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 Rusticana* (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 tone deaf; 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, Doctor Beniamino Rush, is admitted and addresses the group in the famous aria “Bisogniamo uno Facoltà di Medicina Veterinaria” (we need a veterinary school).

The Trustees, two bassos and eight castrati, respond with the rollicking chorus “Pronto, 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 I, Scene I—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 severely looking man, is holding his nose while in conversation with the first dean of the School of Veterinary Medicine. In the immortal 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 as uno tubo su fondo (a tub on its own bottom).
A canzone picchiettato or patter song follows in which Pepperoni and il preside argue heatedly—the only discernible words are No!, Sí!, No!, Sí!

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 tавоо preside, dottore Marco Allam, has just been anointed. The Veterinary School is at a dangerous crossroads because of its cramped, antiquated physical plant, a small overworked, underpaid faculty, and a dismally 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. 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 the abyss slowly closes, swallowing Donna Lila's roast, she screams, but dottore Allam is heard to exclaim joyously "Salvezione, Salvezione, e Spasim!

As if by magic, a tall lean man with a white beard, tall hat and striped suit appears in a corner of the garden. He strides to the table, deposits a large stack of papers, turns and disappears silently away.

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 zuaverféto (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 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 enfeebled Veterinary School began its steady ascent to excellence. Along the way, there were many fearful upheavals and soul-searching moments, many brusising and dispiriting 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, overseas 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 veterinary 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 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 theme 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 cats; 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 folks, members of the Company's La Ballet Cornique, begin to dance a fandango. The peasant chorus breaks into lusty song:

"La borghesia is all' isola of us all, you will never overcome
Ring down the curtain on '84
Grant us all one hundred more
Bravi horses, bravi cows
Bravi dogs and cats and sows
Bravi chickens, sheep and goats
All the wild things in fur coats
Bravi collegues, bravi friends
and so Triunfo Rusticana 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 housed in 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 are related 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 Allam, 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 "human 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 scours 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 Judaeo-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 frightfully 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 obligations 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, to the advancement of medical science 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 never, and 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 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 insure that experimental animals are treated according to animal care and welfare standards that they apply to humans 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.

Centennial Celebration!
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 graduates, 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 graduates honorary, they, too, 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, being conscious 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 on 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, although 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 new 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 Odigham Agricultural Society to establish a veterinary college in London.

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 prospect? It was John Sonders 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 issues on which the veterinarian must take a stand and on which research and scholarship will be demanded of the academic, as well as participation by the practising arm of the profession. These include environmental issues, industrialization of livestock enterprises, welfare considerations, especially those concerned with man's use of animals for the advancement of knowledge and the role of animals as 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 wisdom.
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 adapt to 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 look to the future. Already intensification of 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 disorders.

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—it is 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 finance 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 these as a sculptor and was commissioned to create the "Peace Quadriga" atop Wellington Arch as well as many other works.

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.

I send these congratulatory messages from Dr. Shuichiro Kubo, dean of the Royal Veterinary College, London, Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies, University of Edinburgh, and the Tierarztlische 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 the University's archives 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 did not work 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.
Cautionous conservatism. The University Trustees cer­
and its extraordinary success. Even in an era of
veterinary medicine at Penn. They approved less
than $17,000 for a building and only $350 to fur­
msh it.

The years that followed were, to understate
the matter, difficult ones. As many of you know,
veterinary medicine was housed for a time in an
old building on Woodland Avenue that appar­
etly was inadequate for its intended use as an
trolley-car barn. 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, bone room, feed room, and
wards on
many of you know,

Huidekoper seems to have been in perpetual
motion, and that quality, if not a prerequisite for
the decanal 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 occa­
ionally Bob even admits that. More often, how­
ever, 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 twist 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
jointly. Every once in a while, however, it is
worth stepping back from that seemingly unend­
ing 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—
peticularly 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 won­
ders 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 cele­
bration, I salute all of you who have helped in so
many ways to build that wonder, and, most par­
ticularly, I salute our dean, Bob Marshak.

