

hobby later in Reed's life (Fig. 1). The boys spent their free time in and around Pawnee Creek and the Arkansas River which run parallel to one another, just two blocks from their home growing up. There was also a Native American campsite only blocks from the house where they would find arrowheads of every description. Reed was fascinated with these discoveries, stimulating a life-long interest in historic artifacts. Part of his love for the outdoors had to do with his boundless energy. He was most content when he was active. Being outside was the way he enjoyed and celebrated life.

Reed was not strong academically. During his elementary and high school years, he had a particularly difficult time spelling, a problem which now would be labeled dyslexic. During a couple of his elementary school years Reed was sent to the country to live with family friends to attend a country school which was in session for 8 months instead of the typical 9 and had fewer students. Reed did better in this environment. It was not until he decided to be a veterinarian that he had the drive and focus to work through his learning challenges. Importantly, for his family, the veterinary profession and the AAAP, these challenges did not hinder him in college or in his career. After his high school graduation (Fig. 2), Reed matriculated at Southwestern College, a private Methodist College in Winfield, Kansas. After one year Reed transferred to Kansas State University (KSU) in Manhattan to pursue his veterinary education. While at Kansas State University Reed enrolled in 1949 in the ROTC program and joined the FarmHouse Fraternity. During his first years at the College of Veterinary Medicine Reed lived with 15 other students and a "House Mother" in the Block-A-Way Independent housing unit (Fig. 3). Apparently, Reed was a strong swimmer because his Block-A-Way House team easily won some intramural competitions (Fig. 4). After he received his DVM degree in 1954, Reed was stationed at Fort Lawson off the coast of Puget Sound in Seattle. In addition to being in charge of food inspection at the base, he also oversaw the deportation and importation of pet animals owned by officers.

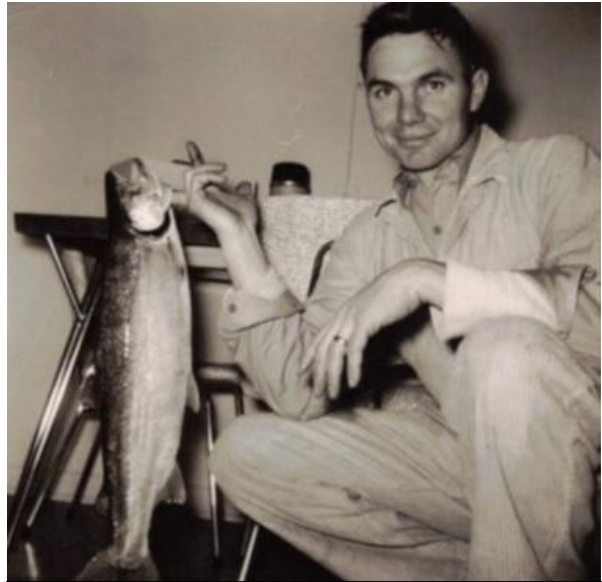


Fig. 1. 1954: Reed with a 27-inch steelhead trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)



Fig. 2. High school graduation



Fig. 3. Block-A-Way House. Top row: Mrs Willia Scanlan (House Mother), Richard Burdett, Russell Hicks, Charles Hoskins, Leland Kendall, Don Lillich, Ned Lillich, Robert Mann. Bottom row: Norman Miller, Charles Olson, Ralph Perry, **Reed Rumsey**, Richard Sambol, Jack Scanlan, Robert Schafer, Richard Selby and William Vlach.

Family life and nonprofessional interests

While enrolled as a veterinary student, Reed married Mary Christina Baertch in June 1952. Mary had a degree in Home Economics from Kansas State University where they met. She taught school in Alma, Kansas the first year that they were married until their son Brad was born in the fall of 1953. Later in life, Mary would get a Masters in Learning Disabilities. She taught children with Dyslexia at Scottish Rite Hospital in Dallas Texas. Within the Scottish Rite Dyslexia program, she eventually did teacher training and continues to get royalty checks for material she helped write and publish. She retired at 70 and continued to tutor students in her home until she moved close to her daughter at 88 years. In addition to Brad, Reed and Mary had 3 more children Jill, Brent, and Blake (Fig. 5). Although none of his children pursued a veterinary degree, they were each left with the impact of his innate curiosity, infectious laugh, and love of the outdoors. At the time of his untimely death in 1980, Reed had one granddaughter. Eight more grandchildren were born in the years that followed.

