trip the exchange rate was approximately 1 US dollar to 1.47 Canadian dollars. This exchange rate was very good and allowed for excess spending while in Montreal. If paying with a credit card the exchange rate is also done for you and is very good as well, if one can't use an ATM card to pay for things.

Shopping

Shopping in Montreal is a very interesting time. A large part of the city can be found underground, and can be accessed by even more points above ground. Most of this underground metropolis is used to house the city's malls and shops, and one can walk for miles down here. Grocery stores are almost non-existent in the city as they are very hard to find. There are no large chain stores that can be found all over the city, but there are small stores in the labyrinth that sits beneath the city. These stores, usually the called Metro (the only grocery chain in the Montreal area.) are not open on Sunday. Business hours in Canada are 9am to 5pm, the same as in the US. However, on Sundays, almost all businesses are closed, such as malls and small shops. Many grocery stores are located in malls, so be sure to shop before Sunday unless you live near a grocery store outside the mall.

Transportation

There are many sources of transportation in Montreal, and each serves a purpose depending on where one is going in the city. First there is the Metro, which serves as an



underground subway system, much like the T system in Boston. There are stops all over the city and the neighboring towns for the Metro which makes it easy to get around the city, using a map such as shown in the appendix, showing all the stops on the subway.

In conjunction with the Metro, there is a bus system in place that can be used every time one rides the Metro. Once a token is bought, one can proceed to a ticket machine which will allow you to travel on the city's bus system for up to thirty minutes after leaving the Metro system.

Taxis of course are available but are expensive, just as they are in the US, and are not an advised method of travel all the time, with the Metro and bus systems in place.

For larger scale travel through Canada, there is a railway system laid by Amtrak, just as in the United States, which operates between the US and Canada. Large bus companies such as Greyhound also run through Canada and proceed back and forth to the US as needed.

Night Entertainment

There is not only much to do and see in Montreal during the daytime hours, but the city has much to offer at night. There are many places for one to go and visit during the evening hours, and many areas one can while away the time.

Open-air restaurants are all over the city, many being located between Rue St. Catherine and Rue Maisonneuve, and Rue University to Rue Stanley. There are also many bars and nightclubs in this district, with each bar having a specialty each night, such as dancing, karaoke, or a band. Bars of interest to visitors could include The Peel Pub, Angels, and The Go-Go Lounge. Each bar is very nice and has its own personality to it.

The Montreal Casino is always an option at night, as it is during the daytime. The casino is located just off Route 10, as you begin to leave the city of Montreal. The fifty-story casino offers all the classic games of poker, blackjack, roulette, slot machines, and craps, with varying dollar amounts you can bet on each floor. Free beverages are served as in other casinos.

The large malls underground are also open at night, but only until about 9PM or so, just as in the United States. These can occupy a large amount of one's time if one is wandering around through the maze of tunnels underground filled with stores.

Many of the colleges in the St. Catherine area sponsor large outdoor parties on their campuses during the warmer times of the year, which many people go to and hang out. There is food and drink served at these functions which is cheaper than going out to eat, and can be a fun place to meet people.

There is also an IMAX theatre owned by Paramount on St. Catherine, which plays the newest movies and is a great source of entertainment to those who enjoy movies.

Parks and Gardens

There are several parks and gardens in the city that are of interest to both nature lovers and animal lovers alike. On the corner of Rue Dr. Penfield and Rue Stanley there is a dog park where an owner can take a dog and let it have the run of this one-half block park.

There is also a very large park called Mont Royal Parc, which can be accessed from several locations, as it is a very large and well-kept park. This park can be entered from Av des Pins, Rue Mont Royal, or Rue Parc itself.

Sights and Attractions

There are many sights for one to see in Montreal, and all are within or relatively close to the city. These include various museums and attractions, the Biodome, the casino, and Olympic Park.

There are museums in Montreal to suit any interest, and each is easy to find. There are various art museums, such as impressionist, modern, and landscapes, and each is open all day until 6PM during the week.

The Biodome is a building totally enclosed and self-reliant. Food is grown and cultured in a protected and controlled environment, and for those who enjoy science, this is certainly an interesting attraction to visit.

Olympic Park is also an interesting way to spend an afternoon walking around. It is also off of Route 10, and is an easy ride to get to, but make sure the day is nice when you travel there, as much of it is outside.

Sports

Sports coverage in Canada is somewhat different than that of the United States. For example, tennis is covered in a much larger spectrum and is much more popular than here in the United States. There is only one large sports network channel, and a large portion of the time it is playing tennis matches.

