

**ANNUAL NEWSLETTER  
QUEEN'S PATHOLOGY ALUMNI GROUP (QPAG)**

**AUGUST, 2001**

**Department of Pathology, Queen's University, Kingston**

**Editors:  
Drs. Daria Haust and Howard Steele**

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## 1. FOREWORD

In keeping with the wishes expressed by a large majority of members of the Queen's Pathology Alumni Group (QPAG) who returned the completed questionnaire either in 1995 or 1999, an attempt was made to compile a NEWSLETTER for QPAG that would include the historical data of the Department to the present time. It was not possible to complete this project in its all encompassing form for unforeseeable reasons.

In order not to delay further the publishing of the "long-awaited" first issue of the QPAG-NEWSLETTER, the decision was made to report on different periods of the Departmental history and present status in stages.

This issue contains PART I of the report. It is expected that PART II will appear in 2002 and the final historical PART III, in 2003.

It is hoped that subsequent ANNUAL NEWSLETTERS will provide summaries of ongoing current activities of the Department.

The Editors wish to express their appreciation to the many colleagues who provided valuable information and documentation on departmental activities. Without that willingness to assist in gathering data, this FIRST ANNUAL NEWSLETTER could not have been issued. A special word of appreciation is due to the current Chair of the Department, Dr. Paul Manley, for his continuing encouragement, and support provided both by himself and Mrs. Barbara Latimer.

Whereas a considerable effort was made to report accurately (but largely from memories), it is probable that some quoted data are either not exact or missing. Similarly, the names of some colleagues may have been omitted inadvertently. The Editors would regret this and invite all readers of this NEWSLETTER to provide the missing or correcting information for rectification to the Departmental Office.

### Abbreviations

KGH	-	Kingston General Hospital
HDH	-	Hotel Dieu Hospital
QU	-	Queen's University
DP	-	Department of Pathology at Queen's University
QPAG	-	Queen's Pathology Alumni Group
RL	-	Richardson Laboratory

## 2. DEPARTMENTAL STATUS TO JUNE 30, 1967

### **A. HISTORICAL NOTES ON SPACE; GENERAL DUTIES**

Pathology as a discipline at QU began in 1895 under Dr. W.T. Connell. Its location was first in the Old Medical Building, later the New Medical Building, and eventually in the new RL with Dr. James Miller as the Head (1920-1946) and Dr. William Hay as his assistant. Today, it still has one foot in Richardson, but occupies space in the Douglas, Doran and Apps Wings of KGH and also in Botterell Hall.

In the early years the first floor of the RL was dominated by a museum of pathological specimens and in addition to a few offices, there was an autopsy room with theatre style seating resembling an operating room. This room was used also as a lecture room. The second (and top floor) had small laboratories for hematology, biochemistry and histology, as well as a few offices and a large student laboratory. The basement housed an amphitheatre for pathology and other lectures, several storage rooms, and an area with some current daily newspapers but no furnishings of note; the latter was referred to by the students as the "dungeon".

With the arrival of Dr. John Hamilton as Head in 1947, the museum was relegated to the dungeon, and a library/conference room took its place. More office space was made for people in research and pathology residents, and space was obtained in the animal house on the KGH grounds.

In 1950, Dr. George Kipkie arrived to be in charge of the Clinical Laboratories in KGH. The following year, Dr. Hamilton became Head of the Pathology Department at the University of Toronto (1951) and Dr. Robert More came to Queen's from McGill, as the new Head.

As both residency and research programs expanded, more space was required. A new hospital was being built for Paediatrics, the Angada Hospital, and the basement of it was made available for a hospital laboratory in late 1953. This made more space available for research on the second floor of RL, as did also the subsequent separation of some part of the student laboratory.

In this period Medicine was a six-year-course and Pathology was taught in the third year. The teaching included a large number of lectures, gross-specimen-demonstrations and laboratory (microscopic slides)-sessions. These teaching obligations were a considerable burden for the few pathologists of the day. With the increasing number of full-time faculty (since Dr. More's appointment) the teaching became streamlined, organized and vigorous. It also assumed a somewhat "sophisticated" or philosophical note that seemed to appeal to the students, stimulating many to work in the Department in the summers on various services or in research. This activity proved beneficial to the Department as some summer-students specialized later in Pathology and a number, while electing other specialties in medicine, returned to the department for a year of a fellowship.

In mid-sixties the teaching was reorganized with emphasis on small-group-instructions (seminar teaching). This was possible by the availability of a considerably increased faculty, and the reconstruction and addition of space that provided a number of suitable small rooms for that purpose (see infra).

In addition to teaching the Pathology course, almost all faculty members were involved heavily in the undergraduate teaching of clinical departments related to the members' subspecialties. This teaching provided a most fruitful and stimulating time for the faculty as the contact with the students spanned over several years and until their graduation. The students, too, appreciated these years of association acknowledging the faculty's efforts by awarding to some the distinction for

excellence of teaching. One member received the "best teaching award" every year between 1960 and 1967 (in those days such awards did not carry any visual documentation or monetary means. It was a simple announcement at the Faculty of Medicine meetings and/or Aesculapian Society news).

Before long, a major renovation occurred, with the addition of another floor on the Douglas Wing of the KGH. By 1962 the hospital laboratory expanded into Douglas 4 and 5, and a new autopsy suite was sited in the basement of RL. Two additional floors were also added to RL for the research and teaching facilities. This was a joint synchronized expansion program in the hospital-owned Douglas Wing, and the University-owned RL, with easy access between them. At last there was enough space for modern diagnostic and research technology and the necessary equipment including electron microscopes. The library/conference room became a meeting place for staff and residents, both for conferences, coffee breaks and social gatherings. Staff had sufficient office space and modern equipment for teaching.

