

Society of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists of Canada - Past Presidents 1944-2008

SOGC Founding Council

(1944–1945)

President: Léon Gérin-Lajoie (Montreal)
President-elect: William A. Scott (Toronto)
Vice-president: John D. McQueen (Winnipeg)
Secretary: James C. Goodwin (Toronto)
Treasurer: D. Nelson Henderson (Toronto)
Councillors: Arthur B. Nash (Victoria), Hector Sanche (Montreal)

Dr. Léon Gérin-Lajoie

(1944–1945)

- First SOGC President.
- Suggested the name "Society of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists of Canada - Société des obstétriciens et gynécologues du Canada".
- One of several SOGC representatives at FIGO's First World Congress in 1954.
- FIGO Vice-president in 1957.
- FIGO President in 1958 and was instrumental in putting Canada on the international stage.

Dr. William A. Scott

(1945–1946)

- Second SOGC President.
- Instrumental in creating the Canadian Gynaecological Society Travel Club and Senior Travel Club, whose aim was to allow members to visit Canadian and American medical centres annually.
- At first SOGC ACM, underlined the necessity for properly organized post-graduate training in ob/gyn.
- Accepted to publish transactions of the SOGC in the AJOG and regard it as the official publication for the SOGC.

Dr. John R. Fraser

(1946–1947)

- Third SOGC President.
- Prior to his term as SOGC President, Dr. Fraser along with Dr. Gérin-Lajoie (SOGC's first President) was authorized by the Royal College to deal with the difficult and complex matter of the examination required for certification as a specialist.

Dr. F. G. McGuinness

(1947–1948)

- Fourth SOGC President.
- At the SOGC's Inaugural Meeting (1944) Dr. McGuinness seconded a motion that the Council shall not have power to make SOGC liable for any debts over \$100 unless authorized by a vote.
- Also moved that the nomination of officers be made by a Nominating Committee consisting of the President and two immediate-past Presidents.
- President of CMA and Chairman of CMA's Maternal Welfare Committee (during his tenure as SOGC President).

Dr. J. Ross Vant

(1948–1949)

- Fifth SOGC President.
- Appointed to a three-member Liaison Committee to represent the SOGC at the Royal College in matters pertaining to admission to the College and to certification.
- In his presidential address, Dr. Vant stressed the need for the medical profession to be ready for the impending changes of governmentally controlled health insurance.

Dr. H. B. Atlee

(1949–1950)

- Sixth SOGC President.
- Raised the question of having a permanent secretary to arrange the annual meeting and to raise membership fees to cover this position.
- Among a small minority of members who felt strongly that SOGC should not, under any circumstances, accept monies from a pharmaceutical company.
- That year, Ortho Pharmaceutical Canada Ltd., offered to present an annual award of \$500 to the best Canadian researcher in the field of human reproduction. Their offer was accepted and named "SOGC Prize".

Dr. Newell W. Philpott

(1950–1951)

- Seventh SOGC President.
- Played a vital role in the formation of the Canadian Gynaecological Society, which was essential in establishing the SOGC.
- Put forward a motion which founded the SOGC. This was carried unanimously.
- Recognized the need to create different classes of members.
- During his tenure, the decision was made to hire a full-time secretary in order to relieve the honorary Secretary from some of the ever-growing demands that were being put upon the President.

Dr. Arthur B. Nash

(1951–1952)

- Eighth SOGC President.
- Member of the SOGC's initial Council.
- During his tenure, it was decided that the President and Secretary be authorized to release any information to suitable news sources and that Council would now have discretion to name honorary Members to SOGC.
- Initiated process of SOGC being actively involved in maternal health.

Dr. William P. Tew

(1952–1953)

- Ninth SOGC President.
- At the SOGC inaugural meeting, Dr. Tew played a pivotal role in determining SOGC's objectives.
- He moved "that the aim and object of this Society shall be the promotion, cultivation, and encouragement of the art and science of obstetrics and gynaecology in Canada."
- At the end of his tenure, a new "Life Members" class was created for SOGC membership.

Dr. W. G. Cosbie

(1953–1954)

- Tenth SOGC President.
- Participated in SOGC's first steps toward the attention to the care of women suffering from malignant disease.
- In 1964, Dr. Cosbie became the SOGC's historian and wrote "The History of the Society of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists of Canada", a 65-page book that covers the first 22 years of the SOGC's history.

