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Dear Graduates and Friends,

I am very pleased to share with you the Autumn 2005 edition of the Faculty of Medicine’s In Focus newsletter. You will see that, once again, we have much to be proud of. McGill was ranked as 12th among the top universities in North America, and was the only Canadian university in the top 50 in all categories in this year’s Times Higher Education Supplement World University Rankings. It is the groundbreaking research and high teaching standards of faculty members such as Dr. Morag Park, holder of the Diane and Sal Guerrera Chair in Cancer Genetics, and Drs. Margaret Lock and Nahum Sonenberg, two of this year’s winners of the coveted Killam Awards, that help to keep McGill competitive. These professors are indeed outstanding role models for their colleagues and students.

We held special events this year to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the Department of Otolaryngology and to acknowledge the work of outstanding clinical teachers in the Faculty’s schools and departments. You will read about these events, as well as the exciting programs devised by Dr. Yvonne Steinert and her staff in the Faculty Development Office that contribute so much to the teaching and learning process.

I hope you enjoy the news of Homecoming 2005. As usual, it was a great pleasure to see those of you who attended and helped us celebrate the careers of the Faculty’s many talented alumni. For those of you who were unable to attend, the photographs are sure to prompt some fond memories — and perhaps a mental note to join your former classmates at Homecoming 2006.

I wish you a happy and healthy winter and holiday season and look forward to meeting you when you visit your alma mater.

With collegial regards,

Yours sincerely,

Abraham Fuks, BSc’68, MDCM’70
Dean, Faculty of Medicine
One Hundred Years of Otolaryngology at McGill

T he year of its centenary, the Department of Otolaryngology is looking distinctly spry. With new initiatives in research and clinical activities, the ear, nose and throat people are enjoying a high profile. “In addition to our traditional strengths, we’re developing into more specialized areas, from head and neck cancers to genetic research to medical informatics,” says Department Chair, Saul Frenkiel, BSc’67, MDCM’71.

Of course, today’s activity builds on an impressive heritage. The Department opened in 1905, thanks to the efforts of Dr. Herbert Stanley Birkett, a physician and military officer who became Dean of Medicine in 1916. Previously, ear, nose and throat medicine at McGill had been an adjunct to ophthalmology. “Birkett was a true visionary, as well as an international figure with many prominent patients,” says Frenkiel. “Presidents, prime ministers and royalty visited him, with some people coming from Europe for treatment.” In the 1950s, another visionary – then-Chair of the Department, William McNally – established the Vestibular Laboratory at the Royal Victoria Hospital, which today is internationally acclaimed for its work on vestibular physiology, dizziness and other abnormalities of the vestibular system. In 2002, the Department established the McGill Auditory Sciences Laboratory, directed by Dr. Sam Joseph Daniel, MDCM’96, MSc’02, at the Montreal Children’s Hospital (MCH), as part of the Research Institute of the McGill University Health Centre. This lab, home to research on modeling the middle ear, already has “a growing international reputation,” says Frenkiel. Recently, it has been augmented by a temporal bone drilling lab, with four state-of-the-art drilling stations that enable students, residents and doctors to practice middle ear surgical techniques. In addition, the Department is working with the Université de Montréal to create a cochlear implant program.

The Department’s research and clinical activities are closely linked. For instance, its Voice Laboratory at the Montreal General Hospital investigates and treats problems with voice function and vocal cord mobility, while the new Dysphasia Clinic treats patients with swallowing disorders. In addition, researchers from the Department are working with the McGill University and Genome Quebec Innovation Centre on a project exploring possible genetic causes of chronic sinusitis. “This research comes out of the notion of combined airway problems,” explains Frenkiel. “Some people may have combined airway diseases, like asthma and chronic sinusitis, that are part of the same package and which have a genetic basis, and we are exploring this idea further.” The Department is the lead partner in the McGill Head and Neck Tumor Clinic, working on cancer research and treatment. Thyroid cancer is a particularly significant area of research. “There has been a recent spurt in incidence of thyroid cancer – perhaps because we are detecting it more effectively, or perhaps for other reasons we have yet to discover,” Frenkiel says.

