A Statutory College of the State University of New York

A Component College of the State University of New York Health Sciences

Cornell University, Ithaca, New York

Eighty-third Annual Report

July 1, 1979–June 30, 1980

Legislative document number 88

The New York State College of Veterinary Medicine at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, is the primary health resource for the state’s multibillion-dollar animal population.

The college’s mission, mandated by the citizens of New York State through their legislators, is to promulgate animal and human health through education, research, and public service.

This report is a compendium of the activities, during the 1979–80 fiscal year, of the students, faculty, and staff who worked to accomplish this mission and thereby to justify the public trust.
Office of the Dean
New York State College of Veterinary Medicine
A Statutory College of the State University at Cornell University

Frank H. T. Rhodes
President
Cornell University

Dear President Rhodes:
Pursuant to the requirements of the laws of New York State, I present herewith a report of the activities and the accomplishments of the faculty and staff of the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine for the year ending June 30, 1980, this being the eighty-third annual report of this college.

Respectfully submitted,

Edward C. Melby, Jr.
Dean

Office of the President
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York

The Board of Trustees of Cornell University, the Chancellor and Board of Trustees of the State University of New York, and the Governor of the State of New York

Ladies and Gentlemen:
In accordance with the requirements of Section 5711 of Article 115 of the State Education Law, I am pleased to submit, on behalf of Cornell University, the report of the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine for the year beginning July 1, 1979, and ending June 30, 1980.

Sincerely yours,

Frank H. T. Rhodes
President

Office of the Chancellor
State University of New York
Albany, New York

The Board of Regents, the Governor, and the Legislature of the State of New York

Ladies and Gentlemen:
Pursuant to the law, the 1979–80 Annual Report of the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine at Cornell University is herewith submitted.

Very respectfully yours,

Clifton R. Wharton, Jr.
Chancellor
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contents</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>…and Public Service</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>…Arenas of Concern</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>…in Service to the Public</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summaries and Records</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Statements</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrators and Advisers</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further Information</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
... and Public Service

While much has changed throughout the eight and a half decades since legislation creating this college was passed, the mandated mission has remained the same: to promote human and animal health through education, research, and public service. What appears to be three rather diverse missions, however, can in the final analysis be distilled into one—public service.

Research is conducted in order to gain facts and insight that can be used to solve human and animal health problems that plague the public. Information garnered through research is also used to enrich and update instruction, but instruction itself is ultimately a public service. Most graduates of the professional-degree program go directly into service by way of clinical practice. Some work for government in various roles designed to meet public needs, and a comparable percentage go into industry to perform services designed in response to public demand. Still others go, directly or after further study, into research or teaching, where they help keep the wheels of the entire process turning.

The issues with which human beings are faced in this latter part of the twentieth century are legion, but few matters of importance fall outside some half dozen broad categories: food, health and medical care, the environment, the quality of life, the economy, and peace. In each of these vital arenas of concern, veterinarians' contributions are prolific and significant. The services of no other profession are so deeply interwoven into the basic fabric of society. One way or another, every member of the college family—students, faculty, staff, and alumni—is striving to improve the lot of all living creatures.
Food

One of the most ancient and relentless challenges to confront humanity throughout the world and throughout the ages is securing an adequate supply of food. In many parts of the world merely preventing starvation requires continuous effort, with the battle all too frequently lost. Even in this nation hunger is far from unknown. Increasing populations have strained the potential of the planet to feed its inhabitants. Not only are there more stomachs to be filled, but larger numbers of people bring a corresponding shrinkage in acres left for producing the food to nourish them.

One of the few avenues to balancing the food-needs—food-supply books is to wring more production out of fewer animals in less space. Another is to exploit every incompletely tapped source of nourishment, such as making more effective use of what the oceans and waterways of the world can yield.

Every disease that causes the death—or shortens the life, or reduces the productivity, or interferes with the productivity—of a chicken, a pig, a cow, a lamb, or a bed of oysters is a handmaiden of hunger. Anything that could quickly wipe out large numbers of fish or fowl or livestock is a threat to all humanity—and for every species there are organisms with that potential.

Maintaining a balance of power in these very real wars for survival not only requires diligence in applying all known means of defense but also demands unceasing efforts to gain the additional knowledge needed for the development of new and better techniques.

Much staff time and large portions of the college's physical plant are devoted to the direct health care of food-animal patients at the large-animal clinic on campus and the ambulatory clinic, which also provide clinical training in these areas for students, interns, and residents. Other diagnostic and treatment help is given to chicken, duck, and turkey producers by faculty and staff at the on-campus and regional poultry disease laboratories. Greatly expanded services of the same sort are provided to growers and harvesters of fish and shellfish, particularly in the Long Island area.

Personnel at the five field laboratories of the New York State Mastitis Control Program, administered by the college, made more than 4,600 farm visits during the year to examine almost 250,000 cows on New York dairy farms. The staff also participated in mastitis and dairy association conferences in New York and Kentucky, provided audiovisual material to schools and exhibits, and were active in organizing the Empire State Mastitis Council.