Dr. Alec M. Agnew

(1954–1955)

- Eleventh SOGC President.
- Took part in the International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics' First World Congress held in Geneva.
- Made concerted efforts to increase the membership of SOGC in order for it to become "the outstanding group of its kind in Canada".
- Established a permanent home for SOGC's records in Toronto and hired a secretary, Mrs. S. D. Marlatt.

Dr. René Simard

(1955–1956)

- Twelfth SOGC President.
- During his tenure, the SOGC applied to become affiliated with the CMA. This was later formalized in the summer of 1956.
- Sent out a survey to members in response to criticism regarding SOGC's excessively slow admissions process.

Dr. Brian D. Best

(1956–1957)

- Thirteenth SOGC President.
- Concentrated much of his time to the upcoming FIGO Second World Conference that was held in Montreal in 1958.
- Results of a questionnaire sent by the past-president brought to light that the members felt that the existing membership criteria should be altered in order to facilitate the admission of new ob/gyns.
- By the end of Dr. Best's term, the SOGC was officially recognized as affiliated with the CMA. The Department of National Health and Welfare had asked SOGC to appoint a member to sit on its Advisory Board on Maternal and Child Welfare.

Dr. George M. White

(1957–1958)

- Fourteenth SOGC President.
- Sat on CMA Council during his tenure.
- Much to the indignation of the SOGC Council, SOGC reluctantly swallowed the costs of hosting the opening reception for the FIGO Second World Congress.

Dr. J. S. Henry

(1958–1959)

- Fifteenth SOGC President.
- Previous member of the Executive Board of the Canadian Gynaecological Society (CGS).
- On the eve of his term, membership had reached 207 charter members.
- Council went on record advising pregnant women that they should receive a polio shot.
- SOGC's Executive was instructed to make a strong representation to the Minister of National Health to ensure an adequate supply of heroine for obstetrical use, as it was the safest and most effective analgesic.

Dr. Douglas E. Cannell

(1959–1960)

- Sixteenth SOGC President.
- Influenced residency education
- Mid 60's, former residents in training founded the Cannell Club with the aim of honouring Dr. Cannell and hosting a social gathering at SOGC ACMs.
- Led to the creation of the Canadian Foundation for Women's Health.
- Established the Press Room at ACMs.
- Moved that SOGC's membership list should never be given to any commercial firm.

Dr. Elinor F. E. Black

(1960–1961)

- Seventeenth SOGC President.
- First female President.
- During her tenure, the decision was made that SOGC's Annual presidential address and ACM programme be published in the Canadian Medical Association Journal.
- Appointment of a committee mandated to prepare a brief on obstetrics and gynaecology to the Royal Commission of Health Services.

Dr. George B. Maughan

(1961–1962)

- Eighteenth SOGC President.
- Known for the "Maughan Manoeuvre", a procedure he developed to facilitate the delivery complicated by arrested occiput-posterior or transverse positions in the second stage of labour.
- Expressed his view that a liaison should be formed with the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.
- Led a one-man crusade communicating to the "drug houses" in regards to the use of compounds containing Apiol as an abortifacient.

Dr. A. H. MacLennan

(1962–1963)

- Nineteenth SOGC President.
- Instrumental in forming a relationship with the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG).
- During Dr. MacLennan's term, Ortho offered the SOGC a tour of its plant with a cocktail party but Council declined this invitation from a commercial firm, even though Ortho had now been accepting the prestigious Society Award for over a decade.

Dr. Carl Tupper

(1963–1964)

- Twentieth SOGC President.
- Prior to the 1963 meeting it was decided that the SOGC exhort the Minister of Health and Welfare to make federal money available for research in ob/gyn.
- June 1964 saw that members should write their MP offering support/approval of the Private Member's Bill to abolish the criminalization of prescription contraceptives.
- Dr. Tupper suggested to invite "Charge Nurses" to the next Annual Meeting and that in future, Council should consider inviting a nurse to take part in the meeting.

Dr. K. T. MacFarlane

(1964–1965)

- Twenty-first SOGC President.
- Created an Admission Committee to uphold the notion of SOGC membership being worthwhile as Dr. MacFarlane questioned the practice of applicants submitting a paper prior membership approval.
- During his tenure, Dr. MacFarlane attended ACOG's meeting representing both the SOGC and the RCPSC and presented the new Canadian flag. It was recorded after the meeting that he was congratulated for his "country for getting a flag."