Thomas Ehrlich

The Honorable John A. Laffore, Jr., former U.S.
Congressman and immediate past president of the
American Kennel Club and Mrs. Susan Williams
Catherwood. University Trustees.

The University Glee Club, under the direction of
Bruce Montgomery, entertains.

Dean Robert R. Marshak accepts the City
Proclamation from Mayor W. Wilson Goode.
Students, faculty and friends celebrated the School's birthday on Oct. 16 at the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry armory with an informal party.
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.

Clay brick
Ur, Iraq
Ca. 2100 B.C.
(Ur-Nammu) has built his temple for Ninna, his Lord. He has also built the city wall of Ur for him.

Ceramic effigy vessel
Colima, Mexico
200 B.C. - A.D. 500
The funerary art of western Mexico is characterized by zoomorphic effigy vessels. They were placed in the shaft tombs that are unique to this area as part of burial assemblages, and probably held liquid supplies for the dead.

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Clay brick
Ur, Iraq
Ca. 2100 B.C.
(Ur-Nammu) has built his temple for Ninna, his Lord. He has also built the city wall of Ur for him.

Ceramic effigy vessel
Colima, Mexico
200 B.C. - A.D. 500
The funerary art of western Mexico is characterized by zoomorphic effigy vessels. They were placed in the shaft tombs that are unique to this area as part of burial assemblages, and probably held liquid supplies for the dead.
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.

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.

Horse trappings of several types and materials were found at Hasanlu. They were buried in buildings destroyed when the town was sacked and burned by invaders at the end of the 9th century 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 Dales.

Fall 1984
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 services, as well as excellence in horsemanship, you have yourself set 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-versed in the horse industry for the past half century. 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 Hors to the Philadelphia Phillies. A member of distinguished equestrian 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 J.O.—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 Farmount 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 state institution.

Your deep devotion to the land and to the animal world, evidenced in the landscaped beauty and the superb-hbred inhabitants of your Enterprise Farm, has found sympathetic resonance in the specimen plantings and biologic 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, 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 their highest trophies, the honorary degree, Doctor of Laws.

RODULPH 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
Rudolf Fankhauser

been awarded by your mastery of French, Italian, and English in addition to the German of your native Swiss Canton. Only an international center, and a mecca for visiting scientists, your laboratory, the Institute for Comparative Neurology, is known for a tone and style defined by your own industry, generosity, and grace, as well as for its inexhaustible supply of neuropsychological specimens from around the world. Professor ordinaria at the University of Bern, you have served both as dean of the faculty of veterinary medicine and as Rector magnificus. You edited the prestigious Journal Schweiz Arch Exp Tierheilkunde for over a decade, and extending the purview of your strictly professional purview, you have earned recognition as historiographer of the events and interrelationships in the annals of veterinary medicine.

Pleased to commend the additional service of your many wards, the Trustees welcome you to the University of Pennsylvania and proudly add your commendation, by presenting their highest tribute to you Rudolf Fankhauser: the honorary degree, Doctor of Science.

AINSLEY IGGO

Graduating with a degree in agricultural science in your native New Zealand, in Scotland you have served successively on an undergraduate faculty, a medical faculty, and a veterinary faculty. Successful in nurturing a generation of scientifically trained veterinarians as head of veterinary physiology and dean of the faculty of veterinary medicine at the University of Edinburgh, you continue to stand at the forefront of the world’s distinguished medical investigators.

Illuminating the annals of veterinary physiology through your scholarly writings and reviews and as editor of prestigious journals, you have advanced knowledge in the specific area of nervous regulation of ruminal digestive function through the work of your protégé laboratories. In a further contribution to the understanding of pain, tactile and temperature sensation, you demonstrated the role of a special, cold-activated skin sensor in localizing touch sensation, now universally known as the Iggö dome receptor. Stuffed after a crucible, you have guided accreditation of our American veterinary schools, and the staffing of the East Central College of Agriculture and your own University Faculty; your international acclaim as a scientist is reflected in invitations to serve as visiting professor at universities from Ibadan to Nairobi, and Heidelberg to Kyoto.

