COLLEGE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE
CORNELL UNIVERSITY

Veterinary VIEWPOINTS

Number 1, 1991

A Statutory College of the State University of New York

DIGGING IN

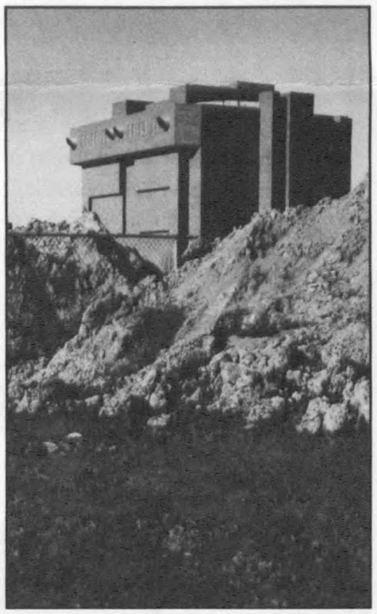
Construction Update

A mild winter is helping construction at the College, and the earth is moving at various locales on campus in the first phase of preparations. This includes the relocation of utility lines in the path of future building sites. Right now, the digging has extended to the foot of the Veterinary Research Tower, and prompted the move of the shipping and receiving facilities there to a new loading dock in the E wing of Schurman Hall. Weather permitting, work on the first phase should be completed by late March.

The second phase—the construction of the Primary Teaching Center (PTC)—is next on the agenda. Bonds to pay for this portion of the project have been sold and the design work on the PTC is nearly completed. Sometime in mid-March, advertisements welcoming bids from construction firms will appear in national construction publications and a number of individual firms will also be invited to bid on the project. If all proceeds as planned, construction on the PTC should begin in late spring.

The most extensive phase of building will be for the Basic & Clinical Sciences/Hospital building. This building's footprint will occupy approximately the same amount of space as the existing main campus. Design plans should be nearly complete by mid-summer.

In March, the contractor finished installing piping for the relocation of utility lines around the area the new building will occupy.



Clean-up, including the repaving of roadways and the grading and seeding of dirt, will prepare for the next phase of the Master Project Plan.

OPEN HOUSE - April 20, 1991
9:00 A. M. to 3:30 P.M.

Campaign Announced for the College of Veterinary Medicine

In October 1990, Cornell began a major five-year, university-wide campaign to raise a total of $1.25 billion. The theme of the campaign is "Creating the Future" and the vision of President Frank H. T. Rhodes is to make Cornell "better rather than bigger," while developing a truly global perspective as the first international land-grant university in the world.

The goal of the Cornell Campaign for the College of Veterinary Medicine is $30 million—— a major fund-raising effort to secure enhanced private support of the College's people and programs. In a message to alumni and donors to the college, Dean Robert Phemister offered this insight, "In the context of the university's total campaign, our college goal of $30 million may seem like a very small part. Yet, measured by itself, it is an enormous sum, larger by far than any previous attempt we have made to increase private support. However, I can assure you that the needs represented by these dollars are among the most critical of any in the history of this institution."

"The reputation of any educational institution is measured by the quality of its faculty and students, and by the achievements of its alumni. As we plan ahead for our second century, new facilities and academic program improvements are a highly visible priority. But, behind the scenes, we must have the financial resources to compete aggressively in the world-wide biomedical marketplace to recruit and retain outstanding faculty."

"We must ensure that we will continue to attract the very best students and that they will be able to afford a veterinary medical education at Cornell, regardless of their economic background and without facing unreasonably high debts upon graduation. We need ongoing support for our research programs that benefit both animal and human health. Our goal is nothing less than to enter our second century in the same position of pre-eminent leadership that we began 100 years ago."

The goal includes:

❑ **Endowment Funds**

- the establishment of permanent endowments to create named professorships in areas such as Clinical Nutrition, Comparative Medicine, Comparative Oncology, Equine Sports Medicine, Equine Surgery and Preventive Medicine, and directorships for the James A. Baker Institute and the Flower Veterinary Library. The endowment for each position will provide annual income to match state salary funds and provide additional technical, clinical and research support to allow the College to attract and retain outstanding personnel.
- double the amount of veterinary scholarship support. New endowment funds will provide annual income toward debt-free assistance to professional students. Currently, the financial needs of our student body far outweigh the available funds and most students mus t take substantial loans to pay for their education.
- increased graduate fellowship support. New endowment funds will provide annual income for stipends for veterinary graduates pursuing Ph.D. degrees at the College.
- support to enhance clinical residencies. New endowment funds will provide annual income to support an additional year for residents (post-D.V.M.s) who are pursuing advanced training in clinical specialties such as ophthalmology, internal medicine, surgery, anesthesiology, reproduction,and radiology.