Dr. P. E. Meunier

(1965–1966)

- Twenty-second SOGC President.
- At the end of his term, a motion was carried eliminating the mandatory submission of a paper for membership approval, which required changes to the SOGC's Bylaws.
- During Dr. Meunier's term, it was realized that the SOGC had grown so much financially that the services of a chartered accountant firm were hired to conduct yearly audits and prepare yearly statements.

Dr. Frank P. McInnis

(1966–1967)

- Twenty-third SOGC President.
- Was recognized as being instrumental to the growth and success of the SOGC.
- Although he rejected an offer by Hoffman-LaRoche pharmaceutical firm to hold a wine and cheese at the 1967 ACM, he suggested that the firm be approached to fund a simultaneous translation service for the 1968 meeting. Eventually the Elliot Marion Company accepted this offer.

Dr. F. S. Hobbs

(1967–1968)

- Twenty-fourth SOGC President.
- A committee to advise the CMA on the need for paramedical personnel in ob/gyn was appointed.
- A Development Committee to define the role of the SOGC and the specialty in Canadian medicine as well as a link with the federal government was established during Dr. Hobbs' tenure as well.
- At the 1968 meeting it was moved and carried that the SOGC go on record in favour of the removal of the section of the Criminal Code that made it illegal to sell or offer contraceptive advice. As well, the issues of abortion and contraception and their legislation were of great interest at this ACM.

Dr. D. Nelson Henderson

(1968–1969)

- Twenty-fifth SOGC President.
- Served as a member of the Canadian Gynaecological Society helping to establish the SOGC and was first SOGC Treasurer.
- Junior membership category was created during Dr. Henderson's term.
- Council accepted an offer by the Charles E. Frosst Co. to support a program allowing 3 or 4 young researchers to attend ACMs and present their reports.
- Also lobbied government to put in measures to respect and protect privacy of patients undergoing abortion.

Dr. Fred L. Johnson

(1969–1970)

- Twenty-sixth SOGC President.
- Development Committee created to address issues relative to the Québec association AOGQ that SOGC was passive toward their specific needs.
- During Dr. Johnson's term, an amendment to the Criminal Code received Royal Assent rendering obsolete the sale of contraceptives as illegal and punishable.

Dr. Kenneth M. Grant

(1970–1971)

- Twenty-seventh SOGC President.
- 1970 showed 913 ob/gyn in Canada of whom less than 50% were SOGC members. Changes to the membership policies during his term boosted numbers by 50%.
- Statement was prepared by Council and presented as a joint collaboration with CMA that the use of OCs could be hazardous but the benefits outweighed the risks.
- In 1970, a definition of the term "stillbirth" was formulated and accepted by the SOGC.

Dr. Maurice Caouette

(1971–1972)

- Twenty-eighth SOGC President.
- Dr. Caouette's efforts resulted in 60 new Quebec memberships during his term. Total membership now stood at 750, up 25% from previous year.
- In 1971, two anaesthetists with an interest in ob/gyn were elected as Associate Members.
- During his term, there were concerns about the growing popularity of abortions, tubal ligations and hysterectomies as a sterilization procedure.

Dr. T. Merv Roulston

(1972–1973)

- Twenty-ninth SOGC President.
- Pioneer in the area of family planning. Dr. Roulston was renowned nationally and internationally and devoted consulting services to remote areas northern Canada.
- Argued that the SOGC would best serve its members if located in Ottawa.
- At 1972 ACM, Dr. Roulston lobbied justice officials and presented a motion to reduce age of consent for a person being treated from 19 to 16.
- Also involved in changes to university curriculum regarding teaching and clinical practice of contraception.

Dr. John L. Harkins

(1973–1974)

- Thirtieth SOGC President.
- Believed it was SOGC's responsibility to determine the role of ob/gyns in the future of health care.
- When the Federal Government opined that there were too many doctors in Canada at the time, Dr. Harkins met with the Ad Hoc Committee on Allied Health Personnel resulting in the acceptance that while there was a sufficient workforce, larger numbers of physicians would be needed for the future.

