THE MEDICAL SCHOOL OF MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY OF NEWFOUNDLAND

15th Anniversary
“Provision of adequate medical services for Newfoundland in the future cannot be achieved without a medical school in the province”.

Lord Brain, Royal Commission on Health Services, 1966.
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The Health Sciences Centre, St. John's.
PROLOGUE

This booklet is prepared in celebration of the Fifteenth Anniversary of the establishment of the Medical School and the Tenth Anniversary of the first awarding, in 1973, of the M.D. degree by Memorial University of Newfoundland. Although a certain statistical and factual record is contained, the main element is people – past and present – medical and graduate students, interns, residents and postdoctoral fellows, administrative and secretarial staff, technical and support staff, full and part-time faculty – these are the real base of a successful Medical School – one of which I believe the Province can be proud.

We acknowledge a debt of gratitude to the Government of the Province, to the University, to the Teaching Hospitals, and to the part-time faculty for the support they have always provided and without which the Medical School could not function.

A. R. Cox, M.D., F.R.C.P.(C)
Dean of Medicine

Dean A. R. Cox

Dean’s administrative meeting, April 1983.
L-R: Drs. A. M. House, E. A. MacLaughlin, R. M. Mowbray, H. W. Edstrom, Dean Cox,
Mr. R. D. Burke, Mr. W. Folkes, Drs. J. G. Fodor and B. H. Sells.
Memorial University College opened in this building on Parade Street in 1925.

Aerial photo of MUN campus, 1968. Centre foreground, the Temporary Buildings, which accommodated the Medical School from 1967-1977.
Historical Perspective

To fully appreciate the exciting saga of the flowering of the Medical School in this province, a brief look at the history of both the Memorial University of Newfoundland (MUN) and its Faculty of Medicine is desirable.

Memorial University College (MUC) was established in 1925 in St. John’s, Newfoundland’s capital, the oldest city in North America and the closest, geographically, to Europe. The College was founded to provide higher education for Newfoundlanders and as a Memorial to those who had made the supreme sacrifice in the first world war of 1914-1918; it was raised to full university status by the Provincial Legislature on August 18, 1949, by an Act which was one of the first pieces of legislation to be passed by the House of Assembly following Confederation with Canada in April.

The MUC, later MUN, originally occupied a site on Parade Street in central St. John’s. In 1961 it moved to a 95-acre campus in the northeast of the city to accommodate its student body, which had burgeoned from 307 in 1949 to nearly 1400 in 1961. The present annual enrollment is approximately 10,000, registered in six faculties, four professional schools, and 15 special divisions. MUN’s campus in Corner Brook, the Sir Wilfred Grenfell College, serves the province’s west coast and parts of Labrador.

Planning a Dream

The planning of Memorial University’s Medical School was a labour of love, involving far-sighted, pioneering spirits. Their dream of establishing a fine Faculty of Medicine in the province was strengthened by data from substantial studies.

In 1961, the Hall Royal Commission on Canadian Health Services recommended that of the four or five new medical schools which should be provided in Canada, one should be in Newfoundland. In 1963-64, a preliminary study was carried out on behalf of the Memorial University, the Newfoundland Medical Association and the Government of Newfoundland. Consultants were Dr. J. Wendell MacLeod, Executive Director of the Association of Canadian Medical Colleges, and Dr. Chester B. Stewart, Dean of Medicine at Dalhousie University. In 1965, the University appointed Dr. J. A. MacFarlane to head a commission to do a formal feasibility study, and in 1966, it recommended that a medical school be developed at MUN.

In the same time period, the Lord Brain Royal Commission on Health Services was underway for the provincial government. In 1966 it reported that “Provision of adequate medical services for Newfoundland in the future cannot be achieved without a medical school in the province”.

Essential to that recommendation were the following considerations:
1. Newfoundland needed more doctors. (This necessitated the M.D. and full internship programs.)
2. There was a great need for an increase in the number of fully qualified specialists. (Hence the need for a full residency training program.)
3. The high standard of medical care in remote areas must be maintained and strengthened. (Through Continuing Medical Education programs.)
4. There was an unusual opportunity to provide first class postgraduate training for general practice doctors. (Through Family Practice Residency programs.)

Lord Brain’s recommendations, when considered with those of the MacFarlane Commission and of other advisors, influenced the university greatly in its decision to establish the Medical School. In September, 1967, shortly after the government’s approval, a native son, Dr. Ian Rusted, M.D., F.R.C.P.(C), F.A.C.P., was appointed Dean of the proposed new medical school. A little later, Dr. K. B. Roberts, M.A., M.B., B.S., D.Phil., a British scholar, was appointed Associate Dean. In less than two years, a nucleus of key faculty members was appointed, interns and residents were continuing their studies and several important research projects had started. In September, 1969, the first undergraduate students were admitted to Canada’s 16th (and youngest) medical school.

Mrs. Genevieve Colman, first secretary in Medicine, 1966-79.

Some of Basic Medical Sciences research group, Temporary Building Nine: Deborah Hyam, Jim Eustace, Christine Brown, Penny Hansen and Tina Morgan. (1973)
The Dream Evolves . . .

. . . although in 'temporary' quarters, in the centre of Memorial's campus in Temporary Buildings 1 to 11, which were to serve for nearly ten years. Here teaching and administrative areas and offices, research laboratories and the Family Practice offices all became the lively hub of a faculty, dispersed in hospitals and offices around the city and province.

To assume that this so-called 'temporary' arrangement would have less than excellent results is to miss the mark entirely, though. In fact, in 1970, an official of the Association of American Medical Colleges indicated that the initial performance of Memorial's Medical School constituted a record in comparison with 16 new medical schools in the United States and Canada.

In 1971, Bachelor of Medical Sciences degrees were awarded to those who had completed two of the four years of undergraduate work towards the M.D. degree. Finally, in 1973, the first 23 graduates of MUN's Faculty of Medicine were duly granted their degrees, and the province, for the first time ever, had its 'own' medical doctors.
Dr. Diane Banikhin, the Medical School's first graduate receiving her hood from Dean Rusted and her diploma from the university's Chancellor, Dr. Alain Frecker.

Our first graduating class of M.D.s, June 16, 1973.
A Dream Realized

"And now to the people of this province I say, I believe you have what is destined to become the best medical school in Canada".

Lord Taylor, MUN’s former President and Vice-Chancellor, in his report, June 16, 1973, to the special Convocation for the conferring of the first M.D. degrees.

"The establishment of this medical school has been an extraordinary team effort and a source of pride inside and outside the university".


"This is an important class . . . as the first graduates of this medical school you are the first alumni and you will have begun a tradition that will bring lasting good to yourselves and to your medical school".

Dr. John Evans, later the President of the University of Toronto, who addressed Convocation, June 16, 1973.

