Travers Stake Benefits Equine Research

August means horse racing in Saratoga. And the most important race of the season comes in mid-August with the running of "The Travers Stake Race". This event has become increasingly important to the Equine Research Park at the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine because Cornell is now one of two groups to benefit from the fund-raising activities of the Travers Stake Committee. This year, the Committee organized a week of parades, polo, racing, music, and sports culminating in the famous Travers Stake Race on August 15th and the gala Travers Celebration.

Anyone participating in Travers Week may have had trouble finding free time between August 9th and 16th. For the early risers, the day began with the well-known Saratoga Sunrise Breakfast in the Race Course Clubhouse. From there, you could have watched the horses being exercised. The rest of the morning might have been spent in the shops of Saratoga, or at any of the many art exhibits arranged especially for Travers Week. On August 6th, the public was invited to the Thoroughbred Hall of Fame Installations at the National Museum of Racing in Saratoga. On August 7th, the Historical Society of Saratoga held a Champagne Preview of the Eleventh Annual Antique Show and Sale in the Casino, Congress Park. A continuing Arts & Crafts Show was also held here, later in the week.

The famed auction house of Sotheby Parke Bernet helped celebrate Travers Week with their own Heirloom Discovery Days, August 8th and 9th. It was an unique opportunity to have representatives from Sotheby's appraise family treasures. For a $5 fee, specialists examined everything from paintings and porcelain to Aunt Mary's silver teapot. Officially, Travers Week began August 9th with the parade down North Broadway, followed by the Bernard Baruch Handicap at the Saratoga Race Course, and later that evening, the Travers Bike Race and a giant fireworks display. On August 11th, after a Champagne brunch at the McGregor Country Club, a limited field of golfers made a noon tee-off time for the Travers Pro-Celebrity Golf Tournament.

Racing enthusiasts could have caught any of the top races during the week, including the "Empire Stakes", the "Diana Handicap" and the "New York Turf Writers' Cup". Of course, the race that drew the crowds was the $200,000 Travers Stake Race on August 15th.

While the "Travers Celebration" following the race was a gala party to honor the winner, it also had its practical side. The evening of dining and dancing with a special auction, was also a fund-raising event to benefit the Equine Research Park at Cornell and the American Cancer Society.

Dean Edward C. Melby extended the College's gratitude to Dr. John Lowe, Coordinating Manager of the Research Park, and to his wife, Audrey Lowe, for again serving as liaison between the College and the Travers Committee. Special recognition is due to Mr. Barry Ryan, a Director of the Travers Committee and Chairman of the College's Equine Advisory Council, for his continued and valued contributions to the Equine Program here at the College, and to the success of the Travers Stake.
Prizes

THE HORACE K. WHITE PRIZES
Michael Ross
Gerald West
Cynthia Lankena
Mary Barta
THE JANE MILLER PRIZE
Michael Pollack
Susan Levine
John Perdrizet
THE ANNE MILLER PRIZE
Michael Ross
Linda Weiss
THE JAMES GORDON BENNETT PRIZE
David Clark

Honors Day Banquet—A Prize-Winning Evening

This year's Honor Day Banquet and Exercises were held April 29th in the North Campus Union. More than 270 people, including faculty, students and guests, enjoyed the dinner and awards ceremony recognizing some of the special accomplishments of students and faculty.

Leading the honors, PROFESSOR EMITUS P. LEONARD received a special framed plaque containing photos from the early days of the College. DR. LEO-
NARD is the author of "A Cornell Heritage—Veterinary Medicine", an account of the Veterinary College's beginnings. He plans to complete the manuscript of a companion volume entitled "In The James Law Tradition" by the end of summer.

The Class of '81 enthusiastically endorsed the Norden Distinguished Teacher Award, given to H. JAY HARVEY, DVM. DR. HAR-
VEY, who is an Assistant Professor of Veterinary Medicine, was recognized for his unique teaching skills and his excellent rapport with students.

JOHN BENTINCK-SMITH, Professor of Clinical Pathology, also received a plaque from the graduating seniors. It was initiated by the Class of '81 in gratitude for his commitment to Veterinary Medicine. CANDY KAGEN, '81, presented the plaque noting, "As we have gained in clinical experience we've come to appreciate the knowledge he has given us." DR. BENTINCK-SMITH retired from the Veterinary College at the end of the spring semester.

Message from the Dean

Another academic year has been completed. For the 80 Cornell men and women who have earned the long sought after degree, Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, and joined the ranks of the distinguished alumni body, it was the culmination of a dream. An increasing percentage sought highly competitive internships and were recognized for their personal accomplishments by being selected at prestigious institutions across the country.

