At convocations, commencements, and on other solemn occasions, our good President, Sheldon Hackney, has been known to use popular comic strips or movies, with remarkable effect, to inform, or to express a point of view. I now seek to follow his example. But for me, owing to a life-long passion for opera and because the School of Veterinary Medicine and the Metropolitan Opera are both just 100 years old, it seems natural on this solemn occasion to use opera the way the President uses Peanuts and Doonesbury.

To begin with, I am convinced that the great 19th century composers and librettists would have fought like cats and dogs to get their hands on Dr. John Martin's new book about the School of Veterinary Medicine entitled "A Legacy and a Promise—the first hundred years". I tremble to think what Verdi and Piave would have done with it.

In some respects, today's opera, Trionfo Rusticano (Rustic Triumph), is modeled after Verdi's La Forza del Destino—the force of destiny—but in length, it is more like a Pergolesi opera in miniature, intended for performance between the acts of a major work. In the 100 performances since its debut, there have been nine peerless conductors—the deans; countless general managers—the University's central administrators; all ten deat; a roster of 955 faculty singers—800 tenors, baritones and bassos, 21 castrati, and 134 sopranos and mezzos, all prima donnas—and a great chorus of 4000—the student body.

As the curtain rises on the Prologo, the year is 1807. The set consists of a large, wood-paneled Board room. Gas lamps flicker on the walls. Seated around an oval table are ten well-nourished gentlemen in advanced stages of cortical release—they are the Trustees of the sixty-seven year old University of Pennsylvania. An elderly man, Dottore Beniamino Rush, is admitted and addresses the group in the famous aria "Bisogniamo uno Facolta di Medicina Veterinaria" (I need a veterinary school).

"Pronto. Siamo Pronti!" Raising their glasses of Madeira in a toast, they make an unsuccessful attempt to rise. The delighted dottore Rushes from the room to spread the good news as the curtain falls.

Act 1. Scene 1—seventy-seven years have passed; it is 1884. The curtain rises on a scene in the City of Brotherly Love. We see a long shed with stalls for large animals. A few horses and cows are being led about by mustachioed men in aprons and derbys. Il Rettore Guglielmo Pepperoni (Provost William Pepper), a severe-looking man, is holding his nose while in conversation with the first dean of the School of Veterinary Medicine. An elderly man, Dottore Beniamino Rush, is admitted and addresses the group in the famous aria "Non avere Denaro per momento" (at the moment we're out of cash), he explains that while he and the Trustees dearly love the new veterinary school, the school must nevertheless function in a tub on its own bottom.

continued on 2
"TRIONFO RUSTICANA"

continued from 1

A cancione picchiettio or patter song follows in which Pepperoni and il preside argue heatedly—the only discernible words are No!, Si!, No!, Si!

As the patter subsides, Pepperoni exits left, picking up a small stick on the way to clean some substance stuck to his shoe.

The students now stop their work and join the animals in the celebrated neighing and mooing chorus. The melody is reminiscent of the Hebrew slaves' chorus in Verdi's Nabucco. The curtain falls.

Act I, Scene 2—sixty-eight difficult years have passed. It is 1952 and il ottavo preside, dottore Marco Allam, has just been appointed. The Veterinary School is at a dangerous crossroads because of its cramped, antiquated physical plant. A small overworked, underpaid faculty, and a distinctly small, operating budget.

As the curtain rises, il preside and five young professors are sitting around a glass table in the garden of dottore Allam's house. Approximately a yard from dottore Alam's chair is a large crater.

Every few moments a tongue of flame leaps from the crater. At the far edge of the crater, Donna Lila Allam sits on a stool turning a roast impaled on a long iron pole.

In the great moving aria "Essere o non essere" (to be or not to be), dottore Allam asks his astonished guests if the Veterinary School should continue or be phased out.

During a recitative, in which animated discussion seems to favor the phase-out option, dottore Allam is seen to be tottering at edge of the abyss.

Suddenly, a distant boom is heard: a rocket flashes into the heavens. The startled group stands in silent awe. A harp begins to play an angelic air.

As if by magic, a tall lean man with a white beard, tall hat and stripped suit appears in a corner of the garden. He strides to the table, deposits a large stack of papers, turns and disappears silently through the garden wall. Dottore Allam picks up the paper and sotto voce sings—"Istituti Nazionale di Salute—grazie zio" (thanks, uncle).

The young professors take out pens—each then takes uno modulo di richiesta (application form) from the pile and begins to write. Dottore Allam reaches into his coat pocket, pulls out a golden zauberflote (magic flute) and begins to play a melody with a pulsating rhythm. As the tempo quickens, the professors write faster and faster.

As the curtain slowly falls on Act I, the sun is seen to rise, and paper lira, like confetti, drift slowly down from a cloudless sky.

It is now intermission and the intermission feature is a commentary by the il nono preside—the ninth Dean. He has been warned by the general management not to ask the nationwide audience for contributions.

After commenting that, though probably ahead of its time, the opera, artistically, is like a dish of warmed-over schmaltz, he takes pains to praise the librettist for historical accuracy and poetic fluency in Italian. He then presents the following well-researched program notes:

"Indeed, one can identify 1952 as the year in which an eefueled Veterinary School began its steady ascent to excellence. Along the way, there were many fearful upheavals and soul-searching moments, many bruising and disparaging conflicts. To some, the School's survival seemed inherently improbable. But there were also indomitable leaders and incalculable and fortuitous events. The little group of professors in Act I, Scene 2 trusted their lot to La Forza del Destino, and the improbable happened. Animated by a common vision, the dean, a master of realpolitik, and his loyal faculty, began to comb out the tangles. Ignoring current fashions, they defied conventional wisdom and accepted beliefs. They exercised the greatest tolerance for new ideas and maximized their opportunities. Friends—in agriculture, in state government, in the horse and dog world, overseers and benefactors—all rallied round, contributing generously to the School's mixed economy.

A great basic science faculty was assembled. Clinical specialization and clinical investigation flourished. The School became a center for research in agricultural medicine. A revolutionary curriculum was put in place so that scholarship and research could be integrated into all aspects of veterinary medical education. The panorama of veterinary medicine was extended to include a Center for the Interaction of Animals and Society, a national program in aquatic veterinary medicine, and other new fields. And, owing to the Faculty's biological breadth and medical disciplines, the School began to enjoy a special place in the University, interacting in significant ways with the faculty of Arts and Sciences, the Schools of Medicine and Dental Medicine and other Schools.

The style and the achievement changed the face of veterinary medical education in the western world.

At this moment, chimes are heard, signaling that the intermission is over. An announcer steps up front of the curtain to say that because the general management feels that the second and third Acts are a threat to the established order, they have been omitted from this performance. Instead, we go directly to the Epilogue.

The curtain rises on a bisected stage—on stage left, an urban scene—many red brick buildings. A large courtyard is clearly visible through an immense archway. Men and women in white coats pour into the courtyard. Some carry cans; others carry dogs.

On stage right is a rural scene with low farm-type buildings—cows, horses, and sheep are grazing in fenced pastures. Contadini (peasants) dressed in white or green suits are drinking beer from earthen mugs. A large contadino named Papageno strides about. A sick chicken in each arm. The chickens sneeze rhythmically, first one, then the other.

