Analytical Laboratory Opens

With a gift of laboratory equipment from Agway Inc. to Cornell University and the transfer of technical personnel, the former Agway Technical Center in Ithaca has become Nutritional and Environmental Analytical Services (NEAS), a new unit in the College of Veterinary Medicine's Diagnostic Laboratory. NEAS customers will be farmers and manufacturers of processed foods and animal feeds. NEAS will test human food products and animal feeds for nutritional content and quality.

"The mission of NEAS is to provide service, research, and teaching with an emphasis on a full range of chemical testing for the food and feed industries," said Donald H. Lein, director of the Diagnostic Laboratory at the College of Veterinary Medicine. "This acquisition allows the diagnostic laboratory to take a multidisciplinary approach to analyzing and resolving nutritional and environmental problems," he said, pointing to the laboratory's current capabilities in the areas of analytical chemistry, toxicology, equine drug testing, and microbiology.

Customers may access NEAS by phone (607) 257-2345; fax (607) 257-5041; or Internet <http://www.vet.cornell.edu/Public/DL/>

Among the planned services of NEAS are these:

- Complete nutritional analysis of animal feed and human food products, including protein levels and caloric and mineral content.
- Screening for food pathogens such as E. coli O157:H7, salmonella, and listeria.
- Analysis of environmental sites for cryptosporidium and giardia.

NEAS will continue to operate from the former Agway site on Warren Road. Buildings there are owned by Tompkins County Area Development on land owned by Cornell University. Seven Agway employees become employees of Cornell, and the director of the Agway technical center, Joseph Hillebrandt, becomes the director of operations for NEAS.

"The inclusion of Nutritional and Environmental Analytical Services in the diagnostic laboratory's overall mission will create teaching and research opportunities for graduate, undergraduate, and resident training programs in veterinary, biological, and nutritional sciences for analytical toxicology, and food microbiology research," Lein said.

The expanded capabilities will allow the diagnostic laboratory to give better service both to its veterinary clientele throughout New York state and the region as well as to the college's resident ambulatory staff and clinicians, Lein said. "Up to this point the diagnostic lab has furnished comprehensive service in the areas of infectious disease, toxicology, and management-related diseases, but we lacked capabilities in nutritional diseases," he said. "The addition of NEAS will make the diagnostic laboratory a one-stop, full-service center for diagnostic, nutritional, and environmental concerns."
Dean's Message

Reading this issue of Cornell Veterinary Medicine reinforces the impact that the creativity of both our people and our programs has had on the field of veterinary medicine and, indeed, on humankind's relationship with animals. Examples of creativity abound in these pages: Skip Carmichael's and Max Appel's extraordinary contributions to the development of canine vaccines; Kevin Wallace's amazing ability to observe animals and their environments; Jerry Bilinski's understanding of the multidimensional needs of the equine industry; Thomas Lane's innovative pursuit of ways to strengthen the human-animal bond. Evidence that Cornell veterinary medicine — current and past — has been exceptionally favored with creative individuals is manifest throughout our history; this issue represents just one snapshot in time.

Though we have little difficulty recognizing creative people and innovative programs, how well are we able to perceive the essential ingredients of creativity? How well do we understand how to foster and promote creativity? Or, does it just happen?

To some people, the classicalists — artists, composers, writers — represent the gold standard for defining creativity. To others, it is the inventors; to still others, the theorists. Regardless, the creative process itself seems to be shrouded perpetually in mystery. As Barry Cooper elaborates in his 1995 treatise on the creative genius of Beethoven, the inventor may never fully understand the psychological processes by which ideas occur, or remember afterwards exactly how a compositional activity actually occurred. Indeed, if we could just understand with greater clarity the creative process, then we could with more confidence go about the business of establishing an environment in which creativity was more common.

Innate intelligence is clearly an important ingredient in the creative process. However, as I reflect on the creativity that abounds in this college and in its graduates (as well as the creativity that is evident within the classical domains), it seems to me that three additional elements are often evident. The first is the ability to think laterally and to discern intellectual connections outside the traditional venues of one's field. The scholar who is able to make correlations across disciplines and bring ideas from new fields to bear upon his or her own work is most likely to identify creative solutions to the most challenging problems.

The second characteristic is the willingness to take advantage of active imagination: to dream dreams and to accept the intellectual challenge of following them. This often necessitates risking the untried and testing the unproven.

A third characteristic of the creative scholar or clinician is determination, patience, and the continuous pursuit of a higher standard. This requires setting aside priority time for reflection and revision, without becoming lost in procrastination or paralyzed by indecisiveness or excessive contemplation.

Having just returned from the annual American Veterinary Medical Association meeting followed by a brief swing through southern California to visit additional college friends, I am overwhelmed by the creative energy exhibited by so many of our graduates: in clinical practice, in professional and public service, in research and public health, and in academia and education. Cornell's alumni/ae have provided not only direction, but innovative leadership in finding creative solutions to important problems involving animals, people, and society as a whole.

So, it is to the extended college family that we salute and honor the creative spirit that characterizes Cornell. I trust that you will enjoy learning about your creative colleagues as you browse these pages.

Donald F. Smith, Dean
Veterinary Library Celebrates One Hundred Years of Service

They catch your eye the minute you walk through the electronic counter and into the hushed and airy spaces of the Roswell P. Flower–Isidor I. and Sylvia M. Sprecher Library and Learning Resources Center. Deep blue delphinium, wispy baby's breath, maroon-edged carnations, and yellow-centered daisies, all spilling out of a white wicker basket onto the polished granite countertop of the circulation desk.

Dr. Jane Bicks had sent them. They were just a token of thanks, she said on the accompanying card, for the literature search that veterinary librarian Susanne K. Whitaker had done for her on the efficacy of using brewer's yeast as a skin treatment for dogs. Bicks, who markets natural products for pet care on the Home Shopping Network, needed research data to back up one of her products, so she turned to the college's library for help.

So did the pet owner from Boca Raton, Florida, who emailed Whitaker for information on craniomandibular osteopathy that a non-scientist could understand. It seems his bull mastiff had recently been diagnosed with the disease and he wanted to learn more about it himself before further consultations with his veterinarian.

Then there was the alum from New Jersey who'd found a large worm in the pericardial fluid surrounding a dog's heart. He'd sent the worm to his customary laboratory for identification, but it had disintegrated beyond recognition while in transit. Could Whitaker find any clues to what it might be?

