

Changing Times: The Forties and Fifties

ONE MEASURE of the vitality of a profession is the support it gives its associations. During the twenties, the total number of veterinarians had dropped from about 13,500 to under 12,000, and AVMA membership had increased by only 426. During the thirties, when the number of veterinarians was barely maintained because of reduced school enrollments, the Association picked up an additional 1,611 members.

LIFE BEGINS AT FORTY

By 1940 about half of the approximately 12,500 American veterinarians belonged to the AVMA, and about an equal number belonged to state associations, although for individual states AVMA membership varied by as much as 50 per cent above or below that of the state association. A proposal to link national with state membership was defeated in 1940, as was one to increase AVMA dues from \$5.00 to \$7.50. Ten states (including California and Pennsylvania) had dues of \$2.00 or less; the others, except for New York and Iowa with \$10.00, ranged from \$3.00 to \$5.00 a year. The five states with the largest number of veterinarians were New York (921), Iowa (804), Illinois (790), California (726), and Ohio (713). In order of AVMA membership the lineup was: California, New York, Iowa, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

At this time only one state (California) had more than 450 AVMA members, and

thus had 5 votes in the House of Representatives, and 4 states had 4 votes each (300–450 members). This formula for voting strength was still in effect in 1958, when California had 1,300 members, and New York, Illinois, Iowa, and Ohio each had more than 700. In 1960 these states had 7 votes; Texas, with just under 700 members, had 6, and six other states had qualified for 5 votes; six top states, with about 36 per cent of the membership had about 21 per cent of the voting strength, roughly equal to the six top states in 1940, which with about 40 per cent of the membership, had about 25 per cent of the votes. In 1958 the six top states, with 35 per cent of the membership, had only about 16 per cent of the voting strength.

1940

In his presidential address at the 1940 meeting in Washington, D.C., Cassius Way, noting that Pennsylvania had instituted a two-year preveterinary requirement, suggests:

we will not reach the goal of having the most nearly perfect veterinary educational standards until all veterinary colleges require a seven-year course for a college degree either in agriculture, science or arts and a professional or doctorate degree.

And on the recent increases in enrollment: "we are now graduating more veterinarians than will be needed to replace

those who are dropping out of the ranks.”

In refuting charges of “profiteering” and alleged sale of seals of approval in the AAHA—AVMA program of dog food testing, Dr. Way explains:

seals are not sold; they are awarded to manufacturers whose products have been submitted, tested and found to meet requirements. . . . The total cost to each manufacturer is approximately \$950, of which \$500 is to cover the expense of the test . . . \$450 . . . to cover the cost of supervision, promotion, publicity, etc.

Dr. I. F. Huddleson, who presented a paper on progress in the study of brucellosis, was awarded the International Veterinary Congress prize. Brucellosis was also a major topic in the Section on Research, with papers being presented by C. F. Clark, W. S. Stone, H. J. Metzger, H. S. Cameron, and C. M. Haring.

Other papers included those on bovine kidney pathology by R. F. Langham; blood typing in cattle by L. C. Ferguson; nutritional diseases of swine by H. C. H. Kernkamp; bloat by R. W. Dougherty; sheep parasites by R. E. Rebrassier; equine abdominal surgery by James Farquharson; genetic aspects of poultry disease by C. A. Brandly; iritis of fowls by C. D. Lee; X-ray diagnosis by G. H. Schnelle; hospital economics by C. C. Rife; and vitamin deficiencies by M. L. Morris.

Dr. J. G. Hardenbergh was made Executive Secretary of the Association, with L. A. Merillat continuing as editor-in-chief of publications, including the newly established *American Journal of Veterinary Research*. Concerning the perennially-proposed “Reorientation of Veterinary Medicine,” Dr. Merillat counters:

conserving property for farmers is the principal function of veterinary science. Public health is but incidental thereto. . . . Transforming our entire educational system from the agricultural to the medical domain would be an undertaking that is entirely out of proportion to the benefits in sight.

October, 1940, marked a milestone in tuberculosis eradication when the last two counties in California were declared accredited. In 1917, when the program of

eradication was conceived by J. R. Mohler, an incidence of 10 per cent or more (50 per cent in some areas) had been reduced over the intervening years, under the direction of J. A. Kiernan and A. E. Wight, to 0.5 per cent. An outbreak of encephalomyelitis resulted in some 4,000 deaths of horses and mules among some 17,000 affected, primarily west of the Mississippi River.

In taking note of Bert W. Bierer’s multi-graphed work on *American Veterinary History*, the *Journal* observes:

Much of the difficulty veterinarians meet is hard to overcome because the events of the past are not taken into account. Only a carefully compiled history can provide the means of placing veterinary science where it properly belongs in the affairs of our country.

Cassius Way

Cassius Way was born at Gilead, Connecticut, August 28, 1881, and graduated from Cornell University in 1907, following which he became a pioneer in milk sanitation in the Chicago milkshed. His educational work among farmers there is considered a major factor in establishing the concept of clean stables and healthy herds in the production of quality milk. Returning to New York City about 1914, he continued to figure prominently in certified milk production, but became best known as an equine practitioner among the racing stables and breeding farms along the eastern seaboard.

A member of the official family of the AVMA for more than thirty years, Dr. Way served on a number of committees, often as chairman, and was chairman of the Executive Board for nine years. He was president of the Association in 1939–1940. His untimely death on August 5, 1948, at the age of 67, occurred following an injury sustained while treating a horse.

1941

At the meeting for 1941 in Indianapolis, President A. E. Wight reported that prompt action by the Association, in conjunction with representatives of allied professions, had been successful in securing the

same deferment from military service accorded medical and dental students and practitioners. No mention of the veterinary profession had been made in the original bill.

Concerning tuberculosis eradication, in which he had played a major part, Dr. Wight emphasized:

All cattle must now be regarded as highly susceptible to the disease; permanent eradication depends entirely upon the vigilance of the veterinary profession and upon continuance of federal and state appropriations sufficient to maintain adequate control.

Having reached the initial goal in tuberculosis eradication, a start had been made on brucellosis, with 391 counties in 23 states being declared modified accredited brucellosis-free areas during the past year.

The Executive Board recommended formation of a research council and the establishment of a number of \$1,000 fellowships by creation of a research fund through contributions from industry. This, J. C. Flynn thought, "seems to be rather a gigantic proposition," and action was deferred, "to give us a little time to sift it." The proposal was later adopted without demur, but the AVMA Research Fund did not come into being until 1945.

With membership reaching 6,657, the Association for the first time in its history represented a clear majority of the veterinary profession. *Journal* subscriptions exceeded 7,000, and the *American Journal of Veterinary Research* was already approaching 2,000. A primary consideration in publication of the research journal had been the backlog of technical articles awaiting publication. But the new journal had attracted "more and more papers from veterinary scientists and others who formerly sought publication elsewhere," and bi-monthly publication was under consideration to reduce its backlog.

The International Veterinary Congress prize was awarded to Adolph Eichhorn. The addition of N. S. Mayo, E. B. Ackerman, and J. P. Turner to the Honor Roll brought the number of fifty-year members to nine.

Papers presented included several on mastitis by O. W. Schalm, W. D. Pounden, and E. N. Moore; bovine pneumonia by W. T. S. Thorp, and by R. F. Langham; retained placenta by M. G. Fincher; cesarean section in cattle by E. R. Frank, and embryotomy in mares by W. R. Krill; the Army remount system by W. E. Jennings; equine nutrition by Cassius Way; plastic surgery by J. C. Flynn; distemper inclusion bodies by Walter Wisnicky; fowl leukosis by C. D. Lee, and by C. A. Brandly; and avian encephalomyelitis by Erwin Jungherr, and by H. Van Roekel.

In speaking on "Veterinarians in National Economics" earlier in the year, L. A. Merillat had observed:

The reason that veterinary science as an economic question remains so obscure in this country is that we have done the impossible thing of trying to separate *animal health* from *animal disease*—two sciences which are inseparably dove-tailed. . . . Things which should have been done 75 years ago, when associating animal diseases with human welfare was too vague to be an issue in statesmanship, are now here for the veterinary service to act upon. . . . That it is necessary to write an essay on "the veterinarian in national economics" at this late day is unfortunate.

With regard to the criticism that too few AVMA presidents had come from the ranks of practitioners, an analysis showed that 15 men from 4 states had served during the first 25 years; of these, 4 had been primarily college men and the others practitioners, some of whom had engaged more or less in livestock sanitation. During the next half-century, 48 men from 20 states, Canada, and Washington, D.C. served; of these, the colleges accounted for 14, practice 13, state livestock sanitation 11, the BAI 5, Canadian livestock sanitation 2, commercial laboratories 2, and the Army one.

A. E. Wight

Alexander E. Wight was born in Medfield, Massachusetts, April 14, 1876, and graduated from Harvard University in 1897. He joined the BAI in 1898, and was assigned to the Tuberculosis Eradication

Division under J. A. Kiernan in 1917 when the modified accredited program was started. In 1928 he became head of the division and by the time he retired in 1946 every state was accredited. In addition to the tuberculosis program, he was in charge of brucellosis eradication.

Dr. Wight had been an officer of the United States Live Stock Association and the District of Columbia VMA, and in 1940–1941 served as AVMA president. He died in Washington, D.C., on March 11, 1957.

THE WAR YEARS

In his presidential address at the 1942 meeting in Chicago—the first “war session”—H. W. Jakeman reviewed the history of the veterinary profession and noted:

History reveals the futility of efforts to accelerate the production of gregarious animals without a comparable increase in disease supervision. . . . In these days of increased hazards, the profession must prove equal to its intensified responsibility.

And while extolling the work of the BAI and livestock sanitary boards, he observes, “Had the adjective ‘veterinary’ . . . been used more constantly and persistently through the years the achievements of the profession would be much more widely and favorably known.” In urging greater attention to veterinary economics, Dr. Jakeman contends:

Our advancement is dependent to a great extent on the type of service we render to agriculture and to medical science. . . . Our concept of the profession should not be limited to problems connected with the prevention and treatment of animal diseases. . . . A solid foundation in the science of medicine with greater emphasis on such basic subjects as physiology, pathology, genetics, nutrition, physiochemistry, sanitary science and others will enable the graduate to become proficient . . . in any specialized field.

