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Origin and evolution of the American Association of Avian Pathologists: 50 years of dedication and accomplishment

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Based on the Lasher History Lecture, presented at the 50th anniversary meeting of the AAAP in Washington DC, July 17, 2007. Additional material and images have been added.

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Introduction. This historical account has been prepared to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the American Association of Avian Pathologists (AAAP), an organization of scientists who serve the poultry industry of North America and the world. There are three themes. First, the events that culminated in the establishment of the AAAP and the adoption of its first constitution are summarized. In the second part, selected issues and events documenting the evolution of the AAAP are presented. The final part details some personal reflections and wisdom gained from selected members, exemplifying the diverse personalities of the persons who have made this organization what it is today. The time period is 1957-2007. A few updates with more recent information are given in italics.

Part 1: The Origins of the AAAP

This topic is covered in the 10-year and 30-year histories but is supplemented here with additional information gleaned from seminal correspondence provided by Leland Grumbles and with notes from the author's personal discussions with some of the key players.

Setting the stage. In the 1950s, poultry medicine was far different than today. The poultry industry was just starting to evolve, many diseases had not yet been identified, and the poultry health organizations were different. The most prominent poultry disease conference was the Northeastern Conference on Avian Diseases, launched in 1928 to focus on bacillary white diarrhea (later known as Pullorum disease). Other forums included the "Bear Mountain" Poultry Health Conference sponsored by Lederle Laboratories (later American Cyanamid) and the Conference of Research Workers in Animal Diseases. The Western Poultry Disease Conference started in 1951. In addition, there were poultry disease sections held in conjunction with the annual meetings of the Poultry Science Association and the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA). The AVMA Poultry Section was seminal to our topic. Its program was typically comprised of a couple of sessions with less than a dozen papers (all by invited speakers) and, according to Julius Fabricant, an audience of 20-40 persons. The Poultry Section program was managed by the AVMA through a chairperson and secretary, appointed annually. The secretary for one year typically became the chairperson for the next.

Veterinary specialty groups were just beginning to emerge but not without some controversy. The American College of Veterinary Pathologists (ACVP) was formed in 1949 but, as related to me by Leland Grumbles; "several of the avian group had applied for charter membership but had been turned down." This point is relevant to the AAAP, as will become clear shortly.

The poultry disease group in the mid 1950s was small. John Delaplane, P.P. Levine, Henry Van Roekel, William (Bill) Hinshaw, Stephen Hitchner and Ben Pomeroy enjoyed an especially high level of respect. Erwin Jungherr and Fred Beaudette were prominent scientists. C.A. (Cab) Bottorff was a strong voice from industry. A.S. (Rosy) Rosenwald was becoming established as an important poultry disease extension specialist. There were also others of importance. Many of these individuals worked in academic institutions, the venue where most of the poultry disease research was conducted. Leland Grumbles recalled that this group did not meet each other often and that in most cases close personal friendships were not yet established. This came later.

The idea of a national organization may have been first discussed in the early 1950s at the Bear Mountain meetings (sponsored by American Cyanamid). However, serious discussion about a national organization probably started in 1955, and may have been stimulated in part by a letter



Robert F. Gordon

from Robert F. Gordon, a prominent English poultry veterinarian, to Henry Van Roekel and Erwin Jungherr concerning the formation of an International Association of Poultry Veterinarians. Gordon conceived the first step as the formation of national poultry disease associations, an amalgamation of which would lead to a productive international association. Jungherr and Van Roekel replied with their personal support and a promise to discuss the matter at (no fewer than four) upcoming poultry meetings. No record exists but we can presume that Jungherr and Van Roekel managed to spread the word. In addition, Gordon's efforts resulted in the organizational meeting of the British Veterinary Poultry Association in May, 1956, an event surely known to the American group.

Gordon's efforts ultimately led, in 1959, to the formation of the World Veterinary Poultry Association (WVPA). The election of P.P. Levine as a vice president of WVPA further cemented the relation of the international organization with the American group. These events are recorded in the AAAP 10-year and 30-year histories, the WVPA history authored by Peter Biggs, and in the minutes of a meeting of British veterinarians held in London in March, 1956.

Meanwhile, the 1956 poultry section of the AVMA was chaired by Mel Hofstad with Leland Grumbles as secretary. Hofstad was aware of but decided not to raise the issue of a US organization that year because he felt the San Antonio venue would not be conducive to a good attendance. At the conclusion of the 1956 meeting, Leland Grumbles became chairman and thus inherited the opportunity and responsibility for carrying forward the idea of a national organization. Almost certainly influenced by John Delaplane, his mentor and department chair at Texas A&M, Grumbles decided to propose a formal discussion at the 1957 AVMA meeting in Cleveland. In the fall of 1956, Grumbles (and Delaplane) started to put some of the pieces in place, including the creation of a draft constitution for a new organization. A tribute authored by A.S. "Rosy" Rosenwald also credits C.A. Bottorff with a role in promoting the meeting at Cleveland, but other documentation of Bottorff's role is lacking.



Leland C. Grumbles



John P. Delaplane

The first steps. The first documented activity was a letter dated February 7, 1957, from Grumbles to Henry Van Roekel, proposing a discussion at the upcoming AVMA meeting and asking Van Roekel to chair the meeting. Grumbles' first words were "There has been quite a lot of discussion and interest in the formation of some type of organization of the poultry pathologists in the US." A copy went to P.P. Levine. These 3 persons, along with Delaplane who worked with Grumbles, were the first persons in the loop. Both Van Roekel and Levine expressed some reservations. Levine was especially adamant that the organization be open to both veterinarians and non-veterinarians. Levine's letter of reply said, "I take a dim view of these small, splinter groups which have by restrictive membership clauses set themselves up as

exclusive, tight, little unions.” This was one of the initial issues, perhaps relating from the experience of some poultry veterinarians with other veterinary specialty organizations (see earlier). Grumbles told the author in 1997 that Delaplane and the Texas group originally favored a restrictive organization whereas Levine, Stephen Hitchner and others favored a more open one. Julius Fabricant confirmed this view.

The survey. Van Roekel suggested that Grumbles survey other poultry disease workers for their opinions, apparently wanting to establish the extent of support for a new organization before proceeding further. In response, Grumbles mailed a brief questionnaire on March 18, 1957 to persons he considered to be leaders in the field of poultry diseases.



P. Philip Levine

There were just 3 questions: a) “Are you in favor of the formation of an association of American poultry pathologists, b) Do you plan to attend this year’s AVMA convention in Cleveland, and c) ...would you attend a meeting to discuss the formation of an association of poultry pathologists?” Grumbles received 19 responses to his brief questionnaire, all generally positive, although some, like Levine, qualified his response by saying it “depended on the type of organization.” This was considered by Grumbles as a mandate to proceed.



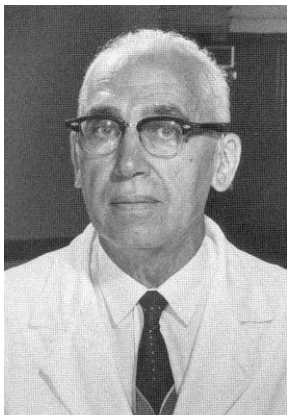
Detach and return to: L. C. Grumbles, Veterinary Research, Room 101 Veterinary Medicine Building, Texas A & M College, College Station, Texas

	Yes	No
1. Are you in favor of the formation of an association of American poultry pathologists?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Do you plan to attend this years A.V.M.A. convention in Cleveland?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. If you attend the A.V.M.A. convention would you attend a meeting to discuss the formation of an association of poultry pathologists?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments:

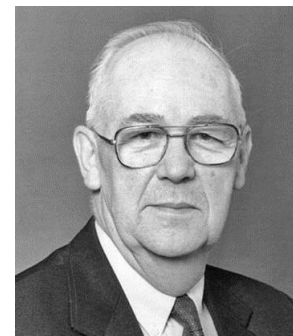
Signature: *[Handwritten Signature]*

A name is proposed. In response to Van Roekel’s questions on the type of organization desired, Grumbles sent Van Roekel a draft constitution and by-laws on February 22, 1957 to illustrate “the type of organization which the group in poultry pathology here at Texas A&M believes we should attempt to organize.” It appears that this document had already been drafted by Grumbles and Delaplane in the fall of 1956. Among other things, it was proposed that the name of the organization be the “American Association of Avian Pathologists.” Thus, the provisional choice of a name was clearly the work of Grumbles and Delaplane. Grumbles then proceeded to organize a meeting through Dr. H.E. Kingman, Asst. Executive Secretary of the AVMA, to be held in conjunction with the upcoming Annual Meeting of the AVMA to be held in Cleveland. The stated purpose of this meeting was “to discuss the formation of an American Association of Avian Pathologists.”



Henry Van Roekel

The Cleveland meeting. The inaugural meeting of the AAAP occurred on August 20, 1957, in Private Dining Room 31 of the Cleveland Hotel. This meeting was attended by 41 persons, considered a very good attendance for the time. Since Van Roekel had declined the invitation to be chair, Grumbles conducted the meeting. Leland Grumbles was elected chairperson and Harold Chute was elected secretary of this interim group (referred to by Grumbles as the “temporary organization”). At this moment, the fledgling organization became administratively separated from the AVMA poultry section, which was led in 1957 by Grumbles and Levine, who were appointed by the AVMA.



Harold L. Chute

The group decided that an organizational committee should prepare a constitution and finalize other details for presentation at the 1958 meeting in Philadelphia. Grumbles appointed an organizational committee consisting of Van Roekel, J.F. Sullivan, B.S. Pomeroy, S.B. Hitchner, John Delaplane and A.S. Rosenwald as members. This committee met in Cleveland and elected Van Roekel as chair (interestingly, Van Roekel was not present when this occurred). The makeup of this committee was strategic – it represented all 4 geographic regions of the United States as well as university, industry and government. Rosenwald did not attend the Cleveland meeting, but recalls Henry Adler telling him afterwards in California that “something got started that you would be interested in.” Chute remembers submitting the list of attendees at the Cleveland meeting to Grumbles, but inadvertently leaving his own name off much to his embarrassment.

The broad representation of employment types at the Cleveland meeting foretold the dedication of the subsequent AAAP to professional diversity, a characteristic no doubt related to its success. Of the 41 participants, 17% were from government, 44% from universities and 39% from commercial and other interests.

The official report of this meeting, prepared by Grumbles, was published in the October 15, 1957 edition of the AVMA journal. The title of the report was “Report of a Meeting to Discuss the Formation of an American Association of Avian Pathologists.”

The organizing committee. John Delaplane died unexpectedly in September 1957 and at Van Roekel’s request was replaced on the organizing committee by Grumbles. Harold Chute served as secretary for the temporary organization as well as for the organizing committee. Although Grumbles was the chair of the provisional organization, Van Roekel was chair of the committee charged with preparation of a constitution and thus had most of the responsibility. Van Roekel twice convened meetings of his committee, first in Chicago, Illinois on November 30, 1957. The other was in East Lansing, Michigan on May 26 and 27, 1958. No records survive on what was discussed at these meetings. A letter from H.E. Kingman explained the three options for affiliation with the AVMA, and suggested that affiliation as an allied organization would probably be most appropriate.

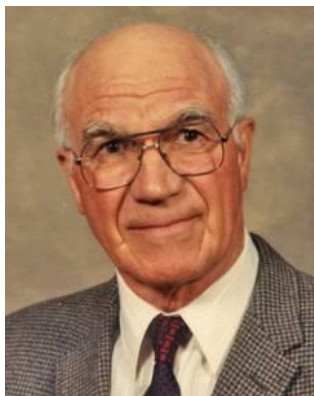
The draft constitution. The work of the organizing committee was to prepare a draft constitution. At the conclusion of its work, the committee submitted a constitution and by-laws that was essentially identical to the draft constitution originally prepared by Grumbles more than a year earlier; the principal changes were that the president and vice-president were *not* to be ex-officio members of the nominating committee and that the members required for a quorum was lowered from 20 to 15, and that certain sections originally considered part of the constitution were moved to by-laws. Considering the scope and importance of this document, these were trivial changes indeed.

Among the important provisions of this constitution was the establishment of 5 objectives of the organization:

1. To provide an organization for the promotion of mutual interest of those persons engaged in the field of avian diseases.
2. To stimulate scientific progress in avian pathology.
3. To encourage adequate training in poultry diseases and management in schools of veterinary medicine.
4. To encourage graduate and other forms of advanced training in avian diseases.
5. To encourage the publication of a scientific journal on avian diseases.

In addition, it established a 15 year experience requirement for charter membership, specified that members be members of AVMA, and that an annual meeting would be held in conjunction with the annual AVMA meeting. Membership was open to all who had 3 years of experience in the field of avian diseases. Non-veterinarians were accepted as associate members. Although not expressly stated, the organization was obviously conceived to be an allied organization of the AVMA.

The Philadelphia meeting. The next meeting, now considered to be the first annual meeting of the AAAP, was held in Philadelphia in conjunction with the 1958 AVMA meeting. It was attended by at least 37 persons. Steve Hitchner presented the committee's work, as Van Roekel could not attend. Pursuant to a motion prepared by the organizing committee, the group voted to adopt the constitution and by-laws, and to elect the 12 persons in attendance with 15 years experience in poultry diseases as charter members, as specified in the new constitution. The organization was thus established. The charter members then convened to accept 25 others in attendance as members or associate members. Fifteen additional charter and 47 other members were accepted throughout the next 12 months. Thus, we can consider the 99 members accepted prior to the 1959 meeting, (names listed in the 30-year history and in the book: "Celebrating the first 50 Years"), as the *Original (or Founding) Members of the AAAP*. Also at this meeting, Ben Pomeroy, Erwin Jungherr and Morris Cover were duly elected as president, vice president and secretary-treasurer, respectively. The AAAP was launched.



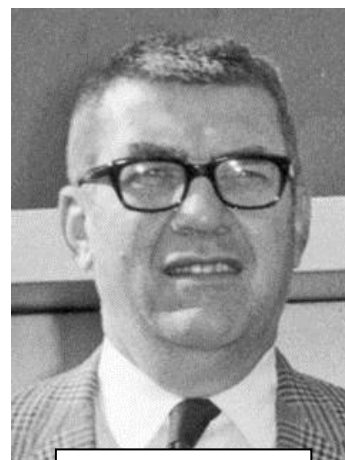
Stephen B. Hitchner



Benjamin S. Pomeroy
1st president



Erwin Jungherr
Vice president



Morris S. Cover
Secretary

Board of Directors. The original constitution failed to provide for a Board of Directors. However, as detailed in the 30-year history, the Board of Directors derived from the realization by Morris Cover that such a Board was needed in order for the organization to officially incorporate in the State of Delaware. The first Board was established at the 1959 Meeting in Kansas City. Four districts were defined (Western, Eastern, Southern, and Central) with one board member from each district. The first board members were A.S. Rosenwald (Western), P.P. Levine (Eastern), A.I. Flowers (Southern) and M.S. Hofstad (Central). Two at-Large Directors were added to the Board in 1961. Beginning in 1968 the Board was enlarged again to include the President Ex-Officio (Past President). These important actions served to formally recognize the geographic diversity of the organization and provide a decision-making body that has served the organization well for its first 50 years.