#### **B. FACULTY:**

None of us knew Dr. Connell as a pathologist, and only two are known to have had Dr. Miller as a teacher while in medical school.

Dr. John Hamilton graduated from the University of Toronto in 1935. He trained in pathology in Toronto, Baltimore and England. Following services in the Armed Forces, he was at McGill briefly before arriving in Kingston in 1947. In keeping with his background and the times, he developed residency and research programs and made space available for them. His organizational ability and vision was so evident that he was recruited by the University of Toronto as Head of the Pathology Department after only five years here, and subsequently became Dean at Toronto.

Dr. Robert More, also a Toronto graduate of 1939 had extensive postgraduate training in Montreal and New York before joining the faculty at McGill. He came to Queen's in 1951 as Chairman and Professor of the University Department and Pathologist-in-Chief at KGH and HDH, and controlled appointments subsequently at St. Mary's of the Lake and the Canadian Forces Hospitals. Authority for hospital laboratory operation was delegated to faculty appointed as Directors of Laboratories, also ensuring that resident training proceeded in an orderly and organized fashion.

Dr. More believed that a major investigative unit was necessary for the department, not just for the advancement of knowledge but also for the training of pathologists. The people he recruited became known for the development of special stains and the early use of the electron microscope for investigation of experimental lesions, which in time also became useful in the practice of diagnostic pathology. This reflected his philosophy of depth of training in pathology. At the end of the year 1966 he left to Chair the Department of Pathology at McGill University.

Recognizing the trend to subject specialization, new staff were encouraged to undertake such training. This allowed for the outreach to counterpart clinical departments, changing the character of the department from a morbid to a clinically oriented pathology. Thus, in addition to autopsy, surgical and completed case conferences, there were interdepartmental sessions and thus a recognition of the contributions of pathology to clinical case management.

Dr. More encouraged staff pathologists to take a month each year for their continuing

education. This enriched the departmental service and teaching programs.

To relieve all Faculty members of too much administration and to ensure uniformity in procedures, Dr. More established a new position of a Departmental Administrator in 1960, appointing Mr. Gerald Hagan, an outstanding and competent man, to that post.

**Dr. Sergio Bencosme** came from Ottawa University in 1953. After an absence of some 18 months spent at the UCLA (1957-1959) he returned to the Department to continue his original and inventive investigations into the endocrine function of specific pancreatic, cardiac and GI-cells.

**Dr. Richardo Ceballos** joined the Department in 1961 from the University of Alabama at Birmingham where he returned in 1963. His time spent as an Assistant to the Director of Laboratories at the HDH was characterized by an energetic and inspiring presence and a remarkable ability as a lecturer.

**Dr. William Corbett** trained from 1957-1961 in the Department and subsequently specialized in Hematopathology in London, England. Upon joining the department in 1963 he developed an effective training program in this field by closely collaborating with the clinical colleagues in Hematology.

**Dr. Daria Haust** returned to Queen's in 1960 as a Pediatric Pathologist, following training in the Department from 1955-59 and in Paediatric Pathology in Cincinnati (1959-60). While in the department, Dr. Haust began her career in cardiovascular and paediatric research, but in 1967, moved to the University of Western Ontario.

**Dr. William Hay** joined the Department in Dr. James Miller's time (as his assistant) and retired in 1955. In addition to carrying out general duties, he was in charge of the Blood Bank and involved in medico-legal cases.

**Dr. Norman Hinton** joined the Department in 1957. His specialty was microbiology rather than pathology. He supervised the training of residents in clinical pathology in his field in addition to overseeing the service of clinical microbiology at the KGH.

**Dr. Fred Howatt** was the first identifiable and the only pathologist on staff at the HDH from the late forties until his departure for the USA in 1957. He had a particular interest in microbiology and participated in the Department's undergraduate teaching.

**Dr. Shao-nan Huang** joined the Department in early 1963 arriving from Duke University, Durham, NC and was Director of Autopsy Service until he left for McGill University in 1967. He excelled in service and resident teaching in this area of Pathology.

**Dr. George Kipkie** joined the department in 1950. He was Director of Laboratories at KGH and there are details of his life elsewhere in this newsletter. His forte was surgical pathology and his expectations for the work of residents were high. While an excellent general surgical pathologist, in time he specialized in renal, bone and soft tissue lesions.

**Dr. Francis McElligott** arrived from the U.K. in 1966 to assume the post of the Director of Laboratories at the HDH. He soon attracted capable young pathologists to join him in his ambitious endeavour of service, teaching and research. His own area of interest was that of Toxicology and effects of pharmaceutical agents on liver.

**Dr. David Robertson** trained in the Department from 1956 to 1960. He returned as a Neuropathologist in 1962 after training in Toronto, London, England and Duke University. Investigative pathology in his field of specialization led to the development of a noted neuropathology research laboratory.

**Dr. Howard Steele** had three years of training in the department (1948-1949 and 1951-1953) and also in Montreal and Cleveland. After an absence of four years in other appointments, he returned in 1957 as Associate Director of Laboratories at KGH to develop the diagnostic cytology service and later the area of gynecological pathology.

**Dr. Ellen van der Hoeven** trained in the Department from 1959 to 1963 and joined the staff at the HDH as a Microbiologist following her additional qualification in this field. She was engaged also in research of human breast in health and disease.

**Dr. Douglas Waugh** arrived in the Department in late 1957 from McGill University, and remained as Director of Laboratories at the HDH until 1964 (moving to Dalhousie University). He developed an academically and diagnostically functional unit of Pathology in that teaching hospital.