Suddenly, the partition separating the two scenes appears to give way—brilliant red and blue banners flutter in the breeze. Some of the peasants and city folk, members of the Company's La Ballet Comique, begin to dance a fandango. The peasant chorus breaks into lusty song: "The 18th year is well nigh past. Cast all your former biases. Ring down the curtain on '84 Grant us all one hundred more Bravi horses, Bravi cows Bravi dogs and cats and swine Bravi chickens, sheep and goats and all the wild things in fur coats Bravi colleagues, Bravi friends and so Triojfo Rusilica ends!"
A HUNDRED YEARS OF HEALTH CARE FOR ANIMALS AND MAN

by Sheldon Hackney

At the October 15 Convocation honoring the School of Veterinary Medicine, the President opened the ceremonies with the following address to the assembled faculty, staff, students, alumni and friends of the School.

A HUNDRED YEARS OF HEALTH CARE FOR ANIMALS AND MAN

by Sheldon Hackney

At the October 15 Convocation marking one hundred years of veterinary medicine at Penn, we look back over a century of progress in service to animals—beasts of burden and livestock, pets and sporting animals. We are fortunate to be meeting at the University Museum where the magnificent exhibition Man and Animals has been mounted for the occasion. Past achievements and current medical advances are here presented in the unique context of prehistoric remains of domestic animals and ancient artifacts from the Museum, all of which were brought to the Kingdom of Heaven during which people and beasts have been living, working, and changing together.

To speak only of the past century: Great changes have come about at the University of Pennsylvania since both the Museum and the School of Veterinary Medicine were founded in the 1880s. In veterinary medicine, an enormous amount of ground has been covered in recent decades, and for very good reason. Even though the establishment of the first clinics in the fall of 1884 represented a great stride forward in the medical attention given to animals, therapy and techniques and knowledge about their special needs still lagged far behind the treatment for human patients at the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania next door. Some rudimentary awareness of antisepsis was recorded by Thomas Eakins when he painted his famous Agnew Clinic in 1889, depicting the Penn surgeon operating in a white coat. In animal surgery, on the other hand, antisepsis was instituted well within living memory—to be precise, after the arrival at the Veterinary School of Mark Alam, who, as Dean, initiated the move to catch up with the higher medical standards of human treatment. In the usual way, society’s treatment of its animals lags behind its concern for humanitarian reforms. It can also be something of a measure of the degree of its advancement and civilization.

This is borne out by the fact that, in Western society, voluntary organizations concerned with the welfare of animals became known as “ humane societies.” Man’s humanity to animals is thus a strong indication of a society’s humanity in general. It is true that the Egyptians embalmed large numbers of cats, and a few animals in the Bible were even admitted to the Kingdom of Heaven; but, on the whole, for most of mankind’s history, the human struggle with the forces and the scourges of nature has left little leisure for a caring concern for his fellow animals.

In ancient times, the differences between man and animals were underscored: According to Judeo-Christian teaching, man ranks “a little lower than the angels” and rightfully holds dominion over the animal world. Only in the last century did Darwin establish that the human race was, on the contrary, perhaps only a little higher than the other living things with whom it shares its ancestry. More recently, advances in biochemistry and physiology have tended to confirm that unity, with new evidence indicating that all of life’s processes are constructed on the same chemical reactions.

Recent improvements in health care for both humans and animals have come about because of these commonalities between man and animal at the molecular level: all the knowledge that has been acquired, including a number of stellar discoveries responsible for saving lives by the thousands, has only been won as a result of research and testing done with animals. Pasteur’s discovery of vaccination, and his experiments in inoculating rabid dogs, resulted in development of a treatment for human rabies. Unlike polio, which has become a rarity since the vaccine was developed, rabies is currently a threat in the Mid-Atlantic area, to which Pennsylvania belongs. This dreaded disease rightfully strikes terror into the hearts of the population. While it has not been possible to eradicate this wildlife-carried scourge, the vaccine developed through experiments with animals makes it possible to protect domestic pets through immunization, and this is also the best hope for preventing fatal attacks on humans.

The fact is, whether new drugs and procedures have combated tuberculosis and diabetes, saved “blue babies,” or provided information on the cause of infantile respiratory distress syndrome, virtually every treatment on which society depends has involved prior research and testing on animals.

Nevertheless, the successes of modern medicine, which have saved countless lives and untold suffering, are apparently less easy to keep before the public consciousness than the lurid misrepresentations that a small but virulent minority of those concerned with animal rights has resorted to. Individual scientists, here at Penn and elsewhere, have been subjected to libels and threats of violence. In criminal break-ins, animals that are maintained under strictly inspected conditions, meeting high standards for the sake of good science as well as humane values, have been harmed by untrained handling. Years of research, conducted by men and women who recognize the moral and legal implications of their work, have been wasted, along with the lives of precious subject animals—and all because of the immoral, illegal actions of a few misguided people who prefer simple explanations to complex questions, and distorted accusations to rational discourse. Such wanton violence does a disservice to fair-minded people, researchers, and animals alike, as well as to our interdependent society of people and animals.

The propaganda of this small self-serving group loses credibility when it accuses the Veterinary School here of engaging in sadistic research, a absurd charge against a School that has, on the contrary, done so much to improve the lot of animals. But exaggeration is par for the course to those whose purpose is ultimately to block all research involving the use of animals. Thus a small, arrogant group is seeking, through terrorist intimidation, to impose its will on society—a society that has determined that continuing to maintain and improve the health of humans and animals is a worthy goal. As for the fact that medical centers are the object of attack: It is easier to misrepresent the individual researcher as a monster than to face up to the complex choices that must be made by society.

The question is, finally, not one of animal rights but rather of human duties towards animals. As a community, we at the University of Pennsylvania act according to our firm belief that we have duties towards animals. As much-needed research continues to be performed in a search for the cause of cancer, or infantile respiratory distress syndrome, or multiple sclerosis, or of new therapies for the treatment of high blood pressure, stroke, and mental disease, or orthopedic procedures for the benefit of accident victims (or racehorses) experimental protocols must be screened at the highest levels, and reviewed by bodies that include researchers and members of the general public. Where there is no alternative for obtaining information, we must insist that experimental animals are tended by a qualified veterinarian and treated according to the highest standards, and that their use involves a minimum of conscious suffering. Against a backdrop of strict humane and ethical controls, the School of Veterinary Medicine looks forward to providing its diverse patients with the highest levels of care, all predicated on the advances taking place in its labs, and in quality laboratories everywhere, for the present good of society and for the knowledge from which future generations of people and animals will continue to benefit.
Veterinary Medicine—Retrospective and Prospective

E. J. L. Soulsby
University of Cambridge

IT IS A SPECIAL HONOUR indeed to have been asked to present this Centennial Convocation Address, not only because of the signal privilege of a graduate returning to his alma mater but also because of the challenge the name “School of Veterinary Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania” conveys.

First, may I speak on behalf of my fellow graduands, for I am sure they would want me to extend their great appreciation of the high honour conferred on them at this special convocation and, as graduands honourable, they would most heartily congratulate the School of Veterinary Medicine on its Centennial and wish it good fortune and God-speed for the future.

Further, I bring you greetings President Hackney and Dean Marshak from the Officers of the British Veterinary Association and of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, of which I have the privilege to be President; they congratulate you on your centennial and also it is a time of looking to the challenges of the future with an awareness of the important contributions the School of Veterinary Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania has made to the advancement of knowledge in the field of veterinary medicine, they sincerely and earnestly hope you will continue to provide leadership in the advancement of teaching, learning and research.

Celebrations such as these are times for looking back with pride at the events that led to the establishment of the School and its success and development over the years, and also it is a time for looking to the challenges of the future with an assessment of the preparedness for that future.