Football and baseball are not as popular in Canada as they are in the US, however, like tennis; hockey is a very popular sport. When hockey season begins the streets of Montreal are much quieter than they are in the off-seasons.

Weather

The weather in Montreal resembles that one would see in any other major city, with hazy days and rainy clouds hanging over the city much like in Worcester. The climate is not that much different in the fall, with it being very hot through about half of September, and a warm climate settling in thereafter until early October.

The one climate difference that is noticeable in Montreal is the winter, which is very harsh. It gets very cold and very snowy once winter sets in, which can be anywhere from early November on. After winter, the spring resembles much of that in Worcester, with cold temperatures extending sometimes into April.

Postal Systems

The postal system in Canada is fairly efficient, but obtaining mail from the US can be a slow process. Packages are sometimes opened by Customs if the agency deems it necessary, and this can delay mail for several days in addition to the delay already

caused by distance. An overnight package can result in a three-day journey for mail in this event. Local postal service is fairly efficient and reliable however.

Internet Access

Internet access is generally easy to obtain in Canada, with there being a wide range of companies to choose from. The company chosen by our team was Openface, who can be reached by phone. There are several companies available and all can be located in the Yellow pages in any Montreal phone book.

Media

Montreal has media much the same as in the US, with the main exception that a large portion of the media is in French, and there aren't many English-speaking radio stations or television stations, unless one purchases an English cable package, which can be done.

Newspapers can be bought in the same fashion as the US as well, with many being in French, and some in English. Papers such as USA Today and the Wall Street Journal can also be purchased in most grocery stores and convenience stores, to allow for one to keep abreast of news in the US as well.

Conclusions

Montreal is a very interesting and active city, with a culture that one will not experience in many cities on the earth. With a unique mix of French and English speaking natives, and several sections of the city housing members of each of these natives, Montreal is a veritable cornucopia of culture, information, and life. The city contains a very extensive theatre and museum district, and houses some five universities that work in close contact with these districts. The city also contains many attractions for would-be travelers, including the Montreal Casino and Olympic Park. This wide range of culture and variety allowed the IQP team to determine that Montreal would be a perfect area to establish a WPI Project Center. Montreal is lush with business and commerce, and has many opportunities for projects, and our team established a good barometer of interest, and a group of contacts to call upon in the future. These criteria and decisions were based on information collected during our stay that led us to believe Montreal is an idea project site.

An Interactive Qualifying Project's purpose is to educate WPI students in the effects of technology on society. In doing so students do research and work in close conjunction with a sponsor who has a problem that they need to have resolved. This problem the students are presented with is one that is capable of challenging a student's skill levels while allowing the student to learn as well.

WPI does not have a Project Center established in any French-speaking country as of yet, and this was one of our goals upon entering the country. At times it was hard communicating with citizens, as not everyone spoke English, however this did not slow the number of responses to our project solicitations much. With some work and study

even those businesses that were tough to communicate with were spoken to, and those who did not respond were not removed entirely from our list.

As far as living goes, it was not overly hard to find acceptable places for students to live in the future, but the University of Quebec at Montreal, we found there to be more than adequate housing, to meet any size group, in any timeframe we chose. Housing turned out to be less of a stumbling block than was originally thought, making the project study flow much more smoothly and easier during our stay.

Other concerns that students and WPI might have as far as legal concerns, health issues, or living in the country itself were all relatively minor ones that would not cause a problem in creating a project center. Canada operates in much the same way as the United States, with the exception of healthcare and taxation, which can be refunded to US citizens by filling out some forms and providing receipts obtained while in the country. There are no immunizations necessary for those entering the country and no health-related issues that one would have to concern themselves with that might be a problem. Getting safely into and out of the country is not a problem, nor is living there as long as one avoids the poorer sections of the city at night and such.

Finances for students should not be a problem as the cost of living in Canada is not only cheaper than in the US, but with the current exchange rate one dollar is equal to almost 1.5 Canadians. This makes living much less costly for students, and a rough cost estimate for living in the city is provided in the appendix to show as an example.