Significantly advancing human knowledge through your scientific achievements, you have made a monumental contribution to veterinary education, science, and veterinary interests in general. Proud to contribute to your honors and distinctions, which include election as a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh and of the Royal Society of London, the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania invite you, Ainsley Iggö, to accept from their hand the honorary degree, Doctor of Science.

SUSUMU OHNO

Veterinarian, distinguished research scientist, and educator, you have made a fundamental contribution both to basic genetics and reproductive biology.

Forwarding present understanding of sex determination and imprinting, you have contributed to the realization of the X chromosome in mammals through your early concepts and experiments, you were among the first to recognize that the genes on the X chromosome have been conserved throughout evolution. Possessing genes found on the X in one species are likely to be X-linked in all mammals, this principle has been widely accepted as “Ohno’s Laws.” Characteristically imaginative and prescient, your published theories on evolution by gene duplication, described as

Ainsley Iggö early as 1968, have provided a valuable framework for the interpretation of recent findings in the molecular structure of genes and gene families.

Possessed of an extraordinarily broad understanding of biology, as well as a brilliant and inventive mind, you have not limited yourself to observations derived from one or even a few organisms. At home with furbearers, as well as mammals of all species, you have distilled knowledge from the biological world wherever there is a fundamental question to be illuminated, and your insight, confidence, and success as a theorist and experimentalist result from your truly comparative approach. At a time of increasing specialization in science, your contributions thus serve as a reminder that, for the able and imaginative investigator at least, it is still possible to grasp, speculate upon, and answer the broadest of biological questions.

Your contributions have been so broad that the Trustees are unable to list your honors in their entirety. Among them are: in 1976, a fellowship in veterinary medicine and as Rector magnificus. You edited the prestigious Journal Schweiz Arch Exp Tierheilkunde for over a decade, and extending the purview of your strictly professional purview, you have earned recognition as historiographer of the events and interrelationships in the annals of veterinary medicine.

Pleased to commend the additional service of your many wards, the Trustees welcome you to the University of Pennsylvania and proudly add your commendation, by presenting their highest tribute to you Rudolf Fankhauser: the honorary degree, Doctor of Science.

Susumu Ohno

You were elected to the University of Pennsylvania, where you were awarded a special degree in honor of your achievements. 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-wo...
The Centennial Medal of the University of Pennsylvania’s School of Veterinary Medicine was created as the highest award the School could present 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 contribution 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, “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.

Pointing around a little and you will soon begin to suspect that in addition to cattle and horses, she farms animals that other people don’t. Isn’t a breeding program gone wrong. Right down to the last specimen. She doesn’t need any cat, dog, piggy goat, 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 substantial small animal operation at Springfield Farm. The Savoy knows Elizabeth Dunn Clark as one of this country’s foremost breeders of Labrador retrievers, a breed she first began to exhibit in 1945. Springfield’s Labradors have won five National Specialty shows and there have been over one hundred and twenty-five home bred Springfield Labrador champions as well as home bred champions in nine other breeds. Elizabeth’s dogs have garnered over one hundred red and white and blue and roan titles. A phone call last week confirmed that, at the moment, at least a half-dozen different 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 comings of life around her. She is a deeply devoted and dangerously contagious animal lover. 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 limitless affection 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 1938, an amazing young man graduated from the veterinary medicine school at Cornell and then recently established School of Veterinary Medicine on the University of California’s Davis Campus. It is doubly doubtful that any of his professors would have predicted that this young man, Charles E. Cornelius, “Curry” 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 those 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 enjoyed many important and beneficial changes, he left Kansas to found a new, non-traditional veterinary hospital in Deerfield, University of Florida in Gainesville. Within a ten-year period, with many former Pennsylvanians in leadership positions, the new Florida School was in elegant 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 residence, it was time for change, to go back home and graduate, this time as Director of the Clinical Science Research Center on the Davis campus.