Dozens of tests and procedures performed at the Diagnostic Laboratory are aimed at helping practitioners diagnose and provide appropriate treatment for diseases in beef and dairy cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry. A regional milk progesterone and diagnostic service organized in cooperation with the Dairy Herd Improvement Cooperative; an electron microscopic diagnostic service for viral diseases; a chemotherapy and metabolism laboratory for the study of parasitic diseases; and a computerized health and management record system for the dairy industry are other new developments, administered jointly by the Department of Preventive Medicine and the Diagnostic Laboratory, to help protect the food-producing resources of the region.
The Diagnostic Laboratory also provides, in conjunction with the Department of Clinical Sciences, a diagnostic consulting service for practitioners dealing with diseases of large animals. Vigilance against the entrance of diseases from elsewhere that could threaten the food-producing animals of the state and monitoring disease outbreaks of any kind in order to forestall epidemics are other functions of the Diagnostic Laboratory that help protect the vast food-producing capabilities of the Northeast.

The separation of responsibility for continuing education and extension that occurred during the year paved the way for growth in both functions. Organized as part of the Department of Preventive Medicine, the extension service is being coordinated with existing extension resources at the University, particularly those in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, to provide broader and more comprehensive assistance in the entire scope of health care for farm animals.

During the four years since it was begun, Aquavet has played an increasingly significant role nationwide and worldwide in addressing the disease problems of aquatic species. This program, sponsored jointly by the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine and the School of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, has provided introductory work in aquatic veterinary medicine to a total of 113 individuals.

Although most of these are professional-degree students in veterinary colleges when they participate in the program, a steadily increasing number of graduate veterinarians seek admission each year, and five of the thirty-three accepted for Aquavet '80 had their D.V.M. degrees. Among the sixteen colleges of veterinary medicine represented by that group were a Canadian school and one on Taiwan.

Three Aquavet alumni had faculty roles in the 1980 Aquavet program. Twenty graduates of the introductory course have gone into the research phase of Aquavet, an area where much effort is needed if the enormous potential of the world's waters to provide food is to be adequately tapped.

A survey of current research at the college reveals that nearly seventy efforts, directed by some fifty investigators, are aimed toward solving specific health problems in food animals. Actually, more than one-quarter of these have direct relevance to human health problems as well. About twenty-five studies deal with bovine health, and range from devising ways to diagnose and control brucellosis, winter dysentery, mastitis, and neonatal diarrhea to the development of procedures for increasing reproductive efficiency in cows.

Some nine or ten projects are concerned with reducing losses from disease among flocks of chickens, ducks, and turkeys, while another half dozen involve diseases of fish and shellfish.

More than twenty-five studies are efforts to unravel more broadly based mysteries including the physiological, metabolic, nutritional, and reproductive functions of various food-producing animals. Others are designed to yield information on the pathogenesis and epidemiology of diseases in these species.

Health

Along with that most basic requirement, sufficient nourishment, human beings must have the means to eliminate or combat the hundreds of ills that can beset them at any point from birth to death, if their lives are to be long, and good, and productive. Learning to prevent, treat, and cure these ailments is the prime goal of physicians and researchers from many professions working in a variety of settings. At the very core of all biomedical research is the veterinarian. Much work that is done in routine veterinary practice in controlling and curing animal diseases has spillover in terms of human health. Clues and leads may emerge from observations intended primarily to help
heal the animal. Other data are sought and analyzed specifically because a relationship is seen between human and animal ailments or functions.

In the formal research arenas animal models for many human diseases serve as the only approach in studies that could not conceivably be done with human subjects. These studies nearly always have the dual purpose of improving the lot of animals and people. Basic investigations into anatomy, physiology, metabolism, and behavioral problems with various animal species throw light on comparable functions and structures in the human body. Although the human body is regarded in a unique manner, the many likenesses between it and other species are of inestimable value.

Because most biomedical research can go forward only if there are vast numbers of laboratory animals, the field of veterinary medicine that deals with these species has become a highly sophisticated specialty in its own right. Thorough understanding of the functions and health needs of laboratory animals is essential in order to ensure a plentiful supply, valid research findings, and their humane treatment. The interface between human and animal medical research is nowhere more apparent than in the Division of Laboratory Animal Science at the college. That division has responsibility for maintaining the strictest standards regarding the handling and use of laboratory animals throughout the University, including the Cornell University Medical College and other units as well as the College of Veterinary Medicine.

An animal not normally thought of as being particularly relevant to human or veterinary medicine has lately become the object of a great deal of attention at the college. Because recent studies have pointed to the woodchuck as a likely subject for use in investigating the pathogenesis of viral hepatitis, nearly $1.2 million has been awarded to the college for work with these creatures. An interdisciplinary team has been assembled to develop a strain of woodchucks that is genetically defined and free of hepatitis virus infection. Determining their nutritional and environmental needs, particularly in order to ensure good reproductive performance, is an early priority, since previous evidence has revealed this as a problem.

Other studies involving animal models of human diseases include investigations of epilepsy in rats, colon tumors in guinea pigs, cancer virology in cats and other species, and coonhound paralysis (as a model for the Guillain-Barre syndrome in human beings) and various investigations in dogs that per-
tain to arthritis and other joint disorders. Studies that were initially intended to reveal more about specific animal diseases—such as Marek's disease in chickens—have yielded results with far-reaching implications for human arteriosclerosis and other disorders.

In addition, work done within the field of nuclear medicine, including the implanting of artificial heart devices using nuclear energy, bacterial resistance to drugs, the interrelationship of endocrinology and reproductive health, and studies of the immune system, all of which involve various species of animals, have relevance to human health as well. A special federally funded graduate program within the Department of Pathology is designed to foster interdisciplinary and collaborative research in the field of aging.

Investigations of such basic matters as intestinal absorption of minerals, nutritional pathology, carbohydrate metabolism, skin sensibility, insulin release mechanisms, immune system functions, the epidemiology and pathogenesis of infectious diseases, and many others bring the total number of projects relating to human health to about fifty. At least three dozen individuals at the college are directing this work.