A few, however, have opted for that "last moment of absolute freedom" and will travel both here and abroad before making a long term commitment.

Based upon a number of criteria, the faculty is convinced that they have provided the Class of 1981—as well as those who have gone before—with one of the best veterinary medical educations in the world. Our graduates score well on national and state board examinations; a high percentage of those seeking coveted internships are accepted; practitioners readily seek Cornell graduates for they know them to be well trained and high performers; those seeking advanced graduate education have done well; and returning graduates report how well prepared they find themselves by comparison to students from many other schools.

Yet the faculty believes it important not to accept this somewhat empirical evidence for veterinary medical education is undergoing significant change. Over the past few months, faculty have been using a seminar-forum to discuss topics of importance to the curriculum and teaching program. A social base of communication, cooperation and commitment has emerged, leading to a decision to undertake an intensive, indepth review of our curriculum and teaching methodology.

I am delighted to report that Dr. Roy Pollock has agreed to accept the position of Assistant Dean for Curriculum. Known throughout the country as a member of the "Parvovirus Team" from the Baker Institute of the College, Dr. Pollock brings to this new post a wealth of experience, which includes recently earning the D.V.M. and Ph.D. degree from Cornell. To hone his skills for this particular assignment, Roy will enroll for a Master degree in medical education during the first year of his appointment, and use the curriculum of the College as the basis of study for his thesis. During the second year he will work with the faculty in examining and implementing probable change. It promises to be an exciting two years.

Other changes or advancement continue to occur, representative of the dynamic period which we are experiencing. On the research front, I am pleased to report that we continue to do very well in an increasingly competitive arena. Our total research effort is at an all time high, exceeding all other veterinary schools in this country on a comparable basis. Indeed, the research base now surpasses that of a high percentage of all schools of the health professions.

The physical plant continues to change as well. The new large animal isolation building for clinical patients is ready for occupancy. The ultra modern large animal sterile surgical suite is complete but for the installation of some sophisticated equipment. The new stallion barn at the Equine Research Park is in use. A new small animal holding wing at the Baker Institute has been occupied and nearly the walls of a new isolation building for pathogen free genetic stocks of poultry is rising from the foundation. Lastly, we expect the contract for the first building of the long awaited Bovine Health Research Center to be signed within the month.

On the faculty scene, we will once again bid farewell to some old friends and welcome others to the family. Specific details on these changes will be provided elsewhere. This seems to be a continuing saga as extraordinary competition for faculty talent occurs as new schools are established and the older ones seek to replenish ranks. On balance, however, we continue to grow in strength, upholding the established traditions and charting new courses of excellence.

This year's Alumni Weekend witnessed the largest number of returning College alumni to the campus for the event in many years. We all enjoyed a great breakfast together, followed by tours of the College. I hope an increasing number of our alumni and friends return to the campus throughout the course of the year—we are always happy to see you.

Sherry Brothers, winner of this year's Gentle Doctor Award. Honor Day prize winners are listed above.

VETERINARY VIEWPOINTS

Veterinary Viewpoints is published four times a year for friends and alumni of the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine, a Statutory College of the State University of New York. Correspondence may be addressed to Karen Redmond, Editor, Schurman Hall, New York State College of Veterinary Medicine, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14853. Telephone: 607/256-7899. Cornell University is an equal opportunity, affirmative action educator and employer.
Bovine SPF Facility Planned

The Bovine Specific Pathogen Free (SPF) Facility will soon be more than a fond dream thanks to an anonymous foundation's grant of $600,000. This generous contribution from an upstate New York foundation recognizes the value of the Dairy industry to the State of New York. The SPF Facility is the first building of the Bovine Health Research Center to be built on Snyder Hill, adjacent to the James A. Baker Institute for Animal Health.

The new building will be used for the production and maintenance of cattle, both dairy and beef, that are completely free of known pathogens, or that have a well-defined history of previous exposure and have been kept free of specific pathogens. Germ-free animals are also possible because calves can be maintained in individual support isolators from delivery until studied in the laboratory, a period of approximately two months.

To produce these pathogen- and germ-free calves, access by rodents and insects must be eliminated and exposure to infectious microbe contamination limited to near zero. With this restriction in mind, architectural plans call for a complete separation of surgery and entrance areas from the isolation areas. One wall of the surgery room will be penetrated by a transfer tank containing a germicide solution through which the newborn is passed to the nursery. The purpose of the transfer tank is to shuttle the term fetus through a germicide and directly into an isolation chamber, thus preventing the possible contact of the fetus with any microbes.