In looking back, memories become blurred and the precise events become distorted into dramatic episodes presented in eloquent eulogies of the past as serendipitous thoughts, words and deeds which created an institution. The actual events are often quite different! It took substantial effort to establish the teaching of veterinary medicine in the University of Pennsylvania and, though Benjamin Rush championed the cause in a speech in 1806 in which he urged the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture to support veterinary education in the University, it was to be some 70 years later that the Department opened its doors to students.

North America was somewhat slow to establish schools of veterinary medicine and well behind the movement in Europe. In the latter part of the eighteenth century in Europe, schools developed apace, the first in Lyon in 1763 and within the span of thirty-seven years, twenty other schools had been established, including the first in the United Kingdom, in London, in 1792.

The pressure in Europe came from the need to provide medical and surgical care to the horse, an essential component of armies and the main source of draft power in civilian life. The pressure came also from the devastation of the cattle population caused by plagues such as Rinderpest which swept across Europe at that time.

By the mid-eighteenth century, for example, in the United Kingdom, a Royal Charter was granted in 1844 and with it the establishment of the governing body of the profession, the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. An act of parliament, the Veterinary Surgeons Act of 1881, permitted only qualified persons to practise the art and science of veterinary medicine.

In tracing the early history of veterinary medicine in the English speaking world, an interesting association between the UK and Pennsylvania is evident. It was due largely to the efforts of Granville Penn, the grandson of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, that the veterinary school in London came into being. Granville Penn, a man of leisure, fond of good claret, fast women and faster horses, nevertheless persuaded the Odiham Agricultural Society to establish a veterinary college in London.

It says little for the United Kingdom, that the first professor in the London School was a Frenchman trained in Lyon.

Some interesting rules were established for the London Veterinary School at that time:

- students had to be able to read and write
- all grooms and professors would be sober and diligent during the day
- professors were paid according to the success of the School.

Pennsylvania, therefore, can claim some relation to, if not credit for, the advent of veterinary science in the English speaking world.

However, veterinary medicine had developed only slowly in the USA; by 1800 there was no formal educational system and foreign veterinarians were the only trained personnel available. Schools of veterinary medicine came and went, languishing for lack of government support, not an unfamiliar story even today! But by the late 1800's permanent schools were established and, it was the effort of a Mr. Horace Smith, manager of a local horse farm, that helped establish the first professorship in veterinary medicine in the University of Pennsylvania in 1878, a fact often attributed to Dr. Benjamin Rush following an address sponsored by the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture in 1807; some seventy years earlier. As the number of schools has grown, so has the graduate mass, and so has the concept that the profession is one that is alert and responsive to the needs of the coming decades.

In tracing the early history of veterinary medicine, the major infectious diseases of livestock have been controlled, many have moved to status of exotic diseases, but not without constant vigilance against their re-introduction; major developments have taken place in animal breeding and recent techniques of in vitro fertilisation and embryo transfer and cloning. Veterinary medicine now provides leadership in the advancement of teaching, research and scholarship.

The University of Pennsylvania has played a significant role in the advancement of veterinary knowledge, of recognising the importance of the comparative medical approach and of adopting rigorous standards for self criticism of its education, research and scholarship.

And what of the future? It was John Saders who said; "I've looked at the future and it doesn't work!" But it will work, inexorably so; and as a profession, we must play a role in making it work.

One dare speculate that up to now life has been somewhat easy. There have been practical problems to solve, they have been solved, but now we move to an era in which answers will not come so easily. Looming ahead are serious issues on which the veterinarian must take a stand and on which research and scholarship will play a major role in the advancement of knowledge and the role of animals in companions and the spin-offs of the human-companion animal bond. These several issues pose challenges different from previous experience and we shall need all our wit and

Bellwether
To meet those challenges. In the challenge there is a blurring of boundaries between professions and disciplines and the "one medicine" approach, which has been a key issue in research in the School of Veterinary Medicine, will, I believe, prove to be the appropriate method.

This blurring of boundaries implies also that we, as a profession, are in the scientific market place for research and funding and perform at the same high level as other professions and disciplines while retaining our responsibility to address the issues pertaining to animals.

Considerations of animal health and productivity must loom large in the future. Already intensified livestock management and improvement in productivity have produced remarkable results, but political direction has also produced surpluses of remarkable size in a world where hunger and famine are daily occurrences. Livestock production will need to respond to dictates of the political scene as well as the changing pattern of human nutrition where the consumption of livestock products may change markedly owing to new findings of dietary associated diseases.

More and more, the profession will need to consider the issues of animal welfare in the production of food and fibre for man's use. It is an area about which we know little, but we must know more and one in which the veterinary profession must accept leadership. It is no longer permissible to avoid issues such as "stress" in animal production systems or the question of "animal rights" in man's exploitation of animals or the parallel existence of "human nature" with "animal nature" in considerations of animal welfare.

The University of Pennsylvania has been the leader in the field of companion animals in society; interest has spread rapidly and now many western countries pay particular attention to this field. It is a field dismissed by many in our profession as of concern only to the medical profession, but not so—be that as it may, interest is growing in this field and if we do not respond to this growing interest, others will.

While we in the Western World perceive the tasks ahead as applying the new technologies, let us not forget the other parts of the world—the Third World. There the needs differ somewhat and survival is a key issue. The W.H.O. has declared an aim as "Health for All by the year 2000" and health is defined as a state of physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease and infirmity.

Animals inextricably are a part of this total health picture in the Third World. The veterinary profession has played a very significant role already in the gaining of this goal—though at times it has received precious few thanks for it. Control of animal infectious disease by vaccination has been outstandingly successful to the extent that the major scourges are now absent from major areas. Entities such as contagious pleuropneumonia, Rinderpest, African Swine Fever etc, have been controlled in the majority of tropical countries but problems of international finances and the indigenous politics of several countries threaten the international animal disease control scene at this time.

Various international authorities have called for vigorous steps to raise the efficiency of meat, milk and egg production in developing countries. The animal, especially the ruminant, can convert the most inhospitable flora into useful products, but as well as providing food, animals provide power and draft animals such as the ox, zebu, buffalo, horse, camel, yak, llama, elephant etc, still provide 80% of the world draft power, despite the advances in design of the internal combustion engine and of electrical power. To the peasant farmer in so many countries, the draft animal is critical for family survival. Should the animal go sick or die, then disaster faces that family. The veterinarian is an essential person in a society so precariously balanced between survival and calamity.

I am particularly pleased to note that the School of Veterinary Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania is increasingly concerned with the Third World and its problems. These countries are our neighbours and, what happens there, is of importance to all.

As science expands and the needs of society grow, I believe the veterinary profession will be presented with great opportunity and great challenges. Shall we be able to contribute in a meaningful way? We must do so!

In its modern context, veterinary medicine, has responsibility for the health and welfare of all animals except one, man. Within this context I believe the art and science of veterinary medicine must flourish, and I can think of no more appropriate place to look for leadership in this than at the University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine.

### CONGRATULATIONS

I am pleased to send my warm greetings to the students, faculty, and alumni of the School of Veterinary Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania as you celebrate the centennial of your distinguished institution. The founding of your school one hundred years ago was a noble response by a private university to a critical need of our country. At a time when our growing urban population was overtaxing traditional local food supplies and demanding both qualitative and quantitative increases in food production, your university recognized the necessity of applying the methods of medical science to the raising and care of livestock. Since that time, the School of Veterinary Medicine has remained at the forefront of scientific and educational programs in the effort to protect and improve America's food supply and human health and I send our congratulations as you celebrate this important anniversary, and we offer you our best wishes for another century of outstanding achievement.