As one can see, there are many areas that must be studied to ascertain the decision of whether a location would make a good WPI Project Center. The decision must be based primarily on the presence of potential and willing sponsors, and then housing and

living conditions must be examined. Finally consideration must be given to the city itself, what it has to offer guests, and how one is to get there. In studying Montreal, our group found the city to be a very entertaining place for visitors, and found that obtaining possible project sponsors was not very hard. This is where the mainstay of our recommendation is based, and with more time and people a more substantial list of contacts and sponsors could most likely be gleaned. Next came the issue of housing, which we also found was not very hard to find, and there were some acceptable places that wished to provide more housing than we thought would be necessary. Finally we examined Montreal, what it presented in the way of entertainment and transportation, of which there was more than enough. Montreal would be a bright star in the scope of WPI Project Centers, with much to offer and little that would be hard to obtain by WPI. The information we gathered over our seven-week stay contributed to this decision, as did our experiences while living in the city. In researching the feasibility of Montreal, not only did our group benefit from the exposure in a foreign country, but we also helped to illuminate the decision on a Project Center for WPI, thus helping the school as well as broadening our own horizons.

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11/1/99
http://travel.yahoo.com/Destinations/North_America/Countries/Canada/Cities/Montreal//map.html

Appendix

Appendix A: Contact Information

A-1: Possible Sponsors with Information

1.

Centre International D'art
314 Rue Sherbrooke E
Montreal, QC H2X1E6
Phone: 514-288-0811

2.

Cultura Bureau D'etudes Inc
200 Av Laurier O
Montreal, QC H2T2N8
Phone: 514-274-5908

3.

Musee D'archeologie-d'histoire
350 Place Royale
Montreal, QC H2Y3Y5
Phone: 514-872-9150

4.

Musee De La Biere A Montreal
2063 Rue Stanley
Montreal, QC H3A1R7
Phone: 514-840-2020

5.

Musee Militaire Crcmm
6560 Rue Hochelaga
Montreal, QC H1N1X9
Phone: 514-899-3224

6.

Academie Quebecoise Du Theatre
6879 Boul Saint-laurent
Montreal, QC H2S3C9
Phone: 514-272-4252

7.

Festival De Theatre Des Amer
307 Rue Sainte-catherine O
Montreal, QC H2X2A3

Phone: 514-842-0704

8.

Visites De Montreal Tours
1613 Rue William
Montreal, QC H3J1R1
Phone: 514-933-6674

9.

Centre Hospitalier De L'univ
1560 Rue Sherbrooke E
Montreal, QC H2L4M1
Phone: 514-281-6000

10.

Centre Hospitalier De St Mary
3830 Av Lacombe
Montreal, QC H3T1M5
Phone: 514-345-3511

11.

Fondation Quebecoise Du Cancer
2075 Rue De Champlain
Montreal, QC H2L2T1
Phone: 514-527-2194

12.

Cinémathèque québécoise
335 de Maisonneuve Blvd. East
Montreal, QC H2X 1K1
Tel.: (514) 842-9763

13.

Écomusée du fier monde
2050 Amherst Street
Montreal, QC H2X 1K1
Tel.: (514) 528-8444

14.

Montreal Museum of Decorative Arts
2200 Crescent Street
P.O. Box 1200, Station A
Montreal, QC H3C 2Y9
Telephone: (514) 284-1252
Fax: (514) 284-0123

15.
McCord Museum of Canadian History
690 Sherbrooke Street West
Montreal, QC H3A 1E9
Phone: (514) 398-7100
Fax: (514) 398-5045
E-mail: info@mccord.lan.mcgill.ca

16.
Media Centre
Musée d'art contemporain de Montréal
185, rue Sainte-Catherine Ouest
Montréal, QC H2X 1Z8
Telephone : (514) 847-6906
Fax : (514) 847-6916

17.
Musée Des Beaux-arts De Mtl
1380 Rue Sherbrooke O
Montreal, QC H3G1J5
Phone: 514-285-1600

18.
Planétarium de Montréal
1000, rue Saint-Jacques Ouest
Montréal, QC H3C 1G7
Phone : (514) 872-4530

19.
Canadian Centre for Architecture
1920 Baile Street
Montréal, QC H3H 2S6
(514) 939-7026

20.
Centre d'histoire de Montréal
335 place d'Youville
Montreal, QC H2Y 3T1
Tel.: (514) 872-3207

21.
Château Ramezay Museum
280 Notre-Dame Street East
Montreal, QC H2Y1C5
Tel.: (514) 861-3708

22.

Pointe-à-Callière, Montréal Museum of Archaeology and History
350 Place Royale
Old Montréal, QC H2Y 3Y5

23.

Olympic Park
4141 Pierre-de-Coubertin Avenue
Montréal, QC H1V 3N7
(514) 252-8687 or 1-877-997-0919

24.