Dr. Ian Rusted (L) with Lord Taylor.
The last piece of steel for the Health Sciences Centre was ceremoniously lifted into place in October, 1973.

The first laboratory session (in Anatomy) was presented January 4, 1974 by Dr. John Tomlinson.

The first official use of the Health Sciences Centre — a Faculty Council meeting, December 18, 1973, chaired by Dr. Kenneth B. Roberts.
on the north campus, teaching and research proceeded side by side with planning and construction in the phased occupancy of the Health Sciences Centre (H.S.C.).

Site work for the H.S.C. had begun in January 1972, all foundations had been laid by June of that year and the final piece of steel was lifted into place in October 1973, four months after MUN’s first convocation for M.D.s. On December 18, 1973 in the unfinished auditorium, a Faculty of Medicine Council meeting was chaired by Dr. Kenneth B. Roberts; on January 3, 1974, Dr. Eric Pike, clinical associate in pathology, gave the first lecture ever to be held in the HSC to the members of the third year medical class. On January 4, 1974, Dr. John D. W. Tomlinson, professor of anatomy conducted the first laboratory session to be held in the H.S.C. It was not until September 1977 that all of Medicine’s administration, teaching, research and clinical office areas had been moved from the temporary buildings to the H.S.C.
The Health Sciences Centre was officially opened on October 26, 1978 by Premier Frank D. Moores. The plaque unveiled that afternoon reads:

“This Health Sciences Centre is dedicated to The People of Newfoundland & Labrador and to the memory of Sir Patrick Thomas McGrath, K.B.E. 1868-1929

President of the Legislative Council, Publisher, Patriot to whose unflagging efforts this Province owes the establishment, by the Privy Council, of the Labrador Boundary which confirmed Labrador as an integral part of the Dominion of Newfoundland”.
The Health Sciences Centre — Where Sharing is a Way of Life

Phased occupancy and teaching, research and clinical work simultaneously continued at the H.S.C. until, by January 1974, approximately 10,000 square meters had been occupied. Most teaching laboratories, the Health Sciences Library, lecture areas and some clinical offices were occupied by September 1975. All research and administration areas were occupied by September 1977 and in May 1978, the General Hospital admitted its first patients in the phasing out of its Forest Road hospital as an acute care facility.

Early in the 1960s, it had become obvious that a new General Hospital was desperately needed, one which would comply with modern advances in preventive, diagnostic, therapeutic and rehabilitative medicine. The decision to bring the Medical School and the General Hospital under one roof was taken in 1971 so that costly services and equipment could be shared.

The logistics of joint planning of the H.S.C., the occupation of it in stages by both the 380-bed General Hospital and the new Medical School required thousands of hours of meetings by the Planning and Development Committees comprised of members from Government, the Medical School, the University, and from the General Hospital.

The completed building (p. 2) is long, low and handsome, of dark brown brick and tinted glass set between a flowing stream and a beautiful wooded hillside. Designed by S. Parkin and Associates of Toronto, the H.S.C. with its 61,738 square meters, is one of the largest and most modern buildings in Eastern Canada. However, its particular claim to distinction is in the unique partnership of two autonomous institutions — The General Hospital Corporation and the Memorial University of Newfoundland which are co-operating under one roof in this facility where patient care, teaching and research are integrated to the best advantage of all.
The Faculty

"To educate medical doctors and medical scientists for Newfoundland and Labrador, for the Maritime provinces and to the extent possible for other parts of Canada and elsewhere".

"To contribute to knowledge through research conducted in the Medical School and elsewhere".

"To assist in the provision of quality patient care in the hospitals and communities of the province".

"To co-operate with other health care professionals, institutions and agencies in activities leading to improved education, research and health care".

(Objectives of the Medical School)

The single most important ingredient contributing to the realization of the goals (objectives) stated above is a strong faculty. Therefore, from the outset, meticulous care has been taken in recruiting and selecting only the very best faculty for Medicine's three divisions — the Basic Medical Sciences; the Clinical Sciences; and Community Medicine and the Behavioural Sciences.

Faculty members have come here from renowned universities and hospitals the world over, eager to accept the challenge of nurturing MUN's fledgling Medical School through its first formative years. They have served us well, and continue to do so. It is also a source of special satisfaction that nine graduates of this Medical School are now full-time faculty, while a number serve in part-time faculty appointments.

However, while the total number of faculty is presently 140 full-time and 203 part-time members, this represents the smallest complement of faculty of all Canadian medical schools with similar student enrollments. If the gratifying success of the early years is to be continued, then the full-time faculty size must be increased to a level comparable with other Canadian medical schools with similar commitments.

Of interest is the fact that clinical full-time faculty who teach, do research and administration, also provide a very substantial proportion — 28 per cent — of the specialist skills for the province. In fact, one third of the specialists who were attracted to Newfoundland in the last 12 years were recruited, directly or indirectly, through the Medical School, and it is unlikely that many

Clinical Chairmen are full-time faculty who administer the Medical School's nine clinical disciplines in addition to their responsibilities in teaching, research and patient care. In photo (L-R): Drs. J. Dunne, C. Mellor, S. Huang, E. A. MacLaughlin, D. Hawkins, E. Wright, C. Henderson. Missing from photo: Drs. A. T. Rowe, Rudolph Ozere.
of these specialists would be here were there not a Medical School in the province.

It should be noted that part-time faculty, the majority of whom provide teaching services, without remuneration, for interns, residents and clinical clerks, have been a source of enormous strength and support. Quite simply put, the Medical School could not function without them.

It should be noted too, that our Faculty is responsible for programs which involve up to ten years of education and training for some 465 students overall. These include 56 undergraduates for each of four years for a total of 224; 62 interns; 127 residents; 7 clinical fellows; 37 masters and Ph.D. candidates, and 7 post-doctoral candidates. As of May, 1983, the School will have graduated 557 M.D.'s, 26 M.Sc.'s, 14 Ph.D.'s, as well as the large number of interns and residents who have taken all or part of their post-graduate training here.