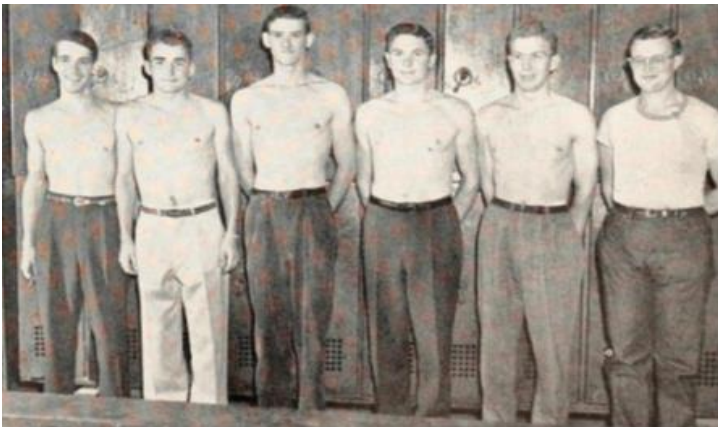


Fig. 4. Members of the Block-A-Way House swim team (1951). Reed Rumsey: fourth from the left.

One of the many interests Reed had was the preservation of old equipment. During his many farm visits over the years, he collected old farm tools, implements, and equipment. Unimaginable today, from one of those trips he flew back to O'Hare Field carrying a double oxen yoke in the passenger compartment of a commercial airline; and at another time it was an old rifle. His powers of persuasion were impressive, and gate agents and stewardesses (as they were called then) were easily persuaded to allow his strange



Fig. 5. The Rumsey family in 1969. Back row: Brent, Brad and Jill. Front row: Blake, Mary, and Reed.

“carry on” baggage. Many of these artifacts ended up in their house at Knollwood Drive, which Reed remodeled using wood from a farm barn believed to be > 100 years at the time he worked on the house from 1967 to 1971). The brick wall in the family room was built from stones he hauled from a local street when it was repaved (Fig. 6). The house was sold by the family in 1978. Importantly, Reed wanted others to share in his legacy and in 1980 he did this by giving \$50,000 to the Endowment Fund of the Santa Fe Trail Center Museum and Library in Larned, KS (<https://santafetrailcenter.org/>). He also donated many of the artifacts shown in Fig. 6 as well as the Native American artifacts he collected as a boy. During a recent visit by Jill and her family she noticed that many of these artifacts were still on display.

One of Reed's other interests was the preservation and restoration of native grasslands in Kansas that had never been plowed. In 1974 Reed and his wife Mary purchased 260 acres of land in North Eastern Kansas adjacent to the farm where Mary had been raised. His hope was to build a home there and eventually retire. In addition to this land, Reed purchased a 3.41-acre plot in 1978 that he referred to as “Dog Patch”. His motivation was two-fold. The land allowed him better road access to the larger piece of property.



Fig. 6. The family room of the Rumsey home at Knollwood Drive, DeKalb. Published as Home of the Week in the local Sunday newspaper on February 14, 1971. Backrow from left to right: Jill, Mary, and Reed. In front: Blake and Brent.

But more importantly to Reed, this small tract of land had never been touched by a plow- pointing to his high regard for history and life on the land. He also dreamed of living at Dog patch after retirement. Before his death he planned for its continued preservation and although the family sold the land in 2013 it remains untouched at the time of writing this biography.

The start of his professional life as a poultry veterinarian at Dr. Salsbury Laboratories (1956-1962)

After finishing this commitment to the Army in 1956, Reed was hired by Dr. Salsbury Laboratories, (Charles City, IA) as a poultry pathologist. This company was started in 1929 by Dr. Joseph Edward Salsbury, a DVM from Kansas City Veterinary College (KCVC, 1914) to produce chemical-based products for parasite and disease control in poultry. In later years Dr. Salsbury Laboratories included biological products for the animal health industry. Although Reed was hired as a poultry pathologist, he was put in charge of the pharmaceutical laboratory during his later period at Dr. Salsbury Laboratories. While at Salsbury Laboratories, Reed together with O.H. Peterson and P.H. Matischeck developed a method to immunize chickens to a respiratory disease resembling in many aspects infectious laryngotracheitis (ILT). The researchers called the pathogen strain No 87101 but were unable to further characterize the agent in 1961. The strain and the method to produce this agent as a vaccine were patented on August 29, 1961 with patent number 2,998,349 (<https://patents.google.com/patent/US2998349A/en>). Based on the description in the patent, one wonders if the disease associated with 87101 was actually vaccine-induced ILT. A turning point in Reed's career took place because of a promotion offered to him at Salsbury Laboratories. As he discussed the opportunity with his wife Mary, he realized that the position would take him away from his passion: to be actively involved with people and finding solutions for the problems faced by the poultry industry.