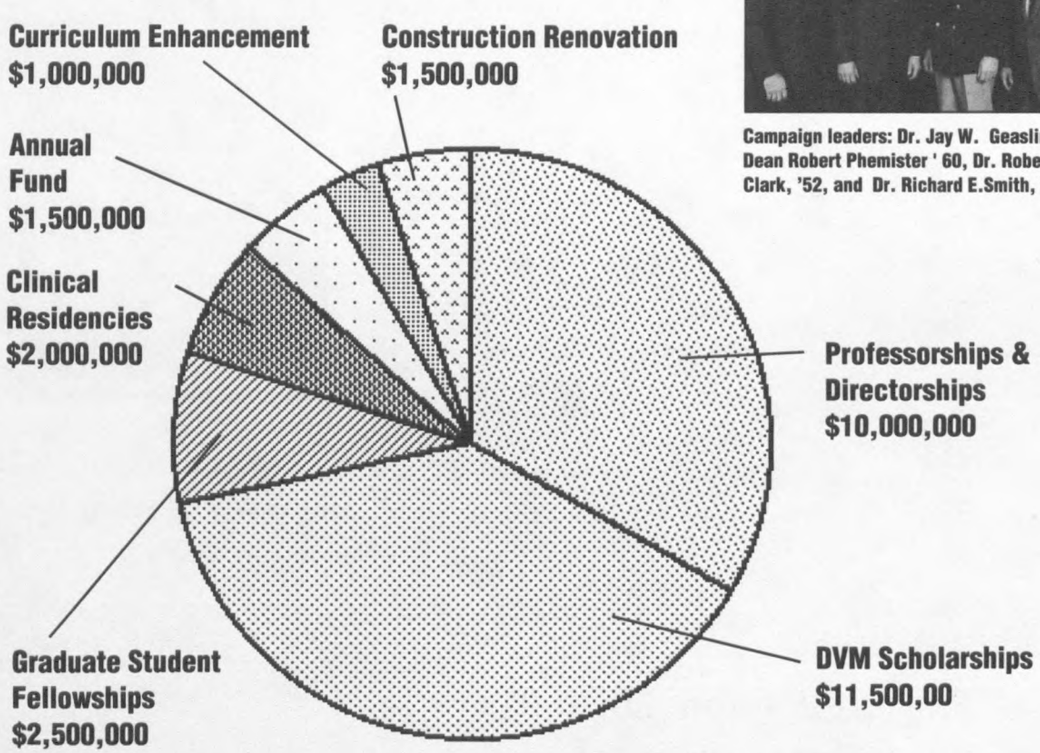
❑ **Program Enhancement**

- an increase in Unrestricted Annual Fund giving. The goal represents maintaining total alumni giving to the College at approximately $300,000 per year over the next five years. Severe cuts in our annual budget allocation from New York State mean that we must make unrestricted gifts our highest priority for such ongoing support. Thus, as part of this goal, we need to raise at least half of this total ($750,000) in unrestricted gifts ($150,000 per year for five years).
- curriculum enhancement. This support will enable faculty to develop new courses in the D.V.M. curriculum including those that will address the social, moral, political, scientific and economic issues surrounding the use of animals, and the practice of veterinary medicine in contemporary western society.
- construction and renovation. To undertake work that is not possible in the State-supported construction project now underway, we are seeking private support to upgrade College research facilities at the Snyder Hill campus and facilities for veterinary students in the main College complex.

(Campaign continued on Page 8)

Campaign Goal: $30,000,000

Campaign leaders: Dr. Jay W. Geasling, '75, Dean Robert Phemister ' 60, Dr. Robert E. Clark, '52, and Dr. Richard E.Smith, '51



Seeing The Unfamiliar..... And Learning From It

Education Update

A horse is a horse, and a dog a dog, no matter which way you look at them. Or are they? How do students relate the two-dimensional views of a dog or horse seen on a radiograph to its gross dissection in anatomy? And how do these images compare to the real-life patient?

To help first-year veterinary students learn normal anatomical positional relationships, and help students in their third and fourth year make the transition from the two-dimensional radiograph or ultrasound image back to the three-dimensional animal, Dr. Kathy Beck, assistant professor of radiology, and Dr. Cornelia Farnum, associate professor of anatomy, introduced cross-sectional imaging and a unique group of teaching posters or units to the learning process.

A non-invasive procedure, cross-sectional imaging, sometimes called CT or computerized tomography, allows clinicians to see structures in a one-dimensional plane that could not be seen in a two-dimensional view where structures overlap and obscure each other. According to Dr. Farnum, cross-sectional radiography, as an adjunct to the study of normal anatomy, allows students to visualize the shapes of gross anatomical structures and their spatial relationships to each other as they are in the living animal. Says Dr. Farnum, "Three-dimensional reality is essential background in the development of skills in physical diagnosis, radiology, ultrasound and surgery.