Melvin S. Hofstad



Arnold S. (Rosy)
Rosenwald



Archie I. Flowers

Part 2. Accomplishments and evolution of the AAAP

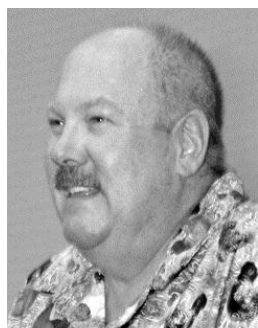
We now will review the accomplishments and evolution of the organization for several areas of special interest.

The AAAP, as described in the constitution and by-laws of 2008, is “organized exclusively for charitable, scientific, educational and other exempt purposes described in Section 501©(6) of the Internal Revenue Code.” Although the 1957 Constitution indicates the organization shall be incorporated in Illinois, the AAAP was incorporated in the state of Delaware in January 1960. Interestingly, the articles of incorporation provided for a provisional board of directors composed of Morris Cover, C.A. Bottorff and William J. Benton, to be replaced by a permanent board to be elected after the effective date of the act of incorporation. Since the permanent board appeared to have been elected at the 2nd annual meeting in 1959, the wording in the document of incorporation must have preceded this date and it is doubtful if the provisional board ever served. In 1963 the AAAP approved several amendments to the articles of incorporation, which are reflected in the certificate of amendment filed in August, 1971.

Objectives and Mission of the AAAP. The five objects of AAAP, as defined in the original constitution (see earlier), have remained virtually unchanged for 50 years. The focus was on the advancement of science, training and education, and publishing a journal. The first issue of *Avian Diseases* was published in May 1957, 3 months before the organizational meeting of the AAAP in Cleveland. Since there is no indication that a second major journal was ever anticipated, one can presume that AAAP intended to assume responsibility for *Avian Diseases* from the very first. Indeed, Grumbles mentions in a February 1957 letter to Van Roekel, that Levine was already anticipating the transfer of the journal to the new organization. Interestingly, the AAAP citation presented to Levine in 1974 on the occasion of his election to Life Membership states “the fact that *Avian Diseases* needed sponsorship after gaining a strong foothold was one of the key motivating forces behind the creation of the AAAP.” Although one may dispute the “strong foothold” issue based on the chronology of events (see above), the role of the journal as one of the motivating factors for creation of the AAAP seems clear. Birch McMurray, the 29th president, recalls a vigorous discussion led by Levine at the Kansas City meeting in 1959 on whether AAAP should adopt the new journal, making this issue one of the first to be addressed by the new organization. The symbiotic relationship between AAAP and *Avian Diseases* is described in detail in the 2006 Lasher History Lecture authored by Bruce Calnek.



Birch McMurray



Robert Owen

Bob Owen, the 48th president, and Chuck Hofacre initiated in 2006 a thorough review of the objectives of the organization. One of the initiatives was to develop a mission statement as it appeared, interestingly, that AAAP had never adopted one. Thus, as the first half century was coming to a close, vision and mission statements for the AAAP were in the process of being drafted by Mick Fulton, with help from Bob Owen and Chuck Hofacre.



Richard
(Mick) Fulton

Administrative Management. The administrative system was typical, with a rotating president, a Board of Directors and a secretary-treasurer. Vice presidents have become presidents except for Erwin Jungherr (in 1959) and Henry Adler (in 1961) who did not. Presidents have served for a single year except for Stan Kleven, who served part of Reed Rumsey's term as well as his own.



Stanley Kleven

Business was conducted at an annual business meeting in association with the scientific sessions. Increasingly, however, the real management of the association was accomplished by the Board of Directors along with the secretary-treasurer, who tended to have an extended term and who was in the best position to provide continuity. Things started to change in 1960

when AAAP took on the responsibility for *Avian Diseases*. The secretary-treasurer then assumed the additional title of Business Manager of *Avian Diseases*, which was initially conceived as a separate job but which later blended together. By the end of the decade, AAAP had also assumed responsibility for *Diseases of Poultry* and the association had become a business.

Morris Cover, the first secretary-treasurer of AAAP and the first business manager of *Avian Diseases*, served only through 1961 but the complexities and stresses of this job were already becoming apparent. In his final 1961 report, Cover recommended that a "regular office be established for the AAAP and *Avian Diseases*. By this I mean a special space be set aside where a part-time secretary can be stationed.....If our subscriptions increase to 1200 or more then it will require a half-time secretary continuously through the year." A dedicated office became the standard for the AAAP business office as the magnitude of the work steadily increased.

Cover was followed by Glenn Snoeyenbos (1961-1970), Charles F. Hall (1970-1982), Robert J. Eckroade (1982-2003) and Charles L. Hofacre (2003-). These five individuals were critically involved with the organization's business and guided its evolution and development. AAAP is fortunate to have had such dedicated and capable persons serve in this key role. However, none of these persons worked alone. Each had capable assistants who provided many of the day-to-day interactions with members, often attended our annual meetings, and became good friends and colleagues. Frances Hicks worked with Charlie Hall, Alicia Brown (initially) and Kimberly Sprout assisted Bob Eckroade, and Sue Clanton (with help from Jack Clanton) helped Chuck Hofacre. In addition, the critical role played by the respective host institutions in providing the



Sue and Jack Clanton

time and facilities that allowed our secretary-treasurers to function must also be acknowledged. However, this model proved to be difficult to sustain as it became increasingly difficult for a person to provide management for AAAP and maintain a professional career. As the first half century was coming to a close in 2007, Chuck Hofacre led the AAAP to a difficult but important decision to contract for business management services to substantially assist current and future secretary-treasurers in their work. The management system in the second 50-year period will have a new look.

Photographs of all 5 secretary-treasurers and some of the assistants are included in the 50-year Celebration Book.

The business office itself has also evolved over the years. As detailed in the Eckroade and Sprout history, originally all information from the business office moved through the US mail system. In 1982 the addresses were affixed with an address-o-graph machine, utilizing metal plates individually embossed with the information for a single person. The age of personal computers started in the mid 1980s and by the end of that decade the AAAP business office was printing mailing labels from an electronic database. Financial records were shifted to an electronic format. Ultimately, AAAP even began accepting payments via credit cards. In 2005, through the efforts of Chuck Hofacre and Sue Clanton, a comprehensive book of Standard Operating Procedures was established and is updated on a continuing basis.

The personal computer was followed by the advent of the World Wide Web in the mid 1990s. Email became the method for communications, albeit grudgingly for many of the old timers. By 1999 the Board agreed to “look into” sending the newsletter by email, and by 2000 members could receive newsletters by email if they requested it. However, this was not common practice until 2003. Another major change was the implementation in 2006 of electronic voting, which required a change in the by-laws.

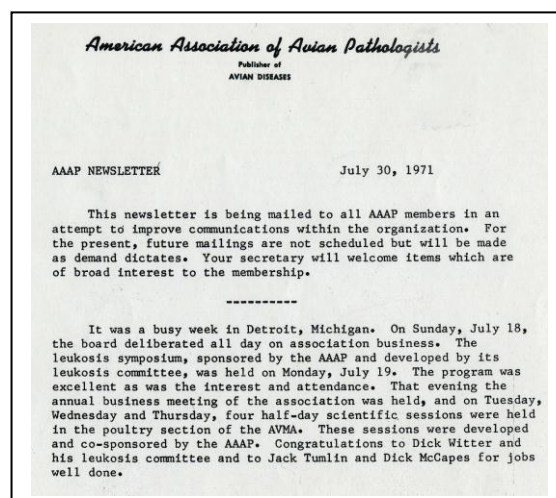
The first web site for AAAP was established in 1997 at Iowa State University through the efforts of Don Reynolds and the new Electronic Information Committee. In 1999, a listserve feature (AAAPNET) was added, but the Board voted not to post newsletters or directory information on the web site. The web site was moved to the University of Pennsylvania in 2001 and was henceforth managed by the business office. The web site was professionally redesigned in 2007, improving access to information along with a more attractive and functional layout and a members-only section.



Donald Reynolds

From the beginning, the business office surely maintained a list of members with addresses and other contact information. However, for many years this information was not readily available to other members. Charlie Hall credits his assistant, Frances Hicks, with the idea of a membership directory which was published for the first time in 1976. As this information proved to be valuable to the membership, directories continued to be produced and in the 2000s the information became available through the web site.

Newsletters. The first newsletter was prepared and distributed by Charlie Hall in July 1971. Since then newsletters were produced 2-4 times per year (typically Spring and Fall) and have proved to be an excellent vehicle for informing the membership of important developments. Also, important documents such as annual reports and committee reports are often imbedded in newsletters. Originally duplicated on a mimeograph machine and distributed by mail, newsletters beginning in the year 2000 have been communicated electronically. Records indicate that through 2007, at least 92 newsletters have been produced.



Name of the Organization. As has been mentioned previously, the name American Association of Avian Pathologists was proposed in the draft constitution prepared by Grumbles in the fall of 1956 and communicated to Van Roekel and Levine in March 1957. This name was kept as part of the revised constitution prepared by the organizing committee and was affirmed by acceptance of the constitution in August 1958. The 10-year history indicates a voice vote at the 1959 meeting that the present name of the association should be retained. This also indicates there may have been some who favored an alternative nomenclature. Bob Eckroade recalls a conversation with an AVMA official about an early letter, apparently from an outside organization, complaining about the use of the word “pathologist” in our name. This issue continues to be raised.



John Smith

In 1998 and again in 2002 the Board rejected proposals to change the name of the organization. Bob Owen, the 48th president, on the basis of a membership survey conducted in 2006, appointed a committee chaired by John Smith, to study once again whether the name of the organization should be changed. In 2007, on the basis of Smith’s comprehensive report and recommendation, the Board once again voted for no change. There is agreement that the term “pathologist” no longer communicates the nature of the organization but tradition and other considerations seem to outweigh the need for a change in nomenclature, at least so far.

Dues and Finance. Dues and finances have increased dramatically over the years, increasing the complexity of the association and reflecting the increased number of services provided to members and others. Dues have increased from \$5 in 1958 to \$170 in 2007. Dick Witter remembers that when he joined the AAAP in 1963, he was assessed annual dues of \$8 along with a \$5 initiation fee – a good bargain for a poor graduate student. The financial condition of the organization has traditionally been strong, and continues to be so – surely a reflection on its dedicated and competent management over the years.

Membership. Initially, there were just 3 classes of members (Charter Members, Members and Associate Members) but this increased with time to a total of 9 categories in 2007. Members must be a permanent resident of one of the five districts, be a graduate of a veterinary college and, if a resident of the USA, be a member of the AVMA.

The category of honorary member is of some interest. These were persons who did not work in the poultry disease field directly but had made significant contributions. During the first 50 years only five persons were elected to this category of membership. First elected, in 1965, were H. E. Biester and L. H. Schwarte, faculty members at Iowa State University who edited the first 5 editions of *Diseases of Poultry*. Also elected were Joe Beard and Dottie Beard, a husband-wife team who worked on avian tumor viruses at Duke University. Interestingly, Henry Van Roekel was elected as the fifth honorary member in 1968. According to Charlie Hall, Van Roekel resigned from AAAP due to a personal matter but was elected an honorary member to insure that his name would continue to be on the membership roles, in recognition of his many contributions. (*Update: David Espeseth was elected to honorary membership in 2010.*)



Dorothy and Joseph Beard

Total paid membership of the AAAP increased sharply in the early years and reached 500 in the 1970s but since the early 1990s has been relatively stable, varying between 700 and 900 (812 in 2007). Of the total membership in 2007, about 58% are members, 19% are associate members,

10% are retired, 2% are life members, 4% are student members, and 7% are international associate members. Gender, ethnic and geographic diversity was notably lacking in 1957, but has evolved in recent years. A survey completed in 1962 showed about half of the 144 members were from universities and other institutions, followed by commercial (22%), state (14%), federal (12%) and private practice (4%). Although no recent survey is available, substantial change in membership distribution by employment category surely has occurred.

From the early days, it was evident that persons living outside the United States and Canada should be eligible for membership in the AAAP. In 1975, the geographic boundaries of the Western region of the AAAP were expanded to include Mexico. Later, the International Region of the AAAP was established to include countries south of Mexico and countries not in the Americas. Also, the category of international associate member was established.

Charlie Hall credits Pedro Villegas with the idea of publishing Spanish translations of abstracts in *Avian Diseases*, which commenced in 1984 in order to reach out to poultry health specialists in Central and South America – an effort that continues to be appreciated by our Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking colleagues. Villegas convinced Dave Anderson, the editor of the journal, that the idea had merit and at the beginning personally prepared all the translations. He later recruited his bilingual graduate students to help, but still checked and corrected every abstract from 1984 through 2006 when others took on this responsibility. In Pedro's words, "I had to correct them, after which I returned them to the translator with marks in red. The students used to say that they received the corrections 'bleeding'." This Herculean effort over the years surely advanced the international appeal of the AAAP (and no doubt increased the circulation of the journal).

During the first half century, the number of female members increased from zero to 215. It is likely that the first female member of AAAP was Jean Hagan, a veterinarian who was director of Cornell University's Poultry Diagnostic Laboratory at Oneonta, NY from about 1957, but the critical records are lacking. Eva Wallner-Pendelton was the first female board member (in 1991)



Jean Hagan



Eva Wallner-Pendelton



Beth Krushinskie



Patricia Wakenell



Ching Ching Wu



Patty Dunn

followed by Pat Wakenell, Beth Krushinskie, Louise Dufour-Zavala, Ching Ching Wu and Patty Dunn. Beth Krushinskie and Pat Wakenell also served as presidents of AAAP. Patty Dunn also served as an important liaison between the board and the history committee.

The number of Latin American members increased from one to 113 during this period. Salvador Baz

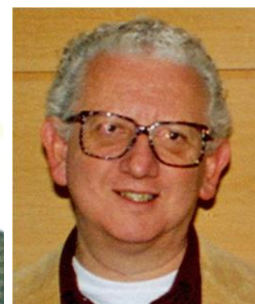


Isabel Gimeno

from Mexico City was an original member of AAAP. Celedonio Garrido and Gabriel Galvan were early members from Mexico. Ben Lucio was the first Hispanic board member. “Rosy” Rosenwald and Pedro Villegas were strong supporters of Latin American membership. Isabel Gimeno is evidence that the “Latin” group has extended to Spain and beyond.



Celedonio
Garrido



Benjamin Lucio

The number of Canadian members increased from 1 to 61 during this period. Chris Bigland was an original member. John Lancaster was a board member. Craig Riddell served as board member and president.



Chris Bigland



John Lancaster



Craig Riddell

Life membership is a special category to which members upon entering retirement and who have made distinguished contributions to the profession and the AAAP can be elected by the Board of Directors. The first life members, elected in 1970, were Bill Hinshaw, a prominent early poultry pathologist credited with some of the earliest ideas about a national organization, and C. A. Bottorff, who organized the Bear Mountain Conferences sponsored by American Cyanamid where ideas about a national organization took root. By 2007, a total of 55 persons had been elected to this category of membership.



William Hinshaw

Professional Advancement.