Some college activities have an even more immediate application to human health than do the various research projects. For example, the emergence of psittacosis as one of the most common diseases of pet birds has had a direct impact on human health because of the increased population of pet birds and the fact that the disease can be transmitted to humans. Within the past year the diagnostic capability of the college with respect to this disease has been markedly improved through a modification of the conventional procedure, developed by one of the staff members of the Department of Avian and Aquatic Animal Medicine. Water testing and extension work in health education conducted by the Diagnostic Laboratory and the Department of Preventive Medicine are other examples.

**Environment**

All living things, plant and animal, are at the mercy not only of each other but of the environment—that complex ecological setting we call Earth. And the reverse is also true, although human beings have assumed a role in the manipulation of the environment that other species have not. The responsibility for preserving it as well as the awesome liability inherent in its destruction is a human burden. Much that people do is destructive to endowed resources, and the doomsayers would suggest that all may already be lost or nearly so. Nevertheless much is being done to reverse negative trends, to reclaim, to preserve, to safeguard. And, once again, veterinary medicine is taking an active role.

Preservation of the earth's resources is as crucial to animal health as to human. Toxic substances, whether occurring naturally or entering the environment as by-products of technology and industry, are of concern to veterinarians, as they are to those who monitor human health threats. The effects of pollution on aquatic food supplies is a familiar subject to lay people as well as scientists today. One paper, presented
during the past year by a faculty member from the Department of Microbiology at a symposium on ecological stress and the New York Bight, dealt with sediment-related disease patterns.

Thousands of requests for help in identifying toxic agents and their roles in animal illnesses are handled each year by the Diagnostic Laboratory with its broad spectrum of toxicological tests and procedures. During the 1979–80 year a bioassay laboratory for the analysis of environmental pollutants, developed by a staff member in the Department of Preventive Medicine, increased the college’s capability to assist with problems of this kind. The current need nationwide for more veterinary pathologists trained in toxicologic pathology has prompted the Department of Pathology at the college to submit a proposal for a grant from the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences to support nine trainees a year in that field. Some training in this area is already subsidized by industry.

Animals frequently serve as sentinels, sounding a warning of environmental conditions that could endanger human lives. Tracking down the source of a toxin that is producing illness in cattle or fish has often prevented human suffering from the same agent. Faculty members of the college have, on several occasions, been in the forefront of such preventive endeavors.

Concern about the use, and possible misuse, of antibiotics and other therapeutie drugs—the development of resistance to them by some organisms, their possible impact on the environment, and related questions—has prompted several investigations at the college aimed at providing needed answers. One faculty member was called upon to prepare a critical review of information on the zoonotic aspects of subtherapeutic antimicrobials in feed for a National Academy of Sciences Committee in June 1980.

Quality of Life

In spite of personal experiences and growing scientific evidence to the contrary, many Americans still take a sort of puritanical approach to the human-pet relationship, treating pet ownership as a “frill,” an unnecessary luxury. Yet many people of late suffer from a sense of alienation and a lack of awareness that they are part of a total environment made up of interdependent species of plant and animal life. Increasing urbanization has resulted in generations of children who are brought up with little knowledge or understanding of other creatures with whom they share the planet and a common destiny.

The elderly, the handicapped, and the ill are particularly subject to emotional and mental stresses related to loneliness and lack of self-esteem and acceptance that can often be dramatically alleviated by pets. The normal stresses of this high-pressured society have made it clear that recreation and leisure-time activities are more than “frills” for everyone, and have, in fact, direct bearing on mental health at all ages and levels of occupation.

In this setting, pets and companion animals take on far more significance than is sometimes accorded them. Spending money and time caring for a pet is certainly no less valid than similar expenditures for sporting equipment and games. The popularity of horse racing as a spectator sport has made it one of the major industries of the state; horse, dog, and cat shows are also popular spectator sports as well as having competitive and exercise value for the participants. Normal grooming, training, and playing with pets has significant exercise value for owners. With so many people living in small urban housing units, birds, aquarium fish, and small caged animals such as gerbils and hamsters have become more popular, and, while they don’t carry the same exercise potential that a horse does, they are often invaluable as companions.
Increasing uses of animals—mostly dogs—as substitute eyes and ears for the handicapped, as tools to help penetrate the barriers of mental illness, as working members of police and rescue teams, and for guard duty reflect human recognition of their unique capabilities.

No apology needs to be made for the efforts expended on behalf of the pet and companion animal population by owners or veterinarians, unless, perhaps, it is that too few resources historically have been devoted to their welfare.

Direct service to the pet-owning public is provided by the Feline Research Laboratory, to be renamed the Feline Health Center, to reflect more accurately its broad commitment to feline health, by the Laboratory for the Diseases of Dogs of the Baker Institute; and by the small-animal clinic of the college's Teaching Hospital. New equipment and methods developed cooperatively by staff in physiology and clinical sciences have brought the clinic's diagnostic capabilities in ophthalmology, hearing, and endocrinology to a highly sophisticated level. Much of the equipment needed for those procedures was purchased with gifts from alumni.

Instruction pertaining to diseases of pet birds and aquatic species has been incorporated into classroom and laboratory work as well as the clinical activities of students in the professional-degree program. A new elective course in diseases of aquarium fish was offered in spring 1980, and information on companion bird medicine is now included in the core curriculum. Additional core-course work and electives relevant to laboratory animal medicine have been included in the reorganized offerings of the Department of Pathology. Much revised or newly published material by members of the Department of Anatomy deals with developing anatomical knowledge of pet-animal species.