**Dean, Associate and Assistant Deans:**

Dean, Dr. Ian E. Rusted, 1967-74 (now Vice-President, Health Sciences and Professional Schools, and Vice-Chancellor)

Dr. Albert R. Cox, 1974-present

Associate Dean, Administration & Student Affairs, Dr. Robert M. Mowbray, 1981-present

Associate Dean, Basic Medical Sciences,
Dr. Kenneth B. Roberts, 1968-74
Dr. James C. Orr, 1975-78
Dr. Bruce H. Sells, 1978-present

Associate Dean, Clinical Affairs,
Dr. Albert R. Cox, 1972-74
Dr. Cloid D. Green, 1974-77

Associate Dean, Clinical Affairs and Continuing Medical Education,
Dr. A. Maxwell House, 1977-present

Associate Dean, Community Medicine & Behavioural Sciences,
Dr. Boyd Suttie, 1973-74
Dr. Robert M. Mowbray, 1974-81
Dr. J. George Fodor, 1981-present

Assistant Dean, Continuing Medical Education
Dr. A. Maxwell House, 1973-77

Assistant Dean, Postgraduate Medical Studies,
Dr. Earle S. Wright, 1976-80
Dr. E. Aiden MacLaughlin, 1980-present

Assistant Dean, Research & Graduate Studies (Medicine)
Dr. James A. Barrowman, 1981-present

Assistant Dean, Undergraduate Medical Studies
Dr. Harry W. Edstrom, 1977-present

**Clinical Chairmen:**

Anesthesia: Dr. Cloid Green, 1969-76
Dr. Ronald Millar, 1976-78
Dr. Charles Henderson, 1979-present

Family Practice: Dr. John Ross, 1971-74
Dr. Keith Hodgkin, 1974-78
Dr. A. T. Rowe, 1978-present

Medicine: Dr. Albert R. Cox, 1969-74
Dr. William MacDiarmid, 1975-79
Dr. David Hawkins, 1980-present

Obstetrics & Gynecology: Dr. George Flight, 1968-74
Dr. David Charles, 1974-79
Dr. James Dunne, 1981-present

Pathology: Dr. Martin Lewis, 1971-73
Dr. James Campbell, 1974-79
Dr. Shao-Nan Huang, 1980-present

Pediatrics: Dr. John Darte, 1968-75
Dr. Donald Hillman, 1976-82
Dr. Rudolph Ozere, 1982-present

Psychiatry: Dr. Julius Hoenig, 1970-75
Dr. Clive Mellor, 1980-present

Radiology: Dr. John Hodson, 1970-75
Dr. Aiden MacLaughlin, 1977-present

Surgery: Dr. James Littlefield, 1968-73
Dr. Cecil Couves, 1974-79
Dr. Earle Wright, 1980-present
Some 550-600 applications to MUN’s Medical School are considered annually by a hard-working Admissions Committee, of which Mrs. Vera Griffin is secretary.
"The major educational program is for medical students proceeding to the M.D. degree. Such students, from a wide variety of economic and scholastic backgrounds are admitted primarily from the province of Newfoundland and Labrador, secondarily from the Maritimes and to the extent possible, from the rest of Canada and elsewhere. Admission is limited and is based upon criteria inclusive of academic achievement, motivation, personal and emotional characteristics. There is no discrimination made on the basis of sex, religion, race or marital status".

(Medical School Objectives)

A relatively small class of 56 undergraduates is admitted each year to MUN's Medical School. Of this number, 40 to 42 are from this province, up to 10 must be from New Brunswick (which does not have a medical school) and the remaining places are filled by applicants from other Canadian provinces, or, on occasion, from other countries.

There are presently 550 to 600 serious applications each year from those wishing to compete for these 56 places. Therefore, a very hard working Admissions Committee, comprised of representatives from each of the Medical School's three divisions, the Newfoundland Medical Association, the University and the undergraduate student body strives earnestly to select those whom it (the committee) agrees are likely to become the best doctors. A difficult choice!

There are about 120 to 150 applications from Newfoundland and Labrador per year, down from a peak of 240 in 1976. Since 40 to 42 Newfoundlanders will be chosen from that group, each has a one in three chance of being selected, a very favourable position compared to the other 430 applicants who must compete for the remaining places.

At MUN, as at other Canadian and U.S. medical schools, there has been a decline in the number of male applicants and a corresponding increase in the number of female applicants. This year, the 1982-83 class includes 33 females, and 23 males, the first time that there has been a higher proportion of women medical students than men at MUN.
In first year, major emphasis is on Basic Medical Sciences. (Multidisciplinary Labs, 1983).

In third year, there is major ward experience (The Burn Unit, General Hospital, 1978).

The second year is based on interdisciplinary study of all major body systems (Anatomy Lab, 1983).

In fourth year, the student is a clinical clerk and rotates through the major specialties in the teaching hospitals. (Dr. Charles S. Curtis Memorial Hospital, St. Anthony, 1979).
The First Four Years of Medicine

The four year program leading to the M.D. degree is the Medical School's major commitment.

During the first year of medical studies, the major emphasis is on Basic Medical Sciences and Community Medicine. Basic clinical skills and approaches to the practice of Medicine are presented and the students are given substantial teaching in general pathology. The study of infectious diseases is integrated with microbiology. In the special topics course the student is expected to investigate in depth a topic of choice from the broad areas covered in this year.

The second year is based on interdisciplinary study of all major bodily systems and instruction continues in clinical skills. During the year an elective period is available for students to gain experience in an area of interest either within the school or at another hospital or institution.

In the third year the student learns about the major diseases and their manifestations and is prepared for participation in the clinical clerkship. At the end of this year the student is expected to be able to take a history, perform a thorough physical examination, and to derive a logical diagnosis.

In the final portion of the M.D. program, the student is a clinical clerk and rotates through the major specialties in the teaching hospitals including the cottage hospitals. This year represents a culmination of the teaching in previous years in which the student participates in the clinical care team and begins to assume the responsibilities which are associated with the care of patients.

Each year the Undergraduate Medical Studies Office is involved with the registration and administration of a program for approximately 155 visiting students who spend from one to three months at hospitals in Newfoundland and Labrador. Over half of these senior medical students come from other Canadian medical schools, while the rest come from other countries.

To meet the licencing requirements in Canada, students in their final year of studies sit the examinations set by the Medical Council of Canada. After the award of the M.D., the doctor completes a minimum of one year further before being eligible for a licence to practice in the province.

The degree of Bachelor of Medical Science, awarded at the end of the second year of medical studies, permits the option of applying for entry to graduate studies for any student who decides to delay or not to continue clinical studies. The Bachelor of Medical Science degree is open only to students who have been admitted to the M.D. program.
Our Graduates —
Where They Are —

"To educate medical doctors and medical scientists for Newfoundland and Labrador, for the Maritime provinces and to the extent possible for other parts of Canada and elsewhere".

(Medical School Objectives)

The Medical School has graduated 502 physicians (as of May, 1982) of whom 367 were Newfoundland residents at the time of admission to the Medical School. Of the 367, 209 are presently in practice or in further postgraduate training in Newfoundland; 63 are in postgraduate training elsewhere with many known to be planning to return; only 95, that is, 26 per cent, have practices established outside of Newfoundland. At this time, 25 per cent of fully registered physicians in Newfoundland are MUN graduates. Beyond that, of course, are the very large number from this and other medical schools who have completed internship and residency training in MUN's programs and remain in practice here.

