Connective Tissue

Since 1884, many parts have contributed to the total picture of the growth and success of the Veterinary School. With the emphasis placed on the more visible activities of the School, we sometimes overlook the vital role played by supportive functions. In this chapter some of the individuals and activities which have provided the necessary connective tissue needed for the basic role of the School in education, research and service are described briefly. Many of those who contributed in early years are not mentioned since records of their activities have been lost.

Support Staff

The Veterinary School has never enjoyed the luxury of a large support staff, but what has been lacking in numbers has always been made up in devotion, hard work, and technical skill. In the early years, faculty often had to provide their own technical services, including cleaning cages and feeding animals. The Small Animal Hospital was so woefully understaffed that nearly all of the nursing service and some of the maintenance work was done by faculty and students.

With the influx of research money and increased operating funds it was possible to hire laboratory technicians with special skills, and a nursing service was established in the hospitals.

Secretarial and administrative assistance has never exceeded the minimum necessary to operate the School. Today there are a number of situations where secretaries are required to serve a larger number of faculty than should be the case.

Despite the problems of understaffing in many areas, numerous support staff have remained at the School for long periods of
An early instance of an individual who gave her entire working life to the School is that of Miss Edna Teuter who contributed forty-one years of continuous service. Miss Teuter, who will be remembered by many graduates as “The Little General of the Front Office”, came to the School in 1911 as a clerk-typist, and remained until she retired in 1952. In 1930, this diminutive, feisty individual was promoted to chief clerk. She served as the administrative assistant to four deans, and was responsible for a multitude of diverse duties including admissions work, maintaining personnel and student records, preparation of the annual School Bulletins, issuing transcripts, and even keeping a watchful eye on the library. Miss Teuter knew every nook and cranny, and there were not many areas in which her influence was not felt.

In 1952, Miss Teuter was succeeded by a young woman, Miss Helen F. Jarrett, now Mrs. Helen Linwood. Miss Jarrett, who came to the School in 1949 after receiving her B.S. degree in Education from the University of Pennsylvania, was almost immediately confronted with expanded and more complex administrative duties. The new dean, Mark W. Allam, was a whirlwind of activity, and Miss Jarrett was soon involved in helping to prepare budgets, handling admission activities, maintaining a growing number of records, and supervising an enlarged clerical staff. This situation has never changed. Mrs. Linwood, who is now assistant to the dean for admissions and academic affairs, supervises an office which is one of the nerve centers of the School. She manages admissions work for Associate Dean Joseph F. Skelley and the Admissions Committee, and is responsible for such things as registration, preparation of transcripts, and a great many time consuming details concerned with student life. Her office is the repository of some interesting memorabilia. On hand is the Matriculation Book which at one time was signed by every student entering School, starting with the first class. This is no longer done, but Mrs. Linwood does maintain the Graduate Book in which are entered the names of every graduate since 1887. Also residing in her care are Faculty Meeting Minutes going back to early years, minutes of various committee meetings, and a complete set of Veterinary School Bulletins going back to 1884.

Not long after Helen Linwood came to the School, Mr. Clarence Chapman appeared. Clarence, who in 1984 will complete thirty years of continuous service, was hired to provide messenger service between the Philadelphia campus and New Bolton Center, and although his duties have grown with the School, this still remains his primary duty. He is also called upon to provide transportation for visitors, assist in sorting mail, and to run diverse errands. Clarence has become an institution in himself.

The employee who goes back furthest in terms of continuous service is Leroy Bruce, who is farm manager at New Bolton Center. Leroy became an employee of the School in 1946 at Bolton Farm where his father was farm manager. When the senior Mr. Bruce died, Leroy was appointed to the position, and then came to New Bolton Center in the same capacity in 1952. He planted the first crops at New Bolton Center, and he has been an important part of the development of the rural campus since its beginning. Leroy is an affable, obliging person who obviously enjoys the work he has done for almost forty years.

Mr. Derek Muncey, research specialist, parasitology. Mr. Muncey has been at the Veterinary School since 1964, and has made singular contributions to the development of the laboratory of parasitology.
Mr. Leroy Bruce, farm manager, New Bolton Center.

On the Philadelphia campus there are many others who have played important roles in the development of the School, but only a few can be mentioned here. Miss Jane Shirer came to the School in 1949 and began work on the research project on equine infectious anemia which was under the direction of Drs. Raymond A. Keilser and Miklos Dreguss. When this work was discontinued she moved on to work with Dr. Mark W. Allam in his tumor research, and then provided special technical service in the hip dysplasia studies done by Dr. Wayne H. Riser. Miss Shirer is now a research specialist in the pathology laboratory.

Grace V. Pinhak has had a long and varied career in the Veterinary School. Actually, her association began before she was employed, since she worked for Dr. Mark W. Allam in his practice in Media, Pennsylvania, before joining the School as a surgical nurse’s assistant at New Bolton Center in 1963. After a short time at the rural campus, Grace moved to the Lippincott Building where she became supervisor of the animal colony. In 1981, with the opening of the Veterinary Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania (VHUP), she moved to this facility where she supervises the research animal colony. A great lover of animals, and especially dogs, Grace is in a perfect work situation.

Two other long-term employees on the Philadelphia campus are Harry E. Hance, and William Schnarr. Mr. Hance who is laboratory curator in the Department of Animal Biology, has been a part of the School since 1963. He has made invaluable contributions to the laboratory teaching of physiology and pharmacology and he has assisted in various research projects. “Bill” Schnarr came to the School in 1958 when the Comparative Cardiovascular Studies Unit was originated. He has provided highly sophisticated technical service since that time, including the preparation of three-dimensional models of the canine embryonic heart which Dr. Donald F. Patterson describes as the most accurate models of the embryonic heart ever prepared. While at the School, Mr. Schnarr has continued his own education. He has earned his masters degree in anthropology, and is presently working toward his Ph.D. degree.

At New Bolton Center, there have been a number of individuals who have been at the campus since its early years. Mr. Alvin Kreider was employed for maintenance work in 1963, and remained until 1983, when he retired. Mary Ruth Mammond has been involved in surgical sterilization and preparation since the Hospital was completed in 1964. Evelyn Huntington and Betty England also arrived in 1964 and have provided the Hospital with excellent service as receptionists and in the maintenance of case records.

George Pournaras is an outstanding example of a self educated man. He came to New Bolton Center in 1961 as a stable hand and is now anesthetist for large animals. Patrice Probert has rendered knowledgeable, friendly service in the New Bolton Center Pharmacy since 1967.

