

COLLEGE OF  
**VETERINARY MEDICINE**

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI - COLUMBIA

50 YEARS OF EXCELLENCE



A PICTORIAL REVIEW

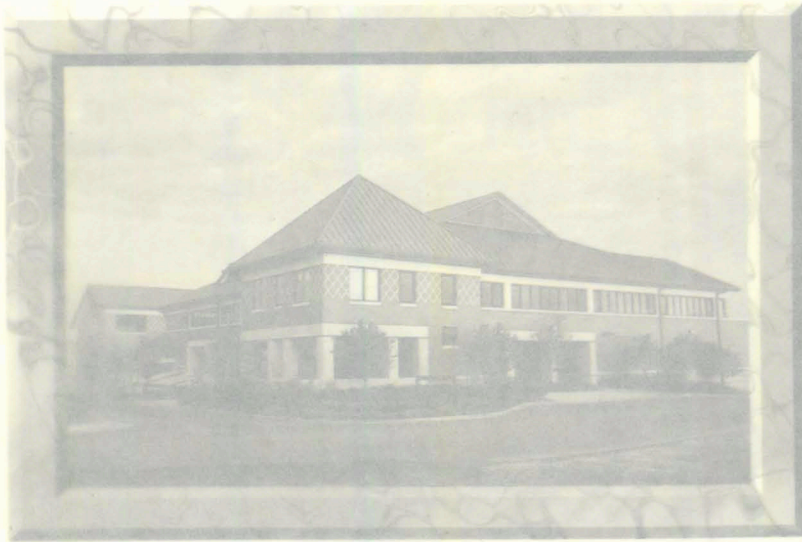
1946 ~ 1996











COLLEGE of VETERINARY MEDICINE

**75**  
YEARS of EXCELLENCE

A PICTORIAL REVIEW

1946 ~ 1996







YEARS of EXCELLENCE





*A P I C T O R I A L R E V I E W*

1946 ~ 1996





## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

It is important to express sincere appreciation to those volunteers who compiled this historical pictorial. Thanks go to the History Subcommittee of the 50th Anniversary Celebration Committee, including Dr. George Shelton (chairman), Dr. Harry Berrier, Dr. Larry Morehouse, Dr. Jack Horton, Dr. C. B. Chastain, Mr. Trenton Boyd, Dr. Bonnard Moseley, Mr. Jeff Barrow, Mrs. Georgia Morehouse, Mrs. Linda Vroegindewey, Mr. Ben Riley and Dr. Gerald Buening. Special recognition goes to Dr. Shelton for his time and efforts in overseeing this committee, and for helping compile this Review. We regret that time and space constraints have not permitted the inclusion of all who have contributed to the survival and success of the University of Missouri College of Veterinary Medicine.





# VETERINARY MEDICAL REVIEW

VOL. 15

## Special Edition '96

NO. 1



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### EPILOGUE

*The Veterinary Medical Review* is published biannually by the College of Veterinary Medicine and Cooperative Extension Service of the University of Missouri-Columbia.

Editorial Office: W203 Veterinary Medical Building, Columbia, MO 65211; phone (573) 882-3554  
Editor: Jeff Barrow, Writer: Dr. George Shelton, Advisor: Dr. C.B. Chastain, Designer: Sandy Whitter, MU Printing Services, Photography: Jim Curley, College of Veterinary Medicine files, and the University of Missouri Archives. We also wish to thank the Missouri Veterinary Medical Foundation Museum for the use of their museum pieces (and Trenton Boyd for the use of his postcard collection). Illustration: page 58—Dr. Gheorghe Constantinescu. Cover: The cover art was derived from a stained-glass window by Thomas R. Lenz, DVM '75, who made it as a gift to the college.

Left: Casting a horse was a fairly formal affair in the early years of veterinary medicine at the University of Missouri.







Dean H. Richard Adams

**M**issouri's College of Veterinary Medicine is celebrating its **Golden Anniversary**—50 years as a key element in the proud traditions of higher education within the hallowed halls of the University of Missouri. This special edition of *Veterinary Medical Review* commemorates this event, our first one-half century of educational service to the great state of Missouri and this nation!

## FOREWORD

The beginnings of veterinary medicine at 'ole Mizzou actually reach far back over a century, at least to 1872 when Professor H.J. Detmers was the first veterinary faculty at MU. Professor Detmers went on to become the first dean of The Ohio State University Veterinary School. He was just the first of many veterinary faculty at Missouri who subsequently became key leaders in higher education in many other states.

The first veterinary science facility at the University of Missouri—a wooden barn-like building—was proudly constructed in 1887 as part of the University's College of Agriculture. The Department of Veterinary Science contributed powerfully to the educational and extension missions of the University from the latter part of the 19TH century up until the end of World War II. At that time, the Missouri General Assembly and the University of Missouri declared it was time for MU to leap from a Veterinary Science Department to a DVM-granting professional school; hence, the opening in 1946 of the MU School of Veterinary Medicine. The first veterinary medical students entered in the Fall of 1946 and graduated as the University of Missouri's first ever DVMs—the Class of 1950.

A lot has happened to the MU College of Veterinary Medicine since it first opened its doors in 1946. Much of the college's accomplishments are highlighted in the accompanying pictorial. However, to be perfectly frank, there were many lean years when the poverty of college resources threatened our very existence. For example, this college was fully accredited by the Council on Education of the



American Veterinary Medical Association for only seven of our first 47 years. The rest of the time, nearly all of our existence, we were on “provisional accreditation” because of inadequate facilities, insufficient operating budgets, and too few faculty. All of that started changing in the late 1980s and early 1990s when our fourth dean, Dr. Robert F. Kahrs, was able to muster our statewide support system. To make a long and complex story short and sweet, the college received major increases in budgets and a new state-of-the-art veterinary medical teaching hospital, Clydesdale Hall. All of this good news culminated in yet additional support from MU in 1992–97, setting the stage for truly celebrating our 50th anniversary beginning in 1996!

This college owes a debt of gratitude to many people for their unending loyalty and willingness to publicly proclaim and defend the importance to society of veterinary medicine and veterinary medical education in this state. Thanks to their support, the college has a stable platform for providing the quality of education deserved by the daughters and sons of Missouri.

The college in 1996 is truly poised, as never before in its history, to make great steps forward into becoming a national leader in veterinary medical education and outreach, veterinary clinical sciences, and basic and applied research in biomedical sciences. Indeed, we are now fully accredited by the American Veterinary Medical Association through 1998. Our veterinary medical teaching hospital, Clydesdale Hall, is fully accredited by the American Animal Hospital Association, and the college was recently accredited for the first time by the American Association for the Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care. The Veterinary Medical Diagnostic Laboratory is fully accredited; it not only provides essential service to the livestock industry and animal-owning public of Missouri, it also is an integral component of the college with major teaching and research responsibilities.

Thanks to the wonderful generosity of private donors, the college is now enjoying unique program enhancements in veterinary ophthalmology and cardiology through our first endowed professorships—the Ruth M. Krauechi Missouri Professor of Veterinary Ophthalmology and the Gilbreath-McLorn Missouri Professor of Veterinary Cardiology. These are the only endowed professorships in these areas of veterinary medicine in the nation. The college hospital now has a computerized tomography scanner, the only CT scanner dedicated to animal patients in Missouri and one of only a few in the United States. Our goal is for Clydesdale Hall to gain instant name recognition as *the* referral and tertiary veterinary medical center for all animals great and small.

The MU College of Veterinary Medicine has a longstanding tradition of training the very best veterinarians, and we intend for that tradition to continue loud and strong through our second 50 years!

The college is likewise making dramatic strides forward in research programs. From a traditionally small research effort focused

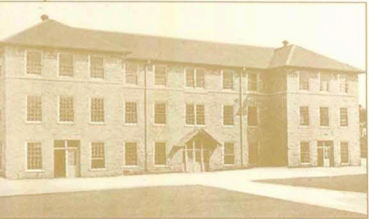
*Dean Adams speaks to a group touring Clydesdale Hall. During his tenure, Adams has become a leading spokesman for the college and for veterinary medicine in Missouri.*







1887 First veterinary facility at the University of Missouri



1911 Connaway Hall - veterinary medicine building



1948 A small necropsy laboratory added to the south of Connaway Hall



1965 Equine Center at Middlebush farm



1974 Construction of a new veterinary medicine building and diagnostic lab



1993 Clydesdale Hall, the veterinary medical teaching hospital

almost exclusively on animal diseases, we are adding new dimensions and new breadth to our research activities by focusing on the “one medicine” concept. Modern science has revealed that virtually all basic biomedical science discoveries have long-term applications to animals and humans. Our investigation of livestock diseases and herd health management will continue. In addition, college research now includes substantial work supported by the National Institutes of Health, American Heart Association, Muscular Dystrophy Association, and the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation, agencies focused on human health and diseases. This approach to basic biomedical sciences has importance to animals as well as humans, and exemplifies the “one medicine” concept now adopted by the college. Taken in concert, our clinical and research advancements clearly indicate the beginning of a “**New Era of Excellence**” as the college prepares for its second 50 years.

The MU College of Veterinary Medicine has a rich and proud history. And, as we mark our first 50 years, we intermingle celebration of the past with star gazing into tomorrow. The future looks exceptionally bright for the college! As long as there are places for animals in the great Show-Me State of Missouri, there will be coveted places for the college and our graduate veterinarians. From companion animals to animal athletes to working animals to wildlife to the animal agriculture industry to the human-animal bond, the real need for Missouri-trained “gentle doctors” will go on and on and on.

We now invite you to join us in pausing for a moment to celebrate accomplishments of the past, enjoy the worth of present events, and join in concert to begin mapping our course for an even brighter tomorrow.

*H. Richard Adams*

H. Richard Adams, DVM, PhD  
Interim Dean 1992–1993  
Dean 1993–present



Missouri Lieutenant Governor Roger B. Wilson accepts the Dean's Impact Award in 1994 for his long-time support of the college.





# Early Days

1800-1946





**MU HISTORY**  
 1840  
 Cornerstone laid for Academic Hall, the university's first building



**circa 1904**  
 Collaborators on some early research on piroplasmis (tick fever) in cattle—Dr. Mark Francis, left, of Texas A&M and Dr. John Conway of the University of Missouri.

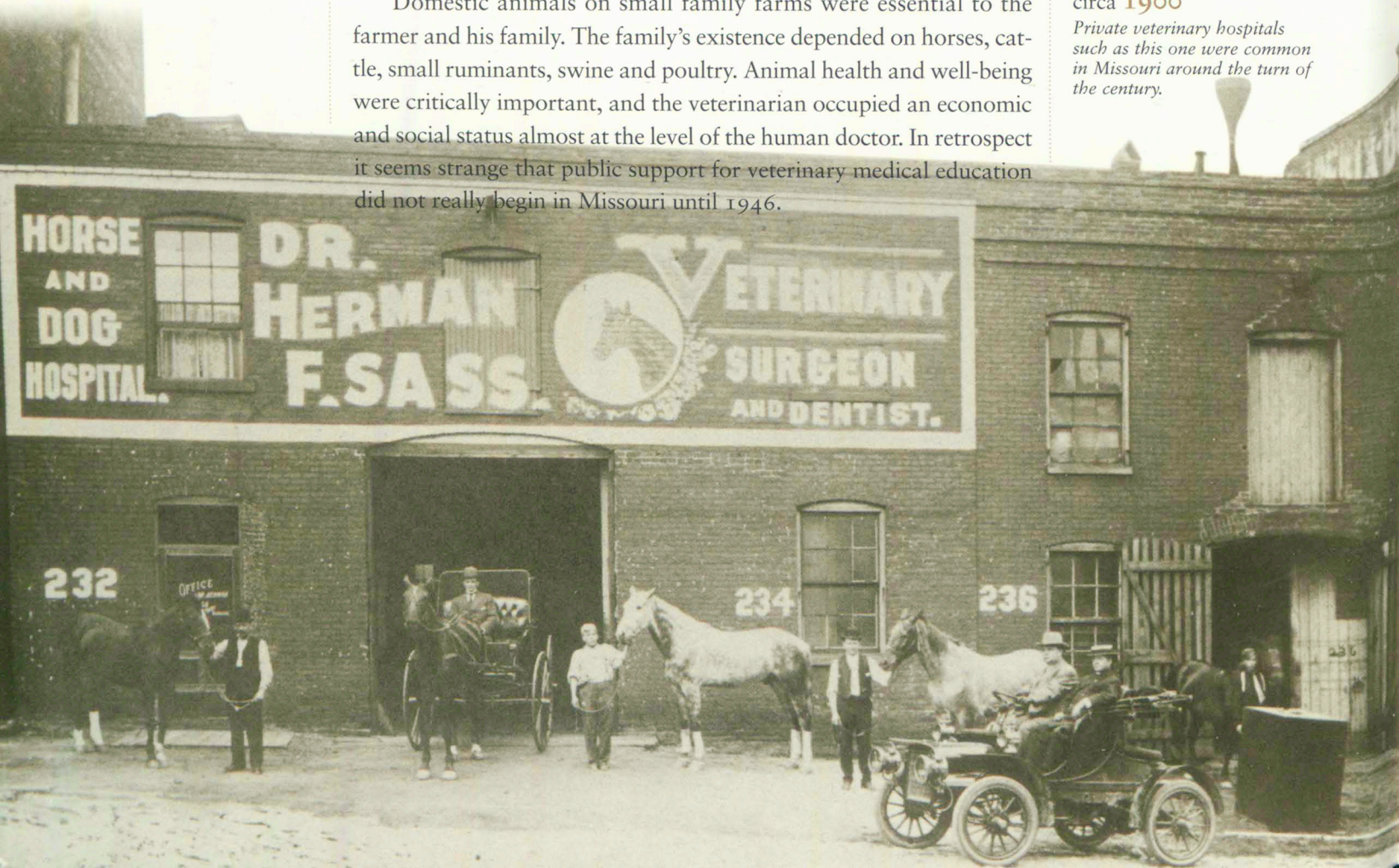
**THE PRELUDE**  
 1830-1880

**M**issouri has long ranked as one of the major agricultural states of the Midwest. Because the soil was not as deep and fertile as in the states to the east and north, the agricultural economy was not as well-developed or as profitable in the years 1830 to 1900. However, the rolling hills of vast portions of Missouri were especially well-adapted to animal agriculture. Livestock production was compatible with the small, diversified family farm that dominated Missouri's agricultural sector in the last half of the 19TH and first half of the 20TH centuries.



Domestic animals on small family farms were essential to the farmer and his family. The family's existence depended on horses, cattle, small ruminants, swine and poultry. Animal health and well-being were critically important, and the veterinarian occupied an economic and social status almost at the level of the human doctor. In retrospect it seems strange that public support for veterinary medical education did not really begin in Missouri until 1946.

**circa 1900**  
 Private veterinary hospitals such as this one were common in Missouri around the turn of the century.







**MU HISTORY**

**MARCH 1, 1841**  
John Hiram Lathrop  
arrives as first  
university president



**JOHN HIRAM LATHROP**

There were many reasons for the slow development of veterinary education in Missouri. The first was probably the Missouri temperament. It isn't called the "show-me" state by accident! Public higher education developed slowly, especially for the fields of agriculture and veterinary science. Congress passed the Morrill Act in 1862 authorizing the establishment of agricultural and mechanical land-grant colleges to teach applied skills of agriculture and engineering. In 1870 the state legislature established a Department of Agriculture at the University of Missouri. In 1872, Professor H.J. Detmers was appointed the first veterinarian on the faculty, and he later served as the first "dean" of the new veterinary school at The Ohio State University.

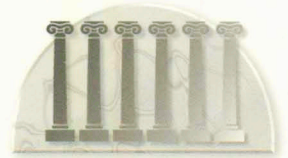
The influence of the private sector was another reason. At various times in the state, four private veterinary colleges operated with similar functions to modern vocational schools. Private colleges graduated some first-rate veterinarians, exceptionally good with the applied aspects of veterinary practice, but they were usually weak in scientific areas. Nevertheless, private institutions operated at no cost to the taxpayer, and subdued any clamor for a public veterinary institution.

A third factor was the dire impact of the Civil War for many years on the political and economic conditions of the state. Monies for all public purposes were scarce or non-existent from 1860 to 1880.

**IN EARLY 1880**, several infectious diseases of animals spread across the United States, and some were identified in Missouri. Diseases such as foot and mouth, tuberculosis, pleuropneumonia and glanders could decimate the livestock industry. The United States De-

**1860-1880**

Civil War and conditions in Missouri make public monies scarce for veterinary institutions



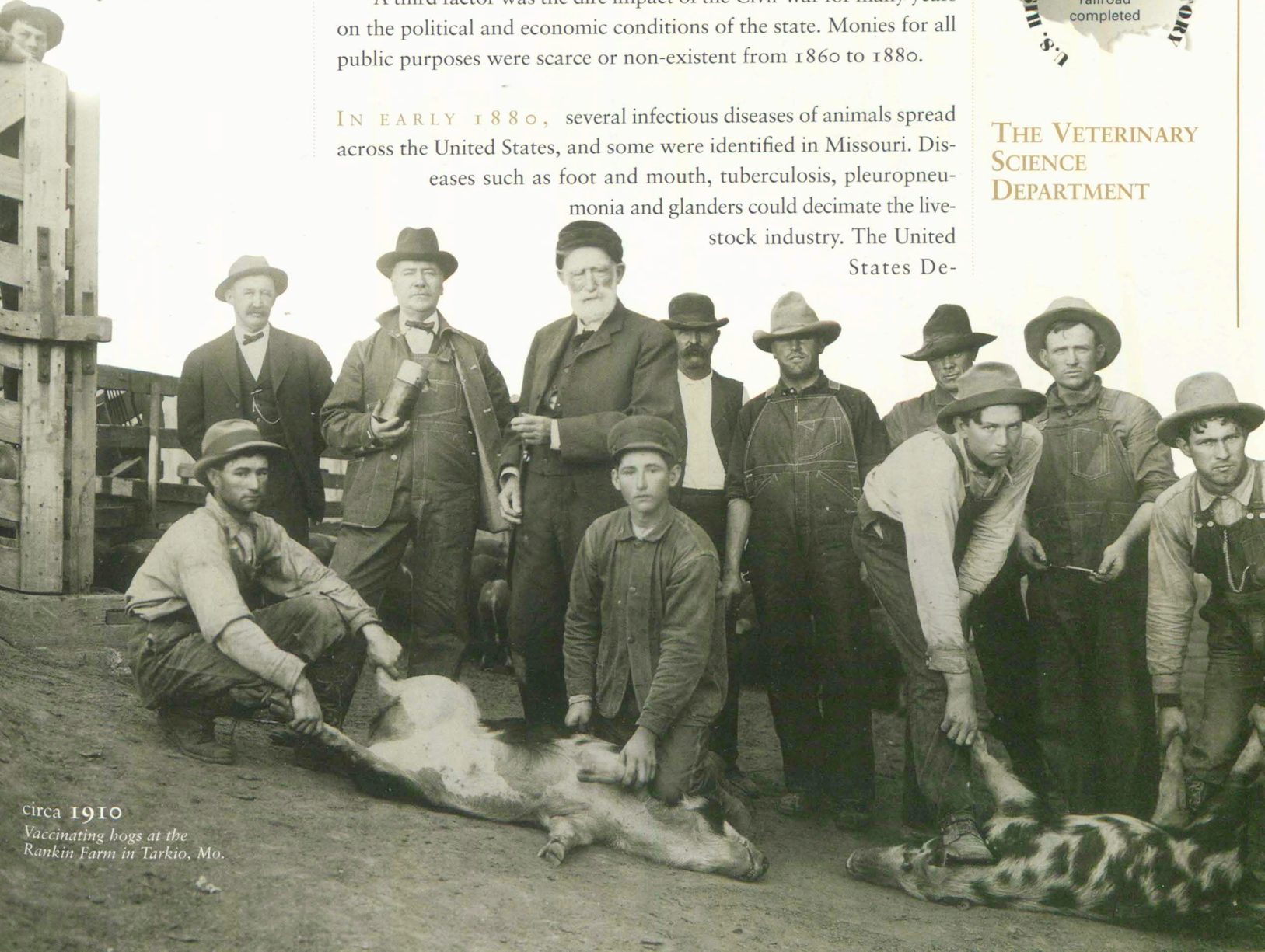
**MU HISTORY**

**1862**  
Morrill Act establishes  
land-grant colleges



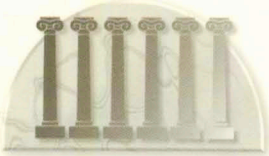
**1869**  
Transcontinental  
railroad  
completed

**THE VETERINARY  
SCIENCE  
DEPARTMENT**

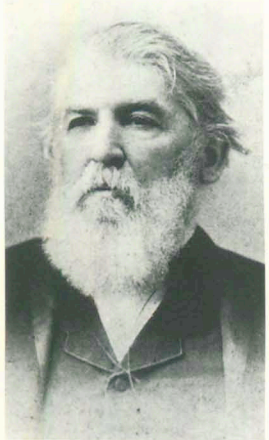


circa 1910  
Vaccinating hogs at the  
Rankin Farm in Tarkio, Mo.





**MU HISTORY**  
 1870  
 School of Agriculture located in Columbia  
 School of Mines located in Rolla



**SAMUEL SPOHR LAWS**  
 UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT  
 1876-1889



*circa 1887*  
 Dr. Paul Paquin spays a heifer with student John Connaway observing the procedure. Dr. Paquin earned both the DVM and MD degrees, and was the first state veterinarian in Missouri. Connaway graduated in 1890 from the Chicago Veterinary College and was named as chairman of the Department of Veterinary Science at MU in 1891.



**MU HISTORY**  
 1873  
 Admission of women pronounced a success

partment of Agriculture established the Bureau of Animal Industry to identify these dread scourges and to implement programs for control or eradication. At the state level, the Missouri legislature recognized the need for research and extension programs to control and prevent animal diseases.

In 1884, Dr. Paul Paquin was appointed to the MU faculty. He was a French-Canadian who had earned his veterinary degree at McGill University in Montreal, Canada. In 1887, he was awarded the MD degree.



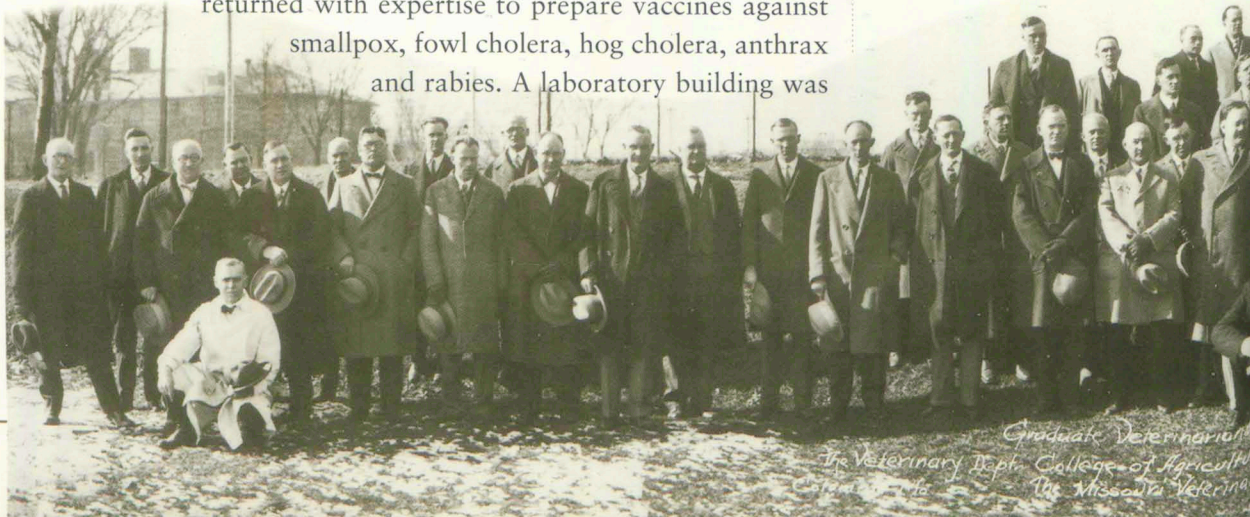
WOODEN BALLING GUN

Dr. Paquin quickly made a good impression in the state. He diagnosed an outbreak of contagious pleuropneumonia in livestock at the state mental hospital in Fulton, and worked closely with the Bureau of Animal Industry to bring about early eradication. These efforts did not go unnoticed in Jefferson City, and he was named as the first state veterinarian in Missouri. His work was influential in bringing about state legislation in 1885 to establish a Department of Veterinary Science and an Office of the State Veterinarian at the University of Missouri.