Within the isolation area itself, 24 custom-made support cells, or flexible film sterile isolators, house an equal number of growing calves. The isolators are similar to incubators for human premature newborns, but, in this facility, the cattle live in stainless steel stalls surrounded by a huge bag of sterile air. Gloves on the sides of the isolators allow attendants to work with the calves and administer their feeding of condensed milk four times a day. Even the cans of condensed milk will be sterilized, prior to their introduction into the isolator. Except for special conditions and by special approval, visitors and observers remain in the foyer. A full wall of glass adjacent to the transfer tank and foyer provides visitors with a view of the nursery and surgery.

The staff will be required to enter the isolation area by first showering in an area off the foyer and then donning sterile outer garments in order to protect the environment from pathogenic organisms. Construction on the SPF facility is due to begin in early fall, with completion scheduled for late spring in 1988.

Fund-raising has begun for the next unit in the Health Research Center, the Bovine Multipurpose Research Building. The facility will maintain 70 dairy or beef cows and 21 young animals under conditions similar to those on farms for research in metabolism, nutrition and digestion, physiology, reproductive problems, microbiology and immunology. It is expected to be the most heavily used building in the complex.

On its completion, the entire complex will produce and maintain cattle to be used by the Bovine Health Research Center, a group of scientists focusing attention on cattle diseases.

Anatomia evans!

Dr. Howard Evans' office has more bones and skulls in it than the elephants' graveyard. And while it may be the final resting place for a sturgeon or Anser anser it's a very lively centre of activity for the Chairman of the Anatomy Department at the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine at Cornell.

A comparative anatomist in the classroom, Dr. Evans will also study the structure and function of the University and the College of Veterinary Medicine as a winner of the Faculty Trustee seat for a five-year term. As of July 1st, Dr. Evans will be the third Veterinary College faculty member to sit on the University's Board of Trustees. It is an honor that recognizes his 31 years of experience on campus, and his many visits to colleges and universities across the nation and around the world.

The summer months and semester breaks are ideal for Dr. Evans to show his enthusiasm for the many and varied facets of anatomy. In February of this year, he spent three weeks in Taiwan as a guest of the Council for Agricultural Planning and Development, the National Science Council and the Ministry of Education. While there, Dr. Evans provided planning and technical assistance for the improvement of veterinary anatomical education in Taiwan. Recently, Dr. Evans was a guest professor at the University of Pretoria in South Africa, lecturing at Ondersteppoor, Meduns and Witwatersrand. He also spends a week each spring, participating in the Aquavet program at Woods Hole, Mass.

In a typical semester, Dr. Evans teaches veterinary anatomy and vertebrate morphology to professional and undergraduate students. Additional time is spent working with graduate students on special projects. His own research is on fetal osteogenesis of dogs, experimental cyclopia in sheep, and the anatomy of fishes. He is the co-author of a guide and text on the "Anatomy of the Dog", the author of "Anatomy of the Budgerigar" and has published more than 60 papers in the field of anatomy.

Some of his efforts are devoted to editorial duties for the Journal of Morphology and to various committees of the World Association of Veterinary Anatomists. He has participated in five programs of the Cornell Adult University (CAU) and urges former students to enjoy their varied offerings.

Spearheaded by the Student Chapter American Veterinary Medical Association (SCAVMA) he has functioned as an auctioneer to raise money for student activities. He successfully found bidders for a stuffed raccoon, a deer's head, nine sets of Hopkins book plates, some old munitions crates and assorted live rodents, along with other collectors' items.

Over the years, Dr. Evans has been the recipient of several professional and academic honors. He was a National Science Foundation Fellow, an Honorary Member of the AVMA and Phi Zeta, past President of the Cornell Chapter of Sigma Xi and the American Association of Veterinary Anatomists, and President of the World Association of Veterinary Anatomists. He has been a visiting professor at the University of California Veterinary College; the University of Pennsylvania Medical School; the Marine Institute of the University of Georgia; and a visiting professor of Comparative Anatomy at the University of Hawaii.
Taking a Closer Look—Environmental Toxicology

Nothing attracts media coverage faster than reports of a toxic waste dump in someone's backyard. Since Love Canal, the subject of toxic wastes and their safe disposal invites bitter discussion. It is an emotional subject, largely because toxic wastes are, at the same time a by-product of, and a threat to, our society.