Dr. Douglas C. Ritchie

(1974–1975)

- Thirty-first SOGC President.
- The Perinatal Medicine Committee was established to negotiate with government and other societies on the guidelines required for perinatal intensive care units and the role of the obstetrician in perinatal medicine.
- Also during his term, the Canadian Guidelines for the Delivery of Antenatal Diagnosis of Genetic Disease in Canada and the original Prenatal Diagnosis Guidelines were drafted.

Dr. Lise Fortier

(1975–1976)

- Thirty-second SOGC President.
- Renowned both nationally and internationally as an expert in female contraception, family planning and abortion.
- Dr. Fortier was against the mandatory process of recertification by examination proposed by the Royal College in the early 1970's.
- Also during her presidency, Perinatal medicine began to be recognized as a sub-specialization in obstetrics and gynaecology.

Dr. Otto A. Schmidt

(1976–1977)

- Thirty-third SOGC President.
- During his tenure as President, a Task Force on Periodic Health Examination was created. The Task Force suggested that the annual, routine examinations for all age groups be replaced by periodical examinations procedures in order to prevent and detect diseases.
- Also during Dr. Schmidt's term, attention was focused on the National ManPower Committee's recommendations on the number of required obstetricians per capita. They recommended a ratio of 1:19 300 (the actual situation in Canadian workforce at that time). Therefore, the SOGC decided to create its own workforce information in order to plan for future workforce needs.

Dr. John L. M. Bean

(1977–1978)

- Thirty-fourth SOGC President.
- At the 1978 Winter Council Meeting, the register listed 1361 ob/gyns; 825 were SOGC members.
- In 1978 the SOGC Council passed a resolution opposing home births because of the potential hazards involved.
- During Dr. Bean's tenure, 260 Canadian physicians emigrated to the United States and US licenses issued to Canadian physicians was up 300%. It was reported that the Government of Quebec was interested in creating schools of midwifery in order to remove ob/gyns from primary care.

Dr. Stuart C. Robinson

(1978–1979)

- Thirty-fifth SOGC President.
- During his tenure as President, Canada was one of the few countries without formal and legal recognition of midwives.
- Also during his term, obstetrical nurses were accepted into the field of health care. Very little training was provided to them even if they had to assume numerous functions.
- Also, due to overwhelming demands, a change in the by-laws concerning Life Memberships was accepted in order to ensure SOGC's future and financial health.

Dr. Harry Hugh Allen

(1979–1980)

- Thirty-sixth SOGC President.
- In 1976, Dr. Allen was officially invited by the Government to serve as the SOGC representative for the Committee on Medical and Surgical Standards.
- During his Presidency, Dr. Allen submitted a 250 page report made by the Committee on Medical and Surgical Standards to the SOGC concerning hysterectomy surgical care. Council turned down this report because the members were of the opinion that it limited the freedom of action of doctors to too great an extent, and that our group should not bring forth any solid conditions or any limiting factors that would set standards of care.

Dr. Jacques L. Vigeant

(1980–1981)

- Thirty-seventh SOGC President.
- During his term, a resolution was passed by Council and forwarded to the Federal Government dealing with the office kits for the detection and screening of Maternal Serum Alpha Feta Protein.
- Another resolution was passed concerning the unemployment benefits and job preservation for adoptive mothers. SOGC believed that adoptive mothers were entitled to the same legal privileges as any new mother.

Dr. Richard W. Winter

(1981–1982)

- Thirty-eighth SOGC President.
- During Dr. Winter's term, concerns were expressed about therapeutic abortions and about the influence/presence of various pressure groups in Ontario. The Ontario Regional Committee agreed that decisions on abortion related matters should be left to the individual's discretion without being subjected to any form of interference.
- Dr. Winter also served as the SOGC's Treasurer and as Chairman of the Manpower and Economics Committee from 1984 to 1989.

Dr. John A. Collins

(1982–1983)

- Thirty-ninth SOGC President.
- The Junior Members Committee was created during Dr. Collins' term to prompt participation of newly certified physicians in the activities of the four regions represented by SOGC.
- The position paper on abortions, produced by the Human Sexuality Committee, was accepted as presented to Council and became recognized as SOGC's position paper.

