One of the university’s longest-serving deans has been tapped to lead the academic and budgetary affairs of the institution into the future.

Western Engineering Dean Andrew Hrymak will become the Provost & Vice-President (Academic), effective Aug. 1. The current provost, Janice Deakin, steps down from the post in July.

“This is a wonderful opportunity. I am proud of, and grateful to, the many faculty, staff, students, alumni and friends who have all contributed to our success at Western Engineering. And this is just the beginning,” Hrymak said. “I am looking forward, in my new role, to partnering with colleagues across campus to build on the great work Janice Deakin has done, as well as respond to the changing role and expectations all universities are facing.

“At Western, we are not only up for the challenge, but have the talent in place to make the Western Experience even stronger for everyone.”

Under Hrymak’s leadership, spanning almost a decade, Western Engineering has seen an increase in undergraduate and graduate enrollment, industry partnerships, alumni activities and outreach initiatives. He has also overseen the construction of a landmark new building, ThreeC+, as well as the WindEEE Dome at the Advanced Manufacturing Research Park. He also forged a number of cross-campus partnerships, including ones with Ivey Business School and Western Law.

“At a dean, I am impressed with Andy’s recognition of the importance of universities as thought leaders,” said Erika Chamberlain, Western Law dean and a member of the Provost & Vice-President (Academic) Selection Committee. “He identified one of Western’s strengths as our capacity to tackle societal problems from a wide range of disciplinary lenses. He is committed to fostering a collaborative research culture, and he backs that up with a strong record of partnerships across Western’s faculties, including a unique dual program with Law.”

Throughout his two terms as dean, Hrymak worked with his team to increase opportunities for women in engineering through participation in activities such as Go ENG Girl, Girls Club and Hydro One’s Women In Engineering University Partnership with Ryerson University, the University of Ontario Institute of Technology and the University of Waterloo.

He played a key leadership role in securing a long-term research collaboration between Western and...
Western ready to step up to the Challenge

BY PAUL MAYNE

Perhaps the stars to your third-floor office. How about spending part of your lunch hour walking across campus? You could easily walk with the students.

Whatever your idea of activity may be, the Virgin Pulse Global Challenge continues to help transform the culture of the world’s leading organizations, including Western, and improve the health and performance of more than 2 million employees worldwide.

“Virginia Pulse is a new platform that can add an element of healthy competition on campus,” said Craig. "This could be a way to engage students and faculty in a way that is fun and recreational, promoting health and well-being."

Craig added that the program’s success has been in part due to the support of the university administration and the participation of students and faculty.

The event is organized by the Western Global Challenge Organization, and it is open to all employees of Western University and its affiliated organizations.

The event is being held at Alumni Hall from 10:30 a.m. to noon, which will include a standing yoga session and a walking competition.

For more information, visit the Western Global Challenge website: www.virginalhealthchallenge.com.

Adela Talbot
adela.talbot@uwo.ca,
519-661-2111 Ext. 85463

New dean: ‘We need FIMS now more than ever’

BY ADELA TALBOT

S\n\nThe new has never worked as an academic in Canada. While he has taught in universities in the United States, he believes that the time is right for him to move to Western.

Craig said that the Virgin Pulse Global Challenge makes living a healthy and active way of life just a bit easier for people on campus.

“I think the idea of having a healthy and active lifestyle is becoming more important for everyone,” he said.

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Western professors Gail Atkinson (Earth Sciences) and Maya Shatzmiller (History) have been awarded the 2018 Hellmuth Prize for Achievement in Research. The honour recognizes faculty members with outstanding international reputations for their contributions in research—one of the defining hallmarks of a university. Two prizes are offered annually, one in the area broadly defined as the natural sciences and engineering, one in the social sciences and humanities.

GAIL ATKINSON
Earth Sciences

Conducting her research at the engineer-seismology interface, Gail Atkinson’s work on earthquake ground motions has been used in hazard and risk assessments around the world. She has particularly produced seismic hazard analyses for many major engineering projects, and in shaping the development of seismic design regulations for buildings and critical structures such as dams and nuclear power plants. Atkinson also works with real-time alerting systems, which can be used for rapid assessment and mitigation of earthquake effects. Her recent research focuses on hazards and mitigation measures related to induced seismicity from unconventional oil and gas development.

