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of facilities for teaching and research, he was soon disillusioned.

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 at 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.

Scientific, 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.

Dr. von Engelhardt presents a proclamation from the Veterinary School, Hannover, Germany, to Dr. Smith.

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.