Environmental toxicology is the science that studies the adverse effects of environmental chemicals on living organisms and the environment, and assesses the probability of the occurrence of such effects. Realizing the need for centers of expertise in this relatively new field, Cornell University has established the Institute for Comparative and Environmental Toxicology, an interdisciplinary, campus-wide unit whose primary purpose is to coordinate and stimulate all toxicology related interests and activities on the Ithaca campus of Cornell. Participants in the Institute will be three statutory colleges at Cornell University: Agriculture and Life Sciences, Human Ecology, and Veterinary Medicine. The value of the Institute is already apparent; administrative support is now in focus, information on research and funding is more readily available; and the full potential of existing faculty expertise is being developed.

Outside the "walls" of the Institute, an extension program will insure effective flow of toxicology information to the public via bulletins, workshops, and short courses. The Institute will also offer consultation and advice for local, state, and federal government agencies, private industry, consumer groups, and the University, in establishing policy in areas relating to the safe use of toxic chemicals.

Well ahead of the Institute's formation, the Veterinary College has made and will continue several independent studies on the effects of toxic substances in our environment.

"NO ESCAPE"

Daily since 1973, the Reynolds Metal Company aluminum plant on the south bank of the St. Lawrence River has emitted 0.816 metric tons of fluoride. According to the International Air Pollution Advisory Board the plant has been designated as the "Major source of fluoride emissions impacting on Cornwall Island" which is directly downwind from the plant. Emissions from the plant are in compliance with New York State and United States standards, the ambient air levels of fluoride virtually never exceed standards of New York State and the fluoride contamination of forage is within the tolerance levels set by the National Academy of Sciences.

Dr. Lennart Krook, Professor of Veterinary Pathology, began studying the cattle of the St. Regis Indian Reservation, Cornwall Island, after it was suggested the cattle were being affected by the "safe levels" of airborne fluoride. Dr. Krook and Dr. Maylin, Associate Professor of Toxicology, ran extensive diagnostic and pathology tests on the cattle. Chronic fluoride poisoning in Cornwall Island cattle was evident from the stunted growth and dental fluorosis to a degree where it interfered with drinking and mastication. Cows died at, or were slaughtered after, the third pregnancy. The deterioration of cows did not allow further pregnancies.

Dr. Krook found that "Under the environmental conditions in existence on Cornwall Island from 1973 on, it can be concluded that all cattle born on the Island, two years of age or more, are suffering from chronic fluorosis and it can further be concluded that the younger cattle will, with overwhelming statistical probability, develop chronic fluorosis. There is no escape."

In July 1973, the St. Regis Indian Band Council was advised that damage to eastern white pines on the Reserve was caused by fluoride emissions from Reynolds Metals Company. Bees have also disappeared from the Island and the once large partridge population has declined drastically.

NO NUKES?

In Oswego, New York, several groups including dairy farmers were concerned that the nearby nuclear power plant was adversely affecting vegetation and animal life. Dr. Donald H. Lein, Assistant Director/Veterinary Diagnostic Lab, was asked to investigate the complaints of dairy farmers. The first problem facing researchers was determining normal reproductive rates, calf problems, and medical history of the cattle. Reports of calf abnormalities, including increased incidence of twinning and larger calves, were anecdotal in nature. Records normally kept by dairymen were incomplete or non-existent in the areas Dr. Lein wished to study.

After consulting area veterinarians who had worked with local herds, Dr. Lein could not find a direct connection between illness and the proximity of the Oswego power plant. Management problems and infection processes were commonly to blame for animal related sickness, abortions, abnormalities or infertility. It was recommended that a better record keeping system be instituted and funds be provided for further studies on cows as indicators of feed and habitat quality. Increased monitoring of local radiation levels was also suggested, but funds were not available.
Acid rain is being blamed for the disappearance of fish from hundreds if not thousands of lakes in the U.S., Canada and western Europe. And scientists at the Veterinary College's Avian & Aquatic Medicine are studying why fish are dying.

Acid rain is at the end of a progression of events. As our industries burn fossil fuels, especially coal, the emissions released combine with oxygen in the atmosphere. Thanks to "tail stacks" or factory chimneys, the nitrogen and sulphur emissions travel long distances from their source, combine with water vapor, and fall as acid rain or snow over the northeastern and western U.S. Spring run-off from "acid" snow alone can lower pH levels from the lake's normal 7.0 range to 3 or 4 pH in a matter of days — well below the fish's normal environment especially if the fish eggs were incubated in a fish hatchery.

Dr. James Carlisle, Assistant Professor of Avian & Aquatic Animal Medicine, in cooperation with scientists from the Department of Natural Resources, is studying young brook trout in a low pH environment and has found that other factors contribute significantly to fish mortality. He has found that toxic quantities of aluminum in water with a low pH cause lesions on the gills, liver and kidneys of the fish. Initial studies indicate that while gill lesions increase as the amount of aluminum dissolved in the water increases or the pH level decreases, when the two are combined, less acidity and aluminum are required to produce a comparable lesion. Gills from the fish studied generally exhibited a loss of distinct lamellae and extensive necrotic debris but it is not certain what levels of pH and aluminum produce lesions serious enough to inhibit the brook trout's activities.