LOCATIONS OF MUN's MDs

- CANADA & USA
- NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR
- OTHERS LOCATED IN
  - AFRICA • NEW GUINEA
  - AUSTRALIA • SAUDI ARABIA
  - ENGLAND • BERMUDA • HONG KONG
What They Are Doing

LOCATION OF 367 NEWFOUNDLAND RESIDENTS WHO HAVE GRADUATED IN MEDICINE AT MUN (1973 - 1982)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Practice</th>
<th>Training</th>
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<tr>
<td>IN NEWFOUNDLAND &amp; LABRADOR</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELSEWHERE</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>17%</td>
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37% IN PRACTICE
The intern schedule is discussed by (L-R) Mrs. Mary Peters (seated) who administers the office of Postgraduate Medical Studies; intern, Dr. John Fardy and intern co-ordinator, Dr. John Williams.

Under the watchful eye of the surgical team, a resident in obstetrics/gynecology performs a Caesarean section (Grace General Hospital, 1974).
Postgraduate Medical Education

Even before the formal opening of MUN's Medical School, a fully integrated program of Postgraduate Medical Education for interns and residents had begun. Presently, there are places for 62 interns and 127 residents, all of whom are registered as postgraduate students with the University.

An intern has completed the undergraduate medical program, been awarded the M.D. degree and is doing the year of work in a hospital required by law before being licensed to practice as a doctor. The resident is an M.D., who has completed that year of internship, been licensed to practice and is engaged in further training in a hospital setting in order to qualify as a specialist. This takes from one year more for Family Practice to three or four years more in one of 12 other specialty areas offered at MUN. The Joint Liaison Committee, the Canadian College of Family Physicians, and the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada accredit the intern/resident programs.

The quality of the MUN intern and resident program is dependent upon the excellence of the teaching staff at the affiliated teaching hospitals. These provide a base for a great proportion of the training and are dedicated to developing and maintaining an outstanding postgraduate medical education program. As the table below indicates, the programs are increasingly chosen by MUN's own graduates and those of other Canadian institutions.
The final oral examination for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy is a formal event held in the University’s Board Room. It is presided over by the Dean of the School of Graduate Studies and attended by members of the candidate’s supervisory committee and the examining board.

Dean F. A. Aldrich (seated) with candidate Kevin Standage, M.B., F.R.C.P.(C), (to Dean’s left) with (L-R) Drs. G. F. Reid, C. S. Mellor, G. Fodor, D. Lieberman, J. Hoenig and R. M. Mowbray in photo taken following the successful defense of Dr. Standage’s Ph.D. thesis in Psychiatry on July 28, 1977.
Graduate Studies in Medicine

The Faculty of Medicine is committed not only to the education and training of practising physicians, but also to making a significant contribution to medical research; in this, graduate students studying and carrying out research towards M.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees play a vital role.

Individuals admitted to programs of MUN's School of Graduate Studies are carefully selected on the basis of their past academic records and their potential as scientists. Each student takes courses in his or her particular area of interest and undertakes original research, working under the supervision of a member of faculty. Not only are these candidates being trained to become the medical researchers of the future but they are, at the same time, contributing to the vast body of scientific knowledge which is the foundation of all medical advances.

The non-departmental organization of the faculty and the excellently planned facilities in the Health Sciences Centre both help to promote a multidisciplinary approach to research, and graduate students' supervisory committees generally include members from at least two of the Divisions of Basic Medical Sciences, Clinical Sciences, and Community Medicine and the Behavioural Sciences.

The following are some of the areas in which students are currently working: cardiovascular physiology and pharmacology, endocrinology and metabolism, gastroenterology, human genetics, immunology, molecular biology, neurosciences, hematology, psychiatry and clinical psychology, health care delivery, and epidemiology of chronic diseases.

Richard Warrington, M.B., B.S., (left) and Yves LeGal, M.A., Medicine's first recipients of Ph.D. degrees October 20, 1973. Dr. Warrington is now on the faculty of the University of Manitoba Medical School; Dr. LeGal is a faculty member in the discipline of surgery at this Medical School.
Dr. Bert Davis arranges a course tour via the teleconferencing system now in wide use in CME.

Organizing the broad spectrum of Continuing Medical Education programs is the responsibility of the CME Office. L-R: Mrs. Mary Steele, Dr. Nicholas Daly and Dr. John Ross.

Mrs. Honor Carnell, whose name was for years synonymous with the NMA, then the CME in Newfoundland, retired in July, 1978.

Dr. Bert Davis arranges a course tour via the teleconferencing system now in wide use in CME.
Continuing Medical Education

"The educational programs of the Faculty of Medicine include those for practising physicians participating in Continuing Education aimed at maintaining and improving competence".

(Medical School Objectives)

As stated in its objectives, the Medical School has a firm commitment to Continuing Medical Education (CME), the primary goal of which is to provide physicians with access to the means for continuing the lifelong process of learning which the practice of medicine demands.

It was this need for updating current knowledge among the physicians of the province that was the stimulus for Dr. Ian Rusted to visit outlying practices and then together with Dr. Lea Steeves of Dalhousie University and Dr. A. M. House of St. John's to make provisions to meet this need. During the 1950s and 1960s, this took the form of educational meetings and visits to other hospitals by specialists and others with particular skills or knowledge to impart.

Over the last 15 years since the Medical School was established, the scope of those early programs has broadened to include a wide variety of short courses offered in St. John's and in a number of other centres. Additionally, tutors travel to about 20 regional centres, mainly based in hospitals throughout the province, and individual programs are provided as Clinical Traineeships.

Because of the relatively sparse population and great distances of this province, CME is using, in addition, and in the most innovative ways, the benefits of modern communication methods such as educational television and MUN's Teleconference System.
As an indicator of monetary worth it should be noted that the over 2 1/3 million dollars with which scientists in the Faculty of Medicine were funded last year came from national sources following competition with their Canadian counterparts. It should also be noted that approximately 70 scientific support staff, technologists, technicians and assistants are employed in Medicine's research laboratories. Since their work is funded wholly by external agencies such as the Medical Research Council, this represents a considerable source of money coming to Newfoundland from outside the province; it is also an important source of employment for the province's science graduates; without these opportunities their skills and knowledge would be lost to the province as they would have to go elsewhere for work.
"To contribute to knowledge through research conducted in the medical school".

(Medical School Objectives)

In the Royal Commission Report on Health Services in 1966, Lord Brain stated that "A medical school without active research is dead". Taking its cue from this firm stand, MUN therefore determined at the outset that the Medical School should and would be a flourishing research centre.

There are sound reasons for this enlightened approach. The first is germane to the notion that most new knowledge in the basic and applied biomedical sciences will come from research conducted in a university setting. The second is that a medical school without a vibrant research arm runs the risk of producing physicians who will not understand the scientific bases for good medical practice, and in consequence, they will be ill-equipped to cope with the perplexities of the present and the challenges of the future.