Rarely does a day go by that Whitaker, on the job now 20 years, doesn't receive some call for help. Increasingly those calls come from abroad. Dr. Steve Wimberley, a practicing veterinarian from Westville, South Africa, found the library via the World Wide Web. Actually he started with Consultant, a diagnostic database service offered through the college's website, and finding no suggestions there for how to treat the pulmonary and intestinal forms of mycoplasma tuberculosis in cats, he emailed the library. True to form, Whitaker found some relevant journal articles and forwarded them electronically to Wimberley.

Little could Roswell P. Flower have known in 1897 that the $5,000 he gave to put books on a library's shelves would result in an electronic information network as accessible to a practitioner a continent away as it is to faculty in the Research Tower next door, as essential to the telemarketer as it is to the first-year vet student.

By the turn of the century the library occupied two rooms in James Law Hall and contained 1,754 bound volumes, including the personal collections of Dr. James Law (the college's first dean), Dr. John Bustead, and Dr. W. L. Zuill — which form the core of today's rare book collection. It also carried subscriptions to about 30 technical journals. In its earliest days, demand for books from the

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Join us for the Library's Centennial Celebration
Friday, September 26
3 pm
Veterinary Education Center Atrium

Library To Offer Web Workshop
In the early days of electronic libraries, all the on-line searches were conducted by librarians. The advent of the World Wide Web changed all that. Practitioners in their offices now can access information on virtually any subject of interest, from virtually any library in the world. If they know how.

Veterinary librarian Susanne K. Whitaker and a team of experts — including web-savvy practitioners — will be offering a workshop during the college's March 1998 conference on how to get the most out of electronic resources with an economy of time and effort. Presentations will focus on electronic journals and conferences, listservs, discussion groups, fruitful search strategies, the college's diagnostic database Consultant, and more.
Bases. Users can mark citations bimonthly as in standard data-biomedicine. The data file is signals in the life sciences and pages of more than 1,100 journals. The library service will scan the contents "keys" and "AIDS" — and the area of interest — say, "mon- 

Today librarians are on duty 98 hours a week. Even when they leave, the library doesn’t close thanks to the introduction of electronic literature searches and other computer-assisted advances in library technology that occurred in the mid-80s. Computers with modem hookups now allow faculty in their offices, students in their rooms, and veterinarians and researchers around the world to use the library's catalog and most of its electronic databases — such as MEDLINE — virtually any time of the day or night. MEDLINE alone, the database of the National Library of Medicine, indexes articles in 3,200 biomedical publications.

In Ellis Leonard’s history of the college from 1868 to 1908, he describes books as the “expression of contemporary thought, the record of contemporary knowledge” that suggest to the researcher “the burning question of the hour.” Today, increasingly, the most up-to-date research data appear first in electronic form.

Take, for example, Reference Update. On 6 of the library’s 12 public access computers a student or faculty member can type in several key words in an area of interest — say, “monkeys” and “AIDs” — and the service will scan the contents pages of more than 1,100 journals in the life sciences and biomedicine. The data file is updated weekly, instead of bimonthly as in standard databases. Users can mark citations (along with abstracts) and transfer them electronically to their own office computers, thereby building a personalized electronic index of the most current information.

The trend is clear: future library users will have less and less need to walk through its doors.

“This is what librarians have wanted for years,” Whitaker says of the increasing availability of on-line services. “We want to make information available to individuals in ways most convenient to them. Now all you need to reach us is a computer and a modem.”

But many times only the book itself will do. Under Whitaker’s direction the library has provided services tailored to support the college’s new problem-based curriculum. One of the most useful to first- and second-year students is its collection of 210 basic textbooks. Multiple copies of these texts line the reading room wall so that in the early years, when students are building a knowledge base, they have access to all texts recommended by the faculty without the expense of purchasing them.

Augmenting these books are the 1,400 titles in audiovisual format. Videotapes run the gamut from how to load horses onto trailers to surgical procedures. The most recent addition to the multimedia offerings are materials stored on laser discs, including the International Veterinary Pathology Slide Bank, which contains some 25,000 slides submitted by pathologists and other specialists around the globe.

By offering the most modern technology in the service of its users the Flower-Sprecher Library has stayed true to the...
Sylvia and Isidor Sprecker presenting Dr. Sprecker's framed diploma to Dr. Robert Phemister, then dean of the college; as part of the library renaming ceremonies, the diploma was donated to the library's collection.

In August 1993, thanks to a generous unrestricted gift to Cornell from Isidor I. (DVM '39) and Sylvia M. Sprecker, the library facility expanded into the college's newly constructed Veterinary Education Center. The library is now 28 times larger than the two rooms of its modest beginning. There's a new entrance on the second floor of the center, increased office space, a larger reading room, easily accessible shelving for current periodicals, and compact shelving space for an additional 40,000 bound volumes. Leather armchairs invite visitors to take their ease.

The library was renamed to honor the Spreckers, whose generous gifts over the years have enabled it to flourish and grow. Today the Roswell P. Flower–Isidor I. and Sylvia M. Sprecher Library and Learning Resources Center holds 85,000 books and more than 1,100 periodicals and annuals, comprising the second largest veterinary collection in the world after the National Agricultural Library.

**Travers Committee Announces Awards**

The Travers Committee, Inc. sponsors an annual dinner-dance at the Saratoga Performing Arts Center during the week of the Travers Stakes at Saratoga Race Course each August. Ticket sales to the dinner-dance support equine research at Cornell and programs at Saratoga Performing Arts Center. More than $500,000 has been raised in the 18 years of the Travers Committee's existence to support the two programs.

The Travers Committee has announced the following 1997–98 awards for research projects in equine sports medicine:

- Dorothy Ainsworth, DVM, MS, PhD, assistant professor, clinical sciences
  *Effect of Pulmonary Abscesses on Subsequent Athletic Performance in Racehorses*, $6,560.

- John Bertram, MS, PhD, assistant professor, anatomy
  *The Biomechanical Role of the Back in Equine Locomotion*, $4,991

- Richard Hackett, DVM, MS, associate professor (surgery), clinical sciences and Normand Ducharme, DMV, MSc, professor (surgery), clinical sciences
  *Pilot Study: New Treatment of Laryngeal Hemiplegia in Horses*, $6,500
Where Are They Now?

Taking an average indebtedness of $62,000 each with them, the 77 members of the Class of 1997 are scattering across the globe. Joseph Alaimo is off to Window Rock, Arizona, to be a Navajo Nation veterinarian at the clinic there. Scott Cherry has taken a small-animal surgical internship in Brisbane, Australia. Emily McInnis is applying her expertise on behalf of the Atlantic salmon industry in Maine. And Michael Goldmann, BS '86, is going home.