To a large extent, the program was in keeping with the tenor of the times: papers were presented by J. R. Mohler on “Veterinary Resources as Aids to Victory”; by A. E. Cameron on “The Veterinary Profes-

sion in Canada and Its Trend in Wartime”; and by R. A. Kelser, recently raised to the rank of Brigadier General, on “The Veterinary Profession and Its Present Responsibilities.” General Kelser was also awarded the International Veterinary Congress prize. Dr. H. E. Kingman, Jr., discussed the role of the veterinarian in the war program of the meat industry; the civil defense work of a county veterinary association was presented by W. F. Guard; and M. L. Morris discussed pet feeding problems resulting from wartime restrictions.

Speaking on the procurement and assignment service, Lieutenant Colonel S. F. Seeley, M. C., reported a shortage of physicians in the Medical Corps at the time of the Pearl Harbor disaster, but, “In the veterinary corps, fortunately, there was an adequate number of personnel . . . and a reserve corps equal to the number on active duty.” And on returns of the manpower questionnaire:

of the somewhat less than 13,000 veterinarians of the United States, fewer than 400 have failed to answer the questionnaire—the best percentage of any profession . . . [and] the most accurate and the most complete survey of any profession in the United States.

The civilian veterinary service, however, was less well prepared for the emergency, particularly in face of an impending increase in military requirements. Mark Welsh, in speaking on “Modern War and Farm-Animal Diseases,” notes, “for the job we have to do in conserving our food supplies and protecting the public health . . . we are definitely deficient in critically needed services, if not materials.” In particular, he mentions the need for more diagnostic laboratories, better mortality and morbidity statistics, and more adequate laws governing use of drugs—especially “that proven dangerous products be confined to those qualified to use them.”

Concerning this latter problem, the *Journal* notes with alarm the urging of the *American Druggist* that pharmacists wield

a "big stick" in promoting veterinary medicines among "agricultural graduates who know their animals and poultry," now that veterinarians "many who were available to the farmers are now in the Army."

On a brighter note, Otto Stader reported on the adoption of his reduction splint by the armed forces:

Some five years ago we first started using splints in New York City on fractures in man but only during the past 10 months, has it received recognition, due to the war emergency. . . . A great deal of recognition by the medical profession has been given to the veterinary profession as a result thereof. . . . This instrument is being considered as a definite and distinct contribution by the veterinary profession to human surgery.

Among other papers presented were those on the bovine uterus by H. E. Kingman, Sr.; hernia by T. A. Sigler; neoplasms of the bovine eye by E. R. Frank; avian neoplasia by K. L. Bullis; salmonella infection in turkeys by B. S. Pomeroy, and pul-lorum disease in chickens by C. H. Cunningham; schistosomiasis in man and animals by J. H. Steele; equine influenza by T. C. Jones and Fred Maurer; X-ray therapy by M. A. Emmerson; experimental neuropathology by C. F. Schlotthauer; and hospital economics by C. C. Rife.

As chairman of the Committee on History, L. A. Merillat urged publication of Bert W. Bierer's monographs on veterinary history; this project, however, apparently became a wartime casualty. At this time the total assets of the AVMA were about \$42,000; annual income was about \$75,000, but with 50 per cent of the dues being assigned to the *Journal* Fund for a number of years, the AVMA Fund proper was overdrawn some \$90,000 while the *Journal* Fund was \$101,000 in the black.

H. W. Jakeman

Harry W. Jakeman was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1885, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1909, following which he did graduate work in Europe. He engaged in general practice in British Columbia for five years, and then

became associated with the Pitman-Moore Laboratories. His father and a brother were veterinarians, and during his younger days he was something of an athlete and a musician.

Dr. Jakeman served as secretary of the British Columbia VMA for 5 years, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts VMA 12 years, and was founder and served as secretary-treasurer of the New England VMA for 13 years. A member of the AVMA Executive Board 8 years, and of the Board of Governors 5 years, he served as president of the Association, 1941-1942. Dr. Jakeman died December 23, 1946.

1943

The meeting for 1943 was a two-day "war conference" in St. Louis devoted largely to the impact of the war upon the veterinary profession. President W. W. Dimock called upon veterinarians to utilize the "limitless number of things we already know how to do to prevent the loss of domestic animals." And regarding veterinary service in marginal areas, Dr. Dimock predicted:

Within a very few years, we are going to have county or area veterinarians who will receive remuneration from federal, state, or county funds sufficient to enable them to live in those isolated sections having a limited live-stock population where a veterinarian otherwise would not be willing to live.

In speaking on "Postwar Trends in Veterinary Practice and Research," G. H. Hart notes that with stress in veterinary education being placed on anatomy as:

the great mental discipline . . . the curriculum could be criticized for not giving the student a broad enough viewpoint regarding factors affecting the well being of our domestic animals in the light of new bodies of knowledge that are being rapidly developed.

He mentions genetics and nutrition as being of paramount importance. With broader training in the basic and applied sciences, Dr. Hart feels, regarding the fears of encroachment in certain areas, "We should not be jealous of demands upon us

for endless repetition of simple routines which the layman can learn to do equally well under supervision.”

On “Veterinary Education in the Post-war World,” W. A. Hagan contends:

the time will be at hand for all veterinary schools to improve methods, and . . . increasing the time devoted to the professional education. . . . We still fail, in large measure, to carry over into our clinical teaching much of the basic scientific knowledge which the student spends most of his first two years in acquiring.

On additional training, Dean Hagan considered the merits of a second preveterinary year to be less than those of a five-year veterinary curriculum, with more work in nutrition, virus diseases, parasitology, and the case method of clinical teaching.

With regard to the transfer of the meat inspection division of the BAI to the food distribution division of the USDA, a resolution was passed “expressing the hope that as soon as is practicable the meat-inspection service be reestablished as a division of the Bureau of Animal Industry.”

The AVMA award, established in 1931, was activated with the nomination of retiring BAI chief John R. Mohler as the first recipient of this honor, but presentation of the award was not made until 1946. Arthur W. Miller was appointed the new chief of the Bureau. The IVC prize was awarded to Otto Stader.

Dr. J. V. Lacroix was elected treasurer of the Association, succeeding M. Jacob who had died during his twenty-fifth year in this office, the longest tenure of any officer of the Association.

M. Jacob

Moses Jacob was born January 6, 1879, in Pennsylvania, and graduated at the head of his class from the University of Pennsylvania in 1899. Associated with the University of Tennessee from 1900, he was professor of veterinary science (1905), head of animal husbandry (1921), and dean of agriculture (1937), in which capacity he was serving at the time of his death on March 22, 1943. From 1915 to 1921 he also

served as state veterinarian. Dr. Jacob had been president of the U.S.L.S.A. and of the Southern States VMA, and had served as AVMA treasurer from 1918.

W. W. Dimock

William Wallace Dimock was born at Tolland, Connecticut, February 20, 1880, and graduated with a B.S. in agriculture from the University of Connecticut (1901) and D.V.M. from Cornell in 1905, following which he spent four years in Cuba investigating animal diseases. After ten years at Iowa State College as professor of pathology, he became head of the Department of Animal Pathology at the University of Kentucky in 1919. It was here that he gained fame for his work on infectious abortion, sterility in mares, and diseases of foals, being author or co-author of more than 150 publications.

A member of several veterinary and livestock groups, Dr. Dimock served as president of the Kentucky VMA, and as AVMA president, 1942–1943. Not content with retirement, at the time of his death at Lexington on July 23, 1953, he was veterinarian emeritus and professor of veterinary science on special assignment at the University of Kentucky.

1944

Despite wartime travel restrictions, attendance at the 1944 meeting in Chicago — the third “war conference” — exceeded 1,500, of which 998 were veterinarians. In his presidential address, C. W. Bower reported on the expanded public relations program, which included inauguration of a series of radio programs for local broadcasting:

Obviously, the time has arrived when veterinary medicine should not “hide its light under a bushel.” . . . We have yet to bring about a general realization of what this country would be, if diseases of domestic animals were not kept under a reasonable degree of control.

A major achievement had been the success of the AVMA-sponsored campaign

to upgrade the status of federal veterinarians.

Concerning the type of service the profession should be rendering, Dr. Bower urges:

Veterinarians of the more useful type "sell" more animal health and fewer animal cures. They write prescriptions in terms of management, sanitation, nutrition, and breeding; while they regard chemo- and biological therapy important, there are other factors considered and corrected in obtaining maximum benefits and enduring respect.

And on the numbers of veterinarians needed:

I contend that the country must have more graduates than the colleges are providing, particularly in the face of the proposed expansion of the veterinary service. Expanding the service and supplying men to fill the new places must go hand in hand. Nothing could lead deeper and deeper into incompetent veterinary service — quackery — than to create openings for nonexistent graduates.

Not everyone agreed that more veterinarians were required, despite the urging of leaders of the profession. Dr. Merillat editorialized in the *Journal*:

It seems that the veterinary profession, here and elsewhere, has to chose between growing in numbers and affluence and staying small and mediocre or, perhaps, expendable. . . . The number of veterinarians a country needs will be governed a great deal by which one of these two schools wins.

And in his inimitable style, he concludes, "Perhaps one should embalm this piece until 1965 — the time it generally takes for imperfections of the veterinary service to become conspicuous." As chairman of the AVMA Postwar Planning Committee, H. L. Foust had pointed out that in 1942 about 46 per cent of veterinarians in the United States were past 50 years of age, and 17 per cent were past 60.

In acknowledging the existence of areas deficient or lacking in veterinary service, president-elect James Farquharson observes:

To improve the lot of these unfortunate areas, we are beginning to hear much about

socialized veterinary medicine. Free enterprise, thought, expression, and initiative would become shackled under the bureaucratic regimentation of socialized veterinary medicine. We stand for continued development and expansion of private practice. But, we realize that we must meet the challenge to provide veterinary service where needed.

A feature of the meeting was a series of panel discussions, including obstetrics, moderated by T. H. Ferguson; swine diseases, by Frank Breed; brucellosis, by W. L. Boyd; and poultry diseases, by Cliff Carpenter. Papers were presented on swine enteritis by H. C. H. Kernkamp; skin diseases by C. P. Zepp; canine nutrition by M. L. Morris; sulfonamides by W. T. S. Thorp; avian coccidiosis by P. P. Levine; and avian respiratory diseases by J. P. Delaplane.