Frenkiel himself has long been interested in the head and neck. “I find the anatomy interesting, complicated and intricate,” he says. He pioneered minimally invasive endoscopic sinus surgery in Canada, beginning in 1986, when there were only a handful of endoscopic sinus surgeons in Canada and not more than a dozen internationally. “I equate it with playing Nintendo; you’re working the instruments in the patient’s nose, while watching it all on TV monitor.”

The Department has filled its centenary calendar with a broad range of events. Earlier this year, a 100th anniversary fundraising event toasted two faculty members, Dr. Bill Novick and Dr. Isaac Fried; the guest of honour was le Gros Bill himself, hockey great Jean Béliveau. And on November 11, 2005, an event for the more than 200 Department alumni from around the world celebrated the anniversary. The event, organized by Dr. Martin J. Black, BSc’63, MDCM’67 and Dr. Karen Kost, MDCM’82 included the annual Birkett Memorial Lectureship, with Dean Abraham Fuks as this year’s speaker. It also featured a day-long educational and scientific seminar touching on the progress and history of the Department, as well as work in the discipline. Among the prominent graduates who spoke at the event was the Department’s own Athanasios Katsarkas, MSc’78. Former Department chairs James D. Baxter, MDCM’47, MSc’52 and Melvin D. Schloss were guests of honour. To ensure that everyone was decked out in style, graduates and faculty received the latest in high-fashion accessories: Department of Otolaryngology ties and scarves. If this sounds a bit like wearing a team uniform, so be it. “We are a small, cohesive Department that works well together,” Frenkiel stresses. “We are very much friends and colleagues at the same time – which is why the Department has jelled so well.”

Dr. Saul Frenkiel, Chair of the Department of Otolaryngology
As the practice of medicine and the Faculty where medical practitioners are trained evolve, so do the responsibilities of the Faculty’s members. As recently as a decade ago, the concept of faculty development may have raised eyebrows, but today, the role played by the Faculty Development Office is central to the overall operation of the Faculty of Medicine. Dr. Yvonne Steinert has been Associate Dean of Faculty Development for the entire ten years since the position was created; her Faculty Development team comprises Drs. Peter McLeod, Miriam Boillat, MDCM’83, and Sarkis Meterissian, MDCM’85, MSc’90, as well as coordinators Penny Gounis, Maureen Leaman (currently on maternity leave) and Pier-Marie Teixeira.

“We work closely with the Associate Deans Joyce Pickering, MDCM’80, MSc’88 (Undergraduate Education) and Jean-Pierre Farner, BSc’79, MDCM’83 (Postgraduate Education), to define our priorities,” says Steinert. This year, many faculty development activities will be designed to support the new undergraduate curriculum. “If we want students to know about healing and professionalism, our teachers must speak the same language and role model effectively,” says Steinert. “We are also collaborating with the Postgraduate Office to help faculty teach and evaluate core competencies, known as CanMEDS roles.” Steinert’s team is also working closely with Dr. Donald Boudreau to produce the first workshop for Osler Fellows – faculty members who meet with a small group of students over the four years of the postgraduate program, to explore the concepts and experiences of physicianhood.

Most Faculty Development activities focus on teaching. A needs assessment poll conducted in 2004, found that teaching and the pedagogical use of information technologies topped the list, with leadership skills also figuring prominently. Last year, the Office offered a workshop on creating interactive learning environments that will engage students more completely in the learning process. Another workshop addressed the problems of teaching when there is no time to teach, one of the big challenges faced by teachers in clinical settings. A workshop on leadership skills and strategies will be offered next spring.

While many workshops are run directly by Steinert and her team, colleagues with particular areas of expertise are often recruited to assist with specific topics. For instance, who better to teach residents develop doctor-patient communication skills. Teachers would ask me, ‘Could you teach us the skills and concepts you are teaching residents?’