"It's a big relief," Goldmann says with a sigh. After spending four years commuting to see his wife (a member of the clergy with parish responsibilities in Rockland County, New Jersey) and now a six-month-old daughter, Goldmann has accepted a position as the third veterinarian at the Secaucus Animal Hospital in Secaucus, New Jersey.

Goldmann, who had been offered positions in five practices, says the choice wasn't a purely geographical one.

"My main criterion was how good the other veterinarians are as teachers, along with the overall atmosphere of the hospital," he says. "The hospital director, Dr. Brady, is an excellent teacher and the support staff is knowledgeable." The facility has ultrasound and endoscopy equipment that will allow Goldmann to pursue his special interest in gastroenterology.

"Ever since I was a kid I wanted to be a vet, but I got sidetracked during my undergraduate years," says Goldmann, who spent two of his years here as photo editor for the Cornell Daily Sun, then six as co-owner and operations manager of a sausage manufacturing company. Still, he worked for a vet on weekends. Such a strong business background, he feels, will be an asset when, one day, he opens a practice of his own.

Although Kristina Vygantas's immediate destination is an internship at Auburn University in Auburn, Alabama, she dreams of Kaunas, Lithuania.

"The Lithuanian Veterinary Academy has just opened a small-animal clinic and I would love to go and perhaps teach for a year," says Vygantas, who grew up speaking the native language of her Lithuanian parents. "Veterinary medicine there is geared more toward production animals, but as the country becomes more Westernized they'll need expertise in companion animal medicine."

The opportunity to teach is part of what attracted Vygantas to the small-animal rotating medicine and surgery internship at Auburn. One of her duties will be to receive cases and work on the emergency service with DVM students.

"I think it's exciting to interact with students, to talk about the cases in detail," she says. And with a residency in either internal medicine or ophthalmology in mind she's equally enthused to continue her role as a learner. "I want to be in a university setting where you have a whole array of
experts in the field to learn from firsthand, every day.”

Katherine Feldman, a former computer software engineer, is happy to be staying right here in Ithaca. Her long-range goals are to study for a doctorate in epidemiology, but for now she’s content to split her time between teaching and practice. She’ll assist Director of Continuing Education John E. Saidla, DVM, in teaching the physical examination segment of foundation course VII (the cow is her favorite!), while honing her own clinical skills in a small-animal practice downtown.

It’s a combination designed to give Feldman exposure to a practicing veterinarian’s perspective on the profession while continuing in an academic setting. With a strong interest in public health and international work (particularly herd health), Feldman is currently undecided as to whether her advanced degree in epidemiology should be in human or veterinary medicine.

Feldman particularly likes the idea of studying tropical infectious diseases because it’s one way of bringing human and veterinary medicine together. She notes, “Simple solutions to the diseases caused by bloodborne parasites, for example, could have a dramatic effect on both the health of animals and humans who live in tropical countries.”

“At the end of the day,” she adds, “I’ll be happiest if I’ve done something to help human health as well.”

Class of 1997: The Trailblazers Move On

A primary goal of the college’s new curriculum — now four years old — is the fostering of cooperation over competition. If the proof is in the pudding, then all who witnessed the commencement week ceremonies for the Class of 1997 know that its innovative approach, combining interactive learning with case-based problem solving, has been a resounding success.

Perhaps no one could have been prouder than Dean Donald F. Smith, who, in his previous role as associate dean for academic programs, provided administrative leadership and support for the curriculum’s development.

“The Class of 1997 really stands out for its cohesiveness and mutual support,” says Smith of the 58 women and 19 men whose veterinary education was strikingly different from that of their predecessors. “How close they had become both personally and professionally was evident in their enthusiasm and happiness for each other. From awards night right through to commencement, students cheered each other’s successes.”

The trust in, respect for, and responsibility to one another began the very first semester when they were thrown together in tutorial groups of six in Foundation Course I: The Animal Body. Their diversity of backgrounds, skills, interests, and talents became an asset from which all would benefit. For many a bond was forged in those first 16 weeks that would only grow through the years. Bonds were forged with faculty, too. In a curriculum where students are regarded as future colleagues, tutors invest in them greatly. Personal friendship and intellectual comradeship was the result.

Two years ago, near the end of their fourth semester, members of the Class of 1997 were polled on the new academic program; they agreed that the curriculum had helped them: provide a firm foundation for their career, foster critical thinking and scientific curiosity, develop a rigorous approach to problem solving, understand scientific principles underlying veterinary medicine, develop skills for lifelong learning, learn principles of preventive medicine, pursue areas of individual interest, make effective use of additional resources, develop effective interpersonal skills, develop effective communication skills, and develop an ethical framework for working in the profession.

Even in their first days as DVM students, the Class of 1997 gave the new curriculum high marks. Now they’re the ones whose success in national board examinations provides a means of demonstrating how effective this dynamic, innovative approach has proven to be.

What’s more, approximately 30 percent of the class was awarded competitive internships — and more of those were at universities and academic centers than in recent years.

“Only the best students in the country are awarded these highly prestigious internships,” notes Smith. “Clearly, the new academic program has enhanced the reputation and high standing of our graduates.”
Learning Laboratory Named To Honor Bilinskis

The Jerry and Darlene Bilinski Learning Laboratory was formally dedicated during a ceremony at the college during Reunion Weekend in June. The lab was named to honor its two benefactors, Jerry Bilinski, DVM ’69, BS Agr ’67, and his wife Darlene. The Bilinskis are Foremost Benefactors of Cornell University who chose that their unrestricted gift be directed to the College of Veterinary Medicine.

The Jerry and Darlene Bilinski Learning Laboratory (formerly referred to as the wet lab) is one of the most well-equipped, state-of-the-art veterinary teaching laboratories in the country. The laboratory is a 5,000-square-foot facility that can accommodate 90 students; it houses dual-headed microscopes and access to water and sinks, biological safety hoods, centrifuges, and other technologies necessary for microbiological and molecular biological teaching.

"I wanted to give something back to this university that gave me a career so rich and rewarding," explained Jerry Bilinski, an equine practitioner from New York’s Hudson Valley.

Dr. Bilinski established a charitable remainder trust for Cornell in 1992 with gifts of appreciated securities and municipal bonds, and, in 1993, deeded to the university a valuable 38-acre parcel of land, which will benefit the College of Veterinary Medicine. The proceeds from the sale of the property will be used to create an additional trust. Additionally, Dr. Bilinski made a provision for the college in his will.