**Dr. Laurence Wilson** joined the Department in 1951. Whereas not a Pathologist (he was a specialist in Internal Medicine with a degree in Biochemistry) he supervised the training of residents in clinical pathology (Clinical Biochemistry) and oversaw the service in this area at KGH.

**Dr. John Wyllie** (after spending a period as a Fellow and Research Associate in the Department; 1961-1964) joined the Faculty in 1964. His practice and research related largely to the connective tissue and cardiovascular diseases.

### **C. RESIDENCY PROGRAM**

In the early days, the number of residency positions depended on the people available and the funding provided by the hospitals, compared with the later time when the provincial government dictated the number of positions available because of their more direct and generous funding. Originally, the Royal College allowed that pathologists could be certified as being competent, but not eligible for Fellowship status as in other major medical specialties. This did occur in about 1958 when the Royal College became convinced of the importance and size of the field of pathology, and later subspecialization within it was also accepted.

In the area of Anatomic Pathology, residents spent time on the surgical and autopsy pathology service at KGH and also at the HDH. In the early days, surgical specimens from several small hospitals in Eastern Ontario were sent to the local Provincial Laboratory and then to KGH for examination. In addition to the autopsies at KGH and HDH, they were also performed in Kingston at St. Mary's of the Lake, the Canadian Forces and the Psychiatric Hospitals, and in Smith's Falls at the Ontario Hospital School. These were an additional source for teaching and research both for the department and the staff of the hospitals involved. As specialization developed in anatomic pathology, residents in pathology and clinical departments spent time on these specialized services.

The services in Clinical Pathology were once directed by Dr. Kipkie, but in keeping with specialization, various areas were supervised later by physicians with special training in these fields, the first being Clinical Biochemistry (in 1951; Dr. Laurence Wilson, an internist) and followed by Microbiology (in 1957; Dr. Norman Hinton, a microbiologist). Blood Banking was the responsibility of Dr. William Hay which Dr. Howard Steele took over in 1957 as he did Diagnostic Cytology (from Dr. Kipkie). Hematology was supervised by Dr. Corbett following his return from London, England in 1963.

While residents learned by being engaged in the day-to-day practice of pathology, they were closely supervised and no diagnosis was released without staff approval. Conferences multiplied with specialization, but the core ones were the weekly review of completed autopsy cases, the surgical

quiz sessions and the twice weekly gross autopsy (review) sessions. Some conferences were sources of information in depth and others were skill testing, but all were informative. With the clinical orientation of the department, faculty and residents participated in interdepartmental conferences, and clinical residents rotated through the department contributing pertinent information.

Another aspect of broadening the scope of residency program was the encouragement that the trainees attend scientific meetings and present interesting cases at the newly established Eastern Ontario Association of Pathologists' gatherings which alternated between the Ottawa and Kingston hospitals, or at provincial, national and international meetings. At that time, Queen's was a leader in such resident activities.

#### **D. RESEARCH ACTIVITIES AND GRADUATE EDUCATION**

Whereas some research was initiated in the Department during Dr. John Hamilton's chairmanship, the era that ultimately put the Department on the national and international "arena" as a centre of investigative pathology, began only after Dr. Robert H. More was appointed Chairman in 1951. To assist him in the development of research activities and establishment of suitable laboratories, he attracted Dr. Sergio Bencosme whose ingenuity in this field was known to him since the time they spent together in the Department of Pathology at McGill University, Chaired by Dr. Lyman Duff. There was no space for such activities in the "old" RL, but by rearrangements, Dr. More was able to accommodate Dr. Bencosme's initial spatial needs for research. Moreover, a small area was separated, by wooden walls from the large students' laboratory for the use of the very first graduate student (1963) in the Department (Dr. Henry Movat) under Dr. More's supervision, and was used by graduate students who followed.

Dr. More directed the work of the graduate students in the fields of his previously established interests that included cardiovascular, renal and connective tissue disorders. His former graduate students, appointed later to the Faculty (Dr. M. Daria Haust, Dr. David Robertson) supervised in turn the work of a number of students who received their degrees in the period under consideration.

Dr. Bencosme directed the work of graduate students and postdoctoral fellows largely in the field of his expertise, i.e., the cellular elements of the pancreatic islets (of Langerhans) and kidney, and the GI-endocrine cell. Later, upon his discovery of cardiac (atrial) "granules" the exploration of their function became the dominant area of his work (natriuretic factor; cardionatrin) with the graduate students. He also assisted other Faculty members in their research activities and collaborated in some aspects of cardiovascular investigations. Moreover, he was responsible for the developing or introduction of new techniques for general departmental use, including those of electron microscopy (the Department was amongst the first of Canadian universities to utilize and excel in the latter area).

Investigations were carried out also by all other Faculty members as any new appointments and promotions required the involvement in research. Many areas were explored in collaboration with clinical departments, other disciplines and institutions beyond QU (e.g. Heart Research Institute of Mexico; Heart Institute of Montreal; Universities of Toronto and Guelph). The research included (in addition to the above) areas of: infections; neoplasia; and gynaecological, dermal, neurological, haematological, neonatal, paediatric and placental disorders. In several fields the Department assumed the role of one of the leading centres of innovative investigations in North America. This reputation facilitated the raising of sufficient funds for renovations, and reconstruction of the "old"

RL, and additions to the Department (also of its hospital component) (1960-62), thus providing for a vastly enlarged space of a most modernly equipped research facility.

Once a week the department conducted a Research Seminar, at which progress and final results of departmental research were discussed or program reports of attended national and international scientific meetings, were presented. Publications of the often pioneering research work appeared in most prestigious journals (Dr. More was appointed to the Editorial Board of the leading "American Journal of Pathology and Bacteriology"). Several Faculty members were invited to contribute a chapter to books and as participants of national and international scientific meetings, symposia and congresses. The graduate students and postdoctoral fellows were required to present their work at similar meetings.