MAYA SHATZMILLER
History

Maya Shatzmiller, a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada since 2003, is the world’s leading economic historian of the pre-modern Middle East. Her research, showcased in her numerous books and articles, has been referred to as pioneering, significant and influential. Shatzmiller’s research has challenged, and scientifically refuted, long-standing widely held and often inaccurate medieval Islamic history and its relevance to today. In addition to innovative research in the field of social and economic history through her publications and knowledge translation, Shatzmiller has influenced public policy on global issues such as women’s status and minorities’ rights in the Islamic state.
The field of higher education is witnessing the rapid expansion of internationalization efforts as a means to impose themselves on vulnerable communities. In 2014, Universities Canada reported that in 2013, 81,000 students from the global South sought education in Canada. This increase in international students has raised concerns about the impact of such movements on the local community. Illich was one of the earliest voices to bring into the discussion the role of asymmetrical power in shaping higher education. Ninety-six percent of students in the global South are from countries that are economically disadvantaged, while the proportion of Western students is much lower. This imbalance highlights the power dynamics at play in these relationships.

By acknowledging global inequality and attending to resulting asymmetrical power relations, we are better able to focus on the voices of our partners in the global South, and to pay attention to important ethical considerations.

The need for a global perspective in understanding and responding to the challenges faced by students in the global South is evident. This perspective must be grounded in a reflexive and critical approach to global mobility programs based on the work of Karim Haji, a publication entitled "The Western Heads East Program: A Case Study in Critical Self-Reflexivity and Reflexive Practice," presented at the 10th annual Global Internship Project.

Reflexive practice, both for students and as an institution, is necessary to understand the impact of our programs on the local community in the global South. By engaging with Farzana Karim Haji of Aga Khan University and Pamela Roy of Consultancy for Global Higher Education, we recognize our own privilege as members of the global North and the responsibility we bear as an institution towards ethical considerations for North-South student mobility programs.

When our programs and practices emphasize critical and ethical considerations for North-South student mobility, we move beyond the narrow focus on the tasks that are accomplished. The current system is characterized by a lack of accountability and transparency in the decision-making and the burden of resources and responsibility is not shared equally. In the case of Karim Haji, the project was funded by a grant from the Government of Ontario's Local Poverty Reduction Fund. However, the project's impact on the families involved is not well-documented. Forchuk explained, "Other than anecdotally, we really don't have much data." Even more concerning is the fact that we don't know for sure," Forchuk explained. This highlights the need for a more comprehensive approach to evaluating the success of such programs.

The idea that the social problems of the global North can never end homelessness without preventing it is a common one. However, this approach is oversimplified. When people are homeless, they simply show up at the shelter. When a family phones ahead, instead of giving the family a little bit more time, or seeing if we can work on diversion, at least 90 per cent do not take it. It appears that homelessness becomes an issue because of dynamics, stress factors, and interplay of these factors. At the same time, we recognize our own privilege as members of the Western society and the need to explore the impact of our programs on the local community in the global South.

To evaluate the success of the program, interviews were conducted with 100 shelter residents, 74% of whom were interviewed a second time. Of those interviewed, 92% had their housing situation improved. By looking at the phone call as the opportunity for prevention of homelessness, she noted. This offered researchers a way to explore the effectiveness of a shelter diversion program. The project was funded by a grant from the Government of Ontario's Local Poverty Reduction Fund. In total, 171 people were interviewed for the project, including 29 parents and 46 dependents. The families contacted the shelter before leaving their home, to explore alternate housing arrangements, and 90 per cent were able to maintain contact with 90 per cent of them – none of them became homeless, even 18 months out. It's a 90-90 factor, then. It appears that homelessness is not just delaying it – it actually is preventing it. Other barriers that emerged from the study to prevent families from taking home a phone call were lack of home base, language issues, and low education levels.