When Mrs. Alice Holton came to New Bolton Center as librarian in 1963, the library, which consisted of a few books and periodicals, was located in what is now the dining room of Allam House. Today she is librarian in the attractive Jean Austin DuPont library which contains about 5,000 volumes. Mrs. Holton is a warm, outgoing person who has taken a personal interest in many phases of the development of New Bolton Center.

When the herd of Jersey cattle (BF Herd) was brought to New Bolton Center in 1964...
for use in the bovine leukemia research project, Mr. Robert Thompson was hired as herdman. Before long “Bob” had developed an excellent working knowledge of the important place which these animals played in the overall project. Both Mr. Thompson and the herd became invaluable resources in the work.

A relative newcomer to New Bolton Center is Miss Catherine Larmore who is now public relations director for the campus. “Cathy” is largely responsible for the excellent coverage the Center has received from all types of media, and arranges many of the professional and social events on the rural campus. In 1983 she assumed a key role in the Second Century Fund Campaign.

The Nursing Service

An activity which contributes importantly to the high level of service offered by the Veterinary Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania (VHUP) and the George D. Widener Hospital at New Bolton Center is the Nursing Service. The nurse-technicians at both hospitals are state certified and have extensive training in animal care.

During the day five full-time nurses staff VHUP, and during the night nurse-technician students are on hand. The students are enrolled in the Animal Health Technician and Laboratory Animal Science Program offered jointly by Harcum Junior College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania and the Veterinary School.

Nurse-technicians at the George D. Widener Hospital are on duty from 8 A.M. until midnight; if needed part-time personnel are available for intensive care at other hours.

Nurses provide general nursing care, administer medications, give physical therapy and obtain materials for laboratory tests. In addition, they are responsible for seeing that animals are exercised, groomed, bathed and making an animal as comfortable as possible. Nurses carefully monitor animals and report any change in condition to the clinician in charge. A special group of nurses serve in the operating rooms.

Carole Contrel is in charge of the Nursing Service in VHUP, except for operating room nurses who are under the direction of Edna Wooster, R.N. Sue Linborg is in charge of nursing at the George D. Widener Hospital.

The provision of a nursing service is a far cry from the situation familiar to graduates in earlier years when students supplied the service. The present situation enables students to spend most of their time in training.
Alumni have been a continuous source of great strength to the School of Veterinary Medicine, and the School's prestige has grown in relation to the accomplishments of its graduates. Loyal alumni support sustained the School during its lean years, and it will be an indispensable ingredient in realizing the promise of the future.

Today's graduates are making their mark in an ever-expanding field of activities, but the largest group, about eighty-five percent, enter some form of practice. Since its earliest days, Penn has been noted for the high caliber of its graduates who render primary health care for animals. Most of these cannot be individually recognized in this history, but the School is deeply indebted to them for the credit which they reflect on their alma mater.

In this chapter some of the major activities of alumni in professional organizations, governmental agencies, and education are discussed briefly, along with an historical account of the Veterinary Medical Alumni Society.

**Alumni Society**

The Veterinary Medical Alumni Society was organized on June 17, 1887, the day the first class graduated from the Veterinary Department. This was the first organization of its kind in America. At the first meeting, the graduates were favored with a banquet held in the amphitheatre of the original Veterinary Department Building. This was hosted by Dean Rush Shippen Huidekoper and Dr. William Zuilij, professor of surgical pathology and obstetrics. Prior to the dinner, and the organizational meeting, the graduates had received their diplomas at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia. At the business meeting a constitution and a code of professional ethics were adopted. The code of ethics created problems from the outset. Later minutes of a Society meeting state that it "created jealousy and controversy among the members and for a time threatened the life of the organization." It was soon dropped.

During the next thirteen years the Alumni Society met regularly on the afternoon of Commencement Day. The minutes of these early meetings were lost, but later documents indicate that during the last three or four years of the nineteenth century attendance was poor.

In 1901, Dr. Clarence J. Marshall, professor of medicine and president of the Society, convened a meeting for the purpose of establishing "a permanent Alumni Society of the Veterinary Department of the University of Pennsylvania." Dues were set at $1.00 per year, and by 1903 there were thirty active members. In 1912, a resolution was passed to amalgamate the Veterinary Medical Alumni Society with the General Alumni Society of the University of Pennsylvania.

During most of the early years the Society met in June, but from 1914 until 1918 meetings were held in conjunction with the Penn Annual Conference, in January. The Society met in various locations, and in addition to a sumptuous banquet there were usually baseball games and track competitions. In 1904 the meeting was held at Washington Park, on the Delaware River, and featured a plank-shad dinner and a moonlight boat excursion on the river.
1906 and 1907 the group met at The Orchard, home of the Philadelphia Athletic Club, in Essington, Pennsylvania. At the 1906 meeting alumni were presented with a copy of the class yearbook called The Class Record, a forerunner of the Scalpel. In other years the Society met at the H.K. Mulford Vaccine and Antitoxin Farm in Glenolden, a Philadelphia suburb. In 1909 the group met for the first time in the newly completed quadrangle building.

During the 1920s the Society was involved in an ambitious project to raise funds for an endowment that would establish a number of chairs, and which would enable the School to meet all of its operational costs without seeking financial aid from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The University itself initiated a forty-five million dollar fund drive but the School of Veterinary Medicine was informed that it would not be included in this and that it should solicit its own funds. Some money did accumulate in a Veterinary School Endowment Fund but never a sufficient amount to establish chairs or to make the School self-sufficient. In a 1932 meeting of the Alumni Society it was reported that the fund had a total of $179,243.93. About $150,000 of this total represented an endowment that had been set-up by Mr. Joshua B. Lippincott and Mr. Joseph Gillingham, two early benefactors of the School.

At different meetings the Society expressed concern about the lack of research being done at the School. In 1932, it was estimated that in order to conduct more research, and to improve graduate teaching, an additional $90,000 was needed in the Veterinary School’s annual budget. There was discussion about creating a special research fund but this never developed.

An important committee of the Society was the Departmental Committee (now the Liaison Committee) which each year surveyed the overall program and facilities of the School and submitted recommendations. In 1935 this Committee was greatly disturbed by a report of the Educational Committee of the AVMA in which the School had been surveyed and placed in a position secondary to veterinary schools at Cornell University, Kansas State University and Ohio State University. The Committee believed that this was the result of a mistake in evaluation and registered a strong protest. Apparently this was successful because in 1936 the School was placed in a Class A rating which was equivalent to the schools named above.