His years at DeKalb AgResearch (1962-1980)

In 1912, a group of DeKalb area farmers, bankers, and newspapermen, led by Henry H. Parke, founded the DeKalb County Soil Improvement Association. This Association became known as the DeKalb County Farm Bureau. Due to a lack of seed laws, Illinois farmers were supplied with inferior seed and the Association was started to help farmers lime their soils and to bring in vigorous alfalfa and clover seed to get more nutrients from their soil. Being successful, DeKalb started to diversify and added poultry breeding to the organization in 1944 with DeKalb's "Profit Pullets" (Fig. 7) which became the DeKalb Poultry Research, Inc. After 51 years of being a successful layer breeding company, the poultry business was sold to Central Farms of America in 1995 and is currently part of the Hendrix Genetics group.

When Reed joined the poultry division as a staff veterinarian (Fig. 8), DeKalb was one of the top five chicken breeding companies in



Fig. 7. A typical advertisement of DeKalb Profit Pullets around the late 1940's.

the U.S.A. His responsibilities included health programs for company-owned breeder chickens as well as customer service. Part of his work included joining sales staff on farm and operation visits. This enabled him to address practical issues that were part of large laying hen operations. He constantly looked for answers to field problems and engaged in field research to help producers solve tough problems (Fig. 9). His international travels provided exposure to diseases foreign to the United States, as well as exposure to vaccines not



Fig. 8. Reed Rumsey with John Taylor (Head of the Poultry Division at the time) and Archie Monson (Sales) in 1962.

available in the USA, allowed him to develop strategies for their control. In the early 1970s he noted the remarkable success of an Italian company's inactivated oil emulsion vaccine for Newcastle disease. Utilizing such a vaccine as a booster to live Newcastle vaccine he was able to elucidate the quantitative immune response that protected hens against a loss of egg production due to Exotic Newcastle Disease. This finding was very helpful to DeKalb's international customers and later to domestic customers as well. As knowledge of oil emulsion vaccines spread their use became widespread, first in breeders and then in commercial layers.



Fig. 9. Dr. Reed Rumsey at work.

In 1969, Reed became the head of DeKalb's Department of Veterinary Services and some of his primary contributions included the management of the successful eradication of *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* and *M. synoviae* from DeKalb's primary breeding stock. He also took the initiative to develop methods to control and eradicate lymphoid leukosis from breeding stock, unfortunately without success at that time. When there was doubt in 1970 that existing vaccine companies would produce a vaccine for Marek's disease, he was instrumental in organizing the DeKalb Biologics Division to produce the HVT vaccine until federally licensed HVT vaccines became available.

In 1971 Reed was joined by Dr. David Halvorson who came to DeKalb AgResearch from Ralston Purina in St. Louis, MO. Dave recalls "Reed had keen powers of observation and looked for solutions to new problems such as the new experience of dietary mineral, energy, and fiber problems

when replacement pullet production moved from litter to cages. He worked with producers and nutritionists to alter mineral levels, energy content and fiber content of pullet rations which then provided better egg production performance in the layer house.”