Jack T. Tumlin

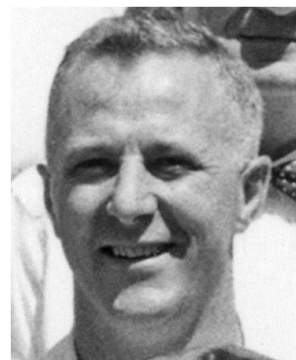
From the first, the AAAP was concerned about the professional advancement of its members. This concern focused both on education and job opportunities. One of the earliest committees dating to 1961 and chaired by Albert Kleckner was dedicated to a review of post graduate education. The 1963 report recognized the paucity of well-trained veterinarians in poultry clinical practice and advocated postdoctoral training programs. The extensive 1965 report further described the need for practical residency programs in diagnostics and field disease control under approved supervision. The report recommended that training programs should be established at institutions with a diverse staff and formal teaching programs, and that a certificate of completion should be awarded. By 1967, the committee name had

changed to Committee on Continuing Education in Avian Diseases, chaired by Jack Tumlin. It seems likely that this initiative by AAAP helped, directly or indirectly, stimulate the formation of now well-known residency and other postgraduate training programs in several major universities.

Another early committee was appointed to establish a placement service. Under the leadership of George J. Christie, a "strictly confidential placement service" was announced in the May 1965 issue of *Avian Diseases*. No data have been found to indicate how frequently this service was utilized. Employment opportunities continued to be placed in the newsletters and, more recently, on the AAAP web site.

Committees.

From the first, the AAAP sought to accomplish its work through the efforts of committees. Many details have been lost, but committee work can be traced at least to 1959 with the appointment by president Henry Van Roekel of committees on (1) evaluation of veterinary poultry pathology programs with Henry Adler, Harold Chute and others (2) evaluation of the Poultry Inspection Act, with Walter Sadler and others (3) Pullorum disease eradication with Ben Pomeroy, J.E. Williams and others, and (4) industrial relations (focus on diagnostic service) with Erwin Jungherr and others. A further committee, originally chaired by Clem Angstrom, initiated the publication in *Avian Diseases* of regional reports on disease diagnoses, commencing in 1963. This practice continued for 26 years but was abandoned in 1989 following complaints on data inaccuracy and its inappropriate use as trade barriers by foreign governments. The 10-year history documents a committee chaired by



Clement
Angstrom

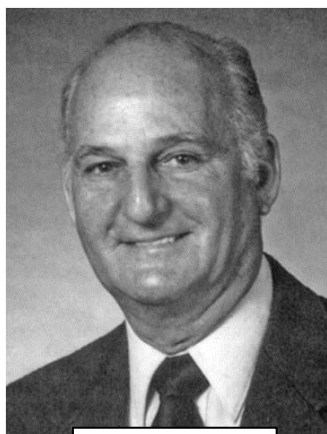


J.E. Williams

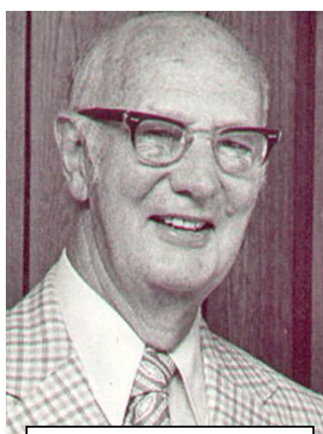
J.E. Williams directed to the feasibility of a national pullorum disease eradication program. Williams reported in 1960 that industry wanted to keep pullorum disease control on a voluntary basis and that a majority of hatcheries were cooperating with the National Poultry Improvement Plan. By the 1961-1962 administrative year, there were 3 administrative committees (membership, resolutions and nominating) and 7 ad hoc committees at least some of which had a rotating membership with specific terms for individual members.

The evolution of individual committees is too complex to detail here, and many details are lacking. However, the following examples may be representative of the process.

It is little known that a standing committee on the history of the AAAP was appointed in 1961, pursuant to a detailed resolution, with Henry Van Roekel as chair, however, there is little record of activity until 1967 when, with C. W. Barber as chair, it produced a useful 10-year history to coincide with the 10th anniversary of the association. The Committee apparently then disbanded but was reformed in 1975 by Harry Yoder, the 18th president, apparently at the behest of Van Roekel. Initially chaired by Frank Witter, this reactivated committee proceeded to commission a series of historical articles on avian medicine to be published in *Avian Diseases*. There are now more than 22 papers in this series.



Harry Yoder



J. Franklin Witter



Richard L. Witter



Francene Van
Sambeek

The biography project, initiated by Dick Witter, serves to document important persons in avian medicine and also some of the critical issues of the time. The first biography was submitted by Bernie Gross in December 1996. Through the efforts of Francene Van Sambeek, selected information on the history of avian medicine started appearing on the AAAP web site about 2001. More than 30 biographies were added to the web site in 2007, greatly improving the accessibility of this expanding historical resource.

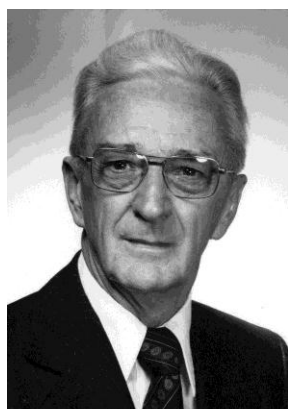


Walter Burnham
Gross

The history committee also was instrumental in the creation of a historical archive for AAAP. The committee, then chaired by Lee Grumbles, strongly supported an archive but was divided on what location would be best. Charlie Cunningham advocated for Michigan State University. Arnold Rosenwald was adamant in his support for the National Agricultural Library in Beltsville, MD. Iowa State University was inaugurating historical collections from professional organizations and offered to provide an archival service without charge. Grumbles coolly presided over a heated and protracted debate, with the final decision going to Iowa State. This arrangement was approved by the Board and commenced in September 1989. The archives, located in Parks Library at Iowa State University, continue to provide a convenient location for the physical records and memorabilia of the AAAP.



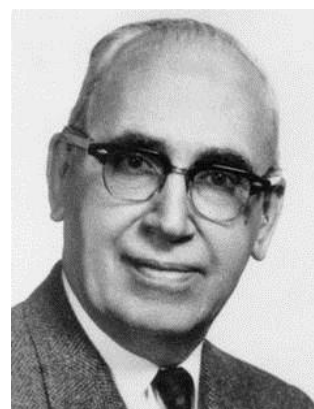
Leland C. Grumbles



Charles Cunningham



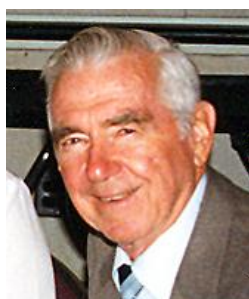
Clifford Barber



Henry Van Roekel

The “history” of the History Committee says something about the AAAP. Name me an organization or institution of note that in its 3rd year of existence and without many tangible accomplishments was confident enough about its future to start recording its history. At least some of the credit surely goes to Henry Van Roekel who was the first committee chair and who advocated for its reestablishment in the 1970s.

The leukosis committee (now avian tumor virus committee) was formed in 1960, and charged with assessing research capacity on avian tumors. Initial membership was Walter Hughes (chairman), Carl Olson, and Robert Gentry. No doubt stimulated by industry concerns about emerging Marek’s disease, the committee sprung into action quickly. An inventory of research capacity was completed. A workshop was held at the Detroit meeting in 1961, followed by another workshop at the New York meeting in 1963.



Walter Hughes



Carl Olson



Robert Gentry

The committee was involved as AAAP co-sponsored a major symposium in Georgia in 1965. This was followed by closed workshops at the 1967 meeting in Dallas and the 1970 meeting in Las Vegas (see later). The committee also held a workshop on histopathology of avian tumors prior to the 1968 meeting in Boston. A major symposium was hosted at the 1971 meeting in Detroit with a full day of invited speakers from around the world with the proceedings published as a special issue of *Avian Diseases* (v16, April 1972). Thus, in the span of 10 years, the AAAP Leukosis Committee organized or helped organize 7 significant symposia or workshops. It was a reflection of the times and the dominant position of neoplastic disease in the avian disease field, but it qualifies as a historic moment – one where AAAP, in its own formative years, was able to make a difference. The committee has continued to provide important service by sponsoring additional symposia and, more recently, supporting the preparation of slide study sets.



Roland
Winterfield

In 1977, Roland Winterfield, the 20th president, launched the Drugs and Biologics Committee. This committee, chaired for many years by Louis van der Heide, worked to resolve a number of critical issues that often centered on regulations limiting the availability of certain drugs to the poultry industry.



Louis van der
Heide

From time to time, AAAP has organized committees devoted to long range planning. In 1998 the Board established a committee, chaired by Don Waldrip, to “look into the best way to run the organization.” The main task was to manage the transition following the anticipated retirement of Bob Eckroade, secretary-treasurer in 2003. The two options considered were management by individual members located at universities (as had been done previously) and the hiring of a professional management company. The committee recommended the first option and in 2002 a vote was taken at the annual meeting to decide between two strong candidates. Chuck Hofacre was elected and ultimately took office in 2003. A similar committee was formed in 2006 on the “Future of AAAP,” chaired by Owen along with John Smith and Don Waldrip. Although there were several tasks (see elsewhere in this report) the committee once again addressed the anticipated transition following the retirement of Chuck Hofacre and the increasing administrative load of the business office. In 2007, Waldrip, on behalf of the committee, recommended that the Board create a new administrative structure for AAAP that included the hiring of an Executive Director with a target date for implementation of July 2008. This recommendation was approved by the Board. Ad hoc committees such as these have played an important role in dealing with special issues facing the AAAP. (*Update – Bob Bevans-Kerr was hired as the first executive director in 2008.*)



Donald Waldrip

Not all committees succeeded in their original mission. A committee on a diagnostic handbook was appointed in 1961 and chaired by Erwin Jungherr. The charge was to provide printed material on diagnostic techniques, which was badly needed at the time. Despite a number of meetings and discussions, no consensus was reached on the scope of the project and other matters, and the project was abandoned in 1964.

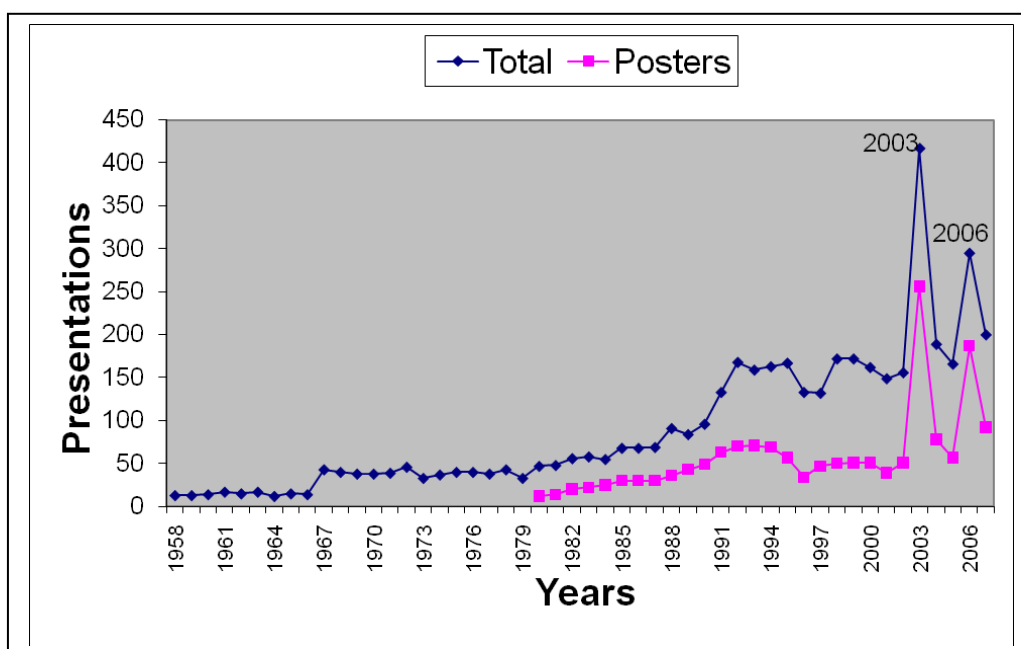


Calvin Keeler

Some committees succeeded but were discontinued when the objective was fulfilled. In the 1980s a new field of science, termed “biotechnology,” emerged. In recognition of its importance, a symposium on biotechnology, was held at the Las Vegas meeting in 1985. This symposium was organized by an ad hoc biotechnology committee, chaired by Jagdev Sharma. The papers were published in the January 1986 issue of *Avian Diseases*. A standing committee on biotechnology was formed in 1988 by Dick Witter, 30th president of AAAP, with Graham Purchase as the first chairperson. For 20 years this committee hosted workshops, symposia and other forums designed to help educate the AAAP membership about emerging new technologies. An excellent symposium, chaired by Calvin Keeler, was held in 2007 on the occasion of the 50th anniversary celebration. However, shortly thereafter (in 2009) the committee was disbanded as the “new technologies” of the 1980s were no longer new.

These examples illustrate the process by which committees, sometimes championed by a single individual, were formed to address important issues. When the mission of a committee was completed, it was disbanded. This has been an effective process which has provided a means by which AAAP has continued to address its principal goals and objectives. The committee structure was reorganized in 2006 to limit the number of core (voting) members to 8-10. A board member is appointed as liaison to each committee. Committees are asked to write mission statements and several have prepared white papers on critical issues. In 2007 there were 29 committees in AAAP, organized into 4 groups – Constitutional, Task Force, Education Work Groups, and Interest Groups.

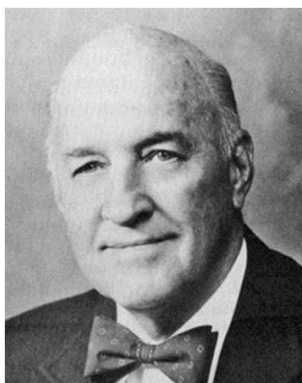
Annual Scientific Meetings. From its beginning, the AAAP has used the poultry (now avian medicine) section of the AVMA meeting as its annual scientific meeting, an arrangement that has endured. For many members, the annual meeting, along with the journal, is the centerpiece of the association. Total presentations increased from 13 in 1958 to 202 in 2007, with a peak of 417 in 2003, reflecting the joint meeting with the WVPA in Denver. The second peak in 2006 reflected the high number of posters at the meeting in Hawaii. Approximately 4520 papers and posters have been presented in the last 50 years. The need to share this kind of information is what brought us together in the first place, and keeps us coming back.



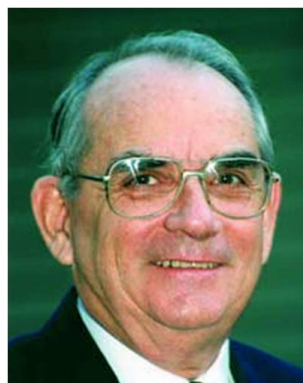
However, the format of the meeting has evolved. There are several significant milestones to mention, each reflecting the input of the persons in charge of the scientific program at the time.