Although it should not be thought for one moment that these various exalted and demanding academic responsibilities were allowed to truncate Cornelius’ scholarly career, between 1956 and 1974, he contributed one hundred and thirty papers to the scientific literature, many in top medical journals, he also co-edited three editions of The Clinical Biochemistry of Domestic Animals and nineteen volumes of Advances in Veterinary Science and Comparative Medicine. And for almost two decades he has competed successfully for research and training grant awards from the National Institutes of Health, as well as serving on many prestigious national and international committees and councils including the exclusive and prestigious Society of Peripheral Neurona.

When all is said and done, Corny’s many friends know that, of all things academic, research in comparative medicine is closest to his heart and we rejoice to find him back in the land where he made his first reputation on the strength of his international standing in the fields of animal transports organic anesthetics, acrolein, and on the mechanism of wound healing.

The University of Pennsylvania’s School of Veterinary Medicine, itself a great center for comparative medicine, is proud to salute Charles E. Cornelius, a seminal and already historic figure in veterinary medical education and research, and in turn, now to accept in highest accolade, the Centennial Medal,

LAUDATION, Muriel Freeman We honor Muriel Freeman—author, patent teacher, exemplar of the dog fancy, benefactor, urbanite and gallerist.

In the forward to Muriel Freeman’s recent book, The Complete Rottweiler, Geoffrey Nightingale wrote that when ever he was in the trade, he would ask himself “What comes to mind is "dedicated." To that end we could just as easily add a dozen other qualities, qualities she shares in abundance with the breed of Rottweiler. It is her kindliness of character, a warm and generous heart, and contempt for all that is pompous and craven.

As a breeder, judge, and student of Rottweilers, Muriel Freeman has also provided us with a comprehensive, scholarly, definitive work on the breed that is clearly not for everyone to own, but for anyone who reads the book will admire endlessly.

Again, quoting Nightingale, “Her years of leadership as an officer and as president of the Colonial Rottweiler Club pro­vided that organization and other regional breed clubs in this country with a legacy of progress and growth that may never again be equaled.” As a breeder she was the first to recognize and actively support the use of X-ray screening as a means of controlling hip dysplasia and in 1983 she was elected president of the Orthopedic Foundation for Animals. Through the years as a breeder, a teacher and judge, Muriel Freeman has chalked up one of the most dramatic records of success in the history of Rottweiler breeding in this country.

Muriel Freeman’s interest in the University of Pennsylvania has many roots. Foremost, is the fact that her late husband, Bertrand Freeman, was an alumus of our Wharton School, class of 37. A fine portrait of Bertrand Freeman hangs today in the University's Van Pelt Library.

A frequent user of the Veterinary School’s clinical services, Muriel has given the Cardiology Suite in the new Hospital for Small Animals and she has made numerous other gifts to the Sections of Cardiology and Medical Genetics. And over the years, she has brought to the School many good and steadfast friends.

Our admiration for this great lady knows no bounds and we ask her now to honor us by accepting the Centennial Medal of the School of Veterinary Medicine.

LAUDATION, David Rockwell Goddard We honor David Rockwell Goddard, a distinguished biogist, 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 biology, as Director 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 cytochrome C in plant cells. His contributions to science have been recognized in his receipt of the highest awards—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 rewarded his scientific accomplishments.

During his years as Director of the Division of Biology and then as Provost, David Goddard took genuine interest in the School of Veterinary Medicine, recognizing its great promise and place in the University’s biomedical constellation. With great 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 together in the struggle.

Between 1961 and 1970, those halcyon days when David 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 was almost a match for the vitality, brilliance and individuality of the University’s chief academic officer.

With admiration, affection and appreciation, 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. Responsible in their linkage to Pennsylvania's School of Veterinary Medicine. Established in 1970 on the New Bolton Campus, the Hofmanns' Georgia and Philip Hofmann Animal Reproduction stands as a permanent expression of their devotion and commitment to the welfare and betterment of the horse.

Georgia Hofmann, a warm and gracious lady, is a leading member of the horse community, breeding and racing thoroughbreds for over 100 years. She is a two-time Eclipse Award winner for thoroughbred horsewoman, and an accomplished "whip." She has driven and competed in carriage shows in this country and abroad. A great competitor, she took "the Blue" driving a pair at the Royal International Horse Show in 1978.

Philip Hofmann is a tremendous force of a man who seems never to slacken in pursing his interests, one of which is the betterment of the horse. An ex-shipper and one of the first Hofmanns to begin a shipping career 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 a businessperson, he was a chief architect in building Johnson and Johnson to its present great scale and stature. In partnership with wife, Georgia, he is a remarkable tribute to the Veterinary School Centennial Recognition. Essentially a private practitioner, a Ragnar in his own right, he has performed successfully in the United States, in England and continental Europe.

Philip Hofmann is the first involved and caring man whose service to Pennsylvania has already earned him the University's triple crown—the General Alumni Society Award of Merit, the Carnegie Medal, and the Wharton Gold Medal Award. A senior member of the Veterinary School's Board of Overseers, he is at once our greatest advocate and severest critic, relentlessly urging us on toward greater achievement, toward better management, toward excellence in every sphere.

The Dean and Faculty of the School of Veterinary Medicine, having determined that our affection for Georgia and Philip Hofmann is indivisible and recalling Homer's fitting words, "two bodies with one soul united," ask Philip Hofmann to join his wife, Georgia Hofmann, in accepting our greatest tribute—the Veterinary School's Centennial Medal.

LAUDATION, William Franklin Jackson

At the height of his chosen profession, William Franklin Jackson has fully realized the classic expectations of scientific accomplishment and recognition. Essentially a private practitioner in Lakeland, Florida, his achievements in advancing the profession of veterinary medicine nationwide have rarely been equaled. The scope of his interests and activities are mind-boggling, to contemplate. A diplomate of both the American College of Veterinary Surgeons and the American College of Veterinary Ophthalmologists, he was Organizing Chairman and first President of the American Board of Veterinary Practitioners, Organizing Chairman of the Academy of Veterinary Cardiologists, and, for nine years, Chairman of the American Veterinary Medical Association Council on Education. He has also served as President of the American Veterinary Medical Association, a prestigious elective office, and for the last eleven years as editor of that excellent refereed periodical, the Journal of the American Animal Hospital Association. Himself a prolific author, he has published over thirty papers in the veterinary literature.

Serving his profession abroad as well as at home, he has visited many countries, particularly in the interest of accepting the confidence of the people to bear on the veterinary medical programs of several continents. An exuberant, dedicated, independent man, a natural leader who seems to love life in all its manifestations, there is no evidence that Bill Jackson has not catered to his far-flung activities, nor is there any doubt that his professional colleagues will continue to find ways to reward him for his brilliant career.

To the many honors already bestowed on Bill Jackson by every segment of Organized Veterinary Medicine, by Michigan State University, where he is a member of its Alumnae Association, by any major universities, including the University of Pennsylvania, we now ask our energetic colleagues to accept this further recognition, the Veterinary School's Centennial Medal.

LAUDATION, David George Jones

David George Jones is a delightful, enterprising gentleman of many interests and several careers. A graduate of the University of Wisconsin Dairy School, class of 1927, he is currently the manager of a radio station in Lawrence, Massachusetts. By the time he retired, David Jones had spent fourteen years in the advertising field, fifteen years as an executive with the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, and many years as a dairy farmer in New Jersey. Somewhere along the line he also became a forester, acquiring sixteen hundred acres of woodland in the State of New Jersey.

His interest in agriculture has never lessened; indeed, he is still an active member of America's first agricultural society, the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture. 200 years old in 1983, its involvement in matters agricultural is also manifested in ways important to the School of Veterinary Medicine. In 1977, he established the Honorable John Melcher, Melcher, United States Senator from Montana, an honor graduate in veterinary medicine from Iowa State University, the only American institution with a Veterinary School, founded in 1878, 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 at remedying the ills of his state and his nation. His election to the United States House of Representatives in 1969 followed upon the heels of a significant career in local and state government, as Alderman, Mayor, State Representative, and State Senator. His political upward mobility culminated in his election 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, Agric, Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry, and Energy and Natural Resources. His Senate work is focused mainly on farming, forestry and energy and he is renowned 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. Hisvivacity as a diplomat can be appreciated when one examines his record on environmental issues. He has managed to compile a record pragmatically 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 policies 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, the American Veterinary Medical Association, and the American Board of Veterinary Practitioners, we present 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

Dean Marshak and Senator John Melcher

The medal is presented to Dr. William Jackson

Fall 1984 13

Centennial Celebration!
CENTENNIAL MEDALS

LAUDATION, Richard W. Newpher We 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 FFA as 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 farming community’s best friend and that there is an urgent need to keep our medical education and research programs strong and healthy, for they are indispensable to a sustainable and prosperous agricultural economy.

For a long time, the least small-minded, ignoble, petty, or opportunistic, Dick Newpher frequently finds himself in the maelstrom of 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 others, a deeper understanding of the complex nature and high cost of veterinary medical education in the 1980s. 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 of government. The Commonwealth 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 Award.

LAUDATION, Gladys Hall Rosenhalh We honor Gladys Hall Rosenhalh, a cherished friend and most gracious lady whose powerful commitment to animal welfare brought her and her late husband, Alfred Rosenhalh, to the School of Veterinary Medicine. It is not too strong to say, with gratitude, one who has done so much and so well, to serve this field and to this institution, we ask Betty Moran now to accept our Centennial Award.

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

If ever there was a true friend, that friend is Gladys Rosenhalh. Her constancy and devotion to the cause of animal welfare is described perfectly in one of Alfred Rosenhalh’s beautiful letters wherein he expressed the wish that “as a result of our labors, every living thing on this planet, whether worms, whales, or humans, will benefit’.

The School of Veterinary Medicine will continue to work with Gladys Rosenhalh to honor Alfred’s wish in the years ahead. We remember our dear friend Alfred Rosenhalh 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 her great lady Medicine as we ask her to accept 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. A product of the Pennsylvania State University, Matt Ryan has served continuously in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives since 1963. He was elected Speaker of the House in January 1981 and today serves as Pennsylvania’s Republican Leader. A disciple in panaceas or total solutions, skeptical of many remedies which purport to cure social ills, capable of resistance to the blandishments of interest groups, Matt Ryan knows that you cannot always pursue one good end without setting another one aside. An honorable, conscientious, and pragmatic politician, he believes in democracy, legal equality, tolerance and moderation, in the importance of individual freedom and variety, and in vitality, warmth and exuberance of spirit. Endowed with delicately balanced critical intelligence, he is more than a skeptic, more than a critic, more than a doubter, more than a foe of the economic system, more than a cynic moving and to divine where the means lie to accomplish a desired end. He knows that peaceful tradeoffs are possible, not merely always a possibility.

This rare conjunction of political skills and personal qualities has in recent years been applied, with remarkable efficacy, on behalf of Pennsylvania’s School of Veter­inary Medicine. As a direct result, the School today is a more fiscally stable, academically stronger institution, far better equipped to serve the Commonwealth. Indeed, Matt Ryan’s commitment and hard work have been indispensable to our forward progress.

With unwavering principle and the fervent hope that no dark horse, whether stalion, gelding or mare, ever emerges to successfully challenge Matt Ryan’s turf, the 16th District in Delaware County, we ask our all-time favorite statesman to accept our boundless gratitude and our highest tribute—the Veterinary School’s Centennial Medal.