More help in the diagnosis and treatment of pet bird and fish diseases is
now offered by the poultry and fish diagnostic laboratories at the college, and a steadily growing range of tests and procedures to help practitioners treat all species of pets is provided by the Diagnostic Laboratory.

Since the early 1970s the trackside testing program, conducted by college staff with funding by the New York State Racing and Wagering Board, has been increasingly significant to the expansion and high reputation of the New York equine racing industry. During the past year the field staff analyzed nearly 175,000 blood and urine samples from horses at the eleven tracks in the state. With the recent addition of prerace blood testing at New York State Racing Association tracks, New York became the first state to have prerace testing of both standardbred and thoroughbred horses.

More than three hundred blood samples for horse-pulling contests in the state were also processed, and analyses were done for about six hundred toxicology cases. The expansion of the toxicology staff has made it possible to provide unprecedented service to the animal industry of the entire region. Ongoing research in drugs and toxicology supplies much data of value in diagnosing and treating toxicological problems in horses and other species.

Other research projects at the college, under the direction of more than thirty-five investigators, are aimed at providing solutions to specific disease problems of dogs, cats, pet fish, and birds as well as horses. Included are studies of neonatal pneumonia and enteritis in foals, hip displaysia and reproductive health in dogs, and tumors and infectious peritonitis in cats as well as efforts aimed at developing vaccines for canine parvovirus and equine influenza. Nearly half of the forty-five studies relating directly to pet animals deal with basic physiological or anatomical questions that also have bearing on the health of other animals and human beings.

**Economy**

Recent political events and news headlines leave little doubt that the state of the economy—in this country and elsewhere—looms large in the minds of most people on a daily basis. *Spiraling costs, shrinking dollars, currency fluctuations, double-digit inflation,* and many other economic terms have become part of the everyday language. Although the struggle for economic stability appears primarily to be the province of industry, business, and politics, veterinary medicine also has a role in the economic arena.

It is no news to practitioners in the pet and companion animal disciplines that when funds are short, people tend to cut down on what is considered less than essential. Yet the pet industry, like horse racing, is of enormous economic significance in our society, and a decreased pet population would have a strong negative effect on the economy at large.

It is also not news to practitioners that the cost of providing medical care for animals has gone up dramatically. Along with the inevitable rises reflecting price hikes in overhead and purchased goods and services are the expanding costs that accompany the increased sophistication in ways to deal with illness. The struggle to provide
good veterinary medical care at a reasonable price is putting the managerial and business acumen of today's practitioner to a severe test. The New York State College of Veterinary Medicine has responded in several ways. One is a new elective course entitled "Practice and Personal Affairs Management" designed to help students prepare for this aspect of life after graduation.

Also, early in 1980 the college took steps to acquire the property and practice of a college alumnus in the Ithaca area. The practice will continue to be operated, as a self-supporting unit of the college, and will serve as a setting in which students can learn about the management of a private practice.

Any consideration of the economy, whether at the international, national, or family level, must include a large portion of attention to food costs. The vast pressures that are at work to push food prices higher and higher are at least partially countered by increasing production efficiency. Considerable credit for this improvement must be given to progress made on the veterinary medical front. All research, all diagnostic services, all extension and continuing education efforts by college staff on behalf of food-animal health, are material to help dampen the economic fires that threaten the American way of life.

**Peace**

All issues with which modern society is concerned tend to be brought sharply into perspective when viewed through the peace-versus-war glass. When survival becomes a question of the moment for an individual, a nation, or the world, all other issues retreat. Only a world at peace—no matter how tentative—can be concerned with happiness or freedom from disease or even food, much less with the costs of these commodities. Only by preserving a measure of serenity in terms of the *continuation* of life can human beings be free to deal with the *necessities* of life.

Curiously, however, the equation can be reversed: unless some of the most pressing needs of life are positively resolved, there can be no chance of lasting peace. Historians agree on little in the way of details, yet most concur that
Wars have frequently come about because one group of people has something or some things that another group feels it must have if life is to be worth living.

Only if this society can devise ways to prevent starvation, reduce physical pain and suffering, develop an economy that allows individuals to make their way, provide means to achieve personal happiness and satisfaction through leisure as well as work, and preserve the environment so that all may share its bounty—only then will the specter of war be on its way to banishment.

In these endeavors the veterinary medical profession and all its members share an awesome responsibility and opportunity.

Besides directing teaching, research, and public service designed to help increase the food supply, improve the potential for human health and medical care, enhance the overall quality of life, preserve the environment, and promote economic vigor and stability, college faculty members took active roles in dozens of events with specific international significance during the year.

They traveled to the USSR to exchange information on leukemia; to Rome to present material on antiviral research; to France, Mexico, and Switzerland to contribute to seminars on canine parvovirus infection; to Morocco to help solve a health problem with the king's horses; to Australia, Indonesia, Trinidad, the Philippines, Taiwan, and elsewhere to inform, offer counsel, and learn.

Students and other visitors from abroad shared their special knowledge with the Cornell community while they gathered skills and information to take back. All these interactions are vital to keep the channels of communication flowing freely for the benefit of all.
... in Service to the Public

Each spring, graduates of the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine leave the campus to apply their skills and knowledge in service to the public. They go into their own or other veterinarians’ practices, where they provide direct health care to farm animals and city pets; they go into government; they go into industry; and some go back into colleges or universities to study, teach, and do research.