May have life challenges such as mental health and addiction issues, issues related to housing, or lack of education levels. May have a lack of understanding of the system, or lack of help with housing, or lack of guidance on how to approach the system. May experience difficulty with conflict, both with the landlord and in resolving conflicts with landlords.

The important thing is to take the issue of diversion very seriously, as people will get cynical about this idea and think it is a desperation effort. It is the result of the hard work of the people involved in the project. In the words of one of the families interviewed, "The worst-case scenario is a delay. We don't know for sure," Forchuk explained. Other than anecdotally, we really don't have much data." Even more concerning is the fact that we don't know for sure," Forchuk explained. This highlights the need for a more comprehensive approach to evaluating the success of such programs.
**Western News**

May 10, 2018

**Massey named as leader to Student Experience**

**By Adila Talbot**

Jennie Massey knows she is right for the job—and she’s ready to get started.

Massey was appointed as the new Chair of the Mercury Disability Board, a unique opportunity to engage the entire community. Massey is an advocate for disabled groups and the students, and is committed to improving the student experience for all students who are part of these groups. The Board is made up of representatives from the affected First Nation communities, as well as the federal and provincial governments. The settlement dealt with mercury contamination in the 1980s, affecting First Nation communities in the area.

**Job Description**

The Board consists of representatives from the affected First Nation communities and the federal and provincial governments. The Board’s mandate is to ensure that the settlement agreement is implemented in a way that is respectful of the affected First Nation communities.

**Qualifications**

- Strong commitment to implementing the Board’s mandate in a manner that is respectful of the affected First Nation communities.
- Tact, respect and diplomacy in all situations, with the ability to listen and engage effectively.
- Previous experience Chairing a Board or leading an organization is an asset.
- Knowledge of issues that face Indigenous people and communities, as well as demonstrated cultural awareness.
- Knowledge of board governance practices and previous board experience is required.
- Ensure effective financial controls and risk management strategies are implemented.
- Represent the Board at external functions, meetings and events.
- Provide guidance and support to the Board and its members in updating, developing and/or applying Board policies.
- Understand the role and powers of the Chair and Board under the legislative framework.
- Ensure that all programs and services are delivered in a manner that is respectful of the affected First Nation communities.

**Staff Profile**

Massey will be an ambassador for the Board, and is the Board’s public face when engaging with First Nation communities and stakeholders. She will provide guidance and support to the Board and its members in updating, developing and/or applying Board policies.

**Two Western researchers have been named Canada Research Chairs (CRC), a program which recognizes the country’s best and brightest scholars and disciplines, while a third researcher saw his chair elevated from a Tier 2 to a Tier 1. This brings Western’s total number of CRCs to 41. The Chairs program has been designed to encourage and promote top research and innovation in universities. Tier 1 chairs are awarded $200,000 annually for seven years to fund their research and are outstanding researchers who have developed their own program of research as world leaders in their fields. Tier 2 Chairholders are awarded $100,000 annually for five years and are recognized as exceptional and emerging researchers with the potential to lead their respective fields. This year’s new CRCs are:**

**Chantelle Richmond**

**Geography**

Chantelle Richmond is a professor in the Geography Department at Western. Her research focuses on the interplay between health, identity, and environment, with a particular focus on rural and Indigenous communities in Canada. Richmond’s research examines the ways in which people navigate and make sense of their environments, and how this navigation shapes their health and well-being. Her research has implications for the development of more effective policies and programs aimed at improving health outcomes for marginalized populations.

**DAVID ARMSTRONG**

**Political Science**

Political Science professor David Armstrong's work will provide a set of statistical tools to analyze big data. He plans to develop better test theories about the causes and consequences of political behavior. “We need a robust methodological approach to analyze large data sets,” he said. “One of the biggest questions for researchers is: How do we know what big data tells us?” Armstrong said. He plans to develop new statistical tools that can be used to make more causal statements with observational data.

**Shawn Li**

**Schulich School of Medicine & Dentistry**

Shawn Li is a professor in the Department of Anatomy and Neurosciences and the Institute for Medical Research Innovation and Discovery. His research focuses on how the brain processes information and how this information is used to make decisions. He uses a novel technology called optogenetics, which allows researchers to control the activity of specific neurons in the brain using light. His research has implications for understanding brain function and for developing new treatments for neurological disorders.