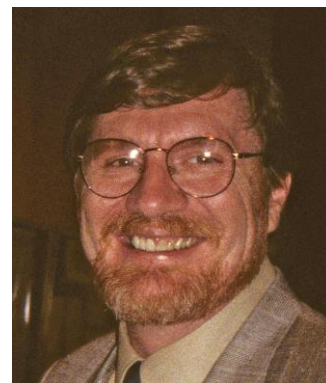
Glenn Snoeyenbos



Frank Craig



Charles Beard



John Barnes

In 1967, Glenn Snoeyenbos and Frank Craig initiated a switch to proffered, rather than invited, papers. The half-day sessions were increased from 2 to 5, and the number of papers nearly tripled.

In 1978, Charlie Beard and Reed Rumsey initiated the model of a half-day symposium followed by 5 half-day regular sessions, which prevailed for 10 years, until John Barnes and Monte Frazier expanded the symposium to a full day, the model that continued through the first 50 years. (*Update: the annual symposium returned to a half day model in 2010 in order to provide more time for committee meetings which are an increasingly vital part of the business of AAAP.*)

In 1980, Bob Eckroade and Dick Witter initiated the inclusion of poster papers. This initiative was not an instant success as poster presenters had to be recruited and the membership needed encouragement to read them. Eckroade and Sprout in the 30-50 Year History note that initially some presenters considered posters a second class option. Eckroade, recognizing that food was a strong incentive, arranged to provide coffee and rolls in the poster room. As a result, many more persons viewed the posters which ultimately became popular with presenters and attendees alike. This part of the program has expanded from 12 posters in 1980 to a peak of 187 posters at the 2006 meeting. Beginning in 1990, awards were given for the “best” posters. In 2000, this award was directed to student posters and renamed the A.S. “Rosy” Rosenwald Student Poster Award.

In 1991, Oscar Fletcher and Monte Frazier instituted dual simultaneous sessions, with a doubling of the number of regular papers.



Oscar Fletcher



Monte Frazier



Robert J. Eckroade

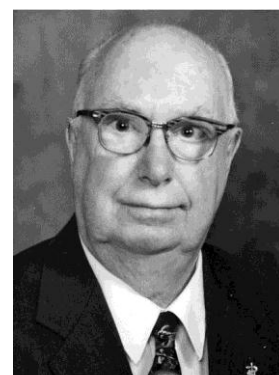


Bruce Stewart-Brown

In 2002, Bruce Stewart-Brown instituted the first Lasher History Lecture, which was presented by Steve Hitchner. As the Lasher History Lecture has now become something of a tradition, it is appropriate to reflect on its inception. It started in the summer of 2001 when Bruce Stewart-Brown first became program committee chair. Looking for ways to make the program ever more interesting and to offer alternatives to the hard science of the traditional program, he developed an idea for a speaker to address the history of avian medicine. He approached the History Committee which, under the leadership of Carol Cardona, enthusiastically supported the idea. As some potential speakers



Carol Cardona



Hiram N. Lasher

would be retired or even from other countries, financial support was needed. Bob Eckroade as business manager astutely recognized that there were surplus funds in the endowed fund established by Hiram Lasher for the Cab Bottorff award. Indeed, the AAAP Foundation Board reported in 2000 that the Bottorff fund had money available for an additional award. When the idea of a named lecture to be funded by his prior endowment was presented to Lasher, he quickly agreed and has been a strong supporter of the lecture series. The Board approved in July 2001 the inclusion of the Hiram L. Lasher History Lecture in the scientific program, with the recipient to be selected by the Awards Committee. In practice, however, the selection of the speaker has remained the province of the History Committee, often with Lasher providing substantial input to

the process. (*Update: the Lasher History Lecture was renamed the Lasher-Eckroade History Lecture in 2010*).



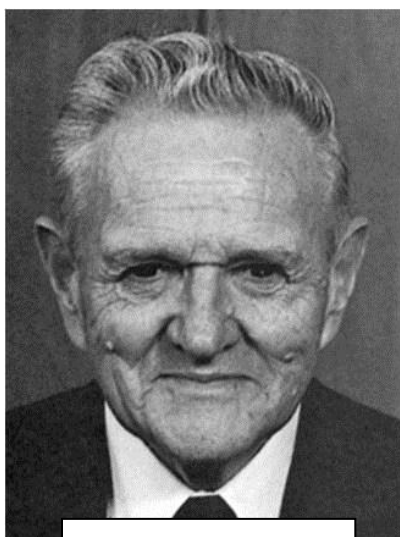
Gregorio Rosales

From 2004 through our 50th anniversary, able management of our scientific programs was continued by John Glisson and later by Gregorio Rosales. From the very first, the chair of the scientific program has had one of the most important and difficult responsibilities in the AAAP.

Annual scientific meetings of the AAAP have evolved not only in structure but also in the basic nature of the communications. Rooms and audiences are larger. Lantern and 2x2 slides have been replaced by PowerPoint and video. But more importantly, the intensity of the discussions has become more subdued. The delivery of a paper used to be a daunting experience, as the speaker could count on being taken to task during the discussion period by the true experts in the field, who usually gave no quarter. Bill Chase recalls his dismay at his first AAAP meeting in 1970 when speakers were ripped up and down in what he considered to be “a most uncivilized manner.” The interrogators had different styles. Julius Fabricant and Bernard LaSalle would find places in the first row. “Rosy” Rosenwald would be in the far back and the meeting would stop while Rosy made his way slowly forward to the microphone. Many others, including Roy Luginbuhl and Henry Adler, were noted for their willingness to ask the tough questions. Walt Hughes remembers P.P. Levine as “quiet, acerbic and lethal.” Yet, many of the same people who engaged in vigorous public debates would foster warm friendships in the private world.



Julius Fabricant



Roy E. Luginbuhl



Bernard LaSalle

In the matter of the annual meeting and in many other arenas as well, there was a time when your professional sector seemed to make a difference. There were generally three categories of professional employment – universities, government service and commercial industry (listed in order of decreasing stature). Those in commercial industry were often treated like second class citizens. This attitude may have prompted an isolated entry in the minutes of the Board of Directors, August 1961 to the effect that “....care should be exercised to prevent favoritism or discrimination toward members on a basis of type of employment.” Early papers from commercial scientists, who were sometimes not rigorously trained in the scientific arts, made tempting targets for the ivory tower types. Fortunately, these biases have become less apparent.

An unwritten but long understood policy to address this issue is the alternation of nominations for AAAP president between persons with backgrounds in industry and academia. A similar policy is used for selection of scientific program chairs.

Symposia and workshops have enriched the annual scientific meeting from the earliest days, commencing with a symposium on coccidiosis at the 1963 meeting. This was followed by symposia on salmonellosis, leukosis and mycoplasmosis in successive years. At Dallas, in 1967, there was a memorable workshop on leukosis where the viral etiology of Marek's disease was first disclosed. Because of fears that the intense interest in the topic would lead to an overflow crowd and limit free discussions, the workshop was closed to all except invited participants. The workshop report was presented during the regular session by Bruce Calnek and later published in *Avian Diseases*. A similar workshop on Marek's disease, organized by the tumor virus committee, was held in 1970 at the Las Vegas meeting. Dick Witter, as chair of the committee and the workshop, favored a closed workshop in the style used in 1967, but this was not popular with those who would be excluded. Ultimately, Frank Craig, the 12th president, supported Witter and the workshop was closed – surely an inappropriate choice by modern standards (even though there was full reporting after the fact). This was likely the last closed scientific meeting sponsored by AAAP. There is documentation of at least 44 symposia or workshops at the annual meetings.

A number of external symposia have also been supported and co-sponsored by AAAP, starting with the famous 1963 Newcastle Disease symposium in Madison, Wisconsin, organized by Robert Hanson. For this meeting, AAAP appointed a planning committee (to work with Hanson) and contributed \$300 in support. AAAP has continued to support external symposia, including the several International Symposia on Avian Influenza and International Symposia on Marek's Disease, and has also published and distributed proceedings of selected symposia. The 5th International Symposium on Marek's Disease in 1996 featured a historical review of early achievements including interviews with prominent scientists of the 1960s, a video of which was published by AAAP. In a number of cases, AAAP has also published the proceedings of such symposia.

For many years, the AAAP has recognized and provided support to the four regional avian disease organizations in the United States. These include the Northeastern Conference on Avian Diseases, the Southern Conference on Avian Diseases, the Midwest Conference on Avian Diseases and the Western Poultry Disease Conference. Each of these conferences holds an annual scientific meeting which for many years has received financial support from the AAAP to fund outside speakers.

REPORT OF THE AAAP-SPONSORED LEUKOSIS WORKSHOP*

Dallas, Texas, July 8-9, 1967

The avian leukosis complex is of major importance to the poultry industry. A recent estimate by the USDA placed losses attributable to leukosis in the United States at more than 150 million dollars annually. The very fact that losses are so great and have been extensive for so long attests to the complexity of the condition. Surely, a disease problem of this enormity would have been solved long ago if it were relatively simple.

Research efforts have been doubled and redoubled in the last few years and, hopefully, will be further extended in large measure. Very often, the dispatch with which a problem is solved is related directly to the number of man-hours of work and, equally important, the variety of ideas and approaches which emit from a variety of research organizations. Progress in leukosis studies has benefited from increased attention and has provided us with what might be called a "happy dilemma." While it has become obvious that the leukosis complex is indeed more complex than we once thought, we have, at the same time, come several steps closer to understanding the diseases involved.

As newer and more correct information arises from the laboratories and from continued field observations, communication and dissemination of this information becomes increasingly important. More precise concepts are emerging. This requires a continuing education of avian pathologists and members of the poultry industry. Toward this end, the American Association of Avian Pathologists asked the Leukosis Committee of that organization to conduct a workshop and report the findings to the AAAP membership. A specific function, in addition to the obvious merits of the exchange of information and the genesis of new ideas, was to summarize information on the leukosis complex. The summaries presented here constitute the report of the workshop.

The workshop was conducted on the premise that the avian leukosis complex can be divided into two major disease types. It should be emphasized that these two types bear no known relationship to one another other than an overlapping in gross pathology. This separation of identity is fundamental to our understanding of the complex, and for this reason the discussions of the two diseases are separated.

Appropriate terminology has not been universally agreed upon. It is the consensus of the workshop participants that although it is desirable that a satisfactory system of classification and nomenclature be worked out soon, it is important that we communicate intelligibly in the meantime. For this report, terminology is used that is similar to that in-

*Presented at the 104th Meeting of the AVMA, Dallas, Texas, July 10-13, 1967.

AVMA relations and liaison. From the beginning, AAAP has been linked with AVMA but the nature of this linkage has varied over time. The 10-year history shows that AAAP agreed by voice vote in 1959 that the organization “should be only remotely associated with the AVMA.” It appears that concerns were present from the beginning. Over the ensuing years, the relationship with AVMA has at times been fractious, although once in a while bright spots emerge. Initially, there were problems in whether AVMA or AAAP would appoint the persons to represent the poultry section on the program committee. Ultimately, it was resolved that AAAP would send names and AVMA would select, although arrangements such as this were easy for AVMA to forget.

Art Bickford chaired the AAAP program committee 1973-77. In this capacity he made many trips to AVMA headquarters and became personally acquainted with Art Freeman and Everett Miller. Towards the end of his tenure, the AVMA voted to allow representation by allied groups in the House of Delegates, a controversial issue for the conservative AVMA membership. Once this was done, the allied groups were given the option to send two members. This became a volatile issue for AAAP and Art Bickford was in the middle of the debate. One side looked at the rocky history with AVMA and was not interested in becoming more closely involved. Bickford championed the other view, indicating that we needed to be involved. Ultimately AAAP accepted the AVMA offer and sent Bickford as senior delegate and Steve Hitchner as alternate. Bickford served as delegate in 1978-79 and 1979-80, launching an era of closer ties with AVMA. Mo Saif and Greg Cutler are recent AVMA delegates and have provided important inputs from the AAAP to AVMA policy on animal welfare and many other important issues. Through their efforts and those of others, the AAAP is now firmly connected to the operational and policy arm of AVMA.

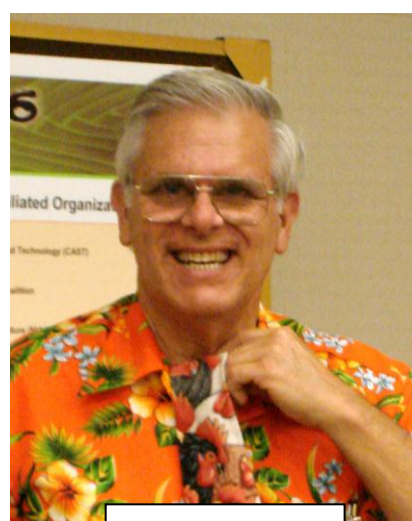
Once AAAP was represented in the House of Delegates, there were early concerns about maintaining this status. According to Art Bickford, AVMA was initially uncomfortable with the inclusion of allied groups, but the criteria for representation was changed in 1995 and this issue diminished in importance. Bickford notes that the improved relationship “has a lot to do with the fact that they (AVMA) have come to know and respect our delegates and our organization.”



Arthur Bickford



Y. M. (Mo) Saif



Gregg Cutler

Another issue was the treatment of AAAP at annual meetings. Dave Anderson remembers the business meeting he conducted in 1989 in an Orlando hotel where the meeting room was invaded by hotel staff folding up the chairs and tables and telling us we had to vacate. Dave protested but when they cut off the power to the microphone, he conceded. Many remember the dismal venue at the 1997 meeting in Reno where the scientific session competed with a horse auction in the next room. Despite frequent communications with AVMA, relationships reached a low point in 1999 when AVMA unilaterally and without notification refused to publish abstracts of the poster presentations. Bob Eckroade raised a strong objection and before the end of the meeting, a new agreement had been reached. In 2000, AVMA policy changed and our nonveterinarian associate members were required to pay an additional registration fee. In response to this issue, Bruce Little (from AVMA) attended the AAAP Board Meeting for discussion and, almost as an afterthought, mentioned that the AVMA program manager had just tendered her resignation. This ushered in a period of better times which continues to the present. The cooperation by AVMA with the joint AAAP-WVPA meeting in Denver in 2003 was superior, prompted in part by the desire by AVMA to host its own international meetings in the future. AAAP has also gained respect from the AVMA due to its increasingly active role on AVMA committees and boards (see next section).

Political Involvement. From the beginning, the AAAP was concerned with Federal and State policy that affected poultry disease control and research. The initial efforts to influence



Benjamin Pomeroy

policy came in the form of resolutions passed at the annual meeting. For example, resolutions were passed in 1961 to request better funding for existing poultry research laboratories (rather than for new laboratories) and in 1962 to transfer fowl leukosis research and the National Poultry Improvement Plan from their existing agencies to other, more appropriate, USDA divisions. In 1963, AAAP requested more financial support for the Poultry Inspection Service. Many early efforts, led by Ben Pomeroy and others, were made to influence federal policy on eradication of Pullorum disease. Additional resolutions were passed in ensuing years. It was not always clear to whom these resolutions were directed or how effective they were, but a role for AAAP in influencing Federal policy was established. The 10-year history records the following optimistic assessment: “The impact of the

AAAP on national, regional and state policy dealing with poultry disease control is being felt increasingly. Closer ties with the national veterinary organizations are gradually being developed. We speak with a louder and more commanding voice....”