Most stay in the Northeast, serving the citizens whose taxes made their training possible, but some help carry the Cornell commitment and the college’s standards of excellence to the far corners of the nation and the world. They all strive—in whatever settings—for the betterment of life on earth.

The geographic distribution of college alumni within the continental United States is depicted on the map below. College alumni are also at work in Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the United States military services at home and abroad. Still other graduates of the college practice veterinary medicine in Canada, in the Caribbean, and in foreign countries in both hemispheres, above and below the earth’s equator. Their addresses include such place names as Australia, England, Israel, Jamaica, the Philippines, St. Lucia, and the Virgin Islands.

Information given in the map and charts on this and the following pages pertains only to alumni who are members of the American Veterinary Medical Association, as reported in the AVMA Directory for 1980.
### Type of Employment

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<td>Teaching (B)</td>
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### Type of Employer

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<tr>
<td>Other (G)</td>
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The challenge and inevitable sense of shortcoming felt by the college family as a result of the probationary status applied in the spring of 1976 by the American Veterinary Medical Association’s Council on Education appear to be at an end. Having met the challenge by accomplishing the changes specified by the 1976 report as essential to full accreditation, the college invited a review a full year before the allotted time was up. Consequently the council committee came for their tour early in 1980, and responded with the recommendation that full accreditation be awarded.

Reviewed goals and altered needs continue to produce revisions and alterations in the use of resources both physical and personal. A departmental reorganization will involve the Department of Physical Biology (also serving as the Section of Physiology of the University’s Division of Biological Sciences) and the Department of Physiology, Biochemistry, and Pharmacology. One will be renamed the Department of Physiology and have responsibility for all college activity in that discipline, while a newly designated Department of Pharmacology will encompass staff and activities relevant to pharmacology and toxicology.

A realignment of administrative personnel and their duties will provide the mechanism for more-efficient handling of the myriad and diverse responsibilities of the administrative staff. The director of admissions and student affairs will also oversee college finances and personnel matters. Other shifts in duties will be made to allow for better coordination of curriculum review and instructional revisions, public information activities, and special projects. A new person has been named to the post of assistant dean for hospital administration.

The new director of continuing education, Dr. Charles E. Short, professor and chief of anesthesiology in the Department of Clinical Sciences, has initiated a change in emphasis. Comprehensive programs, such as one dealing with the diagnosis, therapy, surgery, anesthesia, critical care, and pathology of intestinal diseases, will replace many short courses of a segmental nature. This new approach will allow participants to expend less time and money in order to gain insight into the management of animal health problems.

Autotutorial programs continue to be popular with practitioners, who find them an efficient way to update their information with a minimum investment of time and no travel costs. The technical preparation of these materials is handled by the highly skilled staff of Biomedical Communications at the college. They also prepare vast numbers of slides, videotapes, and other audiovisual materials for use by students and faculty as well as in a nationwide exchange program with other veterinary medical colleges. A process developed by Biomedical Communications whereby all color photographs are recorded on negative color film and optically printed on color release stock for 35-mm slides, providing complete control of color fidelity and a permanent negative file for color or black and white printing, has won national acclaim.

Under a contract with the Association of Veterinary Medical Program Participants the college is charged with collecting abstracts of medical records for all patients seen at sixteen of the veterinary teaching hospitals in the United States and Canada and maintaining a computer-based repository of the data. More than 2 million abstracts from the past fifteen years are now in the repository, and collection continues at the rate of 250,000 a year. This material, an invaluable resource particularly for research, is now available almost anywhere in the world it is needed. The international registry of reproductive pathology, developed by Dr. Kenneth
McEntee at the college, has also been entered on the college computer, where the hospital information system and other data are maintained.

The remarkable response to the capital giving program initiated in 1976 that resulted in gifts from alumni in excess of $1.25 million and nearly $5 million from other friends of the college is a source of pride and gratitude to staff in the Office of Public Affairs and the entire college community. The Veterinary College Fund has been established to solicit ongoing support from alumni and others in the years ahead. Along with the obvious boost the monies give to college programs, the accompanying interaction engendered between the college and its friends has proved equally rewarding.

The Flower Veterinary Library was the pleased recipient of several valuable and interesting gifts during the year, including a collection of books, paintings, and engravings relating to otter hounds, other gift volumes and periodicals, a special endowment for the purchase of library materials relating to avian and aquatic animal medicine in memory of Dr. P. Philip Levine, and direct cash gifts. All these grants are particularly appreciated because escalating costs have made it extremely difficult to maintain the excellent collection of literature in veterinary medicine and related topics for which the college library is known, and on which student and faculty scholars depend.

Completion and dedication of the large-animal sterile surgical suite was delayed, awaiting the arrival of the main surgical table and accessories, but general construction has proceeded as scheduled. Approval and needed funding were received from the state to start work on the large-animal isolation building that is scheduled for completion in the summer of 1981. Preliminary plans were drawn and construction will begin soon for a facility to house a specific-pathogen-free poultry flock, to be funded in part by the National Cancer Institute. Planning for a structure suitable for electron microscopes is in the final design stages, and it is hoped that construction can begin soon.

Some additions and improvements were effected for holding and conducting research with the two-hundred-animal herd at Equine Research Park. Included is a broodmare barn, breeding area, and semen evaluation laboratory; all for use in equine reproductive studies. Barns formerly used for sheep were acquired from the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, renovated to accommodate equine animals, and renamed the Equine Research Park Annex. Funds for many of these changes came from private contributions.