**Special to Western News**

This year’s new CRCs are:
The 2019 Rhodes Scholarships

Every June, the Rhodes Trust announces the winner of its global competition for the Rhodes Scholarships. A class of 30 Scholars is selected each year from the Rhodes constituencies around the world. The Scholarship supports postgraduate study at Oxford University in England, and covers both living expenses and university fees.

Who’s backing the worthy causes?

“The Rhodes Scholarships are the gold standard of international higher education opportunities,” said Mitchell Orr, President of the Rhodes Scholars Program. “The 2019 Rhodes Scholars will become leaders in their fields, making a positive impact on the world.”

The 2019 Rhodes Scholars

The 2019 class of Rhodes Scholars were selected through a rigorous process that involved converting student applications into recommendations by Rhodes Scholars. The recommendations were then considered by the Rhodes Scholarship Committee, which selected the final candidates.

The 2019 Rhodes Scholars represent a diverse range of fields and backgrounds, from science and engineering to law and medicine. They come from a variety of countries around the world, including Canada, the United States, and the United Kingdom.

The 2019 Rhodes Scholars will arrive in Oxford, England in the fall of 2019 to begin their studies. They will be expected to participate in the Rhodes Scholar Stipend, which provides up to three years of support for living expenses and fees.

The Rhodes Scholarship is one of the most prestigious and competitive international scholarships available to students. It is awarded to young people who have demonstrated exceptional academic achievement and leadership potential.

The Rhodes Scholarship is a testament to the enduring legacy of William John and Catherine Amelia Grenfell, who established the scholarship in 1902.

The 2019 Rhodes Scholars are:

1. Michaela Allee, University of California, Berkeley
2. Ahmed Almakhbazi, University of California, Berkeley
3. Johnathan Anderson, University of California, Berkeley
4. Sarah Ayoade, University of California, Berkeley
5. Jonathan Barnard, Stanford University
6. Shreyas Bhaskar, University of California, Berkeley
7. Nada Bouaziz, University of California, Berkeley
8. Ryan Brooks, University of California, Berkeley
9. Daniel Brown, University of California, Berkeley
10. Hannah Chalip, University of California, Berkeley
11. Samuel Clarke, University of California, Berkeley
12. Alexandra Davenport, Duke University
13. David Deitsch, University of California, Berkeley
14. Matthew DeLong, University of California, Berkeley
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18. Andrew Elkin, University of California, Berkeley
19. Rachel Eylon, University of California, Berkeley
20. Margaret Ferland, University of California, Berkeley
21. Ayanda Gama, University of California, Berkeley
22. Michael Garcia, University of California, Berkeley
23. Alexander Gies, University of California, Berkeley
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Honours

Schulich School of Medicine & Dentistry professor Vladimir Hachinski – past president of the World Federation of Neurology and a world-renowned stroke expert – has been named a 2018 Killam Prize winner for Health Sciences. Hachinski is the sixth Western researcher to be given this honour.

Hachinski, a Distinguished University Professor and Professor of Neurology at the Schulich School of Medicine & Dentistry, is left with a tremendous feeling of gratitude for the acknowledgment, but even more importantly, gratitude because it gives an opportunity to highlight what we are doing, and more important, what we need to do to make a difference in the incidence of dementia.

Hachinski has been named a 2018 Killam Prize winner for Health Sciences. Hachinski is the sixth Western researcher to be given this honour.

A man of art and science

Vladimir Hachinski, famed stroke and dementia researcher, wins 2018 Killam Prize

BY CRISTAL MACKAY

Dr. Vladimir Hachinski believes medicine and art are inextricably linked. “The science of medicine is like poetry. We are after beauty and meaning,” he said. “If a poem describes a single word or phrase, then the doctor describes the disease.”