During the ceremony honoring the Bilinskis, Dean Donald Smith read excerpts from several letters sent for the occasion from US Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, US Senator Alphonse D’Amato, and New York State Senator Joseph Bruno, in addition to a citation from the New York State Assembly. Dean Smith also read a letter from former Dean Robert Phemister, thanking Jerry Bilinski “for your wonderfully gracious gifts, your generous gifts to the College of Veterinary Medicine, not the least of which is your willingness to provide vital counsel and service, to provide for a variety of ongoing activities. As a Foremost Benefactor of Cornell, your generosity continues to serve as an example for all.”

Robert Clark, DVM ’52 and chair of the college’s development committee, directed his comments during the ceremony to Dr. Bilinski, in saying, “Your name will be an inspiration to students and other alumni.”

Cornell’s President Emeritus Frank H.T. Rhodes, a keynote speaker at the ceremony, reminded those in attendance that Jerry Bilinski was a double-Red (a person with two Cornell degrees) whose professional love and interest was thoroughbred racing and equine medicine. “This gift is not confined to a financial nature,” said Rhodes, “— in countless ways, Jerry has been a leader as far as the College of Veterinary Medicine is concerned. The margin of excellence for the future of the college is going to depend on farsighted generosity such as this.”

“The reason for our commitment,” said Bilinski, “was that it’s the right thing to do. I’m hopeful that other colleagues will use this as an example.”
"A memorial at Cornell to my father is what I wanted, and a bequest seemed the simplest and most direct way to accomplish that," explained Robert H. Udall, AB '38, DVM '41, PhD '51, who was honored on May 28 as a Foremost Benefactor of the university. As part of the ceremony, Cornell President Emeritus Frank H.T. Rhodes presented Dr. Udall with a bronze statue of Ezra Cornell and unveiled a stone in the Wall of Benefactors on the Uris Library terrace that is inscribed with his name.

Dr. Udall’s gift ultimately will take the form of an unrestricted endowment to the College of Veterinary Medicine at Cornell, based on his residuary estate. Dr. Udall has chosen to direct his bequest to the establishment of the Denny Hammond Udall Fund, named in honor of his father. Denny Hammond Udall, DVM '01, was a world-renowned Cornell faculty member and large-animal clinician at the College of Veterinary Medicine from 1908 until he retired in 1942.

Dr. Udall faced many choices in considering such a gift. There were two significant universities in his life — to which would he decide to leave the gift? Should he select a current gift or a bequest? Should he restrict the gift or make it unrestricted?

It is clear that Dr. Udall’s gift to Cornell is a heartfelt decision — after obtaining his PhD at Cornell in 1951, Udall worked his entire career at Colorado State University where he was a member of the department of pathology in the College of Veterinary Medicine; his expertise is in the biochemical aspects of animal pathology, particularly sheep metabolic diseases.

"I did have an internal debate about whether to leave the gift to CSU or to Cornell," admitted Udall. "In the end, it was a clear choice — I’m an old Cornellian. I grew up in Ithaca. I received all my degrees here. My father was a faculty member here. My allegiance is strongest to Cornell."

In terms of whether or not to limit the gift, Udall said, "I wanted to make the endowment unrestricted so that the dean and faculty of the veterinary college could use the fund income as they see fit. I think that way is the most useful to the college."

Explaining why he chose a charitable bequest as the form his gift would take, Udall said, "An important point is that I was able to leave money for Cornell’s benefit without affecting my family’s current financial security."

And, yes, taxes are another reason to consider a bequest, Udall acknowledged. According to federal tax law, charitable gifts made through a will are 100 percent tax deductible, and a charitable bequest may place the taxable portion of the estate in a lower tax bracket.

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**Planned Giving**

Bequests, both sizeable and modest, have been important to Cornell since its founding. They continue to account for a major portion of the university’s endowment, and they provide significant funding that sustains university programs and facilities. A bequest is accomplished through a written and executed will; bequest provisions can take several forms.

For further information about bequests and other options for planned giving, please contact Eric Rosario, director of development for the College of Veterinary Medicine (607-253-3747) or Chip Bryce in Cornell’s Office of Trusts, Estates and Planned Giving (800-481-1865).
Faculty Profile:
Leland E. Carmichael, DVM, PhD ’59, Dipl ACVM

Skip Carmichael, the John M. Olin Professor of Virology, had been doing research at the James A. Baker Institute for Animal Health’s Laboratory for Canine Diseases for 40 years when, this last winter, he submitted his last annual report.

“I plan to formally retire during the summer to an unstructured life as befits the venerable — Ovaltine and jouer aux boules,” Carmichael wrote to his colleagues in February.

It’s hard to believe this international authority on the infectious diseases of dogs will just mosey on out to pasture after working so hard all these years.

Consider the breadth of his career. Back in 1956 when Carmichael was accepted as a graduate student into what was then the Veterinary Virus Research Institute — on the condition that he had six months to make significant progress in understanding the immune response to canine hepatitis — little was known about viruses.

“They were enigmatic little creatures, as yet unclassified,” Carmichael recalls. “We knew they were small particles and had different shapes and went through filters and caused disease, but that was about it.”

Today, Carmichael’s last graduate student, molecular virologist Colin R. Parrish, PhD ’84, is creating X-ray crystallographic images of the entire protein structure of canine parvovirus-2, an emergent new disease described by Carmichael and his first graduate student, Max J. Appel, PhD, ’67, in 1979.

Between then and now it’s been Carmichael’s efforts that are largely responsible for the development of diagnostic tests or safe, effective vaccines against the major infectious diseases of dogs: distemper, hepatitis, and canine parvovirus-2. He’s been equally prominent in the realm of reproductive diseases where he identified three different viruses that cause abortions or neonatal death: canine herpesvirus, Brucella canis, and “minute virus of canines” (canine parvovirus type-1), then went on to develop diagnostic tests, vaccines, or treatment regimens for them.

And in what Carmichael terms “a couple of diversionary whacks” into the diseases of cattle and sheep, he isolated Mycoplasma bovis and recognized it as the cause of mycoplasma mastitis in American cattle. While on sabbatical leave in Australia, he helped identify the cause of a chronic interstitial pneumonia of sheep to be Mycoplasma ovipneumonia. And on a special project in the Republic of Mali, his knowledge of distemper vaccine development and efficacy testing provided vital assistance to the newly established Laboratoire du Vaccin, which, within a year, succeeding in producing over 3 million doses of good rinderpest vaccine.

These international activities aside, what Carmichael is best known for in the United States is his work with dog diseases.

“In the course of his career, Dr. Carmichael has — almost single-handedly — done more than any other veterinarian today to safeguard the survival and health of the world’s dogs,” wrote then institute Director Gustavo D. Aguirre VMD, PhD, Dipl ACVO, in nominating Carmichael for the American Kennel Club Career Achievement Award in Canine Research. (He received it in 1994.)