Ronald Reagan

The School also received a congratulatory message from Dr. Shuichiro Kudo, dean of the veterinary school at Hokkaido University, Japan.

Congratulatory scrolls were presented at the Centennial Medal ceremony. They came from the Royal Veterinary College, London, Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies, University of Edinburgh, and the Tierärztliche Hochschule, Hannover, Germany.

### Duncan's Horses

Professor Lance Lanyon of the Royal Veterinary College, University of London, presented a maquette of "Duncan's Horses" to the School during the convocation ceremony. The sculpture of three fiery horses is by Adrian Jones, 19th century British veterinarian. The huge original can be seen at the Royal Veterinary School Field Station near London.

The plaster cast of the group was given to the College by Jones in 1938 and it has been on display since 1967. When the piece was first exhibited in 1892 at the Royal Academy a great controversy erupted. Jones, a self-taught painter and sculptor who entered the art world after twenty-three years in the British army, was accused of having hired another sculptor to produce the work. Adrian Jones attributed his fellow artist's accusations to jealousy and the fact that his abilities developed through field work and not through studies in studios or art schools. He continued in his new career as a sculptor and was commissioned to create the "Peace Quadriga" atop Wellington Arch as well as many other works.

"Duncan's Horses" was exhibited at the Crystal Palace and remained there until fire destroyed the building in 1936. When Jones gave the piece to the Royal Veterinary College, plans were made to cast it in bronze. Jones' death in 1938 and the outbreak of war foiled these plans. The sculpture lingered in storage until the sixties when casting it in bronze was contemplated once more. However, costs had risen dramatically and it was determined to coat the work with fiberglass and polyester resin to preserve it and to make it impervious to the elements. Unfortunately, this method of preservation was not workable and the sculpture began to deteriorate almost to the point of no return. In 1982 it was determined that the piece should be saved; it was temporarily restored, and in 1983 a fund drive was launched to raise £30,000 to make a bronze casting. Dean Robert R. Marshak has been active in the effort to save the Jones sculpture. The work will be preserved thanks to donations by British veterinarians and an anonymous American donor.

The maquette of "Duncan's Horses" will be displayed in the Jean Austin duPont Library at New Bolton Center.
It is a special pleasure for me to join you, on behalf of the University, to salute the School of Veterinary Medicine—its alumni, faculty, students, staff, benefactors, friends, and, most particularly, its dean—for a past of great accomplishments and a future that sparkles with optimism.

A hundred years ago, no one could have predicted the strength of the School today and its extraordinary success. Even in an era of cautious conservatism, the University Trustees certainly hedged their bets in blessing the start of veterinary medicine at Penn. They approved less than $17,000 for a building and only $350 to furnish it.

The years that followed were, to understimate the matter, difficult ones. As many of you know, veterinary medicine was housed for a time in an old building on Woodland Avenue that apparently was inadequate for its intended use as a veterinary hospital. Even when the School moved into another facility in 1907 it had to include in a small two-story building operating rooms for large animals, a pharmacy, eleven single, and five box stalls, a stable for the livestock sanitary board, a room for dispensary service, dissecting room, postmortem room, lecture hall for seventy people—all that on the first floor—with rooms for dogs, student study, a kitchen, storeroom, bone room, feed room, and three wards on the second floor. Whenever Bob Marshak complains to Tom Langfitt or me, I like to remind Bob of those golden days on the frontier of veterinary medicine.

How did it happen, in spite of those horrendous hurdles, that this School became what it is today—the best in the world? The key was, and certainly still is, leadership. Then, as now, the School was led by remarkable individuals. The first was Rush Shippen Huidekoper, the founding dean, described as a man of “magnificent physical proportions” whose forebears included Dr. Benjamin Rush, the great physician, and Edward Shippen, the first mayor of Philadelphia. What a fellow Huidekoper must have been. He fought and won the battle to build the School, apparently dipping into his own pocket to help with the finances. His extra-professional life was at least as interesting. Many of you have seen those famous photographs by Edward Muybridge—a series of still photographs of an animal that were rapidly projected on a machine to give the illusion of motion—the forerunner of the movie projector. If you look at the exhibit currently in the Museum you can see pictures of the good Dean Huidekoper, completely nude, riding his favorite horse, Pandora.

Huidekoper seems to have been in perpetual motion, and that quality, if not a prerequisite for the deanship role over the last century, is certainly epitomized by our current dean, Bob Marshak. Time and time again over the past three years, as we have worked together, I have seen a looming rock, a mountainous hard place, and the School—piloted by Bob—seeking to slip between Time and time again—usually with Tom Langfitt, in an effort to outnumber Bob—we would press to halt, regroup, be cautious, and all the rest of the litany that university administrators are paid to provide. Make no mistake, we always meant it. Occasionally, our cautions prove right, and occasionally Bob even admits that. More often, however, he finds a way to maneuver between that rock and hard place and emerge triumphant.

Do you know that little verse by Ogden Nash about the turtle?

The turtle lives 'twixt plated decks which practically conceal its sex.

I think it clever of the turtle in such a fix to be so fertile.

Time and again, in seemingly impossible fixes, Bob's fertile mind has found a way to propel the momentum of this extraordinary institution.

In the years ahead, of course, differences will continue to arise. The University administration is committed to doing all we can to help maintain and enhance the finest School of Veterinary Medicine. Sometimes, as in the past, our different perspectives will no doubt lead to problems about some of the scores of issues on which we work together. Every once in a while, however, it is worth stepping back from that seemingly unending series of particular problems—however serious they may seem at the time—and glance at the larger scene. And in terms of that scene, the School and its dean are magnificent.

An 18th century Hasidic line I like—particularly at this season—goes like this. "Just as the hand, held before the eye, can hide the tallest mountain, so the routine of everyday life can keep us from seeing the vast radiance and secret wonders that fill the world."

The University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine is hardly a secret, but it is a wonder. Tonight as we step back from the routine of everyday life for this special moment of celebration, I salute all of you who have helped in so many ways to build that wonder, and, most particularly, I salute our dean, Bob Marshak.

**Thomas Ehrlich**
Students, faculty and friends celebrated the School's birthday on Oct. 16 at the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry armory with an informal party.
A dog walked across this brick as it lay drying in the sun when it was being made. The brick is stamped with an inscription which tells that "Ur-Nammu, the king of Ur, has built his temple for Nanna, his Lord; he (Ur-Nammu) has also built the city wall of Ur for him."

Ur-Nammu, the king of Ur, has also built the city wall of Ur for him.

MAN AND ANIMALS: LIVING, WORKING AND CHANGING TOGETHER, an exhibition celebrating the interactions of man and animals through the ages, is the result of an unusual collaboration between The University Museum of Archaeology/Anthropology and the School of Veterinary Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania.

The exhibition opened at The University Museum on October 4, 1984 and will remain until June 30, 1985.

The theme of the MAN AND ANIMALS exhibition is the importance of the domestication of animals to human existence, as told through ancient artifacts and modern science. This theme was chosen to honor the University of Pennsylvania's School of Veterinary Medicine, which is celebrating its 100th anniversary in 1984-85.

The exhibition is comprised of artifacts, skeletal remains, graphics, photographs and text panels. It includes materials from about 10,000 years ago, when animals first began to be domesticated, to the present era, when selective breeding and modern genetics have created distinguishing physical and behavioral characteristics in "man's best friends."

MAN AND ANIMALS: LIVING, WORKING AND CHANGING TOGETHER focuses on four of the most useful domesticated animals—the dog, the horse, the cat and the cow.
Living, Working and Changing Together”

These four represent animals with a wide spectrum of importance: from pets to major food producers to powerful draft animals that have lived and worked with man over many millennia.