In 1886, Dr. Paquin went to Europe to study in the laboratories of Pasteur, Nocard, Lantern and others. He returned with expertise to prepare vaccines against smallpox, fowl cholera, hog cholera, anthrax and rabies. A laboratory building was

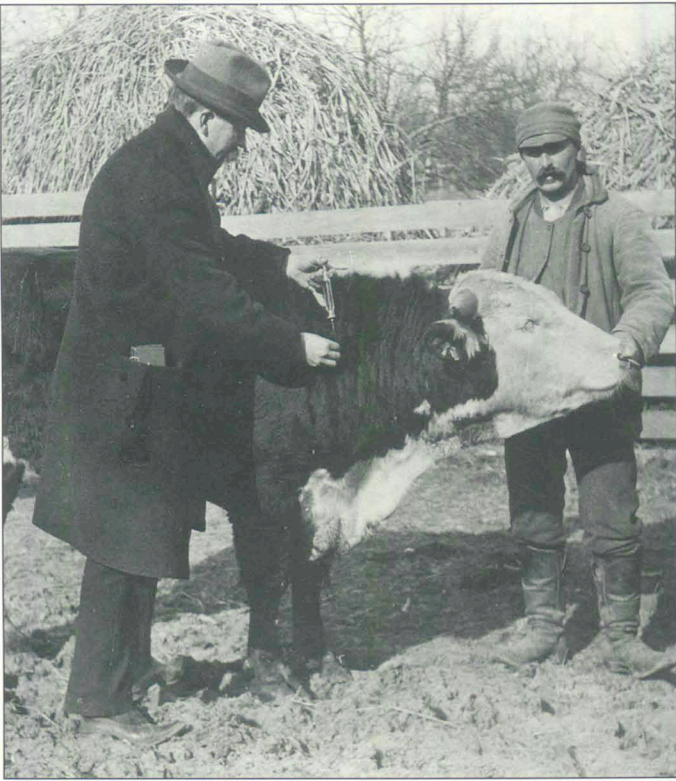


*circa 1887*  
 This wooden barn was the first laboratory building for veterinary science at the University of Missouri. Located northeast of Memorial Union, it was shared with the horticulture department until 1895, when veterinary science was moved to the third floor of Switzler Hall. In 1904, this frame building was moved to a site on the southeast part of campus near Ashland Road where it was used as a sheep barn.



*Graduate, Veterinarian  
 The Veterinary Dept. College of Agriculture  
 The Missouri Veterinary College*





circa 1910  
Dr. John Connaway  
vaccinates a steer.



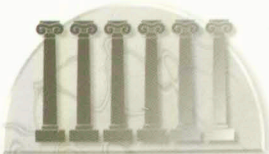
circa 1925  
Veterinarians remain well-dressed under their coveralls while casting and medicating horses in a continuing education class.

completed for Paquin's use in 1887. During the years 1887-89, Dr. Paquin turned his research efforts to the study of Texas fever (babesiosis). This disease was decimating the cattle industry in the South and causing considerable concern in the Midwest.

From 1887 to 1888, Dr. Paquin was assisted by John Waldo Connaway, a young medical student from Stockton, Missouri. Connaway took leave from the University of Missouri in 1888 to study at Chicago Veterinary College from which he graduated in 1890.

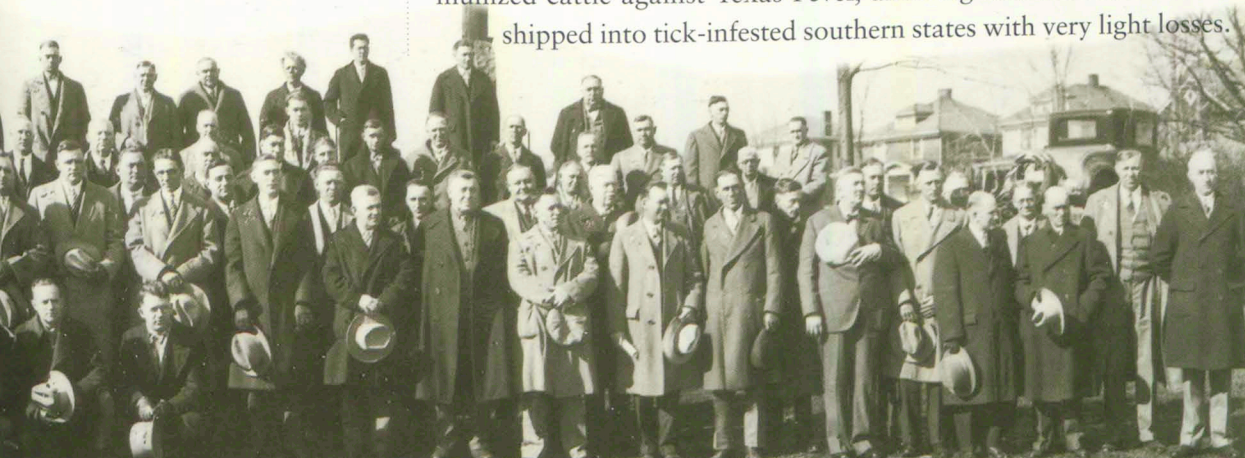
In 1891, Dr. Paquin resigned from the University of Missouri, and Dr. Connaway was appointed chairman of the Department of Veterinary Science. He served in this position for the next 40 years.

Dr. Connaway was young and inexperienced when he assumed responsibility of the department. He took study leave to work at Johns Hopkins University in 1894-95. In 1904 and 1905 he took leave and went to Germany to study at veterinary institutions in Hanover and Berlin. While overseas, he studied with Dr. Mark Francis of Texas. The two men collaborated to develop an inoculation that immunized cattle against Texas Fever, allowing northern cattle to be shipped into tick-infested southern states with very light losses.



**MU HISTORY**

**JAN. 9, 1892**  
Academic Hall burns,  
six Ionic columns  
remain standing



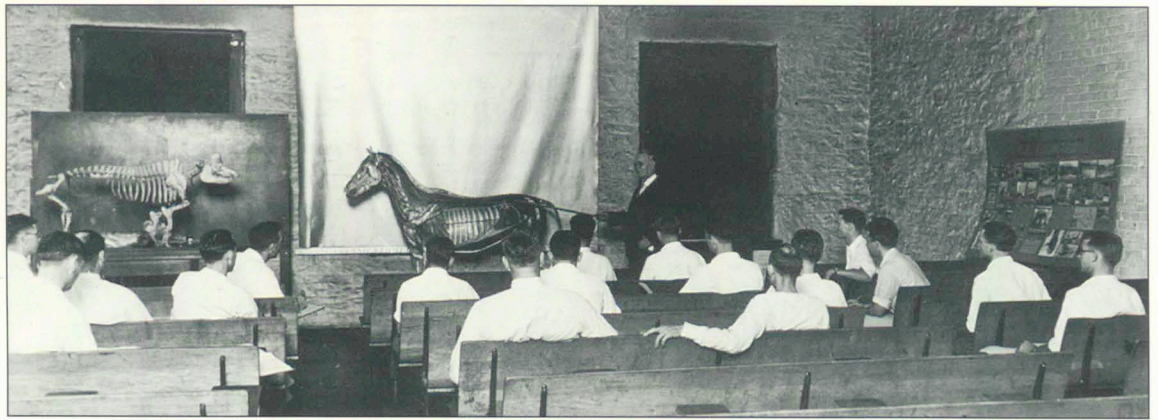
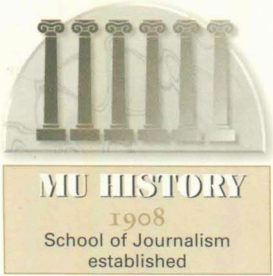
**Class of 1928**

Veterinarians pose for a picture while attending a special course in veterinary medicine at the School of Agriculture.

Special Course given by University of Missouri in Cooperation with Medical Association Jan. 27-29, 1928

Photo by J. B. Barber Columbia Mo.





circa 1930  
Dr. J.W. Connaway lectures to a pathology class.

Dr. Connaway was a strong and steady leader. His outstanding research on diseases such as Texas fever and hog cholera were significant contributions. He worked hard to extend the findings of the research laboratory to the benefit of Missouri farmers. Agriculture college students could elect a number of courses in veterinary anatomy, physiology, infectious and parasitic diseases taught by members of the veterinary science department.

Dr. Connaway apparently favored establishing a veterinary college at the University of Missouri. A badly damaged, undated, handwritten letter addressed to the president and the board of curators recommending the establishment of a formal veterinary curriculum was found in his private papers. There is no record to show that Connaway's recommendation was officially considered by the curators. Probably any proposal he might have made would have been poorly timed. From 1912 to 1935 the demand for veterinary education was at the lowest level of the century. Development of the internal combustion engine, declining use of horses, and the Great Depression all played a role.

Dr. Connaway bowed out as chairman of the Department of Veterinary Science in 1931. Dr. A.J. Durant was appointed to the position, perhaps because he was the senior person remaining. Dr. Durant was a soft-spoken southerner and, although he lived most of his life in Columbia, Missouri, he was proud of his Alabama heritage and continued to cultivate his southern accent. His education, training and experience were mostly in poultry diseases. He had limited experience in dealing with administrators and legislators who wanted a veterinary college, but didn't want to pay for a good one. In defense of the legislature, however, there was no one in the Department of Veterinary Science or the College of Agriculture with the needed knowledge of the cost of construction and operation of a quality veterinary educational institution.



ISIDOR LOEB  
UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT  
1923



circa 1920  
Agricultural class dissects a horse in anatomy class prior to the establishment of a school of veterinary medicine at MU.





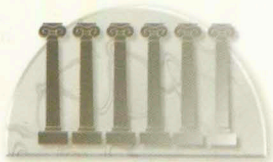
# Beginnings

1946-1950



A SCHOOL IS BORN





**MU HISTORY**

**1940**  
Football team plays in  
Orange Bowl



*President Harry S Truman spoke in 1950 at the commencement exercises of the first graduating class of the MU School of Veterinary Medicine.*



When World War II ended, 13 million American men and women were serving under arms, and by the end of 1945 they were rapidly returning to civilian life. Congress had passed the G.I. Bill in 1944 to provide financial support for veterans who wanted to begin or continue college education. A number of veterans appeared at the University of Missouri wanting to study veterinary medicine, and there clearly was a need to educate more veterinarians. The average age of practitioners in the state was 58 years and some 25 counties lacked even one graduate veterinarian.

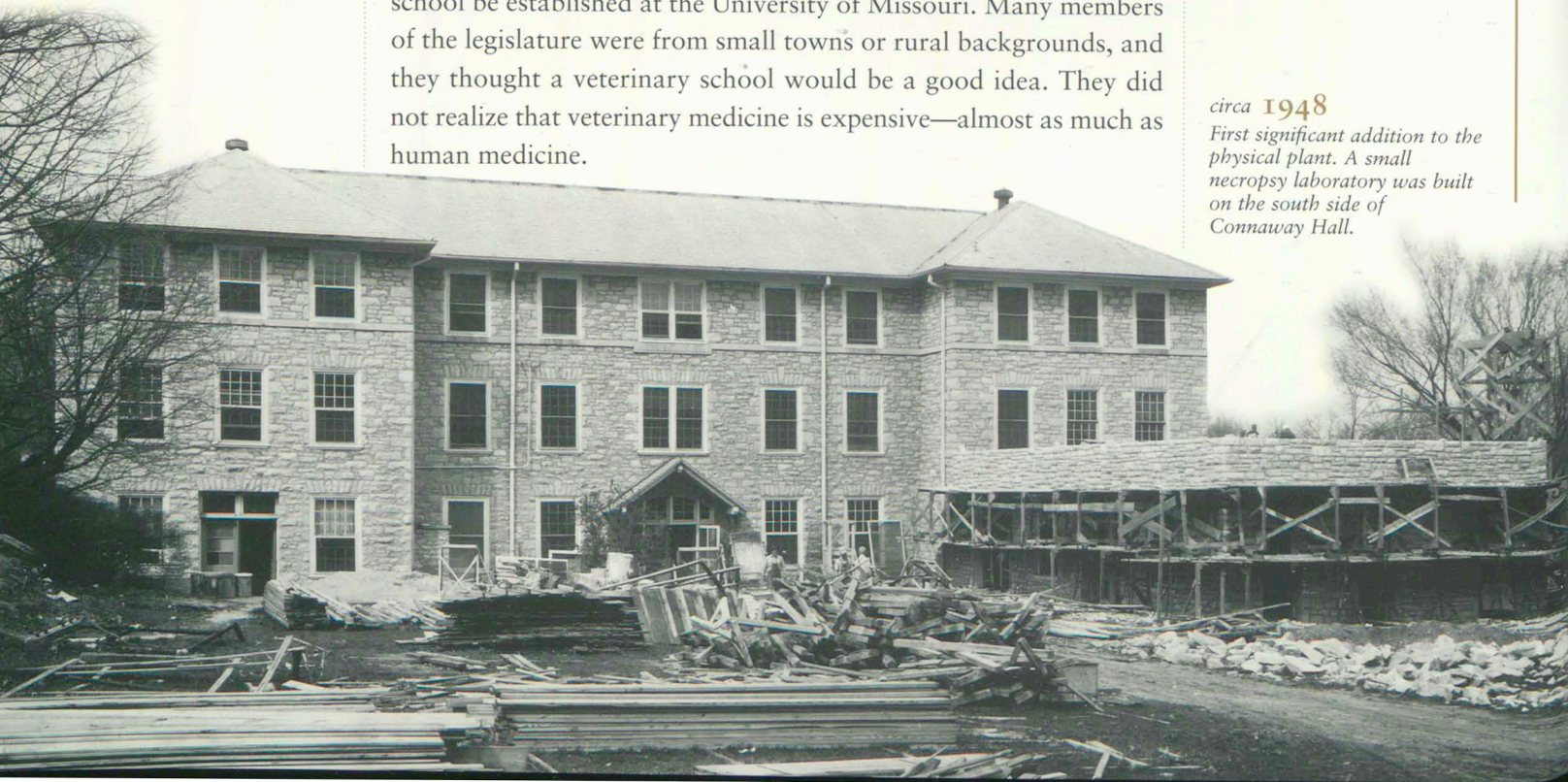
These same veterans had learned something of the political process. They had parents and neighbors at home with direct access to their congressmen. They learned the Governor's Board of Visitors had recommended on more than one occasion that a veterinary school be established at the University of Missouri. Many members of the legislature were from small towns or rural backgrounds, and they thought a veterinary school would be a good idea. They did not realize that veterinary medicine is expensive—almost as much as human medicine.



**BATTERY-POWERED DIAGNOSTIC LIGHT**

**circa 1948**

*First significant addition to the physical plant. A small necropsy laboratory was built on the south side of Conway Hall.*







**MU HISTORY**  
**1948**  
 Enrollment jumps to 11,000 from 1,500 during World War II

University administration had little enthusiasm in 1946 for establishing an entirely new professional program in veterinary medicine. They already were inundated with students in every college. There were not enough teachers and certainly not enough operating funds.

Had the university known the pitfalls ahead, it might have refused authorization of the 63rd General Assembly that appropriated the grand sum of \$240,000 to establish a new school of veterinary science. Limitations on the appropriations were:

- a) Personnel Service: \$65,000
- b) Additions, Buildings and Equipment: \$125,000
- c) Repairs and Replacements: \$50,000



VETERINARY SYRINGE AND NEEDLE

The appropriation was woefully inadequate. The MU campus had one old building, Connaway Hall, that required major remodeling and renovation. The classrooms and laboratories were totally inadequate by design and class size. Another preclinical science building was needed for physiological sciences. A veterinary medical teaching hospital would be needed.

As serious as the physical plant deficiencies were, faculty needs were more serious. The existing veterinary science cadre at MU was converted to a core faculty for the new school. This was inevitable because qualified, experienced veterinary personnel were extremely scarce in 1946 and 1947. Problems were compounded because salary levels at MU were not competitive with those in California, Minnesota and other states. Of the six men making up the veterinary science faculty in 1946, four were eventually named to critical administrative positions in the new school.



**MU HISTORY**  
**1948 & 1949**  
 Football teams play in Gator Bowl

*Members of the first class of veterinary students at MU get to work. Dr. Joe Weinman is wearing hunting cap at left.*





**PATHOLOGY CHAIRMAN**

**Dr. Cecil Elder**

**MICROBIOLOGY & PARASITOLOGY CHAIRMAN**

**Dr. H.C. McDougle**

**PHYSIOLOGY & PHARMACOLOGY CHAIRMAN**

**Dr. A.W. Uren**

*Members of the first class admitted to the new veterinary program in 1946, they graduated in 1950.*



**FACULTY MEMBERS** of the veterinary science department were well-qualified in their areas of expertise such as applied research and extension in agriculture, but not in teaching or administration. None had taught in a professional veterinary curriculum, and none had previous experience in an administrative capacity.

In 1949 a group of young and relatively inexperienced veterinarians were appointed to various positions: L.D. Kintner in pathology; W. M. Moore in veterinary medicine and surgery; and G.C. Shelton and S.C. Benbrook in microbiology and parasitology. Moore and Benbrook left after one year. Kintner and Shelton were to remain as part of the faculty for decades.

In 1949 Professor B.B. Roseboom came to the school after retirement from Michigan State University. He was a nationally known physiologist and an excellent teacher. He was extremely popular among the professional students and continued to teach until just a few days before his death in 1956.

As 1949 drew to a close, progress could be seen in several areas. The faculty had increased in quantity and quality. The physical plant was developed to meet minimal standards for accreditation, but remained in the temporary and make-shift category. Equipment for both teaching and research was barely acceptable.

**FOR AN INSTITUTION** conceived in inadequacy and dedicated to struggle, a crisis was not beyond the norm. However, the crisis taking shape in late 1949 was definitely beyond the expected. It centered around two major concerns: organizational structure within the University and the status of the clinical program.

Officially the veterinary program remained a department of veterinary science within the college of agriculture. No progress to em-

**INTERIM DIRECTOR**

**Dr. A.J. Durant**

Dr. Durant sought the advice of his colleagues at Kansas State, Iowa State and Cornell universities. Classes would be limited to 30 students each year, all Missouri residents. Most applicants in the first classes were veterans of World War II. They were serious students, worked hard and supplemented their education by every means available.

Soon after organizing the program, Dr. Durant recruited Dr. J.E. Weinman of Lincoln, Neb., to join the faculty at the new school. From 1946 to 1950, he was the only faculty member with substantial experience in veterinary practice.

**VETERINARY MEDICINE & SURGERY**

**Dr. A.A. Case**

—came from The Ohio State University and was assigned to the area of veterinary medicine and surgery. Dr. Case had an academic background in zoology, parasitology and pathology, and he became an internationally known plant toxicologist. He also taught veterinary radiology from 1950 to 1963.

**Dr. D.V. Benson**

—left Oklahoma State University to join Dr. Weinman in anatomy at MU. He later transferred to veterinary medicine and surgery and left for private practice in 1955.

**Drs. R.B. Moody and H.W. Howell**

—young graduates of Kansas State University with a few years each of clinical experience, were appointed to serve in veterinary medicine and surgery.

**PATHOLOGY**

**Dr. H.H. Berrier**

—was appointed in pathology in 1948. He went on to concentrate in clinical pathology.



**MU HISTORY**

**1950**  
First African-Americans enrolled



## FIRST MAJOR CRISIS

*Members of the Class of 1952 attending a physiology lab. At right is Edna C. Guibor, DVM '52, the first female veterinarian to graduate from MU.*

ploy a dean had been made. In fact, the University was not prepared to call the administrator of the veterinary program a dean, but rather a director who reported to the dean of the college of agriculture. There was great concern that this administrative structure would not be acceptable to the Council on Education of the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA).

The status of the clinical program was marked by disarray and a lack of leadership and direction. The clinical case load was too low to meet accreditation standards. Progress toward solving the problem was initiated on Oct. 1, 1949, with the appointment of Dr. A.H. Groth as director.

Dr. Groth was an experienced veterinary professional with excellent credentials to face the enormous task ahead. He had degrees from Iowa State and Colorado State universities. He had held professorial positions at Texas A&M and Louisiana State universities. Immediately before coming to MU, he was director of the USDA Animal Disease Research Laboratory in Auburn, Alabama.

One of Dr. Groth's first actions in the fall of 1949 was appointing Dr. Stanley Smith of Columbia to the veterinary program as special lecturer and clinician. Dr. Smith was 78 years old and had been in general veterinary practice for more than 50 years. By moving his practice to campus, he brought a large case load and an outstanding reputation to the meager clinical program.

The AVMA Council on Education met in early 1950 for the accreditation visit and cited many deficiencies. As expected they said the veterinary program must be a School of Veterinary Medicine headed by a dean. This action was taken by the Board of Curators








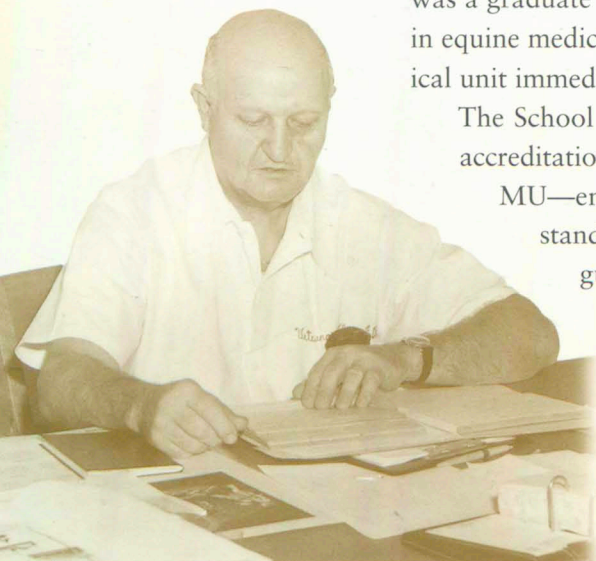
**THE ENTIRE VETERINARY FACULTY ♦ 1951**

*From left to right, First row: Cecil Elder, H.C. McDougle, A.W. Uren, B.B. Roseboom, O.S. Crisler, Stanley Smith Second row: A.J. Durant, H.H. Berrier, J.E. Weinman, H.H. Howell, D.V. Benson Third row: L.D. Kintner, E.F. Ebert, C.J. Bierschwal, W.W. Crenshaw Fourth row: G.C. Shelton, A.A. Case, D.E. Rodabaugh, H.E. Dale, M.E. Taylor Fifth row: Dean A.H. Groth*

at its next meeting and allowed the five academic units to be officially designated departments.

The council also recommended that the clinical program be further strengthened by the appointment of an experienced practitioner as administrator. Dr. E.F. Ebert, a highly regarded practitioner in Kansas City was named in 1950 as chairman of the department of large animal medicine and surgery, and director of clinics. Dr. Ebert was a graduate of Colorado State University with a special interest in equine medicine. He and Dr. Smith helped to give the weak clinical unit immediate credibility.

The School of Veterinary Medicine was allowed probationary accreditation. The graduates of 1950—the first class to graduate MU—entered the veterinary profession with professional standing and respect. In just a few months, Dr. Groth had guided the fledgling program through a major crisis—it may have been the high moment of his career at MU. 