UNANSWERED QUESTIONS
The studies cited are examples of our concern about the environment. They also indicate the complexity of the issues facing civilized man. Will combinations of toxic substances prove far more deadly than a single factor? How do we identify safe standards and how can we regulate industries which are far from New York State? The Institute for Comparative and Environmental Toxicology may benefit these studies which are far from New York State?

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Physiology Symposium
A major Symposium held at Cornell, July 21-24 is expected to influence the tone of physiological research for the next decade. Twenty-eight distinguished scientists responsible for some of the significant advances of the last 10 years, and whose work exemplifies the utility of broad interdisciplinary approaches, were selected to speak.

The scientific program, appropriately entitled "Physiology: The Next Decade" was sponsored by the Section of Physiology of the Division of Biological Sciences in cooperation with the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Life Sciences and Veterinary Medicine, and the College of Arts and Sciences. The scope of the Symposium was deliberately broad, encompassing the cellular and molecular bases of hormone action, cell proliferation and differentiation, neuro-endocrine function, and epithelial transport.

A round table discussion on Day 4 allowed faculty, staff and graduate students the opportunity to aid in the synthesis of new concepts, outline problems and outlooks, and propose potentially useful new approaches and biomedical applications.

Chairman of the Symposium, Dr. Robert Corradino of the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine, expects the Symposium to have a wide-ranging effect of physiological research for the future, because it represents a literal coming together of some of the best minds, and work, in the field today.

At least two of the scientists lecturing in the program were of special interest to Cornellians. Dr. Paul Greengard, who spoke on regulatory phosphoproteins, recently received one of Cornell's highest honors. He was elected an A.D. White Professor-at-Large. Another guest speaker, Dr. Robert W. Holley did his Nobel prize winning work while at Cornell.

Financial support for the program was provided by several colleges at Cornell, a number of pharmaceutical houses, and the National Institutes of Health.
Catherine and Julius Fabricant examine an atherosclerotic artery and the role of herpesvirus in arterial disease.

A Matter of Time

The work of Catherine Fabricant, '42, may help us approach our later years with less fear. A senior research associate in microbiology at the College of Veterinary Medicine, her work in atherosclerosis may someday help reduce heart attack, stroke and kidney failure which result from hardening of the arteries.

It was while Fabricant was studying urinary obstruction in cats that she observed that a herpesvirus produced several changes in various cat cell cultures derived from kidneys, hearts and bladders. When these cells were infected with the virus, cholesterol crystals and fat droplets accumulated both within the cells, and in the culture fluids—generally the same type of accumulations that would be found in the arteries of a human with atherosclerosis. Where others might have overlooked these accumulations, Catherine Fabricant hypothesized that a herpesvirus might be involved in atherosclerosis.

Because cats are resistant to the development of atherosclerosis, chickens were selected as the animal model. Together with her collaborators, Professor Julius Fabricant, PhD '49 an avian disease specialist, Dr. C. Richard Minick, MD '60 and Dr. Maria Litrenta, pathologists at Cornell Medical College, she infected pathogen-free chickens with a particular strain of virus known as Marek's disease herpesvirus. This herpesvirus causes malignant tumors in chickens and it is noteworthy that these are the only malignant tumors for which a preventive vaccine has been developed.

The experiments produced the first evidence that atherosclerosis was caused by a herpesvirus. Infected chickens developed atherosclerosis whether they were fed diets with low or high concentrations of cholesterol. However, some infected chickens on a high cholesterol diet tended to have more cholesterol deposits in some affected arteries. Chickens not infected with the virus did not develop the arterial disease, even those on a high cholesterol diet. Catherine Fabricant's experiments had identified for the first time in chickens, a primary agent causing atherosclerosis, and her results are reproducible. In addition, the experimentally produced disease in chickens is remarkably like chronic human atherosclerosis. In later studies, Fabricant and Dr. David Hajjar of the Cornell Medical College, along with her other collaborators, explored a mechanism by which the herpesvirus caused atherosclerosis. They found that the virus caused increased accumulations of various fats, including cholesterol in cultured arterial cells. "This finding may explain the appreciable quantities of fats and cholesterol accumulated in atherosclerotic lesions of herpesvirus infected chicken fed diets with low concentrations of cholesterol", Fabricant wrote in a report on the project.