The Faculty of Medicine considers its research programs of such importance that it has appointed an assistant dean – Dr. James Barrowman – to look after its affairs.
This mass spectrometer (M.S.), one of the two in eastern Canada (the other is in MUN’s Chemistry department) is operated by Dr. Walter Snedden and is used mainly to identify and detect the less common inherited and/or acquired metabolic diseases (such as Reye’s Syndrome). Hospitals, physicians and occasionally government departments refer specimens to the Faculty of Medicine for M.S. assay.

Some members of the team of the Newfoundland Cancer Clinic at the time of its official opening in December, 1981, L-R: Dr. Sharon Buehler, Dr. Christopher Ford, Mrs. Melvie Miller, Andrew Orr, Mrs. Barbara White, William Garland and Dr. Christopher Newman.
Collaborative Research

"To contribute to research conducted in collaboration with other elements in the University, the affiliated hospitals and the community".

(Medical School Objectives)

There is an increasing number of faculty at MUN who have cross or joint appointments to Medicine, Engineering and Science. Under their direction, a number of special research projects are being carried out, ranging from the relationship between smoking, asbestos and cancer of the lung; to the culturing of single strands of heart muscle and the testing of their capabilities; to attempts to find the right artificial substance to coat the lungs of premature infants to help them breathe and survive.

The Newfoundland Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation, the General Hospital and other major hospitals and the Medical School are involved in a number of important ways including the setting up of the province-wide Newfoundland Cancer Clinic. The Home Care Program, a recognized success, grew out of a Faculty of Medicine pilot project as did the Shea Heights Community Health Centre, the Department of Education's videotape project for parents of deaf children; and nutrition and other projects developed by Northern Medicine and Health, a program funded jointly by the Grenfell Regional Health Services and the Medical School.

In July, 1982, the National Cancer Institute selected first year medical student, Richard Wells, 18, for a $10,000 Terry Fox Cancer Research Clerkship and his faculty supervisor, Dr. Paris Georgiou, a MUN associate professor of chemistry, for an additional $4,000 to defray costs of Mr. Wells' project investigating possible causes of skin cancer. (L-R) Mr. Wells, Dr. Georgiou.
'Excellence in Research' plaques are coveted by those entering the annual Student Research Forum and competition is of a very high calibre. 1982 winners, Dr. Rosario Briones-Urbino and Blair Fleming, described respectively their research into aspects of thyroid disease and hyaline membrane disease which affects premature infants. (L-R) Dr. Briones-Urbino and Blair Fleming.

Dr. George Kiruluta supervised a prize winning paper on bladder cancer.
Student Research — A Vital Force

Student research is alive and well at MUN's Medical School. This is evidenced by the eager participation in two competitive events — the Student Research Forum sponsored by the Medical Students' Society; and the Surgical Residents Research Seminar.

THE STUDENT RESEARCH FORUM

The Student Research Forum was begun in 1980 by Dr. M. Henry Gault and researcher turned medical student, Dr. Jawahar Kalra. The previous year Dr. Kalra had been the first Canadian to win an "Excellence in Research" plaque and award in Miami, Florida, in the Eastern Student Research Forum.

Papers presented in the MUN Student Research Forum are based on the presenters' personal research projects as directed by faculty advisors. A panel of faculty researchers in the biomedical services are the judges. To date papers presented have generally been of exceptionally high quality and the winners have participated with credit in international competition for student research in Galveston, Texas. There have been 56 papers presented to date; those given Excellence in Research plaques are: January, 1980 Louise Miner and Craig Gosse; January 1981, Mark Giovannetti and Jonathan Wright; November 1981, Peter Bartlett and Teresa Krukoff; and November 1982, Dr. Rosario-Brionsess Urbino and Blair Fleming. It has been decided to hold the Forum in November permanently.

SURGICAL RESIDENTS RESEARCH SEMINAR

The initiative for holding a Surgical Residents Research Seminar at MUN came from Dr. Earle Wright, professor and chairman of surgery. The purpose is to give prospective surgeons exposure to valid research methods so that they will have a better understanding of the importance of good research in the overall medical/surgical picture. In addition it gives future surgeons a better chance of being able to judge the relative merits of research findings as reported in the numerous journals, which as busy professionals they must read, to keep up with advances in their field. The winner of the Seminar receives the Couves Award and prize of $1,000, the latter donated by a surgical supply firm in honour of Dr. Cecil Couves, former professor and chairman of surgery, who is internationally known for his skill in cardiovascular and thoracic surgery and for his pioneering research work with the artificial heart and heart assist devices.

First winner of the Couves Award was clinical fellow Dr. Varadachary Srinivas who described a new technique for predicting which early bladder tumors will become cancerous. Dr. Srinivas' faculty advisor, Dr. George Kiruluta (lower photo opposite page) and Dr. Srinivas have been awarded third prize for Clinical Research in the 1983 American Urological Association Prize Essay Contest — a resounding note of confidence in the selection for the first Couves Award.
Medical Research Endowment Fund

In Canada, medical schools derive approximately 22 per cent of research funding from provincial agencies. Such financial support, however, is not available in Newfoundland. Accordingly, the University has recently approved the establishment of a Medical Research Endowment Fund by the Medical School; contributions to which will provide a capital fund. The interest on this fund will provide a much needed supplement to nationally provided research funding to support research projects in the Basic Medical Sciences, the Clinical Sciences, and in Community Medicine and the Behavioural Sciences.

Dr. Bodil Larsen, Basic Medical Sciences.
Dr. Nadir Farid, Clinical Sciences.

Dr. George Fodor, Community Medicine and Behavioural Sciences.
An Invaluable

The network of affiliated teaching hospitals in St. John’s and throughout the province is complemented by the community and cottage hospitals which all provide invaluable clinical experience for MUN’s un-

*1. The General Hospital, St. John’s

*2. The Grace General Hospital, St. John’s

*3. The St. Clare’s Mercy Hospital, St. John’s

*4. The Waterford Hospital, St. John’s

*5. The Janeway Child Health Centre, St. John’s

*6. The Baie Verte Peninsula Health Centre, Baie Verte

*7. The Western Memorial Regional Hospital, Corner Brook

*8. The Carbonear General Hospital, Carbonear

*9. The Central Newfoundland Regional Health Centre, Grand Falls

*10. The James Paton Memorial Regional Health Centre, Gander

*Affiliated hospitals
Undergraduate and postgraduate medical students. Without their excellent co-operation it would be impossible for the Medical School to function.

