Dean Bergman

Guides army specialized training program of veterinary division

Mack Scott, fall '43

Dr. H. D. BERGMAN, for twenty-seven years head of the Department of Veterinary Physiology and Pharmacology at Iowa State, has been named dean of the Division of Veterinary Medicine and director of the Veterinary Research Institute, succeeding Dr. Charles Murray. The new dean has devoted his entire professional career to veterinary education and state and national veterinary organization work.

Native of Iowa

Dr. Bergman is a native Iowan, having been born in Newton, Iowa, on Nov. 22, 1886. In 1910, he was graduated from the Veterinary Division of Iowa State College, and later pursued graduate work at the University of Chicago. He returned to Iowa State College in 1911 as assistant professor of veterinary physiology and pharmacology, and was given the task of organizing and developing this department. Its high standing today is evidence of his success. In 1916, he became professor and head of the department, a position which he still retains.

Dr. Bergman has always been active in both state and national veterinary association activities. He was secretary-treasurer of the Iowa Veterinary Medical Association in 1918-23, and in 1924-25 he served as its president.

In 1937, at the national convention of the American Veterinary Medical Association held in Omaha, Nebraska, he was chosen as its president-elect, and a year later assumed the presidency at the seventy-fifth anniversary convention in New York, N. Y. One of his outstanding services to the veterinary profession was rendered as one of the three members of the first board of governors of the American Veterinary Medical Association, which was responsible for its successful reorganization in 1937-39. He has served as a member of many important committees of the A.V.M.A., including the chairmanship of the committee on education. He was chairman of the first committee to represent veterinary medicine in the revision of the National Formulary, and at present is permanent chairman of the committee representing the American Veterinary Medical Association in future revisions. The committee is now actively engaged in revision work on National Formulary, seventh edition, to become official in 1945.

Dr. Bergman was one of the official American delegates to the International Veterinary Congress held in London, England, in 1930.

Representative to Big Six

Aside from his veterinary activities, he also found time to serve Iowa State College as faculty representative to the Big Six Conference since 1931, and is at present a member of the executive committee of the Athletic Council and the executive committee of the Memorial Union.

Dr. Bergman is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member the Iowa Academy of Science. He is also a member of the honorary and professional societies of Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Phi Lambda Upsilon,

(Continued on page 51)
Dr. Orville R. Whitney, '16, 30 - 9th St. S. E., Huron, S. Dak.

Dr. F. E. Wilhite, '34, 275 N.E. 37th St., Miami, Fla.

Dr. Frank G. Miller, '08, 1220 25th St., Ogden, Utah.

Dr. E. W. Humphrey, '99, Box 482, Moorhead, Minn.

Dr. Peter W. Wassenaar, '30, Maurice, Iowa.

Dr. T. A. Dorsey, '43, P. O. Box 254, Auburn, Wash.

Dr. A. W. Bitting, '95, St. Elizabeth Hosp., Lafayette, Ind.

Dr. Leo M. Henry, '27, 3564 So. 26th St., Omaha, Nebr.

DEAN BERGMAN
(Continued from page 12)

and Phi Zeta. Biographical sketches appear in both "Who's Who in America" and "American Men of Science."

As a special contribution to the war effort, he is now serving as the veterinary representative on the Seventh Service Command Committee of the Procurement and Assignment Service for Physicians, Dentists and Veterinarians under the War Manpower Commission.

ABSTRACTS
(Continued from page 38)

ness and characteristic rarefying lesions in joint cartilages resulted from feeding a Vitamin A deficient diet. The authors recognized that the rations previously used might be deficient in some other known or unknown dietary essential. In the repeated experiment, the same vitamin A deficient diet was used on one group of two horses as was used in the previous experiment. The second group of two horses received the same diet, but in addition 5 cc. of high-potency shark liver oil twice a week.

Soon after the experiments started, the two horses not getting shark liver oil became night blind showing that they were vitamin A deficient. Blood tests throughout the experiment showed the steadily decreasing supply of vitamin A in the blood of this group. The amount of ascorbic acid in the blood of all four animals remained fairly constant throughout the experiment.

At various times during the experiment a lameness was noted in both groups which was not readily explained at the time. Joint lesions were not suspected until post mortem. The only microscopic finding of note in the post mortem examination of these horses was the joint lesions. These were present to an equal...