Montréal Botanical Garden
4101, Sherbrooke St. East
Montréal, QC H1X 2B2
Telephone : (514) 872-1400
Fax :(514) 872-3765

25.

Montréal Biodôme
4777 Pierre-De Coubertin Avenue
Montréal, QC H1V 1B3
Telephone: (514) 868-3000
Fax: (514) 868-3065
E-mail: biodome@ville.montreal.qc.ca

26.

Musée d'art de Saint-Laurent
615 Sainte-Croix Avenue
Montreal, QC
Tel.: (514) 747-7367
Du Collège

27.

Mount Royal Park
Via Camilien-Houde Parkway from the east, or Remembrance Road from the west
Montreal, QC
Tel.: (514) 844-4928
Metro Stop: Mont-Royal - Bus 11

28.

Le parc de la Promenade Bellerive
8300 Bellerive Street
Montreal, QC
Tel.: (514) 493-1967
Metro Stop: Honoré-Beaugrand, Bus 135 East

29.

Montreal World Trade Center – email contact

<http://www.wtc-mtl.com/eng/info.htm>

30.

Old Port of Montreal – email contact

<http://www.oldportofmontreal.com/contact/>

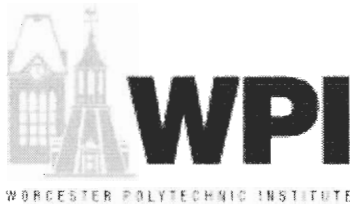
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IBM Canada – Email contact

<http://www.ibm.com/contact>

Appendix B: Miscellaneous Documents

B-1: Informational Letter



Montreal IQP Team
1311 AV DES PINS O
Montreal QC H3G 1B2
Phone 514-285-6329
<http://www.openface.ca/~tcoates/>

To Whom It May Concern,

Society is an ever-expanding creature. This creature contains every type of human being possible, and every type of idea imaginable. With this pool of people and ideas continuing to grow, there is an increasing need to understand how these ideas, whether implemented or thrown away, would affect us, our immediate contacts, and the world around us. Worcester Polytechnic institute's Interactive Qualifying Project, or IQP, seeks to accomplish the task of making students aware socially of their surroundings.

The IQP is a project undertaken by a student or a group of students to educate them in the ripple effect technology causes on society. A member of the WPI (Worcester Polytechnic Institute) faculty serves as an adviser to the team, to guide them throughout the intense seven-week period the project lasts for. If a sponsor is necessary, then a liaison is set up through the company. The problem posed to the students should be one capable of challenging the skill levels they have obtained from their education so far, but not so complex that a professional consultant is required. WPI has established a very high standing reputation with many organizations in the Unites States of America.

The IQP program was made stronger with the addition of the Global Perspectives Program, which allows students from WPI to travel the globe performing projects and services for many types of public and private organizations. Locations students can travel to include Australia, Puerto Rico, Venice, Bangkok, and any other of a score of countries. Twenty years of history in these countries demonstrates the strength of WPI's resolve to continue its reputation of high standing excellence.

If you believe that your organization might fit this description or be interested in sponsoring a project with WPI sometime in the future, please contact our IQP team by phone at 514-285-6329 or email at > [HYPERLINK "mailto:stryker@wpi.edu"](mailto:stryker@wpi.edu) >> stryker@wpi.edu> . We also have an informational web page at <http://www.openface.ca/~tcoates/> for your convenience. You can also send us information via an email form [here](#). Thank you for your time.

Best Regards,

The Montreal IQP Team

B-2: Sponsor Form

>



Montreal IQP Team
1311 AV DES PINS O
Montreal QC H3G 1B2
Phone 514-285-6329

<http://www.openface.ca/~tcoates/>

IQP Sponsor Form

Project Description:

Project Timeframe (please number in order of preference):

- A Term (September - October)
- B Term (November - December)
- C Term (January - February)
- D Term (March - April)
- E Term (June - July)

Resources to be dedicated (if any):

Contact Information:

For internal use only:

B3: Housing Sponsor Email

The IQP is a project undertaken by a student or a group of students to educate them in the ripple effect technology causes on society. A member of the WPI (Worcester Polytechnic Institute) faculty serves as an adviser to the team, to guide them throughout the intense seven-week period the project lasts for. WPI has established a very high standing reputation with many organizations in the United States of America and throughout the world.