Hachinski has transformed the understanding of the two greatest threats to the human health – stroke and dementia – who also happen to be a composer and poet. He has been named a recipient of the 2018 Killam Prize, the highest honour for research from the Canada Council of the Arts. He is the sixth Western researcher to receive this honour, which recognizes the career achievements of eminent researchers in the sciences, natural sciences, health sciences, and engineering.

“By receiving this award, I am delighted by the honour. But I realize this is not just about me; it is about all the work we have done,” said Hachinski. “The last 60 years, my collaborators and I, have been working on the scientific understanding of stroke and dementia. We have tried to find a common denominator between them, wanting to understand how they are different and how they are related. This is how the standard of care has improved and why we are at the level of knowledge that we are today.”

Hachinski coined the term “multiple-infarct dementia” in order to classify the majority of dementias were actually caused by multiple small strokes, whereas a single stroke causes “stroke dementia.”

“The science of medicine is like poetry – I needed to boil it down to a simple term to use language to get the message across,” he said.

Hachinski was born in Ukraine. When he was 5 years old, his family fled the Soviet Union and emigrated to Venezuela, where he was 9 years old. He returned to the University of Toronto after his family emigrated to Canada, Hachinski said.

“I really was torn between medicine and music,” he said. “I really was torn between two passions?”

For Hachinski, the decision was a practical one. “I really was torn between medicine and music,” he said. “I needed to boil it down to a simple term to use language to get the message across.”

“The decision was a practical one. ‘If I become a historian, I could not be involved in the treatment of patients. If I become a doctor, I could not be involved in the treatment of patients’,” he said.

Once he became a doctor, he discovered that he could still use his love for poetry and music in his work. “I became well-versed in the use of clinical method to identify the most common and serious conditions,” he said.

“By doing this, we may able to prevent 30 per cent of strokes. And, if we did everything perfectly, we could prevent 90 per cent of strokes if we did everything perfectly. And I think failing makes you a failure,” he said. “There is a continuous alternation between disappointment and triumph, and the only important thing is perseverance.”

“Don’t let failure get you down, because it gives an opportunity to learn from them is a failure,” he said. “There is a continuous alternation between disappointment and triumph, and the only important thing is perseverance.”

Hachinski said his most notable successes have been the ability to prevent strokes and prevent dementia. “I am delighted by the honour. But there is a continuous alternation between disappointment and triumph, and the only important thing is perseverance,” he said.

Throughout his career, he has authored more than 300 well-cited research papers and has authored, co-authored or edited more than 10 books. The research team he founded at the University of Toronto in 1969 was the world’s first successful acute stroke unit and was among the first to establish the acute stroke clinic in London, Ont. That has led to stroke units being established around the world and has led the approach for what is now recognized as standard of care.

Hachinski was born in Ukraine. When he was 7 years old, he and his family fled the Soviet Union and emigrated to Venezuela, where he was 9 years old. He returned to the University of Toronto after his family emigrated to Canada, Hachinski said.

“It was the first time we were able to show if you present one you can prevent the other,” he said. “The end goal is to prevent, delay or mitigate disease, and that is what we have done. We have proven 90 per cent of strokes if we did everything perfectly. And I think failing makes you a failure.”

Hachinski said he is left with a tremendous feeling of gratitude for the acknowledgment, but even more importantly, gratitude because it gives an opportunity to highlight what we are doing, and more important, what we need to do to make a difference in the incidence of dementia.

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Rediscovering Mexican art, one historical painting at a time

By Anrudhio Chowdhury-Torres

It has taken almost three centuries for Mexican painter Antonio Enríquez to capture the public’s attention. During the mid-18th Century, Mexico City was the capital of the viceroyalty of New Spain, home to an active school of painting – and Antonio Enríquez was amongst its most prominent artists.

“Research has focused on the painting traditions of Europe and Spain, but not on Mexico,” said Robin, who is working to redisclose Enríquez’s work. “Enríquez’s paintings represent how local artists bridged the gap between the local culture and the European traditions.

During Enríquez’s lifetime, Mexico City, then known as the capital of the viceroyalty of New Spain, was home to an active school of painting – and Enríquez was amongst its most prominent artists. His works have been tucked away in old churches, gathered dust in study attics and been lost to time. But now, with the help of experts in visual, fine and performing arts, Enríquez’s work has been rediscovered.