Framing the exhibition is a brief history of the School of Veterinary Medicine, which is the second oldest veterinary school in the United States.

Most of the artifacts, photographs and bones in the exhibition are from the collections of the University Museum and the School of Veterinary Medicine. Some are on loan from other institutions.

MAN AN ANIMALS: LIVING, WORKING AND CHANGING TOGETHER has been organized by Dr. Robert H. Dyson, Jr., Director of The University Museum, and Dr. Robert Marshak, Dean of the School of Veterinary Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania. The exhibition was developed by teams of specialists from both institutions, headed by Dr. Gregory Possehl, Associate Director of The University Museum, and Drs. Donald Patterson, John E. Martin and Peter Dodson of the Veterinary School.

The exhibition was designed and coordinated by John T. Murray of The University Museum. It is supported in part by a contribution from KAL KAN.

A catalogue, a poster and a series of public programs complement the exhibition. The Museum Shop carries specialized books and art items depicting man and animals in world cultures through the ages, and in 20th century relationships.

on at the University Museum Anniversary of the School of University of Pennsylvania

Copper or bronze horse trappings
Hasanlu, Iran
Ca. 1000-800 B.C.
None were found in position on the horse skeletons found at the site. Their possible relationships, positioning and use have been determined based on comparative material, such as Assyrian reliefs of the period and fragmentary ivory plaques found at Hasanlu. Both show scenes of horses being ridden and driven.

Zebus outfitted for ox cart races in Mohenjo Daro, Pakistan. Photograph courtesy of George Bates.
The University Museum provided the backdrop for a colorful spectacle on October 15 when the dean and the faculty of the School of Veterinary Medicine were treated in full regalia from the North America Gallery to the Harrison Auditorium for the Centennial Convocation.

To mark the hundredth anniversary of its School of Veterinary Medicine, the University of Pennsylvania awarded honorary degrees to five international scholars in the field of veterinary medicine and four individuals who have shown a lifelong commitment to the land and to the health and welfare of animals.

University President Sheldon H. Hackney opened the ceremony with an address "A Hundred Years of Health Care for Animals and Man." Dean Robert R. Marshak spoke on behalf of the School and Dr. Lawon Soulsby presented the Centennial Convocation Address.

The degree recipients were Mark Whittier Allam, former dean of the School; Roger Andrew Caras, author, radio and television commentator on pets and wildlife; and Overstreet; Fitz Eugene Dixon, University Trustee, farmer, Thoroughbred horse breeder, philanthropist and civic leader; Rudolf Fankhauser, former dean of the School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Berne, and Rektor magnificus of that institution; Ansley H. Iggo, dean, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Edinburgh Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Medicine; Theodore Ayer Randolph, former Overseer, breeder of show horses and hunters, and president of the oldest horse show in the nation; Margaret McGrath Rockefeller, Overseer, farmer, organizer of the American Farmland Trust and of the Maine Coast Heritage Trust; Susumu Ohno, researcher and scientist; The Ben Horowitz Distinguished Scientist in Reproductive Genetics, City of Hope Research Institute; Ernest Jackson Lawson Soulsby, Professor of Animal Pathology and Head of the Department of Clinical Veterinary Medicine, Cambridge, former Professor of Parasitology at the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, University of Pennsylvania, and former chairman of the Department of Pathobiology at the Veterinary School.

The honorary degrees were conferred by Sheldon Hackney, President of the University of Pennsylvania, assisted by Provost Thomas Ehrlich and Secretary Mary Ann Meyers.

Fitz Eugene Dixon, Jr.

Following a family tradition for voluntary service, as well as for excellence in horsemanship, you have yourself a record for varied and far-reaching support to Philadelphia and the Commonwealth, and for contributions to the common welfare of citizens and animals alike as civic leader, farmer, and philanthropist.

Though born in Maine, and a student at Harvard, you have been well-rooted in the Philadelphia area for much of the past half centuries. Having spent happy school days at The Episcopal Academy, you returned there from college to direct the admissions program and to coach. Since that time, you have continued to make your mark on the world as an owner of champion professional teams from the Sixers to the Philadelphia Phillies. A member of distinguished equine organizations, including the Jockey Club, you are a director, as well as the proud parent of a member of the United States Equestrian Team.

To the citizens of Philadelphia, you have presented your lasting gift of love—explicitly in the sculpture that has become the "logo" of the City of Brotherly Love, implicitly in your diverse service as Chairman of the Delaware River Port Authority, the Fairmount Park Commission, the Germantown Hospital Board, and the Commonwealth's New State System of Higher Education. Serving as Chairman of Trustees at both Temple and Widener Universities, you have helped nurture the physical development of each institution.

Your deep devotion to the land and to the animal world, evidenced in the landscaped beauty and the superb-bred inhabitants of your Elmshaven Farm, has found sympathetic resonance in the specimen plantings and biological research conducted by your neighbor in Whitemarsh—the University's Morris Arboretum—which has, in turn, been the beneficiary of your largesse. Sharing an intense involvement with horses and the thoroughbred industry with your uncle, George D. Widener, you have given generous support to the Veterinary School's New Bolton Center where the Hospital for Large Animals is a cherished tribute to him and a true expression of your own focused philanthropy.

Aware that you are a member of every distinguished club from Maine to Florida, and that you have already received nine honorary degrees as well as blue ribbons galore, the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania consider it an honor, Fitz Eugene Dixon, to welcome you into your own circle of winners, and, at the same time, to reward your faultless career with these highest honors, the Centennial Centenarian Award.

Rudolf Fankhauser

An outstanding pathologist, a compassionate and skillful clinician, and a perceptive historian and scholar, you have made significant and original contributions to the fields of comparative neurology and neuropathology and have been a vital force in establishing both of these specialties as thriving disciplines in veterinary medicine.

Your personal research, unparalleled in the field, has touched on virtually every disease mechanism involved in the many nervous system disorders that occur naturally in domesticated, laboratory, and wildlife animal species. The widest dissemination of the fruits of your investigations has...
Susumu Ohno

Susumu Ohno led you to the University of Pennsylvania, where you registered in a special course in homozygotes. Dedicated to the survival of the small farmer, you went on to guide others, including inexperienced young homesteaders who lack substantive knowledge of the tough economic realities of farming, by moderating the highly successful “Start Course for New Farmers” that was instituted, at your urging, by the School of Veterinary Medicine.

Discovering that an island you purchased with your husband to protect it from development had formerly supported nineteen small farms, you determined to restore the hard won fields, while proving that raising fine beef cattle can be a worthy business proposition, not just a tax shelter. When you learned that seven percent of prime farmland goes out of agriculture each year, you helped organize the American Farmland Trust to take on that problem.

You organized the Maine Coast Heritage Trust to preserve the natural beauty of that state, and you are further responsible for the published series, Wildflowers of the United States. In New York, where you served on the board of the Philharmonic as well as at the Botanical Garden, you helped found the Music Assistance Fund to help black students further their studies in classical music.

A daughter—or granddaughter—of Pennsylvania since your father graduated with the Class of ’98, you have committed your own energies to your alma mater as an Overseer of the School of Veterinary Medicine. Knowing that you have always wanted to be a doctor, the Trustees are honored to prescribe the Doctor of Laws, honoris causa, to you. Margaret McGrath Rockefeller, in recognition of a remarkable syndrome characterized by your dedication to animals, to the land, and to our American farm heritage.