*Dr. E.F. Ebert, 1950-1970, was appreciated, respected and loved by faculty, students, staff, clients and alumni.*



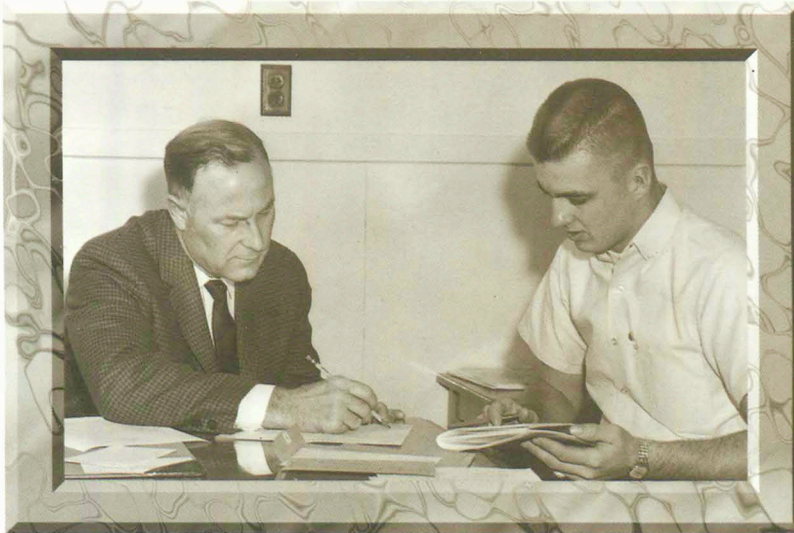




# Growth Years 1950-1963



Dr. Wes Crenshaw, DVM '50, explains to R.C. Ebert how one gets into veterinary school.



GROTH  
FACES  
ACQUISITION  
STRUGGLES

**D**r. Aaron Holland "Holly" Groth was soft-spoken, congenial and friendly. A low-key and unassuming man, he also could be firm and unyielding when conditions demanded. While he had survived his first major test, he yet faced the struggle of getting new and adequate clinical facilities.

The temporary wooden Army structure, which had been moved from Camp Crowder in 1947 and modified to form some semblance of a hospital and clinic, would not satisfy the AVMA Council on Education for very long. Dr. Groth was to say that the appropriations committee of the Missouri legislature was convinced that the grand sum of \$240,000 appropriated in 1946 gave the college a facility second-to-none. They were not interested in hearing about new facilities that would cost millions of dollars.

All divisions of the University as well as other state public institutions had a great need for new buildings. Finally, in 1956 a \$75 million bond issue was approved for the state. MU received a fair but inadequate share of the capital improvements funds. The school's request for \$1 million was reduced to \$800,000.

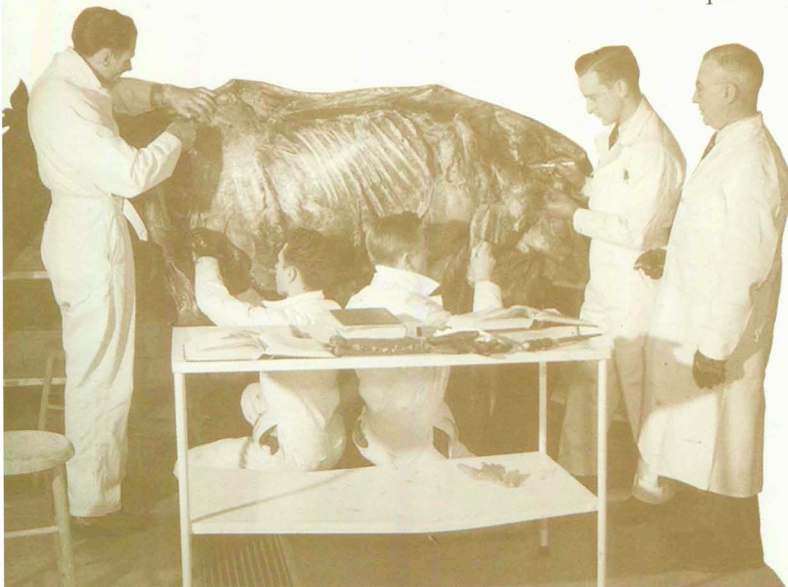
In 1960, bids were opened for constructing the veterinary hospital and clinic. As feared, the low bid exceeded available funds, but a number of cost-saving options were exercised. For example, all second-story space was left unfinished until more money could be obtained. The finished aspects of the structure were occupied in the fall of 1961, and after 15 years in operation, the school's first new building completely dedicated to



A.H. "Holly" Groth



Members of the Class of 1950 dissect a horse under the watchful gaze of Dr. Joe Weinman, far right.



FIRST TYPE OF RADIOGRAPHIC MACHINE USED BY THE VETERINARY MEDICAL SCHOOL





**PHYSIOLOGY**

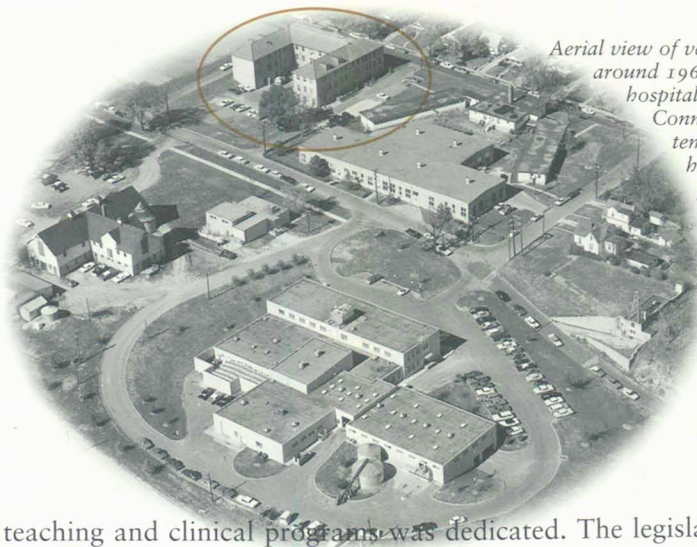
**Dr. Homer E. Dale**

— appointed to the department of physiology, he was the first faculty member with all the desired educational credentials (DVM, MS and PhD) at the time he joined the program. He was an outstanding teacher, innovative researcher and was appointed chairman of the department when Dr. Uren's health began to fail in the mid-1950s.

**THERIOGENOLOGY**

**Dr. C. J. Bierschwal**

— appointed as an ambulatory clinician but transferred to the hospital. He was a pioneer in the development of theriogenology as a clinical specialty, and directed many residents toward certification.



*Aerial view of veterinary campus around 1963 at the time the new hospital was opened. Note Connaway Hall and the old temporary clinic which housed the veterinary program at MU for 17 years.*

the teaching and clinical programs was dedicated. The legislature provided more funding in 1962 to complete the building, and by 1964 construction was complete.

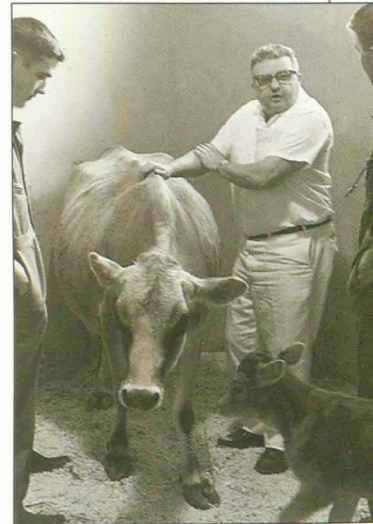
Between 1961 and 1964 state funds were provided for additions to Connaway Hall. Matching funds were obtained from the National Institutes of Health to build two south wings for research and graduate education. At long last, the school's physical plant was nearly adequate.

During the Groth years (1949–1963) the school's programs held steady with modest growth in research. Class size remained at 30 students each year.

**IN 1963, DR. GROTH** reached 65 years of age, the point when administrators were required to relinquish their posts. He served in the department of pathology for another five years before retirement.

Dr. Groth was a man for all seasons. His leadership helped stabilize the school while developing a good education program. Growth and expansion had been minimal. In many ways the Groth years were halcyon times for the faculty. There was a calm, peaceful atmosphere within the school and good faculty-student relations.

**LARGE ANIMAL CLINIC**

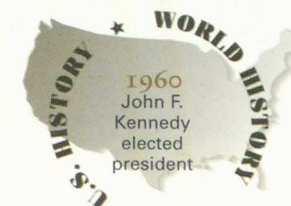


**Dr. J. T. McGinity**

*Dr. McGinity, center, discusses bovine medicine with students in stall.*



*Dr. Kintner, far right, supervises students performing a necropsy on a sheep.*



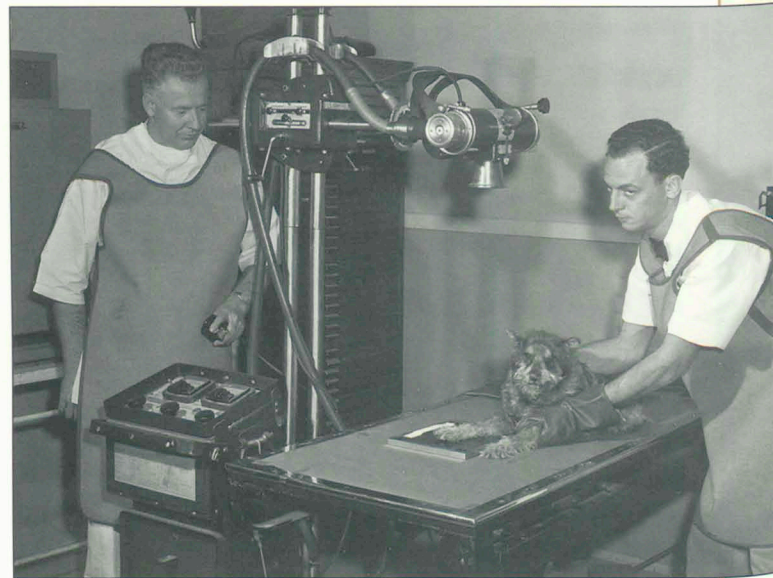
*Dr. O.S. Crisler, seated at desk, supervises students in the college's pharmacy around 1955.*



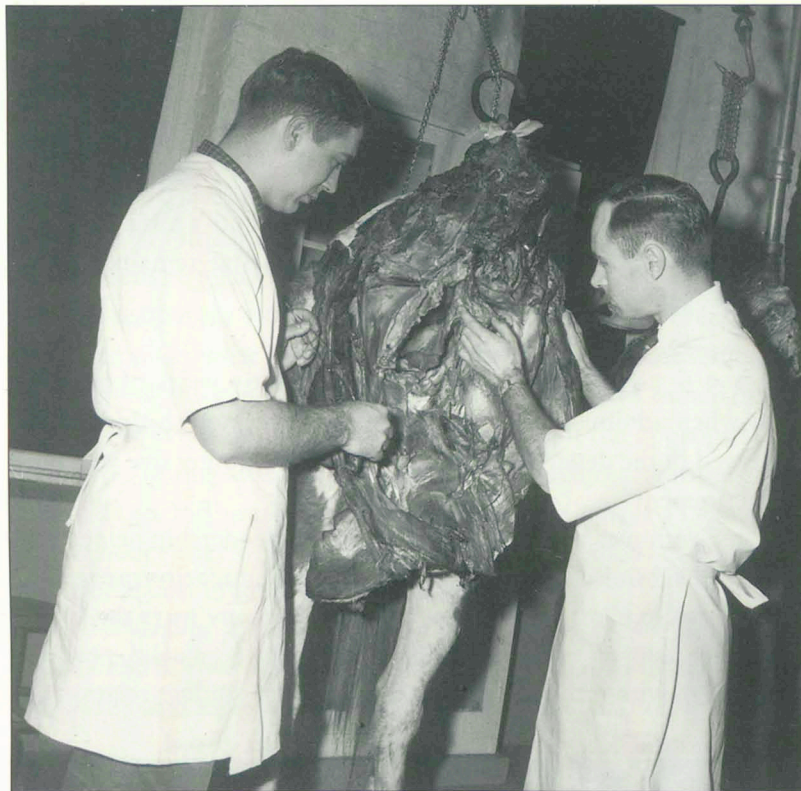




Dr. Loren Kintner, left, explains proper necropsy technique.

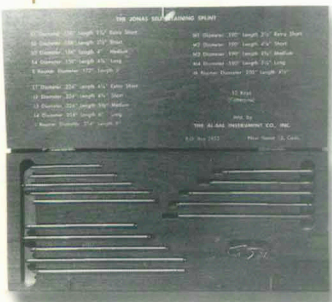


Dr. A.A. Case, left, and Ken Knoernschild, DVM '53, prepare a dog for an x-ray.



**MU HISTORY**  
1958  
University Press established

John Rhoades, DVM '61, left, and Phil Garrett, DVM '61, think about careers in academia. After graduating, both became professors and taught at MU.



CIRCA 1960  
JONAS PINS FOR FRACTURE REPAIR

Dr. McGinity holds a cow in the squeeze chute during a large animal clinic.

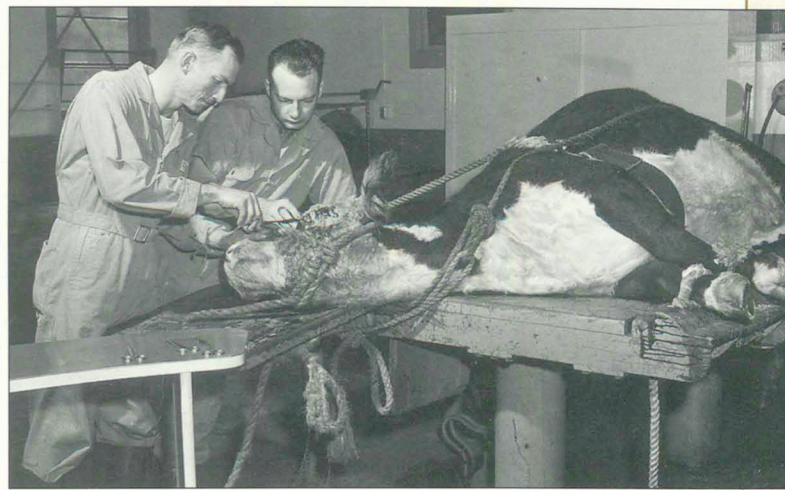


Dr. Weinman, left, and Dr. Crenshaw, right, supervise students in a histology lab.





Glenn Garwood, DVM '59, performs surgery on a dog while Dr. Al Hahn observes.



John Thurman, left, DVM '53, and John Hickcox, DVM '54, perform eye surgery on a cow.



Fred Steffan, DVM '55, trims a hoof, supervised by Dr. McGinity and Dr. Bierschwal.

Dr. Weinman, center, and Dr. Benson (in white smocks and hats) host a Gamma Sigma Delta group in anatomy lab around 1951.

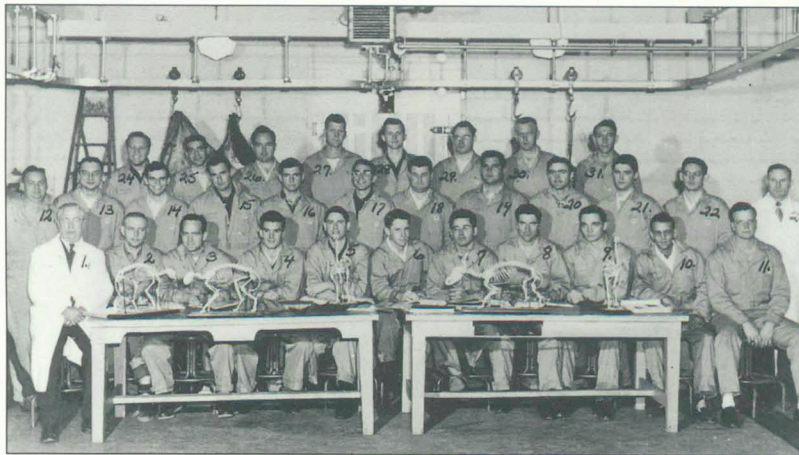


**MU HISTORY**

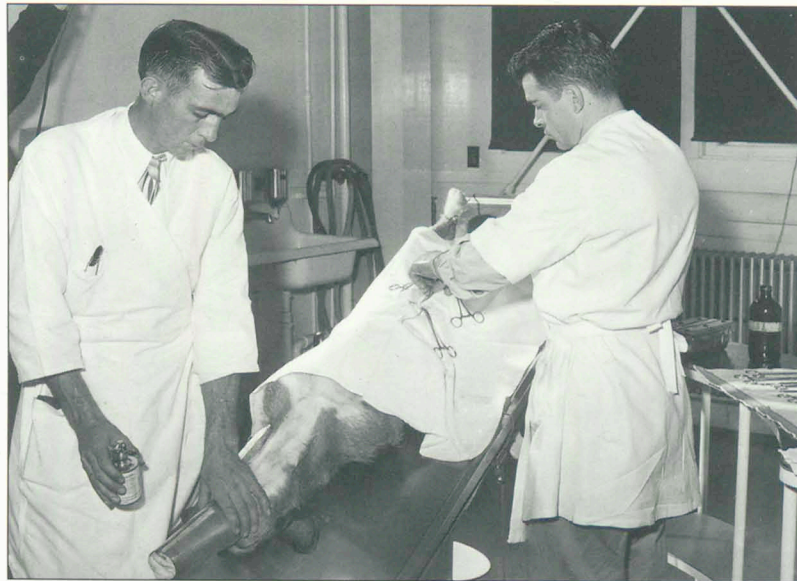
1960  
University Medical Center  
completed



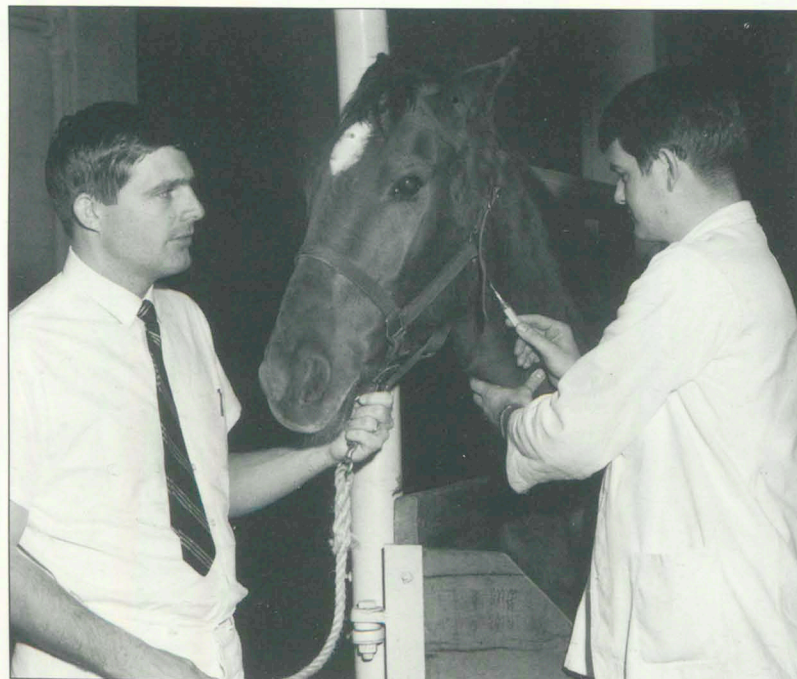




Class of '56



Lewis Blackwell, DVM '54, and Walter Love, DVM '53, perform surgery.



Larry Gillig, DVM '68, right, draws blood from a horse with assistance from Paul McWilliams, DVM '68.

**LARGE ANIMAL CLINIC**

**Dr. J. E. English**

—came to the school after several years of private practice. He contributed in a major way to the large animal teaching programs over many years.

**SMALL ANIMAL CLINIC**

**Dr. K. H. Niemeyer**

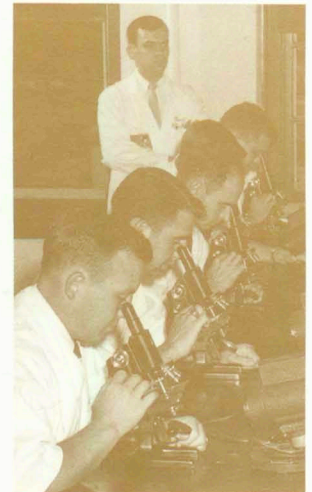
—joined the faculty after a year of private practice. He developed a special interest in small animal surgery and became an excellent teacher. Later, he served as acting department chairman, assistant and associate dean. Probably no one individual gave such steady, loyal and consistent service to the college.

**PATHOLOGY**

**Dr. E. L. McCune**

—joined the faculty as an instructor. He developed a specialty in poultry disease and pathology. He contributed as a teacher and diagnostician until his death in 1990.

**MICROBIOLOGY**



Dr. Blenden supervises a microbiology class.

**Dr. D. C. Blenden**

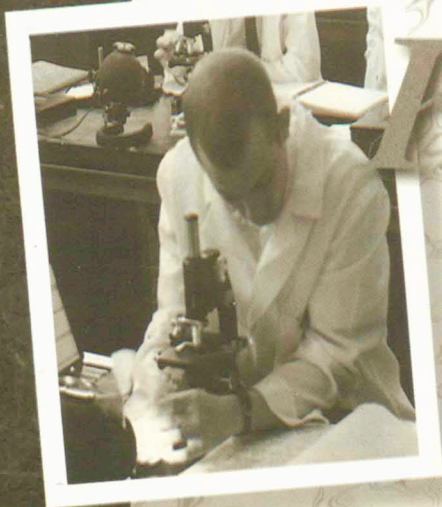
—joined the department of microbiology as a bacteriologist but soon concentrated his interest in the rapidly developing field of veterinary public health. His research was mostly in diseases transmissible from animals to humans.

**ANATOMY**

**Dr. R. C. McClure**

—joined the faculty after graduate studies at Cornell University. His special interests included general macroscopic anatomy and neuro-anatomy. He served as department chair for several years.

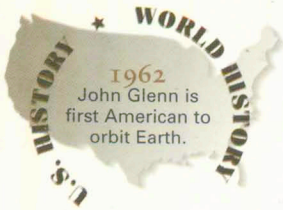




# Kingrey Years

1963-1973





**MIU HISTORY**  
1963  
Brady Commons completed

*Dr. Lou Tritschler, center, assists a student examining a horse's hoof.*

A new attitude and atmosphere moved across higher education in the early 1960s: new funding, new programs, a progressive attitude toward better teaching, more and better research, and a general inclination toward achieving excellence in all areas of endeavor.

Dr. B.W. "Bud" Kingrey was appointed dean in September 1963. He moved quickly into his responsibilities and never slowed down. Dr. Kingrey was a veterinary practitioner and college clinician by background. In reality he was an academic entrepreneur. Some were to say he had the instincts and courage of a riverboat gambler.

Dean Kingrey didn't believe in the status quo. He believed in growth, progress and new approaches. He also had a sharp eye for quality and excellence.

He would take substantial risks to achieve his objective. He didn't often accept no for an answer. If the goal was worthwhile, he searched for another way to get there.

Dean Kingrey studied his situation. The physical plant was barely adequate for the existing program. The faculty was small and without much of the expertise needed to broaden horizons. Yet, he knew the potential for growth and development was at hand. New national and state funding sources were available if a reasonable case could be made.