*11. The Charles S. Curtis Memorial Hospital, St. Anthony (Grenfell Regional Health Board)

*12. The Captain William Jackman Memorial Hospital, Labrador City

*13. The Notre Dame Bay Memorial Hospital, Twillingate

14. The Sir Thomas Roddick Hospital, Stephenville

15. The Channel Hospital, Channel-Portaux-Basques

16. The Springdale Hospital, Springdale

17. Brookfield Hospital

18. Placentia Hospital

19. Bonavista Hospital

20. Other hospitals in the Cottage Hospital System

A newborn, worthy of the very best health care for a lifetime.
1st Row  E. Keough, M. Peters, S. Rahal, E. Fitzpatrick
2nd Row  G. Gauthier, J. Morgan, S. Gushue, B. Wong, R. Burke, H. Tiller, M. Steele
3rd Row  D. Hyam, S. Buehler, J. Haggas
4th Row  W. Stapleton, J. Bastow, H. Ryan, J. Barnard, J. Fairley, S. Cooper, P. Hyam
5th Row  C. LeMessurier, C. Murphy, B. Noel, J. Eustace
6th Row  J. Thistle, S. Stuart
The Medical School Staff — Specialized Personnel

The staff of the Faculty of Medicine is comprised of specialized personnel whose function and expertise are essential to the operation of the Medical School. Their skills are many, ranging through such areas as high technology, administration, secretarial, finance, library, operation and maintenance of equipment, to name but a few.

Included in the photograph are many of the Medical School’s staff who occupy senior administrative positions and also many of those who have been with the Medical School for ten years or more and who were honored on May 12, 1983 as “Ten Year Veterans.”

* John Barnard - Immunology
* Jean Bastow - Administration
* Sharon Buehler - Immunology
* Rollie Burke - Dean’s Office
* Shirley Cooper - Health Sciences Library
* Jim Eustace - Immunology
  John Fairley - Technical Services
* Eleanor Fitzpatrick - Health Sciences Library
  Garreth Gauthier - Medical Audiovisual Services
* Sheila Gushue - Public Relations
* John Haggas - Multidisciplinary Labs
  Dick Hoddinott - Security & Parking
* Deborah Hyam - Basic Sciences
* Phil Hyam - Electron Microscopy Unit
  Erin Keough - Telemedicine
* Cynthia LeMessurier - Associate Dean’s Office
* Joan Morgan - Family Practice Unit
  Carmel Murphy - Medical Audiovisual Services
  Barbara Noel - Dean’s Office
* May Peters - Postgraduate Office
* Sheila Rahal - Basic Sciences
* Helen Ryan - Medical Practice Associates
* Bill Stapleton - Medical Practice Associates
  Mary Steele - Continuing Medical Education Office
* Sheila Stuart - Office of Research & Graduate Studies (Medicine)
* Jim Thistle - Medical Audiovisual Services
  Hilda Tiller - Vice-President’s Office
* Betty Wong - Health Sciences Library

Missing from photo: *Jack Cocker (Technical Services), *Sheila Drover (Immunology),
*Ed Evely (Anatomy), Vera Griffin (Admissions Office), Betty Granter (Basic Sciences),
*Jim Hansen (Basic Sciences), *Gordon Mercer (Student Affairs Office), *Del Tarvin (Undergraduate Office), Sheila Wotherspoon (Health Sciences Library).
Medical Audiovisual Services staff Garreth Gauthier and Eugene Ryan.

Electron microscopist, Philip Hyam.
Special Resources of the Medical School

The Electron Microscopy Unit of the Faculty of Medicine houses two electron microscopes, specimen preparation laboratory and full photographic darkroom, and has a present staff of three technologists. Planning for a Unit began early in the life of the Medical School with the first electron microscope being installed in 1970. In addition to providing teaching and research support, the Unit also provides a clinical biopsy service to the four major hospitals in St. John's, and, by patient referral, indirectly to all hospitals in the Province. An electron microscope is a sophisticated and expensive instrument that uses a beam of electrons to examine very thin slices (millionths of an inch thick) of mammalian tissues, kidney, muscle, etc. The Medical School's electron microscope has a top magnification of 500,000 times, which allows the study of the internal anatomy, or ultrastructure, of these tissues. This has provided a greater understanding of normal tissue function and of the disease process in such pathological conditions as muscular dystrophy and kidney failure.

Medical Audiovisual Services (MAVS) provides comprehensive production facilities for the preparation of teaching material for medical undergraduate, graduate and continuing education programs as well as for similar support of the nursing education programs of both the MUN School of Nursing and the General Hospital. To meet these needs, MAVS is well equipped with photographic, graphic and closed circuit television facilities. Photographic work covers a wide range of techniques, from simple copy work of drawings and illustrations, to complex scientific and patient photography. Such material is used regularly in all the teaching programs. Medical and scientific illustrations for publication in scientific journals and display at scientific meetings are also prepared by this unit.
One of the favourite study areas in the Health Sciences Library.

Librarian, Mrs. Isable Hunter with a selection of the Faculty's publications.
The Health Sciences Library

Perhaps one of the most important resources of all, the Health Sciences Library is located on the first floor of the Health Sciences Centre, at the east end of the building. The Library serves the Faculty of Medicine and the Schools of Nursing of Memorial University and the General Hospital, and it is also a resource centre for all health professionals in the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador.

The Library's collection includes books, professional journals and audio-visual materials on health care and related fields. Information services are also provided, including library instruction and computerized searches of the professional literature.

Although the Library's collection and services are geared mainly to the health care professionals, they are available to all who wish to use them. Patrons must have a borrower's card which may be obtained at either the Health Sciences Library or the Queen Elizabeth II (Main University) Library.

THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE COLLECTION

The Health Sciences Library's History of Medicine Room houses a special collection of books and related materials pertaining to the history of medicine and health care. In process, as part of this collection, is a bibliography and collection of published materials on the history of medicine, health and disease in the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador.

DISPLAY OF FACULTY PUBLICATIONS

For the 1982-83 Anniversary celebrations, a special exhibit of publications by faculty, past and present, has been set up in the Health Sciences Library.

These books, articles and pamphlets plus the numerous other shorter publications which have appeared in scientific journals, but are not on exhibit, form an impressive array which reflects the broad interests and scientific expertise of faculty members.
Dr. Chet Michalski with first year medical students in the multidiscipline labs.

Dr. R. Neuman, co-ordinator of Medicine's Computing Services Unit with medical systems analyst, Bill Garland (left).
MULTIDISCIPLINE LABORATORIES

The multidiscipline laboratories of the Faculty of Medicine represent a central teaching facility designed to provide for the space, equipment, supplies and technical assistance required for the laboratory teaching of the medical curriculum. Consisting of eight major and four minor laboratory rooms, these facilities support not only formal laboratory offerings, but also include a base for independent study programs, including computer assisted learning.