Dr. D. F. Luckey received the IVC prize, and I. F. Huddleson was the first recipient of the Borden award in veterinary medicine.

C. W. Bower

Charles W. Bower was born at Perry, Kansas, November 26, 1896, and graduated from Kansas State in 1918. He established a practice at Topeka in 1919, his being the first small animal hospital in Kansas. Active in AVMA affairs, he was president of the Association, 1943–1944, was nine times president of the National Board of Veterinary Examiners, chairman of the Judicial Council, and recipient of the AVMA award in 1955 for "selfless devotion to the profession."

Dr. Bower also served as president of the Missouri and Kansas Veterinary Medical Associations, president of the American Animal Hospital Association, and secretary of the Kansas Board of Examiners. He died at Topeka on November 22, 1960.

1945

The 1945 AVMA meeting was cancelled in accordance with a governmental request that all organizations abandon convention plans to relieve the critical transportation problem. Thus it was decided to hold only a meeting of the House of Representatives,

and that the present group of officers should hold over for the coming year.

In his presidential address, James Farquharson dealt with criticisms that were frequently voiced. In answer to "What has the AVMA ever done for me?" he notes that even many members "have the idea that our central office does nothing more than operate a printing press of the *Journal*!" After reviewing activities of the AVMA in seeking an elevated status for veterinary education, military, and federal veterinarians, and of the profession through an increased program of public relations and information, he notes, "these stands have benefited every member, as well as nonmember."

And concerning practitioner charges that the AVMA was "ultraconservative" in its policies, Dr. Farquharson observes:

Practitioners constitute, by far, the majority of its membership. . . . Practitioner members can, if they choose, have a clear majority in every governing body of the Association. . . . A majority of the Executive Board are from the fields of education, regulatory work, and research. By training and environment, they naturally acquire conservative viewpoints. . . . The House, in recent years, seems to have failed as the deliberative body in conducting the business of the Association and is prone to be a "rubber stamp" for the recommendations of the Executive Board.

Among the recommendations made by Dr. Farquharson were these: closer integration of the national and constituent associations, and induction of the new president at the first business session; at present, "He is denied the opportunity of presenting his program to the general membership. A year later, he gives his swan song and any worthy recommendations are apt to be wasted effort." Also recommended was a combination of the Executive Board and Board of Governors to avoid "duplication and complications regarding matters of policy that result in unnecessary red tape, delay in action, and inefficiency."

Other recommendations included a full-time man in the central office for public relations work, a magazine for national

distribution to livestock owners, consideration of an increase in dues, and:

Our educational institutions need some stimulating force for certain reforms. . . . The demand for internship is convincing evidence that the undergraduate is receiving insufficient training in the art of clinical veterinary medicine. Curricular changes have not kept pace with new fields of veterinary endeavor.

The Committee on History reported:

Much of the history of veterinary medicine in America has been recorded in the journals as "on the spot" news, but has not been assembled as a history because that would be difficult, discouraging, baffling, and time-consuming [true enough!], while the payoff would be nil because a book, if published, would not sell for enough money to make the project worthwhile.

On this latter count it might be argued that much depends on what is taken as a basis for a project being "worthwhile." In 1944–1945 the budget (out-of-pocket cost) for the *American Journal of Veterinary Research* (excluding any allowance for editorial expense) exceeded income by 50 per cent. And with the customary 50 per cent of total AVMA office expense (excluding paper and printing costs) being charged against the AVMA *Journal*, it did not quite break even. In 1942, L. A. Merillat had urged publication of Bert W. Bierer's monographs on *American Veterinary History*, but with 50 per cent of the dues being assigned to the *Journal*, the AVMA Fund proper was overdrawn.

The IVC prize was awarded to L. A. Merillat, and the Borden award to W. L. Boyd.

James Farquharson

James Farquharson was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, January 19, 1897, and moved to Colorado in 1906. His veterinary training, interrupted by two years' service with the Canadian Cavalry during World War I, was completed at Colorado State A. & M. in 1921, following which he pursued graduate work at Iowa State and the Mayo Foundation. He taught anatomy at Colorado from 1922 to 1933, meanwhile con-

ducting a private practice, and was director of the clinics from 1934 to 1952, during which time he became an acknowledged leader of the profession in the field of large animal surgery.

Dr. Farquharson served on the AVMA Executive Board, Council on Education, and Research Council, and as president during 1944–1946, the only man since 1915 to serve two terms. He died on March 11, 1954.

Postwar Promise

In his presidential address at the 1946 meeting in Boston, James Farquharson dealt largely with education as the basis for veterinary practice. In particular, he wonders, “if the educators have not lost sight of the art that should follow the science of veterinary medicine. . . . There is not one veterinary college that is built around clinical medicine.” Also, more attention should be paid to virology, nutrition, poultry, and public health, and to “rural background, personality, and psychological attitude of the applicant in relation to the true objectives of organized veterinary medicine.”

In calling attention to the need for more adequate college salaries, Dr. Farquharson observes: “It is not unusual for a veterinary graduate in his first year of practice to make more than a dean of a college.” The decision of two states to open new schools “is a most regrettable and unfortunate situation . . . the rush of applicants will continue for another year or two at the most.” And to staff these schools, “The natural recourse of raiding faculties of established institutions decidedly weakens and undermines our professional and educational standards.” In the field of research in the medical sciences:

veterinary medicine should be the leader. . . . We need to encourage the desire for research on the part of the graduate veterinarian. Relatively few are willing to sacrifice the time for doing advanced work. . . . Research awakens and promotes exhaustive reading and stimulates active thinking in workers with progressive ideas. . . . There must be a closer rela-

tionship between the research worker and the clinician. . . . Too often graduate work is done through the microscope to the exclusion of the varied clinical picture . . . for the sole purpose of entree to a better position and an increase in salary.

Reporting for the Committee on Postwar Planning, H. L. Foust notes that with an already high average age of practitioners, and greatly decreased numbers of graduates during the latter war years:

a great need for veterinarians has existed, and will continue to exist. The critical factor is that during such periods many possible veterinary needs may be unfilled, many may learn to get along without veterinary service, substitutes for veterinary service may be found, proprietary remedies and drug store and feed store competition cannot be met. Substitutes in the form of legislation may appear. . . . All these factors deserve our serious attention.

Features of the meeting were symposia on poultry practice, moderated by Cliff Carpenter; Newcastle disease, by F. R. Beaudette; canine distemper, by C. P. Zepp; penicillin in small animal practice, by H. C. Stephenson; artificial insemination, by R. E. Klussendorf; and brucellosis, summarized by A. B. Crawford. Among other presentations were papers on rinderpest by R. E. Shope, M.D.; rabies control by Alexander Zeissig; cattle scabies by D. W. Baker; swine brucellosis by L. M. Hutchings; veterinary problems of air transport by B. D. Blood; udder infusion with penicillin by W. T. S. Thorp, and genesis of udder infections by J. M. Murphy; geriatrics in small animal practice by G. B. Schnelle; mammary gland surgery by W. D. Riser; and lameness by J. N. Frost.

The IVC prize was awarded to T. H. Ferguson on the occasion of his fiftieth year of service to the veterinary profession and his seventy-third birthday. Dr. J. R. Mohler received the first AVMA award, for which he had been nominated upon his retirement as BAI chief in 1943, but presentation of which had been deferred. Dr. W. E. Cotton received the Borden award for his research on brucellosis.

J. V. Lacroix

John V. Lacroix was born near Hiawatha, Kansas, July 31, 1882, of parents of French nativity, and received his preliminary education from French tutors. He graduated from the Kansas City Veterinary College in 1906, following which he engaged in general practice at Hiawatha. He was on the KCVV staff, 1910–1917, and served as Captain in the Veterinary Corps during World War I, following which he engaged in practice at Evanston, Illinois, from 1919 to 1949. Perhaps best known as founder (1920) and editor of *North American Veterinarian*, he continued with his journal and book publishing interests until 1957. Since then he has maintained an active affiliation with a group dedicated to the preservation of American freedom.

Active in association affairs, Dr. Lacroix was one of the founders and guiding spirits of the American Animal Hospital Association, and served as AVMA treasurer 1943–1947. He was recently elected a Fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences.

1947

At the 1947 meeting in Cincinnati, President B. T. Simms, noting that all veterinary colleges in the United States and Canada were publicly supported, urged:

Unless we are to be branded as ingrates we must pay this debt; pay the people as a whole rather than just the livestock owners and producers . . . by contributing to the health, the wealth, and the happiness of all our people. . . . The permanency of the wealth of our people is inextricably associated with our profession. . . . As we contribute to the health and wealth we set the stage for happiness.

While the animal disease picture was reasonably bright, Dr. Simms warns:

some developments give us reason for real concern. The gravest of these is the appearance of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico. Before the Mexican livestock sanitary authorities could get an effective organization to fight it, the disease had obtained the greatest foothold it has ever had on the North American Continent.

Through cooperation of the United States with the Mexican government, however, it

appeared that the tide had turned. And rabies:

the disease concerning which we know so much and accomplish so little, was probably more serious in the United States during 1946 than in any other year in history. . . . Losses among baby pigs were probably greater this year than ever before . . . X disease . . . seems to be established in several states and . . . the brown dog tick is apparently continuing its invasion of new territory.

On the numbers of veterinarians needed, Dr. Simms notes:

Developments in the last few years may cause us to revise upward our estimates as to the number of veterinarians we need. . . . Instead of being alarmed at the number of new veterinary colleges which are being developed we can well doubt that even these additions to our colleges will give us a sufficient number of veterinary graduates.

A symposium on foot-and-mouth disease featured the Hon. George W. Gillie, who for some years had been the only veterinarian to be a member of Congress, and who had sponsored the bill authorizing the United States to cooperate with Mexican authorities in the recent outbreak. Papers presented included those on so-called equine encephalomyelitis in pheasants by F. R. Beaudette; the Army veterinary service by Col. J. A. McCallam; the proposed national examining board by W. R. Krill; developments in nutritional research by M. L. Morris; hormone therapy by C. A. Cairy; baby pig disease by G. A. Young; the bovine placenta by H. E. Kingman, Sr.; infertility in cows by J. W. Cunkelman, in bulls by G. R. Moore, and in swine by L. M. Hutchings. Also intravenous gelatin in shock by Mark Allam; rabies by E. S. Tierkel; and veterinary public health by Martin D. Baum. Several papers and a panel discussion were presented on Newcastle disease, which had been a problem of increasing importance in recent years.

The IVC prize went to W. J. Butler for his work as a livestock sanitarian; Jacob Traum received the Borden award for his distinguished career in epizootology. Dr.

J. W. Lacroix retired as treasurer of the Association and was succeeded by W. A. Young.

In an early *Journal* report on the potential misuse of penicillin in mastitis, F. W. Schoefield and D. A. Barnum warn: "In current veterinary practice, it is evident that penicillin has limitations which at first were not recognized. . . . Its indiscriminate use will bring a valuable agent into disrepute." Some contemporary reports were rather more optimistic.

B. T. Simms

Bennett T. Simms was born at Emelle, Alabama, January 25, 1888, and graduated from Auburn University in 1911. After doing graduate work at the University of Chicago, in 1913 he became head of the Department of Veterinary Science at Oregon State College where he was widely known for his work on brucellosis, salmon poisoning in dogs, and in parasitology. He was secretary-treasurer of the Oregon VMA (1915–1938) and member of the state examining board, AVMA delegate, and member of the AVMA Committee on Education (1919–1928). In 1944 he became president-elect of the Association, but because a regular meeting was not held in 1945, he served as president, 1946–1947.

In 1945 Dr. Simms was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry and served in this capacity until the BAI was absorbed by the Agricultural Research Service, whereupon he became chief of the animal disease and parasite branch of ARS. Upon his retirement in 1957 he accepted a teaching and research position with the veterinary college at Ankara, Turkey.

Fundamental Philosophy

In his presidential address at the 1948 meeting in San Francisco, W. A. Hagan stressed education as the basis for professional advancement:

It is the function of professional schools to implant basic ideas, concepts, and habits of thought . . . [and] an understanding of the processes by which new facts are discovered, for

if the graduate is to be a worthy representative of his profession he must constantly, throughout his life, be a student.

And with an obvious need for more veterinarians, and a surplus of applicants with advanced standing, this was an opportune time to increase admission requirements, particularly with a view to obtaining students with more liberal backgrounds.

Dean Hagan called for better clinical training as a more desirable alternative to the perennial proposals for internships, and for continuing consideration of a national examining board with the hope that many states would eventually accept such an examination in lieu of their own. And while he acknowledged the part played by organized public relations:

Every member of our profession is playing a part in enhancing or degrading its reputation with the public, for public opinion is only the composite of many private opinions each of which is formed through contacts with one member, or at best, a few members of the profession.

In speaking on "Veterinary Education in Great Britain," W. M. Mitchell, M.R.C.V.S., affirmed Dean Hagan's stand: "The most fundamental problem of veterinary life is education, and if progress is to be maintained, we can never be content with things as they are."

On "Preventive Veterinary Medicine," K. F. Meyer asserted:

The ideal of medicine is the prevention of disease, and the necessity for curative treatment is a tacit admission of its failure. . . . An appreciation of the function of prevention in maintaining animal health and, consequently, of proper values can in time be created by good education. . . . The veterinarian must have suitable training in preventive veterinary medicine. As an educated man, he should be familiar with the philosophy of a national health program. . . . He should be imbued with the idea of preventive action as an integral part of clinical veterinary medicine. . . . A well-informed veterinary profession is an essential keystone in a sound, well-balanced, effective public health program and a very important pacemaker in the future policies to be adopted by animal husbandry and the livestock interests.

A panel discussion on veterinary pediatrics was moderated by J. W. Britton; on large animal hospital practice by E. J. Frick; veterinary public health by J. H. Steele; and Newcastle disease by J. P. Delaplane. Papers were presented on mastitis epizootology by R. W. Ormsbee and O. W. Schalm; diagnosis of urinary diseases by D. L. Coffin; treatment for filariasis by F. J. Kingma; reproductive endocrinology by G. H. Hart; Army horse breeding operations by Col. W. E. Jennings; and control of periodic ophthalmia by T. C. Jones.

The IVC prize was awarded to A. E. Cameron, former Veterinary Director General for the Dominion; and the Borden award to A. F. Schalk for his work on ruminant digestion. Additions to the Honor Roll included past-presidents J. R. Mohler and C. E. Cotton.

For the second year in a row the Association had operated at a deficit, primarily because of rapidly rising material costs and a fixed income. Raising the dues from \$7.00 to \$10.00 was expected to relieve the situation, at least temporarily.

W. A. Hagan

William Arthur Hagan was born at Fort Scott, Kansas, October 14, 1893, and graduated from Kansas State in 1915. He joined the staff there before going to Cornell in 1916 as instructor in pathology and bacteriology. In 1926 he became head of the department, and in 1932 dean of the school of veterinary medicine. During his tenure at Cornell, he earned the M.S. degree, was an assistant at the Rockefeller Institute, studied in Europe, served as consultant to the BAI, and surveyed veterinary educational and livestock disease-control problems in postwar Germany, among other activities. In 1938 he was awarded a Doctor of Science degree by Kansas State University. In addition to numerous contributions to the periodical literature, he authored a text on *The Infectious Diseases of Domestic Animals* (1943).

Dean Hagan served on the AVMA Executive Board, as a member of numerous

committees, and as president of the Association, 1947–1948. He retired as dean at Cornell in 1959, at which time he had been the senior member of the group of veterinary deans for some years. In 1960 he was appointed director of the ARS Animal Disease Laboratory at Ames, Iowa. He died February 1, 1963 while enroute to London.

1949

At the 1949 meeting in Detroit, President L. M. Hurt noted:

The veterinarian's connection with the livestock industry has become increasingly apparent and important. . . . The members of that great segment of American agriculture have a great deal to do with the success of the institutions of veterinary medical education, and they are directly responsible for the livelihood of every general practitioner. We work for them — not they for us — except that they are important in promoting favorable legislation both at national and state levels, and especially legislation which appropriates funds.

Among particular problems, Dr. Hurt mentions losses among young animals, indiscriminate use of vaccines and drugs, brucellosis as “No. 1 Public Enemy,” and rabies — of which he writes:

The continued presence of this disease constitutes a national disgrace. . . . We should stress the necessity of dog control and mass vaccination as disease-control measures of major importance. There is no longer any logical excuse for the recurrent outbreaks.

A resolution was adopted calling for establishment of “a line of demarcation between the services the lay inseminator is qualified to render and those requiring the graduate, licensed veterinarian.” With regard to brucellosis eradication, a resolution “to study the possibility of the employment of lay technicians by the federal government . . . under the direct supervision of a full-time federal or state veterinarian” was tabled — in spite of the fact that the BAI already was empowered to use lay inspectors. This resolution had been recorded from an initial proposal to investigate:

the need for employing lay assistants when conditions are such that practicing veterinarians are able to participate to the maximum of their abilities . . . without reducing the service rendered through their regular practice.

Objectors pointed out:

a good part of the practitioners in our part of the country exist because they are able to participate in whatever brucellosis program is carried on . . . this question is purely a matter of States' rights . . . it looks like the AVMA is backing the idea that they should use lay technicians . . . with the present tendency for getting medicine into government control, so that anybody can practice it, we do not want, as veterinarians, to encourage any work by laymen.

A revised form of the resolution was adopted later; this specified that a committee:

investigate the possible need for employing lay assistants in any area. If the use of lay assistants is found to be necessary, the committee should recommend in what capacity and under what supervision they can be used.

An innovation was the telecast of a presentation on fracture fixation over a local television station as an integral part of the session on Small Animals – presaging the extensive use of closed-circuit television in subsequent years.

In a symposium on “As Others See Us,” Sam R. Guard, editor of *Breeder's Gazette*, presented a medicine case used by T. J. Stearns of Louisville, and estimated that well over a million animals worth some \$80 million had been immunized, tested, or treated from its contents. He notes:

Livestock owners have learned to appreciate this service rendered by practicing veterinarians, and are anxious to have the veterinarians themselves realize the important position they occupy in the successful management and healthy maintenance of farm animals.

The IVC prize was awarded to Gerard Dikmans for his research in parasitology, and the Borden award to R. R. Birch for work on brucellosis.

Papers were presented on advances in veterinary therapy by A. H. Quin, in avian viral diseases by F. R. Beaudette, and in poultry pathology by H. J. Stafseth; on

rabies control by A. Zeissig; veterinary aid in Europe by F. A. Todd; swine erysipelas by W. A. Aitken, and brucellosis by L. M. Hutchings; X-ray therapy by M. A. Emerson; and ophthalmology by W. G. Magrane.

L. M. Hurt

Leslie M. Hurt was born near Kellogg, Iowa, November 5, 1880, and graduated from Iowa State in 1904, following which he joined the BAI for a short time. He was a member of the staffs at Iowa State and Michigan State, and in 1912 became city veterinarian for Pasadena, California, shortly thereafter assuming the duties of livestock inspector for Los Angeles County. In 1924 he organized a department of livestock disease control, meat inspection, and related activities, with a large force including a number of veterinarians, the work of which gained him a national reputation in livestock sanitary circles.

Dr. Hurt served as president of the Southern California and the state VMA, on the U.S.L.S.A. Executive Committee and the AVMA Executive Board, and as president of the AVMA in 1948–1949.

TELEVISION AND THE FIFTIES

The meeting for 1950 was held at Miami Beach, with Florida becoming the twenty-fifth state or province to be host to the AVMA. In his presidential address, C. P. Zepp, Sr., noted several trends which would affect the veterinary profession of the future, including:

the rapid development of preventive medicine . . . the rapid development of therapeutic agents and their distribution to laymen . . . the increased practice of veterinary medicine by humane organizations under the guise of preventing cruelty . . . [and] the socialistic trend of society.

On the place of the veterinarian in the economy, Dr. Zepp observes:

First, we are the guardians of health of the animals of the nation, and second, we are the first line of defense in preventing the spread of communicable diseases from animal to man. These obligations make us indispensable for the defense of our nation.

And on the function of the practitioner:

The scientific administration of drugs and biological products to animals to save their lives and to restore them to health for food and efficient production, is the basis of a veterinary profession. . . . The practitioner cannot delay and depend on the laboratory or records and textbooks when rendering service. . . .

So far, here in the United States, our profession has met the needs for veterinary service quite well. However, I can see signs of trouble developing . . . agitation to train lay help . . . controversy between the practitioners and the regulatory men over the brucellosis program . . . the socialistic trend of our federal and state regulations. . . . The government can, by its directions and regulations, take over our work. . . . We need to forewarn our government and regulatory men, who can influence this trend, that dictatorial veterinary medicine will be a failure.

On education, Dr. Zepp urged a closer association with medicine as an institution more fundamentally allied with the veterinary profession than is the case with agriculture, and: "The biggest advantage I can visualize for the veterinary profession is that it would advance the standing of its members as medical men." And feeling that the schools had swung too far toward research emphasis:

the policy of selection and education of our future veterinary profession deserves serious consideration by a balanced group of our profession. . . . The majority of the applicants for entrance are students . . . who can easily assimilate book knowledge. The selecting boards, composed primarily of educators, few of whom have ever practiced, select this type of man because they want him to be able to carry the veterinary course prescribed by them.

A National Board of Veterinary Examiners was established "to elevate the standard of qualification for the practice of veterinary medicine," by administering a written examination which states could accept in lieu of their own. Decision to use the national examination, and other requirements, including practical examinations, would be left to the individual states. Dean W. R. Krill, chairman of the committee which formulated plans for the board, was elected its first president, and J. G. Hardenbergh the first secretary-treasurer.

Dr. L. A. Merillat retired as editor-in-chief of AVMA publications and was succeeded by R. C. Klussendorf, who had been associate editor and assistant executive secretary of the Association since 1945. Dr. Klussendorf resigned the following year, however, and was succeeded temporarily by C. R. Donham, until W. A. Aitken was appointed editor-in-chief in 1952. The Association passed the 10,000 mark in membership.

The IVC prize was awarded to N. S. Mayo for his long record of contributions to the veterinary profession; the Borden award to James Farquharson for his contributions to surgery and medicine; and the AVMA award to L. A. Merillat "in recognition of fifty-seven years of service." Dr. L. Van Es was added to the Honor Roll, which numbered one sixty-year member, H. P. Eves.

Papers were presented on "National Defense and the Veterinary Profession," by Brigadier General J. A. McCallam; and on the USAF Veterinary Service by Colonel W. O. Kester. Panel discussions were held on veterinary public health, rabies, distemper, heartworms, and infertility. Papers were presented on antihistamine therapy by A. H. Quin and C. M. Cooper; brucellosis by C. A. Manthei, and by L. M. Hutchings; canine hepatitis by J. A. Baker; the dog psychologist by C. E. Harbison; radioisotopes in poultry research by C. L. Comar; umbilical hernia by D. L. Proctor; and socialistic trends in medicine by E. R. Annis, M. D.

C. P. Zepp

Clarence P. Zepp, Sr., was born near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1892, and taught school three years prior to entering Cornell, where he graduated in 1919. A championship wrestler, he was also a member of the football team and the honor society. During World War I he served as an artillery officer. A practitioner in New York City since graduation, Dr. Zepp has been active in association affairs, and served as an executive board member of the New York City and State societies.

He was president of the American Animal Hospital Association in 1944–1946, and AVMA president in 1949–1950. A son, C. P. Zepp, Jr. (Cornell '43), has been associated with him in practice for some years.

1951

At the 1951 meeting in Milwaukee, President W. M. Coffee recognized a demand for specialization in veterinary practice and a need for more training in nutrition. In calling upon all veterinarians to become AVMA members, he urges:

We need a strong organization because our number is small, especially compared with the large amount of diversified services we are called upon to perform, and compared with the size of the groups we sometimes oppose. . . . We need a strong organization to protect our profession against encroachment by unqualified competitive services.

The Milwaukee meeting marked the first use of closed-circuit television at an AVMA meeting, with the first telecast being a demonstration of anesthesia narrated by James Farquharson; others were on canine surgery with C. F. Schlotthauer; poultry diagnosis with C. H. Cunningham; and large animal surgery with E. J. Frick. Symposia were held on brucellosis, fractures, bacterial diseases of poultry, avian respiratory diseases, aids in dystocia, reduced fertility in cows, fertility in bulls, and veterinary public health practice.

In addition to a symposium on veterinary public health in civil defense, a special conference was held on military requirements and civil defense. On the possibilities of biological warfare, W. A. Hagan warns:

in the present state of "cold war," it is wholly conceivable that enemies may not wait for the outbreak of actual warfare to begin biological attacks. So far as animal diseases are concerned, it is important that all veterinarians be alert now for the appearance of unusual diseases. . . . Local veterinary practitioners are the key men in our defense against biological warfare directed against animals. . . . No practitioner should think that he is unlikely to be the first to see such diseases.

From another angle, W. T. S. Thorp notes:

It is certain that the veterinary research worker will be involved directly or indirectly in the defense of this country. . . . We are well equipped for this task. The veterinary research worker is familiar with many of the disease agents which could be used against us.

And in an atomic attack, C. A. Brandly observes:

Responsibility demands that the veterinary profession so organize and mobilize its manpower and facilities that in event of atomic disaster its resources may be utilized fully and effectively through the agency of the director of civil defense. . . . The veterinarian can contribute valuably in the treatment of casualties during the critical two- to four-day period following an atomic attack . . . [and] veterinary hospitals . . . may qualify as first-aid stations.

And in addition to handling animal casualties, "the veterinarian must deal also with problems created by exposure of food to the elements and to contamination."

In presenting some of the broader aspects of the problem, Asa Winter suggests:

We think we are busy now, and we are, in serving to protect the health of a livestock population which regularly contributes between 55 and 60 percent of the total agricultural income of this nation. We must think seriously on the effects of disruption of this industry, such as could occur at any time through carefully planned sabotage.

The IVC prize was awarded to R. S. Sugg for his manifold contributions to the veterinary profession; the Borden award to L. A. Klein for his work on dairy cattle disease control; and the AVMA award to A. H. Quin for his leadership in public relations work. Adolph Eichhorn became an Honor Roll member; N. S. Mayo and E. B. Ackerman joined the elite sixty-year circle.

W. M. Coffee

William M. Coffee was born near Paducah, Kentucky, February 25, 1899, and graduated from the Indiana Veterinary College in 1918. The son of a veterinarian, and owner of a stock farm, Dr. Coffee has

been associated with livestock all his life. After a year of practice in Louisiana, he returned to LaCenter, Kentucky, where he established a general practice and clinic which grew large enough to require several professional assistants.

Dr. Coffee served as president of the Kentucky VMA and the Southern VMA, trustee of the University of Kentucky, delegate to the AVMA House of Representatives for nine years, and was president of the Association in 1950–1951.

1952

Following meetings in new locations — Miami Beach and Milwaukee — the two previous years, the meeting for 1952 returned to Atlantic City — after a lapse of 51 years. Of those present in 1952, S. E. Hersey, R. S. MacKellar, Sr., and H. Preston Hoskins (as a young “visitor”) had been present at the meeting in 1901. President J. R. Wells urged:

With no remaining vast frontiers to settle and put into production, we must do a more efficient job of conserving what we produce. . . . Reduction of [disease] losses and the adequate feeding of our people present a tremendous challenge to the profession. . . . A better understanding between all the medical professions will be beneficial to everyone.

Concerning “two controversial matters,” Dr. Wells notes with alarm:

the recommendation of the Council on Education to scrap the traditional requirement that the head of a veterinary college be specified as a veterinarian. . . . Only a veterinarian thoroughly understands all phases of veterinary education.

This was in reference to Minnesota where the veterinary school was under the jurisdiction of the agricultural college. Following an extended discussion in the House (requiring ten pages of fine print), it was decided to withhold action on the matter. And:

The other controversial subject is a proposed nominating committee to select candidates for the president-elect. . . . One of the proposed safeguards is always the inherent right to nominate from the floor, but . . . the universal

tendency is for a majority of the voting members of any organization to automatically accept the recommendations of such a committee.

From 1906 to 1913 a nominating committee composed of the past-presidents had presented such candidates as James Law, W. H. Dalrymple, J. G. Rutherford, A. D. Melvin, G. H. Glover, and J. R. Mohler. But sentiment for the traditional method of nomination at the meeting had prevailed in the reorganization of the Association effected in 1913.

After several years of operating in the red, the most serious consequence being a reduction of accumulated surplus, the Association had operated in the black to the extent of nearly \$8,000 the past year, but there had been a deficit of \$12,000 in operation of the Research Fund. The latter had been nearly depleted by withdrawals of principal to support fellowships, of which 21 had been granted, with 11 graduates completing 14 advanced degrees in the 7 years the fund had operated. In making a plea for increased support of the fund, A. H. Quin emphasizes:

Research . . . is the only road that we can travel toward solution of the countless unsolved problems involved in the diseases of animals and their relation to the health of mankind.

The IVC prize was awarded to C. E. Cotton for his work in livestock sanitary matters; the Borden award to R. B. Little, whose work on mastitis had included the first report of the use of antibiotics in treatment; and the AVMA award to A. A. Husman, long active in BAI disease eradication work. The Honor Roll lost J. R. Mohler, who died during the year, but gained A. W. Miller, retired BAI chief. Dr. H. E. Kingman, Jr., who had been appointed to fill the unexpired term of W. A. Young as treasurer, continued in this post to 1958 when he became Executive Secretary of the Association.

Television was used extensively at the sessions, with a total of fifteen separate presentations, including: intravenous medication, bovine claw amputation, rumen sampling, equine endoscopy, swine bleed-

ing, bone pinning, intestinal anastomosis, anal sac extirpation, ear drainage, hernia repair and bovine cesarean section. Symposia were presented on canine hepatitis, bovine vibriosis, antibiotic therapy, swine and human health, and rabies. Several sessions of a joint conference on illegal practice were held; some of the recommendations included improved public relations, more attention to ethics within the profession, more exact definition of illegal practice, and "a high standard of veterinary medical practice is the best defense against quackery and illegal practice."

Dollar-wise

A survey of about 2,000 veterinarians conducted by the AVMA indicated that the average gross income of practitioners was about \$17,700 (\$8,200–29,800), with a net of \$7,400 (\$4,500–13,500). Percentage of time devoted to large animal practice (income) ranged from 88–92 per cent in Iowa, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Vermont to under 30 per cent in Florida, Massachusetts, and New Jersey. An index purporting to show the adequacy of large animal service available indicated that Delaware, with one veterinarian for each \$500,000 worth of stock was best supplied. Montana, with one veterinarian per \$5,000,000 worth was least well supplied. States with a median supply were Alabama, North Carolina, and Iowa.

About 44 per cent of veterinarians (replying to the questionnaire) participated in regulatory work, with annual earnings of about \$200 to \$1,400, and 68 per cent indicated they had a source of income in addition to practice. Gross income from large animal practice tended to be related to the number and value of livestock (excluding poultry); the total number of veterinarians was more closely related to value than to numbers of livestock. There was little correlation between numbers of veterinarians and gross income.

While this survey (reported in 1954) indicated that practitioners in 22 states obtained 40 per cent or more of their income from small animal practice, and less

than 10 per cent in but 4 states, only 10 per cent of the veterinarians listed in the 1954 directory classified themselves as small animal practitioners.

A survey in 1956 indicated an average net income of \$10,694 (\$5,600–13,700), about 45 per cent higher than in 1952. Practice accounted for the sole source of income for 74 per cent (but 68 per cent had "other sources" in 1952), and 78 per cent of veterinarians practiced alone; 72 per cent worked 60 hours, and 41 per cent worked 70 or more hours per week. Small animal practice accounted for 45 per cent of gross income, and net income tended to be related to the proportion of the gross derived from small animals. While 47 per cent of large animal practitioners who charged relatively low fees were in the highest net income bracket, the opposite tended to be true of small animal practitioners.

J. R. Wells

John R. Wells was born in Falls Church, Virginia, February 23, 1894, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1922. He served on the staff of the Angell Memorial Hospital two years, and in 1925 established a general practice in Palm Beach, Florida, serving also as municipal meat inspector for Palm Beach and West Palm Beach. In 1935 he began specializing in small animal practice in West Palm Beach.

Dr. Wells was president of the Florida VMA in 1935, and served several terms on the state examining board. He was a delegate to the AVMA House of Representatives (1937–1939), and served as president of the Association in 1951–1952.

1953

In his presidential address at the 1953 meeting in Toronto, W. L. Boyd emphasized the role of research in the development of veterinary medicine:

Through research, the veterinarian will discover and devise new and improved methods of diagnosis and treatment, both preventive and therapeutic. The successful control of dis-

eases of newborn animals, which are at present responsible for tremendous losses, will be of untold value in meeting new food-production goals. . . . The degree to which veterinary medicine will continue to advance will be measured by the extent or degree to which we support, prosecute, and utilize the developments of our research programs.

Among recent developments cited by Dr. Boyd were: solution of the hyperkeratosis problem; a method for diagnosing atrophic rhinitis; and vaccines for leptospirosis, keratoconjunctivitis, hog cholera, Newcastle disease, canine distemper, and hepatitis. Some of the lethargy regarding civil defense in general, and the threat of bacterial warfare in particular, he contended, should have been dissipated by the sudden and inexplicable outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in Canada, and of anthrax and vesicular exanthema in the United States in 1952; "It is high time that the veterinary profession should play a more active role in matters of civil defense."

In an early report on "a new philosophy" in swine disease eradication, G. A. Young noted:

Swine diseases may be effectively eradicated by preparturient removal of baby pigs by hysterectomy, early isolation of the pigs, and adaptation for raising on the farm with reasonable precautions to prevent exposure to disease.

This technic has since been widely applied in the production of specific pathogen-free pigs, particularly with regard to control of atrophic rhinitis and transmissible gastroenteritis.

Television demonstrations included use of magnets in "hardware disease" of cattle, bloodless tonsillectomy, cataract extraction, perineal herniorrhaphy, curarization in dogs, bone grafting, skunk de-scenting, hip repair, abomasotomy, and pudendal nerve block. Symposia were held on enteric diseases of swine, hog cholera eradication, leptospirosis, radiology, canine distemper, hospital management, skin diseases, bovine infertility, and state veterinary health programs. Papers were presented on antibiotics in poultry feeds, frozen semen, veterinary public health education, and a number on Newcastle disease.

The IVC prize was awarded to Leunis Van Es, long associated with animal disease research at the University of Nebraska; the Borden award to G. H. Hart for his work in infectious, nutritional and endocrine diseases; and the AVMA award to G. W. Gillie, who as a member of Congress had been instrumental in securing legislation upgrading federal and military veterinarians.

W. L. Boyd

Williard Lee Boyd was born at Batavia, Iowa, September 27, 1883, and graduated from the Kansas City Veterinary College in 1909, where he instructed for two years before going to the University of Minnesota in 1911. Associated with C. P. Fitch in brucellosis research, he moved through the ranks to become director of the School of Veterinary Medicine in 1947, retiring in 1952 after 41 years of service to the University.

At various times Dr. Boyd served as president of the Minnesota State Livestock Sanitary Board, the Research Workers in Animal Diseases in North America, the Minnesota Veterinary Medical Society, and the AVMA (1952-1953). In 1945 he received the Borden award for his work in cattle pathology.

The Ethical Question

In his presidential address at the 1954 meeting in Seattle, Brig. Gen. J. A. McCallam urged establishment of "an official and adequate reporting system of communicable diseases of animals in the United States." And in calling for action toward obtaining increased grants from Congress for animal disease research, he observes:

The present administration . . . has appropriated millions for research in various fields of medicine and for dental research. . . . Is it not time . . . to bring to the attention of Congress the need for increased funds for research in animal diseases to combat the tremendous losses among food-producing animals? Also, the effect these losses have on the economy of this country and the public welfare.

As a matter of "concern and vital importance," General McCallam pointed to "the

active campaign conducted by some druggists, and at least one state pharmaceutical association, to encourage and advocate the development or expansion of an animal health department in drugstores."

Speaking on the problem of dispensing vs. vending, at a joint conference on Public Relations and Ethics, J. M. Arburua notes:

We have no clear-cut line of demarcation where one ends and the other starts . . . But the time has come when an answer must be found. . . . We must overhaul our present code of ethics in regard to dispensing and formulate a new veterinary code, and not follow too closely our old ideas which we took from the practitioner of human medicine.

And on dispensing vs. diagnosis, F. B. Young urges:

We have gotten into more or less of a rut . . . not charging for our true veterinary service. . . . Our best . . . means of fighting lay treatment of livestock is to stress diagnosis. . . . We should not dispense on owner diagnosis except in very obvious cases. . . . If you depend upon the sale of drugs for your principal income, you can expect competition. Veterinarians don't have any God-given rights to sell drugs for animals. . . . Veterinarians should stay more in the field where they have a monopoly, that is with diagnosis and service.

Regarding national advertising and local promotion of pet remedies, A. G. Misener contends:

the small animal practitioner is not rendering a complete veterinary service to his clients unless he is prepared to dispense those medications that are required after a proper diagnosis is made. If he does not have the service available . . . the next time the pet is afflicted with an ailment . . . the druggist or pet shop proprietor may consult his diagnosis chart and sell medication which may do no good, or may even harm the pet.

On the broader aspects of the problem, W. R. Krill emphasizes:

Somewhere along the line in our public relations we have failed to impress our clients with the importance of a diagnosis and that medication should be based on a careful physical examination of the patient. It is the responsibility of every practitioner to educate his clients as to the dangers of indiscriminate medication; that early diagnosis is essential to

good livestock disease control; and that drugs are no better than the care and professional knowledge which has been used in making the examination in order to determine the course of treatment to be followed. . . . These are the positive things our profession has to offer the public. If these are fully carried out by every veterinarian, I doubt that we need worry about the merchandising of drugs.

Apropos to the discussion on ethics, a *Veterinarian's Oath*, promulgated by A. H. Quin, was adopted by the House with the idea that it would be administered to graduating seniors by college faculties:

Being admitted to the profession of veterinary medicine, I solemnly dedicate myself and the knowledge I possess to the benefit of society, to the conservation of our livestock resources and to the relief of suffering of dumb animals. I will practice my profession conscientiously and with dignity. The health of my patients, the best interest of their owners, and the welfare of my fellow man, will be my primary considerations.

I will, at all times, be humane and temper pain with anesthesia where indicated. I will not use my knowledge contrary to the laws of humanity, nor in contravention to the ethical code of my profession. I will uphold and strive to advance the honor and noble traditions of the veterinary profession.

These pledges I make freely in the eyes of God and upon my honor.

The IVC prize was awarded to F. W. Schoefield for his work in veterinary bacteriology and pathology; the Borden award to M. G. Fincher for his work on the diseases of dairy cattle; and the AVMA award to N. J. Miller who, as a Colorado legislator, had been a prime force in revamping the state public health service to include a veterinary division. The year had taken more than its share of prominent men, including past-presidents Cotton, Dimock, Farquharson, and Flynn; also, H. J. Milks of Cornell, R. P. Marsteller of Texas, and I. E. Newsom of Colorado.

In addition to a broad program of televised clinical demonstrations, symposia were held on anaplasmosis, hepatitis and distemper, hospital management, poultry disease control, and veterinary public health. Papers were presented on blue-

tongue, ketosis, swine erysipelas, Johne's disease, mucosal disease, leptospirosis, hip displasia, enzymatic debridement, bat rabies, trichinosis, and cortisone therapy.

J. A. McCallam

James A. McCallam was born in Philadelphia, May 13, 1894, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1917, following which he was appointed a Second Lieutenant, Veterinary Corps, in the Regular Army. A graduate of the Army Veterinary School and Medical Field Service School, he served in a wide range of capacities, was promoted to Colonel in 1943 and served in the South Pacific, where he was awarded the Legion of Merit and the Bronze Star. In 1946 he was recalled from Japan to become director of the Veterinary Division, Office of the Surgeon General. In 1948 he was promoted to Brigadier General and remained as head of the Veterinary Corps until 1953.

A member of the AVMA since 1918, General McCallam represented the Corps as delegate in the House, and the AVMA as delegate to the Fourteenth International Veterinary Congress, as vice president, associate editor of the *Journal*, and as president of the Association in 1953-1954, following which he has headed the Washington, D.C., office of the AVMA.

1955

The meeting in Minneapolis in 1955 shattered previous attendance records with 2,057 veterinarians and a total of 3,715 present. In his presidential address, A. H. Quin urged action:

to adequately and properly evaluate the projected need for veterinary personnel over the next 25 years. . . . The greatest tragedy that could possibly befall our profession is that we might fail in meeting this responsibility. . . . Our most skilled economists predict a necessary 35 per cent minimum increase of animal protein foods to feed a continental population of 225,000,000 within the next 20 years. . . . [Yet] there are still approximately 1,000 counties in the United States and Canada that are entirely devoid of service by graduate veterinarians.