Replenishment of the herd at Equine Research Park is still largely dependent on donations of animals, but to an increasing extent, foals born and raised at the park are proving a valuable source of high-quality, healthy stock suitable for the varied investigations that are conducted. One filly raised at the park and sold in 1978 won more than $30,000 in racing purses at New York tracks in 1979–80, and brought New York-breeder awards in excess of $8,000 to the Equine Research Park. More animals of this caliber would be a significant source of support.

Faculty and Staff Changes

New Appointments

Osman M. Abdalla, Visiting Professor
Gerald D. Baird, Visiting Research Associate
Varda K. Barash, Postdoctoral Associate
Julia T. Blue, Postdoctoral Associate
James W. Boyd, Visiting Professor
John C. Carlson, Visiting Assistant Professor
William L. Castleman, Assistant Professor
Min T. Creasy, Research Associate
Eddie W. Cupp, Associate Professor (joint appointment)
Jeffrey N. Davidson, Senior Extension Associate
Gary M. Dunny, Assistant Professor
Hollis N. Erb, Assistant Professor
H. Jay Harvey, Assistant Professor
Charles E. Short, *Professor and Director of Continuing Education* (from Professor)
D. Philip Sponenberg, *Assistant Professor* (from Intern)
Brian A. Summers, *Instructor* (from Graduate Research Assistant)

**Completed Terms**

Leo E LeJambre, *Visiting Senior Lecturer*
Benjamin Lucio, *Postdoctoral Associate*
Lynn W Oliphant, *Visiting Associate Professor*
Malcolm C. Roberts, *Visiting Professor*
Lola Winter, *Lecturer*

**Resignations**

Dennis N. Aron, *Assistant Professor*
Jeffrey L. Berzon, *Assistant Professor*
Gregory A. Chibuozu, *Lecturer*
Edgar T. Clemens, *Instructor*
Donald O. Cordes, *Visiting Associate Professor*
Rocky DiFruscia, *Instructor*
Douglas E. Evans, *Assistant Professor*
Robin D. Gleed, *Assistant Professor*
Richard N. Heitmann, *Research Associate*
Myrna G. Mandel, *Lecturer*
Patrick H. McCarthy, *Visiting Associate Professor*
Charles B. Quick, *Assistant Professor*
Robert K. Radziwon, *Assistant to the Dean*
Tilahun Yilma, *Research Associate*
Gregory A. Yost, *Postdoctoral Associate*

**Retirements**

Clyde I. Boyer, Jr., *Professor and Director of Laboratory Animal Medicine and Services* (to Professor Emeritus)

**Deaths**

P. Philip Levine, *Professor Emeritus*
### Table 1
**Qualifications of Accepted Applicants, Class of 1984**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of preveterinary preparation</th>
<th>Number of Applicants</th>
<th>Percentage of Class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fewer than four years of college</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four years of college</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than four years of college (graduate level)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institution previously attended</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornell University</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field of preparatory study</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal science (or related)</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biological sciences (or related)</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preveterinary</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kind of preparatory animal practice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large animal only</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small animal only</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 2
**Admission Summary, Class of 1984**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Applicants</th>
<th>Interviewed</th>
<th>Accepted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compact states</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other states</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>743</strong></td>
<td><strong>295</strong></td>
<td><strong>80</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 3
**Graduate Student Enrollment, Field of Veterinary Medicine, 1979–80**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Candidates for the Ph.D. degree</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candidates for the M.S. degree</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional-degree students in the combined D.V.M./M.S. program</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 4
**Geographic Distribution of Accepted Applicants, Class of 1984**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legal Residence</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 5
**Degrees Awarded, 1979–80**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Degree Level</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D.V.M.</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.S.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ph.D.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 6
**Interns and Residents, 1979–80**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interns</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residents</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 7
**Predoctoral Student Enrollment, 1979–80**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Candidates for the D.V.M. degree</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class of 1980</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class of 1981</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class of 1982</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>315</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornell undergraduates taking courses in the college (full-time equivalents)</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Table 8
Clinical and Diagnostic Accessions, 1979

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Horses</th>
<th>Cattle</th>
<th>Goats</th>
<th>Swine</th>
<th>Dogs</th>
<th>Cats</th>
<th>Poultry</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medical and surgical</td>
<td>1,613</td>
<td>851</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8,675</td>
<td>3,788</td>
<td></td>
<td>634</td>
<td>15,561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambulatory clinic</td>
<td>1,730</td>
<td>35,486</td>
<td>795</td>
<td>1,090</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>39,124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical pathology specimens</td>
<td>4,833</td>
<td>3,664</td>
<td>514</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>9,870</td>
<td>2,359</td>
<td></td>
<td>92</td>
<td>22,001*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diagnostic Laboratory</td>
<td>17,931</td>
<td>164,317</td>
<td>1,428</td>
<td>516</td>
<td>10,644</td>
<td>5,803</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>569</td>
<td>201,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parasitology Laboratory</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>1,855</td>
<td>561</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>3,026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Necropsies</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>946</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>756</td>
<td>414</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>3,237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgical pathology</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>6,613</td>
<td>1,056</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>8,749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laboratory animal examinations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>219</td>
<td>297</td>
<td></td>
<td>285</td>
<td>801†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laboratory animal necropsies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>39</td>
<td>103</td>
<td></td>
<td>160</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic animal accessions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>468</td>
<td>468‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry Disease Laboratories</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6,739</td>
<td>3,736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mastitis Control Program</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10,475</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>26,902</td>
<td>449,678</td>
<td>3,101</td>
<td>2,036</td>
<td>38,680</td>
<td>14,394</td>
<td>6,924</td>
<td>7,174</td>
<td>548,889</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The Clinical Pathology Laboratory performed 26,593 tests on the 22,001 specimens.
†The Division of Laboratory Animal Services maintained 7,421 animals; the daily census averaged 4,090.
‡The Fish Diagnostic Laboratory examined 2,261 specimens, submitted as 468 accessions.