When she first presented these results to the Association in December 1977, the reception was mild. Says Fabricant, "It is always difficult to have new ideas accepted. After all, research on the possible causes of arterial disease has been going on for years—particularly cholesterol.

"Since then interest has grown. Her work has been described on "CBS Morning", in TIME magazine and other national publications. Her project was one of three on atherosclerosis featured in the National Institutes of Health Annual Report to the President, 1978.

In 1978, Fabricant's initial two-year grant from the National Institutes of Health was renewed for five years. The grant has continued research into important new areas of exploration. Although researchers have linked arterial disease with high risk factors such as cholesterol, smoking, heredity, diabetes and high blood pressure, these risk factors do not account for all the atherosclerosis seen. "Since humans are known to harbor as many as five herpesviruses," says Fabricant, "I am convinced that one or more of these may be linked to atherosclerosis, and only time and patience will be needed to obtain the proof." The five herpesviruses cause cold sores—fever blisters, genital infections, chickenpox-shingles, mononucleosis and one other that may cause brain damage or death of newborn infants. Although we may carry all these viruses, not everyone develops illness—fever blisters or shingles or even "mono". Researchers will have to discover if other factors, including individual resistance and heredity influence our susceptibility.

Preliminary results of another recent experiment indicate that a vaccine which prevents herpesvirus-induced tumors in chickens will also prevent herpesvirus-induced atherosclerosis. "This finding," says Fabricant, "may be of great significance when a human herpesvirus can be linked to human atherosclerosis. Our findings suggest that when the link is found a vaccine may be developed to prevent the human disease."

In the meantime, Catherine Fabricant continues the hectic pace she has maintained from her undergraduate days. After doing graduate work, also at Cornell, she earned a masters' in microbiology, took time to raise a family, and then returned to Cornell in 1959 as a teaching assistant. In 1973, she became a senior research associate. Since 1975, "workaholic" is probably the most adequate word to describe her.

Fortunately, Catherine and her husband, Julius, have a partnership sharing work, family and goals. Their two children have followed in their parents' career footsteps; Barbara with a PhD in physical chemistry and Daniel with a PhD in astrophysics.

Catherine Fabricant has explored every area of microbiology, bacteriology, virology, protozoology and mycology. She is a dedicated and practical woman of science with an inquiring mind. She is a perfectionist, a person who obviously believes in hard work. And she has a goal to work towards. Catherine Fabricant and her collaborators hope that these studies will lead to the eventual prevention of atherosclerosis and its debilitating results in humans.

New Appointments

Several new appointments have been made to the faculty in recent months. They include,

DR. MICHAEL A. HANNWACKER, Visiting Assistant Professor in the Diagnostic Laboratory—Equine Drug Testing and Research Program.

DR. JOAN P. OPDEBEECK, Assistant Professor of Immunology, Department of Clinical Sciences.

DR. G. FREDERICK FREGIN, Associate Professor, Equine Drug Testing Program/Preventive Medicine.

DR. MICHAEL A. COLLIER, Assistant Professor of Surgery, Department of Clinical Sciences.

DR. DAVID L. GRAHAM, Professor of Avian Medicine, Department of Avian & Aquatic Animal Medicine.

DR. PAMELA M. POWERS, Instructor in Medicine, Department of Clinical Sciences.

DR. ROY V. POLLOCK, Instructor in Microbiology, Department of Veterinary Microbiology.

DR. DOUGALD R. GILMORE, Assistant Professor of Surgery, Department of Clinical Sciences.
Recognition

Following recommendations by the President of the Board of Trustees, four members of the Veterinary College’s staff and faculty were promoted to Associate Professor within their departments. All appointments were effective June 1st.

GARY L. Cockerell was elected Associate Professor of Pathology with tenure in the Department of Veterinary Pathology. His recent interests center around the immunopathology of neoplastic disease and include the study of feline leukemia, the chemical induction of colon tumors in guinea pigs, and naturally occurring tumors of the skin in dogs and horses. An advisor for the pathology seminar series, Dr. Cockerell also teaches courses in General and Systemic Pathology, Mechanisms of Disease and Immunopathology. He is a member of the Examination Committee and a Diplomat of the American College of Veterinary Pathologists. In addition, he is a member of the International Association for Comparative Research on Leukemia and Related Diseases, the Veterinary Cancer Society, and the International Academy of Pathologists.