Kingrey's first major effort was to gain the support of the relatively new chancellor of the University John Schwada. Chan-



B.W. "Bud" Kingrey

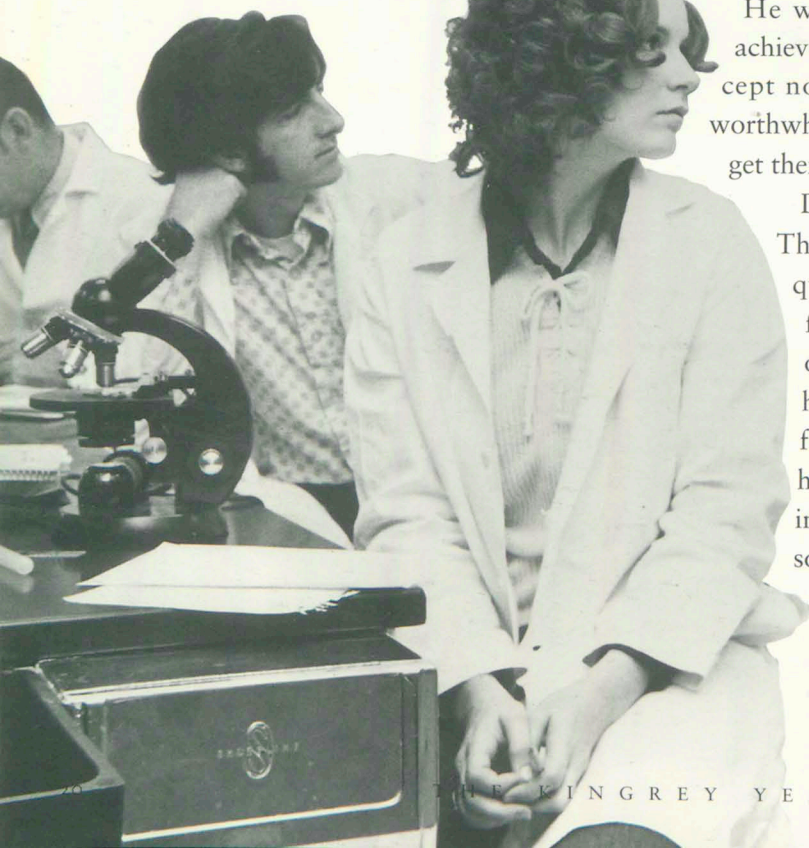


**MIU HISTORY**  
1964  
John Schwada named chancellor of Columbia campus



## A MAN FOR ALL SEASONS

*Veterinary pathology lab with Nancy Winjum, DVM '75, in foreground.*





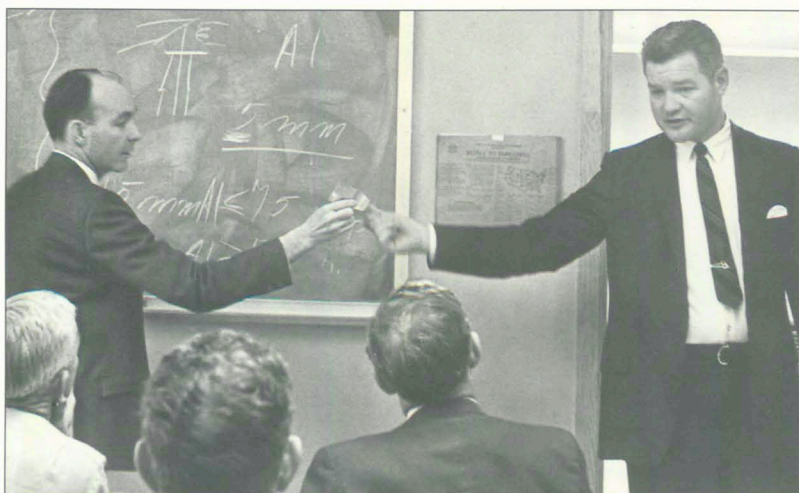


**MU HISTORY**

1964

University established four-campus system

*Veterinary radiologists Jim Ticer, left, and Al Corley exchange an eraser at the chalkboard.*



cellor Schwada provided the veterinary school with start-up funds for new programs and several new positions.

Schwada also found funds for renovating facilities at the Veterinary Research Farm (the old swine serum plant) and some other temporary buildings. His support enabled the purchase of some scientific equipment. Schwada's funds were limited and not nearly adequate for all that was needed, but it gave the new dean a start. He took it from there.

Kingrey's appointment of Dr. Leslie Murphy as associate dean for research and graduate education was a stroke of genius. Dr. Murphy had completed 24 years with the Army, most of which was in biomedical research and administration in the Washington, D.C., area. Dr. Murphy knew good research, how to prepare proposals and where to find the money. He provided much assistance to the faculty in the Kingrey years.

Dean Kingrey also knew he needed an "inside" person to serve as liaison with the faculty, staff and alumni. An experienced person would be needed to handle student programs including admissions. Because Dr. George Shelton had been with the school almost from the beginning, he was persuaded to change career directions, relinquish his department chairman responsibilities and move into the position that later became associate dean for academic affairs. Kingrey, Murphy and Shelton formed a strong administrative team and worked effectively together for almost a decade.

**DEAN KINGREY HIRED** Ben Riley as college fiscal officer and assistant to the dean in 1968, a position Mr. Riley held (and continues to hold in 1996) for almost 30 years through the administration of four deans and numerous chancellors. Mr. Riley rapidly assimilated a detailed "history" of college activities, providing

**VETERINARY MEDICINE & SURGERY**

**Dr. E.A. Corley**

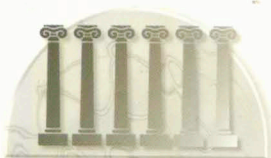
—accepted the position as chairman in 1972, he served until he accepted a position as associate dean in the Weide administration in 1974.



*Dean Kingrey offers congratulations to former Dean Groth.*



SYRINGE AND NEEDLE CASE



**MU HISTORY**

1972

Hearnes Center opened



VETERINARY PATHOLOGY



**Dr. L.G. Morehouse**

—served as chairman of veterinary pathology from 1964 to 1968, when he assumed dual responsibility as director of the Veterinary Medical Diagnostic Laboratory (VMDL). He directed the VMDL during its embryonic years and saw it established as one of the nation's foremost veterinary diagnostic laboratories.

While these contributions were monumental, his most important efforts were to the emerging graduate and research programs. Since the school did not have enough research scientists, graduate students were required to enter so-called "area" programs in disciplines such as pathology, microbiology or biochemistry. Veterinary scientists joined forces with similar scientists from colleges of medicine, agriculture and science.

Dr. Morehouse performed a critical role in establishing the area programs. His easy-going manner, communication skills and non-aggressive attitude made him a natural choice to lead graduate school committees created to establish policies and mechanisms for area programs during the latter years of the Kingrey administration.

key counsel to college administration and ensuring operational continuity when the deanship changed hands. It would be difficult to overemphasize Mr. Riley's impact on the college, further testimony to Dean Kingrey's judgement in hiring administrators.

**DEPARTMENT CHAIRMEN** were critical to Kingrey's administration because the institution was growing and expanding. He wanted his departmental leaders to be entrepreneurs and developers. Certainly he wanted chairmen with sound academic backgrounds, but he was willing to compromise if the chairmen were good program developers.

It should be noted that all department chairmen worked with inadequate research and teaching equipment, and almost primitive facilities. They were, however, able to offer competitive salaries to potential faculty recruits.

Early in the Kingrey years the demand for veterinary education began to increase again as it had after World War II. Kingrey believed the size of the student classes in the professional program should be doubled to 60 students per class. He argued that the small class size (30 students) would no longer be economically feasible as the clinical specialties developed in the profession.

Board-certified faculty were needed in such areas as radiology, laboratory animal medicine, ophthalmology, dermatology, clinical pathology and internal medicine. It was difficult to afford these specialists when there were only 120 students in the entire program. Also he soon learned that it was difficult to justify his budget at the campus and system level when he had so few students.

There were sound arguments against doubling class size. For 19 years only 30 students were admitted to each beginning class. The small class size had allowed the selection of high-quality students, close interaction between students and faculty, and self-directed learning. Graduates had been outstanding by every available measure.

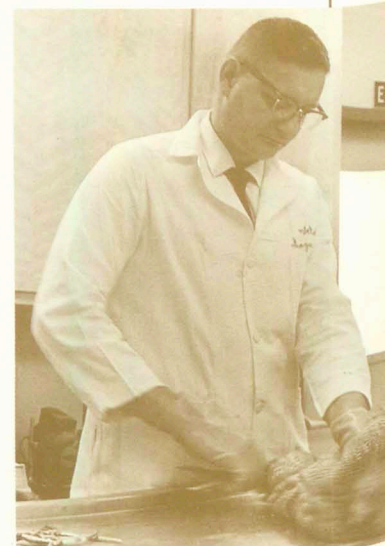
While instructional programs were directed toward producing broad-based veterinary practitioners, Missouri graduates had achieved remarkably well in all areas of veterinary endeavor. They entered academic and regulatory medicine, public-health fields and



VETERINARY PATHOLOGY

**Dr. Billy E. Hooper**

—earned his PhD from Purdue University after graduating from the MU College of Veterinary Medicine. He returned to his alma mater in 1968 and became chairman of the department of veterinary pathology in 1969. Dr. Hooper was a great teacher, an able grantsman and capable researcher. However, his major interests centered around curriculum and teaching effectiveness in the professional (DVM) programs.



*Dr. Hooper performs a necropsy on a chicken.*



*Former dean Groth, seated with clipboard, leads a faculty seminar in pathology.*



**VETERINARY MICROBIOLOGY**



**Dr. R.W. Loan**

— appointed in 1968 as chairman of veterinary microbiology. Dr. Loan was a good academician, excellent teacher and sound researcher. He worked hard to establish the area graduate programs and made the graduate offerings in veterinary microbiology solid and competitive nationwide.

**VETERINARY PHYSIOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY**



**Dr. H.E. Dale**

— became chairman of physiology-pharmacology in the mid-1950s. He continued to serve for several years under the new dean. Dr. Dale was an excellent teacher and sound researcher. He had good relationships with colleagues in agriculture and human medicine.

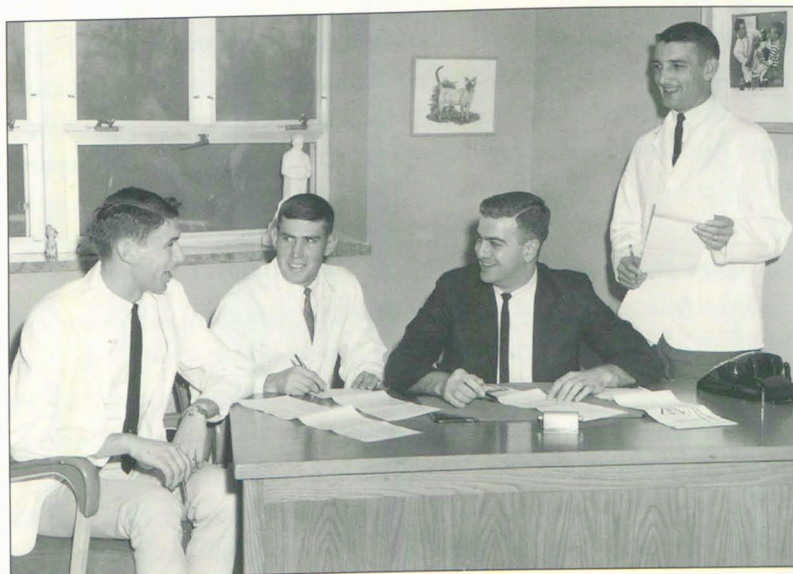


*Pathology lab around 1967 with Dr. Kintner, left, and Dr. Morehouse, right, supervising students.*



*Typical afternoon necropsy rotation with members of the Classes of '67 and '68.*

*Staff of the student publication, "Veterinary Scope". From left to right, C.A. Gwin, D.D. Davenport, D.G. Miles and L.F. Moore, all members of the Class of '66.*



**VETERINARY ANATOMY**

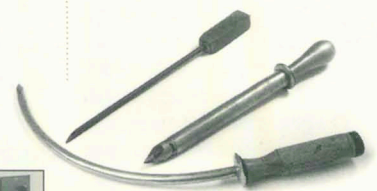
**Dr. R. McClure**

— served as chairman of veterinary anatomy since his appointment in 1955. He was successful in developing an area graduate program by working with the school of medicine and the college of arts and science.



**Dr. J.E. Breazile**

— recruited to the faculty in 1967 with a specialty in neuro-anatomy. He became involved in other disciplines in the school. He was a person of great intellect and ability. He served as chairman of veterinary anatomy until the department was combined with veterinary physiology in 1974.



TROCARS FOR TREATING BLOAT



After-lunch roll call by Dr. Ebert in the mid-1960s.

**VETERINARY MEDICINE & SURGERY**

**Dr. E. Ebert**

—became departmental chairman in the 1950s, he was a living legend and extremely popular with students and alumni. He had been head of the clinical program for 14 years.

**Dr. M. Rines**

—recruited from Michigan State University, Dr. Rines held DVM and PhD degrees. He served for four rather hectic years while the new block system of clinical education was being established. He assisted in recruiting several faculty additions and reorganized clinical operations.

**INCREASING CLASS SIZE**

**THE SEGMENTED CLINICAL CURRICULUM**

- *Dispersed students and reduced concentrations in the small teaching hospital*
- *Made much greater use of case material*
- *Gave students greater experience in the real world of practice*



**VETERINARY MEDICINE & SURGERY**



**Dr. R. Brown**

—named as chairman in 1970, he had left Michigan State University in 1969 to join the MU faculty. Dr. Brown served as department chairman for two years when he asked to be relieved of the responsibility. Dr. Brown's greatest contribution was in the area of facility planning, space allocation and efficiency management.

medical research to gain merit and acclaim. The class of 1956, for example, graduated two veterinarians who later became presidents of the American Veterinary Medical Association—the late Dr. Gerald Johnson, DVM '56, was AVMA president in 1990–91, and Dr. Leon Russell, DVM '56, was AVMA president in 1993–94.

The faculty was quick to note that laboratories and classrooms were designed for smaller classes, and that the number of instructors must be substantially increased to accommodate the increase. After much debate the faculty agreed to support expansion and in 1965 the entering class numbered 60 students.

By 1967–68 the larger classes were entering the small veterinary hospital and clinic, and it was not easy to accommodate the larger classes. There was not enough physical space nor enough clinical teachers to handle the extra students. Thus—out of necessity—a new program was born.

IN SEPTEMBER 1970, the faculty approved a system of segmented clinical education (“blocks” as the system was called) for the third and fourth years of clinical study.

Twelve blocks, each two months in length, were created. Ten blocks consisted of instructional material and two blocks were of free time. Free blocks could be used as unofficial preceptorships.

The segmented curriculum dispersed students and reduced concentrations in the small teaching hospital. The block system made much greater use of case material and gave students greater experience in the real world of practice. This system—born of necessity at MU—was soon adopted with various modifications by most other veterinary institutions in the United States.

Dean Kingrey was a strong proponent of graduate education. At this time there were two major approaches toward this objective: the traditional approach of a MS or PhD with research emphasis in a discipline; and the resident approach to in-depth training and education in clinical medicine. The latter approach worked well as the clinical specialties developed their certification boards from 1960 to 1985. The dean also believed such graduate students were valuable

**10 BLOCKS INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIAL**

- Large Animal Medicine & Surgery
- Small Animal Medicine
- Small Animal Surgery
- Theriogenology
- Diagnostic Pathology
- Livestock Practice
- Medical Services
- Laboratory Animal Medicine
- Nutrition & Toxicology
- Veterinary Public Health

plus 2 blocks of free time



## mid-1960s NEW THRUSTS ACROSS THE UNIVERSITY IN RESEARCH GRADUATE EDUCATION

teachers, and he funded many graduate students during his decade of leadership.

DEAN KINGREY KNEW HIS SCHOOL could not become a major player in these campus-wide activities unless he recruited established scientists in such areas as radiation biology, ecology and environmental science, biological chemistry, physiology and pathology. He tried to find veterinary scientists with associated expertise in one of the basic disciplines. These individuals were to establish research programs, prepare the grants and recruit graduate students.

From 1964 to 1973 the system worked well. The veterinary program at Missouri nearly doubled its research output every year and prepared significant numbers of young veterinarians with advanced degrees.

The school recruited many good scientists with managerial acumen. Dr. Charles Middleton, DVM '58, operated Sinclair Comparative Medical Research Farm. Dr. James Coffman and Dr. Harold Garner managed the Equine Center, located south of Columbia on the Middlebush Farm. Drs. Corley, Ticer and Corwin functioned well at the Research Center. Dr. Keith Kraner directed the campus wide Laboratory Animal Center for several years.

The small, relatively obscure MU School of Veterinary Medicine had arrived. Its programs had doubled or tripled, but there were problems. The main visible concerns were lack of laboratory space and equipment. More serious perhaps were budgetary problems that developed in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

Dean Kingrey's friend, Chancellor Schwada, had moved to Arizona State University. The new chancellor was Herbert Schooling, who had a background in education. Chancellor Schooling tried to support the entrepreneurial dean in veterinary medicine but was having problems of his own with the state legislature since the university had expanded to a four-campus system.

Kingrey continued his efforts to gain physical space and was somewhat successful in remodeling old space and constructing prefabricated buildings. In the meantime he worked almost day and night to develop grassroots support for a \$6.5 million addition to be constructed south of the existing veterinary hospital. This building would house the veterinary diagnostic laboratories and new space for the department of pathology and the teaching hospital.

In the 1960s the federal government had provided matching funds to states for construction of medical facilities for human medicine, veterinary medicine and other health-related fields. In some instances, federal support was as much as 66 percent.

However, there was a logical fear that the federal construction funds were getting low, and that Congress was not likely to renew the appropriation. Kingrey knew that \$6.5 million in state money with the federal match would provide a total of \$12 to \$18 million.

*The School of  
Veterinary Medicine  
plays significant role  
in...*

- Ecology Field Station
- Research Reactor Facility
- Space Sciences Research Center
- Laboratory Animal Center
- Sinclair Comparative Medical Center
- Middlebush Equine Center



**VETERINARY MEDICINE  
PHYSIOLOGY/  
PHARMACOLOGY**

### Dr. T.E. Curtin

— named chairman of the department of veterinary physiology-pharmacology in 1968. He had been recruited in 1966 to direct the program in extension/continuing education. His efforts there had convinced the dean that Curtin would be a better program builder as a departmental chairman. Strong graduate programs were built in pharmacology, physiology and toxicology. Financial support by grants and contracts increased substantially. Dr. Curtin departed to organize and build the new College of Veterinary Medicine at North Carolina State University shortly after Dean Kingrey's resignation.

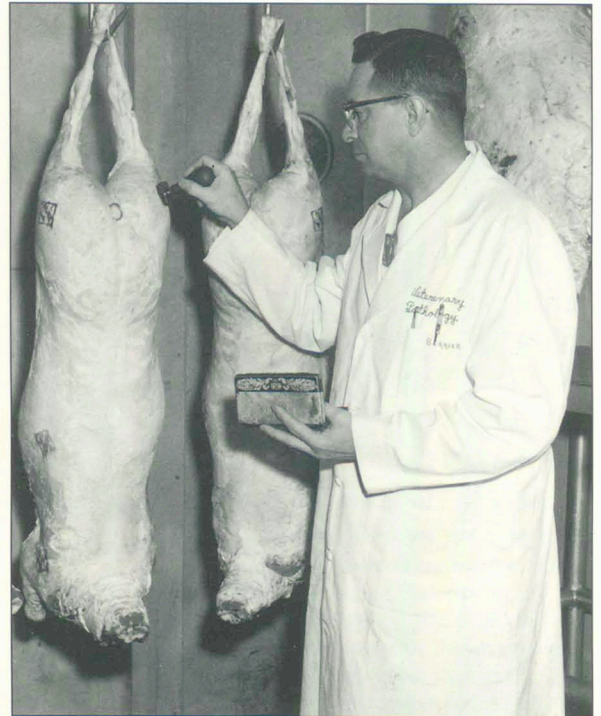
Dr. Bierschwal, right, examines a horse with E.D. Garrett, DVM '65.







Three old "war horses" enter retirement in 1969, left, Dr. Cecil Elder, Dr. A.J. Durant and Dr. J.E. Weinman.



Dr. Berrier inspects and stamps carcasses.

This amount would pay for the facilities needed to house the programs he had developed, but the timing was critical.

Finally, the legislature approved \$6.4 million in the spring of 1973. However, the appropriation was vetoed by the governor.

This was a hard blow to Dean Kingrey. He had asked to be relieved of the dean's responsibilities the previous March. A search committee had been in place for a few months. While he probably thought the funding would come through in 1974, he would not change his plans. He continued to say he was tired and it was time for a new approach.

Dr. Kingrey was a human dynamo who gave a great effort to the MU School of Veterinary Medicine. His record of accomplishments stands tall.

### 1968

Commencement exercises are about to begin. How did Chancellor Schooling, fourth from left, and Elmer Blum, fourth from right, get mixed up with this gang?



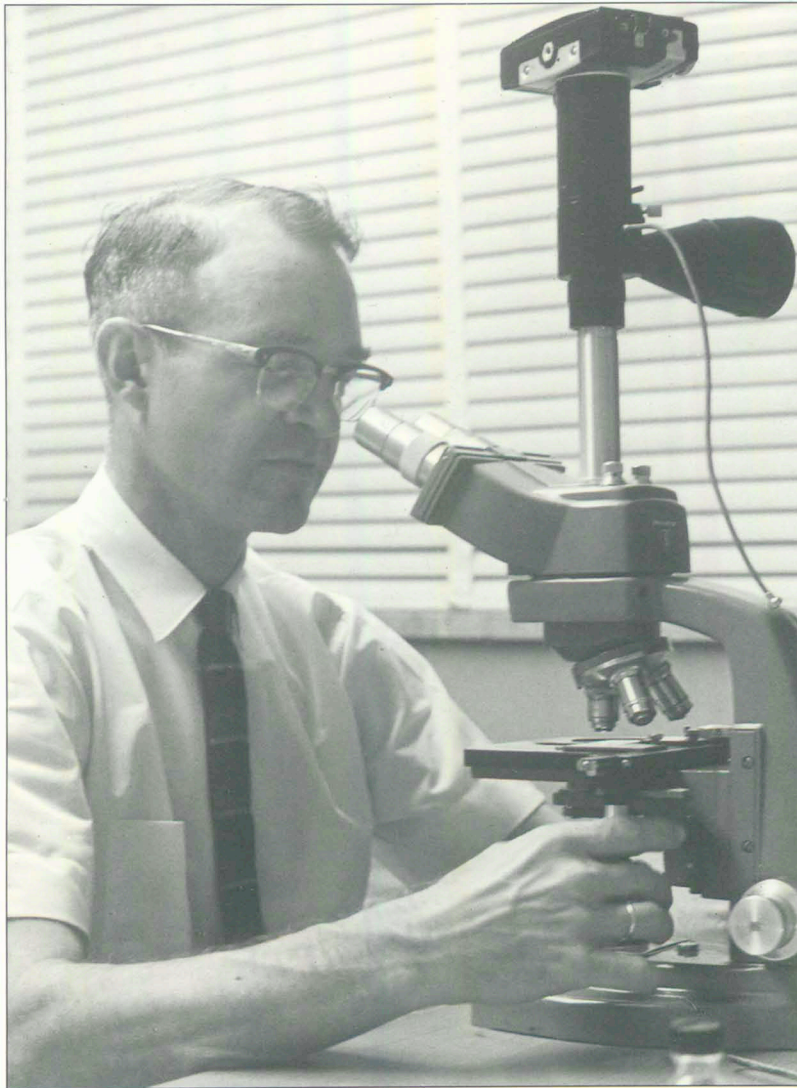




**MU HISTORY**

1970-71

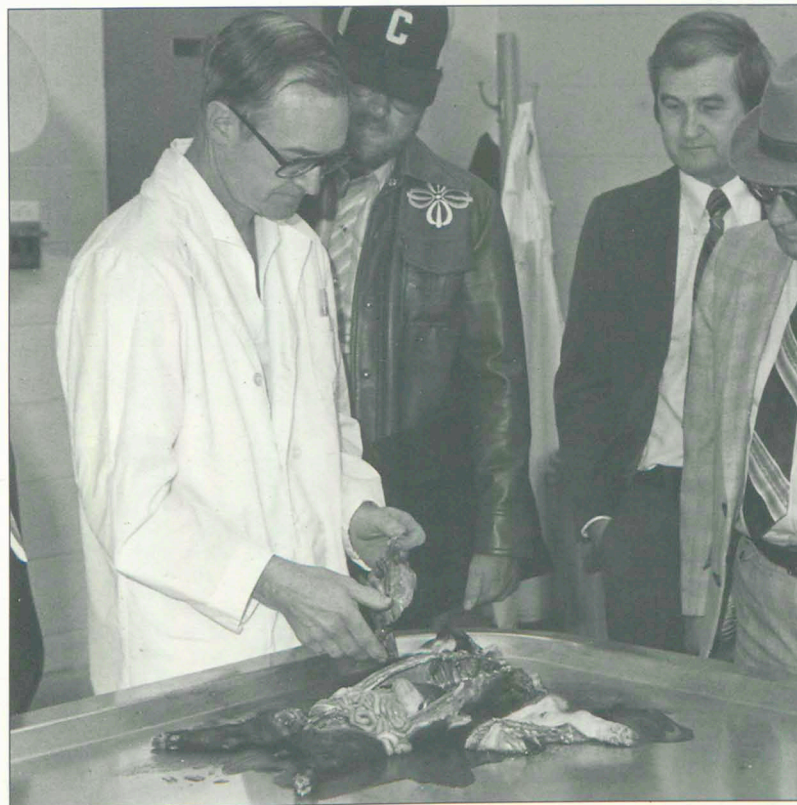
Private contributions to MU exceed \$1 million for the first time.