## Table 9
Laboratory Animals Housed and Cared for by the Division of Laboratory Animal Medicine and Services, 1979–80

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Daily Average</th>
<th>Annual Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calves</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cats (SPF)</td>
<td>295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cats (other)</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicks</td>
<td>463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogs</td>
<td>297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frogs</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goats</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea pigs</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamsters</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hens</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mice</td>
<td>2,006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonhuman primates</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigs</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ponies</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabbits</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raccoons</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabbits</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodchucks</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>4,090</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Table 10
Library Holdings, 1979–80

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bound volumes</th>
<th>63,855</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At beginning of year</td>
<td>2,618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisitions</td>
<td>2,618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less withdrawals</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total bound volumes</td>
<td>66,288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periodicals and annuals</td>
<td>1,087</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Table 11
Library Use, 1979–80

| On campus | 12,498 |
| Reserve books (in-library use) | 16,684 |
| Books lent (home use) | 9,292 |
| Photocopy items provided (in lieu of loans) | 9,292 |
| Total on campus | 38,474 |
| Interlibrary | 71 |
| Books lent | 267 |
| Photocopy items provided | 78 |
| Books borrowed | 507 |
| Total interlibrary | 923 |
Table 12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recipient</th>
<th>1979–80</th>
<th>Subsequent Years</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>$408,061</td>
<td>$184,193</td>
<td>$592,254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anatomy</td>
<td>19,950</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avian and Aquatic Animal Medicine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry Disease Laboratories</td>
<td>161,836</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>161,836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>372,932</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>382,932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Avian and Aquatic Animal Medicine</td>
<td>$534,768</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td>$544,768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diagnostic Laboratory</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture and Markets Contract</td>
<td>$727,816</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>727,816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equine Drug Testing and Research Program</td>
<td>1,997,685</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,997,685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Diagnostic Laboratory</td>
<td>$2,725,501</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,725,501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventive Medicine</td>
<td>$603,074</td>
<td>$370,030</td>
<td>$973,104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Sciences</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mastitis Control Program</td>
<td>256,035</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>256,035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>454,630</td>
<td>1,025,447</td>
<td>1,480,077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Clinical Sciences</td>
<td>$710,665</td>
<td>$1,025,447</td>
<td>$1,736,112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microbiology</td>
<td>$916,369</td>
<td>$331,090</td>
<td>$1,247,459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baker Institute for Animal Health (Microbiology)</td>
<td>392,589</td>
<td>524,277</td>
<td>916,866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pathology</td>
<td>433,871</td>
<td>204,501</td>
<td>638,372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Biology/Section of Physiology</td>
<td>440,229</td>
<td>746,229</td>
<td>1,186,458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physiology, Biochemistry, and Pharmacology</td>
<td>285,006</td>
<td>409,240</td>
<td>694,246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand total</td>
<td>$7,470,083</td>
<td>$3,805,007</td>
<td>$11,275,090</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tables 1 and 2 are summaries of the income and expenditures of the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine for the fiscal years July 1, 1978, through June 30, 1979, and July 1, 1979, through June 30, 1980. These figures do not include expenditures for indirect costs, estimated for 1979-80 at $3,264,469 for general support services and $3,085,265 for salary fringe benefits.

Table 13
Source of Funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Funds</th>
<th>1979–80</th>
<th>1978–79</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. State appropriation</td>
<td>$6,431,507</td>
<td>$5,614,434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Federal appropriation</td>
<td>268,624</td>
<td>138,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Grants and contracts</td>
<td>7,231,964</td>
<td>5,610,392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. College income</td>
<td>4,303,477</td>
<td>3,765,752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$18,235,572</td>
<td>$15,129,178</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 14
Use of Funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use of Funds</th>
<th>1979–80</th>
<th>1978–79</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E. Instruction and departmental research</td>
<td>$2,842,067</td>
<td>$2,564,974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Teaching Hospital</td>
<td>2,910,831</td>
<td>2,298,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Organized research</td>
<td>7,127,657</td>
<td>5,789,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Extension and public service</td>
<td>3,679,132</td>
<td>2,923,377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Academic support</td>
<td>168,096</td>
<td>146,254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Student services</td>
<td>175,879</td>
<td>159,966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K. Institutional support</td>
<td>984,987</td>
<td>962,495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. Plant maintenance and operation</td>
<td>238,606</td>
<td>182,828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. Student aid</td>
<td>108,317</td>
<td>101,466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$18,235,572</td>
<td>$15,129,178</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source of Funds

- A (35.3%)
- B (1.4%)
- C (39.7%)
- D (23.6%)

Use of Funds

- E (15.6%)
- F (16.0%)
- G (39.1%)
- H (20.2%)
- I (0.9%)
- J (0.9%)
- K (5.4%)
- L (1.3%)
- M (0.6%)
Administrators and Advisers