Etienne Cote '93, Mark Nowak '92, Steve Angelos '91, Martina Altschul '93, and Larry Kantrowitz '92 (not shown) created the teaching units now being used for small group learning.

Small Group Learning

The CTs were incorporated into a series of teaching units designed for small group learning. Each teaching unit consists of a series of three or four panels focusing on a particular aspect of anatomy and the positional relationships of normal structures in three-dimensional space. Says Dr. Beck, "We decided to do the equine and canine head because those are very difficult things for people to familiarize themselves with in dissection and in radiology. We also decided to do the canine abdomen." In all 11 units each with four panels, were created.

Together, four to six students use the teaching units and they are expected, as a group, to answer questions relating to each unit within a half hour period. "They are not informational panels," says Dr. Farnum, "They are a way to make students look at material they're already familiar with—in a different way." Dr. Farnum adds that the verbal interaction of the group is a very significant part of the learning process.

The teaching units are unique in the curriculum. Currently, the use of cross-sectional images is not a part of the veterinary curriculum and there are no veterinary textbooks devoted to this method of instruction. The units are also unusual because they were intended for small group learning—and designed by students.

Student Designs

Steve Angelos, '91, a fourth-year student, spent his freshman summer on a pilot project ironing out the technical details for making the teaching units. Steve then worked with Dr. Farnum on an independent study project to create one teaching unit, which was used as background to apply for an Alumni Foundation grant to support more students and pay expenses for materials.

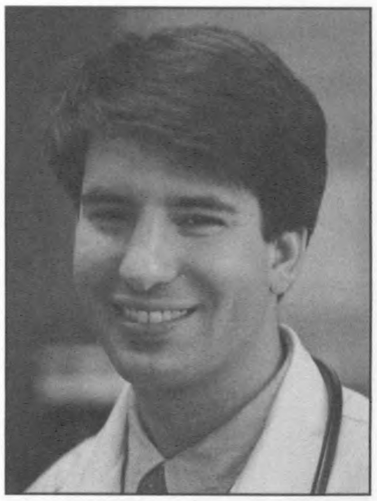
With funding in hand, four students worked on the project over the next two summers. Says Dr. Beck, "We divided each of the units we'd chosen into five broad topics and assigned responsibility for creating all of the parts associated with one topic, like airways, larynx, eye or ear."

Following a general format, the teaching units begin with a drawing or photograph that orients students. They are then asked to make comparisons and identifications: between plain radiographic films (two standard views) and the CT scans; between structures in anatomy cross-sections and on a standard radiographic view; and finally, between the anatomy cross-section, the standard radiographic views and the CT images. The students added a fourth panel which revolved around an actual clinical case.

Dr. Beck feels the student role was crucial: "They were a lot more inventive than we could have been if we'd had to design the units ourselves."

Adds Dr. Farnum, "There's also the time involved—which averages about 200 hours to create one set. The students did all the computer work, artwork, preparation of anatmical sections, and layouts with some backup from our medical illustrator, Michael Simmons."

Dr. Farnum uses the teaching units in a testing format for her anatomy course while Dr. Beck uses them on her clinical radiology rotation. The next step will be to incorporate the teaching units into the new curriculum as a distribution course or in the beginning foundation courses.



Mark Meddleton, ' 91

ALSIC Scholarship

Mark Meddleton, ' 91, is a 1991 recipient of an American Live Stock Insurance Company (ALSIC) scholarship. The ALSIC scholarship program provides $1,500 tuition assistance to each of six veterinary students who have demonstrated excellence in classroom and clinical activities, and are planning to specialize in private equine practice. Conducted in conjunction with the American Association of Equine Practitioners (AAEP), the program was established to support top senior veterinary students planning a career in equine practice. According to ALSIC President Duncan Alexander, "Our hope is that ALSIC's contribution will help these students get their careers off to a good start."

Veterinary
VIEWPOINTS

Veterinary Viewpoints is published three times a year for friends and alumni of the College of Veterinary Medicine, Cornell University. Correspondence may be addressed to :
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Reproduction Clinic For Small Animals Opens At Cornell

Dr. Vicki Meyers-Wallen and Dr. Joanna Ellington

"I don't know what I'm doing wrong." In their line of work, Dr. Joanna Ellington, Dr. Vicki Meyers-Wallen and Dr. Clynn Wilker hear that lament a lot. The veterinarians are seeing patients at the new Small Animal Reproduction Clinic in the Veterinary Medical Teaching Hospital. Their patients may have reproductive problems, but it is their clients who feel frustrated. "A breeder may come in with a female they've bred a number of times," says Dr. Ellington, who specializes in fertility problems. "They've done everything by the book, but still no puppies or kittens. That's where we can help."

In the Reproduction Clinic, the veterinarians begin by examining the female half of the breeding pair, checking for sexually transmitted diseases, culturing for infection and performing a basic blood count to be certain the animal is in good health. An ultrasound examination of her ovaries and uterus will look for possible obstructions, tumors or congenital abnormalities.