Dr. John C. G. Whetham

(1983–1984)

- Fortieth SOGC President.
- The first SOGC Professional Development Days were held in four centers across the country (West, Ontario, Quebec and the Atlantic).
- During his tenure, SOGC made achievements in the development of continuing medical education, in the introduction of new committees and in the involvement of younger ob/gyn members in SOGC.
- Despite the increasing support from the pharmaceutical industry in providing grants to underwrite many of the new programs as well as the traditional ones, SOGC's financial situation still remained critical.

Dr. Betty J. Poland

(1984–1985)

- Forty-first SOGC President.
- Dr. Poland was one of the first geneticists to work in obstetrics. Her research and dedication in early pregnancy loss and human development were greatly beneficial to SOGC and the "Betty Poland Embryo Pathology Research Fund" was established in her honour.
- SOGC Council also approved Associate Membership to include not only basic scientists but also family practitioners and nurses practicing in ob/gyn or in allied fields.
- Dr. Poland was the first SOGC President to honour a member with the President's Award in June 1985.

Dr. Morrie M. Gelfand

(1985–1986)

- Forty-second SOGC President.
- During Dr. Gelfand's term, SOGC was involved in discussions concerning the legalization of midwifery in Canada and produced an official statement on midwifery.
- During his term, the first strategic planning retreat was organized in order to look at SOGC's present and future situations in order to better define SOGC's goals and objectives.
- Dr. Gelfand received the Order of Canada in 1989.

Dr. Douglas W. Cudmore

(1986–1987)

- Forty-third SOGC President.
- During his term, midwifery was legalized in Ontario while the Quebec government was reviewing their legislation to allow certification and licensing of midwives.
- SOGC, in concert with the Non-Smokers Rights Association, filed a complaint against the tobacco advertising industry. Their goal was to have the Federal Government pass legislation requiring manufacturers to advertise the harmful effects of smoking on pregnant women and on their unborn children.

Dr. Ian Morrison

(1987–1988)

- Forty-fourth SOGC President.
- During his tenure, the SOGC Bulletin was being quoted in courts of law, halls of government and health care committees across Canada as the gold standard of women's health care.
- In matters relating to the National Office, the Executive Committee decided to terminate the employment of its staff with exception made to the Executive Director's position.
- Ob/gyns were facing tough times in Canada. In addition to exploding medical-legal fees and, the additional stress and loss of work hours through the preparation of medical-legal proceedings, it was also a period of time when ob/gyns were being faced with a declining economic position in Canada. Therefore the number of applicants for Residency positions in the ob/gyn field was decreasing.

Dr. Walter J. Hannah

(1988–1989)

- Forty-fifth SOGC President.
- The elimination of the deficit was a high priority for Dr. Hannah and his devoted team as SOGC was on the verge of bankruptcy.
- During Dr. Hannah's tenure, SOGC's mandate changed to include action on political issues such as workforce, introduction of midwifery, abortion legislation and medical-legal.
- FIGO made its decision to hold its triennial meeting for 1994 in Montreal.

Dr. Leo J. Peddle

(1989–1990)

- Forty-sixth SOGC President.
- The National Office was relocated in Ottawa during Dr. Peddle's presidency.
- SOGC'S refusal to accept CMA's Obstetrics '87 Report prompted the creation of a Committee of Affiliate Societies in which the SOGC was invited to take part. This provided a vehicle to SOGC and other affiliate societies to have direct input into CMA's decision-making process.
- Minister Doug Lewis introduced Bill C-43; a law that re-criminalized abortion in Canada. For women across Canada and for the physician providing the service, the new legislation only made matters more complicated.

Dr. David R. Popkin

(1990–1991)

- Forty-seventh SOGC President.
- SOGC National office relocated to Ottawa.
- At the 1991 ACM, Junior Members stated that they would leave the SOGC if it did not reform its managerial/ administrative process, therefore the Executive voted to solidify the EVP position and terminate the Executive Director's position.
- Dr. Popkin presented SOGC's position on Bill C-43 (abortion) to the Legal and Constitutional Affairs Senate Committee. SOGC continuously lobbied the Senate and succeeded in gaining support and defeating the restricted bill on abortion.

Dr. Dorothy Shaw

(1991–1992)

- Forth-eighth SOGC President.
- With Treasurer Dr. Krepart, Dr. Shaw was able to securing term financing for the SOGC from the Royal Bank of Canada.
- During her tenure, a strategic plan was submitted and SOGC's by-laws, mission and committees were restructured.
- Was instrumental in reforming the Planning Committee for the FIGO meeting.
- As one of the few female Presidents, Dr. Shaw became a role model for women in Canada and abroad for her conviction to women's issues.