Beginning in 1915, and continuing each year up to the present, it has been the custom for the dean to present a report on the affairs of the School to the Alumni Society. Included in the reports given by Deans Louis A. Klein and George A. Dick during the period 1915 to 1945 there are several common threads. For example, the reports make it evident that the School was always in a precarious financial position. Despite this ongoing problem, both Dr. Klein and Dr. Dick continued to express optimism about the School’s future, and the Alumni Society always gave evidence that it was solidly behind the School.

The Fiftieth Anniversary of the Alumni Society, in 1937, was celebrated with a banquet at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia, attended by 341 persons. At the business meeting, held in June of 1937, the faculty presented a number of clinical demonstrations. These included presentations on strongylosis in the horse, newer autopsy techniques, fowl pox, the autonomic nervous system, and the actions of morphine and barium chloride.

In 1938 the C. J. Marshall Memorial Library Fund was established. This was created in memory of Dr. Marshall, former professor of medicine and one of the most illustrious of the early faculty members.
Alumni Day

1982;

Class of 1942.

who died in 1938. The drive for funds was spearheaded by Dr. Elias T. Booth, and through his efforts it continued to grow and was instrumental in the School being able to hire its first full-time librarian in 1942. In 1946 a plaque was placed in the library designating it as the C. J. Marshall Memorial Library. The last mention of this fund in the minutes of the Alumni Society occurs in 1947 when it was reported that $40,000 had been raised. This fund is still active and is used by the library to purchase books.

In the 1946 meeting, held in January, in conjunction with the Penn Annual Conference, Dr. Alfred Newton Richards, Vice President for Medical Affairs in the University, announced to the alumni that Dean George A. Dick was retiring, and introduced the newly elected dean, Dr. Raymond A. Keiser. The retirement of Dr. Dick was a particularly poignant moment in the history of the School. During his deanship the School was beset with serious financial problems, but Dr. Dick always conveyed a spirit of optimism and goodwill in his remarks to the Alumni Society. He always concluded his remarks with a heartfelt thanks for the support he received from the alumni, faculty and students.

Alumni Society minutes reveal a quickening of the pace after Dr. Keiser became dean. His reports speak of increased financial support from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and from the University, the creation of new departments and courses, and additions to the faculty.

In 1952, following the death of Dr. Keiser, Acting Dean Mark W. Allam presented his first report to the Alumni Society. Throughout his years as dean the School underwent momentous changes which are reflected vividly in his Annual Reports. Dean Allam frequently called upon individual alumni and the Society for help and advice in orchestrating the revival of the School. Particularly significant was the response of alumni to the need for constructing a dormitory at New Bolton Center. This building, known as Alumni House, stands as a lasting memorial to the loyal and concerned support of alumni.

Dean Robert R. Marshak has continued to involve the alumni in many of the affairs of the School. One evidence of this is the appointment of an alumnus to the Admissions Committee. The Alumni Liaison Committee spends three days each year in examining the total program at the School, and its reports act as valuable guides to the need of changes. The Alumni Executive Committee meets five times yearly, and at these meetings the dean and various members of the faculty discuss current problems.

With the growing complexity and scope of the activities of the School, and a much larger alumni body, there arose a need to centralize alumni matters. In 1978 a full-time position of Director of Alumni Relations and Alumni Annual Giving was created. This position was occupied by Mrs. Elizabeth Caulk from 1978 until 1982; Miss Ashra Markowitz is presently in the posi-
tion. Under the guidance of both of these individuals there has been a steady improvement in communications with alumni, and in the Alumni Annual Giving Program. Mrs. Caulk, and now Miss Markowitz, have done superb jobs in organizing Penn Annual Conferences. Receptions for alumni are now held at major professional meetings across the country so that alumni may meet with Dean Marshak and others. The Alumni Annual Giving Program now has some special components which include the Leonard Pearson Associates, the Mark Allam Fellows, and the Benjamin Franklin Associates.

Many individuals have served the Alumni Society in an admirable fashion, but in its long history two individuals stand out. These are Drs. Elias T. Booth and M. Josephine Deubler, both of whom served for many years as secretary of the Society. Dr. Deubler continues to serve as historian, and performs many other important functions.

In October, 1983, there were 2,211 living male and 495 living female alumni.

Professional Organizations

From the earliest days in the School's history its graduates have played important roles in the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA). The first dean of the School, while not a graduate, served three terms as president of the United States Veterinary Medical Association, from 1887 until 1892. In 1898 this organization became the AVMA, and Dr. Leonard Pearson, (V'90), the third dean of the School, served as its president for 1899-1900. Dr. John R. Mohler, (V'96), the second chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, served as AVMA president in 1912-1913, and he was succeeded by Dr. Clarence J. Marshall (V'94), professor of medicine, who occupied this position during the years 1913-1915. A famous faculty member, Dr. John W. Adams, (V'92), served in 1925-1926. Dr. Thomas E. Munce, (V'15), who also served as State Veterinarian of Pennsylvania, and president of the U.S. Animal Health Association, was AVMA president in 1928-1929. Other graduates who were president of the AVMA in more recent years are: Drs. Harry W. Jakeman, (V'09), 1941-1942; John R. Wells, (V'22), 1951-1952; James A. McCallam, (V'17), 1953-1954; Samuel F. Scheidy, (V'29), 1959-1960; Jack O. Knowles, (V'39), 1963-1964; John R. McCoy, (V'40), 1971-1972; and Paul F. Landis, (V'39), 1982-1983.

Penn graduates have occupied leadership positions in the American Animal Hospital Association (AAHA). Dr. Otto Stader, (V'18), who was famous for the development of the Stader Splint, used in external fracture fixation, was president of this organization in 1941-1942. Dr. Joseph A.S. Miller, (V'20), whose father, Dr. Harry C. Miller, (V'90), and son, Harry C. Millar II, (V'69), were also Penn graduates, served as AAHA president in 1957-1958. Others who have occupied this important position are: Drs. Lester R. Baro, (V'30), 1961-1962; William J. Foster, (V'44), 1967-1968; Robert L. Ticehurst, (V'34), 1974-1975; and Edward J. Lemos, (V'57), 1978-1979.