"We'll also want to look at the male they're using in breeding," says Dr. Ellington. "We'll give him a thorough examination and evaluate the sperm. For an objective evaluation we use computer-assisted sperm analysis. Then, if both animals are healthy, we'll follow the female through her cycle to determine when she ovulates." Breeding near the time of ovulation optimizes the litter size. According to Dr. Ellington, the most common mistake is improper timing of breeding. With ultrasound, the success of a breeding can be determined as early as Day 25.

When nature needs help, the clinic offers assisted reproduction. This includes artificial insemination for dogs and cats.

Other roadblocks to a successful breeding are less obvious. For example, some dog breeds produce hermaphrodites—a condition where the animal may be one sex genetically, but have the sexual organs of the other. Successful breeding under these conditions can be impossible. Dr. Meyers-Wallen has studied these and other sexual abnormalities. "Karyotyping, or chromosome analysis, in addition to other tests, helps in the diagnosis of these problems," the veterinarian says.

Of course, not all animals seen in the Reproduction Clinic are there with problems. The American Kennel Club (AKC) recommends breeding soundness evaluations for all AKC-registered breeds before a breeding program is begun. And many responsible pet owners are looking for ways in which to prevent unwanted puppies and kittens.

Drs. Ellington and Meyers-Wallen are board-certified, members of the American College of Veterinary Theriogenologists. They don't make house calls, but they will see patients in the Reproduction Clinic on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Appointments may be made through the Veterinary Medical Teaching Hospital's Small Animal Clinic at 607/253-3060. In addition, the veterinarians are available to speak to dog and cat organizations on breeding problems and good reproductive management.

The Westminster–and One Student's Specialty

Tom Graves '91 with Patches

If you'd grown up in Montana with hunting dogs, you might have had the same reaction veterinary student Tom Graves, '91, did on meeting a Pekingese: "At the time," he said, "I thought it was really a ridiculous little dog." But be snow-bound with a Pekingese for a weekend in the Poconos and you may change your mind. Tom did. Eight years after meeting his first Pekingese, he owns or co-owns eight of the dogs which he breeds and shows.

As a breeder and handler, Tom hit the high-point of his year during February 11-13 when he was a winner, for the second consecutive time, of a Westminster Scholarship from the Westminster Kennel Foundation, and a guest at the Westminster Dog Show in New York City. On the last night, just before the Best in Show competition, Tom, along with three other veterinary students from Tufts University, Michigan State and the University of Pennsylvania, was introduced and recognized publicly for the academic accomplishments upon which the scholarship award is based.

This year, even before the Westminster competition began, Tom was in the spotlight, showing his own Tia, a five-year old champion bitch in a specialty show organized by the Pekingese Club of America. His experience in the show ring and as a veterinary medical student, gives Tom a singular perspective on the breeding and raising of Pekingese, a viewpoint he brings to the monthly columns he writes for *The Orient Express*, one of the largest circulating toy breed magazines in the world, and *Top-Notch Toys*, an all-toy breed magazine. He also often speaks at toy dog symposia and toy specialty club meetings on breeding management, vaccines, genetic problems, nutrition, and other health care topics.

Said Tom, "There are a lot of old wives' tales and old-fashioned ideas out there. But there are also a lot of dedicated breeders who are interested in improving the health of dogs and producing the best the breed can. I'm a breeder so I know what they experience. As one of them, I'm in a good position to make some changes in the way dogs are raised and bred."

As a veterinarian, Tom may influence more than breeding practices. His interest in endocrine disease has led to research in and several publications on diseases of the thyroid gland. Before entering veterinary college, he worked with investigators at the Animal Medical Center in New York City on canine and feline endocrine diseases. He has written a chapter for the soon-to-be-published *Current Veterinary Therapy* XI on hyperthyroidism, and he recently finished writing a chapter on thyroid disease for the W. B. Saunders *Handbook of Small Animal Practice*. He has also published a number of articles in veterinary journals on endocrine diseases of small animals.

After graduation this May from veterinary college, Tom will continue his studies through an internship in small animal medicine at Ohio State University. Meanwhile, his Patches has produced a litter of promising pups who went to their first match in January. One of them, Bes Beau of Xi'an, in a sweepstakes competition by age group with 400 puppies, won not only his group category but best in sweepstakes. This young winner, may keep Tom in the show ring for a while longer.

