

Dean Emeritus Murray

Retires after seeing army program stabilized

Kenneth Reinertson, fall '43

On Wednesday morning, June twenty-third, the recently militarized Veterinary Division at Iowa State College was struck by the news that, effective July first, Dean Murray was retiring from his administrative duties.

At a meeting of the State Board of Education that Tuesday, Dr. H. D. Bergman, Head of the Department of Veterinary Physiology and Pharmacology had been appointed to succeed the retiring dean, who would continue as Head of the Department of Veterinary Hygiene and serve as Assistant Director of the Veterinary Research Institute.

Education

Charles Murray was born at Greenfield, Ohio, on February 8, 1876. At an early age he moved to Russell, Iowa, where he received his primary education.

During the intervening years before his entrance to Iowa State College in 1908, he took his preparatory training at Chariton, Iowa and at Drake Academy, taught school from 1894 until 1900, and from then until 1908 was Superintendent of Tingley High School at Tingley, Iowa. In 1906 he was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Pedagogy from Drake University.

Leaving his position as high school superintendent, he joined the Iowa State College faculty as an instructor of bacteriology while studying for his degree in Veterinary Medicine. In 1910 he was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Science from Iowa State College, and in 1911, in collaboration with Dr. R. E. Buchanan, was co-author of the text, *Veterinary Bacteriology*, which was destined to

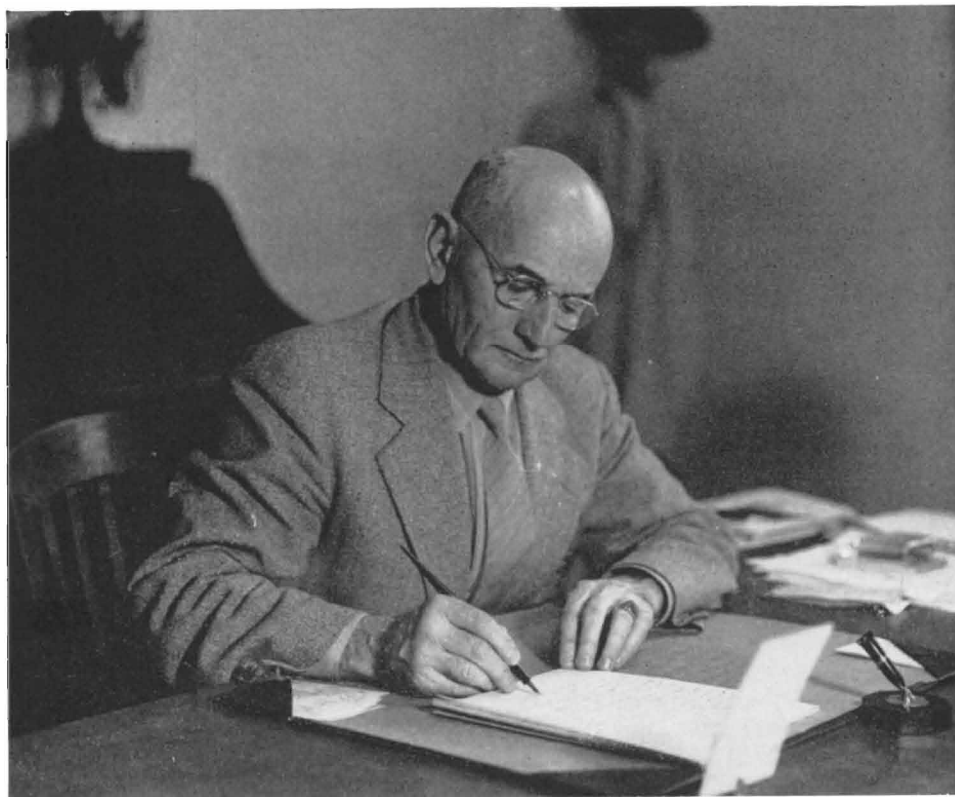
serve for many years as the standard textbook on that subject in veterinary colleges.