Dr. Kenneth Milne

(1992–1993)

- Forty-ninth SOGC President.
- Spearheading a two-day retreat for more than 120 physicians, Dr. Milne helped bring changes to the CME educational format.
- During his tenure, Dr. Milne helped elevate the SOGC's profile at the Federal Government level.
- This effort helped SOGC create further opportunities in matters of SOGC's influence in health care legislation and to maintain its leadership role in the country's reproductive health care.

Dr. Robert Lea

(1993–1994)

- Fiftieth SOGC President.
- Dr. Lea was instrumental in proving that practicing clinicians could assume the responsibilities of SOGC President and was very well liked among SOGC members.
- Dr. Lea consolidated the SOGC-AOGQ relationship by attending many of their conjoint meetings.
- His Presidential commitment was mostly focused toward helping the SOGC members with the medico-legal concerns of cerebral palsy. A task force was assembled to study the aspects of the disease and these recommendations led to the development of the ALARM program.

Dr. Rodolphe Maheux

(1994–1995)

- Fifty-first SOGC President.
- Oversaw the creation of the first FIGO fellowship program enabling 50 young physicians from developing countries to come to Canada one month prior to the FIGO conference.
- With their new web site, the SOGC was the first organization of their kind to develop such a site.
- Dr. Maheux is the first and only SOGC President to have traveled 300 km on his bicycle between Quebec City and Lake Carling for his presidential inauguration.

Dr. Garry Krepart

(1995–1996)

- Fifty-second SOGC President.
- Development of a policy paper that emphasized the very low reimbursement fees awarded for obstetrical services during Dr. Krepart's term.
- Dr. Krepart worked to devote time to the Canadian Medical Protective Association to convince them to endorse SOGC projects on risk management.

Dr. Nan Schuurmans

(1996–1997)

- Fifty-third SOGC President.
- Development of paper called "Healthy Beginnings". Later, the book was developed, setting new standards in enhancing the expertise and outcome of pregnancy for Canadian women.
- Dr. Schuurmans encouraged the SOGC to view women's health issues in a broader context (political, socio-economic, cultural) incorporating this into the SOGC's strategic plans.
- During her term, there was collaboration with the Canadian Paediatrics Society in developing a joint statement on issues surrounding early discharge and the length of stay for term births.

Dr. Robert Reid

(1997–1998)

- Fifty-fourth SOGC President.
- During his term there was an increase in membership and in attendance at the regional programs.
- The position of an Associate Executive Vice-President was created and filled by Dr. Ken Milne.
- Developed extensive media training initiatives.
- During Dr. Reid's term, there was the release of the SOGC Consensus Document on Contraception as well as a successful campaign on menopause and HRT.
- With the help of Dr. Lalonde, the SOGC put a large emphasis on attention to abortion violence after three Canadian gynaecologists were wounded by gun shots.

Dr. Thomas Baskett

(1998–1999)

- Fifty-fifth SOGC President.
- Known for his list sent to the National Office outlining the proper English spelling of words, as opposed to the American way.
- FIGO Save the Mother Project was created in collaboration with SOGC Uganda colleagues.
- SOGC was asked to endorse a motion prepared by CARAL regarding abortion services. Members agreed with the position, however it did not receive SOGC approval due to its sensitive nature.

Dr. Robert Gauthier

(1999–2000)

- Fifty-sixth SOGC President.
- During his term, the SOGC forwarded an accreditation request to the RCPSC to be accepted as a recognized organization for continuous professional development in ob/gyn.
- First Contraception Awareness Project organized during Dr. Gauthier's term.
- SOGC decided to launch its International Women's Health Program during Dr. Gauthier's tenure.

Dr. Thirza Smith

(2000–2001)

- Fifty-seventh SOGC President.
- SOGC Council approved over 14 guidelines and reviewed many more during Dr. Smith's term.
- A new strategic plan was developed, and the SOGC took measures to develop the MORE program as well as enhance the Contraception Awareness Project.
- Development of an endoscopic risk management program similar to ALARM.
- Issued a document called "Women Health 2000", and "A Guide for Health Professionals Working with Aboriginal Peoples".

