Making sure the kids are alright

The 1918 Spanish flu pandemic

The public health issue
Faculty Positions
Queen's University is hiring tenured and tenure-track positions across all disciplines.

Offering Canada's definitive university experience, Queen's University, a founding member of the U15 and of the international Matariki Network of Universities, balances excellence in teaching with innovative research. It is a global institution and home to a community of faculty, staff, and students from around the world. Queen's has a long-standing reputation for academic excellence, leadership, and highly engaged students and alumni.

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Art History and Art Conservation
• Artifact Conservation
• Arts and Visual Cultures of Africa and/or its Diaspora (Queen's National Scholar)
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• Chemistry Education
• Physical-Organic Chemistry
• Theoretical/Computational Chemistry
Computing
• Open to all areas of Computer Science (3 positions)
Dan School of Drama and Music
• Theatre History and Music Theatre
Economics
• Economics of Social Policy
• Open to all areas of Economics
Film and Media
• Cinema Studies (Tenured position)
• Media Studies
Gender Studies and Geography & Planning
• Black Geographies (Queen's National Scholar)
Geography and Planning
• Economic Geography and Economic Planning
Geological Sciences and Geological Engineering
• Applied Isotope Geochemistry (Tenured position)
• Earth System Geodynamics
• Environmental Engineering
Global Development Studies
• Migration and Development
Kinesiology and Health Studies
• Molecular Nutrition
Languages, Literatures and Cultures
• Cultural Anthropology/Sociolinguistics
Mathematics and Statistics
• Mathematics and Engineering and Applied Mathematics
• Statistics
Philosophy
• Philosophy of Race
Physics, Engineering Physics and Astronomy
• Astronomy and Astrophysics
• Experimental Particle Astrophysics
Political Studies
• Gender and Politics
• Indigenous Politics
• Politics of Race
Psychology
• Cognitive Neuroscience – Decision Sciences
• Cognitive Neuroscience – Spatial Cognition

SMITH SCHOOL OF BUSINESS
• Accounting
• Finance
• Smith Chair – Finance (Tenured position)
• Stephen J.R. Smith Chair in Financial Accounting (Tenured position)

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING AND APPLIED SCIENCE
Chemical Engineering
• Chemical Engineering Design (Teaching-focused position)
• System Biology (Queen's National Scholar)
Civil Engineering
• Environmental Engineering
• Structural Engineering
Electrical and Computer Engineering
• The Bruce H. Mitchell Endowed Chair (Tenured position)
• Power Electronics
• Software Engineering (2 positions)

FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
Biomedical and Molecular Sciences
• Head of Biomedical and Molecular Sciences (Tenured position)
• Neuropharmacology
Public Health Sciences
• Head of Public Health Sciences (Tenured position)
School of Nursing
• Sally Smith Chair in Nursing
• Vice-Dean, Faculty of Health Sciences and Director of Nursing (Tenured position)

FACULTY OF LAW
• Open to all areas of legal study (2 positions)
• International Economic Law (Queen's National Scholar)

Queen's University is located in the heart of scenic Kingston, Ontario, midway between Montreal and Toronto, and close to Ottawa, the nation's capital, and within a 1-hour driving distance of the US border. Queen's University is situated on the territory of the Haudenosaunee and Anishinaabek.

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The university invites applications from all qualified individuals. Queen's is committed to employment equity and diversity in the workplace and welcomes applications from women, racialized/visible minorities, Indigenous/Aboriginal peoples, persons with disabilities, and LGBTQ+ persons. The university has policies in place to support its employees with disabilities, including an Accommodation in the Workplace Policy and a policy on the provision of job accommodations that take into account an employee's accessibility needs due to disability. All qualified candidates are encouraged to apply; however, in accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, Canadians and Permanent Residents of Canada will be given priority. The university will provide support in its recruitment processes to applicants with disabilities, including accommodation that takes into account an applicant's accessibility needs.
What is public health?
Dr. Duncan Hunter, from the Queen’s Department of Public Health Sciences, explains the parameters of public health.

The Spanish influenza: the deadly pandemic of 1918
One hundred years later, we look back at the 1918 flu pandemic, how it affected Queen’s and Kingston, and how it changed public health policy.

Harm reduction: tackling the campus alcohol culture
Members of the Queen’s community, like Quinn Scarlett, Miguel Martinez, and Michael Doerksen, all Arts’19, use a toolkit of resources to address student health and safety related to alcohol use.
On archival treasures

I’m a frequent visitor to the Queen’s University Archives (QUA) for my work, hunting down photographs and fact-checking primary resources for stories. For this issue, I visited the QUA to acquire a copy of a photo of a hospital influenza ward for our story on the 1918 Spanish flu pandemic in Kingston (on page 21). And from the comfort of my office, I read through old copies of the Queens Journal from 1918 to 1919. The QUA has digitized the first 100 years of the Journal, going back to 1873.

In the fall of 1918, the Journal began reporting on members of the Queen’s community affected by the pandemic. Some of these were cheery updates, like the November 1918 note that student Joe Staufer was recovering from the flu in Kingston General Hospital. Others were grim, reporting on deaths of both students and alumni. J.J. “Jock” Harty, MD 1897, was among those mourned; in February 1919, the Journal reported that the prominent Queen’s grad and sportsman had succumbed to the Spanish influenza in England. In his memory, his Queen’s friends raised the funds for the Jock Harty arena, which opened in 1922.

I also visited Stauffer Library (named for Joseph Stauffer, BSc 1920) to read old copies of the Daily British Whig on microfilm. And thank goodness for technology advances! I was able to save newspaper articles and ads concerning the Spanish flu at both the library and the archives as high-resolution JPEG files.

This public health issue also benefited from historic research done through the Museum of Health Care at Kingston. The museum offers the annual Margaret Angus Research Fellowship to enable university students or recent grads to explore the history of health and health care. Thanks to the museum for allowing me to excerpt the research report of last year’s fellow, Andrew Belyea.

There’s some good news for our readers interested in doing genealogical research. The QUA has digitized the first student registers from Queen’s College/University, going back to 1842. These registers were used up to 1907, at which time individual student cards were used. Learn more at archives.queensu.ca/search-our-collections/ university-records/student-registers.

QUA staff and I hope that in the future, given enough time and resources, we can also digitize the Queens Alumni Review and make older issues available online. (The last seven issues of the magazine are already accessible through our app. And PDF versions going back to 2009 are on our website. But the Review goes back to 1927!)

As always, please contact me anytime (by phone, email, or regular mail) with your comments about the magazine and your “Keeping in touch” submissions.

And please get a flu shot!

Andrea Gunn, Editor
review@queensu.ca 613.533.6000 ext. 77016

Plastic wrap and the environment

Some readers get their Review sealed in plastic wrap, either to include magazine inserts or because of international mailing requirements. The plastic wrap we use is both recyclable and biodegradable. Online and app versions of the magazine are available for readers who want to help us reduce our carbon footprint. Learn more: queensu.ca/yourmagazine.
War and peace

Our war and peace issue (May 2018) brought back memories for some of our readers.

Before this group of Queen’s graduates fades from living memory, it seemed appropriate to me to place on the university’s record my recollections of a very special group, the class of 1945. I do not propose to speak for all my classmates, since my opinions are derived from a purely engineering perspective.

Without knowledge of class statistics, I expect we were a smaller-than-normal group, since our complete academic experience (including senior high school) was spent in national wartime conditions, unlike any before or since.

With mandatory military training for male students, we all enrolled in the Canadian Officers’ Training Corps. My recollection of military service is not unlike that of any of my classes. There was a series of tests to be passed. For that reason, I go into hiding during Memorial Day ceremonies.

My contribution to the defence of Canada is not comparable with that which was necessary to restore peace.

I have been unsuccessful in describing to subsequent generations (including my children) the unique campus environment for the class of 45. There were no intramural sports. Sadie Hawkins Day was the big social event of the year. Male students were expected to be studying. Those who had a failing grade as freshmen were conscripted.

I am not advocating the return of warlike conditions to the campus of Queen’s, but I would recommend a review of the resumés of this group of male students for their outstanding achievements upon graduation. They may have been constrained in those areas popular on campus today but they invested their Queen’s years wisely to make a considerable contribution to Canada’s recovery from the Second World War.

Hugh Wilson, Sc’45
St. Augustine, Fla.
Ice storm memories

My wife, Amanda, and I both graduated from the University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia, in 1992. After several years working in industry, Amanda was offered a two-year secondment to Alcan Research Centre in Kingston, Ontario.

What a wonderful opportunity!

I left my job, and we packed our bags and headed over to Canada. That was March 4, 1997: a very memorable date, as you’ll discover.

Before the trip, I applied to Queen’s for entry to the Master of Science program. I was fortunate enough to receive an interview not long after arriving, and then to be accepted into the program, with Mike Cunningham (Queen’s) and Phil Bates (RMC) as my co-supervisors.

Then, in January 1998, the ice storm hit!

This was our first Canadian winter. We had never even seen snow before coming to Canada. So, we actually didn’t realize how severe or unusual this weather event was. After all, we came from Queensland, which seems to have cyclones all through the summer season, so we thought this might just have been the Canadian equivalent. How wrong we were!

One may understand our misguided belief, as we were quite lucky. We were living in a flat on Bay Street, which (apparently) was on the same electrical grid as the Kingston hospital. As such, we only lost power (and heating!) for about two hours total.

We woke up the next morning and prepared for our walk into work/university. We stopped by a colleague’s house to collect her for our walk.

“Stay home. There is no work today!” she said.

We continued on, marvelling at the ice sculptures that nature had created for us. It wasn’t too bad walking along, if we made sure there was some snow under the ice to provide some grip.

After work, we took many photos, while staying away from the most dangerous areas (under trees, near power lines) as we were constantly being instructed by police and radio. After several days, many houses (including in the student ghetto) were still without power and heating. Another cold front was coming through and the prediction was that the temperature would drop to -17°C.

“Could you house a few students at your place?” we were asked by a friend. “Sure!” We had power, heat and a Jacuzzi in the basement. What a time we had!

After several more days, the front had passed and power was returning to more and more areas.

I truly don’t know how the electrical crews did that work in such atrocious conditions. We do get some severe weather here in Tasmania, but not the depths of cold experienced in Canada. All-in-all, we were very lucky and awed by the experience.

We continued on, completing our two years in Canada. I finished my studies, completed my thesis, successfully defended and submitted the requisite four copies to the university, virtually on the way to the airport … as the visa expired on March 4, 1999.

Nothing like a deadline to focus one’s effort!

Thank you for the trip down memory lane.

Keep up the excellent production!

Daniel Taylor, MSc’99
Tasmania

Remembering Millard Schumaker

The Rev. Dr. Millard Schumaker, Professor Emeritus (Theology), died June 20.

It was with deep sadness that I read the notice of Dr. Schumaker’s death in the recent issue of the Queen’s Review.

I had the good fortune to take Millard’s class on “Interpretation of Religion” in my first year at Queen’s (1974–75), where he introduced me to the contemporary thinkers of religion, especially Pierre Teilhard de Chardin, Martin Buber, and Paul Tillich. It was that course in particular that switched my focus from mathematics to theology, and guided me to ministry in the United Church of Canada. What a debt I owe to Millard for his great mentorship.

I give thanks for a wonderfully gifted professor who, in his turn, has helped me over the decades since to discover the right questions!

Rev. Dr. Tony Thompson, Artsci’78, MDiv’81
(DD, St. Andrew’s College)
Prince Albert, Sask.

Maybe my affinity with Professor Schumaker had something to do with the fact that, like him, my father had also had polio, and that both of them had moved a long way from home to carry on their lives. Whatever it was, there was something special about him.

The word “gentleman” comes immediately to mind. Not the stuffed-shirt genteel kind, rather a man who was gentle. Someone who was genuinely polite, courteous, and considerate.

There was a certain ambience in his classes. A respected acceptance. He was prepared not just to teach, but to listen. But make no mistake, his relaxed openness did not mean students could put...
one over on him. No sir! Because he respected us and expected the best from us, we soon learned not to so disrespect him. He listened, and you knew you were heard, but he could also challenge you to think harder, deeper, broader, clearer.

One would not likely describe him as being a sharp dresser, but his choices were part of his authenticity. No putting on airs for him. He had a delightful, if somewhat subtle, sense of humour. His exercise of equality knew no bounds. His loyalty and concern were trustworthy.

An ethics professor who practised what he preached, he was, I have no doubt, a much admired, as well as highly valued, member of the medical ethics teams. His contributions, including time, to various charities were considerable. As a “mature” student (and thus closer to his age) and also a co-worker of his wife, Elizabeth, I was privileged to also know him out of school, and after graduation, as a friend. He was one of the rare few with whom I could still vigorously discuss theology and ethics. He was humbly grateful for the things in his life, which he saw more as gifts than accomplishments. And he dearly loved his family.

I am fairly certain we’ll never know the full number of students, or others, whose lives he touched, on whom, in his own quiet way, he made a lasting and deep impression. Queens Theological College, his students, his colleagues and friends, the community – we were all blessed to have had Dr. Millard Schumaker among us. A light has gone out. He will be missed.

Beverley Burlock, Artsci’79, MDiv’88
Port Mouton, N.S.

Remembering Russel Code

Dr. Code, who taught chemical engineering at Queen’s for many years, died June 25.

Russel Code taught the undergraduate course in reaction kinetics to my 1959 class, and he became my MSc thesis adviser. His guidance style, the very opposite to breathing down one’s neck, helped me very much in supervising my own graduate students years later. His advice for choosing my PhD school was invaluable and I have been extremely grateful to have followed it.