DONALD H. LEIN was elected Associate Professor with tenure in the Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory. He has been Assistant Director of the Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory and Director of Field Services since 1979. His field of specialization is the virology, the study of reproduction in animals, especially domestic animals. He teaches courses in Obstetrics, Reproductive Diseases and Reproductive Pathology in the Veterinary College and continues research in reproductive, comparative and diagnostic pathology, diagnostic microbiology and immunology, reproductive physiology and endocrinology. DR. LEIN is currently a consultant for animal disease problems, program chairman for the Experimental Small Animal Reproduction Seminar to be held at the 1981 Annual Meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association, and a member of the Dairy Practice Committee of the New York State Veterinary Medical Society. In 1974, DR. LEIN was named a Diplomate of the American College of Veterinary Pathologists.

VICTOR T. RENDANO, JR., Senior Radiologist in the Veterinary Teaching Hospital since 1976, was elected Associate Professor of Radiology with tenure in the Department of Clinical Sciences. He lectures in radiology as well as conducts diagnostic services, and radiology rounds. His field of research includes clinical radiology, angiography, developmental and applied anatomy, and comparative radiographic pathology. DR. RENDANO also is an Adjunct Professor of Radiology at the SUNY/Upstate Medical Center in Syracuse. He has held a number of offices in the American Veterinary Radiology Society and the American College of Veterinary Radiology and is presently Secretary-Treasurer of the International Veterinary Radiology Association.

RONALD C. Riis was elected Associate Professor of Clinical Ophthalmology in the Department of Clinical Sciences. Senior Surgeon of the Section of Comparative Ophthalmology, PROFESSOR Riis’ field of study is comparative veterinary ophthalmology with special interests in ocular pathology, inherited retinopathies, cataractogenic factors and ocular surgery. His teaching responsibilities within the Veterinary College include the core courses in Veterinary Ophthalmology, in Advanced Comparative Ophthalmology, Special Sense Pathology, Special Surgery of the Eye and Ocular Surgical Exercises, as well as weekly participation in Neuro-Ophthalmology rounds and guest lectures in Applied Anatomy of the Eye and Ophthalmic Pathology. DR. Riis’ interest in comparative ophthalmology offers consultative services to Pharmaceutical houses, Breeding colonies, government sponsored projects and a free ocular pathology service to the Veterinary practitioner.

Awards

Drs. Max J. G. Appel, Leland E. Carmichael and Roy V. H. Pollock of the James A. Baker Institute for Animal Health have been named recipients of the Ralston Purina Small Animal Research Award for their work in the area of canine parvoviral disease. Their work in the diagnosis and prevention of parvoviral disease led to the development of a live modified canine parvoviral vaccine that has been proven safe and effective in extensive lab test and field studies involving approximately 1,500 dogs. The new vaccine has recently been released to the industry and should be available for general distribution in the next six to nine months.

The American Animal Hospital Association, a professional association with over 9,000 veterinarian members in companion pet practices, presented awards to two New York State College of Veterinary Medicine faculty members.

DR. ALEXANDER deLAHUNTA, Chairman of the Department of Clinical Sciences and Director of the Veterinary Medical Teaching Hospital, was named the “Veterinarian of the Year” by the AAHA. He also received the Gaines Dog Research Center’s 34th annual “Fido” statuette and cash award for his contributions to veterinary medicine in the field of neurology as a teacher and clinician and for his ability to make a complex subject understandable to both students and practitioners.

DR. DANNY W. SCOTT, Associate Professor, Clinical Sciences, has received the American Animal Hospital Association Merit Award. DR. SCOTT is a nationally recognized authority on veterinary dermatology.

Myron Guston Fincher

Myron Guston Fincher, DVM (Cornell ’20), MS (Cornell ’25), a highly regarded teacher and clinician in the veterinary profession, died March 2, 1981 at the age of 82 after a long illness. The former head of the Department of Medicine and Obstetrics and Director of the Ambulatory Clinic at the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine at Cornell University, Dr. Fincher served on the College’s faculty for nearly 45 years.

During his career, he received the Borden Award from the American Veterinary Medical Association and was elected “Veterinarian of the Year” by the New York State Veterinary Medical Society because of his long and distinguished service to the profession. Listed in “Who’s Who”, Dr. Fincher also served as president of the New York State Veterinary Medical Society and the Southern Tier Veterinary Medical Association.

In 1959, Dr. Fincher held the position of Fulbright Lecturer at the University of Thessaloniki, Greece. The following year he spent in Peru, Uruguay and Brazil as a Specialist for the International Education Exchange Service for the U.S. State Department. In June, 1963, he retired from his position at the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine to help establish and to become head of the Department of Medicine and Surgery at the new veterinary college at Ahmadu University, Nigeria. On his return to the U.S., he accepted an assignment with the Veterinary Medical Division of the U.S. Food & Drug Administration, but left in 1973 to organize an equine breeding farm in Atanova, Marche, Italy. In his extremely active career, he also found time to publish over one-hundred-twenty articles on domestic animals.