Dr. Jan Christilaw

(2001–2002)

- Fifty-eighth SOGC President.
- During Dr. Christilaw's term, the JOGC was added to the Index Medicus in recognition of its excellence.
- Launch of sexualityandu.ca web site occurred during Dr. Christilaw's term.
- During her tenure, the SOGC lobbied the Romanow Commission regarding the future of maternal care in Canada.

Dr. Donna Fedorkow

(2002–2003)

- Fifty-ninth SOGC President.
- During her term, the SOGC hired a second Associate EVP, Dr. Vyta Senikas and lobbied for the election of Dr. Shaw as President Elect of FIGO.
- Dr. Fedorkow was President at the release of the WHI study, which resulted in a media frenzy.
- Also during her tenure, CBC aired a program on Diane-35 and the risk of DVT, which spurred another media frenzy.
- The SOGC presented a brief regarding Bill C-13 (Assisted Reproductive Technologies) to the House of Commons.

Dr. David Young

(2003–2004)

- Sixtieth SOGC President.
- New logo was created during Dr. Young's term and major renovations were being done to the National Office due to an ever growing SOGC.
- SOGC negotiated rights to the JOGC from Rogers.
- Joined other NSS's in the new National Specialty Society of Canada organization.
- During his term, Dr. Young saw the MOREOB program marketed to all parts of Canada.

Dr. Gerald W. Stanimir

(2004–2005)

- Sixty-first SOGC President.
- Presented on the MCP² to the Ontario Hospital Association.
- Supported EVP in final negotiations for CAP Agreement 2003-2006.
- Participated in the initial needs assessment and planning for HPV Vaccines learning modules and participated on Canadian Panel on HPV in Montreal.
- Traveled to and participated in international work in Guatemala
- Represented SOGC at the ACOG meeting in San Fransisco in May 2005.

Dr. Michael E. Helewa

(2005–2006)

- Sixty-Second President of the SOGC
- Presented before the Standing Committee on Finance Pre-Budget Hearings, requesting that the committee consider increasing Canada's aid in International Women's Health to meet United Nations' Millennium Development Goals.
- Participated in meeting of Ontario Health Groups to present pilot projects in multidisciplinary collaborative practice.
- Presented ALARM International Program before ob/gyn associations in Cairo and Lebanon, and MCP2 tools to Manitoba Health officials.
- Presented SOGC opinions on the Wait Time Alliance, Physician Assistants in Health Care and Physician supply at the Canadian Medical Organizations Meeting.
- Facilitated SOGC collaboration discussions with the CMPA regarding funding of the MORE OB risk management program.
- Supported the drafting and planning exercises of the SOGC's 2006-2011 Strategic Plan.

Dr. Donald B. Davis

(2006-2007)

- Sixty-Third President of the SOGC
- Presented at the pre-budget hearings for the Standing Committee on Finance. Millennium Development Goals were addressed and a Canadian Birthing Strategy was introduced.
- Participated in meetings with Federal Ministers and staff from the Ministries of Indian and Northern Affairs, Immigration and Health regarding the improvement and expansion of ob/gyn care available to underserved populations. These include women in First Nation, Aboriginal and Métis groups, as well as new immigrants and well-recognized underserved populations in rural and northern communities.
- Represented the SOGC at the XVIII FIGO World Congress in Kuala Lumpur, participating in trilateral meetings between ACOG, RCOG and SOGC.
- Presented the newly adopted 2006-2011 Strategic Plan to SOGC membership at CME meetings.
- Represented the SOGC and emphasized the important links between healthy mothers and healthy children at CMA/CPS/CFPC Child Health Initiative meeting, and at the May 2007 Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies conference in Calgary.

Dr. Guylaine Lefebvre

(2007-2008)

- Sixty-Fourth President of SOGC.
- Participated in SOGC's educational summit designed to evaluate SOGC's CME programs and explore the future of Continuing Medical Education.
- Oversaw the transfer of MOREOB patient safety program to the new SALUS Global Corporation.
- Helped introduce a new condensed format for the annual clinical meeting, including the addition of post graduate courses presented conjointly by SOGC and partner societies(GOC, MFM, SGEC, SCC).
- Represented SOGC as a spokesperson on topics such as newly announced HPV vaccination programs and the SOGC's proposed National Birthing initiative.
- Participated in domestic and international activities highlighting SOGC's 10-year commitment to International Women's Health.