Enríquez was a painter of the late Baroque and early Rococo period, with a style that moved beyond the strictures of the traditional European schools of painting and develop his own distinctive style.

Her work is a reflection of a new generation of students with cultural heritage. In studying Enríquez’s paintings, Robin is uncovering how society, geography and religion intersected in 18th-Century Mexico – a period where artists were expected to produce religious art that was closely tied to the Catholic Church. Enríquez’s work is a testament to the widespread influence of the Church and the role it played in shaping the art of the time.

Enríquez’s paintings represent how local artists bridged the gap between the local culture and the European traditions. This period was a time of great change, with the arrival of European artists, the influx of Catholicism and the spread of the Spanish language.

Enríquez’s paintings depicting images from the Bible provided a way to tell its story to people who were illiterate. Books were expensive and out of reach for most people, but paintings could convey the stories of the Bible and other religious texts. Enríquez’s work was commissioned by wealthy patrons and was displayed in churches and other public spaces.

Enríquez’s work is a reflection of the cultural and religious changes happening in 18th-Century Mexico. As society became more educated and literate, there was a growing demand for art that could be understood by a wider audience.

Enríquez’s paintings have been rediscovered and studied for their contribution to the art world. They are a testament to the importance of local artists in shaping the art of the time.

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NSERC taps two for elite national honours

A pair of Western researchers have been honoured among the winners of two Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada (NSERC) national prizes.

Canada honoured 20 of its world-leading scientists and engineers and five industry partners last week for their outstanding contributions to international science and technology. By investing in these talented researchers, it will allow them to thrive in areas like brain research, computer simulation, high-performance radio hardware and green energy.

Julie Payette, Governor General of Canada, will be joined by the Honourable Kirsty Duncan, Minister of Science and Minister of Sport and Persons with Disabilities, and B. Mario Pinto, President of the NSERC, in an award ceremony paying tribute to the winners of six Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada (NSERC) six national prizes.

Canada has been honouring its outstanding researchers since 1958, with the NSERC and Industry America Awards recognizing examples of college- or university-industry collaboration that stand as a model of effective partnership.

Hundreds of thousands of sites around the world are contaminated by hazardous chemicals, including compounds that have escaped industrial solution. The Canadian government alone is responsible for more than 23,000 of these sites and has pledged billions of dollars to address these issues. But many sites are left untreated and abandoned solutions that do exist are costly, energy-intensive and environmentally unfriendly. But an innovative approach to solving this problem is underway.

Poland, Indonesia, China, Kuwait, Brazil, and the Philippines, as well as here in Canada, the partners are now looking into more projects to remediate historical contamination. At the same time, they have initiated more than 35 STAR international projects around the world. STAR uses smouldering to burn away contaminants. Once a simple process we find in our own backyards, the technology is self-sustaining, spreading outwards on more projects to remediate historical contamination. At the same time, they have initiated more than 35 STAR international projects around the world. STAR uses smouldering to burn away contaminants.

Gilles Brassard, winner of the 2018 NSERC Vanier Canada Graduate Scholarship who best exemplifies interdisciplinary research, is awarded to an outstanding recipient of an NSERC Vanier Canada Graduate Scholarship who best exemplifies interdisciplinary research. The award is valued at $10,000 and was established in 2012 by Gilles Brassard, winner of the 2009 Gerhard Herzberg Canada Gold Medal for Science and Engineering. When it comes to selecting a mate, the animal kingdom gives each species its own particular skills of seduction. For some, it’s striking brightley coloured feathers, whistling a swoon-worthy song or learning a complex dance. But it’s not always about looks and athleticism. For some species, smell is the way to a lover’s heart.

Biology PhD student Leanne Grieves is investigating how chemical communication among songbirds may attract potential mates and produce healthy offspring. She’ll be the first one to admit that her work is certainly not sexy. But her research could help us understand how diseases spread, and how species evolve. And it could help us protect our environment, biodiversity, and our health.