Russ was not an easy person to warm up to, but when you came to know him beyond formal boundaries of professional relationships, you were touched by his not immediately obvious gentleness. I will always remember him fondly.

Thomas Z. Fahidy, Sc’59, MSc’61
(PhD, University of Illinois)
Waterlo, Ont.

Dr. Fahidy is distinguished professor emeritus (chemical engineering) at the University of Waterloo.

Remembering Jim Brown

Dr. Brown was the dean of the Faculty of Applied Science from 1964 to 1970.

I was saddened to read of the passing in June of Professor Emeritus Jim Brown in the latest issue. A graduate (Science ’50) in metallurgical engineering, he returned to Queen’s after obtaining master’s and doctoral degrees from MIT in mineral processing under Tony Gaudin. When mineral processing was moved from metallurgical engineering to mining engineering in 1971, Jim became a mining engineering professor and taught a class called “Economics of the Mineral Industry.” I was a member of that class in 1971–72, my senior year. His class was more of a graduate-level seminar than an undergrad class and included a combination of his lectures and student project presentations. Jim was progressive and enthusiastic and his class was very stimulating as we were encouraged to think outside the box. As a consequence, the student presentations in that class were very forward-looking, as evidenced by the following titles:

- Nationalization of the Asbestos Industry by a Separatist Québec;
- Providing Satisfactory Living and Social Conditions at the Raglan Mine in Nouveau Québec;
- The Use of Breeder Reactors for More Effective Nuclear Power

Breeder reactors have still not been adopted in North America although they were already in use in the U.K. and France by the late 1960s. Raglan was one of the first “fly-in/fly-out” mines in the Far North, and the Pêquiste Government did indeed nationalize the asbestos industry, with the exception of Johns-Manville. The problems with lung cancer and mesothelioma came over a decade later.

Two concepts that Jim emphasized were “sustainability” and “social responsibility.” It is only in the past decade or so that these concepts have become buzzwords within the worldwide mining industry.

Jim became dean of applied science in the mid-’60s at a time when universities in Ontario were expanding in response to the number of baby boomers going to college. During his tenure as dean, several faculty buildings were either completed or initiated – Dupuis Hall, Jeffery Hall, and Goodwin Hall, He did a good job of leading the science faculty during that period. Requiescat in pace.

Doug Hambley, Sc’72 (Mining)
(MBA, Lewis; PhD, Waterloo)
Lakewood, Colo.

See page 31 for an obituary of Dr. Brown.
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FROM THE
principal

Risks to public health

BY PRINCIPAL DANIEL WOOLF

As this issue of the Review appears, we are marking the centenary of the conclusion of the First World War (commemorated on campus recently by projection of the names of all the 1918 war dead from all countries on to the outside of Grant Hall over a period of two months). But 2018 also marks the centenary of an event that was quite as deadly in its own way, the Spanish influenza pandemic that killed millions worldwide.

Public health has improved considerably over the century since that terrible outbreak, but it remains a major challenge globally, with threats such as Ebola and AIDS wreaking havoc and older diseases such as polio and tuberculosis, once thought eradicated, threatening to return. In Canada, we know of the problems faced by those below the poverty line, especially those living in remote Indigenous communities, where things most of us take for granted, such as proper drinking water and adequate waste removal, can still be out of reach. Even in cities, such events as the Walkerton tragedy of 2000 remind us that public health requires constant vigilance, consistent upgrades to aging infrastructure, and research. And, of course, mental illness has achieved prominence in recent years as a threat just as potent as physical disease, and one that can strike anyone regardless of their location or socio-economic status.

Queen’s is addressing a number of public health issues, from water research to cancer care to mental health. A particular challenge on all university campuses, especially residential ones such as Queen’s, is alcohol abuse. Queen’s is paying close attention to this, too. We have experienced injury and death in recent years stemming from alcohol abuse, and alumni will know that Homecoming, St. Patrick’s Day, and Orientation Week remain particular occasions of concern.

The Queen’s University Alumni Association and University Council, in advance of our most recent Homecoming weekend, put out a joint memo encouraging those returning to campus to set a good example to our students in this regard. University Council also struck a Special Purpose Committee whose report had many useful recommendations on the subject of alcohol, which the university administration is carefully considering. Queen’s is also part of a multi-university initiative intended to reduce the harms related to alcohol consumption on Canadian campuses. (Learn more on page 26.) As of mid-October, we are also confronting the legalization of cannabis and considering whether a more rigorous smoking ban should be enacted on campus. (Learn more on page 9.)

We well know that environmental protection, along with food security and poverty, are among the most significant issues that our children will face in coming decades. Risks to public health are also on this worrisome list of global threats. Our alma mater is doing its bit.
Principal-designate announced

Patrick Deane will become the 21st principal and vice-chancellor on July 1, 2019, succeeding Principal Woolf.

Dr. Deane is currently the president and vice-chancellor of McMaster University, but he is also a familiar presence here at Queen’s. Before moving to Hamilton in 2010, he served as vice-principal (academic) at Queen’s from 2005 to 2010.

“It’s an incredible honour for me to be returning to Queen’s at this point in its long and impressive history,” says Dr. Deane. “Exciting things have been happening on this campus over the past few years and I’m looking forward to helping capture this precious momentum and to shape the university’s promising future.”

The announcement of Dr. Deane’s appointment follows a thorough search process launched earlier this year. A joint board-senate principal search committee assessed candidates from across Canada, and some from overseas, before recommending Dr. Deane to the Board of Trustees. The committee also invited members of the Queen’s community to send in their thoughts on the principalship and the university’s priorities for consideration as part of the process.

“Dr. Deane is widely respected as a deft and experienced leader with an exceptional track record in the post-secondary sector,” says Chancellor Jim Leech. “He exemplifies the high level of excellence we were looking for and will bring to the role incredible passion for our university and outstanding leadership and expertise.”

As president of McMaster, Dr. Deane has championed a distinctive and engaging student learning experience, enhanced collaborations with local and global communities, and worked to strengthen the university’s reputation as a top research-intensive institution. Following his first term, he was unanimously appointed to a second as president and vice-chancellor.

“Queen’s has been busy over the past decade enhancing our already leading student learning experience, increasing our focus on research, deepening our ties to important international partners, and focusing on financial sustainability,” says Donald Raymond, Chair, Board of Trustees. “Under the direction of Principal Woolf, Queen’s is now able to invest in stunning new buildings and facilities, and we are well on our way to hiring 200 new faculty over five years as part of our largest ever recruitment initiative.”

Originally from South Africa, Dr. Deane earned his baccalaureate at Johannesburg’s University of the Witwatersrand before immigrating to Canada where he completed a master’s degree and PhD in English at the University of Western Ontario. He went on to serve as a faculty member at the University of Toronto, and then the University of Western Ontario, where he became chair of the English department. In 2001, Dr. Deane moved to the University of Winnipeg where he was appointed vice-president (academic) and served as acting president from 2003 to 2004.

“Dr. Deane and I have worked closely together at many tables over the years, including here at Queen’s and at the Council of Ontario Universities,” says Principal Woolf. “I look forward to being one of the first to welcome him back to campus, and I am pleased to know I will be leaving the office in such very capable hands. There is no doubt Queen’s has a very bright future to look forward to.” ■
Cannabis on campus

The legalization of cannabis in Canada as of Oct. 17, 2018, has prompted Queen’s to institute an array of policy changes and additions that apply to every member of the campus community:

Consumption of cannabis is subject to a number of restrictions:
- Smoking or vaping of cannabis is prohibited on campus, unless approved for medical or research use, as per the university’s Interim Smoking of Cannabis Policy and existing Queen’s policies about smoking on campus.
- Use of recreational cannabis in the workplace remains illegal.
- The purchase or sale of edibles is not legal.

Possession of cannabis on campus is subject to a number of restrictions:
- Under-age possession (under 19 years old) of cannabis and its byproducts and accessories is prohibited.
- Those 19 years old and over may possess quantities as outlined by Ontario’s government.
- Possessed cannabis must be secured and stowed in a scent-free manner.
- Possessing cannabis while in operation, or as a passenger, of a university vehicle is prohibited.

Growing/cultivation/distribution/sale of cannabis is strictly prohibited on campus or in university facilities, including residences.

Accommodations for medical cannabis will be addressed on a case-by-case basis and in accordance with federal and provincial laws.

The use of cannabis or cannabis accessories on university property for teaching and/or research purposes, where the research meets all regulatory and ethics approval requirements and where all appropriate protections for environmental health and safety are in place, are approved by the Department of Environmental Health and Safety.

IN MEMORIAM

Jeff McGill, Professor Emeritus (Business), died Aug. 10.
C.E.S. Franks, Professor Emeritus (Political Studies), died Sept. 11. An obituary for Dr. Franks is on page 31.
Hugh Munby, Professor Emeritus (Education) and longtime head coach for the Queen’s fencing team, died Oct. 1.
Barrie Frost, Professor Emeritus (Psychology), died Oct. 4.
David Helwig, former professor (English), and noted author and editor, died Oct. 16.

Obituaries are posted in the online version of the Review. If you have memories of these professors you’d like to share, please write us: review@queensu.ca.

Honorary degrees

The Senate Committee on Honorary Degrees is now inviting nominations for the award of honorary degrees at the 2020 Convocations. Nomination forms are available at queensu.ca/secretariat/senate/honorary-degrees or upon request from 613-533-6095. Nominations must reach the University Secretariat by Friday, March 1, 2019.

CFRC Radio – broadcasting from Queen’s campus since 1922

Spare some cash for CFRC

2018 funding drive

Support Canada’s longest-running campus-community radio station: give.toqueens.ca/cfrc
Putting the final touches on Mitchell Hall

This fall, Mitchell Hall, formerly known as the Innovation and Wellness Centre, opens its doors, offering up new and refreshed resources to the Queen’s community.

“We are looking forward to the opening of Mitchell Hall, as this will be a signature building for Queen’s and a powerful catalyst for growth and change in the lives of our students and faculty,” says Tom Harris, Interim Provost and Vice-Principal (Academic). “Our top priorities are to complete this highly complex project and to ensure that we realize its full potential as a space that supports leading education and research, interdisciplinary innovation and entrepreneurial activities, and responsive health and wellness services.”

Construction began on Mitchell Hall in 2016 with the demolition of sections of the former Physical Education Centre.

Mitchell Hall was designed to combine key elements of campus life under one roof; the opening will be completed in phases to minimize disruption.

A new examination centre will open in time for December exams. The building’s three gymnasiums, one of which has been moved to the lower floor, will reopen for exams.

Starting in January, new spaces for several student services will open, including the Queen’s University International Centre, Faith and Spiritual Life, and Student Community Relations, all moving from the John Deutsch University Centre. The Gregory David and Neil Rossy Health Promotion Hub will open in a new space on the main floor.

Also in January, varsity student-athletes will gain access to a high-performance varsity training centre.

The Côté Sharp Student Wellness Centre will open in May; for the remainder of the academic year, Student Wellness Services will continue to operate in the LaSalle Building on Stuart Street.

The university will introduce the Rose Innovation Hub within Mitchell Hall, featuring co-working space, an events commons, and a full maker-space with tools and equipment to support prototyping. The Rose Innovation Hub will also be the new home of the Dunin-Deshpande Queen’s Innovation Centre, whose mandate is to support student and community entrepreneurs.

On the academic side, the Faculty of Engineering and Applied Science has developed new technology-enabled active learning classrooms that will come online in January, along with new research space for the Beaty Water research Centre. The Institute for Disruptive Technologies will be formally unveiled in March. This new institute focuses on the design and use of intelligent systems and robotic machines to enhance human productivity, creativity, safety, and quality of life.

An official opening event to recognize the donors and celebrate the building’s completion is planned for March 2019.

“With the support of our donors, it is a thrill to look ahead and see the university’s vision for this new building come to fruition,” says Karen Bertrand, Vice-Principal (Advancement). “We thank all those who have supported the creation of this leading-edge centre.”

“The renovation of a 1930s building into a striking facility in such a compressed time frame would not have been possible without significant effort by all involved from the initial concept to where we are today,” says Donna Janiec, Vice-Principal (Finance and Administration). “This is a complex project and we thank all stakeholders for their contributions and support.”

Located at the corner of Union and Division on the former site of the Physical Education Centre, Mitchell Hall was made possible through more than $50 million in philanthropic support. An additional $22 million was contributed by the federal and Ontario governments.

Phil Gaudreau
A key recommendation of the Queen’s Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) Task Force report became reality in October, as the recently renamed Four Directions Indigenous Student Centre opened its newly expanded doors.

In the spring, 146 Barrie – the original home of Four Directions – and neighbouring 144 Barrie Street were stripped down to the plaster. Contractors updated the insides of the two 19th-century homes.

“We are excited to welcome Indigenous students and the campus community to our new renovated space,” said Kandice Baptiste, the centre’s director. “We are thankful to our colleagues in the Division of Students Affairs and our campus partners for their support in bringing this project to life. The doubling of our centre demonstrates Queen’s commitment to our growing Indigenous student population. We trust that the centre will continue to serve as a safe place for Indigenous students and the Queen’s community for many years to come.”

The ground floor of 144 Barrie includes an expanded kitchen and programming space. It has a longhouse aesthetic, paying tribute to Haudenosaunee peoples.

146 Barrie honours Anishinaabe peoples with a circular room for cultural and ceremonial events, along with a library and quiet study rooms for students.

“When we released the Queen’s TRC Task Force report, we pledged to do better in our efforts to support Indigenous students,” said Principal Woolf. “The opening of this expanded and revitalized space is an important step, and I am certain Queen’s will build on this momentum and continue to create a more welcoming environment for the Indigenous community.”