Alumni of the Veterinary School were prominent in organizing the American College of Veterinary Surgeons (ACVS) in 1965. During the period 1950 and 1965 specialty boards began to form within the veterinary profession, and there was discussion about the desirability of having a College of Veterinary Surgeons. Dean Mark W. Allam of the Veterinary School perused the idea with Isadore S. Ravdin, M.D., who was the John Rea Barton Professor of Surgery, and director of the Harrison Department of Surgical Research in the School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Ravdin, past president of the American College of Surgeons, suggested that an examination of the constitution and by-laws of this organization might be a good place to start in forming a similar group for veterinary medicine. This was done and Dr. Allam relayed this information to a group of interested veterinarians at the AVMA meeting in 1959. At the 1961 AVMA meeting an Organizing Committee was formed. Two members of this Committee were Dr. Edwin A. Churchill, (V'41), and Dr. Jacques Jenny, a faculty member of the Veterinary School. Dr. Jenny was chairman of this Committee which formulated the constitution and by-laws and which selected the thirty-five charter members of the new organization. The first annual meeting of
the ACVS was held on February 4, 1966 with Dr. Allam being elected as chairman of the Board of Regents, and Dr. Jenny as first president. The AVMA awarded the ACVS provisional recognition as a specialty group in 1965, and full approval in 1970.

The Pennsylvania Veterinary Medical Association (PVMA) and the Veterinary School were born within one year of one another and throughout their history have been a mutual source of strength and inspiration. Today with the increased responsibilities of the veterinary profession and the vital role of continuing education, this relationship assumes even greater importance.

The PVMA celebrated its Centennial Year in 1983, and the occasion was marked with the publication of an outstanding history titled “After 1883” (Ed. Ray Thompson, W.B. Saunders Co., Philadelphia, 1982).

Three members of the original faculty of the Veterinary Department were instrumental in establishing the Keystone Veterinary Medical Association in 1882. These were Drs. William L. Zuill, W. Horace Hoskins, and Alexander Glass. The Keystone Association, oldest local veterinary association in the United States, gave birth to the PVMA in 1883.

The PVMA has recognized many Penn graduates by designating them as frequent recipients of its several annual awards. Of the nineteen individuals who have received the Veterinarian of the Year Award, fourteen have been Penn graduates. Alumni of the Veterinary School have been honored with eleven of the thirteen Distinguished Veterinarian Awards, and eight of the ten recipients of the PVMA Award of Merit have been graduates of this School.

A number of Veterinary School graduates have played key roles in the administrative structure of the PVMA. Fifty-nine of the PVMA presidents have been Penn alumni. Dr. Raymond C. Snyder (V'33) served as secretary of the Association from 1941 until 1961, and Dr. Palace H. Seitz, (V'30) has been secretary since that time. Dr. Elias T. Booth was PVMA treasurer for many years, and Dr. Charles D. Clark, (V'61), has been assistant secretary since 1971. The PVMA has honored Dr. Seitz with the creation of the Palace H. Seitz Lectureship Fund.

Alumni of the Veterinary School were prominent in the development of the Angell Memorial Animal Hospital in Boston, Mass. When the hospital was dedicated in 1915 the chief of staff was Dr. Frank J. Flanagan. He was joined in the same year by Dr. Hugh F. Dailey (V'13) who had held a resident-type position in the Small Animal Hospital at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1921 Dr. Rudolph H. Schneider, a 1915 Penn graduate, joined the staff and in 1922 Dr. Daily became chief of staff. Dr. John R. Wells (V'22), who was later to become president of the AVMA, served for two years at the hospital, 1922 to 1924. One of the most illustrious members of the Angell Memorial Animal Hospital staff was Dr. Gerry B. Schnelle (V'26) who joined the institution in 1926, and who later became chief of staff. Dr. Schnelle was followed by Drs. Todd O. Munson (V'31) and C. Lawrence Blakely, both of whom became senior members of the staff. From 1945 until 1955, Dr. David L. Coffin (V'38) headed the Department of Pathology at the hospital. Other Penn graduates who became members of the staff at Angell Memorial Animal Hospital are...
Drs. Elizabeth A. Fortune (V'49), Margaret L. Petrak (V'52), Richard H. Donovan (V'54), and Harriet A. Doolittle (V'61). Dr. Peter Theran (V'61) is now associate director of the hospital.

Dr. Schnelle was a pioneer in veterinary radiology and in 1972, at the 72nd Annual Conference of Veterinarians, the Veterinary School honored him by naming the radiology suite in the Small Animal Hospital the Gerry B. Schnelle Radiology Suite. A resolution passed by the University Board of Trustees at this time cited Dr. Schnelle as... “[doing] perhaps more than any other single man to upgrade the level of small animal clinical practice...”

**Government**

Three early graduates of the Veterinary School served in the legislative bodies of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Dr. William A. Haines, (V'07), and Dr. William R. Korns, (V'39) were Representatives, and Dr. Miles R. Derk, (V'13) was a Senator.

Dr. Leonard Pearson, (V'90) was the first State Veterinarian for Pennsylvania and he was followed by two fellow faculty members of the School, Dr. Clarence J. Marshall, (V'94) and Dr. Louis A. Klein, (V'97). Other graduates of the School who occupied this position are Thomas E. Munce, (V'15), Charles P. Bishop, (V'14), and Howard Milo, (V'16).

Several graduates of the Veterinary School have served as director of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry. Presently occupying this prestigious position is Dr. Max A. VanBuskirk, (V'56). He was preceded by Drs. John C. Shoek, (V'48), Edwin V. Jessenka, (V'61), and David S. Ingraham, (V'54).

Dr. Leonard Pearson, (V'90) was the founding father of the Pennsylvania Livestock Sanitary Board, the forerunner of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry. Not only did Dr. Pearson conceive the Board, which was formed in 1896, he was responsible for drafting most of the legislation under which the Board functioned. The Board was responsible for the development and instrumentation of measures for protecting the health of livestock in Pennsylvania. In disease outbreaks it instituted quarantine measures and regulated the movement of animals. Later it became responsible for meat inspection.

Soon after the Livestock Sanitary Board was established, Dr. Pearson was able to obtain funds to create a State Laboratory, located in the Veterinary School, and an experimental farm, situated in Maple Township, near Philadelphia. One of the functions of the Farm was to produce large amounts of anti-hog cholera serum and anti-anthrax serum, both of which were distributed free to veterinarians in Pennsylvania. Veterinarians at the farm also visited sites of disease outbreaks in the state and assisted in diagnostic and control measures. The Laboratory conducted diagnostic tests and pathological examinations. The first director of the Laboratory was Mazyck P. Ravenel, M.D., assisted by Dr. Samuel H. Gilliland, (V'01). A leading figure in the work at the Farm was Dr. Evan L. Stubbs, (V'11). In 1919 the farm was disbanded, and Dr. Stubbs moved to the Laboratory where he later became director. In 1927 the Laboratory was moved to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and Dr. Stubbs joined the faculty of the Veterinary School.