Between the years 1954 and 1967 a total of 14 degrees (either MSc or PhD) were granted to departmental graduate students (with another student still working on his thesis).

Three aspects of the graduate program of the department of that period deserve a mention:

1. In keeping with Dr. More's "decree" only MDs either in residency program in Pathology or trained pathologists were accepted for the program.
2. Dr. More "negotiated" with the Graduate School that the degrees, conferred on departmental graduates, indicate their relevance to Medicine. Thus, all degrees granted until the end of this period were designated either as MSc (Med) or PhD (Med).
3. The international status of departmental investigators attracted applications from young and highly educated pathologists from abroad (Pakistan, Argentina, Mexico, United Kingdom - Ghana, USA and Japan). Upon completion of their studies they all left Canada for their native land or original domicile (USA). This international "flavour" applied also to the (several) postdoctoral fellows who spent time in the department in that period.

A follow-up on the careers of the graduate students indicates that without exception they assumed an outstanding role in the academic, scholarly or/and scientific domain.

### **3. ACTIVITIES TO ESTABLISH THE QPAG**

The desirability of establishing an informal group of former residents, graduate students and postdoctoral fellows of the DP was discussed first in the early eighties by the then Chairman of the Department, Dr. David M. Robertson and Dr. M. Daria Haust when the latter was scheduled to spend a sabbatical leave in DP (1984-1985). The reopening of the RL after its extensive redevelopment and renovation in 1990-1993 provided the occasion to contact all alumni and invite them to the opening ceremonies, held in conjunction with the Ontario Association of Pathology Meeting in Kingston. The formalization of the QPAG began in 1995 when Daria Haust was in the department as a visiting scholar for six months and worked closely in collaboration with Dr. Howard Steele.

With the strong endorsement of the Chair, Dr. Paul Manley and with the support of departmental secretarial services and other resources, a form letter and a questionnaire containing key questions relating to the feasibility, purpose, aims, format, means of communication and related aspects of a group of Queen's Pathology Alumni was mailed in July 1995 (with a prepaid return-envelope) to 405 colleagues identified as "eligible" from the Departmental Archives and assisted by

the Queen's Alumni Office. Approximately 100 letters were returned (addressee unknown).

127 replies were received as well as some letters with enough encouragement to continue the process. Additional addresses were obtained, more discussions occurred, and after a delay, a second mailing followed to the original respondees who indicated an interest in a QPAG and to those added to the 1995 list. The delay was related to an imposed restructuring of the department, when supportive services were not available for the project.

The following table shows the responses to the two questionnaires.  
**QUEEN'S PATHOLOGY ALUMNI RESPONSES, JANUARY 1996 & NOVEMBER 1999**

QUESTIONS	RESPONSES		
	YES	NO	NO COMMENT
<b>Annual Newsletter</b>	124 (86%)	20 (14%)	13
<b>Periodic Reunion</b> 2 years	20 (32%)	42 (68%)	94
Periodic Reunion      3 years	28 (41%)	41 (59%)	88
Periodic Reunion      5 years	83 (76%)	26 (24%)	48
<b>Social Event Only</b>	44 (58%)	32 (42%)	81
<b>With a Scientific Component</b>	95 (79%)	25 (21%)	37
in Kingston	98 (82%)	22 (18%)	37
at the CAP/Royal College Meeting	32 (46%)	37 (54%)	88
at the IAP or other Meeting	21 (28%)	53 (72%)	83
<b>Establishment of an alumni lectureship</b> to honour distinguished colleagues	88 (69%)	39 (31%)	30
in memoriam	43 (47%)	48 (53%)	66
celebrate anniversaries (Departmental; Queen's, Etc.)	31 (35%)	57 (65%)	69
<p><b>Other Suggestions from Replies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- in annual newsletter include such things as "Where are they Now?" and "What's happening in Kingston?"</li> <li>- scientific advance in pathology</li> <li>- how about a directory by e-mail with everyone's name. (I presume QPAG would solicit donations (\$100) to use for lectureship, improvement of resident teaching, furthering scientific communications (?website, &amp; ..... between the department and alumni.)</li> <li>- everything sounds great, I'll leave decisions to your judgement.</li> <li>- in a reunion/social event, the research students may be less likely to attend due to their lower #s and/or different dept. Involvement as compared to the medical students.</li> </ul>			

**TOTAL RETURNED QUESTIONNAIRES RECEIVED = 157 (percentage in brackets)**

**TOTAL ADDRESSES STILL UNKNOWN = 20**

Dr. Paul Manley, the current Chair of the Department, contacted small groups of Alumni at both the 1999 OAP and the 2000 OAP/CAP meetings. These were informal social gatherings to discuss the QPAG.

The next step will be to establish a Nominating Committee for an Executive, which will draft the necessary items for the governing and function of the QPAG. The Executive could consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer and two members at large (with staggered terms). Drs. Haust, Manley and Steele have volunteered to act as an Advisory Committee, but will advise only if approached by the Executive Committee.

#### 4. SUMMARY OF NEWS IN THE ALUMNI CORNER

The Pathology News has been published by the department monthly for six years, and has been an effective way to communicate news and notices to faculty members. The September, 1999 issue of Pathology News introduced a new item, the "Alumni Corner", which provides news of those who spent time in the department. These include residents; graduate, postgraduate and summer students; postdoctoral fellows; visiting scientists and scholars, faculty members and those who while never on staff, did have a significant impact on the life of the department.

A warm invitation was extended to all to submit an informative summary of their professional and personal activities since leaving Queen's, anecdotal accounts of special memories of the department, thoughts of meeting with former colleagues at Queen's, pictures and other items that would be of interest to those reading this section.