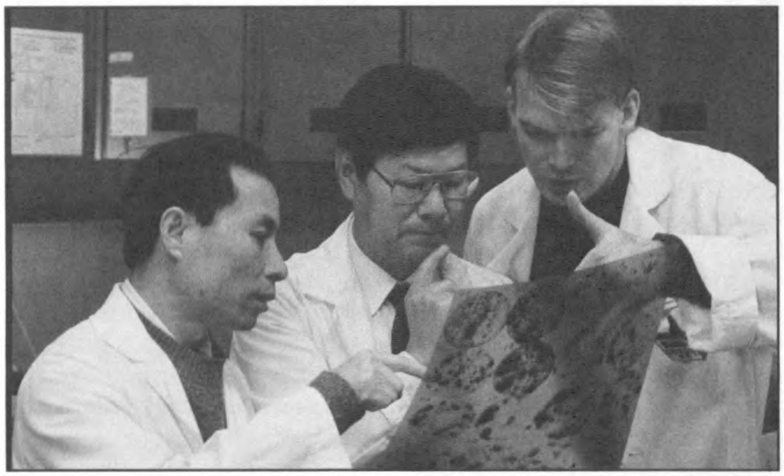
Improved Diagnosis for Colibacillosis

A new diagnostic test for colibacillosis or *Escherichia coli* involving DNA hybridization has been developed at the Diagnostic Laboratory of Cornell's College of Veterinary Medicine. This technique is a significant improvement over the conventional serologic tests. At the present time, this is the only veterinary diagnostic laboratory to offer this new gene probe test.

E. coli is one of the main bacterial agents causing diarrhea in newborn animals as well as one of the acute diarrhoeal diseases in travellers and children in developing countries. *E. coli* causes disease in two steps. First, the *E. coli* attach to the epithelial cells of the intestine through the attachment factors or adhesins. In the second step, the attached *E. coli* multiply and produce enterotoxins, causing diarrhea.

Dr. Sang Shin, director of the Diagnostic Laboratory's Microbiology Section, with Dr. Yung-Fu Chang, assistant director, developed the DNA hybridization test, or gene probe, by purification of the genes responsible for *E. coli* adhesion and toxin production, and then labelling them with radioactive material. The radioactive-labelled gene probes are used to detect similar DNA fragments within the cells of *E. coli* samples. If the *E. coli* contained similar DNA fragments, or genes, then they will show as dark blots on x-ray film. These dark blots indicate that the *E. coli* contains genes which can cause disease in animals.

DNA hybridization has been reported to be superior to the conventional serological tests. A major drawback of current serological tests for serotyping *E. coli* is the number of tests that need to be run for one *E. coli* sample. Serologic tests are also time-consuming and expensive, especially with a large number of clinical isolates. In addition, serotyping of *E. coli* only detects adhesion or attaching factors, and not toxin-producing factors. The DNA probe is a very easy and accurate test that detects both the toxin gene and the adhesin gene.



Dr. Yung-Fu Chang, Dr. Sang Shin and technician Martin Timour examime film for evidence of the radioactive-labelled gene probes used to detect DNA fragments within the cells of *E. coli* samples.

The DNA hybridization test has other advantages, particularly when an *E. coli* sample may carry the disease-causing genes, but not express the gene products *in vitro*. With the serotyping test, such *E. coli* would be considered to be negative. But DNA probes detect genes directly from the organism whether the gene is expressed or not. Another consideration is the ability of E. coli to transfer its virulence factors, adhesin or enterotoxin genes through its plasmid, bacteriophage (bacterial virus) or chromosome DNA to another E. coli or other organisms by conjugation, or transformation. These phenomena can be detected by using the DNA probe technique.

Yet another disadvantage of the serologic serotyping is apparent when E. coli is exposed to antibody; the *E. coli* strain may mimic its serotype to avoid detection. The DNA hybridization technique could identify the genes without these problems.

The new test could be very useful in epidemiologic studies. In an investigation of 816 *E. coli* clinical isolates to determine the major pathotypes of *E. coli* present in the New York State area, the gene probe more precisely identified specific enterotoxins and adhesion genes than the serotyping technique. This data may be used to improve the design of effective *E. coli* vaccines. Also, DNA hybridization techniques may lead to the early identification of new adhesions or enterotoxins in *E. coli* and add to an understanding of the pathogenesis of colibacillosis. In the area of food safety, it should be possible to use the gene probe to investigate dairy products and beef meat products to see whether pathogenic *E. coli* are widely distributed.

It was a new look for the 83rd Annual Conference for Veterinarians at Cornell, January 8-10, 1991. "This year," said Dr. John Saidla, director of continuing education at Cornell's College of Veterinary Medicine, "we tried a lot of new things and generally people liked it." Changes included a move away from construction activity on the College's campus to the comfort of the new Statler Conference Center. Another change in program began the conference with a special session during which participants had the opportunity to listen to two deans of veterinary colleges; Cornell's own Dean Robert Phemister, '60, spoke on the College in its 97th year, and Dr. Frank M. Loew, '65, dean of Tufts University's veterinary college, examined the animal protection movement. Conference Proceedings are available for $27.50 (including postage and handling) from the College's Office of Continuing Education.