Reed’s work as an avian pathologist energized him. He had a keen interest in sharing with others the work he was doing. Traveling both abroad and stateside was something that had special meaning to him and fed his innate curiosity. Early in his career at DeKalb and following a pattern of customer education that he had practiced at Salsbury Laboratories, he established “Layer Schools” at DeKalb that offered hands on education and training for customers and company employees alike. This was a major effort with four presentations/year. The layer school was very practical with information on the testing strategies suggested by the NPIP, causes and prevention of various diseases that they might encounter in the field, hands on postmortem examination, and blood sample collection. Sometime after Reed passed away, maybe when DeKalb was sold, the company ceased presenting these schools. At that time Dan Shaw and Dave Halvorson saw a vacuum and started the layer schools at the University of Minnesota using a similar format to the DeKalb schools – didactic presentations and hands-on lab experience. When Dave retired in 2009 and Dan went to Penn State there was no one to continue the schools at Minnesota. However, Reed’s original idea lived on when Dan Shaw, Mick Fulton, Theresa Morishita, Rob Porter and others started a multistate effort to rotate poultry schools (addressing layers, broilers and turkeys) among Michigan, Ohio, and other various mid-western States. This is one of the many legacies of Reed.

Reed’s time at DeKalb literally opened the world to him. He traveled to South America, Europe, and the Far East. He initiated an internship program for international poultry producers. At the time of his death DeKalb Ag, having acquired the Kimber and J.J. Warren lines, was one of the top three egg layer breeding companies in the world. Though his work became global in scope, he never lost his personal touch. He had a personal warmth and interest in all people. Halvorson reported, “Reed was a very hard-working person, slow to anger, and congenial, but what most everyone enjoyed most about him was his ability to tell a story. He was the best storyteller I have ever known.” He and his wife Mary hosted countless visitors to DeKalb. His family remembers him coming back and sharing stories of the places he had been, the things he had learned and the people he had met along the way.

Dr. Rumsey and the AAAP

On August 20, 1957, The AAAP was organized in Cleveland (OH) during the annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association. The newly minted poultry pathologist Rumsey was present at the meeting but could not become a charter member nor a member during the 1958 meeting in Philadelphia because the requirements for charter membership or membership were minimally 15 or 3 years, respectively, of experience in poultry pathology. Although the history does not record when Reed became a member it can be assumed that this was in 1959 as soon as he had the required 3 years of experience. His proved to be an active membership.

Reed served as program chair for the AAAP annual scientific program where, with Charles Beard, he introduced the half-day symposium focusing on a single issue, something that was expanded to a full day but later reduced to the half-day format currently in use. While serving on AAAP’s Board of Directors Reed, as well as other Board members, supported and sponsored

the Avian Disease Manual by Whiteman and Bickford. According to Art Bickford, the Manual started when Charles E. Whiteman, pathologist on the faculty of the College of Veterinary Medicine at Colorado State University (CSU), a swine expert and a pathologist, was pushed into teaching a course on poultry diseases because nobody else was available. Art, also a pathologist, agreed to help Whiteman with the transforming Whiteman's notes into a manual, which was submitted to AAAP as a possible sponsor for publication. An advisory board was appointed to review the material. The decision was not obvious, as there were two competing poultry disease manuals, both of which were copy-righted. 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. This manual has had international success and is now in its sixth edition.