*Dr. Kintner prepares a slide for a microphotograph.*

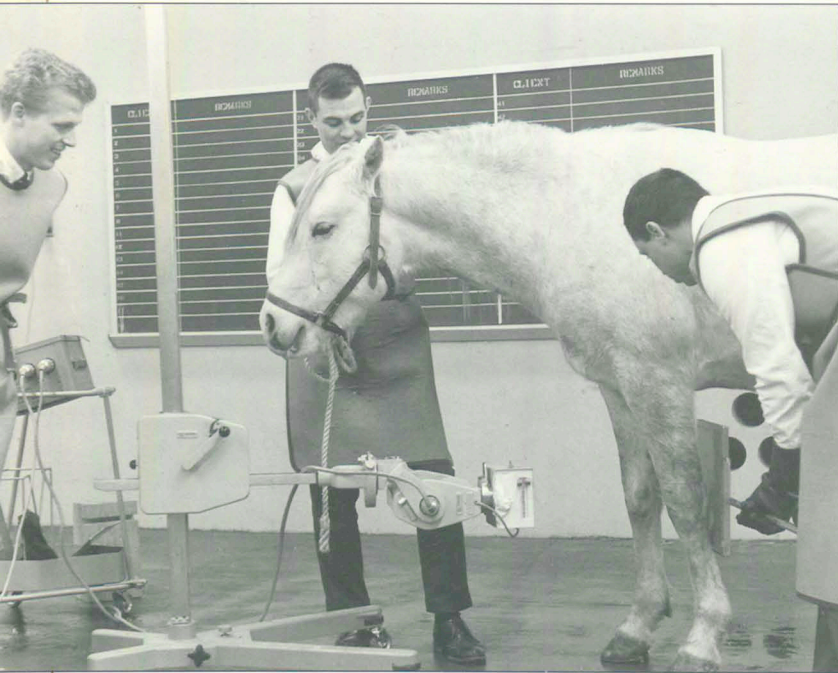


**FREDERICK A. MIDDLEBUSH**  
UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT  
1935-1954

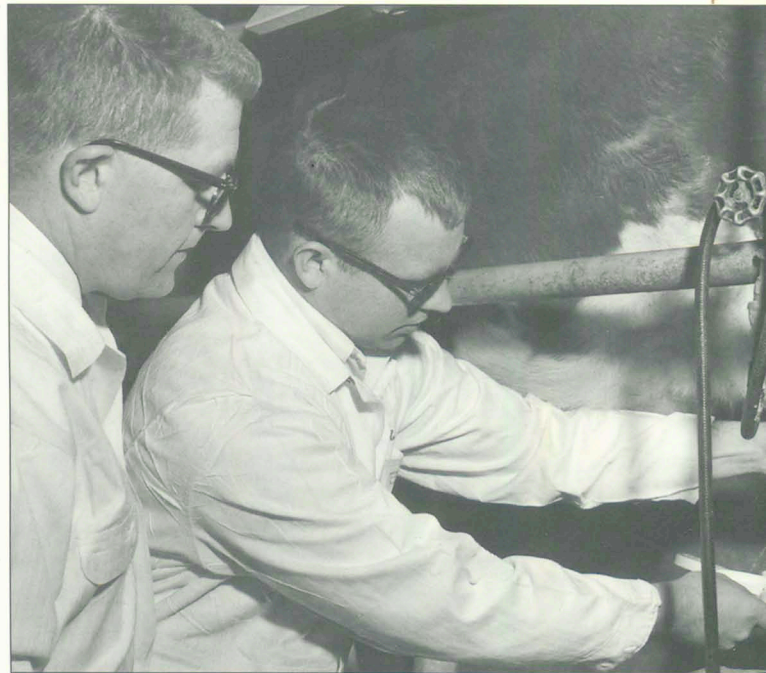


*Dr. Kintner, left, performs a necropsy on a piglet while Dr. Morehouse and others watch.*





A radiology technician, left, prepares to get an x-ray on a horse's leg, assisted by R.E. Doyle, DVM '65, center, and G.H. Cunningham, DVM '68, right.

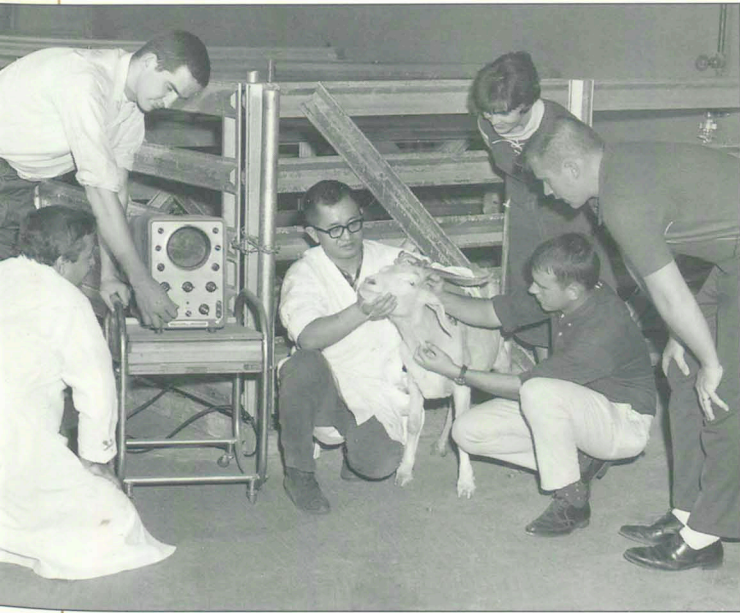


Dr. Johnson, left, and Charles Wallace, DVM '69, obtain milk specimens to check for mastitis.

Dr. Johnson, right, writes notes while Joe Walker, DVM '69, cleans his rubber boots after returning to campus with the mobile veterinary clinic.







*Students use an oscilloscope in physiology lab.*



*Dr. John Hickcox displays compression plating equipment in 1969.*



BRANDING IRON



*Students peer through microscopes during a histology class in 1966.*





College life isn't all study and hard work.



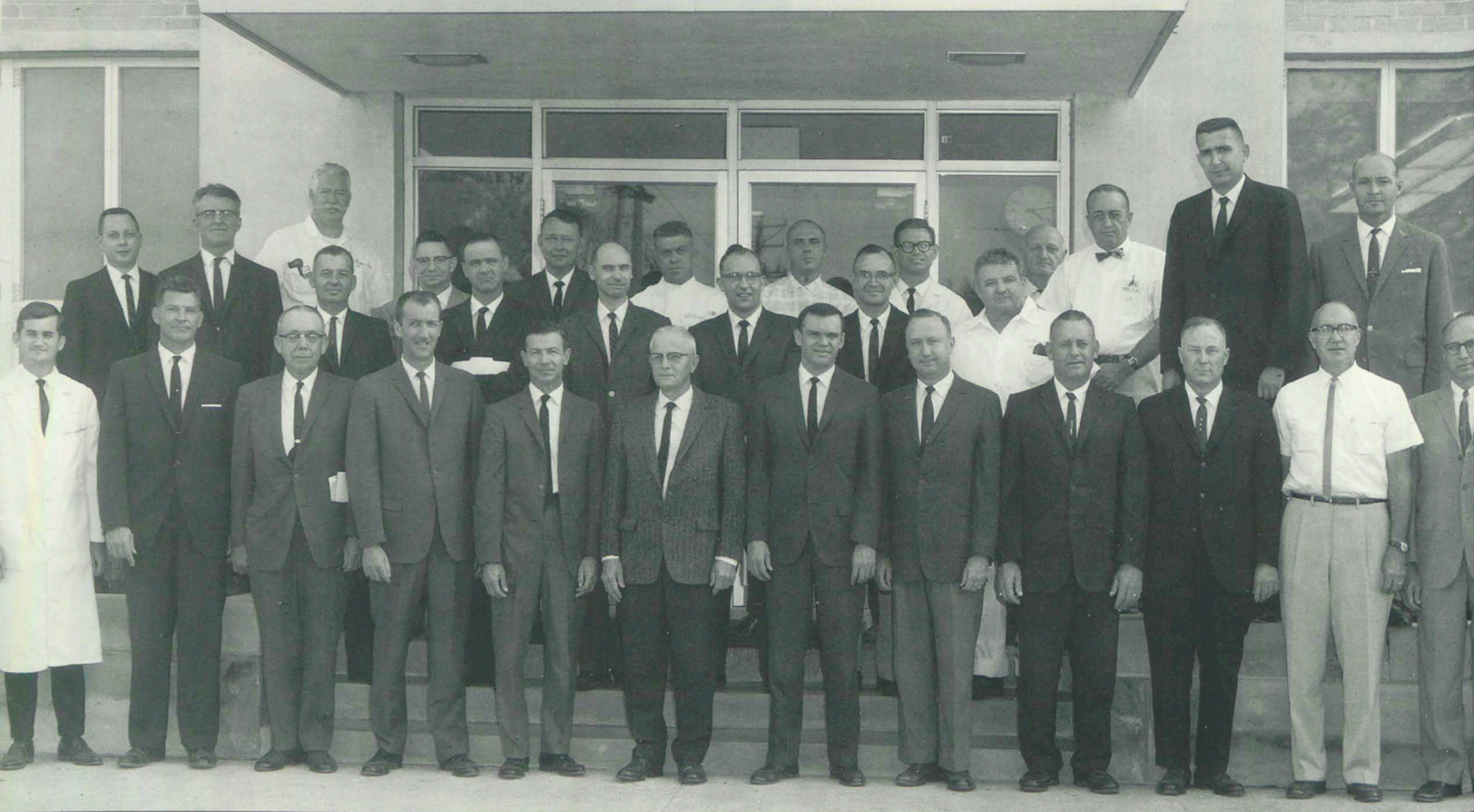
The veterinary medical school's "Rockettes" in action around 1955. Members of the dance troupe are actually students' wives.

VETERINARY MEDICINE

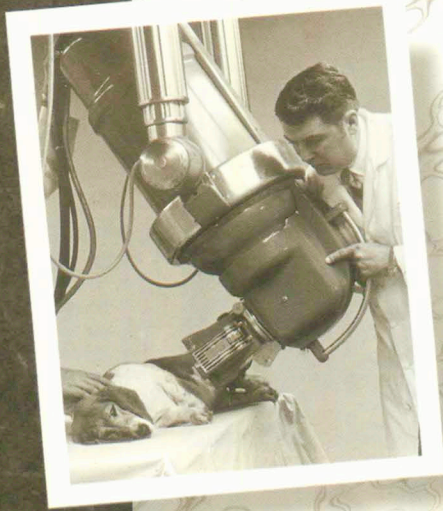
THE VETERINARY FACULTY

circa 1964 From left to right, **First row:** L.G. Morehouse, B.W. Kingrey, A.H. Groth, J.H. Moser, B.L. Moseley, H.C. McDougal, D.C. Blenden, G.C. Shelton, F.E. Romack, W.W. Crenshaw, A. Merrick and L.C. Murphy **Second row:** P.T. Pearson, T.M. Eagle, D.E. Rodabaugh, J.D. Carter, P.D. Garrett, R.C. McClure, L.D. Kintner, J.T. McGinity, J.E. English, A.C. Straffuss and H.D. Dellman **Third row:** A.A. Case, H.H. Berrier, C.J. Bierschwal, K.H. Niemeyer, L.G. Trischler, R.W. Loan and E.F. Ebert

HOSPITAL CLINIC







# Weide Years 1973-1981





**SINCE THE 1970s**

More and more women have been entering the college of veterinary medicine. Here Alice Gaertner, DVM '82, and Stephen Callahan, DVM '82, share a view through a dual microscope.

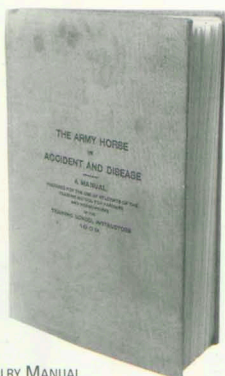
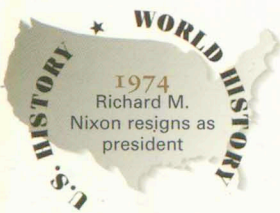
The day of September 1, 1973 brought some abrupt changes in the leadership of the MU School of Veterinary Medicine. Dr. B.W. Kingrey vacated the dean's position to join the clinical faculty. The same day, Dr. George Shelton resigned as associate dean to accept the position as dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine at Texas A&M University, and Dr. Kenneth D. Weide was named the new dean at MU.

Dr. Weide, a native of Kansas, came to Missouri with excellent educational credentials. He held DVM and MS degrees from Kansas State University and had received his PhD in pathology from Michigan State University in 1962. His work experience was mostly in the areas of diagnostic veterinary medicine, and he had limited experience in academic veterinary medicine.

Dean Weide was a highly intelligent, no-nonsense type individual. He was well-organized and decisive. Very early in his administration he faced difficult decisions concerning priorities for new facility construction. In 1974, the \$6 million appropriation for the college that had been vetoed in 1973 was signed by the governor. However, because federal matching funds were no longer available,



K.D. "Ken" Weide



CAVALRY MANUAL



Signing of Proclamation Designating  
the first  
VETERINARY MEDICINE WEEK IN MISSOURI  
May 6-11, 1974

*Christopher S. Bond*

- |                    |                     |                    |                 |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Mr. Don Waldron    | Dr. John Montgomery | Governor Bond      | Mr. Tom Lenz    | Mr. Charles Esterly |
| Dr. Richard Taylor | Dr. Taylor Woods    | Dean Kenneth Weide | Mr. Gary Wilson | Mr. Lonnie Dixon    |





**1974**

*Reorganization within the University allowed change of the name of the veterinary institution from School to College.*

**1974**

*\$6 million appropriated for construction is signed by governor, but no matching federal funds are available.*

Dean Weide had only about one-third the funds to meet the essential needs of the college.

Ultimately a decision was made to provide “something for each department.” The additions were to be housed in two buildings: a general classroom-laboratory-office building; and a diagnostic laboratory building. Space for the library, the electron microscope, the dean’s offices, educational resources and continuing education-extension were included in the main building. The Veterinary Medical Diagnostic Laboratory would have a new modern state-of-the-art facility for the first time.

This space allocation may have been the only logical choice. In the short run it led to general faculty satisfaction and improved morale. It also led in 1977 to full accreditation by the AVMA Council on Education after the buildings were completed.

Unfortunately, the sum of \$6 million was not enough to meet facility requirements for long-range needs. No one could have predicted that the financial constraints already facing higher education in Missouri would grow more severe for the next 10 years. Weide and his administration had to grapple with shrinking budgets and forced retrenchments from the very beginning.

Dean Weide began to assemble his administrative team in 1974

**FACULTY APPOINTMENTS**

**Dr. E. A. Corley**  
Associate Dean for Academic Affairs

**Dr. Leonard Dewhirst**  
Assistant Dean for Student Affairs



**MU HISTORY**

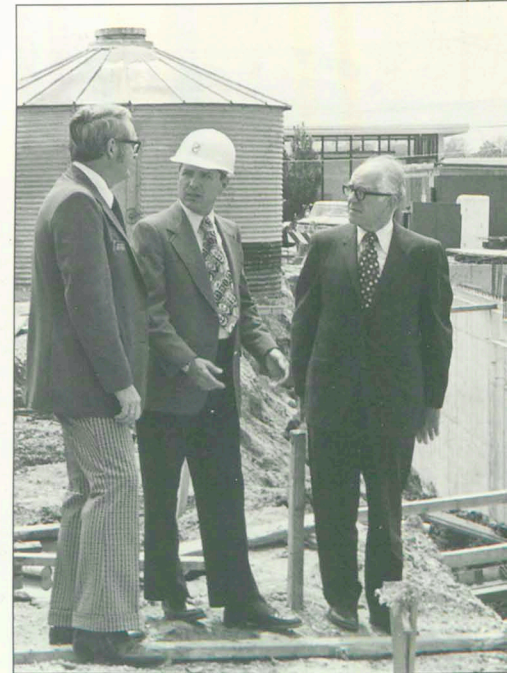
**1977**  
Co-ed dorms opened



*Construction of the new veterinary medicine building and the Veterinary Medical Diagnostic Laboratory building in 1974.*



*A man approaches the entrance of the newly completed Veterinary Medical Diagnostic Laboratory.*



*Dean Weide, left, inspects construction in progress.*



*Dr. Martin, left, and Dr. Bierschwal pondering a document.*



**FACULTY APPOINTMENTS**

**Dr. Lloyd Faulkner**  
appointed Associate Dean for Research to replace Dr. Leslie Murphy who had retired.

**Dr. Charles A. (Andy) Carson**  
named Chairman, Department of Veterinary Microbiology

**Dr. Arthur A. Bickford**  
named Chairman of Veterinary Pathology



**Dr. Harry Berrier**

with the appointments of Dr. E.A. Corley as associate dean for academic affairs and Dr. L.W. Dewhirst as assistant dean for student affairs. Dr. Corley had been with the college for several years. His background was clinical medicine, radiology and nuclear medicine. Dr. Dewhirst had been a professor of animal pathology at the Experiment Station in Arizona. He was not a veterinarian. These men were supposed to function half-time in administration and half-time in teaching and research. After 18 months of service at MU, Dr. Dewhirst returned to Arizona.

In 1974, Dr. Gary Van Gelder was appointed chairman of the department of veterinary anatomy-physiology. By education and experience he was eminently qualified to lead this broad-based department. His appointment brought national recognition to the college.

In 1974, reorganization within the University allowed changing the name of the veterinary institution from school to college.

SOME OF THE FACULTY appointments made during the early years of Dean Weide's tenure included: Drs. Gary D. Osweiler,

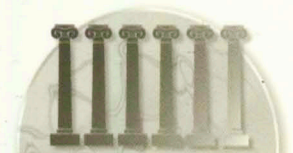
**FACULTY APPOINTMENTS**

**Dr. Gary Van Gelder**  
appointed Chairman, Department of Veterinary Anatomy-Physiology. By education and experience he was imminently well qualified to chair this broad based department. His appointment brought national recognition to the college.

**Dr. Charles E. Martin**  
appointed Chairman, Department of Medicine and Surgery when Dr. Corley moved to the Dean's office. Dr. Martin was to fill this very important but difficult position for five years. He resigned in 1979 to take a position in industry.



**Dr. Ken Niemeyer**  
named Assistant Dean to replace Dr. Dewhirst. Dr. Niemeyer was the glue that held the institution together over so many years. From his position as assistant and later Associate Dean he was in excellent position to keep the ship afloat and he did.



**MU HISTORY**  
1981  
Enrollment exceeds 25,000

*College Advisory Committee around 1978.*





**MU HISTORY**

**1978**

Barbara Uehling named chancellor (first woman to head a major land-grant campus)

L. Thornburg, J. Broadhurst, R.A. Green, B.D. Jones and H. Meyer. All made significant contributions.

Faculty turnover was considerable throughout the 1970s. Among those who resigned at MU were nationally known and established faculty members.

This may have been the most mobile decade in the history of veterinary academia. New veterinary institutions were being established across the nation. Some colleges, including Missouri, were being hit hard by frugal state appropriations, which were not allowing faculty salaries to be competitive.

Much of Weide's time from 1974 to 1977 was involved in planning and coordinating facility construction, and preparing for the upcoming review in 1977 of the Accrediting Committee of the AVMA. Dean Weide's accomplishments were crowned by the news early in 1978 that after 31 years of operation on probational accreditation, the college was recognized by the AVMA Council on Education as being fully accredited.

During the late 1960s and early 1970s federal support for veterinary education was made through institutional grants and, later, capitation grants based on the number of students. To qualify for these funds it was necessary to increase class size. At Missouri the class size increased to 65 students from 60 in 1970; to 72 students in 1972; and finally to 76 students in 1978. Almost simultaneously with the last increase in students at MU, the federal government began to cut this funding. By 1980, it was eliminated entirely.

For several years, MU had been following a policy of mandatory cost reductions whereby each college was forced to return a portion of its budget each year. Faculty and staff positions were eliminated, the purchase of critically needed equipment was deferred and other retrenchment measures were implemented. Faculty and staff discontent continued to grow, and students were increasingly vocal about increased charges for tuition and other student fees.

**THE 70'S  
TURNOVER**

*This may have been the most mobile decade in the history of veterinary academia.*

**James E. Breazile**  
*Anatomy-Physiology*

**John Harkness**  
*Laboratory Animal Medicine*

**George Doering**  
*Small Animal Medicine*

**John Rhoades**  
*Small Animal Medicine*

**Charles E. Short**  
*Small Animal Medicine-Anesthesiology*

**Robert Paddleford**  
*Anesthesiology*

**Robert B. Wilson**  
*Pathology*

**William Halliwell**  
*Pathology*

**Keith Kraner**  
*Laboratory Animal Medicine*

**C. Richard Dorn**  
*Veterinary Public Health*

**Norman Ackerman**  
*Radiology*

**James Coffman**  
*Equine Medicine*

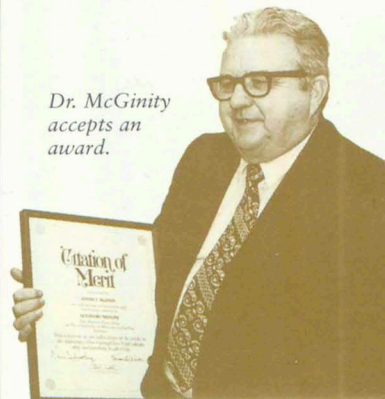
**1977**

**FULL  
ACCREDITATION  
RECEIVED FROM  
AVMA**

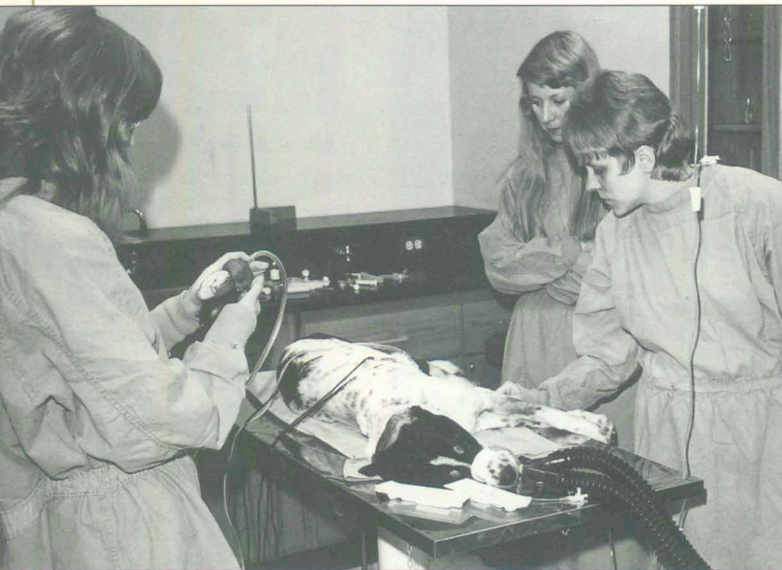
*Dr. Mears, left, and Dr. Corwin analyze x-rays. Dr. Corwin served the clinical science program for many years—as teacher, radiologist and administrator.*



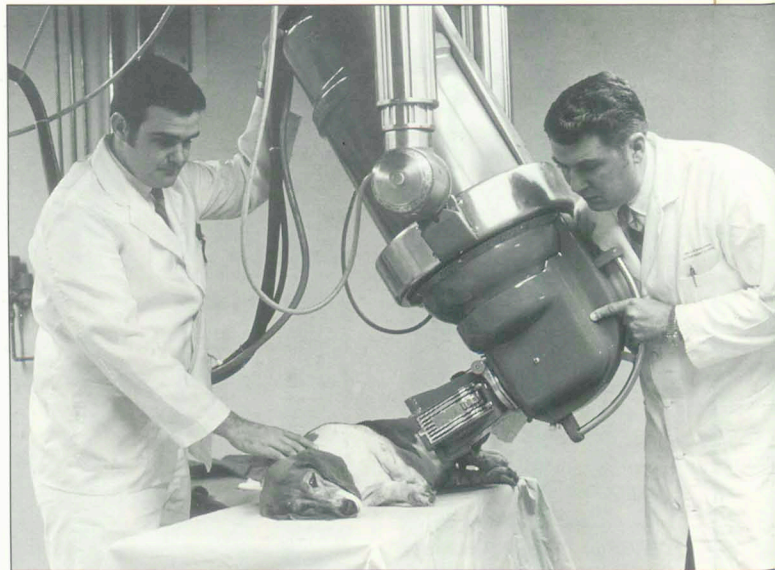
*Dr. McGinity accepts an award.*







*Women move into a major role in small animal medicine.*



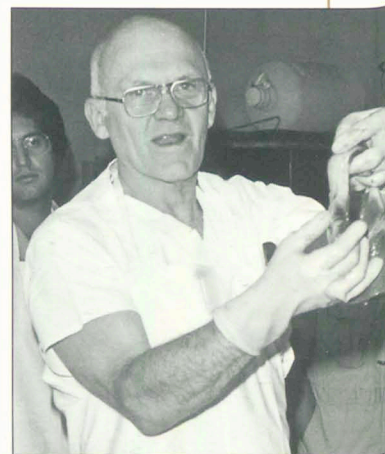
*Dr. Thom Clark, left, and Dr. Rhoades prepare a dog for radiation therapy.*

On April 16, 1980, in a letter to Chancellor Barbara Uehling, Dean Weide requested \$328,000 for fiscal 1980-81 to temporarily ameliorate the financial crisis. In a response dated July 3, 1980, Chancellor Uehling explained that she had given the college about all the resources she had available.