ERNST JACKSON LAWSON SOUTHEBY

A gifted advocate of excellence in all things, through your distinguished contributions, prolific scholarly writings, and training programs for graduate students, you are, in large measure, responsible for the establishment of immunoparasitology as a contemporary medical discipline.

In pioneering studies on immune responses to nematode infections, you helped set the stage for the subsequent exploration of immunity in the field. Providing inspiration to colleagues and graduate students alike, your labors have contributed to an understanding of the various contributions made by cells and antibodies to promote as well as to pathological responses, while holding out the hope that, within our lifetime, scourges of mankind—malaria, schistosomiasis, filariasis—can be combated.

In a career that has taken you from veterinary practice in rural England to academic positions in two of the world’s leading schools of veterinary medicine—the University of Pennsylvania and Cambridge University—you have provided wise counsel to governments and international agencies and organizations. Committed to foundations as well as to industry, you have been much sought after as visiting professor at academic institutions around the world. Your membership in every major society in your field culminated in your recent election as President of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.

At the University of Pennsylvania, where you were praised as a teacher, research scientist, chairperson, administrator, and member of the board of trustees, and as a trusted and scientist, and a much loved colleague and friend, the Trustees recognize your forty years of leadership as an important determinant in the School’s rise to prominence among its peer institutions. Saluting you for your vision, dedication, and the fulness of your achievements, they take pride in conferring on you, Ernst Jackson Lawson Southeby, the honorary degree, Doctor of Science.
Centennial Medal

The Centennial Medal of the University of Pennsylvania’s School of Veterinary Medicine was created as the highest award the School could bestow to outstanding contributors to the field of veterinary medicine. The ceremony was presided over by Dean Robert R. Marshak with former Dean Mark W. Allam assisting.

LAUDATION, Elizabeth Dunn Clark When, in September 1981, the School of Veterinary Medicine dedicated the Elizabeth Dunn Clark Ambulatory Pavilion in its still unfinished teaching hospital, we celebrated a conversion of uncommon generosity that will benefit the School for years to come. But we also recognized an uncommonly generous person—one who comes as close as anyone we know to the embodiment of that elusive term, an “animal person.” Ask Elizabeth Clark what she does, and without hesitation she will proudly tell you that she is a farmer. Visit her magnificent estate just outside the town of Middleburg, Virginia, and you will know she means it.

Posed around a little pond and you will soon begin to suspect that in addition to cattle and horses, she farms animals that other people don’t. It’s a breeding program gone awry. Rather than rustling any cat, dog, piggy boat, miniature horse, or indeed for any creature that, for one reason or another, needs a good home. The length of the lease is never a consideration.

There is also a rather different aspect to the suburban animal operation at Springfield Farm. Those who know Elizabeth Dunn Clark as one of this country’s foremost breeders of Labrador retrievers, a breed she first began to exhibit in 1956, Springfield’s Labradors have won five National Specialty shows and there have been over one hundred and twenty-five homebred Springfield Labrador champions as well as homebred champions in nine other breeds. Elizabeth’s dogs have garnered over one hundred red-white-blue and rosettes. A phone call last week confirmed that, at the moment, at least a half dozen differing breeds of dogs are in harmonious residence at Springfield Farm.

Elizabeth Clark is a wonderfully kind and generous lady, a fundamentally serious person who, nevertheless, takes unfailing pleasure in observing the comedy of life around her, in unspoilable companionship. Although she is a patron of the performing and visual arts in Washington and New York, it is her selfless support of people and organizations that care for and about animals and her relentless efforts for “all creatures great and small” that makes Elizabeth Dunn Clark one of the University’s most admired and cherished friends. We applaud Elizabeth Dunn Clark’s dedication to the welfare of animals and ask her now to accept our special tribute, the Veterinary School’s Centennial Medal.

LAUDATION, Charles E. Cornelius In the now remote year of 1953, an unassuming young man graduated from the School of Veterinary Medicine. The young man then established a School of Veterinary Medicine on the campus of the University of California’s Davis Campus. It is doubtful that any of his professors would have predicted that this young man, Charles E. Cornelius, “Corny” to his friends, was destined to profoundly influence the structure and direction of veterinary medical education, and research in the nation and the world. Indeed, his personal history accurately mirrors the extraordinary changes that have taken place in veterinary medical education during three decades of unprecedented growth.

On the Davis campus Charles Cornelius’ career was meteoric: a Ph.D. and assistant professorship in 1958; to associate professor of Clinical Pathology in 1965, the chairmanship of the Department of Physiological Sciences. Two years later he was persuaded to take the deanship of Kansas State University’s College of Veterinary Medicine. Then, in 1971, having effected many important and beneficial changes, he left Kansas to found a new, non-traditional veterinary school at the University of Florida in Gainesville.

Within a ten-year period, with many former Pennsylvanians in leadership positions, the new Florida School was in excellent shape, preparing to graduate its first class. The school now stands as a permanent monument to a great academic leader, but for Cornelius, still too young and restless to accept either immortality or the role of permanent father figure in his profession, it was time to move on, to go back home, that time as dean of the Florida State University veterinary college.

Dr. Allam presents the medal to Dr. David R. Goddard.

University President Sheldon Hackney and Mrs. Bernard Freeman

Dr. Charles E. Cornelius receives the medal

University President Sheldon Hackney and Mrs. Bernard Freeman

LAUDATION, David Rockwell Goddard We honor David Rockwell Goddard, a distinguished biologist, outstanding University administrator, and great friend of veterinary medicine.

Over the years, David has served the University of Pennsylvania in countless ways—as professor and chairman of the Department of Bacteriology, as Dean of the School of Veterinary Medicine, as Professor of the Division of Biology, as Provost, as University Professor of Biology, and as University Professor of Science and Public Policy. As a plant physiologist he is noted for his excellent work on cellular metabolism and respiratory enzymes, for example, he was among the first to demonstrate the existence of cytokinins in plant cells. His contributions to scientific research have been recognized in many ways—election to the National Academy of Sciences, the American Philosophical Society and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and by two Presidents of the United States who awarded him the National Medal of Science.

During his years as Director of the Division of Biology and Provost, David Rockwell Goddard took genuine interest in his students and faculty, that he was entirely adequate, recognizing his great place in the University’s biomedical constellation. With good humor, candor and many a pungent phrase, he encouraged us in our strenuous efforts to become a center of excellence. Indeed, from the very beginning of his tenure as a University of Pennsylvania Professor, David Goddard encouraged students and faculty in the various health schools to join him to build an institution equal to the University’s size and stature.

Between 1967 and 1970, those halcyon days when David Rockwell Goddard was Provost, the University of Pennsylvania began to be perceived as the world leader in veterinary medical education and research. Its vitality, brilliance and individuality of the University’s chief academic officer.

With admiration, affection and appreciation, undiminished by time, we salute our great friend and colleague, David Goddard, and ask him to accept the Centennial Medal of the School of Veterinary Medicine.
LAUDATION, Georgia and Philip Hofmann. We honor Georgia and Philip Hofmann, a most remarkable duo, inseparable in their linkage to Pennsylvania's School of Veterinary Medicine. Established in 1970 on the New Bolton Campus, Pennsylvania State University, the Georgia and Philip Hofmann Animal Reproduction stands as a permanent expression of their devotion and commitment to the wellfare and betterment of the human and animal worlds.

Georgia Hofmann, a warm and gracious lady, is a leading member of the horse community, breeding and racing thoroughbreds. For over 20 years, she has been an esteemed golfer and an accomplished "whip", driving and competing in carriage shows throughout the country and abroad. A great competitor, she took the "Blue" driving a pair at the Royal International Horse Show in 1965.