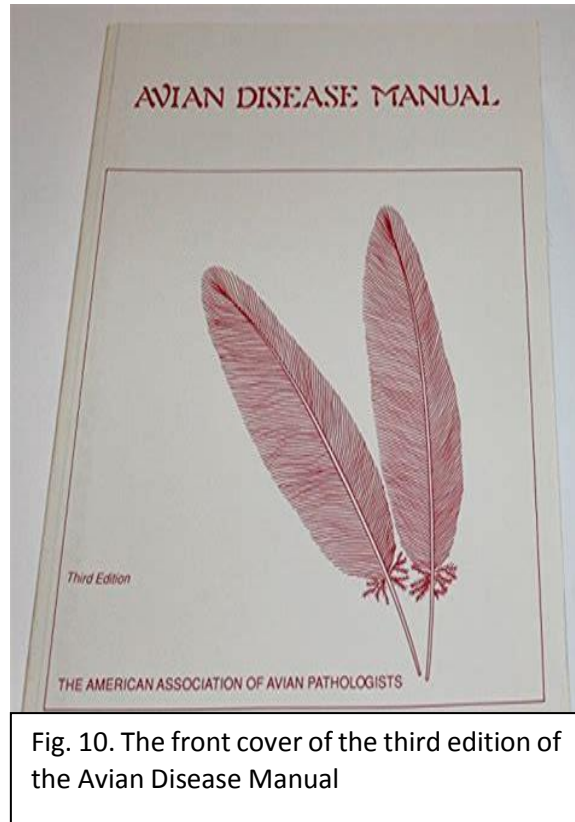


Fig. 10. The front cover of the third edition of the Avian Disease Manual

Reed served on the Board of Directors representing the Central District from 1976 to 1978 when he was elected as Vice-President followed by being elected President of the AAAP in 1979 during the annual meeting in Seattle. Ton Schat remembers meeting Reed during the 1979 meeting in Seattle. We had a "long" talk but Ton does not remember if it was 15 min or 30 min or less than 15 minutes, but that is irrelevant. The importance was that here was the newly minted President of the AAAP taking time to talk with a newly minted faculty member about careers in poultry research and the AAAP. The exact nature of the discussion is gone in the fog of memories, but not gone is the memory of Reed taking all the time to talk with Ton. It was one of the examples of Reed's interest in young people. Unfortunately, Reed stepped down as President in early 1980 following his diagnosis of liver cancer. He passed away early in the fall of that same year at the age of fifty-two.

The legacies of Dr. Rumsey

Reed's conversation with Ton Schat during the 1979 AAAP annual meeting was one of many examples of the great faith he had 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 an endowed student award program for the advancement of avian medicine. This had two important consequences of which the first one was not expected by Reed. Dr. Robert 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 2020 had assets of \$1.238.877! Non-restricted funds

are used for a variety of purposes, including the sending of educational materials to developing countries.

The second consequence was the intended goal of the gift to the AAAP: the establishment of the Reed Rumsey Student Award for Advancement of Avian Medicine. Since 1983, this award is given by the AAAP to one or two outstanding students based on the following criteria: The awardees must be veterinary students, graduate students, residents, or interns pursuing an existing program in a College of Veterinary Medicine or appropriate department in an academic institution. Graduate students must be concurrently pursuing or have already received their DVM degree. Residents or interns, following a DVM degree, must be participating in an avian medicine training program. Veterinary students, enrolled in a college of veterinary medicine, may be considered if they are doing research or have a case report to submit. Receiving the award has been a very important honor for the recipients and an important milestone in their subsequent careers in avian medicine as is illustrated in the following testimonies with the year of receiving the award given in parentheses. The complete list of winners from 1983-2000 is shown in Table 1.

Manuela Crispo, Avian Diagnostician, National School of Veterinary Medicine of Toulouse, France (2017): "The Reed Rumsey Award didn't simply recognize my research work but also the support and mentorship provided by the people I had the pleasure to meet and work with. I was truly touched by the trust granted me by my mentors and the community of poultry veterinarians and professionals represented by the AAAP. Receiving this award was the proof that I have been walking on the right path, making good use of the knowledge acquired and contributing to the advancement of the poultry industry. It helped me to believe in myself, recognizing my strengths, as well as to identify my limits in order to overcome them. "The power of someone believing in you, that you CAN do it, can mentally and physically change your game," Bo Sanchez."

Susan Williams, Professor, Poultry Diagnostic and Research Center, University of Georgia (2000): "I was so proud and humbled by being selected for the Reed Rumsey Award back in 2000. My husband was able to attend the luncheon that year with me (Salt Lake City) and I was and still am thankful for his support. Also I want to thank Dr. Willie Reed for his support during my PhD work, I would not have thought that I could have been considered for this award but he did and the rest is history."

Carol Cardona, B. S. Pomeroy Chair in Avian Health, University of Minnesota (1996): "Research can be a daunting experience of failure and searching for new ways forward. When I received the Reed Rumsey award at the end of my doctoral training, I remember looking through the program at the AAAP luncheon and seeing the names of the Reed Rumsey recipients that came before me and being amazed that I could be considered in a group with them. In the years since, when the failures of research weigh on me, I think about that moment and remind myself to be worthy of the honor. For me, the Reed Rumsey award was a solid and tangible encouragement to continue with avian research and continues to be that to this day all these years later."

Taylor Barbosa, Merck and Company (2009): "As a graduate student, I had the great honor to receive the Reed Rumsey Student Award. I have no doubt that to be considered among of the

recipients of this very prestigious award is one of the biggest highlights of my graduate student career. I commend the AAAP award committee for continuing to provide the chance to PhD/Veterinarian students to demonstrate how their research can be used for the greater good of our profession and the poultry industry. Working and studying hard to live up to the standards and legacy of Dr. Reed Rumsey is certainly a major mantra that Poultry Disease students have during their research journey. I'm humble and forever thankful for having the opportunity to share the company of all Reed Rumsey award winners."