LAUDATION, Robert Imrie Smith There is nothing Robert Imrie Smith, a loyal Yale man with ties to Har­vard, Pennsylvania, and the American veterinary educational and medical and veterinary medical education. As President and Chief Executive Officer of the Glenmede Trust Company, he oversees funding of more than a billion dollars and he presides annually over the disbursement of millions of dollars in grants for religious, charitable, scientific, and educational purposes. Smith calls his Institute of Veterinary Medicine—via Smith’s and the students and for few men or women have ever had the opportunity or the privilege to work so directly and so effectively in promoting the public welfare and in improving the quality of life in Philadelphia and in the nation. To this noble end, Bob Smith brings an intimate knowledge of the business world, the non-profit sector of the economy, the role of non-profit organiza­tions, and the place of private philanthropy in American society. Of equal importance, particularly in foundation work, are Bob Smith’s personal qualities—his intelligence and his humanity. In a world view of ever growing needs and life and its problems, his respect for the minority of per­sonal relations, and a discriminating appreciation for what­ever the meager income of the latter. We choose to believe that Bob Smith would include Pennsylvania’s School of Veterinary Medicine which, over many years, has been a major beneficiary of Glenmede’s philan­thropy. Examples include construction and operation of the Alask Myr Research Building at New Bolton Center, completion of the fourth floor of the new teaching hospital in Philadelphia, and major labora­tory renovations for basic science research in the Old Qua­d.

The Dean and Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania’s School of Veterinary Medicine, recognizing that Robert Imrie Smith is an outstanding administrator, keenly observant of the highest principles of private philanthropy, ask him now to accept our highest tribute, the Veterinary School’s Centennial Medal.

LAUDATION, Professor Wolfgang v. Engelhardt We honor Professor Wolfgang v. Engelhardt Distinguished Head of the Institute of Physiology at the School of Veterinary Medicine in Hannover, West­Germany, he has made crucial contributions to animal physiology and veterinary medical education since his graduation from the Hannover School in 1959.

His exceptional talent was apparent to his Pennsylvania colleagues as early as 1964, when he spent a year as guest investigator in the Veterinary School’s Comparative Cardiovascular Studies Unit.

His research interests in the field of comparative physio­logy, in particular of the cardiovascular and respiratory systems in various species, from common laboratory and farm ani­mals to man, have included, for example, the functions of the heart, the vessels, the lungs, and the blood vessels.

In recognition of his remarkable contributions to science and to the profession of veterinary medicine, the Faculty of the School of Veterinary Medicine is pleased to present its Centennial Medal to Professor Wolfgang v. Engelhardt.

LAUDATION, Sir William Weipers In a line of doubters, with the courage to challenge and test established theories and practices, Sir William Weipers has performed the task for British veterinary education that Abraham Flexner performed for medical education in the United States. Born in 1904, the son of a clergyman, his early ambition is living in a society that is often as sophisticated as the economic conditions of the time and other factors frustrated this desire and, in 1921, he enrolled in the Glasgow Veterinary College.

As a young graduate, he accepted a post as a veterinary assistant in the town of Bishopbriggs, but the horizons were far too narrow to satisfy a mind continuously in search of new ideas and new approaches. After two years he moved on to a post in the Royal (D’Eck) Veterinary Col­lege in Edinburgh, but there too, owing to the inadequacy
of facilities for teaching and research. He was soon discharged.

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 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.

Scientist, educator, and administrator, a generous and warm-hearted man whose powerful example and personal ties transformed the educational fabric of British veterinary education, Sir William is a man for all seasons. Elected to the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1953, 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
30-31 Penn Annual Conference, Adam's Mark Hotel, Philadelphia

**FEBRUARY**

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

**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. THE 1985 PENN ANNUAL CONFERENCE WILL BE HELD AT THE ADAM'S 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 Practitioner, 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.

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 896-4234 if you have questions regarding any of the above events.

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Dr. Ailin congratulates Robert J. Smith

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

Sir William Welpers receives the medal

Dr. and Mrs. Jack K. Robins at Palaestra, CA (left) with Dean and Mrs. Robert R. Marshak at Santa Anita Park, Dr. and Mrs. Robins 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 sentimentalization 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.

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.