The report, “Extending the Rafters,” called for more space for Indigenous students on campus. The project was funded by the Division of Student Affairs and also received support from the federal Enabling Accessibility Fund for upgrades that have made both buildings more accessible. ■
Public health describes those actions that keep people healthy by preventing illness, protecting health, and promoting well-being. These actions tend to be a combination of programs, services, policies, and legislation that keep us healthy and prevent illness, injury, and premature death.

Public health actions are intended to benefit populations as a whole rather than just individuals. They are distinct from publicly funded health care, from hospital care, and from treating sick persons. Rather, public health tries to prevent persons from becoming sick in the first place. Public health actions tend to remain in the background, unseen by the public, until an outbreak like Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), or the recent increase in opioid overdose-related deaths.

In Canada, public health actions flow from all levels of government. All provinces have a statutory requirement for provincial governments and local public health agencies to deliver services. These services tend to have four main functions:

- **Disease prevention**, including immunization against common infectious diseases, controlling infectious disease outbreaks, screening for the early detection of cancers, and encouraging healthy behaviours such as seat-belt and helmet use, not smoking, healthy eating, physical exercise, and condom use;
- **Health protection**, including legislation that ensures that our water, air, food, and drugs are safe;
- **Health promotion** that makes our communities more supportive of health initiatives; and
- **Epidemiology** that provides the science and evidence that underpin public health action by describing the health status of populations, identifying causes of disease, and evaluating the effectiveness of public health interventions.

Many public health actions are undertaken by highly trained persons such as medical officers of health (physicians with specialist training in public health and preventive medicine), public health inspectors, and public health nurses, along with many other professional staff required for the complex activities of public health agencies.

Other groups practise public health outside the formal public health system. Examples include the coast guard that prevents the loss of life on our waterways; the fire department that prevents fires; the police, engineers, and transport workers who prevent accidents and injury on our roads; the food producers who ensure that our meals are safe to eat; the family doctors who reduce their patients’ risk of heart disease, and our legislators who draft laws to make our environment clean.
In the past, public health achievements have included vaccination, motor vehicle safety, safer workplaces, control of infectious diseases, a decline in deaths from heart disease and stroke, safer and healthier foods, healthier mothers and babies, family planning, fluoridation of drinking water, and the recognition of tobacco as a health hazard.

It is remarkable that some persons are alive today who were born in the early 1900s and have survived the transition from infectious diseases to chronic diseases as a major cause of sickness and death. Over this period, life expectancy, i.e., the average age at which people will die, has increased in Canada from approximately 50 years to 80 years, a powerful demonstration of the effectiveness of public health in preventing disease and extending life.

Important public health problems remain; many groups in Canada are more likely to experience poorer health and to die earlier than others. The resolution of these inequalities is the challenge of public health in the 21st century.
the kids are alright

Making sure

BY CARLY WEEKS

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Queen's and the Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children study

As of October 17, 2018, Canadians live in a society in which cannabis products are, within certain parameters, perfectly legal. One of the central reasons Prime Minister Justin Trudeau cited for pushing ahead with legalization was that too many young people were being exposed to cannabis and that the old system of prohibition was clearly not working. On the campaign trail, at rallies, and during media interviews, he repeated the same fact time and again: young people in Canada consume more cannabis than their peers in other developed countries. For the Canadians who helped elect his Liberal party, Mr. Trudeau’s policy points made sense: if the current framework couldn’t protect young people from the dangers of marijuana, why not adopt a system of legalization with strict restrictions for minors, similar to what is already in place for tobacco products?

It’s too soon to know how well government regulation of cannabis will work. But because of the Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children survey, we’ll know if it contributes to a decrease in cannabis use among adolescents in Canada. Every four years, researchers at Queen’s gather this data, along with information on a myriad of factors affecting Canadian youth. They are part of a massive 30-year, multinational effort to uncover the health risks facing children and adolescents around the world.

The Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children study is a survey given to nearly 30,000 Canadian students – and their peers in nearly 50 other countries – to try and understand virtually everything about their lives and what affects their health, from the types of relationships they have with their parents and friends, to whether they have ever bullied anyone, to their experiences with sex, alcohol, drugs, and tobacco.

The 2010 survey showed that Canadian youth ranked first in cannabis use among the 43 countries and regions surveyed. About one-third of Canadian kids in grades 9 and 10 reported having used cannabis in the previous year.

The findings, which corroborated other research, sparked a cascade of events, including a flurry of newspaper headlines and calls for action from substance abuse experts. As the years went by, more studies were done about the potential harms posed by cannabis use in youth. Health experts began pushing for legalization as a way to protect young people from harm. Finally, in 2015, the federal Liberal party campaigned on a promise to make Canada one of the first jurisdictions in the world to fully legalize cannabis.

The HBSC is one of the most powerful surveys in existence in terms of the scale and scope of information it can provide about young people and the potential health challenges they face. Researchers from around the world use the data to look for trends, identify emerging health challenges, and investigate how public policy and health promotion can be used to help address health issues.

The HBSC survey began in 1983 as an effort among just three countries: England, Finland, and Norway. Researchers were interested in studying the habits and behaviours of young people at critical developmental phases of their lives and determining what, if anything, they could learn from the results.

Canada joined the survey more than 25 years ago and today is one of four dozen countries in Europe and North America that uses it to identify challenges and develop policies to address them. From the beginning, the Canadian HBSC team has been led by Queen’s University. The Social Program Evaluation Group, supported by the Public Health Agency of Canada, coordinates the Canada survey from its headquarters at Duncan McArthur Hall.

“It provides evidence in support of a lot of decisions in health and education across the country,” said William Pickett, professor in the Department of Public Health Sciences at Queen’s and co-leader of the HBSC study in Canada.

Adolescence is a critical age group to study and understand, as it’s a time when risk-taking behaviours can begin and certain patterns and habits that can have lifelong health impacts emerge. Many of the questions are exactly the same in each of the countries involved, allowing researchers to make direct comparisons and see which countries are doing well – and which need to do better.

“It gives us a picture of adolescence in Canada,” said Wendy Craig, professor and head of the...
Department of Psychology and co-leader of the HBSC survey at Queen’s.

There are numerous examples of how the HBSC study has led to real-world policy changes making a substantive difference in the lives of young people. In the early 2000s in Germany, the study was instrumental in identifying a worrying trend of young people binge drinking on flavoured alcoholic beverages. The findings led to a major tax on the drinks and a prohibition on marketing to young people, which helped lower rates of youth alcohol consumption. In 2004, results showing high consumption of sugary beverages and treats prompted Latvian lawmakers to become one of the first countries to ban them in schools. And in Sweden, the survey found that from 1986 to 2014, symptoms like sleeping problems, irritability, and depression had doubled among young people, leading to a nationwide study to identify the causes and a huge investment from the federal government to fund mental health programs.

But according to Dr. Craig, there’s an opportunity to do even more with the HBSC study. Over the course of the next few months, she and Dr. Pickett, along with their other Canadian partners on the study (at UBC, McGill, University of Waterloo, and Public Health Agency of Canada) on the study will be busy gathering the final 2017-2018 results and turning them into a massive report that can be used by health groups, researchers, and policy-makers across the country.

The Canadian team will be doing a major push to ensure governments across the country are aware of the survey and the potential opportunities it offers for creating important evidence-based public policy that can help young people throughout Canada.

“Our dream, actually, is for policy-makers to be analyzing these results more often to inform their health policy or check their health policy,” said Dr. Craig. “I think [the HBSC study] is Canada’s under-utilized jewel.”

The Public Health Agency of Canada funds the study and collaborates with the researchers. The partnership has helped shape and inform government policy on issues such as youth mental health, physical activity, and use of electronic cigarettes,
said Matthew Enticknap, manager of youth policy and partnerships at the agency.

“The HBSC directly informs our policy and program advice,” Mr. Enticknap said, adding that the survey has become a valued resource that different levels of government across the country can use to make evidence-based policy decisions.

One of Canada’s biggest contributions to the HBSC study is on issues relating to bullying. Dr. Craig is one of the country’s foremost experts on bullying and knows that those affected by it can carry lifelong scars as a result. In recent years, stories about young people dying by suicide related to online or in-person harassment have emerged, leading to growing questions from parents, educators, and politicians about what can be done to stop bullying.

But where to start? That’s where Dr. Craig and her expertise come in. As part of her work as principal investigator on the Canadian HBSC study, Dr. Craig has been instrumental in ensuring questions about bullying behaviours are included in the survey, giving researchers and policy-makers a rich data set to draw on as they look for solutions to this complex problem.

Since 1998, the survey has been asking respondents about their experiences with bullying – whether they have instigated bullying or have experienced victimization themselves. This means researchers like Dr. Craig can actually study how trends are shifting with time and how various anti-bullying policies may be working, both here and abroad.

While headlines about bullying often paint a grim picture, the evidence emerging from the HBSC study shows there may be hope on the horizon. The most recent published survey, conducted in 2013-2014, showed that while the prevalence of bullying has risen since 2006, the number of people who report engaging in bullying behaviours has actually gone down.

It’s an important change, one that coincides with increased awareness of the prevalence of bullying in Canada and the adoption of policies by some schools across the country to address the problem. According to Dr. Craig, the HBSC survey has provided invaluable insights into the complex nuances of bullying, such as who is more likely to be a target for online aggressors or the types of characteristics that makes individuals more likely to bully others.

The international component of the survey also allows Canadian researchers to see how other countries are addressing the problem of bullying, Dr. Craig said. For instance, Scandinavian countries typically have some of the lowest reported incidents of bullying of all the countries in the survey. Those countries have also adopted national policies against bullying, which means that everyone from politicians to school teachers are made aware of the importance of anti-bullying initiatives and protecting children from the effects of this troubling behaviour.

“It allows us to monitor and have surveillance on key issues,” Dr. Craig said. “It allows us to do international comparisons. It tells us how well Canada is doing, but it also informs us about what we can learn from other countries doing better.”

Globally, the HBSC survey data is an important part of UNICEF’s annual report on the well-being of children in industrialized countries, the Innocenti Report Card, a much-respected and well-used resource worldwide.

Ian Janssen, a professor and the Canada Research Chair in Physical Activity and Obesity in the School of Kinesiology and Health Studies, as well as the Department of Public Health Sciences, is one of Canada’s leading experts on obesity and how rising rates of inactivity are affecting the health of young people nationwide.

As one of the Canadian team members of the HBSC study, Dr. Janssen has spent much of his career combing through survey results to glean important insights about the complex relationship between the environment and activity levels. What he’s found is surprising – and a good example of why the long-term investment in a survey of this magnitude is paying off.

One of the biggest puzzles for obesity researchers is how they can get people to incorporate more physical activity in their lives. With the demands of daily life and the availability of smartphones and other screens, it’s becoming more of a challenge than ever. But what studies of adults have shown is that living in a walkable neighbourhood helps people to get moving. If you live close to work, or live in an area in close proximity to grocery stores, restaurants, public parks, and other amenities, it encourages you to ditch the car and get out of the house.

Dr. Janssen and his colleagues wanted to see if those same aspects of walkability could be translated to a younger market – teens and children. If they lived in more walkable neighbourhoods, would they get more physical activity by walking to and from school or heading to a friend’s house? Those sorts of questions were incorporated into a recent HBSC survey. But the results were not what Dr. Janssen expected. For adolescents, the walkability of their home environment didn’t have a positive impact on their activity levels.
What did matter, in a big way, was whether adolescents felt safe in their neighbourhoods. The survey revealed that young people who felt safe and secure in the streets around their home were more likely to walk to places and play outside in their neighbourhoods. Surprisingly, researchers found that young people who lived in low-crime, safe areas – such as a typical Canadian subdivision – were quite likely to report feeling afraid by the threat of strangers, traffic, and other dangers, which would keep them inside. Thus, there is a big disconnect between the actual dangers of being outdoors and what young people perceive as being unsafe.

The survey results are merely a starting point from which researchers like Dr. Janssen can explore the potential implications and develop ways to solve the problem. Dr. Janssen said some of the work in this area is now focusing on safety perception and risk and how to understand the disconnect that convinces parents and young people who live in safe areas that their neighbourhoods aren’t safe for outdoor play and active travel.

“The main purpose of doing a lot of the work I do is to help inform these interventions,” Dr. Janssen said.

HBSC researchers from around the world gather a few times a year to set research priorities and discuss results, said Dr. Pickett, who described the meetings as “like a little United Nations.”

Dr. Pickett, who has been involved with the HBSC survey for more than 20 years, said one of the biggest changes in recent years is that researchers now look to the study subjects themselves to determine their research priorities.

“It’s really important if you are studying children that they have a voice in your research,” he said.

Canada is a signatory to the U.N. Convention of the Rights of the Child. The right of children to
participate and be heard is an important principle in this agreement.

In the context of the HBSC study, that means asking young people what issues really matter to their lives as well as getting their feedback on the survey findings. The results can be illuminating and can help the researchers understand their study subjects in a new light.

With a survey that has been active for 30 years, there needs to be room to explore new and emerging areas of health. During the most recent survey, which went out to schools across Canada earlier this year, one of the new areas of focus was the use of electronic media. That’s hardly surprising, considering that smartphones, tablets, and other screens are now a ubiquitous part of everyday life. But there are many unanswered questions about what impact this is having on adolescent brain development, physical activity levels, relationships with peers and family members, and many other aspects of life.

Dr. Craig said it’s no longer a debate over whether screen time is good or bad. The technology is here to stay. What we need to figure out now, she said, is how screen time can be used – and what it’s replacing in the lives of young people.