Philip Hofmann is a tremendous force of a man who never seems to slacken in pursuing his interests, one of which is for the welfare of mankind. Beginning as a shipping clerk and ending as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Johnson and Johnson, his career confirms the great American dream of rags to riches through hard work and dedication. As an entrepreneur, he was a chief architect in building Johnson and Johnson to its present great scale and stature. In partnership with wife Georgia, his reputation is well-deserved.

LAUDATION, Edward C. Melby, Jr. He would deserve, considering the limitless possibilities, that the Johns Hopkins Medical School would choose a private practitioner, essentially a cow practitioner, in Middlebury, Vermont, to take charge of its invaluable vivarium and to establish within the School the newly emerging discipline of Laboratory Animal Medicine. Fortunately, both for animal and for humankind, Edward C. Melby, Jr. answered that call in 1962 and, during a twelve-year period, developed the nation's model program in laboratory animal medicine. As a result, laboratory medical institutions are now healthier, better cared-for and more zealously protected against abuse and unnecessary suffering. If it can be acknowledged that the discipline of laboratory animal medicine lacks parental恩, one could argue that Ed Melby was the alpha male.

In 1974, an entirely new career beckoned. Melby was invested with a prestigious appointment at Cornell University, his Alma Mater. As he assumed office, he accurately sensed that the College lacked some of the ambition and spirit of a major biomedical institution. Faculty appointments were sometimes made without rigorous scrutiny, salaries were not sufficiently competitive, the curriculum was staid, in rigid traditional tracks, the teaching hospital was poorly organized, alumni and private sector fundraising was negligible, and the faculty was taking scant advantage of the formidable biological strengths which existed in the College of Arts and Sciences and the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences.

It didn't take Ed Melby long to demonstrate that Cornell Medical School understood extraordinary vigor, imagination, and resources. Without losing sight of his responsibilities to livestock agriculture, he managed to create a whole new climate in which the Faculty was encouraged to integrate scholarship and research in all aspects of the educational program. He made the entire world his recruiting ground for faculty, and faculty, responding to his enlightened leadership, increased its interaction with other colleges on the Cornell campus. Simultaneously, an awakened old veterinary hospital became a transformation into a veterinary hospital, a place where teaching, research, and patient care are successfully integrated. Strong bonds were forged with alumni, agricultural organizations, and with the breeders of horses, dogs and other animals. A new diagnosis laboratory and Department of Preventive Medicine were successfully launched and biomedical research, including behavioral research, increased dramatically in scope and quality. A nationally acclaimed joint program in aquatic veterinary medicine, the first of its kind in America, exemplified a new spirit of collaboration between Cornell and the University of Pennsylvania.

Many of these changes and advances were made despite the general inertia of a large, complex institution and sometimes against the wishes of certain elements in the faculty. Fortunately, Ed Melby had the necessary guts, stamina and intellectual courage to take some liberties with conventional academic caution.

With equal vigor, Melby articulated and encouraged a healthy broadening of the concept of veterinary medicine as a profession directly and indirectly affecting the health and wellbeing of mankind in profound ways.

These many and remarkable contributions to veterinary medicine have been recognized by his election to high office on several professional societies. He has served as President of the American College of Laboratory Animal Medicine, Chairman of the Council of Deans of the Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges, President of the Association for Biomedical Research, Chairman of the Institute of Laboratory Animal Resources of the National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council, and Co-Chairman of the prestigious Society for Experimental Biology.

We are proud that Ed Melby did his undergraduate work at the University of Pennsylvania and now take great pleasure in welcoming him back to receive this permanent expression of our admiration and affection, the Centennial Medal of the School of Veterinary Medicine.

LAUDATION, The Honorable John Melcher. We welcome our distinguished colleague, John Melcher, United States Senator from Montana. An honored graduate in veterinary medicine from Iowa State University, he is an American institution with a Veterinary School, founded in 1879, that is older than the University of Pennsylvania's School of Veterinary Medicine. Having remedied the ills of his animal patients in Forsyth, Montana for nineteen years, John Melcher turned his hand to remediating the ills of his state and his nation. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1976. The only veterinarian who is a United States Senator, he was re-elected in 1982, and continues to serve with distinction on Committees dealing with Indian Affairs, Ag and Rural Development, Agriculture, Nutrition andForestry, Energy and Natural Resources. His Senate work is focused mainly on farming, forestry and energy and he is recognized as one of the Senate's leading authorities on farm policy.

A tenacious champion of American agriculture and of environmental concerns, he rarely misses a chance to press for more money for animal health research. His virtuosity as a diplomat can be appreciated when one examines his record on environmental issues. He has managed to compile a record pragmatic enough to keep him on friendly terms with both the timber industry and the Sierra Club.

Never one to rest on his laurels, John Melcher continues to deal effectively with the complex factors that influence agricultural policy and make up the politics of American agriculture.

Adding their commendation to the best friend of veterinary medicine in the world's most exclusive club, the Dean and Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine, we add our tribute to the United States Senator from the great state of Montana, to accept the School's highest tribute, our Centennial Medal.

Philip Hofmann, David G. Jones and Mrs. Hofmann.

Dr. Edward Melby is presented the medal.

This medal is presented to Dr. William Jackson:

Dean Marschak and Senator John Melcher
CENTENNIAL MEDALS

continued from 13

LAUDATION, Richard W. Newpher To honor Richard W. Newpher, Chief Administrative Officer of the Pennsylvania Farmers Association. His educational background in engineering and banking, together with his years of prior service to PAC as a Regional Organization Director, as Legislative Specialist, as Director of Governmental Relations, and as Manager of the Public Affairs Department, have equipped him well to administer the complex affairs of the Commonwealth’s premier farm organization. A long-time member of the Veterinary School’s Board of Overseers and now Co-Chair of its Second Century Fund Agriculture Committee, he knows that education is the farmer’s best friend and that medical education and research are indispensable to a healthy and vigorous agricultural economy.

For all this and in the least smallest-minded, ignoble, petty, or opportunistic, Dick Newpher frequently finds himself in the maestro’s debate on farm policy. More often than not, when the dust settles, his views are seen to prevail, a reward for hard work, well-informed intelligence, and dispassionate judgment.

In typical fashion, Dick Newpher made it his business to acquire, and then to transfer to others, a deeper understanding of the complex nature and high cost of veterinary medical education in the 1980’s. This has helped the School in countless ways and is in pari responsible for our powerful support from the Commonwealth’s many agricultural constituencies and from the executive and legislative branches. The University of Pennsylvania is indebted to this remarkably gifted and unassuming man for his great service to the School of Veterinary Medicine and we ask him now to accept, with warmest thanks, the Centennial Medal.

LAUDATION, Gladys Hall Rosenthal We honor Gladys Hall Rosenthal, a cherished friend and most graciously lady whose powerful commitment to animal welfare brought her and her late husband, Alfred Rosenthal, to our School of Veterinary Medicine. Intelligently, generously, today we are a stronger, better, more humane institution.

Generations of veterinary medical students are better educated and better trained because there is a Gladys Hall Rosenthal Basic Science Building and a splendid new Small Animal Teaching Hospital. Although the new Hospital doesn’t happen to hear the Rosenthal name, it is likely that a distant dream without their hard work and their benefaction. Indeed, owing to Gladys Rosenthal’s steadfast support, the Hospital is better able to care for many sick and injured animals whose owners cannot afford to pay.