“One of our current challenges is to consider different models of faculty development,” she says. “For instance, we need to look at peer-coaching, in which one teacher works with another to assess strengths as well as areas that need improving. We also want to decentralize some of our faculty development activities and reach the teachers ‘in the trenches.’ In addition, the Faculty of Medicine is committed to developing models of inter-professional education, bringing together people from Medicine, Nursing, Physical and Occupational Therapy, as well as Communication Sciences and Disorders – thus creating a new faculty development demand. ‘We will be looking for the best ways to help faculty provide inter-professional education and promote inter-professional practice,’ Steinert says. Gone, indeed, are the days when faculty development was considered by some to be a luxury. ‘The continuing challenge is to help our teachers reach their full potential, develop new and innovative educational programs, and maintain excellence in teaching and learning.’

For further information about Faculty Development activities, please visit: http://www.medicine.mcgill.ca/facdev/
Research doesn’t always go according to plan. As a graduate student, Dr. Morag Park explored the link between the herpes simplex virus and cervical cancer. “But there wasn’t one. It was ‘character building,’” she says of the experience. “At least, that’s what I tell my students.” However, Park soon found herself in the expanding new field of oncogenes, as researchers found that normal genes became altered in cancers. She pursued post-doctoral studies at the National Cancer Institute in Washington in the early 1980s, where her research led to the discovery of the Met receptor tyrosine kinase: “The normal form of this receptor is expressed in epithelial cells, and is important for cell organization and migration during development,” she says. “But when its regulation goes wrong in cancer, the signal will cause cells to migrate and become invasive. From a therapeutic perspective, you want to identify key parts of that signal which could be used to stop cells from doing this.”

Park now runs two laboratories at McGill, both at the forefront of cancer investigation. Her team in the molecular oncology lab builds on twenty years of research into Met to learn how it causes cells to become migratory and invasive. “We know a lot, but we are still learning. Although we don’t know the exact percentage of cancers affected by this receptor, we do know that it is altered in many—breast, colon, and lung cancers, for instance.” The receptor, on the epithelial cell surface, transmits signals, which then initiates a program of invasive growth. However, cells are bathed in a wash of different signals, and Park’s team is interested in knowing how cells interpret this one signal when others are also being received. “If we can determine which combinations of signals are important for cell invasion, then we can work out further how these combinations contribute to tumour progression and metastasis.”

Park’s interests have also led her directly into the field of breast cancer research. Her second lab, the Breast Cancer Functional Genomics Group, overseen by Dr. Svetlana Sadekova, is engaged in a collaborative project drawing on a breast cancers tissues bank using genomic technologies to compare of tumours and normal tissue from the same sample. The research team of surgeons, oncologists, pathologists, and bioinformatics experts works closely with Professor William Joseph Muller BSc’81, PhD’86 and the researchers in his laboratory, where they have developed mouse models of breast cancer. The ability to characterize human breast tumours based on the genomic analysis allows Muller’s team to develop sophisticated mouse models that reflect the human disease. These models are used as preclinical models for the development and testing of new therapeutics. “We can now start with the patient’s tissue, translate this information to a testable hypothesis at the bench, and then back to the patient,” says Park. “Thence this research will now be driven by changes identified in the patient’s tumours and has only been made feasible by new genomic technologies.”

But technology is only part of the recipe for solid research. The most important thing, Park stresses, is to have a good research team of graduate students, postdoctoral fellows and dedicated technicians. “McGill has very good students,” she says. “They do much of the research, at times making discoveries I would not have imagined. Being with them for their highs, as well as their lows, is a true luxury of teaching.”

Meanwhile, her initial discovery as a young post-doc continues to attract international interest from researchers investigating the mystery of the Met receptor in universities and pharmaceutical companies across Europe and the United States. “It’s good to feel that you have been working on something that is likely to be important, and that our research in trying to understand the regulation of this receptor and its dysregulation in human cancers will become important in developing therapies.”

“McGill has very good students. They do much of the research, at times making discoveries I would not have imagined. Being with them for their highs, as well as their lows, is a true luxury of teaching.”
Each year, five Killam Prizes, each worth $100,000, are awarded to recognize career achievements in different fields; they are among Canada’s most prestigious academic honours. Two Faculty of Medicine professors were 2005 Killam Prizes recipients. Biochemistry’s Nahum Sonenberg was recognized in the Health Sciences category, and Margaret Lock, the Marjorie Bronfman Professor in Social Studies in Medicine was awarded the Prize in Social Sciences.

Margaret Lock: Border Crossings

As a medical anthropologist exploring Western and Japanese approaches to medical issues, Professor Margaret Lock has crossed many geopolitical, cultural and disciplinary borders. And her comparative research has also carried medical knowledge to new frontiers.

One such frontier is at the edge of that undiscovered country from which no traveler returns, death – or at least the more recent concept of brain death and its relation to organ donation. “Until 1997 in Japan, despite their advanced medical technology, it was not legal to procure organs from brain-dead bodies, while in North America and Europe, we were able to create a new definition of death rather easily in order to legalize donation,” she says. One reason is historical: in Japan, the media and many doctors argued that the first transplant donor was not fully dead, causing a public uproar; subsequently, murder charges against doctors for removing organs prematurely have created widespread uncertainty about the practice. Perhaps even more fundamentally, many are uncomfortable equating brain-death with the end of human life. “In Japan, the centre of the human is not found in the brain, as in the west, but is more fully diffused through the body,” Lock says. And the concept of organ donation as the “gift of life” has also proved challenging to translate. “Gift-giving has a very specific structure, forming a powerful system of social exchange in Japanese culture,” she explains. “So organ-donation advocates have created different metaphors, such as talking about ‘life’s relay,’ which conveys the idea that life can continue – a transition rather than a gift.”

Lock’s interest in Japanese medical practices began in the early 1970s, with graduate research on the revival of the country’s indigenous practice of medicine. “The Japanese public was finding that biomedicine didn’t manage things like asthma, skin problems and various kinds of pain particularly well. As there was already a system of acupuncture and herbal medicine, they would practice medical pluralism, going to their general practitioner for inoculations and so on, but to acupuncturists or herbalists – who were also trained physicians, but specialized in traditional medicine – for chronic problems.”

In the 1980s, Lock and two collaborators carried out an extensive comparative study that explored the experience of menopause among North American and Japanese women. Japanese women perceived it as a broad “change-of-life” phenomenon that also affected men. Reports of symptoms assumed by Western physicians to be universally associated with menopause were consistently low in Japan. “The Japanese didn’t even have a specific word for ‘hot flash,’” Lock says. “Both biology and culture contribute to the difference in symptom reporting, and findings from other Asian countries, notably China, also show low symptom reporting of the so-called ‘vasomotor symptoms,’ such as the hot flash.”

Today, Lock has shifted her focus to genomics and late-onset cognitive diseases, especially Alzheimer’s, to explore how the revolution in molecular genetics has transformed how we understand these conditions. Her work involves extensive interviews with researchers, clinicians, advocacy groups, families, and patients. She is investigating, among other things, the transfer of knowledge across domains, and how a person’s awareness of genetic susceptibility to a condition might influence a sense of self. “The broad social impact of genetic knowledge forms a new and important research field,” she says. “My dream would be to see a Centre for Genomics and Society or, better still, Epigenetics and Society, grounded in the Department of Social Studies in Medicine.”

Students in the Department of Social Studies in Medicine will benefit from Lock’s Killam Award, a portion of which will be used to create a graduate student prize.
Nahum Sonenberg is attracted by simplicity. “When you ask a simple question, it is much easier to get a definitive answer,” he explains. “You observe something and say ‘Why is it there?’ If the technology is good and you work well, you get the answers and go on to the next step.” Sonenberg came to McGill in 1979 and is now a James McGill Professor in the Department of Biochemistry. He has spent his career getting the answers and taking steps forward that sometimes lead from basic research to clinical applications. Sonenberg and his team – currently 32 graduate students, post-docs and technicians – work on what he calls “a very fundamental question: How is the synthesis of proteins in the body regulated?”

The body’s health depends upon it synthesizing the proper amount of proteins. Production control has to do with a mechanism called “translation,” through which genetic information from DNA is transferred into proteins which then acts in the body. The translation process requires the genetic information in the DNA to be converted into messenger RNA (mRNA), thus forming an intermediary between DNA in the cell’s nucleus and the proteins in the cytoplasm. The level of translation activity, and thus the production of proteins, can be altered through a process called phosphorylation – a process which has caught Sonenberg’s attention.

Protein production and regulation have important consequences. “For instance, in cancer cells there are some major changes in protein production activity,” says Sonenberg. Some years ago, he identified and isolated an mRNA binding protein important to the translation process, and then over-expressed it in cells. These cells became like cancer cells, growing faster. “Later, people found this happens in the body of patients, but we found it in the lab first,” he says.

The strategy of isolating a protein, and then either over-expressing, or removing it, has been revealing. Sonenberg used a “knock-out” mouse, from which he removed a gene involved in the translation process. He discovered that the translation inhibitor affected long-term memory. “Short-term memory must be modified somehow, if it is to become long-term memory,” explains Sonenberg. This process, called consolidation, involves protein translation. “If you add an inhibitor to this process of translation, you cannot get long-term memory,” he says. He has also found that mice treated in this way have developed diabetes and on a high-fat diet they gain even more weight than usual. “As obesity is a major risk factor for diabetes, we want to study this connection in terms of the molecules involved with the basic processes.”

While many researchers start with the disease itself, Sonenberg’s approach is to first understand the roles played by different proteins and then to ascertain whether there is any relationship between the molecules to diseases – such as cancer or diabetes. “Once you know that relationship, you can start to think about how to develop a cure,” he says. “Many people ask: ‘What causes cancer?’ There are so many different directions you can take when you ask this question. Cancer is complex, and in terms of mechanisms it is difficult to identify the initial causes,” he says. “What I do is simple in contrast.”

Sonenberg has received many awards for his work over the years. In 1996, he was named a Distinguished Investigator of the Canadian Institutes of Health Research. The following year he was made a Howard Hughes International Fellow. In 2002, Sonenberg won the Robert L. Noble Prize, awarded by the National Cancer Institute of Canada. “I was very happy to get the Killam Prize, like everybody else who wins one,” says Sonenberg.
“Our capital assets go home every night,” says the Dean. “We must make our people understand that the Faculty is aware of, and grateful for their efforts. Our strengths rely on the moral values we exhibit and on the morale of our faculty members.”

Fuks, who was to have stepped down this spring, has agreed to remain Dean of the Faculty for another year as the decanal search committee continues its quest for his replacement. In the meantime, he is building on themes developed during his tenure.

Among these are initiatives to honour the Faculty’s stellar members. For several years, Fuks has hosted a ceremony to recognize individuals who, in the preceding academic year, received or renewed a major career grant from bodies such as the Canadian Institutes of Health Research, Fonds de recherche en santé du Québec and the National Cancer Institute of Canada. These grants are peer-reviewed and recognize research accomplishments. The Dean also honours individuals who have recently attained the rank of full professor, and holds a breakfast for newly tenured faculty members every autumn. But Fuks stresses that such ceremonies do more than acknowledge individuals. “We also get the departments mixing with each other,” he says. “This is a huge faculty, and people who meet and chat with each other may discover they are working in the same area, and so we can help develop collaborations.”

The University, through the Office of the Vice-Principal (Research) Jacques Hurtubise, also works hard to ensure recognition for faculty members by nominating candidates for national and international awards.

The Faculty also emphasizes the importance of teachers and teaching. Last June, for the first time, the Faculty held a special event to honour forty-five of its members who had received teaching awards. Under Dr. Yvonne Steinert’s leadership, the Office of Faculty Development and the Centre for Medical Education has created an honour list to recognize educational excellence.

Standards of excellence demand creativity and openness to new pedagogical ideas. One such innovation is the Osler Fellows mentoring program, in which Faculty members will mentor students in small groups throughout their four years of the undergraduate program. “The idea is very popular,” says Fuks. “We’ve had many applications from professors asking to be Osler Fellows.” The program is yet another way to enrich the undergraduate experience and foster professionalism amongst medical students. “The new ‘healing curriculum’ makes medical outreach more explicit,” Fuks says. “Students come in as eager, idealistic youngsters, but after four years are a bit jaded – which means we need to be doing something differently in those four years, so they don’t lose their enthusiasm and idealism.” A new clinical teaching facility, the McGill Medical Simulation Centre, is scheduled to open in the autumn of 2006. The training facility will be located beneath New Residence Hall, on Parc Avenue. Training under simulated emergency medical conditions will help familiarize students with the daily reality of medical practice.

Initiatives such as these enable McGill to attract the most talented students, teachers and researchers. “Both in research and teaching, we’ve been looking at the whole health system and the whole person,” says Fuks. “We have lots of knowledge about different specific aspects, and are now focused on integrating this knowledge.” Thus, the Faculty has researchers exploring social, as well as physiological issues, looking into the health care system and the psychological dimensions of health. “We have a lot to offer,” Fuks summarizes. “A great city, top students and a collegial environment that stands out from the more cut-throat work environment of many other universities.”

After ten years as Dean, Abraham Fuks, BSc’68, MDCM’70, knows what makes for a successful Faculty of Medicine, and he is adamant about giving credit where it is due.
Kudos

- Samuel Benaroya, BSc’73, MDCM’75, was one of four recipients of a 2004 Osler Award from the Canadian Society of Internal Medicine. This award is presented annually to individuals demonstrating excellence in achievement in the field of General Internal Medicine, either in clinical practice, research, medical education or specialty development.

- Wallace B. Chung, MDCM’53, was appointed a member of the Order of Canada in recognition of his voluntary service.

- David Fleischer, BSc’69, MDCM’73, MSc’79, and Margaret Ann Purden, BScN’75, PhD’95, were granted $1.3 million by Health Canada to support a three-year project that will further inter-professional education and practice at McGill and associated clinical sites.

- Francis H. M. Glorieux, PhD’72, was presented with the Award of Excellence by the Imperial Potentate Sir Raoul Frevell for his contributions to research and the Shriners mission.

- Lily Hechtman, BSc’63, MDCM’67, Dip.Psych.’72, was appointed Chair of the Canadian ADHD Resources Alliance Editorial Advisory Board for the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada publication Royal College Outlook. She was also appointed Chair of the Program Committee of the Canadian Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry.

- Celeste Johnston, B.N.’70, D.Ed’79, was elected a Fellow of the Canadian Academy of Health Sciences.

- Markus Chaim Martin, BSc’69, MDCM’74, Dip Management’01, was re-elected to the national council of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada (RCPSC). He was also appointed president of Regional Advisory Committee-Quebec of the RCPSC, president of the working group on ethics of the Collège des médecins du Québec and vice-chair of the Quebec section of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.

- Isadore Rosenfeld, BSc’47, MDCM’51, Dip Int Med’56, DSc’98, was appointed by President George W. Bush to the White House Conference on Aging (WHCoA) Advisory Committee, which advises the Policy Committee on the content and direction of the WHCoA meeting, to be held later this fall in Washington, DC.

New Appointments

- Helene Ezer, BScN’68, MSc(A)’77, was appointed Acting Director of the School of Nursing.

- Gerald M. Fried, BSc’71, MDCM’75, was named first incumbent of the Adair Family Chair in Surgical Education.

- Henrietta Galiana, BEng’66, MEng’68, PhD’81, is the new Chair of the Department of Biomedical Engineering.

- David Haegert, is the new Chair of the Department of Pathology.

- Janet Henderson, PhD’92, is the Faculty’s new Associate Dean (Research).

- John Orlowski, BSc’78, Cert Prof Frenc’92, is the new Chair of the Department of Physiology.

- Ernest G. Seidman, BSc’74, MDCM’78, was appointed first incumbent of the Bruce Kaufman Chair in Inflammatory Bowel Diseases.
At Homecoming 2005, from September 29 to October 2, we welcomed Medicine graduates of nine classes from 1935 to 1995, with years ending in 0 or 5. The Class of 1980 attended a medical seminar during the morning of Friday, September 30. Speakers covered a range of topics that included medical education in Canada and the United States, health reform in Quebec, developing countries and their global needs, medical simulation for physician training and patient safety, surgical robotics and advances in transplantation. At the 36th Annual Leacock Luncheon, more than 1,000 alumni gathered to enjoy the nimble wit of Professor Derek Drummond, BArch’62, as he offered his unique view of world and local events from the past year. This year’s Leacock Lecturer was television broadcaster, author and journalist Evan Solomon, BA’90, MA’92. Medicine alumni returned to the Faculty for the Dean’s Reception, where they met old friends and heard the latest news from the Faculty. As usual, the wide variety of Homecoming activities throughout the weekend made it a memorable and fun-packed weekend for all.

On The Road
This year, Dean Fuks continued his travels to meet alumni in various Canadian and American cities. In March, he made a presentation on “The Military Metaphors of Modern Medicine” to McGill Alumni Branch members in Boston. As usual, his presentation generated many questions and comments from the audience. He went on to meet Medicine alumni in New York.

In April, Dean Fuks and the Development staff travelled to Toronto to host a Health Sciences alumni event at the University Club. This event gave Dean Fuks the chance to reflect on the Faculty’s past and discuss the future of Medicine at McGill. Again, this event was well attended by our Medicine, Nursing and Physical and Occupational Therapy alumni, and fostered many discussions on health care and medical education.

Dean Fuks held a “meet and greet” reception for Montreal Health Sciences alumni in May at the Faculty Club. Montreal-based alumni were given the opportunity to mix and mingle while discussing the Dean’s priorities and the future of health care and education at the Faculty of Medicine.

The 2005-2006 academic year was launched with a reception at the New York City home of Dr. Lawrence Wasser, BA’63, MDCM’67. Medicine alumni gathered to hear the latest news of the Faculty. We were pleased to see some of our young alumni at the event! We thank Dr. Wasser and his spouse, Dr. Sara Weiss, for their hospitality.

Look out for these events to continue in a city near you, as we expand our tour to new cities and revisit those where we met alumni last year.

Special Gifts
The Faculty wishes to thank Dr. Neville Poy, BSc’58, MDCM’60, MSc’63, and Dr. Margaret Lock, the Marjorie Bronfman Professor in Social Studies in Medicine, for establishing new endowments. Dr. Poy has created an endowment to support the teaching and learning activities of the McGill Medical Simulation Centre, which is scheduled to be operational by September 2006. Dr. Lock has provided funds to create an endowed prize for graduate students in the Department of Social Studies in Medicine. The prize will be awarded to an outstanding student who demonstrates high academic standing in either the Medical Anthropology or Medical Sociology program. The Faculty wishes to express its sincere thanks to both Dr. Poy and Dr. Lock for their generosity and commitment.

News from the Office of Development and Alumni Relations
A planned gift is a charitable donation arranged during a donor’s lifetime but not available to McGill until sometime in the future. The most common type of planned gift is a bequest, but it is just one of many types.

A bequest to McGill University may serve to reduce, by means of a tax credit, the income tax payable by the donor’s estate. A planned gift may eliminate or reduce tax on capital gains when appreciated property is given.

For More Information
McGill University, Bequests and Planned Gifts, 1430 Peel Street, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3A 2T3
plannedgifts.dev@mcgill.ca
tel.: (514) 398-3560 • fax: (514) 398-8012
1-800-567-5175
www.mcgill.ca/alumni-planned
I would also like to extend our thanks to our Alma Mater Fund donors; please be assured that every gift counts. To those who haven’t had a chance to make an annual gift yet, there is still time to support your Faculty this year.

Announcements
The Donner Canadian Foundation held its annual general meeting in Montreal in September. Family members of the late William H. Donner took this opportunity to visit the ultra-modern medical and scientific research facility at 740 Dr. Penfield. Construction of the building was realized with funds from several donors, one of which was the Donner Foundation. It stands on the former site of the Donner Building for Medical Research. The visit was followed by a cocktail at the Redpath Museum, where the Donner family viewed the contents of the time capsule that was uncovered in 2003. This time capsule had been placed under the cornerstone of the Donner Building in September 1947 and contained the donation letter written by William H. Donner, remarks made by Chancellor O.S. Tyndale on the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone, William H. Donner’s entry in Who’s Who in America and a McGill Faculty of Medicine Calendar dated 1947-48.

We are one step closer to winning the battle against cancer, thanks to new funding for McGill. On September 16, 2005, the Quebec Ministry of Economic Development, Innovation, and Export Trade announced that it will contribute $14 million to the McGill Cancer Research Pavilion. This new project will bring together, for the first time, more than 200 cancer researchers, including the McGill Molecular Oncology Group (from the MUHC) and the McGill Cancer Centre. This new facility will offer the latest technology, and enable greater collaboration in the search for new therapies for cancer patients.

On October 17, 2005, the Faculty announced the establishment of the Robert Kinch Chair in Women’s Health. The Chair honours Dr. Kinch’s contributions to the Faculty of Medicine and the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology. He is an outstanding and beloved teacher, a distinguished scholar and a respected professional. The Robert Kinch Chair will promote women’s wellness and primary care by funding visiting professorships and the recruitment of leaders in the fields of ultrasound, prenatal genetic diagnosis and screening, urogynecology, mental health, menopause, osteoporosis, breast diseases, female sexuality, reproductive health and gynecological oncology.

Sincerely,

Nadine Saumure
Associate Director, Development
From Sept. 29 to Oct. 2, 2005, hundreds of Medicine alumni who graduated between 1935 and 1995 came from all over the world to celebrate milestone anniversaries and participate in the many Homecoming activities organized for the long weekend. Many enjoyed seeing their old classrooms and strolling around the McIntyre Medical Building, as well as visiting favourite haunts in other parts of Montreal. Dean Fuks spoke on recent innovations and the future of the Faculty of Medicine. Special thanks is due to the Class of 1980, who presented an excellent CME-accredited seminar on the wide-ranging impact of McGill’s Medicine graduates on the field.

List of Class Representatives
Special thanks to members of the Reunion Class representatives for planning a successful weekend of Homecoming events!

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<th>YEAR</th>
<th>CLASS REPRESENTATIVES</th>
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<td>1945</td>
<td>Dr. William H. Feindel</td>
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<td>Dr. David M. Harvey</td>
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<td>1965</td>
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<td>Dr. Gordon L. Crelinsten</td>
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<td>1975</td>
<td>Dr. A. Kevin Watters</td>
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<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Dr. Leo Plouffe, Dr. Jacques Genest &amp; Dr. Jacquetta Trasler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Dr. Robert Primavesi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Dr. Abdollah Behzadi</td>
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Homecoming 2006
It’s never too soon to plan for the year ahead! If you graduated in a year that ends in 1 or 6, mark your calendars for Homecoming 2006. Join us from October 19 to 22, 2006 for traditional reunion activities such as the Leacock Luncheon, and the Beatty Lecture. Classes who graduated in 1951, or earlier, will be invited to attend the James McGill Dinner, while the Class of ’81 will celebrate at the Red & White Dinner. Martlet Dinners will honour those celebrating 30th, 35th, 40th and 45th Anniversaries.

Anyone celebrating a milestone anniversary year who would like to help plan events for their class, please contact Kathy Bowman at (514) 398-3554 or kathy.bowman@mcgill.ca. All classes participating in next year’s Homecoming will be contacted by class representatives within the next few months, so keep an eye on your mailbox for further details! We will also be posting all anniversary class event information on the Faculty of Medicine’s Alumni website at www.medicine.mcgill.ca/alumnicorner. Sign up to the Profiles section of this website to update information that will be of interest to your fellow classmates. We want you to take advantage of your website!

For any further information on Faculty of Medicine plans for Homecoming 2006, please contact the Alumni Office of the Faculty of Medicine at (514) 398-1299.