The next report will look at sleep and health and how even small amounts of sleep deprivation can have significant impacts on the health of young people. In partner countries in Europe, the new HBSC survey will also address the issue of migration and health and what effects forced migration and displacement have on the young people who are involved. The Canadian team will begin to look at the health experiences of children of military personnel and veterans.

Organizing an international survey of this size and scope every four years is such a massive undertaking that it’s impressive that researchers in dozens of countries on two continents manage to pull it off. But the countries that have invested in the HBSC study know how valuable it can be, which is why this international network of researchers puts in the hard work to get it done.

Matthew King, the national project co-ordinator with the HBSC survey in Canada who is responsible for data collection, says it can be “incredibly challenging” to develop questions everyone agrees on and receive permission from school boards across the country to administer the survey, which takes about one hour to complete. Mr. King, who has been involved with the survey since Canada started participating in 1990, said the Queen’s-based group has developed important alliances with provincial and territorial governments that helps them ensure the results are truly national.

For Dr. Craig, it’s a necessary investment in the future.

“The strength of it for me is that not only are we learning new things, but we have an opportunity to inform and change policy to support the healthy development of young people in Canada,” she said. ■

Carly Weeks, Arts’03, is a health reporter at The Globe and Mail.
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Throughout human history, pandemics have devastated populations. Starting with the first recorded pandemic of typhus known as the Plague of Athens which killed roughly 100,000 people from 429 to 426 BCE, pandemics have been of epidemiological interest due to their rapid and widespread destruction. The two most remarkable pandemics in history are the Black Death, which struck Europe between 1346 and 1350, killing between 75 and 200 million people, and the Spanish flu of 1918 to 1920, which amassed a global death toll between 20 and 50 million people. The first truly worldwide human disaster, the Spanish flu left communities in shock as loved ones died, the workforce dwindled, and societies were pushed to their limits. This is the story of the Spanish influenza in the city of Kingston, Ontario.
Several factors combined to contribute to the devastation of the 1918 flu pandemic: a high morbidity rate, a high mortality rate, the end of the First World War and, most significantly, the propensity for the disease to develop into pneumonia. The flu’s morbidity rate, the frequency at which a disease appears in the population, was particularly high for this pandemic. It has been estimated that half the globe’s population was infected with this strain of influenza. This astounding worldwide coverage was due in large part to the end of the war, which saw millions of soldiers returning home and taking the flu with them. Unlike the majority of annual influenza strains, the 1918 H1N1 strain affected healthy young adults disproportionately more than juvenile, elderly, or immunocompromised individuals. This was because the virus elicited a cytokine storm, an overreaction of the body’s immune system that can fatally shock the body. In conjunction with the unusually detrimental cytotoxic effects of the Spanish influenza, the propensity for lung complications also led to its notoriety. The particular strain led to an unusually high incidence of pneumonia, which was frequently the cause of death and dramatically elevated the mortality rate. With an incubation period between 24 and 48 hours, the disease quickly devastated communities that were largely ill equipped to deal with it.

Treatment of influenza
Treating the 1918 Spanish flu was often more of a guessing game than a hard science: people tried everything from home remedies to combinations of oils and herbs. For the most part, treatment was symptomatic and reactionary. It was popular for people to take cinnamon, in the form of oil with milk or as a powder, to help lower the body’s temperature. If that failed, Aspirin was commonly used, which would help with ensuing headaches as well. Cyanosis accompanied some cases, and this was treated by giving patients oxygen masks or injecting oxygen under the skin. Many of the flu cases that developed into pneumonia were treated with epinephrine.

Unusual and ineffective treatments abounded as desperate people clung to the notion that something might help. A prime example of this was salt with quinine, a common medication for malaria at the time, which people used as a flu treatment. Many quinine treatments contained laxatives, as it was falsely believed that flushing the system would help rid the body of disease.

Despite the high number of ineffective treatments, there was one idea that was moderately successful: blood transfusions. Although the rationale was not thoroughly understood at the time, physicians recognized that removing the serum from convalescent patients and transfusing it into ill patients would help increase survival rates. After the clotting factors, along with white and red blood cells, were removed, the remaining serum consisted of electrolytes, antibodies, antigens, and hormones which helped support ill patients. Early implementation of treatment was critical, as transfusion within four days of pneumonia complications resulted in a 19% fatality rate compared with 59% for those waiting longer than four days. The use of transfusions took off during the First World War with the aid of three recent discoveries: the existence of differing blood types, the use of the anti-coagulant sodium citrate, and the use of refrigeration to store blood. As a last-ditch effort for many patients, transfusions produced surprisingly effective results.

The Spanish flu in Kingston
Kingston experienced one of the highest flu-related mortality rates in Canada, with a number of factors contributing to the local pandemic. Kingston was a military hub and many returning soldiers were either stationed at, or filtered through, the city. Adding a health complication to the already overwhelming task of returning soldiers home, the flu forced many soldiers to extend their stay in Kingston before they were permitted to travel again.

Additionally, Kingston boasted two hospitals that were able to support many ill patients from other communities: Kingston General Hospital and Hotel Dieu Hospital. During the pandemic, these permanent hospitals were supported with temporary hospitals throughout the city. The Queen’s Military Hospital had opened in the new arts building (now Kingston Hall) and Grant Hall early in 1917 to help ease crowding at KGH which, at that time, had patients staying in the halls. The Queen’s hospital held 600 beds between the two buildings. Once the Spanish flu hit in the fall of 1918, the Queen’s Military Hospital began to serve as an influenza hospital as well.
The most significant factor that contributed to the high in-hospital death rate in Kingston was that treatment in hospital was free. Unlike most hospitals in the province, Kingston had a unique relationship between the Queen’s medical school and KGH. Free patient admission enabled hands-on learning for medical students while encouraging people to seek help at a hospital rather than staying home. This encouraged people from surrounding communities to travel to Kingston for their care.

Following the first flu death in Kingston on October 7 due to pneumonia, people began to develop a more significant appreciation for the particularly detrimental consequences of that year’s flu. With more than one-third of its staff ill, The Daily British Whig was having trouble completing its delivery routes because many of the route runners contracted the flu. Two compositors at the paper were also ill, resulting in advertisements running several days in a row without changeover. Meanwhile, Bell Telephone’s offices in Kingston and elsewhere were short-staffed. With one-third of its employees off work, Bell requested that the public make only emergency phone calls until staff recovered. The Kingston, Portsmouth & Cataract Street Railway had 10 employees, four of them conductors, fall ill with influenza, requiring significant adjustments to the train schedule.

Each local board of health had the power to close public places. On October 4, the nearby town of Renfrew closed its schools, munitions factory, and several other industrial businesses after five reported deaths from influenza. Two weeks later, with the pandemic worsening, the decision was made in Kingston to shut down all schools and public places in the city.

While this decision was contested, especially by business owners whose livelihoods were directly

On October 16, this notice was placed in Kingston newspapers stating that all public places in Kingston were to be closed until further notice.
affected by the closures, others took advantage of the situation. Treadgold’s Sporting Goods urged Kingstonians to purchase one of their phonographs and stay safe – and entertained – at home. And O’Connor’s clothing store assured its clientele that the store was fumigated daily, ensuring stress-free shopping for bargains.

The two-and-a-half-week period following October 16, 1918, remains the only time that Queen’s University has been closed for a medical reason. During this time, many of the students went home to care for loved ones and escape the close quarters of Queen’s housing. Nursing and medical students were compelled to stay and help in the overwhelmed local and nearby hospitals. About half the medical students stayed in Kingston; the other half were dispatched to surrounding regions, from nearby Gananoque and Madoc to as far away as Collingwood and Sherbrooke.

The Queen’s Military Hospital had 141 admissions between October 7 and 21. When it became clear that flu cases would outnumber the available beds at KGH, Hotel Dieu Hospital, and the Queen’s Military Hospital, an additional emergency hospital was set up on Princess Street at the Great War Veterans’ Association. Opening on October 19, the hospital cared specifically for women and children suffering from influenza. Members of 22 families were admitted with a total of 57 patients, two of whom were children who died during their stay.

In a surprisingly coordinated effort, the Provincial Board of Health initiated the Ontario Emergency Volunteer Health Auxiliary (OEVHA). The OEVHA held lectures in cities throughout the province to train women as volunteer emergency nurses. Those who passed the short course were given a uniform with the badge “ONTARIO S.O.S.” (Sisters of Service). In Kingston, 156 women volunteered for the Sisters of Service over 18 days, with 1,255 home visits being made to 200 families, seeing a total of 600 patients.

Although the university was closed for 18 days beginning on October 16, the Queen’s community remained quite active during this period. As reported in the Queen’s Journal on November 5, “Queen’s students have taken telephone messages for the doctors; Queen’s students have given medical aid where doctors have been too busy to go; Queen’s students have nursed the sick, by day and by night, in emergency hospitals, in military hospitals, and in private homes; Queen’s students have run S.O.S. cars; they have put up lunches for nurses; they have taken charge of stores and offices to release others for S.O.S. work; they have helped with back-breaking work in the cemeteries; anywhere and everything along the line Queen’s students have been pushing out, up, over the top, against this thing that has been eating its way hungrily across our land.”
The search for a vaccine

When the flu hit eastern North America in the fall of 1918, the idea of vaccination as a treatment was already in the minds of many researchers. Although there were benefits to having different vaccines produced at the same time, this made it challenging for health practitioners to determine which, if any, to provide patients. Most vaccines on the market claimed to be preventative, while a few also suggested therapeutic value. Because of the sheer number of options available to physicians, many elected to use vaccines as a last resort rather than for their preventative value.

Guilford Reed was a professor at Queen’s at the time, first in the Department of Biology and then in the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology. On October 1, 1918, Dr. Reed began researching a potential vaccine by taking naso-pharyngeal swabs of 70 patients with influenza. He analyzed the swabs for their bacterial content and found that 94 per cent of the swabs had Bacillus influenzae (modern Haemophilus influenzae type b); 50 per cent Pneumococci; 56 per cent “green-producing” Streptococci (modern Streptococcus pneumoniae); and 31 per cent Moraxella catarrhalis. From the bacterial species, ten strains of B. influenzae and Pneumococci, along with five strains of Streptococci and M. catarrhalis were grown in pure cultures on agar with rabbit’s blood. From these cultures, Dr. Reed developed a vaccine and prophylactically inoculated 193 medical students, 142 of whom received three doses of his concoction. The most encouraging result he observed was that more than 45 per cent of unvaccinated individuals contracted the flu, while only 12 per cent of vaccinated individuals fell ill.

Despite the promise of Dr. Reed’s work, his research did not lead to any significant treatment protocol changes. The pandemic, although devastating, was fairly transient and it was over before researchers and physicians could react effectively. Additionally, it was challenging to produce a large quantity of vaccines in such a short time. Unfortunately, Dr. Reed’s work was inconclusive and unable to demonstrate acceptable effectiveness to move forward in a rapid manner.

Although many researchers worked tirelessly to develop an effective bacterial vaccine, future research highlighted how far off they had been. Although the differences between bacteria and viruses were beginning to be understood, the important distinctions were not yet appreciated. Bacteria are more autonomous single-celled organisms that are significantly larger than viruses, which require a host to infect. It was not until 1933, when more powerful microscopes revealed the size difference, that the true viral origins of influenza became known.

What did we learn from the Spanish influenza?

As with many epidemics and public health issues, it was only in hindsight that physicians, policymakers, and the general public appreciated the appropriate ways to treat the Spanish influenza. The prophylactic use of a vaccine, now a common inoculation practice each fall, was in its infancy when the virus was at its deadliest in 1918.

The 1918 influenza pandemic brought researchers’ attention to the potential harm the annual virus could cause. After its acute devastation in 1918, the pandemic persisted to a lesser extent throughout 1919 and 1920. If a silver lining existed for physicians during these three years it was this; because of an increase in the number of flu cases in the spring of 1919 and again in March 1920, research on influenza continued. By 1920 it was becoming increasingly clear and accepted that vaccinations were going to be the most effective prophylactic treatment to combat influenza.

In the wake of the Spanish flu, there was an outcry from the medical community at the lack of a coherent, national approach to the pandemic. What was needed was seamless, consistent communication between physicians and policymakers regarding the treatment and control of influenza. In 1919, Canada’s Department of Health was formed.

- Andrew Belyea, Artsci’17, Meds’21, was the 2017 Margaret Angus Research Fellow at the Museum of Health Care at Kingston. This article was adapted from his final report for his fellowship, “The Spanish Influenza: Exploring Kingston’s Deadly Pandemic of 1918.” Mr. Belyea is now studying medicine at Queens.
Excessive student drinking, long a concern on college and university campuses, is a complex health and safety issue. Endeavouring to address this many-sided challenge requires an entire toolkit of resources and responses to address, from peer-to-peer outreach to policy development. At Queen’s, the longstanding Alcohol Working Group, with representation from staff and students, continues to work to promote and sustain a safer campus culture.

In 2016, Queen’s formally joined forces with colleges and universities across Canada to address the issue. The Postsecondary Education Partnership – Alcohol Harms (PEP-AH) aims to reduce harms related to alcohol consumption at Canadian universities and colleges using an evidence-based approach, common indicators, and an open sharing of strategies and results.

One best practice is for administrators, staff, and students to work collaboratively to address campus alcohol use. Queen’s was an early adopter of this strategy with the introduction, 28 years ago, of the Campus Observation Room.