Equine Research Receives $430,500 from Racing Industry in 1991

A bet on a horse race has a better payoff than most horse racing enthusiasts imagine. Two percent of all monies accruing to the Agriculture and New York State Horse Breeding Development Fund and the New York State Thoroughbred Breeding and Development Fund from the state's tracks and off-track betting go to the Harry M. Zweig Memorial Fund which in turn supports equine research at Cornell's College of Veterinary Medicine.

In 1991, fourteen equine research projects at Cornell will receive a total of $430,500 in funding. The projects include work on the influenza virus, equine infertility, the causes of colic, lameness, the effects of Lasix, Potomac Horse Fever, cartilage transplants, a strangles vaccine and equine metabolism.

Academic Notes

Dr. Dorothy M. Ainsworth

Dr. Nathan L. Dykes

Dr. Herbert Schryver

Dr. Fredric Scott

Dr. H. Schryver Retires

Dr. Herbert F. Schryver, a member of the College's faculty since 1966, has retired. At his retirement, Dr. Schryver was named Professor of Veterinary Nutrition, Emeritus. Dr. Schryver's research and teaching on equine clinical nutrition and metabolic diseases has significantly contributed to the establishment of nutritional requirements in horses. He has also conducted considerable research in the areas of exercise physiology and biomechanics. Dr. Schryver is a charter diplomate of the newly founded American College of Veterinary Nutrition.

A 1954 graduate of Cornell's College of Veterinary Medicine, Dr. Schryver has been active in alumni affairs, serving since 1984 as secretary/treasurer of the College's Alumni Association. He has been a senator to the State University of New York Faculty Senate since 1985, and he has served on numerous college and university committees. Dr. Schryver was also associate editor of the *Cornell Veterinarian* from 1972-1988.

Anatomy Chair Appointed

Dr. Cornelia Farnum has been named chair of the Department of Anatomy, succeeding Dr. Alexander deLahunta. An associate professor of anatomy, Dr. Farnum received her D.V.M. degree from the University of Minnesota and a Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin. Her research has been in the area of long bone growth and its abnormalities. Dr. Farnum is also course coordinator of small animal gross anatomy, and has been instrumental in exploring curricular change in the D.V.M. degree program. (See related story on page 3.)

Dr. Alexander deLahunta steps down as chair of the department after more than 15 years in various key administrative positions. He served six years as director of the Veterinary Medical Teaching Hospital and nine years as chair of the Department of Clinical Sciences. He will continue in a professorial role within the Department of Anatomy, teaching and pursuing his studies in neuroanatomy.

Dr. F. Scott Honored by Academy

Dr. Fredric Scott has been named honorary first fellow of the Academy of Feline Medicine. The honor, announced at the establishment of the academy in August, recognizes Dr. Scott's work in feline medicine, particularly his role in the development of Cornell's Feline Health Center. He has served as director of the center since its inception in 1974. Dr. Scott is a professor of virology in the College's Department of Microbiology, Immunology and Parasitology.

Dr. A. R. Morrison Honored for Work

The accomplishments and dedication of Dr. Adrian R. Morrison, '60, have been recognized by two national organizations.

In February 1991, Dr. Morrison, an anatomy professor at the University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine, received the Scientific Freedom and Responsibility Award from the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The award honors scientists and engineers whose exemplary actions have served to foster scientific freedom and responsibility. The award panel noted Dr. Morrison's "extraordinary activities" and "courageous stand in the face of great personal risks against attempts to curtail animal research essential to public health." Dr. Morrison is the immediate past chairman of the Society for Neuroscience, Committee on Animals in Research and an active participant in the National Association for Biomedical Research.

In November 1990, iiFAR (incurably ill For Animal Research) presented Dr. Morrison with the Rick Simpson Memorial Award for Outstanding Contributions in Public Relations. This award was esblished in 1989 in memory of iiFAR's founder and first president. Dr. Morrison was selected for his vocal support of animal research which has contributed to the pro-research public relations effort.

Radiologist Appointed

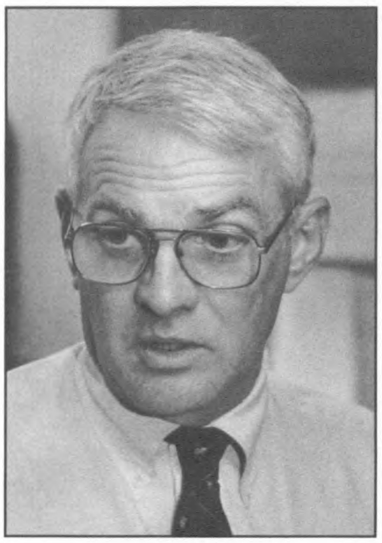
Dr. Nathan L. Dykes has been appointed assistant professor of radiology in the Department of Clinical Sciences. A 1974 graduate of Cornell's College of Veterinary Medicine, Dr. Dykes was in practice nearly twelve years before entering a residency in radiology at the University of Pennsylvania, School of Veterinary Medicine in 1986. He completed the clinical training program in 1989. His clinical research interests include myelography and abdominal ultrasound. He is developing research in sonographic contrast agents. Projects in computer-assisted teaching of anatomy and radiology are anticipated.