How do you account for such an accolade? For one thing Carmichael always focused on applied research, noting that at the Institute we “felt an obligation to do good, basic science on problems that directly benefited dogs.”

Because science was less expensive four decades ago — not yet dependent on expensive, complex equipment — James A. Baker, PhD ’38, DVM ’40, the institute’s entrepreneurial first director, was consistently able to provide funding for Carmichael’s early work, freeing him to concentrate on his research unencumbered. And

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Once there was a time when dog owners who had taken perfectly healthy pets to reputable boarding kennels would return, two weeks later, to find them with a racking cough. A time when — out of the blue — thousands of dogs on four continents began to die of bloody diarrhea and dehydration. A time when the black-footed ferret was brought to the brink of extinction by the very vaccine intended to save it. And a time when New England veterinarians saw 20 dogs a week gone suddenly lame.

Today kennel cough, canine parvovirus-2, and distemper are threats of the past. Lyme disease is on the run. All in no small measure because microbiologist Max Appel — a professor of virology in the department of microbiology and immunology at the James A. Baker Institute for Animal Health, a part of Cornell’s College of Veterinary Medicine — thought research would be more exciting than practice.

Appel, whose family had fled the advance of the Russian Army through Eastern Europe in 1945, spent his first few years out of vet school in large- and small-animal practice in Holstein and Hamburg, Germany. And he’d been an assistant in veterinary medicine at the University of Munich. But, he says, “I was still looking for excitement.”

Virology was hot.

“The newly perfected technique of tissue culture combined with the discovery of antibiotics made it possible to isolate new viruses at the rate of what seemed like one a week!” Appel says of the mid-1960s. And there was need aplenty, for at the time little was known about the cause of most animal diseases, and vaccines against them were but a dream.

Appel’s chance to try his hand at research came through a scholarship to the Provincial Veterinary Laboratory at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada. During a three-year stint as a research officer at the Animal Disease Research Institute in Hull, Quebec, Appel realized he would need more education if he were to tackle the pathogenesis of common diseases such as distemper.

That quest became the topic of his PhD thesis as the first graduate student of Leland E. Carmichael DVM, PhD ’59, Dipl ACVM, whose own dissertation had been but five years on the shelf. Appel’s success in unmasking the origins and workings of distemper, and his subsequent reputation as an expert on the disease, have brought knocks on his door ever since.

The first knock led to what Appel regards as one of the most rewarding experiences of his career — saving the black-footed ferrets of the American Northwest. The only known colony of this endangered species had been wiped out in an attempt to vaccinate them against distemper. When another seven ferrets were found in Wyoming, Appel’s lab produced a safe, killed distemper vaccine. The comely ferrets flourish today in the thousands.

Appel’s expertise in both diagnosing distemper and creating tailor-made vaccines has saved lions in the Serengeti of Tanzania, Africa, and captive exotic felids (wild cats) in the wildlife parks in California. Red

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CARMICHAEL CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

within ten years he was appointed to an endowed professorship established in honor of the institute’s benefactor, John M. Olin, bringing an even more secure financial base.

Too, the institute had an asset unavailable anywhere else in the world — a colony of pathogen-free dogs. The availability of these animals, essential in studying the efficacy of vaccines, as well as the institute’s pioneering use of tissue culture methods for growing viruses, made possible the study of diseases about which little was known.

But the most important thing, Carmichael says, was enthusiasm, a steady excitement about what he was doing.

“I seized opportunities,” he says, “and that made things move rather rapidly.”

Take canine parvovirus-2 (CPV-2), for example. Carmichael was vacationing on Cape Cod in June 1978 when he got a call from Appel saying that they were finding “cat virus” in dogs.

“I came roaring back to be greeted by a very large number of fecal samples,” Carmichael recalls. “For the next few years it was hell.”

Together with Appel and then-graduate student Roy V. H. Pollock, PhD ’81, DVM ’78 (currently a vice president of animal health at Pfizer Inc.), who fielded more than 10,000 telephone calls from veterinarians and dog owners, Carmichael made the first description of CPV-2, determined its pathogenesis and means of transmission, developed the first diagnostic test, and perfected the first attenuated live vaccine — all within three years. The patent for this vaccine, still the dominant vaccine strain used worldwide, has brought over $6 million to the university.

For all of his efforts the same level of success cannot be said for Brucella canis, which Carmichael first identified as the cause of canine abortions back in the sixties. In addition to determining the pathogenesis and mode of transmission of the disease, he developed the first practical test for serological diagnosis of B. canis infection.

“I would say I’ve tested well over 15,000 at no charge, each becoming almost a little research project,” Carmichael says. (Testing is now referred to the Diagnostic Laboratory, one of the few labs in the country doing it.) Yet no successful treatment is in sight for a disease that effectively ends the reproductive life of dogs.

“It’s a most frustrating experience,” Carmichael says.

“Research support is limited and while dog breeders want it controlled, no one wants the heavy duty effort of testing and eliminating dogs that are infected.”

It is this kind of dedication to the well-being of dogs that has brought Carmichael 20-plus awards at home and abroad. American honors include the Gaines “Fido” Award conferred in 1980 and the Distinguished Alumni Award from the University of California at Davis five years later. In 1993 Carmichael received his third Mexican award, Academico correspondente of La Academia Veterinaria Mexicana, and in 1994 his first from Europe: Docteur honoris causa from the University of Liège in Belgium.

After such an honored career Carmichael has but one regret.

“Infectious diseases don’t stop simply because people retire,” he says. “It’s the nature of agents to change and reoccur — nobody could have predicted that parvovirus would occur in ’78; everybody thought when distemper and hepatitis were solved that would be the end of it. Yet today there is a such a diminished interest in infectious disease research that it’s difficult to find first-rate virologists trained in modern technology who are interested in addressing a disease in the whole animal.”
pandas, too, have been protected from distemper thanks to Appel’s vaccines.

Bringing kennel cough under control occupied much of Appel’s time in the early 70s. This nuisance disease of unknown origin was rampant in American kennels. Appel discovered not a single causative agent but three — the bacteria Bordetella bronchiseptica and two viruses, canine parainfluenza and canine adenovirus type 2 (CAV-2). While perfecting a vaccine for CAV-2, he also addressed a serious side effect of an existing vaccine against CAV-1, which causes infectious hepatitis. The resulting CAV-2 vaccine protects against both CAV-1 and CAV-2 without causing “blue eyes.”