The Livestock Sanitary Board, in cooperation with practitioners, and veterinarians from the federal government, played a heroic role in controlling two serious outbreaks of foot and mouth disease which occurred in Pennsylvania in 1908 and 1914.

In 1952 the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania established the Office of Veterinary Public Health and Dr. Ernest J. Witte, (V'42) was named as director. In 1979 this Office was combined with the Division of Epidemiology, and Dr. White became director of the Division.

Two other graduates who played prominent roles in the development of public health activities in this country and internationally are Drs. Martin M. Kaplan, (V'40), and Ernest S. Tierkel, (V'42). In 1949, Dr. Kaplan joined the World Health Organization (WHO), where he started the Veterinary Public Health Unit. He later became scientific advisor to the director general of the WHO, and subsequently director of the Office of Science and Technology. Dr. Kaplan now serves on a part-time basis as secretary general of the Pugwash Conferences on Science and
World Affairs. Dr. Tierkel served as assistant United States surgeon general, and before that was chief veterinary officer in the U.S. Public Health Service, and assistant to an assistant secretary for health and scientific affairs in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Dr. Tierkel died in 1982.

Education

Since its earliest years the School of Veterinary Medicine has been noted for the number of its graduates who have become part of academia at other institutions in this country and in the world, and this tradition continues today. Records of the many individuals who followed this pathway are not available except in a few cases.

Four graduates of the Veterinary School became deans of the School. These are Leonard Pearson, (V'90), Louis A. Klein, (V'97), George A. Dick, (V'04), and Mark W. Allam, (V'32). An early graduate, Dr. John H. McNeil, (V'08), was dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine, Iowa State University from 1902 until 1908. Dr. David E. Buckingham (V'93), was dean of the George Washington College of Veterinary Medicine which was established in 1908 and survived only ten years. In recent years, Dr. George C. Poppenkie, (V'42), served as dean of the New York State Veterinary College, Cornell University, from 1959 until 1974.

The Library

The first written reference to a formal library facility appears in the 1913 Veterinary School Bulletin. This was the year when the north wing of the quadrangle building was completed and the library was located on the first floor of the extreme northwest corner. Prior to 1913 documents mention a reading room which perhaps also functioned as a library.

When it opened in the quadrangle building the library contained 2,800 volumes. It was not a part of the University library system, and apparently most of the books were contributed by the faculty. Special collections included the Hudedoper and Pearson Memorial Libraries and the Library of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture. Dr. Victor G. Kimball, lecturer and instructor in veterinary medicine, functioned as a part-time librarian. He served in this capacity until 1927, when he died. Not until 1942 would the library have a full-time librarian; up until this time it was necessary to obtain a key from the Deans Office if one wished to use the facility when the librarian was not on hand.

In 1914 the famous Fairman Rogers Collections on the Horse and Equitation was housed in the library; later this was moved to the library at New Bolton Center. By 1927 the library had grown to 5,000 volumes, and between 1931 and 1939, when 6,000 volumes were on hand, the Adams, McNeil and Marshall collections were added.

In 1939, Mrs. Ione F. Parker became part-time librarian. She was followed by Mrs. Eleanor Buckley who was on a part-time basis from 1940 until 1942 when she became the first full-time librarian. Mrs. Buckley left in 1944.

In 1942 the library was named the C.J. Marshall Memorial Library in honor of Dr. Clarence J. Marshall, a member of the faculty for forty-two years, and professor of medicine from 1909 until his death in 1938. Shortly after the death of Dr. Marshall a campaign was begun by the Veterinary Medical Alumni Society to raise funds to support the library and to create it as a memorial to Dr. Marshall. The campaign was spearheaded by Dr. Elias T. Booth, secretary of the Alumni Society and a faculty member from 1909 until 1949. In his will Dr. Marshall had left a bequest of $5,000 and this was used as a nucleus for the fund. In 1939, Dr. Booth announced that there was a total of $10,000 in the fund, $2,000 of which had been contributed by the Pennsylvania Veterinary Medical Association. The goal of the fund was $40,000 and this was not reached until 1947, however by 1942 sufficient money had been raised to hire a full-time librarian. In 1946 a plaque was placed in the library designating it as the C.J. Marshall Memorial Library.

By 1944 the library contained 8,000 volumes and it received ninety current
periodicals. About 75,000 unbound pamphlets were on hand. C. Ann Fontaine, B.S., served as librarian from 1944 until 1947 when she was succeeded by Mrs. Susie A.C. Field who remained until 1952. At this time the library had grown to 8,700 volumes and received about 150 periodicals. Mary Rhoades Fox served as librarian during 1952 and 1953.

Suzanne R. Cross, B.A., M.L.S., provided excellent service as librarian from 1954 until 1964. During this period the library grew to 16,000 volumes and about 300 periodicals.

Ross Colvin, A.B., became librarian in 1964. He served until 1971 when he was succeeded by Janis M. Heald, M.L.S., who remained until 1975. At this time the library contained 23,000 volumes and about 475 periodicals.

From 1978 until 1981 Mrs. Judy Malamud was librarian. She was followed by Mrs. Lillian D. Bryant who presently occupies this position. The library, including the facility at New Bolton Center, now has about 28,000 volumes.

Until the late 1940s the library was not greatly utilized as a learning facility. Up until this time there was little encouragement by the faculty for students to use the facility. Up until 1942 it was estimated that the library was used, on the average, by only seven students daily. Beginning in 1942, when a full-time librarian was available this number increased to thirty a day, and the usage of the library continued to grow. This was largely the result of a change in teaching methods, with a shift from the old approach in which everything was learned in the classroom, to one in which a “self-learning” process became important. Also involved was a change in the availability of library material. Beginning in 1952 the Veterinary School Library was able to borrow books from the Medical School Library, a faculty reprint file was established, and for the first time the library was open one evening weekly. In 1954 the number of volumes contained in the library had grown to the point where it was necessary to move the collection of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture to the Main University Library. By 1958 the librarian reported that the library was being used so extensively that at times there was insufficient seating.

In 1964 the library was moved to the newly constructed Rosenthal Building, a move which provided a much more functional arrangement and further encouraged use of the facility. During the academic year 1978-1979 a total of 23,260 items (books, journals, pamphlets) were carded out of the library and it was reported that library space was 65 to 100 percent filled during day hours. With increased usage it was necessary to increase evening hours; beginning in 1965 the library was open five nights weekly from 7:00 until 11:00 p.m.