Through much of its first half century, the AAAP rarely if ever lobbied Congress, preferring to exert influence indirectly through its numerous formal liaisons with other organizations. Principal among these was the AVMA. Starting in its 4th decade, participation on AVMA councils and committees increased markedly. By the end of its 5th decade, AAAP was represented on AVMA’s Legislative Advisory Committee, Animal Welfare Committee, Food Safety Advisory Committee, Animal Agricultural Liaison Committee, Committee on Environmental Issues, and the Clinical Practitioner Advisory Committee. All this was in addition to its traditional participation in the House of Delegates and the Convention Management and Program Committee. AAAP had now forged a strong proactive partnership with AVMA to address important issues. In 2007, members of the AAAP Board visited the AVMA Washington DC Legislative Office in preparation for taking an increasingly active role on the national political scene.



I.D. Russell

At the same time, AAAP was establishing formal relationships with other organizations such as the United States Animal Health Association (USAHA) (where AAAP members serve on the Transmissible Diseases of Poultry Committee). Leland Grumbles was appointed AAAP representative to the USAHA in 1978. In 1999, AAAP joined the Council for Agricultural Science and Technology (CAST) and appointed I.D. Russell as the first representative. Subsequent relationships were established with the National Institute of Animal Agriculture, Professional Animal Auditor Certification Organization, and the Food Supply Veterinary Medical Coalition. In many cases, AAAP members became active contributors to committees through which the priorities of AAAP were communicated. In 2001, Bob Eckroade was nominated to the USDA Secretary's Advisory Committee on Foreign Animal and Poultry Diseases.

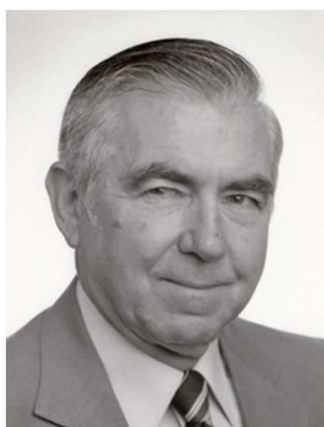
The movement towards political activism was led in large part by Chuck Hofacre with support from many other members. By the late 1990s Hofacre foresaw an increasing role for AAAP in helping to guide the national regulatory agenda and for AAAP members to provide expert advice to government agencies in the preparation of regulations and to communicate with media on sensitive issues. The transition to a politically proactive organization in the past decade has been dramatic. Hofacre's annual report for 2007 includes the following: "AAAP is 50 years old and still growing. We are moving more rapidly into policy making, politics and public influencing areas. This past year, we wrote and published position statements on Avian Influenza, Antiviral Drug Use, Stunning of Poultry, and Welfare of Poultry, and responded to (requests for input on) foam euthanasia, Food Animal Residue Avoidance Databank, avian influenza facts for an AVMA publication, and Animal Transport issues for the USDA." The political agenda is expanding rapidly. AAAP will continue to guide national policy well into the future.



Charles L. Hofacre

There is little doubt that

Awards. The AAAP believes in awards for its members. P.P. Levine, the first editor of Avian Diseases, proposed in 1963 that an award be established to recognize the best research paper published in Avian Diseases. On recommendation by the Board, the membership approved a motion to grant the sum of \$100 on an annual basis to the senior author of the best research paper. The first award was given in 1964 to Walter Hughes. The award was later designated as the P.P. Levine Award. This was followed by the Special Service Award in 1975 to recognize service to AAAP and/or the profession. This award, one of the most prestigious given by AAAP, was first awarded to C.A. "Cab" Bottorff.



Walter Hughes



C. A. "Cab" Bottorff



Reed Rumsey

The Reed Rumsey award deserves special mention. In 1979, Reed Rumsey, an original member of AAAP, assumed duties as the 22nd president of the association. Simultaneously, he was chair of the poultry section of the AVMA's scientific program committee. Long associated with industry, Reed was at the top of his career. Let me quote from the award that bears his name. "Tragically, he developed cancer and resigned in January 1980. Highly respected by his peers in the industry and academia, he also had great faith in young people and the future of the poultry industry. Shortly before his death, Dr. Rumsey announced that he would bequeath \$25,000 to the AAAP for the establishment of a student award program for the advancement of avian medicine." An award in his name was established and first awarded in 1983.

Like so many other AAAP stalwart members, Reed Rumsey found a way to give back to the AAAP and his profession, becoming a role model and inspiration for many who followed. The generosity and vision of Rumsey not only created an award, but also paved the way for the AAAP Foundation (see below) and undoubtedly encouraged other members to establish their own endowed awards. The list of students who received this recognition reads like a Who's Who of the AAAP leadership including future presidents John Glisson and Charles Hofacre.



John Glisson

Other important awards for professional achievement include the Lasher-Bottorff Award (1988), Bayer-Snoeyenbos New Investigator Award ((1991) and the Calnek Applied Poultry Research Award (2004). Students presenting at the annual meeting compete for the Rosenwald Poster Award (1990), the L. Dwight Schwartz Travel Scholarship (2002) and the Richard R. Rimler Memorial Paper Award (2002). Several additional awards sponsored by external organizations were conferred for a time but have now been discontinued. Although not a traditional award, Life Membership is another mechanism to recognize AAAP members for distinguished service. These awards are important to the fabric of the association. A complete list of awards and recipients through 2007 is provided in the 50-year Celebration Book.

Beginning in 1964, the P.P. Levine award was presented at the annual business meeting, a tradition that continued for many years. However, as the list of awards expanded in the late 1970s and the business meeting became ever more crowded with issues, it became expedient to present the awards in a more relaxed venue where recipients could be properly feted. Accordingly, Bob Eckroade inaugurated the Awards Banquet in the early 1980s. The banquet was usually scheduled as a lunch during the annual Scientific Meeting. In recent years, more than an hour has been required to systematically present each award which allows time for the guests to appreciate each recipient and also to digest their first class repast.

AAAP Foundation. As a result of the Rumsey endowment, Bob Eckroade in his role as business manager recognized the need to create a separate mechanism to receive tax deductible gifts and bequests. Thus, the AAAP Foundation was formed in 1989 as a tax exempt organization and in 2007 had assets of about \$380,000. Non-restricted funds are used for a variety of purposes, including the sending of educational materials to developing countries.

Preceptorships. Acting on an idea promoted by Mike Rosenstein, another member who died at a young age, Ken Eskelund provided a generous endowment for a preceptorship program. To date, this program has funded more than 100 veterinary students, helping to ensure the future of the profession.



Kenneth Eskelund



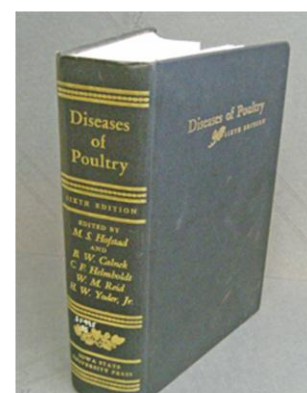
Michael Rosenstein

The publications. The creation of the journal, *Avian Diseases*, by P.P. Levine in 1957 closely coincided with the inception of the AAAP. Beginning with issue 1 of volume 4 (1960) and pursuant to action taken by the AAAP at the 1959 meeting in Kansas City, *Avian Diseases* became the official journal of the AAAP. As this topic has been mentioned earlier and is the subject of the 2006 Lasher History Lecture by Bruce Calnek (which is also available on the AAAP web site), it will not be discussed further here. The origins of the journal are also well documented in the 30 year history. Suffice it to say that the journal remains a centerpiece in the fabric of the AAAP and a resource to the profession worldwide. P.P. Levine's predictions in 1960 that the journal would become "the focal point of the AAAP" and would "serve as a medium of exchange of information and ideas not only on a national but also on an international scale" have surely been realized.

A sister on-line journal, *Avian Disease Digest*, was proposed by Jagdev Sharma, editor of *Avian Diseases*, and launched by AAAP in December 2006. This journal is designed to present information published in *Avian Diseases* in an easy-to-read summary form.

In the course of its first 50 years, the AAAP has assembled an impressive menu of additional publications which serve many educational needs in the profession. Each of these has an interesting story (see the 30-year history). Examples are detailed in the following paragraphs.

One example is the book, *Diseases of Poultry*. Drs. H.E. Biester and L.H. Schwarte of Iowa State University edited the first 5 editions, beginning in 1943. By the mid 1960s, however, these editors were ready to retire and contacted the AAAP, which agreed to take over. Glenn Snoeyenbos, secretary-treasurer of AAAP, signed an agreement with Iowa State Press in 1967 to deliver the complete copy for the 6th edition by September 1, 1969, an ambitious goal for sure. President "CAB" Bottorff appointed Mel Hofstad as editor in January 1967. Hofstad handpicked Bruce Calnek, Harry Yoder, Malcolm Reid and Charles Helmboldt to work with him. The effort was successful and the totally revised 6th edition was published on schedule in 1970. Hofstad edited the 6th, 7th and 8th editions. Bruce Calnek edited editions 9 and 10, to be followed by Mo Saif for editions 11 and 12. This text has become the definitive work on poultry diseases and is utilized world wide. It is revised at 4-6 year intervals. A comprehensive history by Bruce Calnek of the inception and evolution of this book is recorded in the foreword to the 12th edition (*published in 2008*).

Diseases of Poultry,
6th Ed.



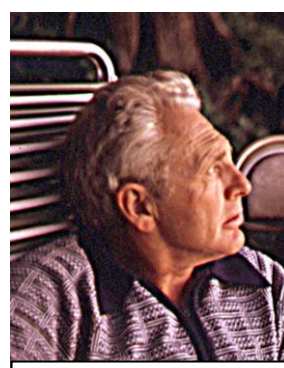
H.E. Biester



L.H. Schwarte



Malcolm Reid



Charles Helmboldt



Norman Olson

The slide sets are another example. These were a product of the Autotutorial Committee (Now the Committee on Continuing Education), chaired in the early 1970s by Ed Stuart. The AAAP had been sponsoring histopathology seminars at Purdue University and elsewhere but Stuart suggested that it would be more cost effective to prepare slide study sets that could be distributed at nominal cost. The project was approved at the Detroit meeting in 1971. The first slide set on Viral Arthritis was prepared by Norman



Ed Stuart

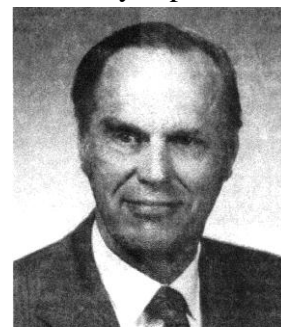
Olson and distributed in 1972. Art Bickford was a member of this committee and contributed the second slide set on inclusion body hepatitis. As technology changed, the original 2x2 slides in cardboard or plastic slide holders were replaced with PowerPoint versions on digital media. In 2003, all 25 slide study sets became available on a single CD.



Charles Whiteman

The manual on *Isolation and Identification of Avian Pathogens*, first published by AAAP in 1975, had its origins in the 1950s when poultry vaccines for Newcastle disease were first becoming commercially available. Quality control problems were apparent and caused widespread concern. As described in detail by Espeseth and Lasher (*Avian Diseases*, 54:1136-1143, 2011) this issue was taken up in 1953 by a USDA subcommittee chaired by Robert Hanson with various other members including Edwin Johnson, Henry Van Roekel, Leland Grumbles and A.S. Rosenwald. This committee not only provided recommendations to the USDA on standards for Newcastle disease vaccines but also started working on a manual on methods for the examination of poultry biologics. Hanson, a

prominent virologist at Wisconsin was the driving force throughout. The manual project was transferred to the Subcommittee on Poultry Diseases of the Committee on Animal Health of the National Academy of Sciences, chaired by Hanson. The first edition of *Methods for the Examination of Poultry Biologics* was published in 1959 by the National Research Council, with revisions in 1963 and 1971. AAAP appointed an editorial committee for the 1971 edition. Beginning with the 1975 edition the AAAP assumed full



Robert Hanson

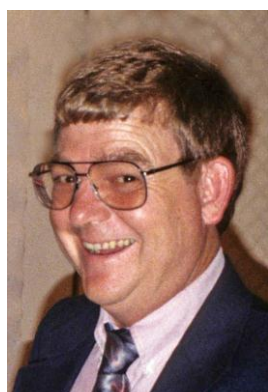


David Swayne

responsibility for the publication and, because the need for standardizing tests of vaccines had been met, the name was changed to “*Isolation, identification and characterization of avian pathogens*.” Through 2007, several new editions under the new title have been published; the 4th edition, edited by David Swayne, was published in 1999. A 5th edition, edited by Louise Dufour-Zavala was completed in 2008.

Louise
Dufour-Zavala

The *Avian Disease Manual*, according to Art Bickford, started when Charles E. Whiteman was a pathologist on the faculty of the College of Veterinary Medicine at Colorado State University (CSU), a position he held for 23 years until his retirement in 1985. He was a swine expert and a pathologist, but was pushed into teaching a course on poultry diseases because nobody else was available. Bickford first met Whiteman when Art was briefly at CSU as a graduate student in the early 1960s. Whiteman developed a set of written notes for his course. As the number of hours available for poultry lectures decreased at CSU, Whiteman compensated by improving the notes



Bruce Charlton

so he could hand out information to the students that would cover areas not addressed in the lectures. The relation between Whiteman and Bickford further developed during a 6 month sabbatical by Whiteman to the University of California, Davis, where he worked with Bickford and Rosenwald and the concept of a published manual was born. Bickford, also a pathologist, agreed to help Whiteman with the first edition, an arrangement which continued for subsequent editions. This manual was submitted to AAAP as a possible sponsor for publication in 1978. President Reed Rumsey addressed this issue in the summer of 1979, when the board was asked to approve the project and an advisory board was appointed to review the material. In fact, this was probably one of the last projects Rumsey accomplished for AAAP. The decision was not obvious, as there were competing poultry disease manuals prepared by Grumbles

(Texas A&M) and also by Dwight Schwartz (Penn State), both of which apparently were already copyrighted. The Whiteman manual was not copyrighted at that time. The AAAP decided to support publication of the Whiteman manual and the first edition, authored by Whiteman and Bickford, was released in 1980. Whiteman edited the first two editions. Bickford assumed the role of editor in 1985 when Whiteman retired and prepared the 3rd edition for publication in 1988. Bruce Charlton edited the 4th (1996), 5th (2000) and 6th (2006) editions. Although Whiteman was a member of AAAP, he rarely attended meetings. However, his manual has been a major contribution to the field and has been widely accepted as a teaching resource.

Another important publication was *Avian Histopathology*, authored by Craig Riddell. First published by AAAP in 1987, this book was derived from a graduate course taught by the author at the Western College of Veterinary Medicine, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada. Riddell had trained as a veterinary pathologist under Charles Helmboldt at the University of Connecticut and applied pathology extensively as a diagnostic tool. His book was designed to fill a need for descriptive histopathology of poultry diseases which was not well documented elsewhere. An AAAP committee prepared the 2nd edition in 1991. The 3rd edition, edited and totally revised by Oscar Fletcher, was in preparation at the time of the 50th anniversary (*published in 2008*).

Including proceedings of several symposia and slide sets, one can choose between more than 40 specific titles in the year 2007. Collectively, these publications have provided a valuable resource to the profession, and a significant source of income for the AAAP. The AAAP provides oversight for each publication and appoints an editorial committee. In 2007, Chuck Hofacre proposed that the Board establish a policy that each publication would be updated at approximately 5 year intervals and scheduled to insure at least one major new publication each year.

The Association of Avian Veterinarians. Twice during its history the AAAP has been associated with the creation of other organizations. Each of these events was accompanied by some degree of uncertainty and stress.

In the 1970s, interest in pet bird medicine was increasing, although the number of practitioners was still small. Some of these persons were AAAP members, having no other real professional home. In the meantime, Art Bickford was being exposed to the world of pet birds in the aftermath of the devastating velogenic viscerotropic Newcastle disease outbreak in California in the early 1970s. Bickford represented AAAP by giving pet bird seminars at the American Animal Hospital Association meetings during the period 1978-81. This brought AAAP in even closer contact with the pet bird practitioners, a group that was becoming anxious to form its own identity. One of the formative meetings for the pet bird practitioners was held in Kalamazoo, MI in 1980, and Bickford represented the AAAP at what proved to be the organizational meeting of the Association of Avian Veterinarians.

Charlie Hall, secretary-treasurer of AAAP, subsequently noticed an item in the AVMA Journal that (in Hall's words) went something like this: "AAAP Organized. The American Association of Avian Practitioners (AAAP) is being organized to meet the needs of veterinarians with a primary interest in diseases of pet and exotic birds. Those with an interest should contact one of the following....." Surprised and concerned, Hall contacted Dr. Ted Lafeber, one of the organizers of the new group, and was invited to their next "board" meeting in Alexandria, VA. Hall went to the meeting and expressed concern about their use of the logo "AAAP," - one which the American Association of Avian Pathologists had been using for nearly 25 years. Without hesitation, the problem was resolved and the organization revised its name to be the "Association of Avian Veterinarians" (AAV). The AAV was thus established in 1981.



Charles F. Hall

Prior to this, there was discussion in AAAP about how to retain the pet bird practitioner membership and to have a single association to serve this broader constituency. Overt efforts to this end included scheduling pet bird papers at the annual meetings and encouraging pet bird papers to be published in Avian Diseases. According to Bob Eckroade, the decision of the pet bird veterinarians to form their own organization may have been providential for AAAP, which would likely have been overwhelmed by the very large number of pet bird members had the AAAP been the sole organization.

The American College of Poultry Veterinarians. In the late 1980s, interest surfaced on the formation of a specialty board in avian medicine. This was not the first time this issue had been raised. It is not generally known that, in 1963, Harold Chute, the 6th president of AAAP, appointed a committee chaired by Mel Hofstad to evaluate the idea of a specialty board in avian medicine. Hofstad's reports in 1964 and 1965 brought to light a number of concerns and no further action was taken.

However, when raised again by Graham Purchase and others in the late 1980s, this idea found more proponents. Purchase had been on the American Board of Veterinary Specialties representing the American College of Veterinary Microbiology and understood the AVMA specialty board process. Purchase made early presentations on this idea to AAAP and also to AVMA. Simon Shane had experience with the European system and joined with Purchase to prepare the needed proposal which resulted in the formation, in 1991, of the American College of Poultry Veterinarians (ACPV). This process was accompanied by much discussion within AAAP, where some of the earlier concerns were raised again. Although now totally separate, the ACPV was surely hatched in the AAAP incubator.



H. Graham
Purchase



Simon Shane

The two organizations have maintained a close relationship during the ensuing years. A mechanism to insure representation of the ACPV on the AAAP Board of Directors was implemented in 2002. As the AAAP moved towards the hiring of professional management in 2007, there was discussion that the management company should work with both organizations. *(Update: the first management contract in 2008 was for a single company to provide service to both organizations.)*

Joint Meetings with the World Veterinary Poultry Association. The history of the World Veterinary Poultry Association (WVPA) is strongly connected to that of the AAAP. The two organizations were formed about the same time and for similar reasons (see earlier). The relationship between the AAAP and the US Branch of the WVPA deserves comment. According to records held by the WVPA, the US Branch was formed in 1960, a year following the inception of the WVPA. It appears that the first corresponding secretary of the US Branch was P.P. Levine, who also had been appointed vice president of the parent organization. He was succeeded as corresponding secretary by Ben Burmester (1967-1977), Graham Purchase (1977-1982), Bruce Calnek (1982-1987), Stanley Kleven (1987-1994), Bob Eckroade (1994-2003) and Chuck Hofacre (2003 to present). Designation of the secretary-treasurer of AAAP as the corresponding secretary of WVPA (as has occurred since 1994) was likely a matter of convenience. Although the two organizations are distinct, certain operational aspects of the US Branch, e.g. invitations to host WVPA meetings, are discussed and decided within the framework of the AAAP. The US Branch collects nominal dues, maintains a membership roster, and the corresponding secretary participates on the Bureau of the WVPA. However, the US Branch holds no meetings and does not attempt to speak for US poultry veterinarians on policy issues since these responsibilities are covered by the AAAP. In a practical sense, the US Branch provides a means by which poultry disease workers in the United States, most of whom are AAAP members, may join the WVPA.

At the New York meeting in 1963, the AAAP Board approved (upon Levine's proposal) the tendering of an invitation for WVPA to meet with AAAP in Portland, Oregon in 1965. The invitation was declined, however, and the WVPA met that year in France. Nonetheless, the AAAP and WVPA did meet together on two occasions, both important to the history of AAAP.

The first joint meeting was in Atlanta in 1977. The story begins in 1973, a time when Ben Burmester was corresponding secretary of the US Branch of the WVPA and

P.P. Levine was the WVPA president. Having first been approached by WVPA, Ben Burmester contacted Charles Hall, secretary-treasurer of AAAP, and broached the possibility of an invitation with WVPA in Munich, in 1973. Burmester was asked to bring back a specific proposal. A proposal was prepared and presented by Bruce



Bruce W. Calnek



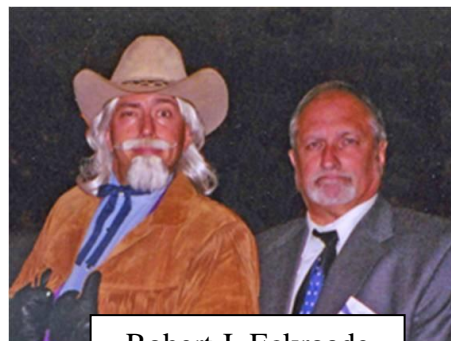
Ben R. Burmester

Calnek at the 1975 WVPA Meeting in Thessaloniki which detailed the essential arrangements including a plan to eliminate simultaneous translations which were a significant expense item. According to Calnek, this caused an immediate negative reaction in the Bureau meeting (in other words, he was shot down) and the translations were quickly reinstated. Interestingly, the WVPA held all subsequent meetings, starting with the Oslo meeting in 1981, using only English with no translations. The 6th Congress of the WVPA in Atlanta was chaired by Calnek and Burmester, and was held following the regular AAAP meetings. This was a successful meeting, with 289 attendees from 35 countries. It also represented the culmination of many years of effort by P.P. Levine, a natural international ambassador, who had strong ties to both organizations.

The second joint meeting occurred in Denver in 2003. Bob Eckroade, as secretary-treasurer of AAAP and corresponding secretary of the US Branch, presented an invitation on behalf of AAAP to the WVPA at their meetings in Paris, in 1995. Eckroade remembers being completely upstaged by the Egyptian presentation, replete with PowerPoint and video, and loosing out. The next presentation by Eckroade at the Budapest meeting of the WVPA in 1997 was better prepared and was accepted. Much work went into preparations for the 2003 meeting in Denver, which was chaired by Dick Witter with assistance from Chuck Hofacre, Bob Eckroade, Carol Cardona, Bruce Stewart-Brown and others. This time, the WVPA papers were thoroughly integrated with the AAAP program, resulting in over 400 papers and posters, delivered in 3 simultaneous sessions over several days. Excellent cooperation was received from AVMA who valued this as an opportunity to gain experience in hosting international groups. This meeting also was highly successful, with 877 participants from 51 countries.



Charles Hofacre, Carol Cardona, and Kimberly Sprout



Robert J. Eckroade
(with Western
entertainer)

Celebrations. Formal celebrations were held on the 30th, 40th and 50th anniversaries of the



David P. Anderson

AAAP. The 30th celebration, held actually at the 31st annual meeting in Portland, Oregon in 1988, was developed by Dave Anderson and Dick Witter, the 31st and 30th presidents of AAAP, respectively. The program, emceed by Anderson, featured an introduction of charter members and a historic talk, originally to be given by Ben Pomeroy, but actually given on short notice by Morris Cover



when Pomeroy was unable to attend. It was at this meeting that Anderson decided to make a colorful button for all AAAP members to wear, so the AVMA folks could more easily see how many AAAP members attended their meeting. This tradition was an instant hit and has continued.

The 40th anniversary, held at the 40th annual meeting in Reno in 1997, is remembered for the excellent and humorous slide presentation offered by Dave Anderson. There was also a poster prepared by the History Committee on some of the seminal correspondence surrounding the formation of the AAAP, donated in 1994 by Leland Grumbles.

The 50th anniversary, held at the 50th annual meeting in Washington DC in 2007, was a special occasion indeed. Of the 13 living original (founding) members, 6 (Hiram Lasher, Arnold Rosenwald, Steve Hitchner, Charles Hall, Julius Fabricant and Saul Narotsky) attended and were recognized by president Pat Wakenell. A book, "Celebrating the first fifty years," edited by John Dunn and the History Committee was introduced, and was subsequently distributed to all AAAP members. A birthday cake, entertainment and dancing concluded a very special banquet and evening. This occasion also featured a Lasher History Lecture by Dick Witter on the history of the AAAP, which was the basis for this manuscript. Bob Owen chaired the celebration committee with help from many others, including Owen's whole family.



John Dunn



Original (Founding) members at the 50th anniversary.

Top L-R: Charles Hall, Hiram Lasher, A.S. Rosenwald.

Bottom L-R: Saul Narotsky, Julius Fabricant, Stephen Hitchner.

The actual date for counting the organizational years of the AAAP was not firmly established in the beginning. The History Committee has proposed the AVMA model of designating the first meeting as organizational, and the subsequent meeting, in 1958, as the first annual meeting of the AAAP. The 50th meeting was held in 2007. During this period, there have been 49 presidents.

Traditions. The AAAP has accumulated a number of traditions over the years. Traditions are important and become increasingly so with time. They are also a characteristic of a mature organization. Several of these are singled out for special mention. There are others, and surely new traditions will continue to evolve.

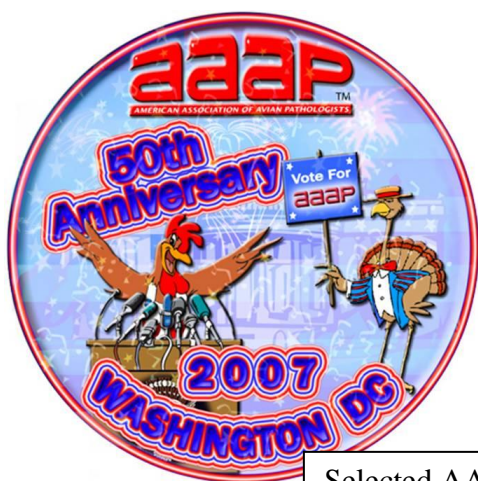
The “John P. Delaplane Gavel” was presented to AAAP in 1960 by Henry Van Roekel, in memory of Delaplane who played a seminal role in the origin of the association. In his citation, Van Roekel pointed out that Delaplane was particularly responsible for “initiating and formulating the purposes of our organization and how best it might serve those engaged in poultry disease work.” This gavel has been used by every president since that time.



The John P. Delaplane gavel



The buttons, as mentioned previously, were first established by Dave Anderson at the 30th anniversary meeting in 1988 (see earlier), and have become a tradition. However, this idea would not have flourished without Bob Eckroade who embraced the idea of creating a new button as part of the planning for each annual meeting, each button designed with an artistic flair. The wearing of these buttons has been a way for the membership to show pride in the organization and also to be identified among the several thousand other attendees at annual AVMA meetings. Through 2007, 19 buttons have been produced, all of which are illustrated in the 50-year Celebration Book.



Selected AAAP Buttons



The AAAP logo with a distinctly avian type letter “A” was adopted in 1989, and was used on the button for the 1989 meeting in Orlando. A contest was advertised by AAAP for development of the best design. Eight entries were received. The winning design was created by Hirsch Jain, a student at the University of Georgia. The logo became a registered trademark of AAAP in 2008.



An informal dinner was first launched at the San Antonio meeting in 1990 by Pedro Villegas and was attended by about 8 persons of Hispanic origin. Villegas has for years been an ambassador of science to poultry disease experts and students in Latin America and Spain, organizing symposia and giving countless lectures. As such, he was a natural spokesperson for the Hispanic community within AAAP. Like many good ideas, this one gained traction and is now an annual event, still organized by Villegas, with about 60 persons attending in 2006. This author knows from experience that you do not have to speak Spanish to be invited, but it probably helps.



Pedro Villegas

Pat Wakenell, recognizing the AAAP’s continuing need for additional funds (and fun), proposed a silent auction to be held during the annual meeting. All types of memorabilia (mostly avian) were collected or donated by members, and then sold to the highest bidder. It has been a fun way to clean out basements, offices and file drawers. The first auction was in 2006 at the Hawaii meeting, and was continued at the 2007 50th anniversary meeting where it included a raffle for an elegant Calnek clock. Although early in its history, this activity shows signs of becoming a lasting tradition.

The Awards Banquet, inaugurated by Bob Eckroade in the early 1980s, has provided a pleasing venue to recognize our expanding list of award winners each year and also provide for a social interlude in the midst of our ever more rigorous annual meeting. Generous sponsorship by outside donors have made the occasion affordable for many. A total of 255 persons attended the banquet in 2006, representing a high proportion of the total AAAP attendance at the meeting.

The “Eckroade Bell,” was an idea originated by Bob Eckroade himself. Eckroade served on the AAAP Scientific Program Committee 1980-85. Early in this period he recognized that members were slow to return to the meeting. He purchased a suitable brass bell and inscribed it with the words “AVMA/AAAP, Scientific Program Committee, Dr. Robert Eckroade Bell,” In the ensuing years Eckroade added the names and dates of 6 persons who served on the Program Committee from 1978 through 1995 (Witter, Eckroade, McMurray, Barnes, Frazier and Fletcher).



The Eckroade Bell



Many will recall how Eckroade wielded his bell with enthusiasm to call back to the meeting all those who were in the halls finishing their coffee and conversations. Bob recalls one instance where a member complained, with some irritation, that he had heard the bell and Bob could stop ringing, to which Bob thoughtfully replied, “But you haven’t started moving yet.” The bell, annually safeguarded in the business office, continues to be used by program chairs to keep the sessions on time.

Summary of Accomplishments. How can one summarize what the first 50 years of the AAAP have wrought? There are at least three areas of accomplishment, each of which is embodied in the original set of objectives. First, AAAP has advanced the profession, especially through its educational and scientific activities. Second, the AAAP membership has established a scientific and technical resource to serve government, the poultry industry, the world, and each other, through a well established network of contacts. Also, the AAAP has undoubtedly transformed lives of many members by encouraging their careers and by providing a nurturing framework to help each person realize his or her potential.

It has been often said that the AAAP is a truly “special” organization – one that engenders loyalty and respect that is uncommon measure compared to other professional groups. How else can one explain the countless numbers of volunteer hours over a half century that has made the AAAP what it is today? These intangibles are precious. History will record whether in the next half century these special attributes will continue.

Part 3. Personal Reflections

Although much has changed in AAAP, the philosophy and objectives have stayed the same. The members continue to be persons of stature, who have the respect of their peers. This is an organization with a personal touch, rooted in personal friendships, and whose members know how to have fun.

The memories are abundant, and have a tendency to become more important with time. Many of these are about people and our experiences with them, some of which have changed lives. I have solicited a few such anecdotes from current AAAP members that serve as examples of the innumerable memories and experiences each of us have accumulated during our years of membership. In a very real sense, such memories, and the events behind them, also become part of the history of the organization.

Charlie Hall, 10th president and long term secretary-treasurer of AAAP, recalls that many copies of the May 1972 issue of Avian Diseases were damaged in the Elmira, NY postal facility by flooding from Hurricane Agnes. The problem was not apparent until phone calls came in reporting damaged copies. Arnold Printing made a special run to replace the damaged copies, but, in Charlie's words, "things were hectic at the business office for a while."

Bob Eckroade recalls the wit and wisdom of Glenn Snoeyenbos, 15th president of AAAP and also the 2nd secretary-treasurer. Snoeyenbos was program chair at a NECAD meeting scheduled to start at 8am. At 7am the room was locked. When the manager was approached, he said that there was no key, the person with the key will not be in until 9am and there is nothing he could do. Snoeyenbos then looked him in the eye and with his quiet, persuasive voice said slowly and with emphasis "*Sir, I would like to believe that **you think** that we have a mutual problem.*" Somehow the manager found a key, the problem was fixed and the program started on schedule.



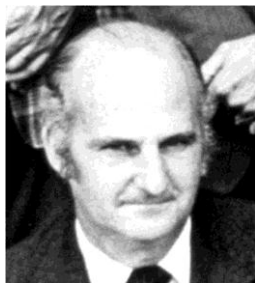
Glenn Snoeyenbos



Bruce W. Calnek

Bruce Calnek, 24th president of AAAP, remembers a seminal paper on avian leukosis presented by Harry Rubin at the 4th annual meeting in Detroit in 1961. Rubin was not a chicken person, but was famous for discovering new technology for detecting avian leukosis virus. For Bruce, who went on to a distinguished career in avian tumor viruses, this was a career changing experience. How many others have had a similar experience at an AAAP meeting?

Oscar Fletcher, 37th president, and Charlie Beard, 27th president of AAAP, commented on coming of age scientifically in the 1960s at meetings with persons considered to be the giants in the field. Fletcher still remembers a compliment received from Henry Adler, whom he highly respected. Beard remembers having a paper turned down by Glenn Snoeyenbos and Frank Craig, which provided a valuable learning experience. How many of us have had similar interactions with our role models at this meeting?



Harry Yoder's
bald head

Harry Yoder, 18th president of AAAP, confounded many persons at the 1972 business meeting in New Orleans. In the words of Charlie Beard, "Harry Yoder who had a hairline similar to a cue ball quietly came into the room and sat down wearing the most hideous artificial fiber silver toupee imaginable. No one recognized him and he had been a fixture in these circles for years. He had stopped in a cheap wig shop and decided to have some fun. He said nothing...he just sat there and was the subject of stares and eventually laughter as his identity was finally determined." Once the ruse was discovered, the business meeting experienced a significant interruption. This story was volunteered by no less than 4 individuals. According to Dave Anderson, even his wife did not recognize him on his return home.

Bill Chase, 35th president of AAAP, punctuated his presidential address in 1993 with a personal vocal rendition of the song, "I believe in you" from the 1961 musical "How to Succeed in Business without Really Trying." Most would agree that the lyric, "seeker of wisdom and truth," was appropriate for the group but it was the delivery in Bill's deep baritone that made this moment memorable. This was probably the first time any AAAP president had performed musically in the course of presiding at the business meeting.



William B. Chase



Patricia Wakenell with Julius
Fabricant



Jagdev M. Sharma



Yan Ghazikhanian

Pat Wakenell, 49th president of AAAP and a relatively uninhibited lady, reflects on her initiation as a graduate student at her first male-dominated AAAP meeting in 1982 to what she terms "people with the same wacky sense of humor as mine." Her decision to cast her lot with the poultry pathologists may have been made on one evening at the 1983 meeting in Las Vegas where she was initiated to the social world of the casino with the help of her former mentor, Jagdev Sharma, and Yan Ghazikhanian, the 41st president.



Robert Owen

Bob Owen, 48th president of AAAP, appeared at the 2006 meeting in Hawaii attired in a grass skirt showing all of us that age does not always beget good judgment and proving beyond a doubt that grass skirts are more attractive on women than on men.



Fred Hoerr

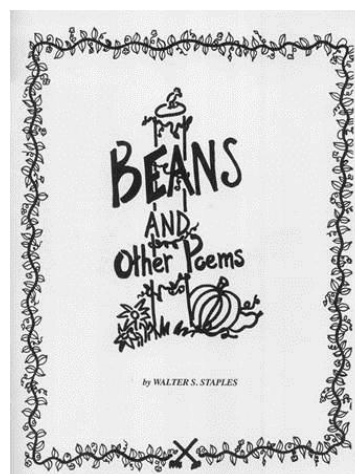
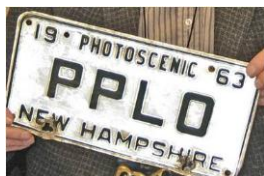
Fred Hoerr in his first message as the 50th president in 2007, commented on the help received from AAAP members that furthered his career. His statement, “Where would your career be today without the helping hand of an AAAP member?” speaks much about the impact of our organization and what we are all about.

Conclusions. It seems fitting, in closing, to quote a few lines from a poem written by our now departed friend and colleague, Walter Staples. Staples was in charge of poultry health at Cobb's for years and was the first to develop methods to eradicate *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* in breeders and understand the role of infectious bursal disease in immunosuppression. Like many in the AAAP, he was not afraid of unconventional ideas. He even drove a car with the unique license plate, "PPLO," (plate now owned by Julius Fabricant). PPLO was an acronym for pleuropneumonia-like organisms, subsequently replaced by the term "mycoplasma." In his retirement he was a blueberry farmer, dedicated fly fisherman and poet. The title of the poem is "To keep me company" and is published in his book, "Beans and Other Poems."



Walter Staples

*....Come sit with me a while
To pass the time of day,
To bring to mind again
Some folks and days long gone
But still a part of us,
The teachers, friends we had.
Can you recall their names?*



A strong organization is one that takes pride in its history and traditions, and uses this knowledge as a guide for the future. May this account of the first 50 years serve to preserve a little of this important history and help all of us to "recall their names." The words of Frank Witter at the conclusion of his inaugural article in the AAAP history series (*Avian Diseases* 20:621-630, 1976) are also appropriate: "We hope thereby to increase veneration for those responsible for our heritage and stimulate current scientists to higher standards of achievement." May it be so.

Acknowledgments

This paper is gratefully dedicated to Charlie Hall, my teacher, colleague and historic resource and also to Bob Eckroade, my friend and long time servant of AAAP.

Many persons assisted me with this project (see list below) through email, phone and personal visits. A few are singled out for special mention. Bruce Calnek not only provided many of the images but originated the idea of collecting images of AAAP members. Without this initiative, there would be few if any images in this report. Sue Clanton provided statistical data. Bob Bevans-Kerr and Chuck Hofacre provided valuable house knowledge, images and documents. Diane Fagan (AVMA Staff) copied programs of the AVMA poultry section meetings back to 1950. Tanya Zanish-Belcher provided documents and images from the AAAP archives at Iowa State University. I thank you all.

Bruce Calnek	Arthur Bickford	David Anderson	Kenneth Eskelund
Birch McMurray	Oscar Fletcher	William Chase	Richard Julian
Patricia Wakenell	Craig Riddell	Louis van der Heide	Lloyd Spencer
Graham Purchase	Simon Shane	Steven Hitchner	Richard Fulton
Julius Fabricant	Robert Eckroade	Kim Sprout	Bob Bevans-Kerr
Tom Bryan	Charles Hall	Charles Beard	Arnold Rosenwald
Chuck Hofacre	Sue Clanton	Walter Hughes	Y.M. Saif
Pedro Villegas	Ben Lucio	Miguel Marquez	Tanya Zanish-Belcher
Diane Fagan	Melissa Gottwald	Carol Cardona	Ursula Heffels-Redmann
John Dunn			

In addition, I especially acknowledge and thank Hiram Lasher, charter member, for his support of the lectureship series that was the original stimulus for this report and for his other efforts to capture and preserve the history of our organization and profession. It is fortunate for AAAP that Hiram's dream, established in his youth and so richly fulfilled in his lifetime, extended to historical matters.

Finally, I want to thank my friends and AAAP colleagues, Charlie Hall, Robert Eckroade, Chuck Hofacre, Bruce Calnek, and Arthur Bickford, who reviewed this manuscript. Collectively, they represent significant house knowledge about the history of AAAP. Their suggestions have significantly improved this work. Additional reviews were conducted by Kim Sprout and John Dunn.

Apologies are offered to the many persons who have contributed to the history of the AAAP and who are not mentioned by name or image and for any important events that have been overlooked or omitted.

This paper is not intended to be a scholarly presentation. Rather, it is a living history as seen through the eyes of this observer, replete with personal viewpoints and biases, humor, trivia, and anecdotes. This paper draws heavily on previous accounts, but adds new material that I found to be of interest. Images have been liberally utilized, when available, with the objective of recording at least once most of the persons mentioned by name and thus providing a sense that



Hiram Lasher – a boy with a dream

this is an organization of “people.” In an effort to be comprehensive and inclusive, this paper contains material not included in the original oral presentation.

The facts in this report were mostly derived from published or archived documents (some of which were only recently discovered) but some were from interviews or correspondence with members and thus can be considered “hearsay evidence.” Due to time constraints only few of the documents in our archives were studied, providing an opportunity for future work.

About the Author

My credentials as an historian are modest at best. I was not a founding father although I joined AAAP in 1963 and was personally acquainted with at least some of this group. Except for one year as president and several years on the board, I was never in the inner circle of management. However, my enthusiasm for the organization translated into roles on a number of committees. I regularly attended the annual scientific meetings and became acquainted with many members. My career as a research scientist with the USDA-ARS-Avian Disease and Oncology Laboratory may have provided some useful training for historical research although for much of my career I would have laughed at this idea. I joined the AAAP History Committee about 1990, chaired the committee for a number of years and have been especially involved with the biography project and the development of the archives. After my retirement in 2002, I was able to devote more time to historical matters. When presented with an opportunity to present the 50th anniversary lecture on the history of the AAAP, I accepted knowing that I (more than many others) had knowledge about and access to some of the critical historical resources. I also perceived that the final product might have lasting importance to the association and that many persons would help me get it right. It has been an enjoyable journey.

This project continues a family legacy as my father, J. Franklin Witter, was a veterinarian, poultry pathologist, contemporary of the founding fathers of AAAP, and in later years was chair of the History Committee where he inaugurated the historical publication series. Indeed, my first meetings with persons such as Erwin Jungherr, Henry Van Roekel, Bill Hinshaw, Harold Chute and others was as a child, tagging along while my father attended meetings of the Northeastern Conference of Avian Diseases or while such persons were being entertained by my parents in our home in Orono, Maine.

After spending a career writing for the scientific literature and now recognizing that the impact of those papers is very brief, it is gratifying (and humbling) to work on a project where the value will hopefully increase with time.

Dick Witter
2011

Appendix 1. Resources on the History of the AAAP

Until relatively recent times, the history of the AAAP has been recorded mainly in the 30-year history and the memory of individual members. However, through the work of the AAAP History Committee during the past 15 years, additional records have been found and new compilations have been created. Consequently, there is now an extensive, albeit incomplete, collection of historical documents and materials. This appendix is designed to inform AAAP members of the types and location of some of the documents and other sources used in the preparation of this paper. May these sources be a starting place for others who wish to mine further the historical record of the AAAP.

Summaries and compilations:

- 10-year history. This document produced in 1967 by the history committee, chaired by C.W. Barber, lay unknown (at least to this author) until recent times. It was known to Grumbles and Hall who cited it in the 30-year history. When I found a copy in my father's personal papers, it came as a revelation. It is one of the few documents that speak to activities in the first decade of the AAAP.
- 30-year history. This document is entitled "The history of avian medicine in the United States. VIII. The American Association of Avian Pathologists. A Thirty-Year history. By L.C. Grumbles and C.F. Hall, Avian Diseases 32:175-194, 1968.
- 30-50 year history. This document is entitled "Brief overview of changes in the AAAP over the past twenty years" by Robert Eckroade and Kim Sprout, in: "American Association of Avian Pathologists. Celebrating the first fifty years 1957-2007", edited by John Dunn, published by AAAP, pp 1-3, 2007.
- Lasher History Lecture 2006. This document is entitled "Avian Diseases: The creation and evolution of P.Philip Levine's enduring gift" presented by B.W. Calnek in 2006 and prepared for web publication. This provides a biography of P.P. Levine and much information on the inception of the journal, Avian Diseases.
- 50-year Celebration Book. This book is entitled: "American Association of Avian Pathologists. Celebrating the first fifty years 1957-2007", edited by John Dunn and published by AAAP in 2007. This contains statistical data, photos, tributes, and reprints of articles in the AAAP history series. It also contains the 30-50 year history by Eckroade and Sprout (see above). The book also contains a complete listing of AAAP annual meetings and recipients of all awards presented during the first 50 years.

These documents, along with the present piece, represent the major summaries dealing with the history of the AAAP. The first 4, along with this article, are or will be available on the AAAP web site. The 50-year Celebration Book was distributed to AAAP members in 2007. Copies may be available from the AAAP Business Office. Hard copies of all will also be found in the archives.

Early documents (first decade). Since according to Charles Hall, no historical materials were transferred from Glenn Snoeyenbos at the time Snoeyenbos retired as secretary-treasurer, it seemed as if documentation from the early years had been lost. Fortunately, however, several documents and collections have recently been rediscovered or otherwise become available.

- Grumbles correspondence – a package of important documents and correspondence was donated in the early 1990s to the archives by L.C. Grumbles. The documents are mainly from 1957-1960 and concern the formation of the AAAP. The originals are in the AAAP archives.
- Annual reports 3-9. These long overlooked annual reports are published in Avian Diseases starting with February 1961 (report #3) and ending with November 1966 (report #9).
- A folder of early materials discovered in 2009 containing annual and committee reports from 1961 and 1962. The original documents are in the AAAP archives.
- History of the WVPA by Peter Biggs (published in Avian Pathology). This report describes some of the events of 1955-1956 that contributed to the formation of AAAP (as well as WVPA). Personal correspondence from Biggs to Dick Witter has amplified on this point, and provided minutes of an important meeting of English poultry veterinarians.

Other documents.