Silke Rautenschlein, Professor and Director, Clinic for Poultry, University of Veterinary Medicine, Hannover, Germany (1998): "The Reed Rumsey award meant and means a lot to me. I still have it up in my home-office in Germany. It reminds me of my great times in MN and US, and it gives me the feeling of being part of the AAAP community. Still I try to attend every other year the AAAP meeting and also the awards lunch/dinner. It certainly helped me in my career, specifically because awards are not very common here in Germany, therefore, it was something special to mention in my CV. It is a really great award providing encouragement to the students and helping them to proceed to a career in poultry disease research/service."

Tak Niino, Sr. Technical Services Veterinarian, Zoetis - US Poultry (2013): "The award was a tremendous honor, and it provided me with the confidence and motivation to pursue a career in avian medicine. As a student with limited resources, the award provided me with opportunities to network and gain experience in different parts of the world."

T.J. Myers, USDA APHIS VS retired (1989): "I received the Reed Rumsey Award in 1989. I travelled to the AAAP meeting in Orlando, FL, to present my paper and receive the award, and I was immediately welcomed into the AAAP "family" at that meeting. Members of the organization whom I knew only by name while reading the avian disease literature, and whom I would not have presumed to approach, were now introducing themselves to me and asking about my research. This had a profound effect on me, and I left that meeting feeling I had found my professional home. That is the true power of this award – to bring together those who are just entering the poultry health field with the established leaders of our profession. It honors the past by looking to the future, and that is a legacy of which I am sure Dr. Rumsey would be proud."

Charles Hofacre, Professor Emeritus, University of Georgia and president, Southern Poultry Research Group, Past President of the AAAP (1987): "When Dr. Reed Rumsey endowed a fund for an award for young poultry veterinarians, he gave new people in poultry medicine a goal to strive toward within AAAP. All other awards were for the more established members and the Reed Rumsey Award gave many of us the first opportunity to actually feel we were part of the AAAP, more than just a student member. For me, the Reed Rumsey award gave me the desire to become more involved in this organization that had recognized me and my research work. In other words, the Reed Rumsey award planted the seed that grew to my desire for greater volunteering in AAAP that became the desire to become the AAAP Executive."

John Glisson, Professor Emeritus, University of Georgia and Vice President on the USPEA retired, Past President AAAP (1983): "I have vivid memories of receiving this award. I was a young

graduate student and I had no clue about AAAP awards and had never attended the AAAP awards banquet. I was approached by Hiram Lasher during the meeting, who I only knew by reputation, and he asked me to attend the awards banquet as his guest. I should have been suspicious but was really just overwhelmed by his generous offer. I sat at a table with Hiram Lasher, Ken Eskelund, and Monte Frazier. After the award ceremony, those 3 gentlemen and Stan Kleven explained to me and Deborah Talkington, the other award winner, who Reed Rumsey was and the significance of the award and that we were the first awardees. We were both humbled. I think that evening had a lasting positive impact on my life and career because I left there with some new wise, knowledgeable, and generous new friends and colleagues who went on to help me in too many ways to mention.”

John R. Dunn, US National Poultry Research Center, USDA-ARS Southeast Poultry Research Laboratory (2008). “The Reed Rumsey award was truly a special award to receive. After receiving this award, I remember looking back at the list of previous recipients dating back to 1983 and being astonished by the list of people that had gone on to become major contributors and leaders in the field of poultry health. To be associated with this group gave me the feeling of belonging within AAAP and as a poultry researcher. That feeling spurred me to take ownership in the association and become more involved, and I currently participate on the Award Committee helping to select the next generation of recipients! I thank Dr. Rumsey for his donation that led to this award and the desire to recognize students.”

These testimonies clearly validated Reed’s great faith in young people and the future of the poultry industry. The complete list of award winners from 1983-2000 is attached to this biography.