Administered by a director and technical supervisor, the multidiscipline laboratories are supported by a technical and clerical staff who work closely with faculty and students to offer an efficient service and an academic environment conducive to learning. Over 130 scheduled laboratory sessions are conducted each year in the multidiscipline laboratories serving the Faculty of Medicine, the MUN School of Nursing and selected lecturers in the Faculty of Science.

COMPUTING SERVICES

Computing Services (Medicine) was set up to advise and assist faculty, staff and students with computer technology in the effective management of information. In administration, computers are used to process and print information; in clinical medicine, computer systems are being used to gather laboratory test results; in research, computers help process and analyze results of scientific studies. In the Family Practice Unit, data collected by interns, residents and physicians are used to evaluate and analyze the practice needs of the Unit.

ANIMAL CARE

Under the direction of a full-time faculty member/veterinarian, Animal Care services has full responsibility for colonies of animals required in some research procedures of the Faculties of Medicine and Science.

Excellent facilities and a staff of 15 qualified technicians are available for the care and maintenance of these animals. The quality of the facilities and adequacy of procedures and staff are subject to on-site survey by the Canadian Council on Animal Care and by external inspectors approved by the City of St. John's.
Dr. Max House, director of the Teleconference System.

Loretta Rossiter and Erin Keough confer about a teleconference schedule.

Mike Mooney at the control panel in the T.C.S. office.
The Teleconference System

Memorial University’s Teleconference System (TCS) is the only one of its kind in Canada and is one of the most advanced in the world. As such, it is regarded as a model and has attracted considerable national and international attention.

The system was developed initially through collaborative efforts of the Faculty of Medicine and MUN’s Educational Television Centre. It is now located at the Medical School at the Health Sciences Centre and is operated through the Office of Telemedicine and Health under the direction of Dr. Max House.

Essentially, the TCS is a telephone system with line ‘dedicated’ for the purpose located at over 60 sites in over three dozen cities and towns in Newfoundland and Labrador. Participants use microphones and speakers instead of telephones giving the system its important flexibility and high quality interactive audio capability.

Visuals such as slides, videotapes and graphics can be mailed in advance of a meeting or class and supplement the system’s broad administrative and educational uses. Memorial has been assessing other video ‘add-ons’, such as slow scan television, etc., which make it possible to transmit a variety of information including medical data such as X-rays which are received and viewed on ordinary television screens.

In addition to being used for continuing education and administrative meetings, the network is used by the University to deliver a variety of credit courses through the Division of Part-Time Credit Studies and for a number of other functions. The TCS was initially supported by a grant from the federal government but is now mainly supported by a consortium of users. Participants other than MUN include such government departments as Health, Education and Social Services; and organizations such as the Newfoundland Medical Association and the Newfoundland Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation and all the hospitals and vocational schools in the province.

It therefore constitutes a significant part of the health and education services of the province and puts Newfoundland, and in particular the university, on the cutting edge of innovations in distance education on a world-wide basis.

On August 12, 1982, MUN represented Canada in an international event demonstrating the uses of Canadian satellite technology with a live telecast from St. John’s to Vienna, Austria to a United Nations conference called Unispace ’82.

MEDICOR

Under the direction of Dr. House and Dr. Henry Manson, a Centre for Offshore and Remote Medicine (MEDICOR) was established in 1982 in the Faculty of Medicine. Its mandate is to develop and coordinate a variety of training and educational programs and to carry out biomedical and health-related research in remote and offshore locations.
Meeting Our Goals — Then and Now

"... In a supervised setting, students are provided with the opportunity to develop methods and skills required for patient care... and to foster habits of personal responsibility to further professional education and training".
(Medical School Objectives)

On the occasion of the first convocation and graduation in 1973, a booklet was prepared for graduates, undergraduates and their families. In that edition, the photo (right) was taken in the Family Practice Unit where Dr. John Lewis (centre) was overseeing undergraduates Bill Maloney (left) and Don Chaulk practising on each other to develop skill in taking blood pressure. Two years later, as photo, (top left), shows, Dr. Chaulk, left, puts his skill to work as a clinical clerk in a hospital setting in Carbonear; (he is now in family practice on the province's west coast). Ten years later, Dr. Maloney, (lower left photo) now a specialist in radiology at the General Hospital, HSC, carries on the tradition of teaching MUN's medical undergraduates. (L-R), Dr. Maloney, Jamie Karagianis, Peter McNicholas and Ruth LeDrew. Meanwhile, as director of the Family Practice Residency program, Dr. Lewis continues his important role.
"Students are provided with opportunity to acquire knowledge in the basic medical sciences".

(Medical School Objectives)

Lois Bowden and Elizabeth Thompson study the cell (1983).

Dr. Brian Payton explains the physiology of the eye to third year student Tony Rolfe (1973).
Our Goals

"Students are given opportunity to acquire ethical principles essential to the care of the sick and the maintenance of health".

(Medical School Objectives)

Dr. A. R. Cooper (left) teaches clinical clerk Heather Foster, an intern and a resident at the Intensive Care Unit of the Janeway Child Health Centre (1976).
Monte Carlo Nite funds go to worthy causes like buying this infant monitor for the Janeway's Intensive Care Unit, presented to ICU's Mary Baker by 1979-80 class president Chris Randell.

A recent Acta 'Pathologica

Health Fair 1983
Kathee Fraser greets visitors
Medical Students’ Society Activities

**MONTE CARLO NITE**

In the summer of 1975, one of the members of the class about to enter the second year of Medicine, had a diving accident which left him a quadriplegic. Classmates and others in the Medical School arranged a “Monte Carlo” fund raiser with the proceeds going to specialized equipment to help him stay in medical school. The event was so successful that the third year class each successive year since has been charged with the responsibility of sponsoring Monte Carlo Nites, with the funds in the last four years going to the Janeway Intensive Care Unit for an infant monitor; to the diabetic clinic of St. Clare’s Mercy Hospital for out-patient monitors; to the Newfoundland School for the Deaf for program assisted learning machines; to the Miller Rehabilitation Centre for wheelchairs, and to the Grace General Hospital for a whirlpool treatment and bath for incapacitated patients. Faculty, staff and students therefore have joined enthusiastically in this annual event which is full of fun for worthy causes.

**HEALTH FAIR**

For the past five years the Medical Students’ Society has sponsored a day long Health Fair to which the general public is invited. Displays and demonstrations of all kinds, information booths staffed by community health agencies, films and videotapes are just some of the featured attractions. Organized entirely by the second year class, the Health Fair is an annual event and draws a larger crowd each year from St. John’s and environs.

**ACTA PATHOLOGICA**

Acta Path has become a thespian tour de force produced by the Medical Students’ Society since 1976. The now traditional entertainment to which both faculty and students flock never seems to run out of sacred and profane cows to milk for its ribald brand of satire.
Two Very Special Graduates

Dr. Conor Maguire

Dr. Bob Green
Conor Maguire and Bob Green were among the more than 1,000 undergraduates and graduates to receive degrees at the 1981 Spring Convocation. However, for these two men, the trying circumstances under which they came shining through, made their graduation that much more special.