Today the Veterinary School Library, which is a part of the University library system, provides a number of services beyond the housing and circulation control of books and periodicals. The library staff will locate and borrow material from other libraries. Photocopies are also available from other sources and the library staff performs retrospective literature searches, as well as verifying bibliographies of papers or books being prepared by faculty.

Since 1980 the Library has had a computer-based, on-line literature search capacity.

The most critical present need of the library is space. At present, 100 percent of shelfspace is occupied and it has been necessary to move many older volumes to another location. The library will seat sixty-five and at times is overcrowded. A new library facility ranks high on the list of future priorities for the School.

New Bolton Center Library

With the growth of the rural campus, some type of library facility became imperative. In 1958 a library, of sorts, was established in what was known as the Research Building. This was a concrete, one story building, the first to be constructed at New Bolton Center, and it served many purposes. Library service was the responsibility of a secretary in one of the laboratories. Arrangements were made for the Philadelphia campus library to send five journals weekly to New Bolton Center, and, upon request, books could be sent by way of a messenger. The Class of 1955 provided
Quadrangle Building, c. 1918.

a gift to purchase books for the New Bolton Center facility and various individuals made contributions. Dr. Monica Reynolds played a major role in exhorting the School to improve the library situation at the rural campus. In 1963 a major improvement was made with the appointment of Mrs. Alice Holton as librarian at New Bolton Center, and the movement of the library to the Manor House (Allam House). In 1971, with the construction of the Myrin Memorial Research Building the library moved into attractive new quarters and now became known as the Jean Austin DuPont Library. The library at New Bolton Center is now a branch of the main facility on the Philadelphia campus and shares in all of the functions of the University library system. Mrs. Holton continues to provide excellent service as librarian at New Bolton Center.

Since its location in the Myrin Building the library at New Bolton Center has housed the world-renowned Fairman Rogers Collection on the Horse and Equitation. In 1893 Mr. Fairman Rogers gave this collection to the University and in 1914 it was moved to the Veterinary School Library. Mr. Rogers graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1853, and by 1855 he was professor of civil engineering in the University. From 1871 until 1876 Mr. Rogers was a member of the Board of Trustees and he served on the special trustees committee which recommended the establishment of the Veterinary Department in 1884. Mr. Rogers had a wide range of interests but it seems that his greatest love was driving horses. He was the first to introduce four-in-hand driving as a pastime in Philadelphia, and he wrote Manual of Coaching which is a classic in this field. He became a serious student of equitation and began to collect books on the subject. When his collection was given to the University in 1893, it contained 366 bound volumes and 357 unbound pamphlets. Over the years, various individuals contributed to the collection so that it now contains over 1000 volumes and periodicals. The collection is international in scope and covers about four centuries of literature on the horse and horsemanship.

In order to make the Fairman Rogers Collection more accessible to readers Dean Mark W. Allam commissioned Dr. Claire G. Fox to prepare a guide to the collection. This was published in 1975 under the title, Fairman Rogers Collection on the Horse Equitation: A History and Guide (Medical Documentation Service of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia). Dr. Fox is currently adjunct assistant professor of veterinary history in the Veterinary School.
The Library Committee

The first record of a Library Committee appears in April, 1944. In its early years the Committee met monthly and much of its work was done by Drs. Harry M. Martin, Donald G. Lee, and David K. Detweiler. In 1972 a new set of policies and procedures was adopted by the Library Committee and since that time the Committee has been primarily concerned with library policies. The librarian now has direct responsibility for the selection of books and subscriptions. In 1972 the Committee consisted of seven faculty, three members from academic personnel, and four students. This same membership is in effect at present.

Audio Visual Unit

Audio-visual aids to teaching developed enormously in educational institutions in this country in the 1970s and the Veterinary School was no exception. Prior to this period, visual aids consisted of a clumsy lantern slide projector that needed to be assembled ahead of time for each use. This was replaced, gradually, with carousel slide projectors which were set-up permanently in each classroom. One room, Classroom B which was located on the site of the former library, in the northwest corner of the quadrangle building, was equipped with a projection room in the late 1960s. Other classrooms were not so equipped until the period 1971-1973. Some pioneers in the use of film for teaching instruction included Drs. Carl E. Aronson, James W. Buchanan, Paul Berg, and Colin E. Harvey, and the equipment and material used was often their personal property.

As the result of a grant, in 1967-1968, wiring for closed circuit television signals was installed, connecting the surgery suite and classroom A. At the same time a camera, monitors and audio equipment were obtained, and this system was used for weekly surgical-pathological demonstrations presented by Drs. Robert S. Brodey and Donald F. Kelly. This system was not particularly successful since the video image was black and white and the audio signal was one-way, preventing interaction between the surgery and students in the classroom. Dr. Brodey's inimitable sense of humor kept things going during technical hitches. Some early video tapes were made by Dr. Paul Berg using this equipment. This early experience led to the formation of an ad hoc committee charged with recommending the type of system to be purchased for future use. This was the first coordinated attempt to form an audio-visual unit.

In 1972-1973 the Veterinary School received a grant of $250,000 from the National Institutes of Health which permitted Dr. Julius Melbin to upgrade the Comparative Cardiovascular Unit computer equipment. Using a digital-analog hybrid computer system, realistic signals representing physiological parameters such as the electrocardiograph and pressure changes could be produced to simulate both normal, pharmacologically altered and diseased animals. This system combined the physiological signals with acoustic representations of heart sounds and color slides projected from a computer controlled random access projector. This system was student-controlled from a specially equipped room. Lecture Room 13, located in the basement of the Rosenthal Building and was wired into the system so that simulated programs could be used for presentation to class-sized groups.

The next major step in the use of audiovisual equipment for teaching was the purchase of tape-slide carrels and programs, made at other institutions, as a nucleus for a self-learning media center. A full-time audio-visual technician was employed to service the equipment and to assist the faculty in the preparation of new programs. A grant of $100,000 was received from the Mellon Foundation to upgrade the self-learning formats and to include color television. The equipment obtained included a camera and editing equipment that allowed teaching tapes to be made for all of the surgical exercise procedures performed by...
junior students and a micro-video system used by the Laboratory of Pathology for histology rounds. The audio-visual capabilities were expanded to include reverse-contrast, diazo and color photographic slide processing in a well equipped work and dark room in the new Veterinary Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. James W. Buchanan pioneered the use of reverse-contrast slides for immediate use by using 35mm film that could be processed in the Radiology Section's ninetieth-second automatic processor.