Cornell University

Administration
Frank H. T. Rhodes, President
W. Keith Kennedy, University Provost
Theodore Cooper, Provost for Medical Affairs
William G. Herbster, Senior Vice President
Constance E. Cook, Vice President for Land Grant Affairs
W. Donald Cooke, Vice President for Research
William D. Gurowitz, Vice President for Campus Affairs
Robert T. Horn, Vice President, Treasurer, and Chief Investment Officer
Robert M. Matyas, Vice President for Facilities and Business Operations
Richard M. Ramin, Vice President for Public Affairs
Alison P. Casaret, Vice Provost
Larry I. Palmer, Vice Provost
James W. Spencer, Vice Provost
Walter J. Relihan, Jr., University Counsel and Secretary of the Corporation
Kenneth I. Greisen, Dean of the University Faculty

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Chairman
Charles T. Stewart  
Vice Chairman
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Morton Adams
Gordon M. Ambach*†
Warren M. Anderson*
Albert E. Arent
J. Roger Barber*
Helen M. Berg
Karen Brazell
Dana C. Brooks
Hugh L. Carey*
Mary T. Christian
Hays Clark
James M. Clark
Raymond R. Corbett
Ezra Cornell
Robert A. Cowie
Mario Cuomo*
Robert G. Engel
Stanley Fink*
Earl R. Flansburgh
E. Schuyler Flansburgh
C. K. Poe Fratt
James Lowell Gibbs, Jr.
William E. Gordon
Gary Guzy
Marjorie L. Hart
William S. Hassett, Jr.*
Robert S. Hatfield
Darlene Hillery
Donald E. Holcomb
G. Michael Hostage
Samuel C. Johnson
Robert J. Kane
Joseph P. King
Austin H. Kiplinger
Geoffrey S. E Ling
Sol M. Linowitz
Frances L. Loeb
Robert J. McDonald
E. Howard Molisani
Eve W. Paul
George Peter
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*Ex officio.
†Inactive.
State University of New York

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New York State College of Veterinary Medicine

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Note: The persons listed on pages 27–29 were holding the indicated offices on June 30, 1980.
Anyone interested in further information about the college or its programs is encouraged to request such information by mail or telephone. Writers should be sure to include the appropriate zip codes for return mail.

**General Inquiries**

General inquiries should be directed to
Edward C. Melby, Jr., Dean
New York State College of Veterinary Medicine
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York 14853
Telephone: 607/256-3201.

**Statistical Supplements**

The following supplements, containing detailed statistical material compiled on the basis of the calendar year (1979), are available:

*Report of Necropsies*
*Report of Parasitological Examinations*
*New York State Mastitis Control Program*
*Poultry Disease Diagnostic Laboratories*

Requests for any of the above should include the name of the document desired and should be addressed to

Annual Report Statistical Supplements
New York State College of Veterinary Medicine
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York 14853.

**Special Programs and Units**

Requests for information concerning the following special programs or facilities should be directed to the appropriate persons as listed below. All addresses are at the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14853, and all telephone numbers are area code 607.

*Admissions and Student Affairs*
Ms. Marcia Sawyer
C107
Telephone: 256-7633

*Aquaculture Program*
Dr. James H. Gillespie
616A Research Tower
Telephone: 256-7759

*Baker Institute*
Dr. Douglas D. McGregor
James A. Baker Institute for Animal Health
Telephone: 277-3044

*Biomedical Communications*
Mr. Robert E. Smith
L21
Telephone: 256-7682

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Mr. H. Donald Hinman
621 Research Tower
Telephone: 256-7670

*Bovine Health Research Center*
Dr. George C. Poppensiek
315 Research Tower
Telephone: 256-7676

*Comparative Medicine*
Dr. George C. Poppensiek
315 Research Tower
Telephone: 256-7676

*Computing Facility*
Dr. Howard Moraff
826 Research Tower
Telephone: 256-3118
Continuing Education
Dr. Charles E. Short
426 Research Tower
Telephone: 256-7700

Development and Public Affairs
Mr. Edward J. Trethaway
G1 Research Tower
Telephone: 256-7603

Diagnostic Laboratory
Dr. Raymond H. Cypess
207 Diagnostic Laboratory
Telephone: 256-6541

Equine Drug Testing and Research
Dr. George A. Maylin
114 Diagnostic Laboratory
Telephone: 256-6555

Equine Infectious Diseases, Laboratory for
Dr. James Gillespie
616A Research Tower
Telephone: 256-7759

Equine Reproductive Studies
Dr. Donald H. Lein
M35
Telephone: 256-7689

Equine Research Park
Dr. Jack E. Lowe
517 Research Tower
Telephone: 256-5402 or 256-7656

Equine Research Program
Dr. Herbert F. Schryver
516 Research Tower
Telephone: 256-7656

Extension Service (Veterinary)
Dr. Michael Brunner
205 Diagnostic Laboratory
Telephone: 256-6541

Feline Health Center
Dr. Fredric W. Scott
618A Research Tower
Telephone: 256-7663

Fish Diagnostic Laboratory
Dr. Louis Leibovitz
E116
Telephone: 256-5440

Graduate Study, Field of Veterinary Medicine
Dr. Neil Norcross
216 Research Tower
Telephone: 256-7737

Laboratory Animal Science, Division of
Dr. Fred W. Quimby
220 Research Tower
Telephone: 256-7787

Large-Animal Consulting Service
Dr. Francis H. Fox
G126
Telephone: 256-6545

Library (Flower Veterinary Library)
Ms. Susanne Whitaker
C201
Telephone: 256-2083

Mastitis Control Program
Ms. Frances D. Barnes
Field Laboratory
Telephone: 256-2186

Poultry Diagnostic Laboratories
Dr. Bruce W. Calnek
E117
Telephone: 256-5449

Teaching Hospital
Dr. Alexander de Lahunta
G130
Telephone: 256-6545

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