They proved to others and to themselves they had the willpower and determination to succeed despite their disabilities. And, succeed they did. At the Saturday afternoon session of convocation, both men were awarded the M.D. degree along with their classmates and received a standing ovation.

Dr. Maguire, 27, is a quadriplegic who has been confined to a wheelchair since the summer of 1977 when he broke his neck while diving. At the time of the accident he was a first year student at Memorial's Medical School, but was forced to miss a year, after which he returned to the University and to his medical studies.

Dr. Green, 28, began his medical training in 1977 and despite a kidney disease, which had seen him spend 15 hours a week on a kidney machine for the last six years before graduation, he continued his studies along with his classmates.

Dr. Maguire and Dr. Green acknowledged each other as a source of inspiration. According to Dr. Maguire, he knew if Bob could continue on in spite of the hours he had to spend on the kidney machine he should be able to get through it too.

Dr. Green was born in Come By Chance, spent two years in Clareville and later moved to St. John’s. He completed a rotating internship in 1982 and is now in residency in medicine at the H.S.C. He married Christine Fanning, R.N., on March 18, 1983.

Dr. Maguire was born in Gander. He and his wife, the former Carolyn Cashin, who is a nurse, have a five year old daughter, Mary Colleen. Dr. Maguire completed a rotating internship in 1982, is now a medical resident completing six months of pathology before entering radiology in July.

Both men insist they are not really special, and that it is the people with whom they came in contact during their years of study who deserve great credit. They say that support from family, friends and the Medical School, where their abilities rather than their disabilities were emphasized, made their careers possible.
Scholarships, Bursaries, Prizes and Awards

There is a wide selection of scholarships and prizes for which students may apply or which may be awarded to them as a special honor. Among them are the following:

1. The Centenary of Responsible Government Scholarship
2. The Gold Medal (fourth year)
3. The Dr. John M. Darte Scholarship
4. The Medical Practice Associates Scholarships
5. Petro Canada Scholarship
6. The Isidor Epstein Memorial Scholarship
7. The Dr. S. T. Knaggs Award
8. The Charles E. Frosst Scholarship
9. The Fisons Scholarship and Award
10. The Dr. Robert B. Salter Award
11. The Bristol Laboratories of Canada Award
12. The Merck, Sharpe and Dohme Award
13. Central Newfoundland Hospital Medical Staff Fund Scholarship
14. The Dr. Frank O'Dea Scholarship
15. Dr. Leonard Miller Award
16. The Rusted Scholarship
17. Colonel Harland Sanders Award
18. Medical Research Council Summer Research Scholarships
19. Summer Research Studentships
20. Surgery Prizes
21. Psychiatry Prize
22. C.I.B.A. Book Award
23. Lange Book Awards
24. Mosby Book Awards

Catherine Craig, the first registered medical student at MUN to win the Rhodes Scholarship, (1983).
Two Unusual Awards

"THE HONOURARY ORDER OF THE KILICK"

The Medical School's Killick was made by Dr. Ed Hunt, class of '76, which originated the tradition of presenting the unique contraption (right) and a suitably inscribed scroll to a person selected by the graduating class as having made an outstanding contribution "above and beyond designated responsibilities."

In describing the symbolism of the Killick, Dr. Hunt said at the first dinner, while reading from the Scroll that the awardee shall be as "an anchor (killick) to the class, keeping it over the fishing grounds of knowledge and preventing it from drifting with the tides of ignorance and the winds of frustration."

In making the Killick, Dr. Hunt used four pieces of native spruce, hand turned on a lathe. The mahogany base has a brass plate whereon are inscribed the awardees' names. A Cape Ann Sou'wester hat sits inside the Killick, where the anchoring rock would be. Dr. Bob Bartlett, class of '76, hand lettered the Scroll in Gothic style; a replica of the Scroll is presented to each new member of the exclusive Order. The Scroll may be kept, but the Killick is a ceremonial 'crown' only and must be returned to the Student Affairs Office.

Previous winners are 1976, Dr. Jan Snellen; 1977, Dr. Austin Richard Cooper; 1978, Dr. John Tomlinson; 1979, Dr. Ian Bowmer; 1980, Dr. Kenneth Roberts; 1981, Mrs. Vera Griffin; 1982, Mr. Gordon Mercer.

THE SILVER ORATOR AWARD

The Silver Orator Award is also given to a person chosen by the graduating class as one who has given the finest lectures with respect to content, style, humor, and aptness. Winners have been Dr. John Tomlinson, 1976-77; Dr. Martin Tweeddale, 1977-78; Dr. R. L. M. Honore, 1978-79; Dr. Richard Huntsman, 1979-80; Dr. Dzintra Fernandez, 1980-81; Dr. David Crosby, 1981-82.
The hard working Reunion '83 committee. L-R Ms Vera Griffin; Drs. Wayne Gulliver, Bill Eaton, Don Morrison, Bob Bartlett; Mr. Gordon Mercer and Ms Janet McHugh.
The Medical Graduates' Society

The Medical School had the first alumni association to be formed by one of MUN's professional schools. It began as Medicine's Alumni Association and was formed at a meeting in the Senior Common Room, February 18, 1974. Oleh Waler was its first president and, incidentally, was the first of Medicine's Alumni to be invited back to the Alma Mater to give an address on March 21, 1974 on "Family Practice Residency".

The formally constituted Medical Graduates' Society grew out of informal meetings held in 1977-78 with MUN's Alumni Association sparked by Drs. Ed Hunt and Don Morrison both of the Class of '76. Since interns and residents are not eligible to join the University's Alumni Association because they are registered post-graduate students, it was decided that a Medical Graduates' Society be formed, open to all graduates of MUN's medical school.

The first formal reunion was held in 1978 in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Newfoundland Medical Association and an election of officers was held in which Dr. Eric Stone (MUN '77) was elected president. Dr. Donald Morrison is now president; Dr. Bob Bartlett (MUN '76) is vice-president; Dr. Bill Eaton (MUN '74) is secretary; and Dr. Randy Smith (MUN '76) is treasurer. Dr. Wayne Gulliver (MUN '82) is social events co-ordinator; Mr. Gordon Mercer is executive director; Ms. Vera Griffin is administrative officer; Ms. Janet McHugh is executive secretary. They have all been intensively involved in the multitude of arrangements for the 1983 Reunion scheduled for the week of May 23 celebrating the 10th and 15th anniversaries of the Medical School.
Looking to the future – Rex Bowering, Cathy Mullaly and Sue Rideout, three members of the Class of '86.
“.... it is perhaps the end of the beginning”
Sir Winston Churchill