We are looking for information on the possibility of getting rooms/apartments to house between 15 and 20 people for a duration of approximately 7 weeks. The people would be college students with 1 or 2 faculty members from WPI living with them too. At this time, there are possibilities of five different periods for our needs. They are as follows:

End of August - Middle of October
End of October - Middle of December
Middle of January - End of February
Middle of March - End of April
Beginning of June - Middle of July

The facilities that we would require would be:

Furnished rooms/apartments
Kitchen facilities
Phone service

Any information that you could provide for us would be appreciated. You can e-mail us back, call us 285-6329, or send us mail at

The Montreal IQP Team
1311 Av Des Pins O
Montreal, QC H3G 1B2

Appendix C: Student, WPI, and Project Information

C1: Student Biographies

Tom Amenta:

Mechanical Engineering major, hopeful member of class of 2001. Born and raised in Hartford, CT, have lived in Wethersfield, CT since 1993. Brother of Lambda Chi Alpha fraternity at WPI. Interests include automobiles, electronics (audio, mobile audio), and sports.

Tom Coates:

Computer Science major, class of 2000, will graduate in May (assuming we pass this IQP). Originally from Newbury Park, CA. Interests include Computers, Cars, Electronics, Water Polo, Swimming. Hockey, Member of □□□ Fraternity. Currently working as a Swimming Coach.

Jay Compton:

Management for Information Systems major, in the class of 2000, but graduating in December. Born in Bridgeport, CT. Interests include cars (Mustangs), computers, weightlifting, running, biking, hockey, and writing. Member of □□□ fraternity at WPI. Currently employed by IBM as a Systems Administrator and Webmaster.

Robert Jaeger:

Actuarial Science major, in the class of 2000, but graduating in December. Born and raised in Bethpage, NY. Interests include music (DJ'ing), computers, biking, basketball, golf, Member of ___ fraternity at WPI. Currently employed as a SNAP escort with WPI Campus Police.

C2: Progress Reports/Emails

4/1/99:

From Professor Trimbur to Montreal Team
Detail update in preparing for trip in A Term 1999.

thanks for the update.

John Trimbur

On Thu, 1 Apr 1999 jayc@us.ibm.com wrote:

> Hey Professor,
>
> Just thought I would detail you on our progress so far. We have
> accomodations being set up in Montreal as we speak, and last week we were
> able to register for the project with the Registrar's office, taking care
> of that. Next we plan to talk more with the Projects office, as we have
> had very limited time with them so far. We plan to begin and work on a
> PQP-type activity now and through the summer, detailing what students will
> need to know prior to going to Montreal, and what classes they may need if
> any. We plan on drafting up an outline on this soon, and I will drop a
> copy off to you once we have it. Talk to you later!
>
Jay

4/28/99

From Professor Trimbur to Montreal Team
Detailing progress in preparing insurance and timeline for trip A Term 1999.

Jay,

Thanks for the update. I'm on line at home via normal WPI address all summer.

On Wed, 28 Apr 1999 jayc@us.ibm.com wrote:

> Hey Professor-
>

> We found out that we are all in fact insured while we will be in Canada,
> and will be getting in touch with the Embassy up there to find out if we
> need greencards since we will be there for so long. So you can go ahead and
> send that sheet off to the Project Center now, and we will begin outlining
> the project timeline for you, and will e-mail it to you sometime after
> finals week is over. Will you be reading e-mail over the summer, or is
> there some other way for us to let you know of our progress? Since this is
> sort of a PQP we figured it would be good to keep in touch. Also, we will
> probably opt for the 1/6 credit B term to allow us to sufficiently research
> during our time there unless things go extrordinarily fast. Thanks!

>

Jay

6/29/99

From Professor Trimbur to Montreal Team
Detailing last Progress Report

Jay,

Thanks for sending the draft outline. My main suggestion in terms of how you organize the time in Montreal is to begin by researching project opportunities. Given that this is a feasibility study, the question you're asking is first whether there are project opportunities in Montreal and second whether it makes sense to pursue them. Much of the material you show on the outline -- background info, facts, ins and outs of life in Montreal, etc -- only make sense if WPI students can actually do projects there.

That's my rationale for beginning by researching projects. In terms of the final report, I imagine an opening section that will explain why in the context of WPI's project system and global studies emphasis you decided to investigate opportunities in Montreal. Then the question can move to whether a center or some organized emphasis on Montreal is feasible and desirable from WPI's point of view.

The only days I will be on campus during the first two weeks are Friday August 27 and Friday September 3. I assume you guys will be gone by 9/3 so please plan to meet with me on Friday 8/27, let's say at 11 in my office. (I'm moving to a new office on Dean Street. I don't have the exact address or office number yet.)

John Trimbur