- The AAAP History paper series. These are published in Avian Diseases commencing with the inaugural article by Frank Witter (1976). The series now numbers more than 20 articles. Many are included as reprints in the 50-year Celebration Book. Articles cited in this paper include:
 - Espeseth and Lasher (2010)
 - Grumbles and Hall (1988)
 - J.F. Witter (1976)
- AAAP biographies. These are biographies and autobiographies of persons important in the field of avian medicine and to the history of the AAAP. Biographies are published on the AAAP web site. Readers will find that these personal histories also contain much information on events and issues of the time.
- Calnek collection of AAAP photographs. This collection is a project of the AAAP History Committee, and is maintained currently by B.W. Calnek.
- Notes from discussions and correspondence with AAAP members, 1997 and 2007-2011 (R.L. Witter files, more than 50 pages). This file continues to be supplemented as new information becomes available. It is located in RLW's personal files but is designed to eventually be available in the archives.
- AAAP Annual Reports. Early reports in Avian Diseases have been mentioned earlier. More recent reports are of 3 types: Annual report (given at the annual business meeting), annual report of the AAAP board, and annual report of the AAAP Foundation. In some cases, minutes of board or foundation meetings are also available. Some of these are stand-alone reports while others are imbedded in AAAP newsletters. Since the late 1990s, electronic copies are available of many reports. Hard copies of others are scattered throughout the archives. At this point, the collection is not complete and is not held in a single location. Reports starting with 2003 are available on the AAAP web site.
- AAAP newsletters. This collection, beginning in 1971, is not yet available in a single location within the archives and some issues may be missing. Only the most recent newsletters are available on the AAAP web site. Newsletters may contain other important documents such as annual reports and committee reports.

- Miscellaneous documents including committee assignments, membership directories, committee reports, etc. are available in the archives, but are not yet well organized and may not be complete.
- Annual meeting scientific programs with accompanying symposia. Copies are available from the AAAP archives and the AVMA business office. Recent programs are posted on the AAAP web site.
- AAAP Tributes to deceased AAAP members published in Avian Diseases. Many of these are reprinted in the 50-year Celebration Book. Those cited in this paper include: Charles A. Bottorff and Robert P. Hanson
- Committee reports. Many are in the archives as stand-alone reports or imbedded in other documents, such as annual reports or newsletters.
- The Standard Operating Procedures of the AAAP (2008). A working document held by the AAAP Business Office.
- Minutes of British meeting, March 1956 (provided by Peter Biggs)
- Miscellaneous publications
 - Foreword to 12th ed of Diseases of Poultry (Calnek). This contains a rich history of the origins of this important book.
 - Forewords to other AAAP publications typically include historical information.
 - Levine, P.P., Avian Diseases: Official Organ of American Association of Avian Pathologists, Inc., Avian Dis. 4:97-99, 1960.

Location of materials. Historical materials concerning the AAAP are available currently at several locations:

- AAAP archives, Special Collections Department, Parks Library, Iowa State University. The archives contain physical documents and materials relating to the history of AAAP and of avian medicine. These documents are property of Iowa State University but are available on request. A finding guide is published. The AAAP History Committee is working on more descriptive finding guides. A list of holdings of special interest is available from the history committee.
 Web site for finding guide: <http://www.lib.iastate.edu/spcl/manuscripts/MS430.pdf>
 email for head archivist; tzanish@iastate.edu
- AAAP web site (history tab). This site is a repository for AAAP biographies, tributes and other important summaries on the history of the AAAP.
 (http://www.aaap.info/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=136&Itemid=116)
- AAAP business office. This site has current documents and maintains the web site. It also has copies of the 50-year Celebration Book. (aaap@aaap.info)
- B.W. Calnek (BWC4@cornell.edu) maintains the AAAP photo collection which contains formal and informal photos of many AAAP members. This is a project of the AAAP History Committee.
- R.L. Witter (witterr@msu.edu) maintains a back-up file of biographies and other documents for the AAAP History Committee. Witter also maintains electronic files relative to the activities of the AAAP History Committee and certain other documents, including extensive notes from emails and correspondence on AAAP history issues.

Appendix 2. Persons Named in this Report.

For the reader to fully appreciate the content of this report, some knowledge about the persons named is helpful. For practical reasons, little or no identifying information is provided in the text. To address this issue, some basic information is presented in the following table that may assist the reader, and will also guide one to additional sources including AAAP biographies and tributes. Since the collection of biographies and tributes will continue to grow, one should consult current lists.

Name	Employment (may be incomplete)	Original Member	AAAP Info
Adler, Henry	Univ. California, Davis, College of Vet. Med.,	Founding	Tribute
Anderson, David P.	Univ. Georgia, College of Vet. Med.		
Angstrom, Clement	Cornell Univ. Poultry Diagnostic Lab, Kingston, NY	Founding	
Barber, Clifford	North Carolina State Univ., Dept. Poultry Science	Charter	
Barnes, John	North Carolina State Univ., College of Vet. Med.		
Baz, Salvador	Mexico City, Mexico	Founding	
Beard, Charles	USDA, ARS, Southeast Poultry Research Lab., Athens, GA		Citation
Beard, Joseph and Dorothy	Duke University, Husband-Wife Research Team		
Beaudette, Fred	Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ;		Tribute
Bickford, Arthur	Univ. Missouri, College of Vet. Med., Univ. California, Diagnostic Lab, Turlock, CA		
Biester, H.E.	Iowa State Univ., Coll. Vet. Med.		
Biggs, Peter	Houghton Poultry Res. Sta., Houghton, England		Biography
Bigland, Chris H.	Vet. Lab., Dept. Agriculture, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada	Founding	
Bottorff, Charles A.	Lederle Labs (American Cyanamid), Pearl River, NY	Charter	Tribute
Brown, Alicia	Univ. Pennsylvania, Assistant to Robert Eckroade		
Burmester, Ben R.	USDA, ARS, Avian Dis. & Oncology Lab., E. Lansing, MI	Charter	Biography
Calnek, Bruce W.	Cornell Univ., Coll. Vet. Med., Ithaca, NY		Biography
Cardona, Carol	Univ. California, College of Vet. Med.		
Chase, William B.	Hy-Line Inc., Dallas Center, IA; President, Kestrel Inc., IA		
Charlton, Bruce	Univ. California, Coll. Vet. Med., Diagnostic Lab, Turlock, CA		
Christie, George			
Chute, Harold	Univ. Maine; President Chute Chemical Co. Bangor, ME	Founding	Biography
Clanton, Sue and Jack	Univ. Georgia, Assistant to Charles Hofacre (Sue)		
Cover, Morris	Univ. Delaware; Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, MO	Charter	Tribute
Craig, Frank	North Carolina State Univ.; Perdue Farms, Salisbury, MD		Tribute
Cunningham, Charles	Michigan State Univ., College of Vet. Med.	Charter	
Cutler, Greg	Private Veterinary Practice, Moorpark, CA		
Delaplane, John P.	Texas A&M Univ., College of Vet. Med.		Tribute
Dufour-Zavala, Louise	Georgia Diagnostic Lab, Oakwood, GA		
Dunn, John	USDA, ARS, Avian Dis. & Oncology Lab., E. Lansing, MI		
Dunn, Patricia	Pennsylvania State Univ., Animal Diagnostic Lab		
Eckroade, Robert J.	Univ. Pennsylvania, College of Vet. Med.		
Eskelund, Kenneth	Founder and Pres., Maine Biological Labs, Waterville, ME		Biography
Espeseth, David	USDA, APHIS, Vaccine Licensing, Wash DC		
Fabricant, Julius	Cornell University, Ithaca, NY	Founding	Biography
Fletcher, Oscar	Colleges of Vet. Med. at Univ. of Georgia, Iowa State Univ., and North Carolina State Univ.		

Flowers, Archie I.	Texas A&M Univ.	Founding	
Frazier, Monte	Arbor Acres Farms, Glastonbury, CT		Tribute
Freeman, Art	AVMA staff		
Fulton, Richard (Mick)	Michigan State University, College of Vet. Med.		
Galvan, Gabriel	Mexico		
Garrido, Celedonio	Mexico		
Ghazikhanian, Yan	Nicholas Turkey Breeders/Aviagen, Sonoma, CA		
Gentry, Robert	Pennsylvania State University, Dept. Vet. Science		
Gimeno, Isabel M.	North Carolina State University, College of Vet. Med.		
Glisson, John	Univ. Georgia, College of Vet. Med.		
Gordon, Robert	Houghton Poultry Research Station, Houghton, England		Biography
Gross, Walter Burnham	Virginia Tech Univ., College of Vet. Med.	Founding	Biography
Grumbles, Leland	Texas A&M Univ., College of Vet. Med.	Founding	Biography
Hagen, Jean	Cornell University's Poultry Diagnostic Lab, Oneonta, NY		
Hall, Charles F.	Texas A&M Univ., College of Vet. Med.	Founding	Biography
Hanson, Robert	Univ. Wisconsin, Dept. Veterinary Science		Tribute
Helmboldt, Charles F.	Univ. Connecticut, Dept. Veterinary Science		
Hicks, Frances	Texas A&M Univ., Asst. to Charles Hall		
Hinshaw, William	Univ. California, College of Vet. Med., Davis, CA; US Army Biological Laboratories, Fort Detrick, Frederick, MD		Tribute
Hitchner, Stephen	American Scientific Labs, Madison, WI; L&M Labs, Salisbury, MD; Cornell Univ., College of Vet. Med., Ithaca, NY	Charter	Biography
Hoerr, Frederick	State Diagnostic Laboratory, Auburn, AL		
Hofacre, Charles L.	Univ. Georgia, College of Vet. Med.		
Hofstad, Melvin	Iowa State Univ., College of Vet. Med.	Charter	Tribute
Hughes, Walter	Kimber Farms, Freemont, CA		Biography
Jain, Hirsch	Univ. Georgia, student		
Johnson, Edwin			
Jungherr, Erwin	Univ. Connecticut, Department of Vet. Science	Charter	Biography , Tribute
Keeler, Calvin	Univ. Delaware, Dept. Animal and Food. Science		
Kingman, H.E.	AVMA Staff		
Kleckner, Albert	Univ. Georgia, College of Vet. Med.	Founding	
Kleven, Stanley	Univ. Georgia, College of Vet. Med.		
Krushinskies, Elizabeth	Mountaire Farms, Milton, DE		
Lafeber, Ted	Lafeber Company, Cornell, IL		
Lancaster, John	Canada Dept. Agriculture, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada		
Lasalle, Bernard	USDA, APHIS, Vaccine licensing, Wash DC		Biography
Lasher, Hiram	Founder and Pres., Delaware Poultry Labs, Millsboro, DE; Sterwin, Inc., Millsboro, DE; Lasher Associates, Millsboro, DE	Charter	Biography
Levine, P. Philip	Cornell University, College of Vet. Med.	Charter	Biography Tribute
Little, Bruce	AVMA Staff		
Lucio, Benjamin	Cornell University, College of Vet. Med.		
Luginbuhl, Roy	Univ. Connecticut, Dept. Vet. Science		Tribute
Miller, Everett	AVMA Staff		
McMurray, Birch			
Narotsky, Saul	Cornell University's Poultry Diagnostic Lab., East Aurora, NY	Founding	
Olson, Carl	Univ. Wisconsin, Dept. Vet. Science	Founding	
Olson, Norman	Univ. West Virginia, Dept. Vet. Science	Founding	

Owen, Robert	Hubbard Farms, Walpole, NH; Pennsylvania State Univ., Dept. Vet. Sci.; Alpharma, New Oxford, PA		
Pomeroy, Benjamin S.	Univ. Minnesota, College of Vet. Med.	Charter	Biography Tribute
Purchase, H. Graham	USDA, ARS, Avian Dis. & Oncology Lab., East Lansing, MI; USDA, ARS, Beltsville MD; Mississippi State Univ., College of Vet. Med.		
Reid, Malcolm	Univ. Georgia, Department of Poultry Science		Tribute
Reynolds, Donald	Iowa State Univ., College of Vet. Med.		
Riddell, Craigmyle	Western College of Veterinary Medicine, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada		
Rosales, Gregorio	Aviagen, Inc., Huntsville, AL		
Rosenstein, Michael			
Rosenwald, Arnold S.	Univ. California, College of Vet. Med.	Charter	Biography
Rumsey, Reed	Dekalb Poultry Breeding Co., Dekalb, IL		
Russell, Isaiah D.	Founder and President, I.D. Russell Company Labs, MO		
Sadler, Walter	Univ. California, College of Vet. Med.		
Saif, Y.M. (Mo)	The Ohio State Univ., OARDC, Wooster, OH		
Schwarte, L.H.	Iowa State Univ., College of Vet. Med.		
Schwartz, Dwight	Pennsylvania State Univ., Dept. Vet. Science; Michigan State University, College Vet. Med.		
Shane, Simon	Univ. Louisiana, College of Vet. Med.		
Sharma, Jagdev M.	USDA, ARS, Avian Dis. & Oncology Lab., East Lansing, MI; Univ. Minnesota, College of Vet. Med., Arizona State Univ.		
Smith, John A.	Fieldale Farms Corp., Baldwin, GA		
Snoeyenbos, Glenn	Univ. Massachusetts, Dept. Vet. Science	Founding	Tribute
Sprout, Kimberly	Univ. Pennsylvania, Asst. to Robert Eckroade		
Staples, Walter	Cobb Poultry Breeders, NH		Biography
Stewart-Brown, Bruce	Perdue Farms, Salisbury, MD		
Stuart, Edward			
Sullivan, James F.	USDA, Wash DC	Founding	
Swayne, David	USDA, ARS, Southeast Poultry Res. Lab., Athens GA		
Tumlin, Jack	Univ. Georgia, College of Vet. Med.	Founding	Tribute
van der Heide, Louis	Univ. Connecticut, Dept. Vet. Science		
Van Roekel, Henry	Univ. Massachusetts, Dept. Vet. Science	Charter	Tribute
Van Sambeek, Francene	State Diagnostic Laboratory, Auburn, AL; Elanco Animal Health, Cullman, AL		
Villegas, Pedro	Univ. Georgia, College of Vet. Med.		
Wakenell, Patricia	Univ. California, College of Vet. Med.; Purdue Univ., College of Vet. Med., West Lafayette, IN		
Waldrup, Donald	Goldkist Farms, Wayne Farms, Pfizer Inc., Gainesville, GA		
Wallner-Pendleton, Eva	Pennsylvania State Univ., Animal Diagnostic Lab.		
Whiteman, Charles	Colorado State Univ., College of Vet. Med.		
Williams, James E.	USDA, Wash DC	Founding	
Winterfield, Roland	Am. Scientific Labs., Madison, WI; Purdue University, W. Lafayette, IN	Founding	
Witter, J. Franklin	Univ. Maine, Dept. Animal and Vet. Science		Biography
Witter, Richard L.	USDA, ARS, Avian Dis. & Oncology Lab., E. Lansing, MI		Biography
Wu, Ching Ching	Mississippi State Univ., College of Vet. Med.; Purdue Univ., college of Vet. Med., W., Lafayette, IN		
Yoder, Harry B.	USDA, ARS, Southeast Poultry Research Lab., Athens, GA		Biography Tribute