Among all the surprises in a career marked by discoveries, Appel points to the isolation of canine parvovirus-2 (CPV-2) as by far the most startling. “For a hundred years this virus was known to kill cats, then suddenly in 1978 it mutated so it could infect dogs,” he recalls. “That was entirely unexpected. Vets began reporting symptoms they’d never seen before in dogs.”

Within a month after such reports began flooding the institute, Appel had isolated the virus and, together with Carmichael and then-graduate student Roy V. H. Pollock, PhD ’81, DVM ’78 (currently a vice president of animal health at Pfizer Inc.), spent the next three years determining the pathogenesis and means of transmission of the disease, devising the first diagnostic test, and developing a succession of increasingly effective vaccines.

Appel’s swan song is his research on Lyme disease, which, with support from the National Institutes of Health, he’ll continue at a more leisurely pace into retirement. In search of its pathogenesis, Appel created a dog model to study Lyme disease, “for dogs, not just on dogs,” as he would say. He succeeded in testing an effective canine vaccine, now on the market. It’s in field trials for humans as well, with commercial release expected in the next year or so. In addition, Appel has tested a range of antibiotic treatments.

“Antibiotics can improve the disease but don’t entirely kill the spirochaetes that cause it,” Appel says. “Some persist and six months or so later play-up again, causing recurrent symptoms. This holds true for dogs and is likely the case also for humans.” Nevertheless, with the combined arsenal of a vaccine and antibiotic treatments, it won’t be long before Lyme disease is under control.

When Appel was first entranced by the excitement of research, little did he know how tedious the work would be (it takes a full year to evaluate the effect of antibiotics on the persistence of Lyme disease spirochetes in dogs, for example), nor how stressful the financial side. Unlike the early days of the institute when James A. Baker provided research dollars to his scientists if they produced results, today grant applications and reports can occupy from one-fourth to one-half of a researcher’s working time. This part of the job, Appel says with eyes sparkling, he won’t miss at all.

While continuing with Lyme disease research, Appel also intends to keep his hand in interactions with students at the college. “I very much enjoy working with them in the new curriculum,” he says. He’ll stay on as a tutor in microbiology (block four).

From the time he was forced out of his boyhood home until coming to the college, Appel lived a vagabond’s life, moving more than 20 times. Having stayed put these last 33 years, Appel led a remarkably productive career. He gives much credit to his family; to his graduate students; to his research assistant of the last two decades, Mary Beth Matychak; and to the camaraderie of the Baker Institute.

“Here there’s an atmosphere,” he says, “where you can do good work.”
People, Honors, and Awards

Shannon Flood, DVM '97, received the 1997 Outstanding Clinical Resident Award in May. This honor is awarded to a resident judged to demonstrate exemplary compassion for animal patients and clients, outstanding clinical proficiency in the management of Veterinary Medical Teaching Hospital patients, and noteworthy dedication to the training of veterinary students. The recipient is selected by a vote of the fourth-year class.

Karolina Jameson, '99, received a second-year academic achievement award from the Cornell Chapter of Gamma Sigma Delta, the Honor Society of Agriculture. About 85 undergraduate and graduate students were initiated into the honorary society in May.

Thomas J. Lane, DVM '63, is the 1997 Bustad Companion Animal Veterinarian of the year. The award is sponsored by the American Veterinary Medical Association, the Delta Society, and Hills Pet Nutrition, Inc. Dr. Lane was honored at a luncheon in Gainesville, Florida last May and was recognized for his committed efforts to strengthen the human-animal bond. He has helped create numerous programs including a pet assistance program for people with AIDS or other life-threatening illnesses and a telephone counseling service for people grieving the loss of a pet.

Donald H. Lein, DVM '57, PhD, and director of the college's diagnostic laboratory, was appointed to the National Animal Damage Control Advisory Committee through June 1998. The purpose of the committee is to advise the US Department of Agriculture secretary concerning policies, program issues, and research needed to conduct the Animal Damage Control program of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

Erin Ruane, a graduating senior at Ithaca High School, received the award for Excellence in the Biological Sciences from the College of Veterinary Medicine at Cornell University in June. This is the first year the award has been offered; Ruane was chosen by his teachers for his outstanding achievements in biological sciences.

John E. Saidla, DVM, and director of the college's office of continuing education, received the 1997 Carl J. Norden Distinguished Teacher Award in May. This award, the recipient of which is selected by members of the fourth-year class, goes to a full-time member of the veterinary medical faculty who has demonstrated continued excellence in teaching. Sponsored by the Pfizer Education Alliance, this award was established in 1963 to honor outstanding teachers who shape the future of the profession by inspiring students to the highest levels of achievement and professionalism.

Donald H. Schlafer, DVM, MS, PhD, and associate professor of pathology, has developed a symposium on behalf of the Society of Theriogenology and the American College of Theriogenologists scheduled for September 15-17. Speakers for the symposium from the College of Veterinary Medicine include Dr. Vicki Meyers-Wallen, VMD, PhD, and Dr. Donald Schlafer.

Peter Scrivani, DVM '93, BS '89, has joined the college as instructor in radiology. He comes back to Cornell from Ohio State University, where he has completed a residency in veterinary diagnostic radiology. He also has veterinary experience in small-animal medicine and surgery, having served as a...
veterinarian at the Liverpool Veterinary Hospital in Liverpool, New York. Dr. Scrivani is a member of the American College of Veterinary Radiology and the American Veterinary Medical Association.

Charles E. Short, DVM, MS, PhD, Dipl ACVA, professor of anesthesiology and pain management in the college's department of clinical sciences, was honored at the American Veterinary Medical Association 1997 convention for his preeminent work in pain management. During the conference, Dr. Short was presented with Innovative Veterinary Diets' Fido Award, which is given for clinical research on basic sciences that has contributed significantly to advancing small-animal medicine and surgery.

Rory J. Todhunter, BVSc, MS, PhD, and assistant professor of clinical sciences, received the Pfizer Animal Health Award for Research Excellence in May. The award is presented to a young investigator whose research achievements are likely to have an impact on our understanding of the biology or medical management of animals.

Harold M. Zweighaft, DVM '56, has been named as the new chairman of the Executive Board of the American Veterinary Medical Association. Dr. Zweighaft is a small-animal practitioner and director of a veterinary clinic in New York City. His term on the AVMA Executive Board began in 1992 and extends through 1998. A former member of AVMA's House of Delegates, Dr. Zweighaft represented New York state as a delegate from 1975 through 1992 and served on the AVMA's House Advisory Committee from 1989 to 1992. Dr. Zweighaft has served on the National Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners and, from 1977 to 1986, on the New York State Board for Veterinary Medicine. He has served on the executive board of the New York State Veterinary Medical Society. He received the Merit Award from NYSVMS in 1993 as well as Distinguished Life Membership. He has served as executive board member and president of the Veterinary Medical Association of New York City, recognized with its Outstanding Service Award in 1978 and as Veterinarian of the Year in 1988.