With a new provost arriving in 1980, the university set into motion a detailed plan for evaluating deans and other divisional directors. This plan called for self-assessment by the administrator, but it also carried input from faculty, staff, students, and alumni. The college report was submitted in January 1981, and in February, Dean Weide advised faculty that the university would seek new leadership and new directions for the college.

Dean Weide's last day as dean was Feb. 27, 1981. During his administration, a number of good objectives had been accomplished. The most noteworthy, perhaps, was achieving full accreditation for the college. Also, the establishment of a formal Alumni and Friends Development Program was successful and very much needed.

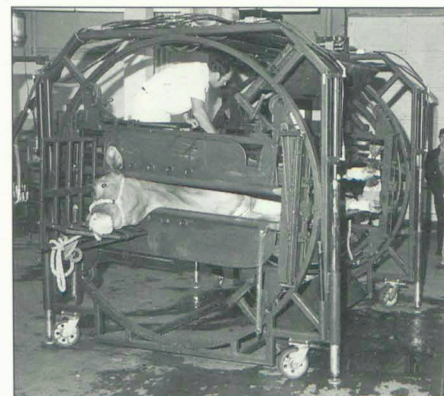
Dean Weide returned to teaching and diagnostic pathology. He continued for a few years in this capacity before resigning to become executive director of the Western States Veterinary Conference. Drs. Corley and Faulkner also left their administrative posts in the dean's office and returned to responsibilities in the department of veterinary medicine and surgery.



*Dr. Nelson shows students an organ in pathology lab.*



*Dr. Tritschler talks on the phone in the truck used for the mobile veterinary clinic.*

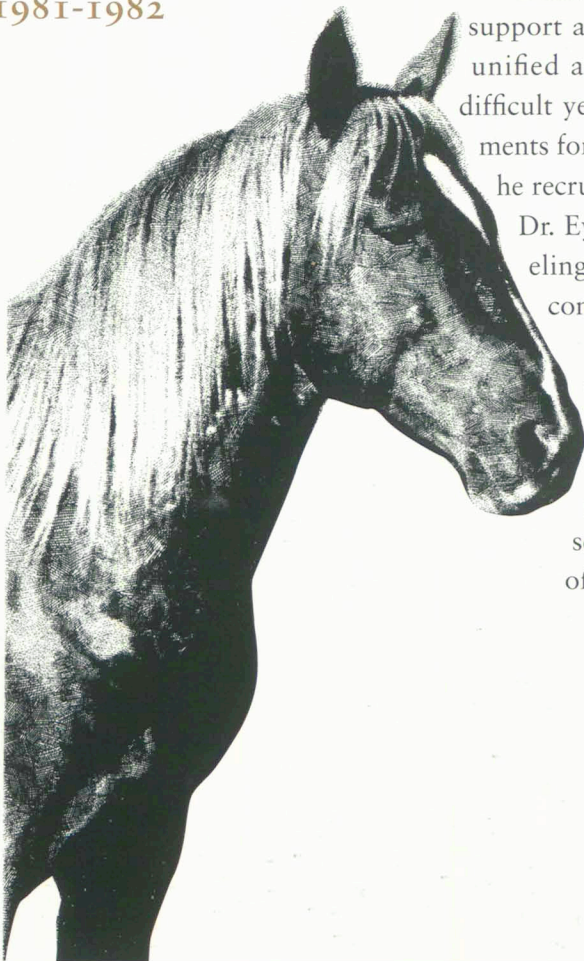


*Dr. James Thorne prepares a cow for a procedure on a surgery table.*






**SEARCHING  
FOR A NEW DEAN  
1981-1982**



**D**r. W.H. "Hal" Eyestone was named by the provost in 1981 as interim dean of the college. Dr. Eyestone had been with the college since March 1, 1972, when he was recruited to be chairman of the department of pathology. Dr. Eyestone held the DVM from Kansas State University and PhD from the University of Wisconsin. He had a long and successful career with various units of the public-health service and the National Institutes of Health.

Dean Eyestone was able to get as much financial support as could be expected. He led the college in a unified and progressive manner through two very difficult years. Regardless of severe financial retrenchments for the college during Dean Eyestone's "watch," he recruited some very important faculty members.

Dr. Eyestone continued the renovating and remodeling old facilities, and two new buildings were constructed at the Middlebush Equine Center.

In December 1982, Dr. Robert F. Kahrs was appointed the fourth dean of the college. In the spring of 1983, Dr. Eyestone entered retirement after a critical and highly important period of service as interim dean. He had served his college and university well in a time of great need. 



W.H. "Hal" Eyestone

**EYESTONE RECRUITS**

- Dr. J.F. Amann**  
*Vet Biomedical Sciences*
- Dr. C. Besch-Williford**  
*Veterinary Pathology*
- Dr. C.B. Chastain**  
*Veterinary Medicine and Surgery*
- Dr. V.K. Ganjam**  
*Veterinary Anatomy-Physiology*
- Dr. D. McCaw**  
*Veterinary Medicine and Surgery*
- Dr. E.K. Steffen**  
*Veterinary Pathology*
- Dr. James Thorne**  
*Director of Continuing Education & Extension*
- Dr. J. Tomlinson**  
*Veterinary Medicine and Surgery*



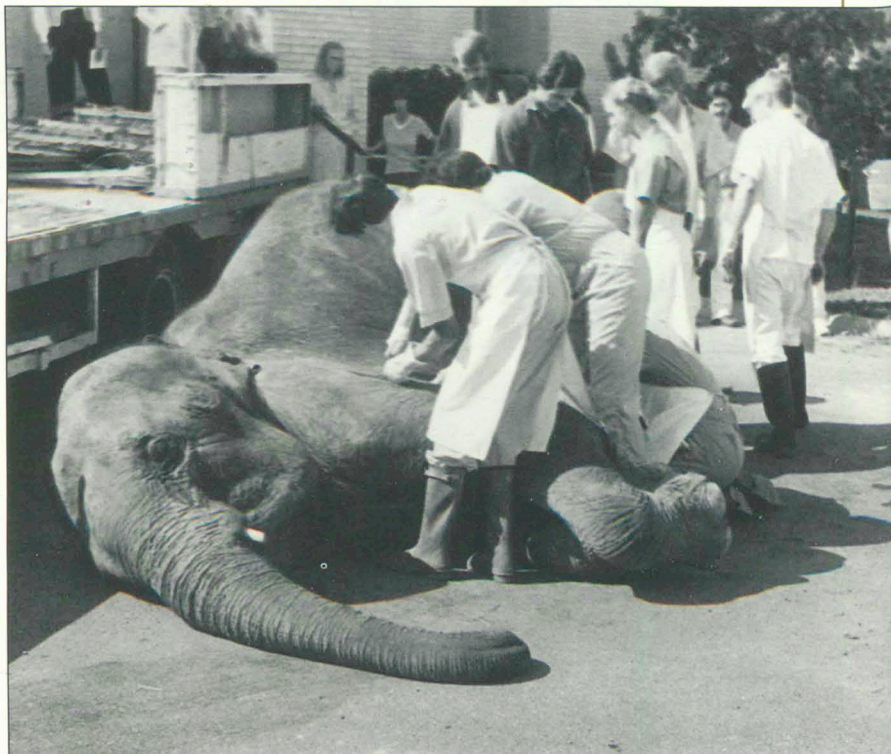


Most veterinary medical colleges have had their "legendary" characters. At MU such a person was Dr. A.A. Case. He served the college in several capacities from 1947 to 1985. Here he is pictured with children during an open house at the college.

Dr. Charlie Martin, foreground, removes an insemination tube from sterile packing.



A sick elephant from Circus Vargas, Sept. 9, 1981, is swarmed by students and faculty. The pachyderm died and a necropsy was performed.







# Kahrs Years 1982-1992





Dean Kahrs, left, and Dr. Niemeyer take some children for a ride on the college's mule wagon.

**B**y education, background and temperament, Dr. R.F. Kahrs was uniquely qualified to assume responsibility for the weak and failing programs at the college.

Dean Kahrs received his professional and graduate education at Cornell University (DVM in 1954 and PhD in 1965). His work experience included seven years of large animal practice in New York State, and 24 years in veterinary academia at Cornell University and the University of Florida. He was a nationally and internationally known expert in animal disease and animal disease control. At the time he accepted the dean's position at MU, he was chairman of the Department of Preventive Medicine at the University of Florida.

Dean Kahrs knew the college was critically underfunded for faculty salaries and operational expenses when compared to similar veterinary institutions of other states. The long years of mandatory cost reduction had taken a terrible toll. Kahrs feared that veterinary hospital facilities—inadequate and in general disrepair—would never be approved again by the AVMA Council on Education.

Because existing faculty and staff were talented, hard-working and highly visible to the constituency of the college (animal owners, alumni, friends), the general public had difficulty believing the pro-



R.F. "Bob" Kahrs

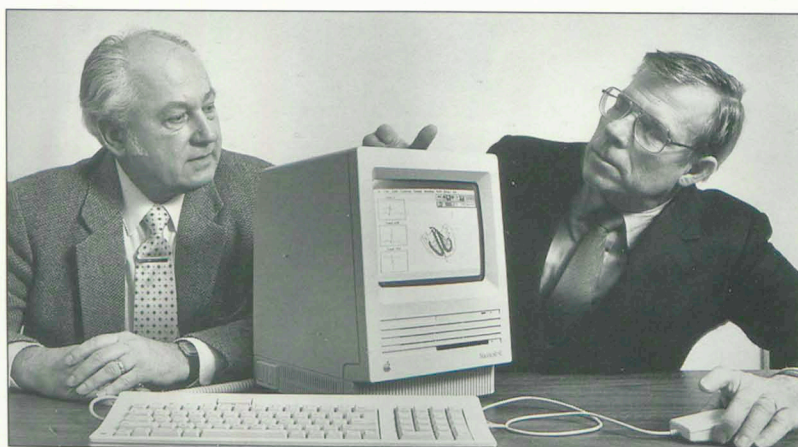
**ACCREDITATION  
REVIEW  
CONCERNS  
KAHRS**



**MU HISTORY**

**1984**  
Students gain seat on board of curators

Dr. Gheorghe Constantinescu, left, and Dr. Allen Hahn display their computer heart animations in March 1988.





## OCTOBER 1984

*Public is shocked—Veterinary College receives only limited accreditation*

*Dean Kahrs takes the reins of the college's mascot mules in March 1990 at groundbreaking ceremonies for the new veterinary medical teaching hospital.*



program was non-competitive with other veterinary colleges and in peril of losing its accreditation.

Another difficulty Dean Kahrs feared was a widespread suspicion on the part of some members of Missouri's academic community that the college was making a play for a disproportionate share of the meager resources available to higher education. Without question, Kahrs faced a Herculean task as he tried to tell the people of Missouri about the plight of the college, the importance of college programs and the corrective steps needed to save the institution.

In October 1984, the AVMA Council on Education came for the accreditation visit. As Dean Kahrs feared, the council placed the college on limited accreditation status because there were "inadequate resources to maintain a stable program." The council recommended immediate budgetary infusions. *If not, the college should not accept any more students.*

This report was received by the general public, the alumni, the University and the legislature with shock and disbelief. They knew there were problems, but they couldn't believe things had reached this point.

Unfortunately the legislature had denied MU's request earlier in the year for a "special appropriation" for the college. Dean Kahrs, with the support of the executive committee, initiated an immediate effort to increase income from all possible sources including private donations, fees for service and extramural grants.

The college prepared a special document to address the accreditation issue. Titled "A Program for Progress in Veterinary Medicine," it was widely distributed. Several agricultural organizations in the state prepared resolutions to the general assembly on behalf of the college. Rep. Merrill Townley, DVM '63, was the only veterinarian in the state legislature at the time. When he became convinced the need was genuine and critical, he worked hard for budgetary increases.

Dean Kahrs realized the college was in real need of greater public visibility. He appealed to areas of emotion, concern and pride by obtaining through private donations two very photogenic

## KAHRS RE-ORGANIZATION

*The Executive Committee—met monthly and were active participants in the strategy and policies of the College*

**K. H. Niemeyer**  
*Associate Dean for Student and Academic Affairs*

**A. W. Hahn**  
*Assistant Dean for Research*

**L.G. Morehouse**  
*Director of the Diagnostic Laboratory*

**W. H. Eyestone**  
*Chairman of Pathology*

**C. A. Carson**  
*Chairman of Microbiology*

**R. C. McClure**  
*Chairman of Anatomy-Physiology*

**J. G. Thorne**  
*Director of Extension*

**B. Riley**  
*Business Officer & Assistant to the Dean*



*Left: Evelyn Kahrs drives a buckboard. She was instrumental in using the mules to educate the public about the importance of veterinary medicine in Missouri and the role of the College of Veterinary Medicine.*



**KAHRS GAINS  
UNEQUALED  
ALUMNI  
SUPPORT**

mules to pull a vintage farm wagon. The mules were named Hilda and Louise, and they became the Missouri Veterinary Medical Mule Team.

The mule team appeared at public functions from border to border of the state driven by Dean Kahrs and his wife, Evelyn, students, alumni, politicians including the governor and others. The college mules caught the imagination of the public, appealed to state pride and made citizens aware that they might lose their veterinary college.

He used every method available to him to speak about higher education in the state and at MU in particular.

Dean Kahrs wisely and ably used the grassroots approach to educate, motivate and energize those who would support his mission. Faculty spouses pitched in to provide artwork for the walls of veterinary medical buildings. His wife, Evelyn, led this work.

Dean Kahrs gained support of the parents of veterinary students, some of which had skills in public relations. Their efforts established the "Gentle Doctor Benefit" as an annual fundraiser for the college. Alumni and friends attended the function in great numbers.

Kahrs knew well the public influence and political power of his alumni. Veterinarians are highly visible members of their communities and are usually well-respected by the public. Dean Kahrs gained alumni support as no dean before him had been able to do. Veterinary organizations reached the governor and high-level decision makers.

Through the mid-1980s, Dean Kahrs had little support within MU. Funds were scarce institution-wide and it was difficult to gain strong support for a small and expensive professional program with only about 300 students. There were basic disagreements between the board of curators and the legislature regarding funding priorities.

From 1985 to 1986 the legislature intended the operational budgets of the college to be increased by approximately \$750,000 per

**VETERINARY MEDICINE &  
SURGERY**

**Dr. James Creed**

— recruited from Oklahoma State University to head the department. Dr. Creed, a board-certified surgeon, applied good business management to clinical services. He worked hard to improve the image of the clinical programs in the eyes of referring veterinarians and clients. He improved financial accountability, which was very important to the chancellor's office.

**THE FACILITIES  
ISSUE**

*Ralph Gates auctions items to benefit the college at the Holiday Inn Executive Center in March 1988. The Friends of Veterinary Medicine began the annual Gentle Doctors Benefit to help support the college.*

*Dr. Laurie Mills Wallace, right, takes aim at Terry Boldt, DVM '88, to return the favor of a pie in the face.*





## PATHOLOGY

**Dr. Joseph Wagner**

—named as chairman in 1985, he had achieved national and international eminence in laboratory animal medicine. His research in laboratory animal pathology and his direction of an animal diagnostic laboratory that served national and international research clients were highly appreciated by other medical institutions around the world.

This department was combined in 1996 with microbiology to become the department of pathobiology.

## ASSOCIATE DEAN OF RESEARCH

**Dr. G.M. Buening**

—replaced Dr. Allen Hahn as associate dean for research. In addition to his administrative responsibilities, Dr. Buening continued to be active in research and teaching at the professional and graduate level.

year. When those funds did not appear in the credit of the college, state Sen. Roger B. Wilson directed his attention to the issue. During the next three years the college budget was increased by almost \$1 million each year. By 1989 the college was much more competitive in the budgetary realm, but the construction of facilities needed to regain accreditation appeared far in the future.

**BECAUSE OF THE MIDWEST'S** economic recession in the 1980s, there was a great backlog of construction requests throughout higher education. When Kahrs pressed his case for a new teaching hospital, he was advised it might be 20 years before funds would be available.

Doubt remained among the curators and some legislators that facility needs were as critical as they were painted by Kahrs and the Missouri Veterinary Medical Association. Because veterinary teaching hospitals are esoteric to most laymen, it is often essential for a legislative delegation to visit existing state-of-the-art facilities to have a background for comparison and evaluation. A legislative delegation was appointed and private funds were used to take them on a tour of facilities at Kansas State University and Iowa State University. The delegation then returned to Columbia to compare the corresponding facilities at MU. The comparison was eye-opening to the delegation and ended any controversy about the need for a new teaching hospital.

Subsequently, MU officials authorized a study to determine the facility needs of the college. This report was released in late 1987 and concluded that MU had much less space than most colleges and much of the space available was of inadequate quality. The report recommended a major building program including a new facility on campus with combined clinical functions for small animals, horses, cattle, swine, and other domestic animals. It also recommended that the Equine Center at Middlebush Farm be converted to a research facility for veterinary medicine.

After the consultant's report as studied by MU administrators and University officials, the board of curators and the legislature agreed generally that major new facilities were necessary at the college.

Because of his strong academic background, Dean Kahrs was quick to respond to the academic changes occurring in the 1980s. Veterinary medicine had the responsibility to move to the forefront with new technology. Molecular biology, computer technology, nuclear medicine and ultrasound were just a few areas of opportunity. Dean Kahrs knew that his faculty must use new technology to compete for extramural grants and to provide the most efficient diagnostic and clinical services.

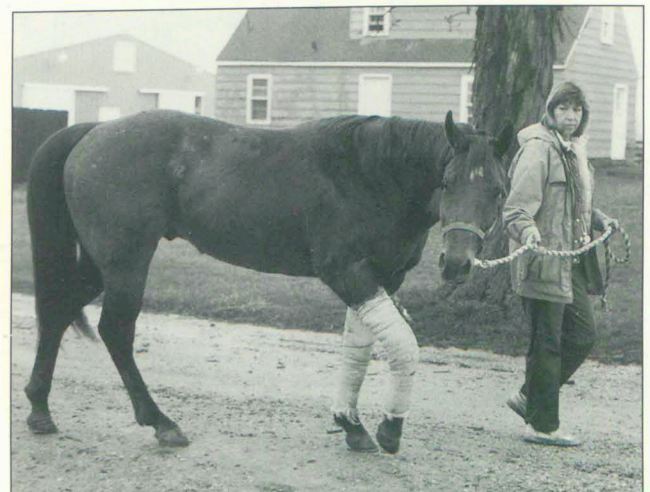
## ANATOMY &amp; PHYSIOLOGY

**Dr. H. Richard Adams**

—recruited from Southwestern Medical School in Dallas to lead the department. His major research effort had been in cardiovascular physiology, and he used that area as a focal endeavor to build a strong research department. Dr. Adams was a good recruiter, and his faculty members were highly effective in gaining grant support. They were welcome collaborators in the Dalton Cardiovascular Research Center and in the colleges of medicine and agriculture. Dr. Adams altered the veterinary physiology course and made it available to first-year veterinary students and graduate students campuswide.

The name of this department was changed in 1985 to veterinary biomedical sciences.

*Suzanne Suster, DVM '90, walks a horse with bandaged legs.*







*The MU College of Veterinary Medicine is the only college of veterinary medicine in North America to list a Miss America among its graduates—Debbie Turner, DVM '91. Debbie's reign was characterized by dignity and good will.*

From that framework of knowledge and managerial skills he selected department chairmen to move the college forward.

**THE MAKE-UP OF** professional classes changed remarkably during the 1980s. The gender changes were most pronounced as the percentage of female students in each class began to outnumber men.

One of these women was Debbie Turner, a person of outstanding poise, beauty and talent. She was named Miss America in 1990. After her year of service to the Miss America Pageant she returned to complete her professional education and graduated with the class of 1991.

In the late 1980s the MU development office approved a full-time development officer for the college. Michael Tarry performed exceedingly well in this position. Under his leadership, private gifts rose dramatically, and membership in the Jefferson Club rose to

*Dr. Frankee Eliot holds a poodle while Vince Baumhoegger carefully inserts an IV catheter into the patient's leg.*

*Dr. Cynthia Besch-Williford, wearing glasses, with graduate students, from left, Donna Clemons, DVM '89, Brian Ermeling, DVM '86, and Lizabeth Terril-Robb.*







**Dr. Harvey Gosser**  
Director of the Veterinary  
Medical Diagnostic Laboratory

more than 100 by 1991. Tarry also headed the private gifts campaign for the new teaching hospital.

Two leadership changes took place in 1988. First, Dr. Nat Messer became director of the Equine Center. His excellent reputation and skill were greatly appreciated by equine practitioners and horse owners and trainers. Second, Dr. Harvey Gosser became director of the Veterinary Medical Diagnostic Laboratory after Dr. Morehouse retired in 1988. Dr. Gosser appointed several new professional staff people soon after he assumed the position.

In the early 1990s Dr. Bonnard Moseley retired as director of continuing education-extension. Dr. Dave Hardin replaced him and brought new assistants.

**PROGRESS TOWARD AUTHORIZATION** of new clinical facilities had occurred during the late 1980s. A giant leap forward came with the appointment of Chancellor Haskell Monroe in 1987. He knew something of veterinary institutions and wanted to help the college at MU.

MU authorities supported a new veterinary hospital, but decreed the college must obtain 20 percent of the cost from non-state funds. This amount was estimated at \$5 million—a big challenge for the small college. Good fortune appeared in the person of Mrs. Virginia Busch, a St. Charles attorney. Mrs. Busch had experienced excellent care for her cat in the old teaching hospital, and gained respect for the students and faculty at MU. She became a strong supporter and advocate for the college.