**Diversion tactics work**

In 1989, the Principal’s Advisory Committee on Alcohol Awareness made what was then a bold recommendation: to establish a Campus Observation Room to look after severely intoxicated students. The COR opened Sept. 1, 1990, as an eight-cot facility in the basement of Victoria Hall.

Under the supervision of staff from the Hotel Dieu Detox Centre, trained student volunteers looked after their peers. In its first year, COR was open for 16 days, during times of peak alcohol use (alumni weekend, the last day of exams, and the days of home football games.) Each admission was screened for medical trauma and concurrent illness: those who didn’t need medical attention stayed at the COR.

“COR was one of the first, if not the first of its kind in Canada,” says Beth Blackett, Health Promotion Coordinator with Queen’s Student Wellness Services. “And while we have modified it a little over the years, the idea behind it is that for every person who comes to COR, there’s one more bed available in hospital for a critically ill patient.”

PEP-AH has identified initiatives across five strategic areas to inform next steps in the ongoing work to promote responsible drinking and student health and safety relating to alcohol use.

- Health promotion, prevention, and education
- Campus services
- Availability and marketing
- Pricing of alcohol
- Community action

Learn more: pepah.ca
In its early days, COR also worked to identify students whose drinking habits placed them at high risk for alcohol-related problems. At the time, the policy was to identify students upon admission; provide them, at the end of their stay, with educational material promoting the responsible use of alcohol; and provide information to Student Health Services on repeat COR admissions.

Today, however, COR is a completely confidential and non-judgmental service. Campus stakeholders recognize that the reasons for binge drinking are complex, often including subtle systemic cues, misconceptions of peer behaviour, or the reliance on alcohol as a substitute for more appropriate coping mechanisms.

**Shame doesn’t help**

Michael Doerksen, Arts’97, is a volunteer with COR. “We’re here to help people,” he says. “We don’t do interventions. We don’t shame them for drinking. If we did, perhaps they would opt not to go to COR when they needed it. And then they put themselves and others at risk because there would be no one to help them if they need it.”

Being there for students and keeping them safe when they are under the influence is one half of the COR harm reduction approach. The other half is outreach, talking to students about alcohol before they start drinking.

**Harm reduction, not prohibition**

“We give them tips and tricks to stay safe,” says Mr. Doerksen. “For instance, we may say, ‘Consider using a shot glass if you’re pouring drinks, so you know how much you’re taking in.’ It’s a simple step, but it helps make people more aware of their own actions.

COR volunteers are also highly visible at Queen’s events. “We do a lot of promotion, especially during Orientation Week, when people – especially first-years – don’t necessarily know us. It’s important for us to get out and talk with students face-to-face and answer any questions they might have about the COR. But we do outreach throughout the year as well.”

Mr. Doerksen began volunteering with COR in second year as a way to give back and help out other students. As a team leader, he now schedules the volunteers for each shift. There are always four students volunteering at COR with a staff member from the Detox Centre. Four more volunteers are on-call for each shift.

“It can definitely be stressful at times,” he says, “just seeing people in an uncomfortable position. Obviously, when they’re not feeling well, you have some sympathy for them. So when people come in and they’re very sick, it’s not the nicest thing to see, and so it can be stressful, but working through that, working with the Detox staff, and just helping them, makes it a lot easier. Often, they – and their friends – are very thankful. So it’s rewarding in some respects and stressful in others.”

And has working at COR changed his relationship with alcohol?

“I think, with my experiences at COR, I’ve changed my ways,” Mr. Doerksen says with a laugh. “In first year, it’s no surprise that, well, it’s your first time being away from your family, your first time being independent. People can get reckless in first year. And in my own case, I did partake. Now, I drink less, but I still do drink.

“Sometimes people think that the COR volunteers are anti-alcohol. We’re not. COR volunteers are certainly allowed to drink. And some do, some don’t. It’s a personal choice. I drink less since my first year, for a number of reasons. It’s mostly because I don’t have time. I’m busy with other things. But I still enjoy having fun with friends in a social setting.”

**Coming to campus**

By the time first-year students arrive at Queen’s, many of them have already used alcohol. And many of them have also heard of the university’s reputation as a “work hard, play hard” school. So the conversations about alcohol use at university need to start even before Orientation Week.

Over the summer, Ann Tierney, Vice-Provost and Dean of Student Affairs, talks to incoming first-year students and their families about alcohol use, stress, and mental health, among other important topics. It is all part of SOAR, the Summer Orientation to Academics and Resources, a day-long faculty-specific program held on campus over several days in July; she gives the same talk at first-year family events in Calgary and Vancouver, and again at a mid-fall-term check-in event in the GTA with first-year families.

“We know many university students tend to drink,” she says. “We also know that the incidence of binge drinking at residential universities like Queen’s tends to be even higher.

“Many students manage their alcohol consumption just fine. But some students get themselves into a lot of trouble with excessive alcohol consumption. They put themselves and their friends at risk of harm and they may seriously jeopardize their academic progress.”

“**For every person who comes to COR, there’s one more bed available in hospital for a critically ill patient.”**
In a 2016 national health and wellness survey, 21 per cent of Queen’s student respondents had not used alcohol in the last 30 days. 11 per cent had never used alcohol. From the sample of first-year respondents, 28.7 per cent had not used alcohol in the last 30 days; 16 per cent had never tried it.

Canada-wide, 30.7 per cent of student respondents had not used alcohol in the last 30 days. 15.6 per cent had never used alcohol.

2016 National College Health Assessment Student Health and Wellness Survey

“Think about this, about what you can manage, and about your own safety when drinking, and the safety and well-being of others around you.”

**Shifting the culture**

Around the same time as these conversations, 2018 Orientation student leaders – all 1,300 of them – were talking about the role that they play in helping their peers reduce alcohol-related harms. This was part of a workshop developed by the AMS and the Office of the Rector with help from student club Queens For The Boys.

When Miguel Martinez, Arts’19, was elected AMS president for 2018-19, he and his team consulted with student groups on what their priorities should be this year. The answer? Mental health and addressing the alcohol culture on campus. So together, student leaders this year created mandatory workshops for the students who would be introducing first-year students to the Queen’s experience.

“We asked, ‘What can we do to really start to shift the culture?’” says Mr. Martinez. “And one of the things that we had to accept right from the very beginning, in order to move forward, was that we are not going to change the culture overnight; we’re not going to change the culture over a year.

“So what needs to happen in order for the cultural shift to begin? The first thing we identified is that sometimes students don’t necessarily feel that drinking is a problem or that our partying culture is a problem, or when there’s broader impact, some students brush it off and say, ‘You know what, it’s not me; it’s everybody.’

“We decided that it was important to cultivate a sense of social awareness among our peers to really understand, first, why our culture is the way that it is, and second, why it’s problematic and what are the broader impacts.”

**Systemic behaviours**

“We learn, from a young age, to recognize direct peer pressure,” says Mr. Martinez. “But one of the things our research told us when we were developing this workshop is how much of an impact indirect peer pressure has. And that’s where we get into the systemic behaviours and becoming aware of how your own actions, your own words, have a larger impact on others. So little things like saying, ‘Let’s have a great night tonight!’ can affect another person’s behaviour.”

“When you hear ‘Let’s have a great night tonight!’ you want to participate in that. You don’t want to be left out. It can pressure people to drink past their comfort zone. So that was the first focus of our workshop, exploring systemic behaviours and understanding how we can influence our friends, even when we don’t mean to.

‘I’ve definitely done that myself. And becoming aware of that behaviour has been crucial to the way I engage with my peers. So, here’s another example: in the past, I’d gladly pour drinks for my friends, and in a subtle kind of way, decide almost for them how much they’re going to be drinking. I’m no longer comfortable doing that, because I really want them to be in control of how much they’re pouring for themselves, and how much they’re drinking.”

**Looking out for each other**

“A lot of people don’t know the difference between somebody who is passed out and somebody who is experiencing alcohol poisoning,” says Quinn Scarlett, Arts’19, who helped develop the workshops. “And that’s a public health issue. Period. We educate people on how to spot those differences, and on how to get people out of dangerous situations.” This type of information can assist students to know when to take an intoxicated friend to COR and when they need to go to the hospital.

“We wanted to take a very peer-based approach to the issue,” says Mr. Martinez. “Because when students see the university administration or staff, for instance, promoting safe drinking habits or the health risks that come with binge drinking, it’s almost seen as them just doing their job. And it might go in one ear and out the other.”
One piece of the puzzle

Beth Blackett agrees. “Education is a key piece of the bigger puzzle,” she says, “but it doesn’t automatically follow that education equals behaviour change. For example, we know that fruits and vegetables are good for us, but when presented with fruits or vegetables versus high-sugar, high-fat foods, we tend to like things that taste good rather than those that are good for us.”

And in terms of addressing alcohol use, Ms. Blackett says, “The education piece that some people think would be really valuable, like talking about how alcohol impacts different areas of the brain or the liver, isn’t really as helpful. Students don’t like the long-term, they like being in the moment.

“So we actually do something called social norming. We use data from the National College Health Assessment Survey. It gave us an idea of how much – and how often – students actually drink. But we also ask them how much they thought the typical Queen’s student drank.”

“Some people perceive that others drink a lot more, and a lot more often, than they actually do. We’re pretty social beings. We like to be part of the norm; we like to fit in,” says Ms. Blackett.

Social norming was built into the workshops for Orientation student leaders, as well as specific tactics that every student can use to help reduce the risk of alcohol-related harms. “We talk about different strategies that make it normal to create safer drinking habits,” says Mr. Martinez. “Anything as simple as getting water for everybody when you’re at the bar, and having snacks and water on hand at home. Simple things that often students don’t think about or don’t act on.”

Sending a message

It can take some effort to change the norms. “Queen’s Residence Life does a really good job of offering alternative, alcohol-free events during Homecoming and St. Patrick’s Day,” says Ms. Blackett. “There can be a concern, because a lot of effort goes into planning those events, and sometimes people worry, ‘What if we hold them and no one attends?’ But when we give the impression that drinking is the only thing to do at an event, then we’re sending that message, ‘This is what you need to do, because there isn’t anything else available.’”

Digging deeper

Quinn Scarlett knows that social norming won’t work on everybody. “When someone says, ‘Oh, did you know your average student only consumes six drinks a night?’ then realistically, someone else going to think, ‘Well, that’s a dumb statistic; those are probably nerds. I’m gonna do ten!’”

Mr. Scarlett knows the reality of life at Queen’s.

Perception vs. reality

33 per cent of Queen’s students surveyed reported having two or fewer alcoholic drinks the last time they partied. But when asked how many of their Queen’s peers drank this little, respondents said 6.7 per cent.

48 per cent reported having had three to six drinks the last time they partied, but again, the perception of the number of their peers who drank this much is much greater – 62.4 per cent.

People are stressed, all the time. And when you finish your work, on Thursday or Friday, the first thing some people want to do is – not just drink – but get “blackout,” go to the extreme. So we’ve been exploring these questions for the last few years: why does it need to be that way? Why do you need to compensate for an exhausting week with destroying your body? Why is that a pleasure?”

The student club Queen’s For The Boys (QFTB) works to fuel awareness of mental health issues and their relation to substance abuse. The club originated as part of research led by Heather Stuart, Queen’s Bell Canada Mental Health and Anti-Stigma Research Chair, that aimed to reduce risks associated with mental health and substance misuse among first-year male students, and create a more supportive campus environment. (The three-year project, funded by Movember Canada, also ran at two other universities.)

What Mr. Scarlett and his partners in QFTB are trying to do is explore some sensitive topics with their peers. “People are self-medicating,” he says, “men in particular. Instead of talking about their issues or reaching out to the plethora of resources at Queen’s, they’re going for the bong instead; they’re going for the bottle first; they’re point-blank. But we want to engage in dialogue and hope that change will come. Because at the end of the day, the desire to change has to come from within. And that’s all we want to do, is to be a catalyst, to give people the understanding that there are better alternatives.”
A relic of a public health crisis  For the first half of the 20th century, poliomyelitis – polio – was an annual threat to Canadians. For many sufferers, the polio virus paralyzed the muscles in the limbs, but one of the most serious and unexpected developments of the pandemic was the large number of “bulbar” cases of respiratory and/or throat paralysis. Bulbar polio impaired breathing and swallowing and usually caused death.

Before the development of the polio vaccine in 1955, the only known treatment for bulbar polio was the use of an “iron lung.” A negative pressure ventilator, the iron lung pushed air in and out of the lungs of a patient with respiratory paralysis. In 1937, 27 iron lungs were built in Toronto and shipped to hospitals across Canada. Unit no. 11 was sent to Kingston General Hospital, where it was used into the 1950s. It is believed to be the only surviving machine of the 1937 production. It is housed in the Museum of Health Care at Kingston.
Up to 1959

Notes
Royce MacGillivray, Arts’59, has returned to Canada, after living in the U.K. He is now in Ottawa. He recently had an article published in Families, the journal of The Ontario Genealogical Society. Royce’s article, “The Invisible Domestic Servants: a Genealogical Mystery and Challenge,” discusses the research potential of the lives of women who worked as domestic servants in the 19th and early 20th century.

Deaths
Ann (Janes) Bahen, BA’48 (member of Arts’49), died July 4.

James Herbert Brown, BSc’50 (MSc, PhD, MIT), Professor Emeritus and former dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, died June 3. He is survived by his wife, Dorothy, Arts’50, children Brad, Sc’82 (Nancy), Christian, Timothy, and Julia, and their families. Jim had a love of life; of teaching and learning; conceptualizing and building. His summers were enjoyed on the Big Rideau Lake, winters in their wooded haven in East Kingston. If there was a heaven on earth, these were his. Following Jim’s wishes, cremation has taken place and there will be no formal funeral or celebration of life. His preference was to have a party – preferably with him present, but alternatively, with his close friends and family raising a glass on his behalf. This they did, at the family cottage this summer. Expressions of sympathy to the family can be sent to Brad Brown, 656 Par Dr., Gillette, Wy., 82718.