In Memoriam
Gordon G. Morrow, DVM '45, died in July at his home in De Witt, New York, after a brief illness. Born in Utica, Dr. Morrow lived in the Syracuse area for more than 40 years. He was director of All Pets Hospital and the former Eastwood Animal Hospital. Before going to Syracuse, Dr. Morrow had a large-animal veterinary practice for 10 years in Cayuga County. He was a member of the New York State Veterinary Medical Society and the American Veterinary Medical Association. He was a former member of the Eastwood Kiwanis Club and a member of the DeWitt Rotary Club. He was an Army veteran of World War II.

A Busy Place
In the first six months of 1997, the Veterinary Medical Teaching Hospital cared for more than 10,000 animal patients:
• 8,814 dogs and cats visited the Companion Animal Hospital
• 98 patients visited the Wildlife and Exotic clinic of the Companion Animal Hospital
• 1,422 horses, cows, goats, and pigs visited the Equine and Farm Animal Hospitals

Tours
One-hour tours of the College of Veterinary Medicine for pre-veterinary students and the general public.
Fridays at 3:30pm
Tour guide: Joseph Piekunka, director of admissions
Please call ahead to reserve a tour: 607-253-3700, extension 1.

Alumni Can Access CU Library Via Web
For virtual (electronic) visits to Cornell's library system, alumni can access the library's homepage via Cornell's Bear Access or via the World Wide Web.
http://www.library.cornell.edu
The library homepage links users to the online catalog, its most popular service, and many other resources and services. Many of Cornell's 19 libraries have their own websites, linked to the CU Library homepage.
Kevin Wallace, DVM '97, Can Read an Animal Like a Book

"You could be a bricklayer," adults suggested kindly to the husky youth, Kevin Wallace, although they didn't think he even had the brains for that.

And teachers were less charitable, in the days before dyslexia-type reading and learning disorders were understood, Wallace remembers: "I asked the nun how I could make the letters hold still on the page and she said the devil was working in me."

Repeatedly punished without knowing why, he carried feelings of shame and confusion until age 28. Then Wallace confessed to his seven-year-old daughter the reason he told such marvelous bedtime stories but never read them: He couldn't read, a secret he withheld from employers, friends and even from Thea, his wife.

Today, the other 76 graduates of the College of Veterinary Medicine DVM Class of '97 are in awe of a phenomenal power Wallace developed while managing his learning disability. It is said he absorbed so much information about veterinary medicine that he can read an ailing animal like a book. Better actually than a book, of which he figures he has read two.

On his way to the veterinary degree at Cornell, Wallace was a construction worker as well as a factory worker, a thoroughbred horse breeder, and a wildlife rehabilitator. He helped found LEO, the Learning Enhancement Organization that spread statewide and is now a national model for disabled students who try to help peers overcome disabilities. Wallace graduated summa cum laude with a BS in zoology and chemistry from the State University of New York at Oswego. His homemade effort at teaching himself to read, beginning with 5-by-7 cards with holes punched through to frame the jumping letters, paid off.

Wallace said he can't heap enough credit on his wife and children, for all their help and encouragement while an adult who "couldn't learn" aspired to higher learning. Both Thea and Kevin Wallace applied for admission to the veterinary college in 1993. Only Kevin was accepted. Thea went to work as a veterinary technician in the college hospital's intensive care unit. She agreed to help support her spouse through four years of vet college, and maybe he could do the same someday.

The college's innovative medical-education curriculum didn't exactly make learning easy for a dyslexic, Wallace said. But the visually-oriented, case-based way of teaching every-

thing about all the animal species that a veterinarian needs to know "helped make it possible," he believes. As did his remarkable ability to gather and evaluate information in a brain that lacks the neuronal connections to read the written word. A text-to-speech synthesis program on his computer makes reading somewhat easier.

"Mostly," Wallace said, "I talk with other people every chance I get." Unfamiliar medical terms are easier to process if he hears someone say them first. Wallace said his vocabulary probably tripled in his four years of vet college. And he watched the animals, the sick ones and the healthy, on the farms and in the clinics. He was a frequent observer at the intensive care unit while his wife worked there. Often, Wallace comes close to making a diagnosis without touching the animal — just by observing, by looking for signs.

The next step for Wallace is a one-year internship at a specialty clinic in Tucson. He would like to return to Cornell to do a medical residency. Starting out in a profession at 40, Wallace predicts he'll work until 80. The inborn educator in him wants to teach people how to help their pets themselves, and he won't stop helping children with disabilities struggle to attain their goals.

A year's continent-wide separation from the wife who helped him through it all won't be easy, and an intern veterinarian's salary won't be much. But now it's payback time.

Thea Wallace started veterinary college at Cornell in August.
Wish List: How You Can Help the Animal World’s Helpers

Gifts are vital to help maintain the margin of excellence in the college’s education, research, and public service programs. Below are some examples of programs that depend on private support. To make a gift or for more information about these and other gift opportunities, contact Eric Rosario, director of development (phone: 607-253-3747; fax: 607-253-3740; email: <er21@cornell.edu>).

$200
Enable students remote observation of surgical and medical procedures in the Veterinary Medical Teaching Hospital with the purchase of a 19-inch color television monitor.

$600
Purchase one patient monitor for the intensive care unit in the Companion Animal Hospital or the Equine and Farm Animal Hospitals.

$1,250
Provide the Wildlife and Exotic Clinic with a ThermoCare critical care unit for the intensive care of birds, reptiles, and small mammals. Not only does such a unit provide heat but can also be adapted for oxygen supplementation and nebulization of medication. It will be used to recover our animals post-anesthesia, provide supplemental heat for weak and traumatized patients, and help maintain body temperature in infant animals.

Recent Gifts to the College

Scholarships
The Thurman C. Vaughn, Jr. ’44 Memorial Scholarship has been established by Mrs. June Vaughn in memory of her husband, Thurman C. Vaughn, Jr., DVM ’44, who died in August 1996.

Dr. Vaughn left a generous gift to the college in his will, with the first beneficiary being his wife, June. However, with encouragement from her son, Mrs. Vaughn decided to make a gift to the college now.