Chancellor Monroe had made the acquaintance of August Busch III, chief executive officer of the Anheuser-Busch Corporation. Monroe explained the plight of the college to the corporate leader and explained the real need for non-state funds. Dean Kahrs had similar discussions with Mrs. Busch.

Shortly thereafter Mrs. Busch submitted the college's proposal to the Busch Foundation board of directors for a major donation. The directors offered a gift of \$1 million and an additional \$500,000 "challenge" grant for matching funds by other non-state sources.



**Michael Tarry**  
The College's first  
Development Officer



*Virginia Busch, an avid college supporter, gave the 1994 commencement speech for the college of veterinary medicine.*

## THE TEACHING HOSPITAL



*Dr. Niemeyer, left, and Dr. Kahrs, middle, listen to Amanda Donnelly, DVM '86, as she explains special activities for students and programs available from the Missouri Veterinary Medical Association.*



By accepting the gift and the challenge, MU became directly committed to construction of the new facility.

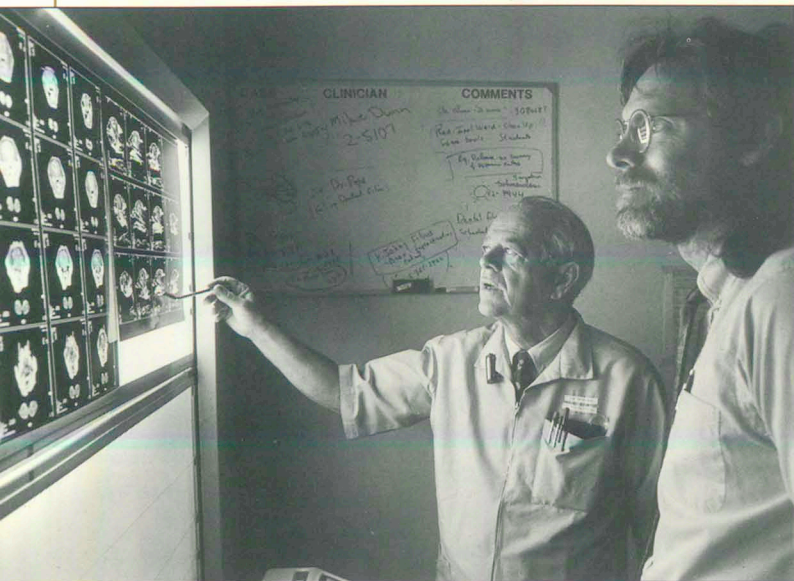
Planning for the new facility was placed in the capable hands of Dr. K.H. Niemeyer as chairman of a team including all major clinical service heads. Hospital Director Ron Haffey also played a crucial role in developing the facilities.

The final plan returned the equine services to the campus, placed all the clinics under one roof and allowed efficient sharing of all support services such as receiving, anesthesiology, pharmacy, radiology and clinical pathology. On March 31, 1991, there was a groundbreaking ceremony with the chancellor driving the mule team pulling an antique skid shovel.

In 1992, with the hospital construction almost completed, Dean Kahrs decided he had "climbed the mountain" and it was time to move to another challenge. He accepted a position with the U.S. Department of Agriculture directing the movement of animals and animal products in international commerce.



Dr. Louis Corwin, radiologist, and Dr. Dennis O'Brien, neurologist, examine a series of MRI images.



Heather Anderson, DVM '93 works with Noble, a red-shouldered hawk being treated for a fractured humerus.

Dr. Everett Aronson does diagnostic imaging with a cat.

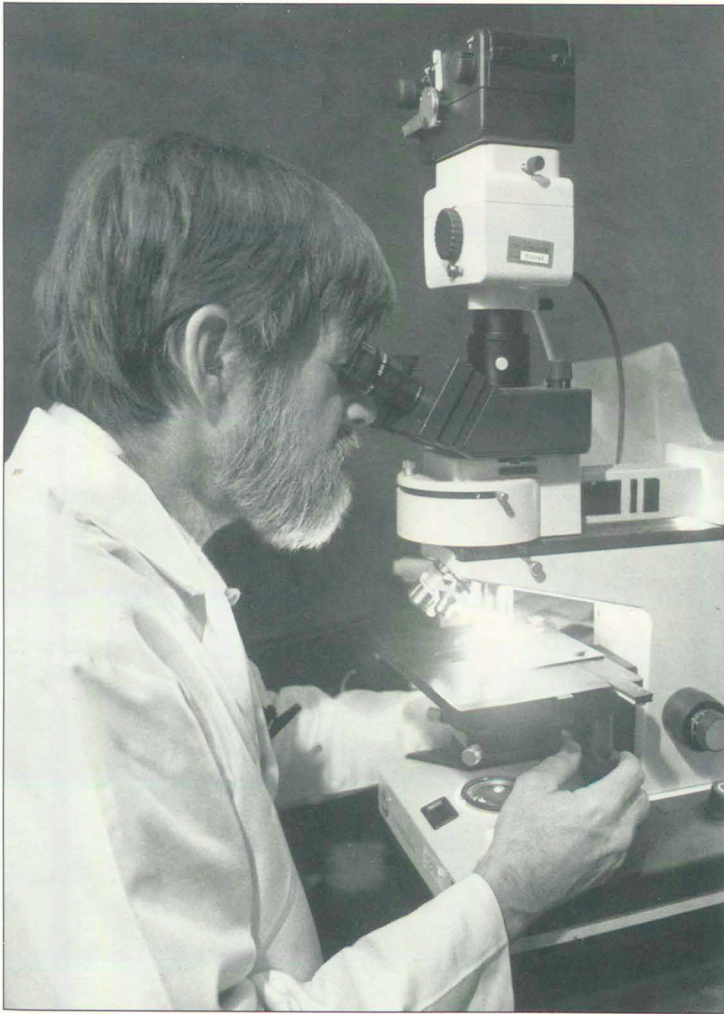


### MARCH 31, 1990

Dean Kahrs and a group of University and state dignitaries drive the college's mules to break ground for Clydesdale Hall.

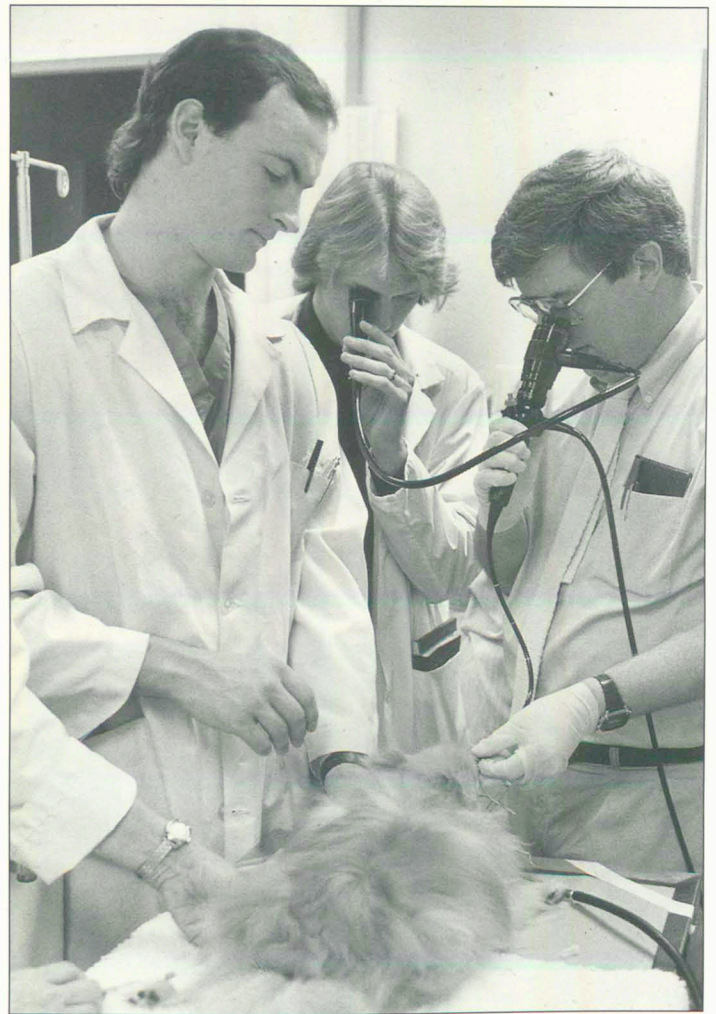






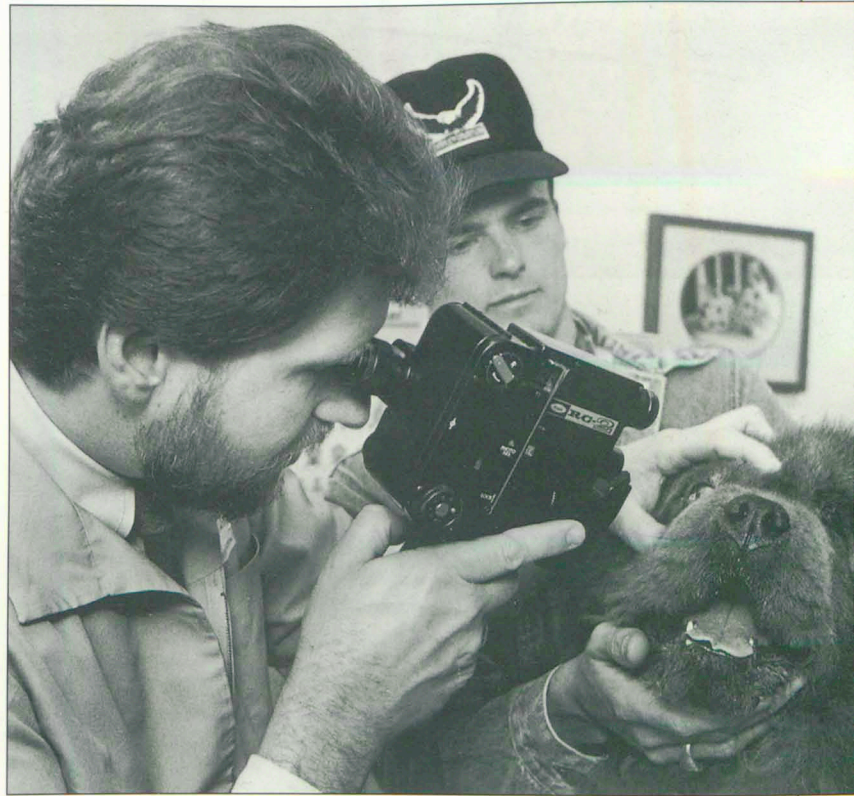
*Jeff Peters, senior research lab technician in the virology lab, examines specimens by immunofluorescence microscopy for the presence of virus.*

*Raptor Rehabilitation Club member Kirk Suedmeyer, DVM '87, with a hawk.*




*Dr. Brent Jones, right, shows the use of an endoscope to students, including Leroy Holdmeyer, DVM '89, on left.*

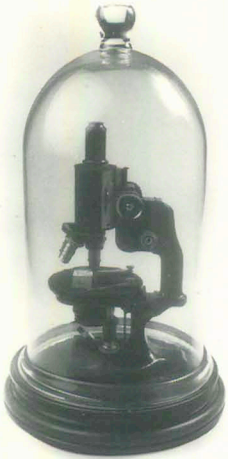
*Veterinary ophthalmologist Cecil Moore examines the eye of a dog.*





Dr. H. Richard Adams, serving as chairman of veterinary biomedical sciences, was selected by then provost Gerald Brouder to be interim dean of the college beginning June, 1992.

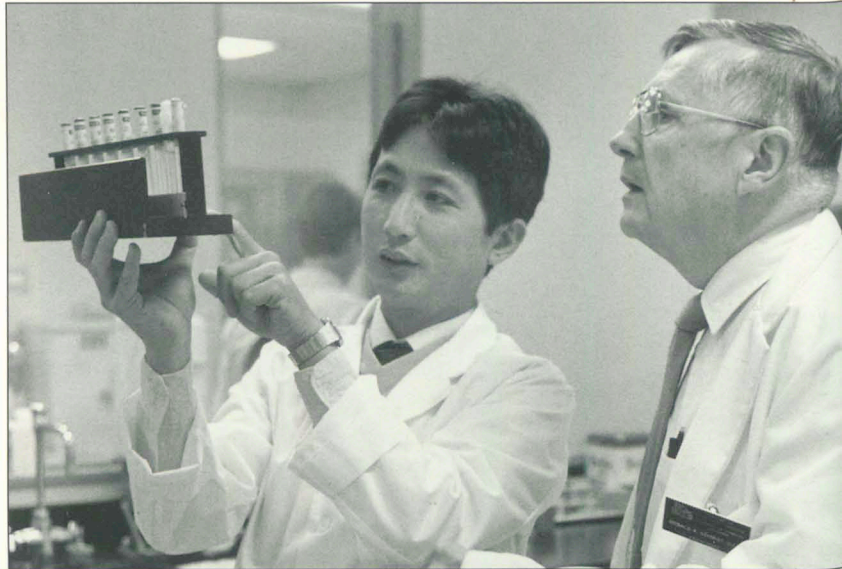
Dean Kahrs was unquestionably a man for a season at the University of Missouri-Columbia. He had saved the college from possible closure and placed it on a firm foundation for greatness in the 21ST century. 



MICROSCOPE FROM THE 1940S



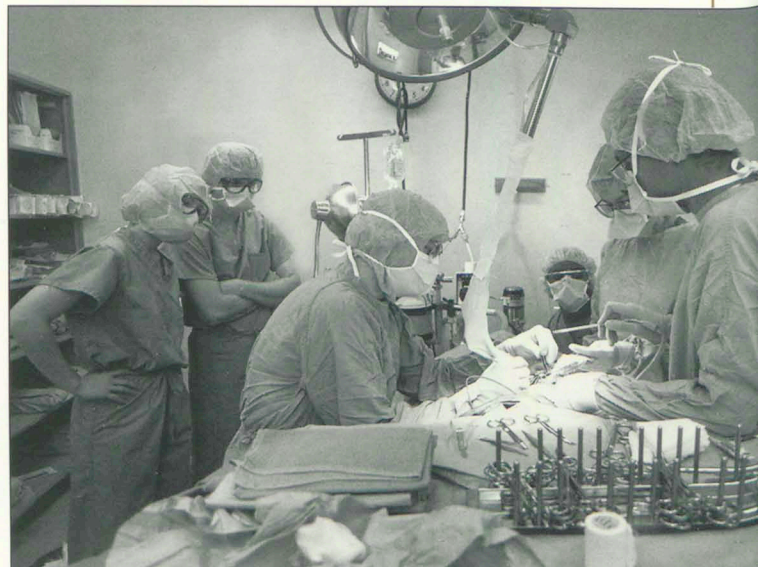
Dr. Frankee Eliot, left, watches as a Jennifer Boatright, DVM '90, examines a dog in the recovery room.



Dr. Ray Liu, left, and Dr. Donald A. Schmidt look at specimens in the lab.

Dr. Nat Messer, left, examines a horse's windpipe assisted by Cheryl Albin, DVM '90, who is holding the endoscope in the horse's nostril.

Modern veterinary surgery looks similar to a procedure for human medicine.





*A  
New Era  
of  
Excellence*

**1992 AND BEYOND**



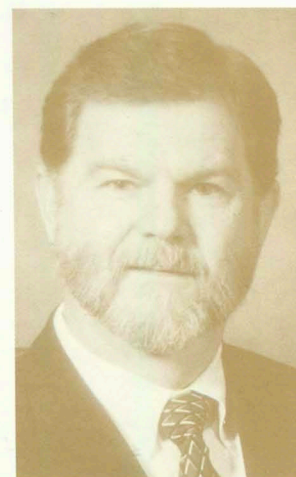


**APRIL 3, 1993**  
 Dr. Adams shakes Dr. Niemeyer's hand at the podium during the dedication ceremonies for Clydesdale Hall.

**A**s the Spring of 1993 approached, the college enthusiastically anticipated the dedication of Clydesdale Hall, the new veterinary medical teaching hospital. After decades enduring inadequate facilities and insufficient funding, Clydesdale Hall and the budget increases secured in the late 1980s helped gain full accreditation from the AVMA in 1991. These events elevated the college to a new level of academic stability. Celebration was short-lived, however, because yet another fiscal crisis appeared unexpectedly on the horizon.

**JUST MONTHS BEFORE** the dedication of Clydesdale Hall on April 3, 1993, the University announced a \$3 million budget reduction for the college, a plan that would cut the college's state-provided funding by one-third. Interim Dean Adams and others believed the college could not survive such a reduction.

**CELEBRATION FOLLOWED BY ANOTHER CRISIS**



H. Richard Adams



**"PASSING THE TORCH"**

The Kahrs pose next to the college's mule team in front of Clydesdale Hall while Dr. Adams watches from within the building.



MEDICINE TINS FROM THE 1930S





*Clydesdale Hall under construction.*

Citizens, alumni, news media, legislators, livestock organizations and others rose up to support the college. They believed the proposed cuts would critically wound the college. Members of the AVMA executive board, Drs. Joan Fresh, Ken Vroman, and Ron Cott, met with the new MU chancellor, Dr. Charles Kiesler, to discuss the impact of the proposed cuts. Many citizens, including Mr. Jimmy Lawrence and Mr. Tom Scott, sent letters to legislators and University administrators on behalf of the college. Farm groups and private citizens wrote editorials supporting the college and its importance to Missouri.



*Dr. Adams, right, accepts \$125,000 check from Jim Lawrence, president of the Friends of Veterinary Medicine, during the annual Gentle Doctor Benefit in 1993.*

The search for a regular dean proceeded during this public debate about the future of the college. During the college's awards



*Robert Kabrs, former dean, delivers the keynote address during the dedication of Clydesdale Hall, April 3, 1993.*

*Mr. and Mrs. Busch, left, greet well-wishers after the dedication of Clydesdale Hall, including former University Chancellor Haskell Monroe and his wife Jo.*





**DEAN'S IMPACT AWARD**

1993

**Dr. Kenneth Niemeyer  
Dr. J.E. Wagner**

1994

**Lt. Gov. Roger B. Wilson  
Mr. Ron Haffey**

1995

**Mr. Trenton Boyd  
Dr. L.G. Morehouse**

1996

**Dr. M. Harold Laughlin  
Dr. Robert Youngquist**



*Dr. Joe Wagner, left, and Dr. Ken Niemeyer, right, were the first recipients honored by the Dean's Impact Award. Dean Adams is in the center.*

**PROGRAM GROWTH**



**Dr. Mark Nasisse**  
Endowed professor in  
veterinary ophthalmology



**Dr. John Bonagura**  
Endowed professor in  
veterinary cardiology

banquet in 1993, Chancellor Kiesler announced that Dr. Adams would be the college's fifth dean. He immediately indicated his first priority would be to convince University administration to enhance, instead of reduce, the college's budget.

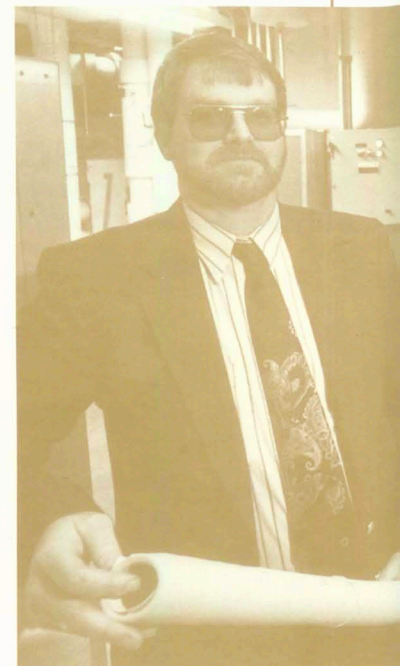
Responding to public concern about the college's future, a Missouri joint Senate and House of Representatives subcommittee asked Dean Adams to testify how a budget cut would affect the college. This committee was chaired by Senator Mike Lybyer, and it had members with an understanding of the importance to the state of veterinary medical education, including a college alumnus, Rep. Merrill Townley, DVM '63.

Senator Lybyer's committee served a key role in recertifying public support for the importance of the land grant mission at MU, including veterinary medicine.

In the summer of 1994, Chancellor Kiesler rearticulated his plans for the college. Kiesler charged the college to become more self-sufficient and to enhance outside incomes. Indeed, thanks to Chancellor Kiesler and Provost Edward Sheridan, the college received major new investments that positioned the college as never before to become a national power in veterinary medical education. The fiscal crisis of 1993 turned out to be a momentary lull that led in 1994-97 to new approaches to college programs.

THE STATE GENERAL OPERATING budget increased substantially from 1992 to 1996, and the college received its first endowed professorship—the Ruth Krauechi Missouri Professorship of Veterinary Ophthalmology. MU likewise approved and match-funded a second endowed professorship in the Gilbreath-McLorn Missouri Professorship of Veterinary Cardiology. Both professorships were the first of their kind in the nation. Suddenly, the college had an additional \$2.5 million in perpetual endowment funds to support these unique positions, which were quickly filled by leading academicians: Dr. Mark Nasisse in ophthalmology and Dr. John Bonagura in cardiology.

From appearing nowhere on the MU building renovation list to number one in 1995, the college received \$6 million from the University to renovate the former teaching hospital vacated when Clydesdale Hall was completed. This space will provide several key



**Ron Haffey**  
Veterinary Medical Hospital Administrator Ron Haffey stands with plans of Clydesdale Hall. He, Dr. Jim Creed and Dr. Niemeyer were instrumental in supervising the construction of the college's new teaching hospital. In particular, Haffey searched the country for the cost-effective equipment and fixtures to keep the project under budget.

**DIRECTOR OF STUDENT AFFAIRS**



**Dr. Everett Aronson**  
— appointed as the first director of student and alumni affairs, he continued his work in clinical radiology and teaching.



**DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT**



**David Horner**

— named as Director of Development to lead fundraising efforts for the College.

**UNIQUE NICHES**

*From left to right, veterinary ophthalmologists Keith Collins, Cecil Moore and Mark Nasisse are the nucleus around which the college is building one of its "centers of excellence."*

**ASSOCIATE DEAN OF ACADEMIC AFFAIRS**




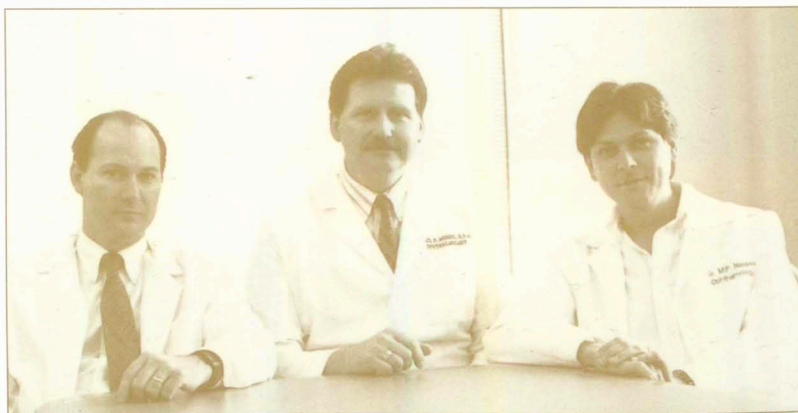
**Dr. C.B. Chastain, DVM '69**

— selected after a national search to become the new associate dean for academic affairs. Dr. Chastain implemented a new pre-veterinary medical scholars program, expanded the role of Barbra Horrell as a special recruiter for minority students.

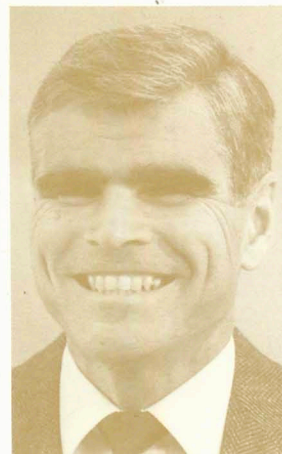
areas needed for academic programs: a multi-user facility for continuing education and teaching, laboratory animal facilities, expansion space for the Veterinary Medical Diagnostic Laboratory and research laboratories. This major financial commitment from MU exemplified the University's pledge in the mid-1990s to help the college become the best it can be.