In speaking on "Veterinary Medicine and World Peace," Charles W. Mayo, M. D., contends:

It is safe to predict that the future may see an increasingly important role played by the veterinary profession in the achievement of world peace. . . . You must be called on and depended on to train teachers who, in turn, will instruct others of their own nationalities so that, by the gradual growth of education and its practical application, the practice of veterinary medicine will be initiated where it does not now exist and will continue to improve and progress where it is present.

Telecast presentations were coordinated by L. E. Fisher (whose finesse earned him a regular job in this department), and included uses of radioisotopes in veterinary research, procuring baby pigs by hysterectomy, canine prostatectomy, glaucoma repair, bone plating in fractures, plastic lens prosthesis, and televised symposia on bovine infertility and on anesthesia.

Other symposia were held on regulatory agencies, brucellosis control, leptospirosis, Newcastle disease vaccines, avian hemorrhagic diseases, and on veterinary public health education. Papers were presented on the downer cow syndrome, inherited defects in cattle, parakeratosis in swine, neurological factors in sexual behavior, bovine fluorosis, osteomyelitis, bone marrow biopsy, fungus infections, ornithosis, and displaced abomasum, among other topics.

The IVC prize was awarded to B. T. Simms, past-president of the AVMA and former BAI chief; the Borden award to H. E. Kingman, Sr., for his work on bovine reproduction; and the AVMA award to C. W. Bower for his service to veterinary education and the profession.

A resolution was adopted condemning a proposed prepaid pet health insurance program, or any other such program which would:

restrict the freedom of pet owners to select the veterinarian of his or her choice . . . restrict the freedom of the attending veterinarian to elect to consult or to select the consultant of his choice . . . interfere with the normal opportunities of the veterinarians to achieve recognition according to their individual professional abilities . . . or interfere with the

conduct of veterinary practice on a direct relationship basis between the client and the veterinarian.

A. H. Quin

Abner H. Quin was born at Crystal, Iowa, in 1895, of a veterinary family; his father and two uncles were veterinarians. Following a period of military service during the Mexican border dispute, he graduated from the Chicago Veterinary College in 1920. After practicing a while in his home town, he joined the Fort Dodge Company as a field veterinarian, where he remained — except for two years of practice with J. V. Lacroix — until 1942. Since then he has been with the Jensen-Salsbery Laboratories, much of the time as director of professional services and vice president of the company.

An active association worker, Dr. Quin was president of the Iowa and the Central Iowa VMA, and a member of the Public Relations Committee of the Kansas City VMA and of the AVMA. In 1951 he received the AVMA award for his leadership in public relations work, and he served as AVMA president in 1954–1955.

1956

At the 1956 meeting in San Antonio, President Floyd Cross called for increased attention to public relations:

For far too long, our profession has been far too modest in letting the public know of its education, abilities, capabilities, attainments, and its rightful place in the medical service of our country. . . . We have a twofold task; first — the responsibility for keeping the membership informed and abreast of developments of the profession; second — to interest and inform nonveterinary groups concerning the services that we, as veterinarians, are capable of rendering and the extent of our training.

Dr. Cross recommended that more emphasis be placed on animal disease reporting, poultry practice, artificial insemination, genetics, public health, graduate training for veterinarians, and staffing veterinary schools with veterinarians trained in the needed specialties:

are we willing to concede, that veterinary students in certain areas of study can receive

from well-trained, nonveterinary instructors the high quality of teaching which we require? Do we also consider that research in certain fields of animal physiology and pathology can be done effectively by individuals who are without a complete and thorough training in the medical field?

Symposia were presented on medical uses of atomic energy, control of zoonoses, wildlife rabies, viral immunology, infectious bronchitis immunization, poultry inspection, ornithosis, and mucosal disease complex. Papers were presented on the California mastitis test, chlortetracycline feeding, prednisolone in ketosis, public health significance of antibiotics in foods, tissue culture, toxicity of organic phosphorus insecticides, production and use of germ-free animals, fluorescent antibody technic, tranquilizing agents, fluid therapy, cat scratch fever, and coxofemoral luxation in cattle, among other topics.

The IVC prize was awarded to Hadleigh Marsh for his work on sheep diseases; the Borden award to H. L. Gilman for his work on cattle diseases; and the AVMA award to past-president Colonel R. J. Foster, former director of the Veterinary Corps. First recipient of the Practitioner Research award was W. H. Riser. Colonel Foster's name was added to the Honor Roll; a major loss occurred with the death of L. A. Merillat.

Among events at the national level affecting the veterinary profession, it was noted, "The proposal of the Secretary of Defense to eliminate the Veterinary Corps of the Army and the Air Force . . . created a furor within and without the profession." Opposition to the proposal by the AVMA and allied groups finally resulted in the order being rescinded in 1958. Opposition to the compulsory inclusion of veterinarians under social security, however, was unsuccessful.

A survey which attempted to assess the real value of veterinary services to the livestock owner, in terms of actual dollar values of animals conserved, indicated that for every dollar spent on veterinary service, the owner received \$5.78 return on his in-

vestment. Regarding veterinary services, it was observed:

there is a definite trend among practitioners to make their charges on the basis of adequacy of professional services rendered instead of net earnings accrued through dispensing of drugs.

H. E. Kingman, Jr.

Harry E. Kingman, Jr., was born September 4, 1911, at Fort Collins, Colorado, and graduated from Colorado State Univ. in 1933. He engaged in general practice, tuberculosis eradication, and meat inspection to 1940, when he became assistant director of research for Wilson and Co. In 1951 he was elected treasurer, and in 1953 assistant executive secretary of the AVMA, continuing in both posts until 1958 when he succeeded J. G. Hardenbergh as executive secretary. The son of a noted veterinarian—sometimes a difficult situation—Dr. Kingman has established himself in the tradition of a number of noted father-son combinations in the veterinary profession.

Floyd Cross

Floyd Cross was born in Berthoud, Colorado, August 10, 1891, and graduated from Colorado State Univ. in 1914. He joined the faculty at Colorado in 1915 and became head of the Department of Veterinary Medicine in 1934, dean of men (1936), head of the Department of Bacteriology and Pathology (1942), and dean of the School of Veterinary Medicine in 1947, retiring in 1957. An accomplished athlete in his undergraduate days, Dr. Cross coached the freshman football team for twenty years.

During World War I he served as an artillery officer on the Mexican border, and in France with the Veterinary Corps. His work as an extension veterinarian during World War II resulted in the establishment by the Colorado Cattleman's Association of a generously supported "Floyd Cross Foundation." In addition, he has been recognized as a leading authority on sheep diseases. Active in the Colorado

and the Intermountain VMA, and the AVMA since 1920, Dr. Cross was president of the Association in 1955–1956.

1957

In his presidential address at the 1957 meeting in Cleveland, Brigadier General W. O. Kester presented a twenty-nine-point program for consideration. Concerning the status of the general practitioner, he emphasizes:

We have a developing problem in how to make the lot to the general practitioner, especially the large animal practitioner, economically more favorably competitive with other newer and developing areas of veterinary medicine. . . . Perhaps our present concept of large animal practice is too restrictive to fit in with modern economics. . . . Many splendid opportunities go undeveloped simply because the local veterinarian is unaware that they exist. Some of these pertain to services which the public demands and will have whether or not we provide them.

A number of General Kester's recommendations have since been adopted, including augmentation of the AVMA public relations personnel, bimonthly publication of the research journal, establishment of a trust to administer the Research Fund, and raising the dues to \$25.

In discussing "Unanswered Public Health Problems," L. E. Burney, M.D., Surgeon General, U.S.P.H.S., notes:

It was just a decade ago . . . that the veterinarian became an integral member of the modern public health team. The control of animal-borne diseases which are transmissible to man [has] depended upon the special skills and competencies of the veterinary profession. Today . . . in addition [veterinarians] are applying valuable insights to many other fields—such as the chronic diseases and environmental health. . . . But these tasks are far from finished. . . . Sanitary conditions on many farms and in many small towns, for example, are even today below the standards we accept as a nation.

The IVC prize was awarded to Edward Records, veterinary bacteriologist of Nevada; the Borden award to S. H. McNutt for his work in veterinary pathology; the AVMA award to O. H. Person for his

legislative and public relations work; and the Practitioner Research award to W. G. Magrane for his work in canine ophthalmology.

Television presentations included demonstrations of cardiac resuscitation, immobilizing darts for capture of wild animals, space medicine research, and intra-articular injection of corticosteroids. Symposia were held on canine hip dysplasia, pancreatic disorders, avian chronic respiratory diseases, veterinary public health administration, kennel-borne diseases, par-enteral enzyme therapy, and skin diseases.

Papers were presented on preparation of frozen semen, cultivation of viruses in leukocytes, scrapie in sheep, chemical residues in meats, transmission of avian lymphomatosis, intracranial pathology of the dog, human infections of vesicular stomatitis, and physiological responses to radiation, among other topics.

Association membership had increased 55 per cent during the past decade, from about 9,400 in 1948 to 14,600, with increases in all states, and ranging from minor gains to over 100 per cent increases in Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Mississippi, Montana, Tennessee, Utah, and Canada. The AVMA budget had tripled during this period, and passed the half-million dollar mark. The AVMA Group Insurance Trust, established in late 1956, had enrolled about 2,600 members in 31 states, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, and Canada.

A major revision of the Constitution and Bylaws was adopted by the House of Representatives (which body thereupon became the House of Delegates). Among the changes were provision for more equitable districting and voting power of constituent associations, and replacement of numerous committees by six councils.

W. O. Kester

Wayne O. Kester was born at Cambridge, Nebraska, August 27, 1906, and graduated with honors at Kansas State in 1931, following which he engaged in practice. In 1933 he was commissioned a Sec-

ond Lieutenant in the Veterinary Corps, his first assignment being as district veterinarian with the Civilian Conservation Corps. He witnessed the attack on Pearl Harbor, and served as Chief Veterinarian in the Pacific Theater during World War II, which duty earned him the Legion of Merit. Promoted to Colonel in 1943, he served as chief of the Meat and Dairy Hygiene Branch from 1945 to 1949, when he was transferred to the Air Force as director of the USAF Veterinary Service. In 1953 he was promoted to Brigadier General, and in 1957 he retired from active duty. General Kester served as AVMA president in 1956-1957, and has been a leading figure in the American Association of Equine Practitioners.

The Old Order Changeth

The meeting for 1958 was held at Philadelphia, where in accordance with the revised constitution, the presidential address was given at a pre-convention meeting of the newly designated House of Delegates. President W. W. Armistead reported on progress toward implementation of the extensive program outlined the year before by General Kester, and presented a number of:

profound problems which will be successfully met only by a broad revision of our whole professional philosophy. . . . We cannot afford to ignore the developing vertical integration of agriculture, the consolidation of small farms into large ones, and the fast dwindling farm population. . . . There will be increasing demand for the highly efficient specialist, less need for the traditional general practitioner. . . . We shall need many more large animal practitioners, but they will no longer be competing with each other for the same kinds of practice.

On the need to increase public awareness of the veterinary profession, Dr. Armistead observes:

So far as the average citizen is concerned, "doctoring" sick animals is all there is to veterinary medicine. As a result, the number of youngsters who want to study veterinary medicine has not kept pace with the general increase in college enrollment. And nearly all . . .

want to enter private practice. . . . We need to develop the more accurate idea that the veterinarian is an educated, well-rounded, medical scientist whose services in some way touch the life of every man, woman, and child, and who is able and willing to assume a responsible role in society outside the narrow confines of his professional interests.

Dr. Armistead also called for strengthening of local and state associations with the AVMA serving as a coordinating agency for a federation of local societies, and for greater support for research and education. He concludes:

Let us design our association efforts for the most capable, the most ethical, the most optimistic among us. Let us build a profession which will serve with increasing distinction and will rely on *merit*, not uncertain legal protection, to assure us of an expanding place in the sun.

The IVC prize was awarded to H. W. Schoening; the Borden award to C. A. Manthei; the AVMA award to J. A. McCallam; and the Gaines award to Frank Kral. Dr. J. G. Hardenbergh retired as Executive Secretary after eighteen years of service, and was succeeded by H. E. Kingman, Jr. The Association lost its two oldest Honor Roll members, E. B. Ackerman and N. S. Mayo, both admitted in 1891, and added L. M. Hurt and Jacob Traum to this category. Also lost by death since the previous meeting were past-president T. H. Ferguson, Dean R. S. Sugg of Auburn University, and R. L. Anderes, editor of *Veterinary Medicine*.

J. G. Hardenbergh

John G. Hardenbergh was born in Berkshire, New York, April 14, 1892, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1916. He served with the Veterinary Corps 1917–1920, was a member of the reserve to 1936, and served as an advisor to the War Manpower Commission during World War II. In 1921 he joined the Mayo Foundation in the division of experimental surgery and pathology as one of the first veterinarians in the country to be engaged full time in laboratory animal

medicine. In 1927 he became associated with the Walker-Gordon Laboratory at Plainsboro, New Jersey, and taught part time at the University of Pennsylvania.

A member of numerous livestock and public health associations, Dr. Hardenbergh served as secretary of the New Jersey VMA several years, and in 1941 became Executive Secretary of the AVMA. Upon his retirement in 1958, he was cited for having had a major responsibility for the orderly growth of the Association and the veterinary profession; during his eighteen years of service, AVMA membership had doubled, and the budget increased from under \$100,000 to more than \$500,000. He died on February 11, 1963.

W. W. Armistead

Willis W. Armistead was born in Detroit, October 20, 1916, and graduated from Texas A. & M. College in 1938 (D.V.M.), Ohio State University (M. S., 1950), and the University of Minnesota (Ph.D., 1955). Following a period of practice, he joined the clinical staff at Texas A. & M. in 1940, and entered the Veterinary Corps in 1942, with service in North Africa and Italy. In 1946 he became clinician and professor, and in 1953, dean, at Texas A. & M. Since 1957 he has been dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine at Michigan State University.

An author of numerous scientific and general articles on veterinary subjects, Dr. Armistead was consulting editor of *North American Veterinarian* and contributor to several books. He was president of the Texas VMA in 1947–1948, and of the AVMA in 1957–1958.

1959

The meeting for 1959 was held in Kansas City in conjunction with the Third Pan-American Veterinary Congress. In his presidential address, R. E. Rebrassier asserted:

We have accepted the new position of leadership to which our profession is called by society. If veterinary medicine is to assume this leadership, it must accept a broad view of the nation's needs and the profession's role.

And on the challenge of vertical integration in agriculture: "we are approaching this problem in a sound professional manner, without misgivings, and the profession will assume its merited role in the new order."

Concerning "The Veterinarian and the National Welfare," J. A. McCain, president of Kansas State University, observes:

The public image of the veterinarian is more condescending than unfriendly. . . . People generally haven't accepted the fact that veterinary medicine is a profession, with intellectual and educational qualifications as demanding as those of other learned occupations. . . . The veterinarian who takes justifiable pride in his profession should be zealous in his determination to correct such erroneous public impressions. Far more important than pride, however, is the fact that a vigorous and progressive veterinary profession is vital to the nation, and whether the profession fulfills its mission adequately depends upon a chain of events starting with public understanding and appreciation.

The IVC prize was awarded to W. H. Feldman for his contributions to comparative pathology; the Borden award to Peter Olafson for his pioneering work on several cattle diseases; and the AVMA award to J. G. Hardenbergh for his eighteen years of distinguished service as Executive Secretary. The Practitioner Research award went to E. A. Churchill for his investigations in large animal surgery; and the Gaines award to W. O. Brinker for his contributions to small animal surgery. The name of H. E. Kingman, Sr., was added to the Honor Roll; W. A. Aitken retired as editor-in-chief and was succeeded by D. A. Price.

Symposia were presented on poultry vaccines, radiology, artificial insemination, canine filariasis, leptospirosis, and respiratory virus infections of cats. Papers were given on mucosal disease, rhinotracheitis, bluetongue, ovine virus abortion, electrocardiography, canine congestive heart failure, feed medication, surgery of the canine stifle joint, avian mycoplasma, avian encephalomyelitis, tuberculosis eradication,

radioactive fallout in feed and milk, animal disease control in Great Britain, and bovine rabies in Mexico.

A comprehensive survey of veterinary medicine in the United States and Canada was proposed:

to evaluate the achievements, resources, and potentialities of the veterinary medical profession . . . with a view to determining the desirable areas of growth . . . and recommending improved approaches, techniques, and methods for the provision of a healthier livestock population.

The areas to be surveyed were education, practice, research, public health, and trends in livestock agriculture. It was anticipated that the survey would require two years and cost about \$400,000.

As a matter of passing interest, it was at the Kansas City meeting in 1931 that the decision to move the AVMA offices from Detroit to Chicago was announced. This move had been in line with the obvious need for a permanent home, but in 1959 considerable sentiment was expressed for moving from still-rented quarters (third location in Chicago) to AVMA-owned quarters elsewhere.

R. E. Rebrassier

Russell E. Rebrassier was born at Louisville, Ohio, July 27, 1890, and earned the D. V. M. (1914) and M.Sc. (1925) from the Ohio State University. After working for the Ohio Agricultural Commission and Lederle Antitoxin Laboratories, he joined his Alma Mater in 1916, becoming chairman of the Department of Veterinary Parasitology, from which position he retired in 1959. Active in association work, he was secretary (1929–1946) and president (1949), and since 1959 executive secretary of the Ohio VMA.

A member of the AVMA Council on Education, Dr. Rebrassier was president of the Association in 1958–1959, and representative to the International Veterinary Congress at Madrid in 1959. He has also served as president of the Columbus Board

of Health, president of the Alpha Psi national council, and is a member of Sigma Xi and Phi Zeta.

INTO THE SIXTIES

Registration at the 1960 annual meeting in Denver topped 5,000, an all-time high. In his presidential address, S. F. Scheidy called attention to the need for increasing emphasis being placed on career recruitment, and on public and professional relations. President-elect E. E. Leasure, in discussing the impact of vertical integration in agriculture on veterinary medicine, was of the opinion "that the versatility, the alertness, the aggressiveness, and the educational background of our professional people will enable us to meet the challenge."

Recipient of the AVMA award for meritorious service was C. E. DeCamp; of the Twelfth International Veterinary Congress prize, Dean Emeritus W. A. Hagan, who became director of the newly established National Animal Disease Laboratory at Ames, Iowa, in January, 1960. Dr. D. K. Detweiler received the Gaines award for his work in cardiology, and Professor Emeritus H. H. Dukes, the Borden award for his lifetime contributions in veterinary physiology. Dr. G. T. Easley was given the Practitioner Research award for his work in bovine reproduction.

A signal honor was accorded Jacob Traum with his selection as an Honorary Associate of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.

At the 1961 meeting in Detroit, President-elect Mark L. Morris presented a "Blueprint for Action," calling for increased awareness of the role of veterinary medicine through improved intra-, inter-, and extraprofessional relations, with em-

phasis on intensified recruitment and improvements in the educational system. To make the D.V.M. degree have the stature it rightly deserves, he urged commitment to "dedication that builds a tradition for veterinary medicine."

The AVMA award went to Frank B. Young; the IVC prize to Frank Kral for eminence in dermatology; and the Gaines award to J. T. McGrath for his work in neurology. Dr. H. S. Cameron received the Borden award for his multiple contributions to veterinary medicine; and the Practitioner Research award went to J. L. McAuliff for his work in cattle diseases. Dr. Dan J. Anderson moved from the Executive Board to the position of President-elect.

Among the major problems being given continuing consideration by members and leaders of the veterinary profession during the early sixties were those related to the changing face of large animal practice occasioned by *de facto* and impending alterations in the patterns of animal production. A noteworthy event was enactment of legislation aimed at eradication of hog cholera. Small animal practitioners in particular were giving increasing attention to the possibilities of incorporation of practice; and a problem affecting all veterinarians was the role of the profession and the individual practitioner in Civil Defense. None of these problems — or a number of lesser ones — will be resolved fully very soon, but it can be said that this was a period of greater awareness of the tasks facing veterinary medicine. In particular, there was a greater determination for accelerated progress as the organized veterinary profession looked toward its centennial year — and beyond it to the beginning of a second century of progress.