#### VISITING ALUMNI

- 1995 (6 months) Dr. M. Daria Haust (Professor of Pathology, University of Western Ontario)  
Visiting Scholar.
- 1999 (2 months) Dr. M. Daria Haust, Adjunct Professor of Pathology at Queen's since 1999.
- 2000 (2 months)
- Working on: History of DP  
Queen's Pathology Alumni & Friends  
Co-editing quarterly Queen's Pathology Alumni and Friends Corner in  
Pathology News.
- 1999 August . Lubo Dragovic (resident 1980-82), Head, Regional Forensic Unit in  
Oakland County near Detroit Michigan. Married with 7 children.  
. Mary Brett (resident 1981-85), Head of Anatomic Pathology Department in  
a 1500 bed hospital in Bristol, England. Married with a 5-year-old daughter.
- 2000 February . Plamen Kossev (resident 1993-1998), is in Pittsburgh.  
. Richard Yu (resident 1994-1998), is in Vancouver.  
. Michael Rutherford (resident 1995-1999), is now in Sudbury.
- 2000 May . Dimo Divaris (resident 1984-1988), presently at Grand River Hospital,  
Kitchener Waterloo Health Sciences Centre.  
. Arlene Crowe, Biochem at HDH, in retirement now.

## VISITORS

- 1999 (September 9) Dr. Daniel Conner, formerly of AFIP, Pathology of Infectious Diseases.  
2000 (May 8-9) Dr. Errol Friedberg, distinguished researcher in DNA repair at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical School at Dallas, as the First Nathan Kaufman Lecturer.

## LETTERS RECEIVED FROM:

- . Changgao Yang (resident 1992-1997), from L.A.
- . Nav Gill (resident 1995-1999), from Philadelphia.
- . Ken Marshall (graduate student 1965-67), detailing his time following Kingston: 9 years in pathology at McGill, return to clinical practice in family medicine at McGill, later Western, spends most time on 3<sup>rd</sup> edition of his text "The Family Practice Sourcebook".
- . Narciso Albarracin (fellow in paediatric pathology: 1966-1967), went to McGill until 1972, then to Columbus, Ohio where he leads an active professional and academic life.
- . Don Wolochow (summer student, 1954) - gastroenterologist, now almost completely retired, in La Jolla, California.
- . Anders Sima (resident 1976-1978) now: Prof. of Pathology & Medicine, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
- . Edi Alvarez (MSc 1984-1986) now: in Honolulu, Hawaii.
- . Ken Katchy (resident 1975-1979) now: in Kuwait; doing well; providing interesting cases for consultation.

## NOTES

**Dr. Sukriti Nag** (Resident and Faculty 1974-1993) Now and until 2003: University Head, Subdivision of Neuropathology, Department of Laboratory Medicine and Pathobiology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Toronto.

**Dr. Santosh Wasan** has retired from the Department on October 1, 1999. Santosh's distinguished career at Queen's began in 1962 (Intern at the KGH; residency in General Pathology and a MSc degree in 1967). In her thirty years as a Faculty member Dr. Wasan developed an impressive depth of expertise in several areas of anatomic pathology: cardiovascular diseases, in ophthalmic pathology and for the last five years in paediatric pathology. Her subspecialty expertise was augmented during two sabbaticals and complemented by an extensive postgraduate educational program for residents in our department and in the departments of Ophthalmology and Pediatrics. Dr. Wasan was a superb teacher who received the Aesculapian Society Lectureship Award and was nominated for the PAIRO Teaching Award.

## 5. IN MEMORIAM

As of this time of the preparation of the FIRST ANNUAL NEWSLETTER for the QPAG, we are aware of several departures from our ranks and wish to pay tribute to these colleagues. Please notify us should you know of any other departed alumni.

1. **Dr. Neville Crossen** - a resident in the Department (1951-1955). He practiced Pathology in Winnipeg until his death in 1997 at the age of 77 years; in Winnipeg, Manitoba.
2. **Dr. Peter W. Davey** - resident in the Department (1950-1952) who moved to Edmonton,

completing his training there and assuming a prominent status as a Pathologist in Canada. He died in 2000 at the age of 76 years; in Bonnyville, Alberta.

3. **Dr. Takuji Hayashi** - a graduate student (MSc) in the Department (1966-1968); under the supervision of Dr. David M. Robertson. He died in 1992 (Professor of Pathology, University of Honolulu) at the age of 58 years; in Honolulu, Hawaii.
4. **Dr. William N. Laing** - a graduate student (MSc) in the Department (1962-1964); under the supervision of Dr. M. Daria Haust. He died in 1995 at the age of 66 years as Professor Emeritus in Pathology, University of Kumasi; in Kumasi, Ghana (his native country).
5. **Dr. Timothy Francis McElligott** - Faculty member of the Department (Associate Professor: 1966-1976; Professor: 1976-1990) and Director of Laboratories (1966-1990) at HDH. He died after a distinguished career also in undergraduate education in Medicine at Queen's, in 1993 at the age of 65 years; in Kingston, Ontario.
6. **Dr. Henry Z. Movat** - the first ever graduate student (MSc; PhD) in the Department (1953-1956); under the supervision of Dr. Robert H. More. He died in 1995 at the age of 72 years (Professor Emeritus in Pathology, University of Toronto); in Toronto, Ontario.
7. **Dr. Alvin Rodin** - resident in the Department (1956-1957). Whereas his stay was short, he developed a lasting affection for the Department and some of its members. He retired in 1992 as Professor Emeritus in Pathology (in Ohio) and died in 1999 at (approximately) 77 years of age; in San Diego, California.
8. **Dr. Douglas O.W. Waugh** - Faculty member of the Department and Director of Laboratories at HDH (1957-1964), and Dean of Medicine (1970-1975). He died in 1997 (Honorary L.I.D., Dalhousie University, 1992) at the age of 79 years; in Ottawa, Ontario.
9. **Dr. Laurence Wilson** - Staff Member of the Department and Director of Clinical Biochemistry at Kingston General Hospital (1951-1967); he died after an outstanding academic career (Professor and Chairman of Medicine; Dean of Medicine at Queen's, 1982-1988) in 1996 at the age of 75 years; in Kingston, Ontario.

- In addition to the above, the following two notices will be of interest to many of our readers.
- October 1999 **Mrs. Dorothy More**, wife of Dr. Robert Hall More and mother of Christopher, Patricia, and David, after a long and courageous battle with Parkinson's Disease. In Kingston, she was active in the Medical Wives Association, in Sunday School and in efforts of environmental conservation. In Montreal, she was a nurse in the first Palliative Care Unit in a teaching hospital in Canada and was instrumental in organizing the women's program of the Learned Societies' meetings. In both cities, her warmth, compassion and gracious kindness as hostess to residents, pathologists and their families will be fondly remembered; at age 84 years; in Kingston, Ontario.
- May 2000 **Mr. Brad Tooley** - age 50, autopsy master technician, with KGH for 32 years; in Kingston, Ontario.

## 6. SPECIAL DEPARTMENTAL EVENTS RELATING TO ALUMNI

### A. The Robert Hall More Library Dedication

Born in Kitchener, Ontario in 1912, Dr. Robert More graduated in Medicine from the University of Toronto (U of T) and subsequently interned at the Toronto General Hospital (TGH). He spent the next two years as a Douglas Fellow at McGill University under the supervision of Dr.

Lyman Duff, obtaining an MSc (Path) in 1942. Following a year as a senior intern and a fellow in surgery at the TGH and U of T, he returned to McGill as a Lecturer in Pathology and was certified in this specialty by The Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada in 1946. Subsequently, he spent a year (1946-1947) in research at Cornell University Medical College and another (1949-1950) at the Memorial Hospital for Cancer and Allied Diseases in New York before returning to McGill. His major areas of research were: the connective tissues, kidneys and arteriosclerosis.

In 1951 Dr. More was appointed Professor and Head of the Department of Pathology at Queen's University where he continued all three areas of investigations with colleagues and graduate students, and developed the Department into an Institute of Pathology. In recognition of his scientific contributions and as an educator, he was elected President of the Ontario Association of Pathologists, International Academy of Pathology (IAP) and was the Honourary President of the Canadian Atherosclerosis Society.

He published widely and served on many committees of professional and scientific societies, and federal agencies in an advisory role. In 1985 the US/Canadian Academy of Pathology presented Dr. More with the F.K. Mostofi Distinguished Service Award and the Department of Pathology at McGill University honoured him by establishing The Robert More Fellowship for Graduate Studies in Pathology (as of 1994-1995).

Dr. More left Queen's for McGill at the end of 1966 and after 17 years he and Mrs. More moved back to Kingston joining their son David and family, and many old friends.

In acknowledgement of Dr. More's unique and outstanding contributions to the Department of Pathology at Queen's, the modernized library in the renovated and recently enlarged Department was dedicated to him.

The Robert Hall Memorial Library was formally dedicated in Richardson Amphitheater on 25 May 1999. It was a wonderful warm and intimate ceremony attended by Bob's wife Dorothy and his children David and Patricia. The highlights were the addresses of past Faculty members and Dr. More's response. Junior Faculty who joined the Department in the last few years were impressed by the richness of our professional and personal relationships and the celebration of their continued influence on all of us.

A summary of the main points in the addresses is given below, and from them, one can see the many attributes that made Dr. More an icon to his staff. As many said, it was apparent that he was a leader and devoted to excellence, as well as a compassionate man.

Dr. Kipkie had the longest association here with Dr. More, having been on the scene as Director of Laboratories when he came as Head of the Department in 1951. His comments reflected the initial stages in the development of the department, the acquisition of more space and the expansion of the residency and research programs.

Dr. Steele praised Dr. More's vision, tolerance and development of individuals, creating a strong sense of loyalty amongst the staff. His quest for answers made us all think, as a good teacher should.

Dr. Haust's comments were especially pertinent, since they were about the library of Dr. More's era. Memories of the conferences and social activities in it were evoked, illustrating that it was the centre and soul of the department.

Dr. Robertson mentioned the development of sub-specialty expertise, and the high standards of diagnostic and research activities with the best techniques and equipment, all making for a stimulating learning environment.

Dr. Corbett liked Dr. More's multi-dimensional approach and the net-work he developed in

academic Pathology, to the benefit of the department and staff. To the residents and young members of staff, he was a mentor.

Dr. Kaufman paid tribute to Dr. More's important role in the International Academy of Pathology, where he demonstrated analytic, imaginative, inventive, and persuasive characteristics. He also credited him with building a modern department with strengths in teaching, research and service.

In reply, Dr. More gave thanks to all, and commented on the co-operation between Dr. Kipkie representing the hospital, and himself representing the University, which was necessary to effect change in the department. He also mentioned the importance of the pleasant relationships between the wives, his appreciation of Dr. Kaufman's positive remarks, and generously accredited those who spoke with his honour in the naming of the new departmental library.

### **B. The Nathan Kaufman Lectureship**

Following the tenure of Robert H. More as Head of the Department, the University was fortunate to attract in 1967 Nathan Kaufman from Duke University to succeed him. Dr. Kaufman obtained his medical degree from McGill University in 1941, and subsequently interned at Montreal's Royal Victoria Hospital. A period of military service followed, when he was a Medical Officer to a tank battalion in Western Europe and was honoured with an MBE.

Dr. Kaufman's training in Pathology started in Montreal and continued in Cleveland, where he subsequently joined the staff of Western Reserve (now Case Western) University, and later became a Professor at Duke University for seven years before coming to Queen's. During this time he had a successful and satisfying career in metabolism research, medical education and laboratory administration.

His accomplishments here have been numerous. They include the development of the NCIC Cancer Research Unit, recruitment and nurturing of most of our senior faculty, distinguished service to major committees of the Hospital, University and the MRC, and expansion of our scholarly productivity and our residency program. During this 12 years at Queen's, Dr. Kaufman became internationally recognized for his distinguished leadership as Editor of Laboratory Investigation, President of the US-Canadian Academy of Pathology (USCAP) and the International Academy of Pathology. On leaving Queen's he moved to Augusta as full-time secretary/treasurer of the USCAP. He has been recognized by the USCAP for his numerous contributions, most recently with the annual Nathan Kaufman Timely Topics Lecture.

To honour Dr. Kaufman, the Department established "The Nathan Kaufman Lectureship and Visiting Speakers Trust Fund". The first lecture was given on May 9, 2000. The current Chair of the Department, Dr. Paul Manley welcomed all attendees and made the following comments:

"Over the last few years the department has begun to recognize formally and to celebrate the contributions of our predecessors. After all, had they not chosen us we would not be here. Had they not cultivated an appropriate micro environment, we would have not grown and flourished. Had they not provided our values of collegiality and the integration of a clinical laboratory with exemplary basic research, we might have lost our way. Last year we dedicated our library and an academic education trust to Dr. Robert More; today we inaugurate the Dr. Nathan Kaufman Speakership."

Following Dr. Robert Kisilevsky's and other tributes to Dr. Kaufman, Dr. Errol C. Friedberg, Professor and Chair of the Department of Pathology at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical School at Dallas, spent two days visiting the department. The lecture was entitled "Defective Nucleotide Excision, Repair and Cancer: From Man to Yeast to Mice". The lecture was followed

by a reception at the University Club.

### **C. Dr. Bud Kipkie - 85<sup>th</sup> Birthday Celebration**

In case anyone has forgotten his full name, it is George Frederick Kipkie, and the department celebrated the occasion in fine fashion that day. The June 2000 issue of the Pathology News opened a window on the life of this man who has been such an important person in the development of the Department, and the people trained in it as well as those on staff. For those of you who knew him for a short period only, the following gives some idea of his life.

Dr. Kipkie graduated from Queen's in Medicine in 1939, and then spent 7 years in Regina, Saskatchewan progressing from resident to Laboratory Director at two hospitals. In addition, he found time to marry in 1943, and obtain his Royal College qualification in Pathology in 1946.

In 1946 he turned to investigative and academic pathology, receiving his MSc in 1948 from McGill University. He spent two years at Duke University doing service, research and teaching. In 1950 he became a Diplomate of the American Board of Pathological Anatomy and returned to Queen's.

In Kingston, he was primarily at KGH as Director of Labs, but was also on the staff of other hospitals. He served on many key committees at KGH and Queen's. Dr. Kipkie's particular domain of expertise was Surgical Pathology in general, but in later years of his career bone and soft tissue tumors were of special interest to him. Because of his knowledge and experience in several fields of Surgical Pathology his advice was sought by provincial and national professional agencies.

He was an Examiner in Pathology for Surgery and Surgical Specialties of the RCPSC and a Consultant to the Canadian Tumor Reference Centre of Ottawa. At the Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation (OCTRF) he served as Chairman of Consultant Pathologists and on the Advisory Medical Board. Already years earlier he was engaged in the OCTRF-activities as a Liaison Officer between the latter and the Ontario Association of Pathologists (OAP). In addition to other awards he received, in recognition of his many achievements, the Queen's Jubilee Medal from the Canadian Government in 1978.

He was a member of a number of societies of Pathology and traveled widely. His interests and hobbies including golf, music and photography. He retired in 1982.

The birthday celebration of 12 September 2000 began in the Richardson Amphitheatre with the introductory comments by the current Chair Dr. Paul Manley, in the presence of Mrs. Kipkie (Mac), several former Chairs, and senior members as well as current Faculty members. Dr. Manley called on a number of Dr. Kipkie's former colleagues who provided diverse reminiscences relating to the man who was honoured.

Dr. More spoke of the fact how critical it was to have a competent Pathologist of Dr. Kipkie's stature to direct the Laboratories and who worked hand in hand with the Chairman of the Department.

Dr. Kaufman expressed his appreciation that Dr. Kipkie continued in the same capacity when he assumed the Chairmanship, as this permitted him to concentrate on other vital aspects of the department (e.g., recruiting).

Dr. Steele, who later shared with Dr. Kipkie the Directorship of the Laboratories, worked with him in unity and became a very close colleague (Dr. Steele was out of the country; his best wishes and warm thoughts were conveyed on that occasion).

Dr. Haust commented that she had to "conspire" with Mrs. Kipkie in order to obtain his CV and thus, enable her to write his biographic sketches (as a very private person, Dr. Kipkie is not given

to providing his personal data) and that Dr. Kipkie's understated love for classical music was discovered recently. She recalled the important role he played in her own residency training in the Department, and its lasting impact on her career.

Dr. Robertson noted in addition to his appreciation of Dr. Kipkie's teaching and guidance, how much more he respected him because he spent seven years in his native province (Regina, Saskatchewan).

Dr. Corbett reflected on his time in training under Dr. Kipkie's tutelage and provided an impressive demonstration of the operative consults during his "reign".

