

Tribute to William R. Hinshaw
1896-1984



Dr. William Russell Hinshaw, DVM, died April 18, 1984, in Fredrick, Maryland, at the age of 87. Born December 20, 1896, in Traverse City, Michigan, Dr. Hinshaw was a son of William Russell and Lucy May Core Hinshaw.

Dr. Hinshaw served in the U.S. Navy from 1918 to 1919.

After graduating in Veterinary Medicine from Michigan State University in 1923, he enrolled at Kansas State University, where he earned his M.S. degree in veterinary bacteriology and subsequently worked as a teacher and researcher until 1927. He was in charge of the Diagnostic Laboratory at the University of Massachusetts until 1929 and then moved to the University of California at Davis, as professor of veterinary science engaged in teaching and research in veterinary microbiology, where he stayed until 1949. During that period, he returned to Yale University, where he earned his Ph.D. in 1939, under the renowned Dr. Leo F. Rettger.

The U.S. military then engaged him as supervisory microbiologist at the U.S. Biological Laboratories at Fort Detrick, where he advanced to Chief of the Virus and Rickettsia Laboratories, 1954-1958, and finally Liaison Officer in animal sciences before his retirement in 1966.

One of Dr. Hinshaw's outstanding contributions to the field of avian medicine was to instigate the organization of the Northeastern Conference of Laboratory Workers in Pullorum Disease while he was at the University of Massachusetts. That later became the Northeastern Conference on Avian Diseases and could well be called the parent of the concept of the American Association of Avian Pathologists (AAAP).

Dr. Hinshaw was associate editor of Poultry Science in 1942-46 and president in 1950. Other memberships included AVMA, AAAP, American Institute of Biological Sciences, a Fellow in the American Academy of Microbiology, life member of the American Poultry Historical Society, Diplomat on the American Board of Public Health Veterinarians, and Sigma Xi and Phi Kappa Phi. Other major assignments include associate editor of Veterinary Medicine, 1949-59; member of the advisory board for Advances in Veterinary Science; chairman of a committee of the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council, Institute of Laboratory Animal Resources to develop a Manual of Standards for Use of Poultry for Laboratory Research; member, 1954-65, of the Hall of Fame Committee of the American Poultry Historical Society; co-chairman in 1962 of the U.S. Animal Health Association Committee on the Characterization of Non-Primate Viruses; member of the Board of Governors of the American College of Veterinary Microbiologists; and member in 1967-77 of the AAAP Committee on History of Avian Medicine in the United States.

Dr. Hinshaw played an important role in the formation of methods for laboratory workers in poultry diseases. He helped develop a manual of standards and guides for breeding, care, and management of laboratory animals, particularly chickens; he did outstanding work on the epidemiology of salmonellosis and animal virus characterization and contributed two chapters to H. E. Biester and L. H. Schwarte's "Diseases of Poultry." His awards and his many appointments to important national committees and boards attest to the profound professional respect Dr. Hinshaw had engendered throughout his life. In 1948, he received both the Borden Award of the Poultry Science Association and the National Turkey Federation Research Award. In 1955, he received from Michigan State University its Centennial Distinguished Service Award, and, in 1969, the MSU Veterinary College Alumni Award. In 1974, the annual meeting of the Conferences of Research Workers in Animal Diseases was dedicated in his honor.

Dr. Hinshaw published over 200 papers on a fantastic range of subjects, including reindeer herds, salmonellas in chickens and turkeys, ILT, tuberculosis in turkeys and ducks, fungus infections, pendulous crops, vitamin-A deficiency, coccidiosis, hexamitiasis, laboratory standards and guidelines, virus characterization, salmonellosis in turtles, snakes, and gila monsters, and animal response to sonic booms. His pioneer work on the genus *Arizona* was recognized by naming one species *Arizona hinshawii*.