10-1-1984

Duncan's Horses

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dom 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, must learn to be better innovators 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 in the 1930's and 1940's livestock production needs were perceived in the light of the impending war. 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 overstressing 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.

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 Kubo, 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, a 19th century British veterinarian. The huge original can be seen at the Royal Veterinary School Field Station near London.

The plastercast 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 a warehouse 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 proved unsatisfactory 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. Marchak 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.

Fall 1984