Respiratory Physiologist Joins Clinical Faculty

Dr. Dorothy M. Ainsworth has joined the College's faculty as assistant professor of large animal (equine) medicine in the Department of Clinical Sciences. A 1980 graduate of the D.V.M. program at Washington State University, Dr. Ainsworth completed a clinical residency in equine medicine at Michigan State University, became board certified in internal medicine, then completed a Ph.D. degree in respiratory physiology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison Medical School. She is a member of the American Thoracic Society, and the Comparative Respiratory Society, and has been the recipient of research fellowships from the American Lung Association and the National Institutes of Health.

One of Dr. Ainsworth's first research projects at the College will be to investigate and characterize the respiratory electromyographic activity in resting and exercising horses. The project, partially funded by the Harry M. Zweig Memorial Fund, will be developed in the facilities of the College's Equine Performance Testing Clinic.

Dr. F. Kallfelz Heads Veterinary Medical Teaching Hospital



Dr. Francis Kallfelz

Dr. Francis Kallfelz has been appointed the new director of the Veterinary Medical Teaching Hospital (VMTH). A professor of clinical nutrition and chief of the section of radiological and physical diagnostics at the College, Dr. Kallfelz was selected for the position following a nationwide search. Veterinary Viewpoints had the opportunity to speak with him shortly after his appointment was announced.

V.V. : What attracted you to the job as director?

Dr. Kallfelz: Well, I was initially interim director. I thought I would do it only for a year while they searched for another director. But this job is really people-oriented and I discovered that I very much enjoy working with people. It's challenging to work with different groups and try to make one happy family out of disparate groups.

V.V.: You're facing some challenging problems right now.

Dr. Kallfelz Oh, yes, particularly with respect to the budgetary situation and the number of cutbacks we've been asked to take over the last several months, and which will probably continue over the next year or so. We also have a problem with a shortfall in hospital income. Right now, my goals are to get us back on a positive financial footing and to get all of our services staffed to the fullest possible extent, given the restraints that we have.

V.V.: And then?

Dr. Kallfelz: It's really essential that we get a centralized, computerized billing system in place just as quickly as possible. Then we need to look at the way calls come into the hospital and streamline that process. Another area we need to improve is communication with our referring veterinarians. We're going to institute a newsletter, to keep our refering veterinarians aware of what's going on here at the College. We rely on them for our teaching caseload, and we want them to know we are very anxious to have their referrals. Also, I would like to institute a practice plan to provide clinical research support for VMTH faculty.

V.V.: You're already involved in planning the new Teaching Hospital/Research Building.

Dr. Kallfelz: I was not involved in the overall plan until this past June when I took over the director's activities. But most of the finalizing of the plans has occurred since that time so, in fact, yes, I have been very much involved in that. I see my role there as a coordinator rather than as a decision-maker. I've tried to involve all the people in various areas in evaluating plans and making suggestions. My philosophy is that the more idease we can get, the better the final plan will be.

V. V. : Is it an advantage or disadvantage coming into the director's job directly from a faculty position?

Dr. Kallfelz: It's more of an advantage than a disadvantage. I am more aware of how the system works than an outsider. I've had some clinical experience, beginning when I first came into the hospital in 1972. It certainly adds lots of contact with referring veterinarians and clients. I also have been involved with research. I have a definite commitment to and desire for our staff to be involved in clinical research and self-improvement, as well as providing top-notch clinical service. One disadvantage, of course, is that I have no experience with how things are done elsewhere. However, Cornell runs one of the best teaching hospitals in the country, if not the world!

V. V: What do you think is the key to the VMTH's successful operation?

Dr. Kallfelz: Two areas. First, it's critical for the well-being of the hospital, and the department of clinical sciences, that there be an extremely good relationship between the hospital director and the department chair. There's so much overlap between departmental and hospital activities, it is vital that we work closely together.

The second point is communication. For a hospital director to be successful, I think it's extremely important to have open lines of communication. You have to make your staff aware of what is going on. As long as people know the reasons a decision is being made, generally they're more than willing to support it. Of course, communication is a two-way street. The director must also be available and willing to listen to the concerns of the staff and to react in a responsible and compassionate manner.

Dr. Robert Clark '52

Dr. Clark Honored

Dr. Robert E. Clark, '52 has been awarded the Daniel Elmer Salmon Award for Distinguished Alumni Service. The award was presented to Dr. Clark at the 84th Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association held in January in recognition of his exemplary effort on behalf of the College. Since 1987, Dr. Clark has served as chair of the College Development Committee and he was chair of the Veterinary College Annual Fund from 1981 until 1987. He is presently cochair of the Cornell Campaign for the College of Veterinary Medicine.