Since the early 1970s the audio-visual functions have been under the direction of an Audio-Visual Committee. The first chairman of this Committee was Dr. Colin E. Harvey who served from 1971 until 1980. The Committee is now chaired by Dr. Carl E. Aronson.

Publications

The earliest publication of the School is the University of Pennsylvania Bulletin of the School of Veterinary Medicine. This is the official catalogue of the School, and it was first published in 1884. The first Bulletin contained the official announcement of the opening of the Veterinary Department and an address, made on that occasion, by Dean Rush Shippen Huidekoper. In addition to containing information about the School, the early Bulletins carried advertisements for medicines and instruments. The Bulletins are published every year, or, on occasion, every two years, and contain a listing of faculty and administration, admissions information, course listing, regulations of the University and the Veterinary School, and brief descriptions of the facilities and history of the institution.

Veterinary Extension Quarterly

In 1920 the Pennsylvania State Legislature made a grant to the Veterinary School for extension work and Dr. George H. Hart was appointed Extension Veterinarian. Dr. Hart (V'03) was, at that time, on sabbatical leave from the University of California, and one of his first moves was to establish the Veterinary Extension Quarterly. The first issue was published in January 1921 and contained articles of practical interest for animal owners and veterinarians. In addition, the initial extension work involved the faculty speaking to local veterinary associations and to answering questions from practitioners.

When Dr. Hart left in 1922 the position of Extension Veterinarian was taken over by Dr. George A. Dick. Under his guidance the Veterinary Extension Quarterly continued to grow in size from the initial four page publication to issues of up to twenty-four pages. In 1931 Dr. William Lentz became Extension Veterinarian and he continued until 1948 when the work was taken over by Dr. Evan L. Stubbs. In addition to articles prepared by the faculty, or submitted by others, the Veterinary Extension Quarterly became the repository for papers presented at the Annual Conference for Veterinarians. It continued to grow in size until most issues contained about thirty pages and was mailed, free of charge, to all veterinarians in Pennsylvania and to many others. With increased publication costs and a growing mailing list the publication eventually became too expensive and, after thirty-eight years, it was discontinued on June 8, 1959.

Bellwether

At various times newsletters were started at the Veterinary School, but none survived for any significant length of time until Bellwether was created in October, 1981. This sixteen page news magazine was developed at the urging of Dean Robert R. Marshak who recognized the need for a continuing, and regularly scheduled, source
of communication with alumni and friends of the School. Since its beginning, Dr. John E. Martin has been co-editor of the publication, along with an individual from the University Publications Office. The first who served in this capacity was Mrs. Stephanye Williams, followed by Mrs. Sharon McCullough. Mrs. Louise Stone presently holds this position. Mrs. Helma Weeks has contributed much of the writing for the newsmagazine. Beginning with a circulation of about 9,000, Bellwether, which is published quarterly, is now distributed to over 17,000 readers.

The Scalpel

The annual student yearbook is known as the Scalpel. The yearbook, published by the students of the graduating class, first appeared in 1906 under the name, Veterinary Record, and it was continued under this title until 1911 when it became the Scalpel. The publication is an annotated pictorial review of the graduating class, underclasses, faculty and supporting staff. It provides a delightful commentary on the development of the School.
Student Organizations

Student life in the School of Veterinary Medicine has changed considerably since 1884. Up until the middle 1950s the prevailing relationship between faculty and students was a rather formal one, and students had little voice in the affairs of the School. This is not to say that the faculty was unsympathetic to student needs, for there are numerous references to social events shared by students and faculty. However, in academic affairs, the old Germanic style was in evidence and the professor occupied a somewhat unapproachable position.

In the 1950s, under the deanship of Mark W. Allam, a spirit of improved communications between the student body and the faculty began to surface, and individual faculty became more available for counseling on academic affairs. At this time students began to engage in some research under faculty sponsorship, and a change in teaching methods led to more frequent contact with students in small groups or on an individual basis. Gradually students became members of some School committees so that the student body had a more direct voice in the affairs of the School.

In 1970 a Student Government was organized, and this group now acts as a formal channel of communication between the student body and the administration. In addition to the Student Government, the following student organizations are now recognized in the School: Student Chapter of the American Veterinary Medical Association (SCAVMA), Organization of Minority Veterinary Medical Students, Student Chapter of the American Association of Feline Practitioners, Student Association of Equine Practitioners, Student Wildlife Organization, Student American Animal Hospital Association Committee, and the Student Sheep and Goat Association. Students have also developed a self-run bookstore, and have organized a system for duplicating lecture notes.

Veterinary Medical Society, 1932. This student organization was the forerunner of SCVMA, the Student Chapter of the AVMA.
On an October evening in 1889, under the direction of then-student Leonard Pearson, veterinary students of the classes of '90 and '91 organized the Veterinary Medical Society of the University of Pennsylvania. The Society was founded to promote knowledge of veterinary science and to foster a bond of fellowship among students; it was to serve these principles through its academic, professional, and social activities. Continued today as the Student Chapter of the American Veterinary Medical Association, the Society is one of the oldest student organizations of its kind in America.

The Society scheduled a rigorous academic program for its first meetings. One or two members presented short talks or a case report, and all members were expected to join in the ensuing discussion. Often, the students debated issues of pressing concern to veterinary education. For many years, similar exercises would supplement the members' formal classroom education. A sampling of titles suggests the breadth of topics discussed. Included were, "Epilepsy in the Ewe," "Disinfectants and Disinfection," "Methods of Horse-shoeing," and the debate topic, "Resolved: That the Veterinary instruction should extend over a period of four years [instead of three]." The Society also sponsored lectures and live demonstrations by professors or local veterinarians, and founded a student library.

Although academic affairs were of immediate concern, the members were acutely aware that upon graduation they would join a confederation of veterinarians that was scarcely yet organized into a profession. This profession would be their's to form. Thus, "The aim of the Society was to assist its members in preparing for the broader sphere of life they [were] about to enter as professional men..." (1910). To this end, Society debates often dealt with professional matters. Titles included, "Resolved: That it is unprofessional for a Veterinarian to recommend a client to dispose by sale of an animal which he knows to be afflicted with an incurable disease," "Resolved: That it is detrimental to the Veterinary profession for a Graduate Veterinarian to do a surgical operation for a quack," and "Resolved: That a practitioner should make a correct statement as to his knowledge of a case rather than make a swift diagnosis," the latter not without relevance today. But more important to professional development than debates was fellowship. In one member's words, "The importance of meeting with men of our own profession and discussing scientific matters with them, instilled into us by our meetings, should so impress us that when we leave school we will... avail ourselves of every opportunity to affiliate ourselves with similar associations, whether local, state or national" (1918). The Society's success in this respect may be judged by the number of members who later attained high office in the American Veterinary Medical Association, including presidents Leonard Pearson, John R. Mohler, Clarence J. Marshall, Charles F. Cotton, John W. Adams, Thomas E. Munce, Harry W. Jakeman, John R. Wells, James A. McCallam, Samuel F. Scheidy, Jack O. Knowles, John R. McCoy, and Paul F. Landis.