Dr. Myron Guston Fincher is survived by his wife, Evelyn Davis Fincher, and three daughters, Joyce Coye of Jamesville, NY; Esther Hays of Los Angeles, CA and Myra Tennant of Ithaca, NY.

AES Election

Raymond H. Cypess, DVM, PhD. Director of the Diagnostic Laboratory and Chairman of the Department of Preventive Medicine, New York State College of Veterinary Medicine was recently elected to membership in the American Epidemiologic Society. This prestigious scientific organization is composed of a select group of professional epidemiologists who meet annually to promote free and vigorous discussion of epidemiological research.

Raymond Cypess joined the staff of the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine in 1977. His work has been primarily in the development and evaluation of serological tests used in the diagnosis of parasitic diseases of medical and veterinary importance. He has received the National Institutes of Health Research Career Development Award and was a Fogerty Fellow in International Health.
Traveling With Your Pet
By Ken Marcella

When Horace Greeley said "Go west, young man", he didn't mention taking the family pet along too. But these days, more and more people are heading west, east, north and south with their feathered or furred friend in tow.

Before you pack up all your cares and woes, there are a few things you, as a pet owner, can do in advance of the vacation date. Begin early, training your pet to travel as part of its basic obedience work. Include trips in the car, short rides on buses or trains. Accustom your pet to obeying commands in unfamiliar situations. Many experts suggest purchasing a carrier or traveling crate several months before the actual trip so your pet can become familiar with it. Put in a favorite blanket or toy and let your dog or cat eat and sleep in it. This secure "home-away-from-home" will help calm the animal when it comes time to leave.

Keep your pet up-to-date on vaccinations, both for your pet's protection and because different areas of the United States and foreign countries have specific requirements for its visitors. Your veterinarian should be able to provide you with information as to the vaccines and health certificates needed.

Now, as you approach your trip, you should give a thought to the method of travel. Pets travel well by train and are usually allowed in their owner's compartment. Baggage areas are sometimes provided and the traveling crate for your pet again becomes important.

When flying with your pet, make reservations well in advance and inform the airlines that your pet will be accompanying you. They will definitely require a carrier and will generally not allow animals in the cabin. Seeing eye dogs and, occasionally, cats and small or toy dogs are the exceptions. Pan Am and TWA try their best to keep the seat next to you vacant, providing more room for you and your pet, so reservations are doubly important.

Transcontinental bus companies are prohibited from carrying pets. Inter- and intracity buses have varying policies for pet travel so information should be requested in advance.

The most popular means of pet travel today remains the family car. Once you have obtained health certificates and vaccinations, you are on your way with no further restrictions...but a few tips can be helpful.

Do not feed your pet within three hours of your departure time and do not give it any water for an hour or so before you are ready to leave. Always take a familiar blanket or rug and a favorite toy. Carry food for your pet unless you are sure you can purchase the same brand along the route. Always take along water since mineral content and other water constituents vary considerably from town to town. If you cannot provide all your pets' water on a long trip, gradually introduce new water by mixing it with your pets' customary supply. This will avoid many of the minor, but annoying intestinal irritations that afflict the traveling pet. It's not a bad idea for the vacationing owner either.

When travelling with a dog, do not let it hang its head outside the window since this can irritate or injure its eyes, nose, ears and throat. Always have an identification tag on your pet and include your name, address and destination. Phone numbers where you can be reached along the way are especially important in the event you and your pet are separated.

One last word on pets in cars. A parked car can become unbearably hot in the summer, even with the windows open. If you can't take your pet with you, park the car in the shade, open the windows and leave your pet some water. Don't stay away for long.

There are many sources for information on pet accommodations throughout the United States. A guide to our National Parks with information on camping and pets is available for 25¢ when you write to: Camping in the National Parks Superintendent of Documents U.S. Government Printing Office Washington, D.C. 20402

The 1981-82 edition of "Touring With Towser", by the Gaines Research Center, lists nearly 2,000 U.S. hotels and motels that welcome pets. For a copy, send a check for $1.25 to: Gaines TWT Box 1007 Kankakee, ILL 60901

Each major hotel and motel chain also publishes a brochure listing all the establishments under their management as well as describing facilities and arrangements for pets. Some even provide free kennel facilities.

Plan ahead and you and your pet will enjoy travelling together.

Ken Marcella is a third year veterinary student from Watertown, Connecticut.

VETERINARY VIEWPOINTS
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