In 1912, (the year of completion of the present veterinary quadrangle) he received the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine from Iowa State College. From 1912 to 1917, he served as assistant professor of bacteriology, and in 1914 was placed in charge of the college Department of Veterinary Research. In this position he was in no small way responsible for its organization and development. During his years as director of veterinary research, he has been active in research work on brucellosis, swine enteritis, and the avian leukosis complex. In 1917, he was appointed head of the Department of Veterinary Research by Dean Charles H. Stange, which position he held until 1936. In addition, he taught veterinary hygiene, infectious diseases, continued to teach bacteriology, and found time to contribute liberally to scientific journals.

Appointed Dean

Upon the death of Dean Stange in 1936, Dr. Murray was appointed Professor and Head of Veterinary Hygiene, Director of Veterinary Research, and Dean of the Veterinary Division. He held those positions until his recent retirement from administrative duties.

Dr. Murray has been a member and committee chairman in the American Veterinary Medical Association and the U. S. Livestock Sanitary Association. He has been chairman of the Research Workers of America in Animal Diseases, presi-



Dean Murray at his desk.

dent of Phi Zeta, a former member of the National Research Council and is at present a member of the Iowa Veterinary Medical Association, the A.V.M.A., Sigma Xi, Gamma Sigma Delta, Phi Kappa Phi, and Phi Beta Kappa.

For the most of us, the first contact with Dean Murray was during our pre-veterinary year, during which he usually made one or two appearances before the prospective classes. At this time he would acquaint the students with the requirements for entrance, the respective standings of the currently enrolled classes, and give them a general idea of what was expected.

Later, it was frequently necessary for him to iron out distorted ideas or troubling questions brought in by confused "pre-vets."

Perhaps his next contact with the student was during the spring interviews. Usually the dean was the first man to meet the applicant, and though he attempted to set the nervous prospective

student at ease, his effort was not always successful.

During the fall quarter of 1940, the most trying years of Dean Murray's administration began. The quarter started smoothly enough, but on the sixteenth of October, at the first registration for selective service, questions arose in the minds of many of his students. Everything progressed quietly until the next summer, when Ed Sullivan, sophomore, was the first to be selected for army service. It looked for a time as though the whole group of registered students would be called, but an almost miraculous last-minute change brought about the deferment of those whose numbers were "up."

After the first stage of excitement had passed, the second flurry came with the attack on Pearl Harbor. Although it seemed then that there was little hope that the students would be allowed to continue in school, Dean Murray constantly urged a sit tight policy—until

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DIAGNOSTIC

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the reaction of urine is often useful in prescribing treatment for urinary calculi in dogs. Microscopic examination of centrifuged urine yields much fruitful information. Use is made of this in examining urine from cows suspected of having infectious pyelonephritis. The presence of acetone bodies in the urine is frequently found in acetonemia of cattle.

Semen examination is employed for both large and small males. Although motility of the sperms does not necessarily mean fertility, lack of sperm motility

definitely indicates that the animal is sterile.

Lastly, serologic tests may be conducted in the laboratory. One occasionally finds it necessary to run an agglutination test on dog's blood for leptospirosis. Agglutination tests for brucellosis of cattle and swine and for pullorum disease of chickens are widely used.

Below is a summary of the examinations performed in the Veterinary Clinical Laboratory at the Stange Memorial Clinic for the year 1942. It shows a fairly typical cross-section of the possibilities in the use of a clinical laboratory as an adjunct to diagnosis.

SUMMARY OF EXAMINATIONS—1942

	Horses and Mules	Cattle	Sheep and Goats	Swine	Dogs	Cats	Rabbits	Totals
Blood counts	12	14		5	119	4		154
Blood parasites					12			12
Cultures	1	5			29	1		36
Ear exudate for parasites						5	1	6
Fecal examination	29	53	41	3	1007	51		1184
Semen examination	2				1			3
Serology					4			4
Skin for parasites	1	1	1		162	6		171
Urine analysis	2	24			52			78
Total	47	97	42	8	1386	67	1	1648

MURRAY

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drafted, if necessary. A few more were lost by "jumping the gun" and enlisting, but no more were taken by selective service.