Yet, a human kind had a true friend, that friend was Gladys Rosenthal. Her constancy and devotion to the cause of animal welfare was described perfectly in one of Alfred Rosenthal’s beautiful letters wherein he expressed the wish that “as a result of our labors, every living thing on this planet, whether worms, whales, Weimaraners, Percherons, or humans, will benefit.”

The School of Veterinary Medicine will continue to work with Gladys Rosenthal to honor Alfred’s wish in the years ahead. We remember our dear friend Alfred Rosenthal on this special day and know that in honoring his wife, Gladys, we also honor his memory and their great cause. As a dedicated Overseer, we know that Alfred were still among us, would join now in applauding his great lady Medicine as we accept to honor the Centennial Medal of the School of Veterinary Medicine.

LAUDATION, The Honorable Matthew J. Ryan We honor Matthew J. Ryan, Republican Leader of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, great friend of veterinary medicine. As a young graduate, he accepted a post as a veterinary assistant in the town of Bishophiggs, but the horizon was far too narrow to satisfy a mind continually searching for new ideas and new approaches. After two years he moved on to a post in the Royal (D’Ck) Veterinary College in Edinburgh, but there too, owing to the inadequacy
of facilities for teaching and research, he was soon disheartened.

Returning to private general veterinary practice in Glasgow, he somehow, miraculously, managed to carry out some important investigations on bone-pinning techniques and on virus diseases of dogs. Recognition came quickly; he was soon perceived by his colleagues as the nation's leading small animal practitioner and surgeon. In 1950, the opportunity came to take responsibility for veterinary education and Sir William was appointed as the first Director of Veterinary Education within the University of Glasgow's Medical Faculty. There followed then a period of intense activity during which, in a few years' time, the old Glasgow Veterinary College, an intellectually and physically impoverished institution, was transformed into a leading veterinary school in Great Britain and subsequently in the world. Sir William assembled a scholarly faculty of eager, active, innovative personalities whose contributions to veterinary medical science are now universally acclaimed. Sir William took a global view of his activities, devoting much time and energy to committees and councils at home and abroad. And during his stewardship, the veterinary schools at Glasgow and Pennsylvania developed strong ties based on remarkably similar research interests and educational philosophies.

Scientist, educator and administrator, a generous and warm-hearted man whose powerful example and personality transformed the educational fabric of British veterinary education, Sir William is a man for all seasons.

Elected to the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1951, to Fellowship in the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons in 1959, he was knighted by Queen Elizabeth II in 1966. To these well-deserved accolades, Sir William's friends at the University of Pennsylvania now join in honoring a revered colleague by asking him to accept the Centennial Medal of the School of Veterinary Medicine.

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**EVENTS**

### DECEMBER

- 8 Centennial Award of Merit ceremony, University Museum, Philadelphia
- 19 Centennial Distinguished Service Award Ceremony, Faculty Club

### JANUARY

- 5 Sports Day, Philadelphia
- 14 Alumni reception, Eastern States Meeting, Orlando, FL
- 26 Fifteenth Annual Canine Symposium, Philadelphia

### FEBRUARY

- 11-12 Westminster K.C. dog show, New York, NY.

### MARCH

- 25 Alumni Reception at AAHA meeting, Orlando, FL
- 30 Feline Symposium, Philadelphia

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**ALUMNI AND CONTINUING EDUCATION CORNER**

Plans for 1985 are in progress—and we hope you will join us at these upcoming events:

**WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30 and THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1985: THE 1985 PENN ANNUAL CONFERENCE WILL BE HELD AT THE ADAMS MARK HOTEL (City Line Avenue and Monument Road, Philadelphia). Speakers include Dr. Gary Carlson, University of California, Davis, lecturing on Fluid Therapy in the Horse; Dr. Sheila McGuirk, University of Wisconsin, lecturing on Pharmacology for the Bovine Practitioners, and Dr. Danny Scott, Cornell University, lecturing on Small Animal Dermatology. On Thursday, January 31, a full day seminar will be devoted to: Computers in Veterinary Medicine. This is a four part lecture series, proceeding from basic to complex, on the selection and use of computers for the veterinary practitioner. Brian R. Smith, president of B. R. Smith and Associates, will present the seminar.**

**SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1985: ALUMNI DAY—NEW BOLTON CENTER. Whether you are celebrating a formal reunion (years ending in five and zero), or just want to get together with a few of your classmates, join us at New Bolton Center for a picnic lunch, a continuing education program, or a special tour of the Brandywine area. A dinner and dance will be held on Saturday, May 18, at the Wilmington Hilton Hotel (approximately twenty minutes from New Bolton Center) for our reunion and non-reunion graduates. The evening begins with a reception at 6 p.m. hosted by Dean Robert R. Marshak, followed by dinner at 7 p.m. Festivities will conclude with dancing until midnight. The Wilmington Hilton is offering a special rate of $64/night for a double room.**

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For those who could not attend the Centennial Scientific Conference on Oct. 15, 16, 17, 1984 at the Bellevue Stratford, Philadelphia, Audio-Stats Educational Services has recorded nineteen of the twenty-four lectures presented at the conference. You will be receiving information in the mail about the cost of these tapes.

The first University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine Alumni Directory will be available in January of 1985. If you wish to purchase a copy of the Directory, and have not been contacted by the Harris Publication Company, please call the Alumni Office and we will take your order.

The full day continuing education seminars sponsored by the School will resume in February 1985.

Watch your mail for the Spring 1985 brochure.

The Dean and the Veterinary Medical Alumni Society will host the first alumni reception of the year at the Eastern States Meeting on Monday, January 14, 1985 in Orlando, Florida. All alumni and faculty of the School are cordially invited to attend the reception. Please contact the Alumni Office at 898-4234 if you have questions regarding any of the above events.

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**Dr. and Mrs. Jack K. Robbins at Pasadena, CA (left) with Dean and Mrs. Robert R. Marshak at Santa Anita Park. Dr. and Mrs. Robbins gave a "Birthday Lunch" for California alumni and friends in the Director's Room in honor of the Veterinary School's Centennial.**
NEW EXHIBITION AT THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM

The exhibition ERA OF THE PET: FOUR CENTURIES OF PEOPLE AND THEIR DOGS opened November 9 at the University Museum. The exhibition, through works of art, artifacts and literature highlights the development of humankind's relationship to the dog. To illustrate this evolution, the exhibition focuses on four historic periods—Louis XIV and the Seventeenth Century; the sentimentalism of pets in the Eighteenth Century; Queen Victoria and the domestic relationship to pets in the Nineteenth Century; and the growing care and protection of pets spearheaded by such groups as the American Kennel Club in the Twentieth Century.

The exhibition is presented by the University Museum in cooperation with the Dog Museum of America in honor of the 100th anniversary of the American Kennel Club. It is the first traveling exhibition organized by the Dog Museum of America. The exhibition will remain in Philadelphia until Feb. 17, 1985.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM

The last Saturday in January is the standing date for this program—Your Veterinarian and Your Dog. The fifteenth program will be held on Saturday, January 26, 1985 at the Veterinary Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, 39th and Spruce Sts, Philadelphia, PA. It will be an all-day program. Information can be obtained by writing to Dr. M. J. Deubler, VHUP, 3850 Spruce St., Philadelphia, PA 19104.

The program will include talks by Dr. Gustavo D. Aguirre on Inherited Eye Diseases in the Dog; Dr. Colin E. Harvey on Gum Disease in the Dog; Dr. Jeffrey A. Wortman on “Cat” Scan and Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Dr. Charles D. Newton on Bone Diseases in the Dog.

Bellwether
University of Pennsylvania
School of Veterinary Medicine
3800 Spruce Street
Philadelphia, PA 19104