Hugh Evans, BSc’55, MSc’57 (PhD, University of Glasgow), Professor Emeritus (Physics), died Sept. 12. At Queen’s, Hugh started out in mining engineering but soon became engaged by the challenge of particle physics and switched his studies to engineering physics. After completing his PhD, he returned to Queen’s to teach engineering physics and to conduct research in subatomic physics. He became an important member of the team that built the Sudbury Neutrino Observatory at the bottom of a working mine. The SNO Collaboration led to a 2015 Nobel Prize in Physics for Art McDonald, who joined the team and became director of the project. Hugh’s other passions were sailing and the natural world. He was a member of the Kingston Yacht Club and an enthusiastic competitive racer in small boats. He also assisted with the organization of the sailing competition in Kingston at the 1976 Summer Olympics. He was an expert birder and a committed member of the Kingston Field Naturalists, serving a term as its president. Those who wish to salute Hugh’s memory can make a donation to the scholarships and prizes that will be established at Queen’s by his estate.

C.E.S. “Ned” Franks, BA’59, MA’65 (DPhil, Oxford), Professor Emeritus (Political Studies), died Sept. 11. Ned is survived by his wife, Daphne (Berlyn), daughter Caroline Davis, Arts’80 (Gary), son Peter Franks, Arts’81 (Sharon), and extended family. Ned was predeceased, in 1989, by his son Timothy, BA’86. From 1960 to 1964, Ned worked for the government of Saskatchewan, including a stint as clerk assistant of the Saskatchewan Legislative Assembly. He taught at Queen’s for more than 35 years in the Department of Political Studies. He was cross-appointed to the School of Physical and Health Education. His scholarly output was immense and varied. In addition to more than 100 articles and chapters, Ned wrote or edited 14 books and monographs, including The Parliament of Canada (now a classic), The Canoe and White Water, and Dissent and the State. He also wrote many articles for newspapers and gave countless interviews as an invaluable resource in Canadian political studies (which he steadfastly refused to call a “science,” preferring to be referred to as a “politicologue”). Ned was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada and of the Royal Canadian Geographical Society, which awarded him its 75th anniversary medallion. He was awarded both the Queen Elizabeth II Golden Jubilee medal and her Diamond Jubilee medal; and he received the Queen’s University Distinguished Service Award for (among other things) his 40 years of work on campus planning. Ned was an inspiring teacher and mentor to generations of students. He had faith in promising students, particularly those who had little confidence in themselves, and encouraged them, often with searing honesty, to fulfill their potential. Ned loved outdoor activities including cross-country skiing, camping, and above all, wilderness water canoeing, particularly in the Far North. Along with a love of music and an inability to sing on key, Ned could recite verse ranging from Shakespeare and Dylan Thomas to Beat poetry and bawdy limericks. He was also a master of bad puns, an ability he kept right to the end.

Norman Gleberman, member of Com’51, died July 13. He is survived by his wife, Barbara, three children, five grandchildren, and his brother. At Queen’s, Norman was a player on the men’s intermediate hockey team. He met Barbara at a mixer and they married in 1952. The couple moved to Regina, where Norman spent the next 50 years in the city’s retail and property management sectors. Norman was active in his community, volunteering his time with religious and cultural organizations. Norman thoughtfully chose to include a gift to Queen’s in his will.

Frances Elizabeth Goodspeed, BA’45, died June 17 at home in Ottawa. Frances had a highly successful career in the Public Service of Canada. In 1961, she became the first woman to be elected president of
A TEAM TRIUMPH

On July 7, Ottawa’s Ivo Krupka, Art’63, North Bay’s Murray “Mitch” Mitchell, Meds’65, and Kaneohe, Hawai’i’s Lawrence “Jocko” Lockett, Meds’66, completed the fifth annual 5k King Wolf swim from the foot of West Street in Kingston to the Marysville ferry dock on Wolfe Island. Ivo was the kayaker/navigator, Mitch the coach/lifeguard, and Jocko the swimmer. The team was ably assisted by Ruth Lockett, in charge of kayaks, and Diane “Chip” Mitchell, in charge of Mitch. Jocko was first in his “Makule” (Old Dudes) age group (75–79), clocking in at 2:32.29. Full disclosure … he was the only one in his age group. But he wasn’t quite the “lanterne rouge” of the event! Here’s Jocko (on the left) with Mitch and (on the right) with Ivo.

KEEPPING IN TOUCH TO 1959

PSC’s Professional Institute. She eventually became one of 28 women in the executive category of the public service. During her retirement, Frances sat on the board of the Victorian Order of Nurses, among her many activities. She travelled widely, including numerous trips to the Arctic as well as to the Antarctic, and she was an award-winning photographer, an accomplished bird watcher, gardener, and bridge player. Frances was deeply committed to Queen’s, where she established lifelong friendships. An active participant in the Ottawa Branch of the alumni association, she was also a loyal donor to many different areas across campus. Frances wanted to make a real difference in the lives of students and for this reason, she chose to include Queen’s in her estate plans.

Kathleen (Beaumont) Hill, BA’50, died June 27 in her 90th year, surrounded by her family. Predeceased by her husband, Jim, Katie is survived by her children Brian, Arts’82 (Andrea), Ross, Com’84 (Jane), and Nancy Hill, Arts’88; grandchildren Natalie, Oscar, Beaumont, and Paloma; brother Henry Beaumont, Arts’53, and extended family. Katie never forgot her amazing Queen’s experience. She became one of the university’s most active supporters, particularly as a recruiter. She regularly hosted events to encourage potential students from Vancouver to make the long trek across the country to her alma mater. Years later, the “Kathleen Beaumont Hill Award” was established in her honour by the Vancouver Branch of the Queen’s University Alumni Association. The award is bestowed on outstanding Queen’s alumni from British Columbia based upon meaningful contributions to society and commitment to the university. Volunteer work was an important part of Katie’s life: she was active in her local community, faith, and arts groups. Left, Katie in her signature pink, with a Douglas Coupland sculpture in Vancouver.

Douglas Lindsey Howe, BSc’46, died Aug. 26. Predeceased by his brothers Lawrence and Harold, BSc’36, Douglas is survived by his wife, Dorothy. Douglas joined the Courtaults Group after graduation; he retired in 1988 as director and vice-president, operations, for Courtaults (Canada) after 43 years of service.

Richard Johnson, MD’55, died Sept. 11. Predeceased by his wife, June, Dick is survived by his four children and extended family. At Queen’s, in addition to his medical studies, Dick was active in the camera club, winning accolades for his work at the annual camera salon. He opened up his practice in internal medicine and nephrology in Windsor in 1960. There, he treated the first patient with acute dialysis; he subsequently started, in 1964, the chronic renal dialysis program at Windsor’s Grace Hospital. It was the first of its kind in Canada. Dick went on to serve as chief of medicine and chief of staff at Grace Hospital until 1992. He was also active in the Ontario Medical Association. He is remembered as a dedicated doctor who cared deepely for his patients and his profession.

Andrew Mackie, MD’41, died April 13 in his 102nd year. Born and raised in Pembroke, Ont., he returned to the Ottawa Valley to practise medicine in Renfrew. Andrew was a talented diagnostician and surgeon and the epitome of a selfless small-town general physician in his care of, and devotion to, his patients. After a short retirement followed by a few years of clinical practice in Peterborough, he and his wife, Sherry, moved to Kitchener, and then finally to Ottawa to be closer to family. Andrew’s interests were wide and passionate: they included fly-fishing, music, gardening, antiques, and community service. His
friendships were deep and many, and his memories of his years at Queen's and Student Medical House were warm and grateful. Predeceased by Sherry, Andrew is profoundly missed by daughters Gail White and Wendy Engel (Bruce, Meds’67), and their families, including grandsons Bill, Arstci’90, and Jeff White, MBA’s’02.

Robert James Merrill, BSc’44, MSc’47 (PhD, Johns Hopkins), died Aug. 20 in Kelowna, B.C. Predeceased by his wife, Audrey, Bob is survived by five children and extended family. Bob grew up in the small towns of Wabigoon and Gold Rock, Ont. His early years in the craggy Canadian Shield fostered both his love of the outdoors and a rugged self-sufficiency. Bob helped his father in his commercial fishing business, working as a fishing guide and providing supplies to the mines in Gold Rock. In that terrain, maybe it was inevitable that Bob would develop a strong affinity for rocks. He earned his two Queen’s degrees in mining engineering and his PhD from Johns Hopkins in geology. Bob worked in asbestos mining throughout his career, in Quebec, northern Ontario, and finally, Australia. His career afforded him the opportunity to travel around the world, often with Audrey. And in his seven years down under, Bob fulfilled a lifelong dream: he learned how to fly. In his retirement, Bob devoted his time to visiting with family, cabinmaking, volunteering with his local community policing organization, walking his dog, and golfing.

Anne Latimer Nyland, BA’40, died Feb. 27 in Edmonton. After graduation from Queen’s, Anne received her Bachelor of Library Science from U of T. She was a leader in developing public library services across Ontario and Nova Scotia. In 1982 she was honored the Ontario Library Trustees’ Association Award of Merit for distinguished service. She retired from her position as chief librarian of the Cornwall Public Library and CEO of the Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry County Library in 1984. Anne is survived by her daughters Manja and Barbara Nyland, Arstci’77, and extended family.

### 1960s

**Commitments**

**Gerry Marsters, Sc’62,** married Yvette Clark on May 26 in Kanata, Ont., in the presence of family and close friends. The couple honeymooned on a cruise boat on the Rhine. They live in Kanata. They are pictured here with Yvette’s great-granddaughter, who was the flower girl at the wedding ceremony.

**Family news**

Martin Dobkin, Meds’66, and his wife, Michele, recently celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary. Martin still works part-time as a family physician in Mississauga. Michele is a credit manager at a lighting company. They have three children and eight grandchildren. Martin also marked his 50th year as a family physician and as a member of the Department of Family Medicine of the Mississauga Hospital.

Several wedding anniversaries were celebrated this September at an annual gathering at Papineau Lake. They included: Bonnie and Bob Zacour, Arts’66, PHE’67 (52 years), Jamie, Arts’67, and Joy Johnston, Arts’66 (51 years), Barry, Arts’67, Ed’70, and Sheila Fawcett, Arts’68, MEd’93 (50 years), Gord, Law’70, and Maureen McCay, Arts’66 (50 years), Donna and Bruce McNeely, both Arts’67 (50 years), Nancy and David Baldock, Arts’67 (49 years), and Roger, Arts’67, and Bobbie Rathbun, Meds’69 (48 years).
Bruce Regensburg, Sc’66, celebrated his 75th birthday by doing the Austria Ironman. He came in first in his age group. He’s seen here with his wife, Marsha (Green), Arts’67, and their daughter, Nicole Regensburg, MIR’92.

Peter Saegert, Sc’63, and his wife, Jeannine, recently celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary. Their children organized a celebration to honour the occasion. At the gathering of family and friends, they took the opportunity to take a photo of all the Queen’s grads in attendance. They are: Ken Darlington, Sc’94, Kim (Saegert) Darlington, Com’93, Gordon Robinson, Sc’59, Lori Whelan, OT’94, Bruce Alexander, Com’60, Max Saegert, Artsci’99, Peter Saegert, and Pamela (Wheat) Donald, Artsci’94.

Notes

Pat McCue, Arts’62, MBA’63, caught up with Gaels “super fan” Peter Bearse, Artsci’06, Ed’07, NSc’11, at the start of the 2018 football season at Richardson Stadium.

Deaths

M. F. Doreen (McKinnon) Hepburn, BNSc’66, died at home in Picton, Ont., on Aug. 2. She had a courageous battle with IPF (idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis), a disease as rare as the woman herself. Predeceased by her husband, Bernard, and brother Gerald, BCom’54, Doreen is survived by her children Janie, James, Com’80, and Jeanette, Com’89 (Mark Schneider, Ed’96); five grandchildren, including Victoria Osborne, Artsci’98, MPA’09 (David Ewing, MPA’08); two great-grandchildren, her brother William, and extended family. Doreen was proud of her and her family’s long association with Queen’s. She herself returned to nursing school as a mature student. She enjoyed a career in health care, working at Picton Hospital and as a public health nurse before becoming an entrepreneur. Together with her partners – husband Barney, brother Gerry, and sister-in-law Betty – Doreen started Hallowell House nursing home in Picton. Doreen was the director of nursing there. She was a woman ahead of her time, co-developing one of the first nursing

You cannot overstate the importance of alumni support to give undergraduate Canadians a shot at higher education like we have had.”

While the Gilberts had long ago remembered Queen’s in their will, they felt motivated to do something more, so they named Queen’s as one of the remainder beneficiaries of Barrie’s retirement plan. If you too are considering making your gift to Queen’s, please get in touch with the Gift Planning team. We can help you create your legacy.