In the late winter of 1942, it became apparent that taking part in the college "speed-up" program was inevitable, so he arranged for the year-round education of veterinary students at Iowa State College for the first time in the history of the institution. Keeping in continuous contact with the headquarters of the Seventh Corps Area, the Surgeon-General's office in Washington, D. C., and continually attempting to forestall the local selective service board, kept his nerves constantly on edge for those months of anxious waiting. In March, a

meeting with the local board, Col. R. J. Shaw from the state selective service board and the college advisory officers resulted in the promise of deferment for veterinary students.

Whenever the slightest inkling of good news came through, or whenever official word was destined to change the status, he would make it known through postings on the bulletin board or through convocation, presenting all the facts that came to him, and attempting to clarify any points that were confusing. When, in May of last year, it was announced that all the classes of the veterinary division would be given blanket appointments as Second Lieutenants in the Medical Administrative Corps on an inactive status, one would have thought that Dean Murray could "take it easy" for a while. That was far from the case, as in addition



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to the administrative duties, he had forms, applications, affidavits, and special cases of confused students who somehow just didn't fit into any of the categories in which the official documents attempted to place them. With the completion of all the applications for commissions and the swearing in of all the students, it seemed that he could relax again to the full time job of being Dean of the Division, Director of Veterinary Research, and Head of Veterinary Hygiene Department.

So it was until February, 1943, when the news of the optional enlistment of veterinary students and subsequent call to active service dropped upon the division like a bombshell. Happy because it meant the solution to the financial troubles of his students, but swamped again with another deluge of papers to be passed out, he struggled through the work. There were forms to be signed and turned in, meetings with college officials and Seventh Service Command officials, attempts to make something of the vague plans that had been set up, and problems in regard to housing, feeding, and induction of students, and what seemed a thousand other things to be done.

Notice of Induction

At the end of the spring quarter, when all the students had gone to their homes or elsewhere for the short vacation, orders came for them to report to Camp Dodge on Sunday, June sixth, for induction into active service. Obviously, the men could not be reached, so he informed the Omaha office of the fact, whereupon the order was reissued for Tuesday of that week. When the boys came back in uniform to begin classes the job of fitting a civilian school to army routine was begun, with the headaches evolving such as only those who were concerned can appreciate.

Only when the system was operating smoothly and the major part of the changes were completed could he resign from his position. On June twenty-second, his retirement and the appointment of Dr. Bergman as the new dean were officially announced.

All those who have gone to school under Dean Murray are sorry to see him leave the deanship, but fully realize that he has well earned his rest from administration. One thing that stands above all else in his years as dean was his interest in the individual student, and his willingness to aid them as best he could in their difficulties, and to act as a steadying hand for the young men, all of whom he considered to be his personal responsibility. Particularly those of us who were here these last three years can realize all he has done to give us, as veterinary students, every advantage possible, and to clarify those parts of the national emergency program which directly applied to us. It was no small task for one man, already loaded with work, to guide several hundred impetuous young civilian students in time of war.

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Recent Addresses

Dr. Eugene S. McClelland, '42, 508 No. College Ave., Aledo, Ill.

Dr. R. S. Tillie, '16, 1004 Cedar St., Muscatine, Iowa.

Dr. Kenneth S. Preston, '40, 2320 Jennings St., Sioux City, Iowa.

Dr. Telford W. Workman, '32, 1852 Whitney Avenue, Hamden, Conn.

Dr. W. C. Stewart, '07, Sunnycrest Sanitarium, Dubuque, Iowa.

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Dr. Gerald L. Hoeft, '19, 1339 McKinley, San Antonio, Texas.

Dr. Ray D. Gilbert, '10, Scott City, Kan.