Dr. Clark was a member of the Veterinary College Alumni Association Executive Committee, from 1982 to 1989, also serving as that committee's president in 1986 and 1987. He is currently a member of the Cornell University Council a position he has held since 1982. Dr. Clark was president of the New York State Veterinary Medical Society in 1980, and, in 1969, was selected *Veterinarian of the Year* by the Society. He holds a Distinguished Life Membership in that organization.

The Daniel Elmer Salmon Award for Distinguished Alumni Service Award is named in honor of Dr. Salmon, the first person at Cornell—and in the U.S.—to earn a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree in a regular academic program. Dr. Salmon is also known for first isolating the organism Salmonella which was subsequently named for him. The awards, begun in 1986, have honored Dr. Arthur Gordon Danks, '33, Dr. Ellis P. Leonard, '34, Dr. Frederick Oliver Wright, '41, Dr. John Murray, '39 and Dr. Stephen Roberts, '38.

Dr. Ellis P. Leonard, Historian and Veterinary Surgery Pioneer

Dr. E. P. Leonard

Dr. Ellis P. Leonard, professor emeritus of veterinary surgery, died February 7, 1991 in his Ithaca, New York home. He was 86 years old. An alumnus of Cornell's College of Veterinary Medicine, Dr. Leonard was a noted historian of veterinary medicine and a veterinarian who, in a long and distinguished career, greatly influenced the practice of veterinary medicine in the U.S. A memorial service will be held at a later date. In lieu of flowers, the Leonard family requests that donations in Dr. Leonard's memory be made to the American Cancer Society or to the Roswell P. Flower Veterinary Library, College of Veterinary Medicine, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

Through his books, *Fundamentals of Small Animal Surgery* (a leading text in the field that has been translated into five languages) and *Orthopedic Surgery of the Dog and Cat*, Dr. Leonard is credited with introducing and promoting aseptic surgery techniques in veterinary medicine. He was one of the pioneers in developing various techniques for internal fixation of fractures in small animals, and techniques in the treatment of spinal cord injuries. He was among the first to design and fit orthopedic carts to small animals with intervertebral disc problems. Dr. Leonard was also a contributor to *Canine Medicine* (1st edition), and *Artificial Insemination of Farm Animals*. In his work in canine reproduction, he conducted the first successful transatlantic artificial insemination in the dog, in cooperation with A. E. Harrop of London, England.

Dr. Leonard was the author of two history books on the College of Veterinary Medicine at Cornell, *A Cornell Heritage 1868-1908* and *In the James Law Tradition 1908-1948*, in addition to several monographs on leading members of the College's original faculty. He had recently completed a history of the New York State Veterinary Medical Society, *A Veterinary Centennial in New York State*. At the time of his death, he was compiling a history of the Leonard family.

A graduate of Rutgers University, Dr. Leonard earned his D.V.M. degree from Cornell in 1934, then joined the faculty of the Small Animal Clinic at Kansas State University's College of Veterinary Medicine. Two years later, he entered private practice in Summit, New Jersey with Dr. J. B. Engle. In 1947, he was asked by then Dean William A. Hagan to return to Cornell to head the Veterinary Medical Teaching Hospital's Small Animal Clinic. He accepted, and held that position from 1948 until his retirement in 1969 as professor emeritus.

Early in his tenure as director of the Small Animal Clinic, Dr. Leonard oversaw the construction of the present-day facility at the College of Veterinary Medicine, and was responsible for many innovations in hospital design that have been adopted by veterinary medical facilities throughout the U.S. The Small Animal Clinic's intensive care unit, built to Dr. Leonard's specifications, was the first in any U.S. veterinary medical establishment. His lifelong interest in applying new technology to veterinary medicine led him, in 1955, to arrange the first televised surgical demonstration, in color, at any veterinary college conference.

Dr. Leonard was a diplomate of the American College of Veterinary Surgeons, a Distinguished Member of the New York State Veterinary Medical Society, and past president and secretary/treasurer of the Southern Tier Veterinary Medical Society. He was given the Mark L. Morris Award in 1963 by the American Animal Hospital Association. In 1986, Dr. Leonard received the D. E. Salmon Award from the Alumni Association of the College of Veterinary Medicine at Cornell, in recognition of his outstanding service to the veterinary profession.

■ Campaign *(continued from p.1)*

Leading the Campaign at the College are alumni who volunteer their time and dedicate their efforts to meet the campaign goals. Co-chairs are Dr. Robert E. Clark, '52 and Dr. Jay W. Geasling, '75, with vice-chairs Dr. Richard E. Smith, '51 for Annual Giving and Dr. John D. Murray, '39 for Planned Giving.

Veterinary
VIEWPOINTS

**The College of Veterinary Medicine
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