Members of the Society shared many academic and professional concerns, but it was their social interplay that held them together as a group. At first, the Society sponsored a fall "smoker" to introduce Freshmen to the Society, and a spring dinner to celebrate the school year's end. Later, it sponsored dances each semester, and closed with a spring picnic. Meetings themselves offered opportunity for casual socializing, although this could be carried too far. After a meeting in 1896, the critic (appointed to comment on the evening's affairs) "... reported against scrapping, swearing and laying around during the meeting and talking during debate." This kind of social interplay can occasionally be observed today.

During the first half of the twentieth century, two forces strongly influenced the Society's development. First, veterinary practice was assuming ever-greater...
specialization. Veterinary education followed suit — more was taught and in greater detail. Also, students who shared specific interests organized specialty societies, some often restricted to one species or a particular kind of practice. In the face of this specialization, the Society, which served all students, had to change. The principal result was an increase in presentations by "... distinguished guest speakers who were experts in their respective fields," and thus of interest to all members, and a decrease in the traditional student presentations. Other Society activities also began to emphasize matters of more general concern. For example, the Society became student advocate until the establishment, in 1970, of the Veterinary Student Government.

Second, the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) emerged as the leader of a strong and growing veterinary profession. Graduating students no longer had to establish a profession; one was thriving. In recognition of this, a closer affiliation between the Society and the AVMA seemed desirable. In 1927, the AVMA Executive Board unanimously approved the application of the Society to become a student chapter of the AVMA. In 1931, this affiliation became official, and the Society became a junior order of the parent group, but retained its traditional name. Finally, in 1940, the old name and constitution were dropped in favor of models submitted by the AVMA. The transition from Veterinary Medical Society to Student Chapter of the American Veterinary Medical Association (SCAVMA) was complete. Through chapters at this and other veterinary schools, students across the country could learn the workings of the parent organization while gaining skills in cooperation and self-government. Student benefits included subscription to the Journal of the AVMA at a reduced rate, and near-automatic enrollment in the Association upon graduation. SCAVMA's professional role, after assimilation, was different from that of the old Society, but no less important.

Today SCAVMA serves its members as it has in the past. Social events, including affairs sponsored by the SCAVMA Auxiliary, introduce students to school life and temper the strain of a difficult course of study. Professional programs, with an array of outstanding speakers, help to broaden the students academic background. A yearly conference, with participation by chapter representatives from all veterinary schools, is a highlight of SCAVMA's commitment to professional development.

Although the Society has changed in the past 95 years, its founding principles — to promote knowledge of veterinary science and to foster a bond of fellowship among members — have always served to guide its activities. When there was a need for information about specialized aspects of veterinary science or practice not covered in the curriculum, the Society gave members the opportunity to research, discuss, and debate these matters. When, later, specialty societies and the classroom filled this need, the Society served to remind members of the unity of their chosen field. And of course the Society's social activities continued unabated. The fellowship thus fostered held the Society together, uniting the students with one another and with the profession they were about to enter.

Fraternities

In 1928, Joseph A.S. Millar, a senior student, presented a letter to the Veterinary Medical Association suggesting that an honorary society be founded at the School. The New York State Veterinary College (Cornell) already had such a group, known as Phi Zeta, organized in 1924. Mr. Millar's proposal was accepted and in 1928 the Beta Chapter of Phi Zeta was established. Charter members were the full professors who then selected four students from the Senior Class as the initial student members. These were Maurice W. Hale, Joseph A.S. Millar, Russell S. Beardslee and Warren B. Rawlings. The constitution of Phi Zeta states that its purpose "shall be to recognize and promote scholarship and research in matters pertaining to the welfare and disease of animals."

Three other social types of fraternities have existed at the veterinary school. The first to be organized was Omega Tau Sigma in 1907. This was the first (Alpha) chapter of this fraternity in the United States and the original officers were Frank E. Lenz, E.A. Parker, and Fred Jones. One year later Alpha Psi came into being with the Epsilon...
Chapter. The first officers were L.H. Adams, Edward A. Cahill, William J. Lee and M.J. Connelly. In 1934 Sigma Iota Zeta was begun. This was the Beta Chapter and its officers were Robert Shomer, Israel Livé, P. Tubis and M. Perlowitz.

Omega Tau Sigma and Sigma Iota Zeta fraternities have both been disbanded. When the Omega Tau Sigma group was dissolved, its assets, included proceeds from the sale of its house, were placed in a fund to be used for emergency loans for students. The loan fund is administered by associate dean, Donald A. Abt.

Second Century Fund

As its first century draws to a close, the School of Veterinary Medicine has launched a major fund raising effort known as the Second Century Fund. This campaign, which was begun in October, 1983, seeks to raise 41.5 million dollars. Co-chairmen for the campaign are Mr. Vincent B. Murphy, Jr., a member of the Board of Overseers, and Dr. Mark W. Allam, former dean. The campaign is directed by Mr. John N. Kolb, II, working out of the University Development Office, and on part-time assignment as a consultant to the Veterinary School. Mr. Kolb has assembled a staff of specialists to assist him, including Mr. Edward M. Resovky who is associate development officer for the Veterinary School.

The campaign will raise funds for the endowment of three professorships each at New Bolton Center and the Philadelphia campus in the Department of Clinical Studies. Funds will also be sought for three chairs in the basic science departments, Animal Biology and Pathobiology. The Second Century Fund campaign will also raise endowment funds for the deanship, for an Interdepartmental Fund for Graduate Research and Training, and for the operation of the Veterinary Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania (VHUP), and New Bolton Center.

Funds will also be sought for a number of capital projects ranging from a contagious disease isolation unit at New Bolton Center, to a major expansion of the Library on the Philadelphia campus. In addition, funds will be raised to establish a scholarship program to insure that talented students will be able to afford the type of veterinary medical education offered at the University of Pennsylvania.