Synergy Awards for Innovation (Large Companies) The annual Synergy Awards for Innovation recognize examples of college- or university-industry collaboration that stand as a model of effective partnership.

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Western Modern Languages and Literatures graduate student Yadira Lizama-Mué, and professor Juan Luis Suárez, are using Natural Language Processing – a computer science technique – to scan, read, and analyze thousands of pages of drafts, documents and media releases about the peace agreement to answer this question.

But do the peace agreement documents words reflect both regional negotiators’ intents or focus on victims? Western Modern Languages and Literatures professor Juan Luis Suárez, and his graduate student Yadira Lizama-Mué, are using Natural Language Processing (NLP) – a computer science technique – to scan, read, and analyze thousands of pages of drafts, documents and media releases about the peace agreement.

Suárez directed his graduate student to prepare an informal summary of the final peace agreement, for which he used a computer program that scanned the language for specific terms.

“Vic” – as he’s known – approached his research with an eye for identifying a crisis of governance in Colombia.

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Dr. John Sangster, MD’67, and his grandmother, the memories are still fresh. He clearly remembers the thoughtful, patient and caring approach of his family doctor, who was a big part of his life.

“I was a family physician for 43 years, and have cared for multiple generations of families, and will continue to see through those experiences with many of them,” he said.

A graduate of Family Medicine and master programs in Western, Sangster is proud to have been associated with the CFSM throughout the past 40 years. As medical director of the Byron Family Medical Centre and director of the graduate program, he is looking forward to the celebrations as the department recognizes its golden anniversary this year.

“Sangster was one of the foremost writers and academic leaders in the field of family medicine training. He clearly remembers the thoughtful, patient and caring approach of his family doctor, who was a big part of his life,” he said.

The work of CSFM has led to at least seven significant clinical training opportunities, by serving as the intellectual centre for family medicine in Canada and as the source of many influential medical leaders.

The past 50 years have been critical in the development of family medicine as a discipline. With more than 1,000 family physicians trained in the past 50 years, Wetmore is proud of the strides the department has made.

“Imagine the opportunity for longitudinal relationships, experience a variety of clinical experiences with many of them,” he said.

The Department of Family Medicine now offers a PhD program, providing family physicians the opportunity to pursue research at the highest level. Dr. Stephen Williams, chair of the department, believes this model is key to ensuring the development of family physicians who can engage in lifelong learning.

“This model is key to ensuring the development of family physicians who can engage in lifelong learning,” he said.

Research

Singers urged to be kind to their inner voices

BY ANDRISUO CHOROBEKOVIC

So much of other future, dreams and careers of singers asks on the question, ‘Am I good enough?’” Hynes said.

Often, singers and their voices are inseparable – which can be a source of pride and privilege, as well as trauma and vulnerability. For some, it may mean switching from a part of their job to a part of their identity. “Music teachers say, ‘these comments are not directed at you,’” Hynes added.

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Listening to the brain's hidden superpowers

Research by Ms candidate Julia Sunstrom, Stephen Lomber and Blake Butler is leading to a better understanding of how the deaf brain transforms and reorganizes itself.

"We know when you lose one sense, the remaining senses become heightened to help you navigate the world better." - Blake Butler

By Emily Lomberg

E ach, a female superhero in Marvel’s Daredevil and Avengers comic books, is one of the very few deaf characters of the genre. Because she is deaf, Echo pays attention to small details that are easily missed by others, allowing her to learn new abilities by watching and learning new behaviours. However, Butler and Stephen Lomber, Psychology professors at Western University, and undergraduate thesis student Julia Sunstorm, have said changes in the neural pathways into, and out of, the auditory cortex to the superior colliculus is all but erased by large-scale reorganization of outputs.

Research has shown that the outputs from the auditory cortex to the superior colliculus is all but erased by large-scale reorganization of outputs.

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Tires are pumped, brakes are checked and the chains are oiled as members of Western’s Campus Community Police Service, along with partners from Middlesex-London EMS and London Police Service, honed their bikes skills for the upcoming summer season. The cyclists took part in a variety of exercises on Concrete Beach, from proper braking and skidding skills to maneuvering various objects, including stairs.