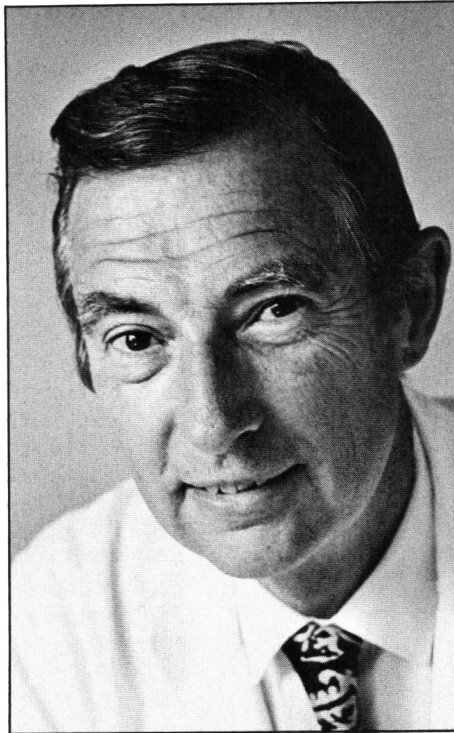


## In Memoriam:



**Kenneth Edwin Livingston M.D., D.A.B.N., F.A.C.S., F.R.C.S. (C)**  
(1914 - 1984)

Kenneth Livingston was born in 1914 in Pendleton, Oregon. He attended Stanford University and obtained his BA in 1936. His medical student days were spent at Harvard where he graduated MD in 1939.

His neurosurgical education began in 1942 at Strong Memorial Hospital, Rochester, N.Y.; then, after two years at the U.S. Naval Hospital in Oakland, California, he was appointed to the Attending Staff at the Lahey Clinic in Boston from 1946 - 1948. He returned to Oregon as Assistant Clinical Professor of Neurosurgery at the University of Oregon Medical School in 1948.

In 1962 he joined the U.S. Agency for International Development and moved to Shiraz in Iran as Visiting Associate Professor in Neurosurgery and, later, as Visiting Associate Dean at the new medical school in Shiraz, the Pahlavi University Medical School.

He returned to North America in 1966 as Assistant Professor of Neurosurgery at the University of Minnesota Medical School and a year later he came to Toronto.

The term of reference of his Toronto appointment was to establish a Division of Neurosurgery at the Wellesley Hospital with special emphasis on research. His administrative ability, tested to such good effect in Iran, and his largely unfulfilled desire to pursue his earlier interest in the limbic system, each found an outlet in his new position. Under his guidance the Wellesley Hospital neurosurgical service was established with its sophisticated neurosurgical intensive care unit. With the generous backing from the family of Mr. W.P. Scott of the

Wellesley Hospital Board of Trustees, a multidisciplinary research laboratory was built in the Hospital. Leading authorities on the limbic system, particularly Racine from the Department of Experimental Psychology at McMaster University, Burnham from the Department of Psychology in the University of Toronto and Goddard from the Department of Psychology at Dalhousie University with Adamec his research student, together formed the nucleus of the Limbic Mechanisms Research Group based on the Scott laboratory. Several international symposia on the limbic system were held at the University of Toronto and elsewhere under Livingston's catalytic influence. They attracted the world's authorities on the subject and the published proceedings of these meetings were edited by Livingston.

These things would not have happened without Livingston's persuasion and persistence. While his original writings were substantial and respected, it was his ability to organize and bring academic leaders together in fruitful production at which he excelled — not to mention his success in obtaining allocations from hard-nosed fund-granting bodies.

The left cerebral haemorrhage, which crippled the mind and body of one whose vitality and influence depended upon personal friendships, sentenced this humane, articulate man to the confinement of his own solitude. He died on 21 July 1984 beside his favourite trout stream at Spring Creek, Oregon, and his ashes were scattered there by his wife, mother, son and daughter who are his survivors.

*T. P. Morley*