Barrie Gilbert, BA’62, and Katherine (Hole) Gilbert, BA’63
Queen’s University alumni
Retirement plan and bequest donors
Join Principal Emeritus Bill Leggett on our 2019 tour of the Italian Lakes District

Make your reservation today!
Call 1-800-267-7837
or email travel@queensu.ca
Elizabeth (Love) Kane, BA’66 (Arts’67), died at home in Ottawa on May 1. Liz is survived by her sons Graeme, Adam, and Oliver, Artssci’00, and extended family. Many of Liz’s Queen’s friends will remember her as the vice-president of the Levana Society. (She ran her successful campaign with the slogan “Make Love your Vice.”) She also received the Tricolour Award for her volunteer work in Kenya with the Operation Crossroads Africa, a forerunner of the Peace Corps that had a strong Queen’s contingent in the 1960s. For Liz, her experience in Kenya was a privilege. She believed that her experiences overseas enhanced her career and outlook on life. Back in Canada, she championed a number of causes in support of development and education, including the Institute for Development Education through the Arts and the Canadian Organization for Development through Education. More recently, Liz was instrumental in the initial growth of the annual Writer’s Trust “Politics and the Pen” dinner in Ottawa. But Liz’s passion was her garden. In 2000, Liz and her loving partner of 25 years, Gordon Jackson (who died May 31), took possession of a house that had once been home to Agnes Fitzgibbon, one of Canada’s finest botanical artists. Agnes’s paintings, filled with irises, coneflowers, and other wildflowers, came to life in Liz’s New Edinburgh garden. Her garden remains a neighbourhood treasure. Liz battled various forms of cancer over a 15-year period. She approached her condition with the same style, grace, and wit with which she lived her life, believing that she was “living with cancer, rather than dying from it.” She lived a life truly as beautiful and wonderful time living it.

Sidney Joss, MD’64, died June 26 in Victoria. After studying radiology at Queen’s, Sidney worked for the United Nations peacekeeping force in Cyprus and later, the Canadian military, rising to the rank of major. He had a long and rewarding career as a radiologist in British Columbia. Sidney is survived by his wife, Angelina, two children, and three grandchildren.

Morton David Low, MD’60, MSc’62, (PhD, Baylor College of Medicine), died June 15 at home in Nanoose Bay, B.C. David (“Mort”) enjoyed his Queen’s experiences: he was president of the AMS, 1958–59, and on the Aesculapian Society executive. As an internist and neurophysiologist, he led research in three nations and built two research centres. The last of hundreds of his publications and keynotes, a health policy paper, will be presented posthumously this fall. As professor and administrator for more than six decades, David ran health science institutions (UBC, University of Texas–Houston), served for a year in France as a medical exchange faculty, and was honoured by an endowed M. David Low Chair at the UT School of Public Health where he was director of the Institute for Health Policy. In retirement, he consulted at the University of Calgary to facilitate the integration of public health education in Alberta. An athlete and lifelong sports fan, David was also passionate about flying small aircraft, cruising, racing, and living aboard boats, and rallying or road tripping in sports cars. Predeceased by his first wife (Cecilia Comba, BA’59), he is survived by his wife Barbara; children Cecilia, Sc’83 (Barrie Wright, Sc’83), Sarah, NSc’87 (Richard Parr, Mus’85, PHE’91), Peter, and Kelsey; brother-in-law Laurie Liberty, Mds’53; “little brother” Jay McMahen, Meds’60; and seven grandchildren.

Linda (Duncan) McCarey, BNSc’68, MSc’96 (Epidemiology), died Sept. 8. She is survived by her husband, Michael, children Anne Egan, Sc’99, MSc’01, and David McCarey, Ed’05, brother Paul Duncan, Arts’71, and extended family. Linda spent her career as a public health nurse, for 30 years in the Belleville, Ont., area, and for nine years with the Haliburton Kawartha Pine Ridge District Public Health Unit.

David Hudson Smith, BSc’62, died Aug. 16, aged 77. He is survived by his wife, Lindsay, children Stephen and Karen, their spouses, and a grandson. After studying chemical engineering, David worked for Imperial Oil for 38 years, in both Canada and the U.S. His expertise in fluid cokers and catalytic crackers operations was valued by ExxonMobil colleagues around the world. At home, David volunteered for church committees and with Sarnia Urban Wildlife Committee. He had a strong work ethic, but fully embraced retirement, expanding his enjoyment of world travel, camping, fishing, gardening, and music. He thoroughly enjoyed intellectual stimulation; he was an avid reader of both thrillers and scientific journals, a great conversationalist, and a fan of the game show Jeopardy!

1980s

Honours

Joan (Sunderland) Chinnery, Sc’83, has been recognized for her years of service promoting women in engineering. Joan started the first chapter of WISE (Women in Science and Engineering) at Queen’s back in 1980 and, despite the roadblocks put in her way, forged her own path in engineering. She was recently honoured by the Society of Women Engineers with its prestigious Prism Award. Joan is the corporate SWE liaison for The Boeing Company where she also works as the lead senior systems engineer responsible for the certification of the Canadian Chinook program. Joan is married to her high school sweetheart, Stephen Chinnery, RMC’81.

Job news

Beverley MacLean, Artssci’85, has started a new position at the Investment Industry Association of Canada.
CONGRATULATIONS
The Queen's University Alumni Association takes great pride in presenting this year’s association awards

ALUMNI ACHIEVEMENT AWARD
David Dodge, Arts’65, LLD’02

ONE TO WATCH AWARD
Donna May Kimmaliardjuk, Artsci’11

OUTSTANDING STUDENT AWARD
Cam Yung, Artsci’18

ALUMNI HUMANITARIAN AWARD
Kirsti Mathers McHenry, Law’03

ALUMNI MENTORSHIP AWARD
David J. McConomy, MBA’69

ALUMNI AWARD FOR EXCELLENCE IN TEACHING
Steven Lamontagne, Artsci’15, MSc’17

HERBERT J. HAMILTON VOLUNTEER SERVICE AWARD
Stacy Kelly, Artsci’93
John Purkis, Com’48
Shirley Purkis, Arts’41

MARSHA LAMPMAN BRANCH VOLUNTEER AWARD
Nicholas Godwin, Artsci’11

RIISING STAR VOLUNTEER AWARD
Stephanie Beakbane, Artsci’12

INITIATIVE OF THE YEAR AWARD
Aboriginal Alumni Chapter – Indigenous Student Alumni Recruitment Call Campaign

Recipients will be honoured at the Queen’s University Alumni Association Awards Gala on April 6, 2019.

Submit a nomination for next year at queensu.ca/alumni/awards

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
as managing director, communications. Bev would love to hear from old friends via LinkedIn.

Paula (Conley) Price, BNSc’81 (MNSc, PhD, University of Calgary), is now the director of the School of Nursing and Midwifery at Mount Royal University in Calgary, Alta. She can be reached at pprice@mtroyal.ca.

In August, Christopher D. Scheffman, ArtsSci’84, was assigned to the U.S. Consulate General Lahore, Pakistan, as its management officer. He has served with the U.S. Department of State for 12 years. His family lives in Arlington, Va., where his daughter is in ninth grade and son in eighth grade. Christopher will return to the Washington, D.C., area for his next assignment in September 2019. He can be reached via CDScheffman@global.t-bird.edu.

Family news

Thirty-three years after first graduating from Queen’s, Megan Aston, NSc’85, MEd’90 (PhD, U of T), was able to present her daughter Talia Filiaggi, NSc’18, with her nursing pin at spring convocation. It was a proud moment for both. After graduating from Nursing in 1985, Megan worked as an R.N. at Toronto East General Hospital and then as a public health nurse in Bowmanville, Ont. She and husband Mark Filiaggi have two daughters, Corey and Talia. Megan has been working at Dalhousie University School of Nursing since 2001. She is now a full professor, teaching research and family health nursing. She conducts research in the areas of maternal, neonatal, and child health as well as children with intellectual disabilities. Mark is also a professor at Dalhousie, working in biomaterials and dentistry. Talia will begin her career as a nurse working with newborns and families in a neonatal intensive care unit. Corey is enrolled in a master’s of genetic counselling program. Megan can be contacted at Dalhousie University School of Nursing.

The Chan family celebrated a special occasion in Hong Kong this summer.

Daniel Chan, Sc’86 (third from right), and Helena Lai, ArtsSci’87 (fourth from left), hosted a Chinese wedding banquet in honour of the marriage of their son, Enoch Chan, Com’15 (fifth from right), to Amina Wu. Joining the celebration were Daniel’s siblings, including Willy, ArtsSci’78 (second from left) and Terence, Sc’82 (far right), and their 95-year-old mother. Daniel and Helena’s daughter Carmen is also at Queen’s: she’s ConEd’19.

Talia Filiaggi

Megan Aston

Notes

In July, Nik Nanos, ArtsSci’88, MBA’10, was appointed chair of the Board of Governors for Carleton University in Ottawa. Prior to his appointment as chair, Nik served as the vice-chair and on several of the board’s committees. Nik is the chief data scientist and founder of the Nanos Research Group of Companies. He also has a new book out, The Age of Voter Rage: Trump, Trudeau, Farage, Corbyn & Macron – the Tyranny of Small Numbers, in which he explores how the marginalized and the margins are rewiring democracy through populist-style politics, small swings in voter sentiment, and computational propaganda.

Andrew Rathbun, ArtsSci’92, has a new album out, his 14th: Atwood Suites. Andrew, a political studies major at Queen’s, went on to study music at the New England Conservatory and the Manhattan School of Music. A saxophonist, composer, and bandleader, Andrew teaches saxophone and jazz studies at Western Michigan University. His original works include song cycles, suites, and chamber and orchestral pieces for a wide range of ensembles. Inspired by the work of Margaret Atwood, Andrew composed three suites for large ensemble for Atwood Suites.

Deaths

Paul Lepsoe, BA’82 (MA, Cambridge, LLB, Dalhousie) died at home on July 3. He is survived by his wife, Jane Prud’homme, and daughters Claire and Anna. Paul’s family was the foundation of his life. He lived life to the fullest, even in the face of death. He is remembered for his easy laugh, positive outlook, and genuine interest in the lives of others, qualities that he maintained to the end. Paul studied politics and economics at Queen’s and attended the University of St Andrews, Scotland, in his third year on an exchange scholarship. After graduation, he was recruited to the immigration stream of the Foreign Service and had several overseas assignments. Recognizing that his true calling was to be a lawyer, he then earned law degrees at the University of Cambridge and Dalhousie University. After articling in Ottawa, he became the legislative assistant first for the Hon. Flora MacDonald (then the minister of communications), and then for Prime Minister Mulroney. Paul left Parliament Hill for private practice, spending almost 30 years with various law firms in Ottawa. He served as a part-time deputy judge, Small Claims Branch of the Ontario Superior Court of Justice. Active in the Progressive Conservative Party of Canada since his youth, Paul served as legal counsel to the PCs at the time of the merger to form the Conservative Party of Canada. He continued to serve the new party in
the same capacity. Paul’s time at Queen’s was immensely important to him and he remained a strong supporter of the university. Among his proudest moments of the past year was Anna’s acceptance of an offer from Queen’s to study commerce at Smith School of Business.

Amarjit Sodhi, MSc’82, PhD’87 (Mathematics), died April 15, aged 60. He is survived by his wife, Parveen, children Asmita and Rasul, and extended family. Amar taught mathematics at Memorial University in Corner Brook, N.L., for 25 years.

1990s

Births

Brad Leonard, ArtsSci’95, and his wife, Steph, became first-time parents on July 27, 2017. Mae Linda Diana is named after two grandmothers and two great-grandmothers. Here she is taking in a Kingston Frontenacs hockey game with her parents.

Elaine Wu, ArtsSci’98, MIR’00, Law’03, and her husband, Keith Marche, welcomed their daughter Samantha Solvang to their family on July 22.

Family news

Neil Rossy, ArtsSci’92, recently celebrated his son Ben’s first year at Queen’s by reproducing his own tricolour bike for Ben.

Job news

Robert Black, Ed’90, was summoned by Prime Minister Trudeau to the Senate of Canada and sworn in on Feb. 27. In his new role as senator, Rob splits his time between Ottawa and his home in Fergus, Ont. Before his Senate appointment, Rob was CEO of the Rural Ontario Institute, a not-for-profit, charitable organization dedicated to developing leaders and facilitating collaboration on issues facing rural and northern Ontario.

Bay Ryley, ArtsSci’93, MA’95, is an employment and human rights lawyer in Toronto. Through her company, Ryley Learning, she has created an animated sexual harassment training course for employers to provide to their staff. This training is now mandatory in Ontario. It is also in high demand elsewhere; Bay reports that she has clients across Canada and the U.S. At Queen’s, Bay was chair of the AMS Women’s Issues Committee and editor of the Queen’s Feminist Review. Contact her at bay@ryleylearning.com.

Deaths

Paul Buisseret, BA’97, died tragically on July 27. Paul spent his early years in Jamaica, moving to Chicago in 1980. Somewhat to his surprise, he was accepted to Queen’s, where he studied geology. After graduation, he spent some years in Alaska as an exploration geologist. Tiring of this very remote kind of life, he returned to the lower United States, and qualified as a physician, working then for Kaiser Permanente in Colorado as a family doctor. This suited his talent for understanding and affecting the lives of a wide variety of people. It also involved a very demanding caseload, though he skilfully maintained a work/life balance. At the time of his death by drowning, Paul was at the annual family reunion in the Great Smoky Mountains with his wife and children, parents, siblings, and their children. He leaves behind his wife, Kelly, children Ellis (four), and Julia (two).

2000s

Births

Heather Bates, ArtsSci’01, PHE’02, and her husband, Trevor Rogers, are thrilled to announce the birth of their son Mac Timothy Stephen Rogers. Mac joined the family on Nov. 29, 2017. He is adored by big sisters Hadley and Fern.