"Thurm was very grateful for his opportunity to attend the veterinary college at Cornell University, as it prepared him to earn a good living doing something he enjoyed," she explained. "He was proud of the profession and his colleagues. Shortly before he passed away, he again reminded me of his desire to start a scholarship fund."

The first student to be awarded the Thurman C. Vaughn, Jr. ’44 Memorial Scholarship is Daniel Hurley, III, Cornell’s DVM Class of 2001. Dr. Vaughn practiced in Clarksville, New York, before opening the Delmar Animal Hospital in 1964. He was past-president of the New York State Veterinary Medical Society and served on its executive board. Dr. Vaughn also was a member of the New York State Board for Veterinary Medicine. He was past-president of both the Hudson Valley and Capital District veterinary medical societies.

The Veterinary Student Scholarship Fund of the American Veterinary Medical Foundation, established by the AVMF and partially endowed through a bequest from Mildred Coles Sylvester of New Jersey, made a 1997 contribution to Cornell in the amount of $2,000. Funds for the scholarships are provided annually to each of the 27 veterinary colleges in the United States by the American Veterinary Medical Foundation — through scholarship-designated gifts from individual donors, veterinarians, and pet owners — and assisted by underwriting from Burns Veterinary Supply and Merck.

Unrestricted Gifts
The Irwin Foundation of Southfield, Michigan, recently presented the college with a $25,000 gift for the Veterinary Medical Teaching Hospital. The foundation was created by the estates of Drs. James and Claire Irwin of Michigan State University.
Highlights of Reunion Weekend, June 5–8, 1997

More than 300 alumni and friends returned to campus June 5 through 8 to renew ties with faculty and friends and to raise their glasses in toast to the college’s ninth dean, Donald F. Smith.

Kudos went to Christine T. Camann, DVM ’80 for her inspirational talk, “If At First You Don’t Succeed . . . ,” at Saturday morning’s Alumni Association breakfast. Camann’s words of wisdom — urging hard-working veterinarians to step back and think for a time about the true meaning of success — brought knowing nods from many, particularly those in the earlier classes. At the request of alumni, a joint class picnic was held in a tent in the Equine Research Park. Record numbers took the opportunity to mingle with members of other classes and with current and emeritus faculty.

“I’m so proud of the college, not so much its physical expansion but that it maintains an intellectual curiosity that makes it a very good institution that keeps contributing. Its achievements are myriad.

— Paul Handler, DVM ’42, Clinton, Connecticut

“For our class the highlight is the fellowship we’ve developed over the years, the great bonding between the members. It’s the renewal of friendships and sharing of experiences, asking after each other’s families. We had 25 out of 41 this year, and that’s what it’s been pretty consistently over the last few reunions. We’ve always invited our former professors back to our Saturday picnic and that’s a nice time to reacquaint ourselves with them. I’d recommend reunion to anybody.

What I like to say is, ‘Share in another Cornell experience.’ My wife and I both enjoy it very much.”

— Richard Grambow, DVM ’57, Skaneateles, New York, chair of the college’s Advisory Council

“We were there just for Friday afternoon and Saturday but had a great time. We particularly enjoyed going out to the Equine Research Park and having events out there. It’s a wonderful atmosphere. You have associations with many other veterinarians who aren’t your same year so it’s nice to see them also.

— Jean Ceglowski, DVM ’67, who attended reunion with her husband Eugene Ceglowski, DVM ’67, both of Rupert, Vermont; their daughter, C.J., is in Cornell’s DVM Class of 1998

“I’m very approving of the changes that have been made since I was here for my 50th reunion — the new building and the change in the curriculum. I think they’re great. Even in the few students with whom we were able to talk, I sensed an enthusiasm and depth of interest that I don’t think you got before because it was overwhelming. And now applied knowledge is what it is, and that’s what I like.”

— Christian Haller, DVM ’42, Sun City Center, Florida
"The world was a culture shock for me when I left Cornell. I loved Cornell — the Rathskeller, the gyms, the libraries, the coeds down campus, the trees, the whole shootin' match. It took a couple of years to heal from all the polarization that was happening in the Vietnam era. My value systems were very traditional at the time (when a student). (When I left) I physically missed Cornell but politically it had disturbed my psyche. But coming back everything had been resolved and what was left was nothing but good memories and blessings and a lot of gratitude to be there, to be able to reflect on all my personal blessings. The competition of academia was left behind and what was left was the empathy of life. It was a mixture of really wonderful emotions and nostalgia. It was one good thing after another. And, going on 52, it was wonderful to be rejuvenated around some of the younger people on campus."

— Robert Foley, DVM ’72, Islamorada, Florida, class chair, 25th reunion

"I had a good time... I like to get together as a vet school and as a class. I know a lot of people in other classes across generations because of my dad who’s a vet, DuBois Jenkins, DVM ’43. So I see a lot of his friends. My wife and I were looking forward to getting away without the kids (who were with my parents), and then I broke my elbow falling off of a bicycle on Friday night at 5:30! The picnic was at 6:00, so I went to the picnic and saw Dr. Hillman there and Ned Dykes and between us we decided it probably was a fracture (then I went to the hospital). But I didn’t miss any parties — I went with a splint."

— David Jenkins, DVM ’77, Catskill, New York

“This was our first time getting inside the new building and that was fun to see. It seemed like a very professional and stimulating working environment — definitely impressive. The highlight for me was seeing all the classmates that I hadn’t seen in awhile. There are 10 or so of us who keep in close touch and we try to get together once a year, so we all came. And it was great."

— Cynthia Wojcicki, DVM ’87, who attended with her husband T. Frank Marchelli, DVM ’87, both of Hampton Falls, New Hampshire
Calendar of Events

Events are at Cornell unless otherwise noted. Call 607-253-3200 with questions about continuing education programs; for information about other events, call 607-253-3744.

September
26-27 Homecoming
26 Centennial Room dedication, College of Veterinary Medicine
26 Scholarship Reception, College of Veterinary Medicine

October
16-18 Trustee/Council Weekend

Elephant Surgery a Success

(left foreground) George Kollias, DVM, PhD, Jay Hyman Professor of Wildlife Medicine, coordinator of a 14-veterinarian surgical team from Cornell, caring for Mali, a three-month-old Asian elephant, after surgery. The veterinarians traveled to Burnet Park Zoo in Syracuse in May to perform hernia repair surgery on Mali, who had been born with an umbilical hernia — a hole in the abdominal wall that allows internal tissue to protrude under the skin. Also pictured are (background, left to right) Steve Stahl and Mike Case, elephant keepers from the zoo, and Robin Gleed, BVSc, MRCVS, anesthesiologist from Cornell. Mali's surgery was a success and she recuperated well during the summer.