Conclusions

The legacies of Dr. Rumsey are numerous encompassing his many professional and nonprofessional interests. The establishment of a nature preserve of native grasslands in Kansas that had at least in part never been plowed and the significant donation to the Santa Fe Trail Center Museum and Library are examples of the latter. The bequest leading to the establishment of the Reed Rumsey Student Award for Advancement of Avian Medicine and the formation of the AAAP Foundation is a major part of his legacy. The development of the layer school when working at DeKalb is another example of a legacy that is continuing to educate people in poultry management and disease control. Clearly, Reed had a major impact influencing many people.

Some observations related to Table 1.

In total 69 awards were given during the period of 1983-2020. There were no recipients in 1992 and in 5 years there was only one recipient. Thirty recipients are listed as full member (including retired members), one is listed as an associate member and one as an international associate member. In addition, nine recipients are listed as student members. The AAAP membership list does not provide information on the type of the activities of the members. Based on email addresses and personal knowledge 13/32 recipient members have been or are associated with

academic or USDA-ARS research or academic diagnostic laboratories. The other 19 recipients are involved in vaccine industry, working for poultry companies and consulting.

Table 1. Recipients of the Reed Rumsey Award 1983-2020. Membership in the AAAP is based on a search of the membership list done on February 12 and 13, 2021.

Year	Name of the recipient	Member AAAP	Name of Recipient	Member AAAP
1983	Deborah Talkington	No	John Glisson*	Yes
1984	Gwen Zellen	No	Mark goodwin	No
1985	Gary Butcher	Yes	Charles Kelleher Jr	No
1986	Don Reynolds	Yes	Tom Brown	No
1987	Charles Hofacre*	Yes	B. Nersessian	No
1988	Hanna van Campen	No	Dan Weinstock	No
1989	Matthew Philpott	No	T.J. Myers	Yes
1990	Vergil Davis	Assoc	A. Fix	No
1991	Ken Opengart	Yes	Kemal Karaca	yes
1992	None		None	
1993	Chris Hayhow	Yes	Terrence Pertile	No
1994	M Suresh	No	Holly Dressman	No
1995	Richard Phillips	Yes	None	
1996	Carol Cardona	Yes	Trisha Marsh	Yes
1997	Ali Akbar	No	Robert O'Connor	Yes
1998	Rocio Crespo	Yes	Silke Rautenschlein	Int Assoc
1999	Andrea Miles	No	Nancy Stedman	No
2000	Laura Perkins	No	Susan Williams	Yes
2001	Glauca Kommers	No	Pratik Singh	No
2002	Naola Ferguson	Yes	Viswanathan Srinivasan	No
2003	Myrna Miller	No	Lenita Moura	No
2004	Carlos Estevez	No	None	
2005	Dhanasekran Govindarajan	No	None	
2006	Kelley Joiner	No	None	
2007	Mohamed Faizal Abdul-Careem	Yes	None	
2008	John Dunn	Yes	Justin Brown	No
2009	Taylor Barbosa	Yes	Deirde Johnson	Yes
2010	Natalie Armour	Yes	Payvand Parvizi	No
2011	Ha-jund Roh	Yes	Kabel Robbins	Yes
2012	Julie Kelly	Yes	Kyong-il Kang	Student
2013	Takumu Niino	Yes	Elise Myers	Yes
2014	Stivalis Cardenas Garcia	Student	Christina Parr Lindsey	Yes
2015	Seiche Genger	Yes	Eric Parent	Student
2016	Silvia Carnaccini	Yes	Hyesun Jang	No
2017	Manuela Crispo	Yes	Mostafa Ghanem	Yes
2018	Brand Armwood	Student	Michael Babak	Student
2019	Carmen Jerry	Student	Daniel Maekewa	Student
2020	Ana da Silva	Student	Amir Ghorbani	Student

* Past President of the AAAP

Acknowledgements: The authors of this biography want to thank Sharon Greene, Project Specialist, Office of Alumni Affairs of the College of Veterinary Medicine (CVM) at Kansas State

University (KSU) and Professor Emeritus Howard Erickson, DVM, Veterinary Medicine Historian, CVM at KSU for their assistance in providing information about Dr. Reed Rumsey time as a student at the CVM at KSU.

Biography solicited by the Committee on the History of Avian Medicine, American Association of Avian Pathologists.

Additional biographical materials may be available from the AAAP Historical Archives located at Iowa State University. Contact information is as follows:

*Special Collections Dept. & University Archives
403 Parks Library
Iowa State University
Ames, IA 50011-2140*