Proud Queen’s family members include grandparents Janey (Slack), Arts’71, Ed’72 and Timothy Bates, Arts’71, Law’74, and great-aunt Leslie (Bates) Parsons, ArtsSci’84. Great-grandparents Kathleen (Swinton), BA’39, and Joseph Bolton Slack, BA’44, MA’46, would have delighted in Mac’s arrival. The family resides in Canmore, Alta., where Heather is enjoying maternity leave from her role in community services with the Town of Banff.

Mika (Reeve) Bathurst, Com’04, and her husband, Jonathan, welcomed their first child, Norah, on March 10 in Ottawa.

Sarah (Stern) and T.J. Hannigan, both ArtsSci’01, added to their family with the arrival of Eva Madelynn in August 2016. Big brother Andrew, now seven, still isn’t quite sure what he thinks. The Hannigan family lives in the San Francisco area where T.J. leads the Enterprise Insights team at Dropbox and Sarah is a V-P of HR at salesforce.com.

Gillian (Glen-Worrall), ArtsSci’01, and Rob Laird, ArtsSci’00, MSc’03, welcomed Anna Celine on Feb. 2. Big sisters Nora and Esme and big brother Adrian are delighted. The family lives in Lethbridge, Alta., where Rob is an associate professor in Biological Sciences at the University of Lethbridge.
The Faculty of Arts and Science has had an exciting year. What do you see as the key highlights?

It has certainly been a year to celebrate in Arts and Science. From increasing our enrolment numbers across the board, to making significant headway towards diversifying our campus, to implementing the first phase of our faculty renewal plan – Queen's is a fantastic place to be, whether you are a student, staff, alum, or faculty member.

There have been many notable accomplishments over the past year, but a few of the standout moments include:

• recruiting 34 and welcoming 18 new tenure-track faculty members with keen attention to equity, diversity, and inclusivity in the hiring process;
• welcoming our five new Indigenous pre-doctoral fellows to the Faculty;
• launching the new Arthur B. McDonald Canadian Astroparticle Physics Research Institute; and,
• unveiling the first pan-university certificate in Entrepreneurship, Innovation and Creativity.

What have you learned about the Queen’s alumni in the past year?

The outstanding commitment and passion our alumni have has been truly inspiring. The wider Queen’s community makes such a difference to the lives of our students through their philanthropy, volunteerism, advocacy, and infectious Queen’s spirit. This year, I am particularly grateful to our alumni for helping us to realize our need for an embedded mental health and wellness counsellor within the Faculty of Arts and Science, and for collaborating with the Arts and Science Undergraduate Society to hold the first-ever Life After ArtSci career networking summit.

What do you hope to accomplish within the next year?

I hope that our priorities from this past year will continue: equity, diversity, inclusivity, and Indigeneity are top of our list, along with international and distance student support and graduate enrolment. In addition to these major priorities for 2018-19, we will also continue to focus on research prominence, graduate student experience, and financial sustainability through revenue diversification. As we welcome many new faculty members to our ranks, I look forward to meeting them, working with them, and developing resources to ensure their success. I am also excited for the creation and release of the first-ever Strategic Plan designed by and for the Faculty of Arts and Science. At this time next year, I look forward to having even more good news stories to share with you, and I hope we will have continued to make visible gains in these important areas.
The London, U.K. Branch welcomed a sold-out crowd on Oct. 3 for Lyse Doucet’s talk to alumni. Ms. Doucet, ArtSci’80, LLD’15, the BBC’s chief international correspondent (above), talked about her work reporting on conflict in the Middle East as well as the many unexpected Queen’s connections she has made while travelling the world for her job.

Honours

Ted Fleming, Sc’00, was awarded a gold medal at the World Beer Awards for his craft non-alcoholic beer brand Partake Brewing, which he launched in 2017. He now brews several styles of craft non-alcoholic beer including an IPA, a pale ale, and a lager at breweries in Vancouver and Toronto. His beers are available in more than 1,000 retail locations across Canada. Ted recently moved with his family to Calgary from Toronto.

Follow the Gaels

With the winter comes a whole new group of Gaels teams to follow as they hit the road:
- Women’s basketball
- Men’s basketball
- Women’s volleyball
- Men’s volleyball
- Women’s hockey
- Men’s hockey

Full schedules can be found at gogaelsgo.com.

Submit a nomination

2019 John B. Stirling Montreal Medal
Presented biennially by the Montreal Branch to a “maker of Queen’s,” rewarding meritorious contributions to the honour of the university. Deadline for nominations is Dec. 7.

2019 Johnson Award
Presented biennially by the Calgary Branch to a Queen’s graduate who has made lifetime contributions to Queen’s University, the alumni association, and the Calgary community. Deadline for nominations is Feb. 15.

Visit queensu.ca/alumni/awards to find the awards listed above. The award’s individual page will contain a link to the nomination form.

Upcoming events

The London, U.K. Branch invites all alumni to go curling in December.

London, U.K.
The London Branch invites all alumni to go curling in December.

Boston
Join the Boston Branch for its annual curling funspiel on March 2. No experience necessary! Friends and family are welcome.

Ottawa
Queen’s Model Parliament hosts a reception for all Queen’s alumni on Jan. 23 at the National Gallery.

London, Ont.
On Dec. 9, we’re going to the theatre! A limited number of discounted tickets are available for a special pre-event and a holiday presentation of A Christmas Carol.

Calgary
You won’t want to miss out on this festive celebration! Join the Calgary Branch on Dec. 1 for its traditional wine and cheese reception at the New Calgary Central Library.

Queen’s-St Andrews exchange turns 70

2018 marks the 70th year of undergraduate exchange between Queen’s University and the University of St Andrews in Scotland.

The International Programs Office is interested in hearing from former Queen’s students who participated in this exchange program. Email ipo@queensu.ca to let us know about your St Andrews experience.
Improve passive ventilation. Jamie has also established the Biomimicry Commons, which is Canada’s biomimicry incubator and disrupter space, helping entrepreneurs adopt a new paradigm of design and establish technologies and businesses that are inspired by nature – think Velcro from burrs! Learn more at biomimicryfrontiers.com.

**Katie Norman**, MPA’07, was appointed assistant deputy minister, public engagement, in the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador in March, in addition to her duties as executive head of the Planning and Coordination Office within Executive Council. Since graduating from Queen’s, Katie has held a number of positions with the governments of Newfoundland and Labrador, and Alberta. She lives in St. John’s, N.L., with her husband, Greg Clarke, and their son Tom.

**Notes**

**Evelyn Rubin**, Arts’02, fulfilled a lifelong dream by appearing on *Jeopardy*! on Sept. 26, 27, and 28. She had auditioned four times and finally got the call in June to be a contestant. She won two games, taking home more than $52,000. Her favourite category? Anagrams. But she also had an edge in the “Operations” category in one game – she’s a physician. Evelyn practises family medicine in downtown Toronto.

**Deaths**

**Caroline Elizabeth Will**, BA/BPE’00, died Aug. 17. Beth is survived by her husband, Keith Kupsch, children William and Maggie, and extended family.

**2010s**

**Commitments**

**Joshua Jones** and **Breenah Mulligan**, both Arts’15, were married Sept. 1. The two began dating in their second year. They were thrilled to celebrate their special day with friends and family. In attendance were Queen’s alumni Lori Clark, Stephanie Mulligan, James Smith, Nicole Beaton, Brad McVey, Kat Lorimer, Lauren Fenato, Kira Bychok, Anika Bychok, Troy Allen, Ben Dennerley, Jeremy Brick, Charlotte Wells, Shelby Plant, and Leree MacPherson.

**Family news**

When **Carly Pappas**, PHE’18, (left) graduated from Queen’s in June, she was carrying on a family tradition. She followed sister **Shannon Pappas**, Arts’17 (right); parents Janice Wilkins Pappas, Arts’99, and Gus Pappas, Arts’86; grandfather Charles Russell Wilkins, BSc’48; great-grandfather Charles Vaughan Wilkins, BSc 1916; and great-great-grandfather the Rev. W.T. Wilkins, DD 1922; aunts and uncles Alice Wilkins Brown, class of ’48, Judith Wilkins Ryan, Arts’71, Peter Wilkins, Arts’75, Ed’76, Nancy Wilkins, Arts’78, and Mark Wilkins, PHE’79, Ed’80; and cousins H. Guy Austin, Arts’60, Diane Anderson Brearley, Arts’66, Alexander Fetterly, Arts’69, Meds’73, and Maria Robertson, Arts’17.

**Job News**

**Cansu Tokmakci**, Com’16, has launched her own line of jewelry, MORYA JEWELRY, as an ode to the cities in which she has travelled and the people she has met. “I currently have six collections,” she says, “Budapest, Istanbul, Montreal, Rome, Paris, and Seville. I design my pieces with the architecture and culture of those cities in mind. Each piece is named after a friend from that location as a way to shorten distances between us. I always appreciated how special jewelry is and how it allows us to celebrate happy moments and create a story.”

**Notes**

**Imran Mouna**, Sc’14, sent us this photo from Beijing, where his company, InStage, represented Canada at the 2018 Overseas Talent Entrepreneurship Conference. One of the keynote speakers at the conference was Nobel Laureate Arthur McDonald, Professor Emeritus (Physics). “It was a fantastic experience,” writes Imran, “made even better when I saw Dr. McDonald there. I am honoured to have shared the stage with him and wanted to let the Queen’s community know I am doing my best to make them proud.”

InStage is a virtual-reality communication training company that creates realistic practice environments.

**Sarah Witiuk**, Arts’13, added a new section to her website, queensevents.ca. It’s called “Queen’s grads doing cool things.” Sarah and her team interviewed a dozen grads, from the classes of 2012 to 2016, to find out where they were working and what advice they had for current students. What mechanical engineering grad is a freelance concert tour manager in Amsterdam? Which psychology alumna is now studying veterinary medicine in Grenada? Find out at queensevents.ca.

**Keeping in touch**

Want to submit your own note for our next issue? Send it to us before Dec 18. review@queensu.ca
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Travel/Vacation Rentals

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David Franklin, ArtsSci’84 (Art History), PhD (University of London), is the author of *Polidoro da Caravaggio* (Yale University Press). Polidoro, one of Raphael’s most influential and distinctive followers, has not been well treated by time. His early frescoes, which graced exterior palace facades in Rome, have perished almost without exception. Most are known only in copies. Consequently, the originality of his public work has been little explored, despite his contemporary reputation and the association of his name with Raphael and Michelangelo. His move to Sicily, a region with few surviving primary sources, further complicates the study of his work. In this first account in English, Polidoro’s radical Sicilian paintings are considered through the lens of the religious life of the era and in relation to his early secular work. Dr. Franklin is a curator at the Archive of Modern Conflict in Toronto.

Lucy K. Pick, ArtsSci’88, (PhD, U of T) is the author of *Her Father’s Daughter: Gender, Power, and Religion in the Early Spanish Kingdoms*, which studies the lives of royal women in the early medieval kingdoms of the Asturias and of León-Castilla. Dr. Pick examines these daughters of kings as members of networks of power that work in parallel, in concert, and in resistance to some forms of male power. She contends that only by mapping these networks do we gain a full understanding of the nature of monarchical power. Dr. Pick is senior lecturer in the history of Christianity at the University of Chicago. Her previous works are *Conflict and Coexistence* and the novel *Pilgrimage*.

Cyril Dabydeen, MA’74, MPA’75, has a new book of short stories: *My Undiscovered Country*. In this collection, stories of life in Guyana are interspersed with depictions of the urban landscape of Canada. Mr. Dabydeen’s stories are distinctive, with a strong narrative voice that encompasses fantasy and reality as ethnic and cultural roots commingle. The author’s inflection is mixed with motifs when the tropics and the temperate merge.

Paula Mallea, Arts’71, MA’72, MA’77, Law’78, has released her sixth book: *Beyond Incarceration: Safety and True Criminal Justice*. Centuries ago, incarcerating convicts represented progress on society’s part, since it came as a replacement for capital punishment, maiming, and torture. Ms. Mallea argues it is time to recognize the ineffectiveness of incarceration and the need for a new approach.

Ruth (Olson) Latta, MA’73 (History), is the author of *Grace and the Secret Vault*, a historical novel about the impact of the First World War and the 1919 Winnipeg General Strike upon a 13-year-old girl and her family. Grace is Grace Woodsworth, who, as Grace MacInnis, became a progressive voice on women’s and other social issues in the House of Commons during the 1960s and ‘70s. *Grace and the Secret Vault* was shortlisted for the “Northern Lit Award” for fiction in English, presented annually by Ontario Library Services North.

William J. Patterson, Arts’53, MA’57 (History), has published the third edition of the book *Up the Glens: Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Highlanders, 1868–2018*. The book updates the regiment’s history, first published in 1952, and revised in 1995, to coincide with its 150th anniversary this year. Although its official date of formation is July 3, 1868, the SD&G has roots back to the founding of the Three United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry in 1784 by disbanded Loyalist regiments. Members of the SD&G served Canada during the War of 1812, the First and Second World Wars, and in Afghanistan. This is Brigadier-General Patterson’s ninth book.

Unity Club, by Karen Spafford-Fitz, ArtsSci’86, Ed’87, is a book for readers aged 10 to 14. It tells the story of Brett, the 14-year-old president of her school’s community-service club. When a group home for at-risk youth opens, Brett encourages everyone to welcome the teens to the neighbourhood. After acts of vandalism occur, many people demand the group home be shut down. Brett doesn’t believe any of the teens from the home are responsible, but when an elderly woman is seriously injured, even Brett begins to have doubts. *Unity Club* is the fourth novel for Ms. Spafford-Fitz, an arts educator and touring author who lives, teaches, and writes in Edmonton.
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