Dr. Kisilevsky noted that Dr. Kipkie was a kind and considerate man, who shows concern for his colleagues and provided (quietly!) help when necessary.

Dr. Ludwin spoke warmly of his working and personal relationship and underscored his respect for Dr. Kipkie also because he was an owner of an Alfa Romeo.

Dr. Delisle commented on her pleasant association with Dr. Kipkie as a microbiologist in the Department, both at the Hotel Dieu Hospital and KGH.

Dr. Fletcher, one of the younger generation Faculty members, reiterated many of the previously expressed sentiments and accounted some of Kipkie's "Rules of Pathology".

Dr. Kipkie was the last speaker. In his reply he recalled the early years in the Department, the challenges, the growth and the generations of friends. As he remembers it, it was a time of cooperation, stimulation and dedication of members at all levels that ultimately culminated in a strong Department recognized for its diagnostic skills, teaching and research, and for the role by a number of the faculty members played in the development of pathology in Canada and abroad.

Dr. Manley "unveiled" then a very beautiful large photographic portrait of Dr. Kipkie that was hung on the wall of Douglas 2 with an appropriate inscription.

Following the program in the Richardson Amphitheatre a reception was held in the Departmental quarters. This, too, was a warm congenial time where many of old friends and colleagues mingled with each other and the younger generation of today's Department.

## **7. (INVITED) COMMENTS BY DR. DAVID DEXTER THE EDITOR OF PATHOLOGY NEWS**

### **TRENDS, TRIUMPHS, TRIBULATIONS, AND TINTINNABULATIONS; AN ANNUS MIRABILIS**

An integral part of any Annual Report is the opportunity to stand back, take a deep breath, and review those activities of the past year. It is increasingly the case that the pace of daily activities is beginning to exceed the ability to think, let alone remember. Remaining only as fond memories are the abilities to examine, to ruminate, and to exult over the wonders and complexities of difficult diagnostic challenges. To their disadvantage and to ours, is the increasingly short shrift given or even available for those pathological challenges.

As workload increases, as it has not always by numbers, but certainly by complexity, efficiency becomes an issue. Shorter turnaround time offers the opportunity for more things to be turned around. It does focus on the optimal use of the pathologists' brain and matching work to skill sets within the support team of the laboratory. One supposes, in effect, that the intent of the Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care in their initiative for Laboratory Services Reform is just that, as they move forward with Regional Plans over the next one to two years. It is not an easy issue. The services that are provided to the region are extensive and complex, and further varied by expertise

or testing capability. Our service boundary comprises a multilayered series of different wiggly lines reflecting both general services and specialized testing. Let us hope that the tenets that rule are based on logic, common sense, practicality, and most importantly, patient need. Economics has its role, but it should not be the overriding one.

The new challenges focus on funding and restructuring of laboratory services and SEAMO and AFP negotiations. These are slow grinds, but will impact us all in both the near and far future. For those seeking inspirational titles and messages, I offer the following. The turning of the new millennium allows us at last to use and, perhaps, achieve 20/20 Vision. In past years, we were always visioning (a verb not in my lexicon) for where the hospital or laboratories would be. Initially, it was in 5 year cycles, then 3, and now has developed dense cataracts and is more likely to function on a crisis management basis. Despite the above cynicism, short and medium term visions or plans are integral to success. A caveat is that it should be a shared vision, and that the entire team is on board, motivated, challenged, and committed.

Our role within the region is evolving, and we act as consultants to many of the regional hospitals and laboratories, developing strong and collegial working relationships. This is almost certainly the model of the future, and like every relationship, it requires effort and work for it to reach its full potential.

It is in the end all to do with information. That is our business - to define, to analyze, refine, and share. It is in this area that "connectivity" (a computer neologism) is the key to future success.

The year has, overall, been a successful one. Promotions have been received, grants granted, talks given, recognition received, and awards celebrated. New equipment and increased testing repertoires and skill sets have been installed and activated. We have said fond farewells to some and hearty welcomes to others. This is good. The department thrives and yet changes subtly.

We celebrate the year past, our challenges, and our achievements. We celebrate the contributions of all, and recognize those who quietly without fanfare, whether technician, technologist, microbiologist, chemist, secretary or pathologist, fulfill with skilled competence their daily tasks. Our foundations were set by those who have gone before, both as leaders and as colleagues. These are the ingredients of the amalgam that is "us". And we salute them all.

So onwards it is to the new millennium!

## 8. QUEEN'S PATHOLOGY ALUMNI UNKNOWN ADDRESSES

Would you kindly assist us in the identification of present addresses.

Dr. Robert **Beauchene**  
Dr. T. **Cherian**  
Dr. Zorton **Horky**  
Dr. Gerald **Martin**  
Dr. Tracey **Schefter**

Dr. A. **Brandley**  
Dr. R. **Falk**  
Dr. J. **Howe**  
Dr. Seyed **Mirsattari**  
Dr. Ashok **Shah**

Miss Jean **Carpenter**  
Dr. Kerry **Frissen**  
Dr. Anna **Krook**  
Dr. P. **Mozzicato**  
Dr. V. **Sharma**

THIS WAS THEN (1958-1959)



Back Row (l-r): F. Wright, P. Scott, H.G. Day, D.M. Robertson, A.A. Horn & W.E.N. Corbett  
Middle Row: R.W. Boston, J.V. Frei, M.D. Haust, M. Pearl & H. Lee  
Front: Row: D.O.W. Waugh, R.H. More, G.F. Kipkie & H.D. Steele

AND THIS IS NOW (1999)



Standing (l-r): W.E.N. Corbett, H.D. Steele, G.F. Kipkie, M.D. Haust & D.M. Robertson  
Sitting: N. Kaufman, R.H. More