**I N T H E M I D - 1 9 9 0 S**, Chancellor Kiesler developed the "unique niche" strategy for MU. Under this plan, each university division concentrates resources into specific areas selected for excellence, rather than trying to be "all things to all people."

In addition to ophthalmology and cardiovascular sciences/cardiology, the college identified reproductive biology, laboratory animal medicine/comparative medicine, and disease pathogenesis as areas for focused investment, with other programs under consideration. The veterinary medical teaching hospital and the Veterinary Medical Diagnostic Laboratory, because of their uniqueness in Missouri and their central roles in the college, also represent program niche areas for veterinary medicine. As the 21st Century approaches, the college committed itself to becoming national leaders in these select areas. 



**BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES**



**Dr. M. Harold Laughlin**

— named as chairman, he continued his basic research program in exercise physiology and cardiovascular sciences. Dr. Laughlin and his team of investigators were awarded in 1995 a \$6.8 million grant from the National Institutes of Health to study the influence of physical exercise on the coronary arteries of pigs, the largest single research grant ever awarded to MU.

**VETERINARY MEDICINE & SURGERY**

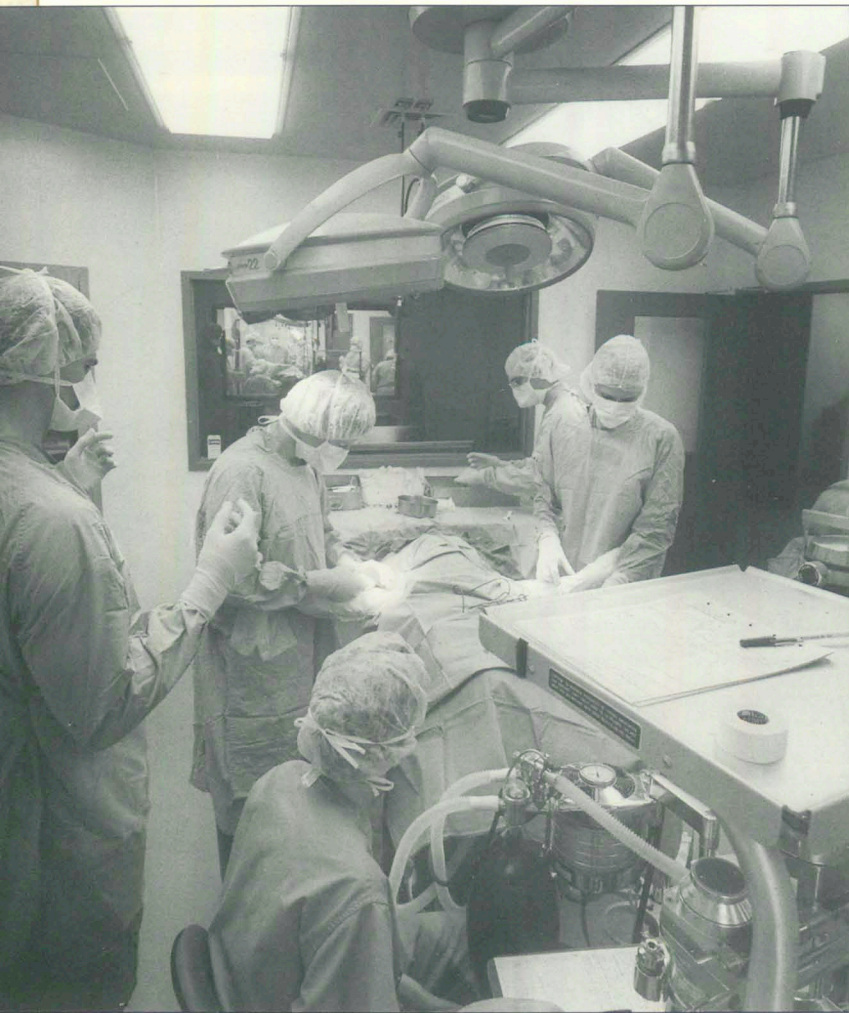


**Dr. Joe Kornegay**

— named chairman in 1994, he gained international renown as a neurologist specializing in muscle disease research and neurosurgery. He played pivotal roles in recruiting the two endowed professors, and made major strides in enhancing clinical services, teaching and research in his department.

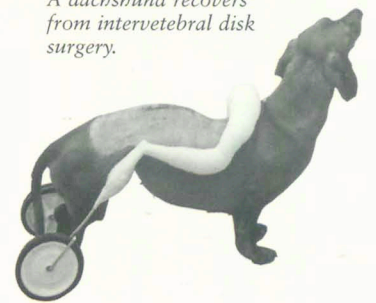
*Dr. Nasisse performs eye surgery with the aid of an operating-microscope.*





*Students examine a llama's hoof.*

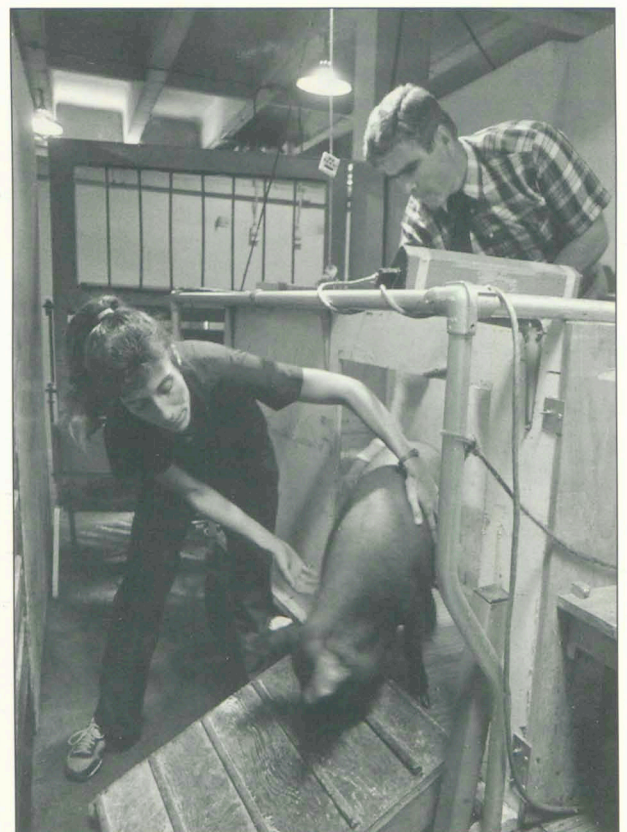
*A dachshund recovers from intervetebral disk surgery.*



*A surgery suite in use at Clydesdale Hall.*

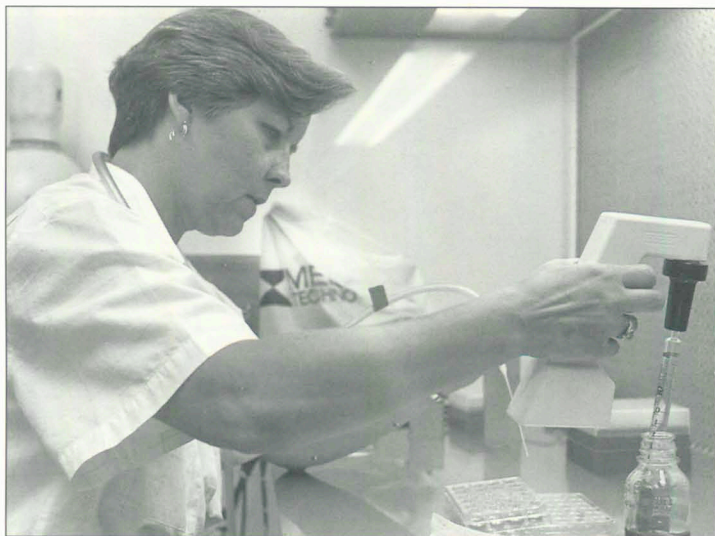


*Dr. Harold Garner readies a pony for a test on a treadmill. He has used ponies to investigate the coronary vessels' response to blockage.*

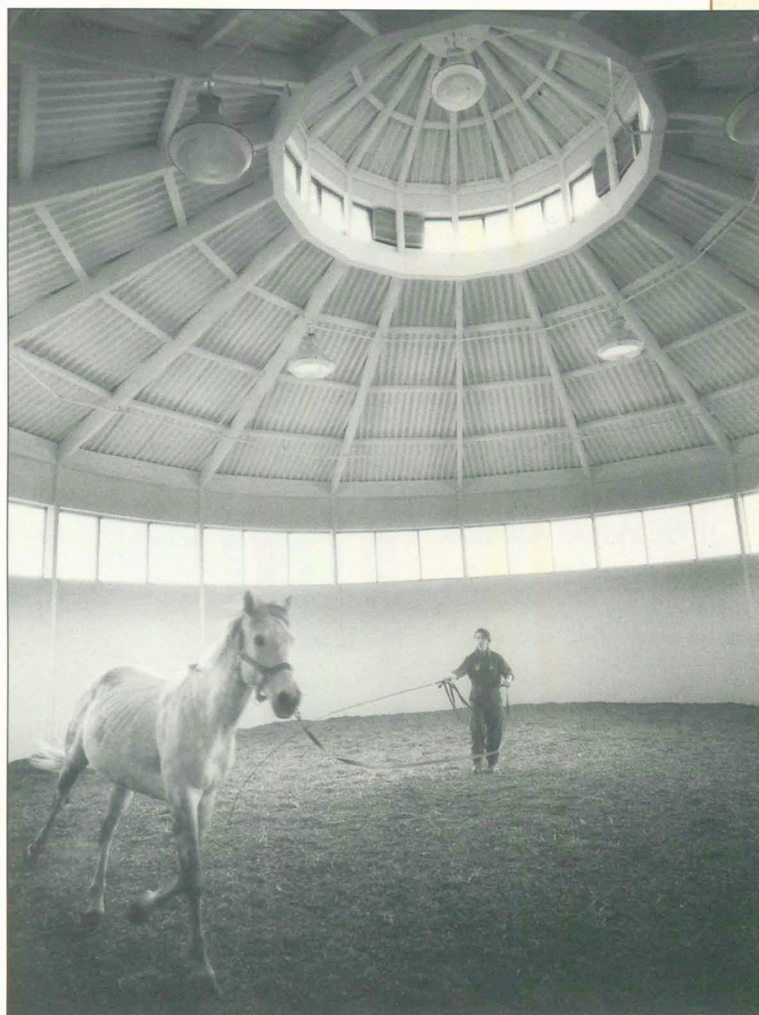


*Dr. M. Harold Laughlin, right, uses pigs on treadmill to research cardiovascular fitness. Here he is assisted by Donna Baumgartner.*





*Dr. Leona Rubin in lab with solvents. She studies interactions between the cardiovascular and nervous systems.*



*A veterinary medicine student lunges a horse in the circular ring at Clydesdale Hall.*



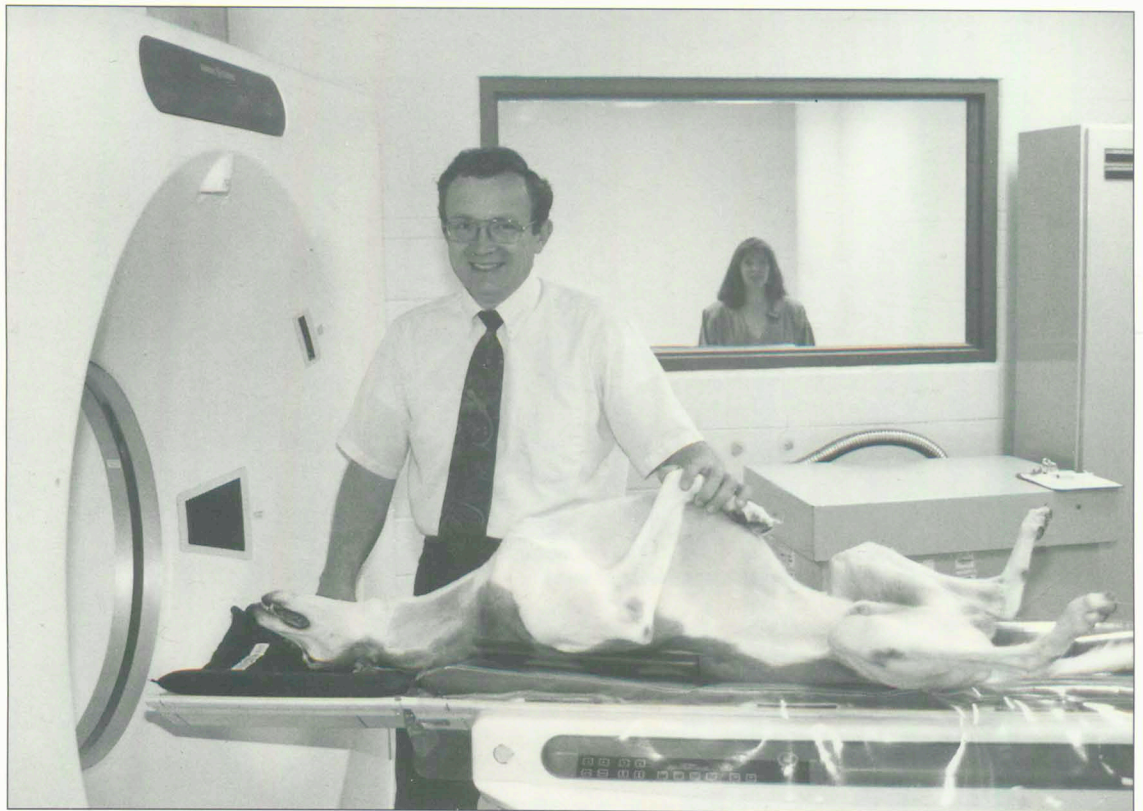
*Dr. Phil Johnson, right, monitors a horse on a treadmill.*

*Dr. Brent Jones, second from right, shows students the use of an endoscope, a non-invasive tool to diagnose and treat many diseases and injuries. Dr. Frankee Eliot, left, and Leroy Holdmeyer, DVM '89, center, and Nan Roberts, far right, hold the patient and assist Dr. Jones.*





*Dr. J.C. Lattimer prepares a dog for a CT scan with Donna Dykal watching through the observation window.*



**DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD**

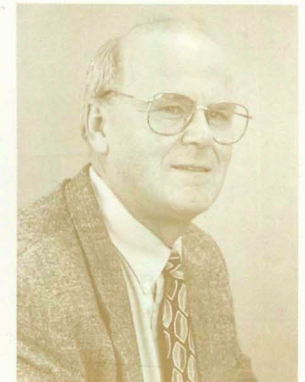
- 1975  
**Mr. T.W. Diggs**
- 1976  
**Dr. B.W. Kingrey**
- 1977  
**Dr. George Shelton**
- 1978  
**Dr. Aaron H. Groth**
- 1979  
**Mr. John M. Olin**
- 1980  
**Dr. Arthur A. Case**
- 1981  
**Dr. Joseph T. McGinity**
- 1983  
**Dr. C.J. Bierschwal**
- 1983  
**Dr. W.H. Eyestone**
- 1983  
**Dr. L.D. Kintner**
- 1987  
**Dr. L.G. Morehouse**
- 1992  
**Dr. Robert and Mrs. Evelyn Kahrs**
- 1992  
**Dr. Kenneth H. Niemeyer**
- 1992  
**Dr. Donald A. Schmidt**

*Veterinary medicine students (Class of '96) Julie Twitty, left, and Mark Johnson charm a snake at the college's open house.*



*Dr. Laurie Mills-Wallace, left, and Janet Gustafson, DVM '95, check on a young bull.*

**VETERINARY PATHOBIOLOGY**



**Dr. Mike Roberts** — recruited from the MU College of Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources, Dr. Roberts has an international reputation as a scientist working in the reproductive biology of farm animals. In 1996, he was elected to the National Academy of Sciences. The veterinary pathobiology department was created by merging the longstanding departments of veterinary microbiology and veterinary pathology.





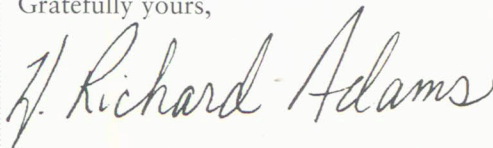
## EPILOGUE

As several "old timers" have shared with us recently, no one can remember a period when the college has had greater resources to become a national leader in veterinary medical education, clinical science and biomedical research.

Indeed, the entire University of Missouri is making dramatic advancement as we prepare for the 21ST Century in higher education in Missouri. By utilizing continuous quality improvement and pursuing the unique niche strategy advocated and supported by Chancellor Kiesler and Provost Sheridan, MU is dynamically enhancing educational opportunities, recruiting outstanding scholars and expanding its research agenda.

The College of Veterinary Medicine is committed to this bold advancement into a New Era of Excellence, and we are looking ahead to a bright and productive future for the college. We seek your continual support for this uncommon journey of the only College of Veterinary Medicine in the great Show-Me State of Missouri.

Gratefully yours,

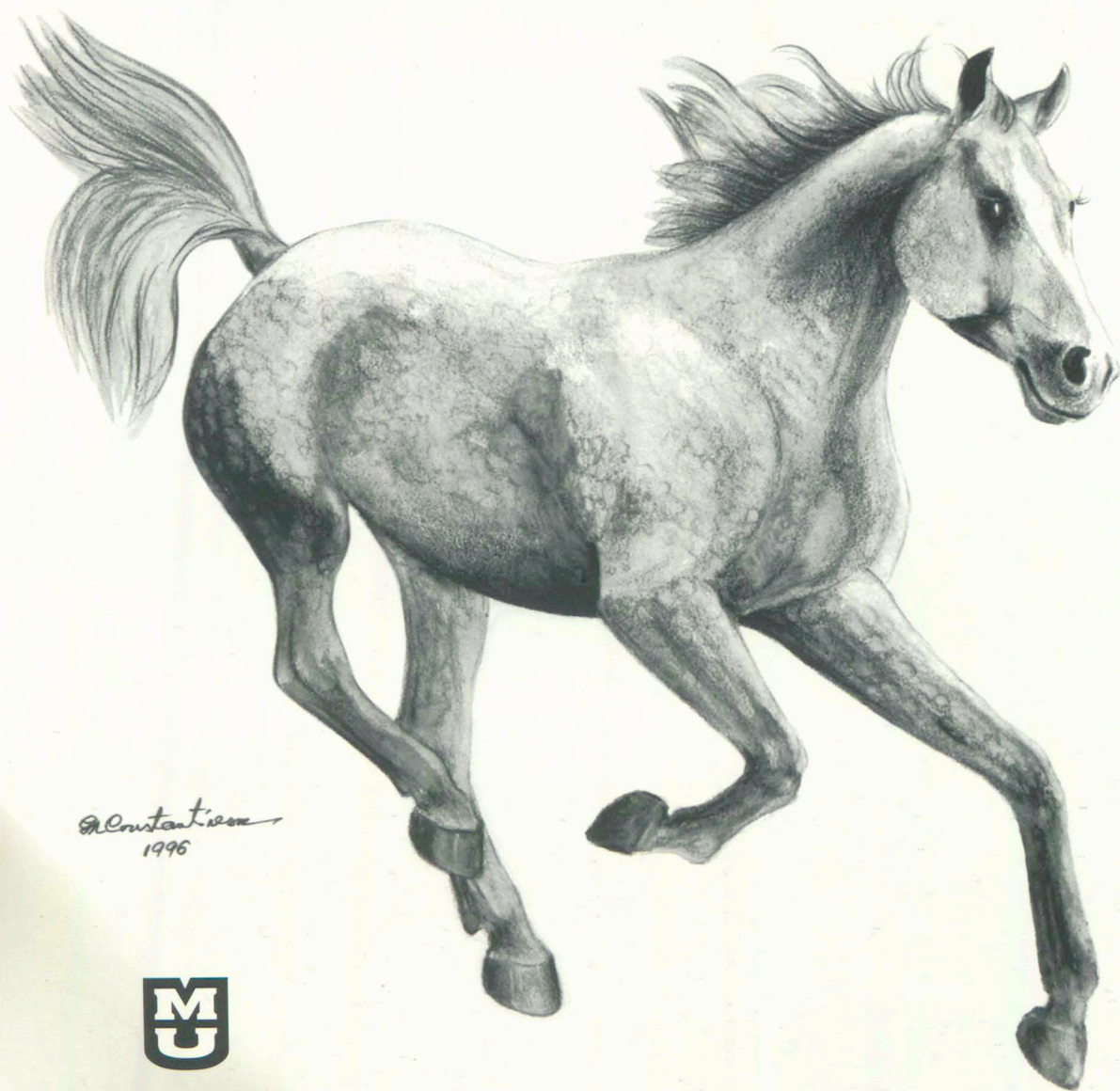
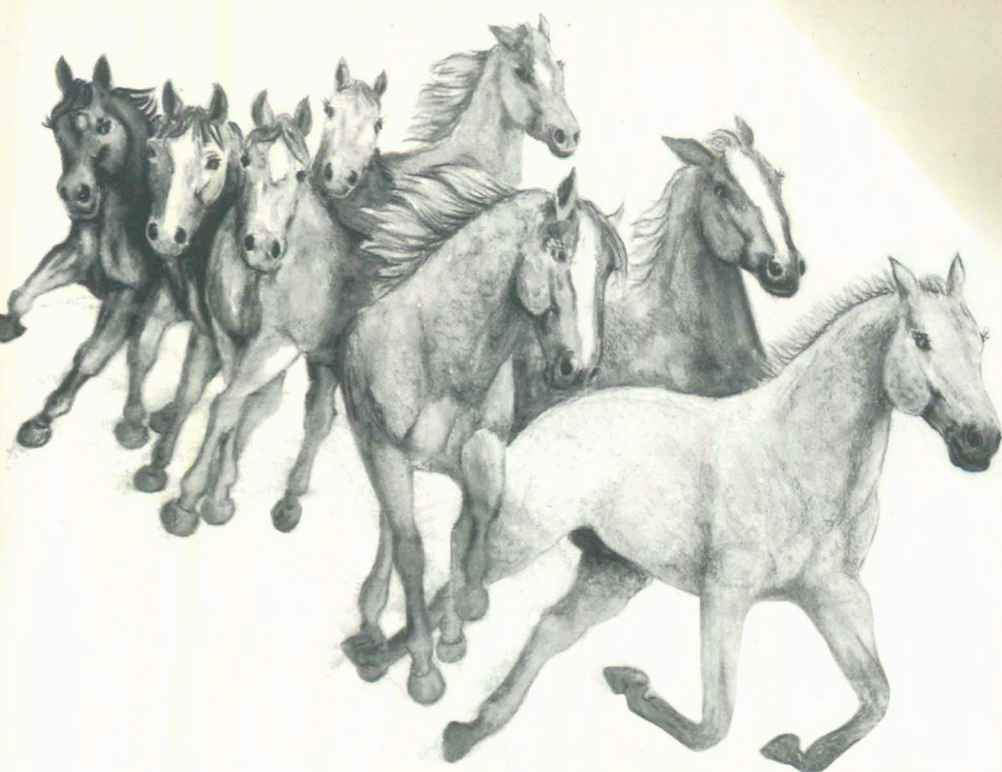


H. Richard Adams, DVM, PhD  
Dean





# “Pulling Ahead”



*Constantine*  
1996



COLLEGE OF  
VETERINARY MEDICINE



BAYER ANIMAL HEALTH

CIBA ANIMAL  
HEALTH

HILL'S PET NUTRITION

THE IAMS COMPANY

PROTIVA

RALSTON PURINA COMPANY

VETSMART PET HOSPITALS AND  
HEALTH CENTERS

THE MU COLLEGE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE EXTENDS  
APPRECIATION TO THESE COMPANIES FOR THEIR GENEROUS  
SUPPORT OF ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.



“Pulling  
Ahead”



COLLEGE OF  
VETERINARY MEDICINE



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UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI - COLUMBIA  
COLLEGE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE