

SOCIETY OF TOXICOLOGY
1961-1962



President: Harold C. Hodge

HONORARY PRESIDENT: Arnold J. Lehman
PRESIDENT: Harold C. Hodge
VICE PRESIDENT: Kenneth P. DuBois
SECRETARY: Harry W. Hays
TREASURER: William B. Deichmann
COUNCIL: Officers and Councilors, Frederick Coulston, C. Boyd Shaffer, Victor A. Drill, and Paul S. Larson

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Nominating Committee

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Victor A. Drill
John Frawley
Paul S. Larson
Arnold J. Lehman

Program Committee

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Kenneth Back
Jack L. Radomski
Frank C. Lu
Thomas Haley
Lawrence Weaver
James O. Hoppe
Frank Blood
Joseph Treon
Jacob Siegel
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Finance Committee

William B. Deichmann*
Joseph Seifter
Seymour Friess
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Robert Roudabush
Frederick Coulston
Horace Gerarde

Technical Committee

Frederick Coulston*
Anton Tamas
Walter Hambourger
John Doull
Ted Loomis
Charles Linegar
O. Garth Fitzhugh
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James Sterner
Anthony M. Ambrose
Harold C. Hodge
Arnold J. Lehman
Don Irish
Torald Sollmann
W.F. von Oettingen

Membership Committee

Victor A. Drill*
C. Boyd Shaffer
Arnold J. Lehman

*Chairman

THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

April 15, 1962

The first annual meeting of the Society of Toxicology was held in the Chevy Chase Room of the Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel in Atlantic City on April 15, 1962. Dr. Harold C. Hodge, President, opened the meeting by saying this was indeed an historic moment since the Society was formed a little more than a year ago in Washington, D.C. He pointed out that up to now there was no one to speak for toxicology and forming the Society would draw together those who have a common interest in toxicology. The criteria for membership would be based primarily on original research publications. The Society would encourage universities to recognize toxicology as a scientific discipline and assist in developing educational standards for the training of toxicologists. The Founders, he said, considered a number of names for the Society and decided to adopt one which would be international in scope.

The first item of business was the election of officers, councils and committees. Ballots were collected and tellers appointed to tally the results.

Three distinguished scientists were chosen by the Founders to be the first Honorary members of the Society of Toxicology. Dr. Joseph Seifter read a citation honoring Dr. Torald Sollmann and Dr. Walter Hambourger accepted the award by reading a letter from Dr. Sollmann.

Dr. Harry W. Hays read a citation honoring Dr. Wolfgang Felix von Oettingen, and Dr. William Deichmann accepted it by reading a letter from "Dr. Von," as he was known by all who knew him.

Dr. Kenneth DuBois read a citation honoring Dr. Eugene Maxmillian Karl Geiling who was present to accept the honor. He expressed his delight in the formation of the Society of Toxicology and said he would give his support to further its aims and objectives. He felt that the greatest challenge would be to stimulate education in this field and it should be done at the university level with the support of industry and government.

The Secretary reported that as of March 4, 1962, there were 180 Charter Members, and three Honorary, representing 26 states and three foreign countries. He gave special recognition to Miss Florence Carleton and Mrs. Margaret Taylor for what they had done in helping with the journal *Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology* and with the organizational details of the Society.

Dr. Deichmann announced that the Society now had \$1,512.82 in the treasury with expenses of only \$276.50. The latter, he said, was due to the very generous contribution on the part of the Secretary's office and of all those who actively participated in the organizational meeting at their own expense. He reminded everyone that bills for dues and journal subscriptions would be sent out on July 1. Someone said he had just paid his dues a month or so earlier and Dr. Hodge commented that the first \$10.00 paid by each member in joining the Society allowed them to put CMSOT (Charter Member of the Society of Toxicology) after their names.

The report of the Technical Committee followed the general outline as presented to the Council and was referred to the new Council for further deliberation.

The Educational Committee considered the question as to whether the Society should encourage universities to set up departments of toxicology, and concluded that training should be within already existing departments, but this would require more time and thought by a future committee.

The Membership Committee's report, as presented to the Council, was approved by the members of the Society. There was considerable interest about the requirement for original publications. It was pointed out that most of the toxicology work in the United States is unpublished but there is still no way to judge the work unless it is published. It was suggested that with the Society now having *Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology* as its official publication, members should put pressure on those having unpublished data to submit manuscripts to the Journal. Questions were asked about ownership of the Journal, financial obligations, publication of review articles, and incorporation of the Society. It was explained that the journal was the property of Academic Press, and we had no financial obligation. The Editors discouraged review articles because of the limited space and incorporation of the Society would be a matter for the incoming officers and Council to consider. A question was raised as to whether the Board of Publications was responsible to the Council. The Secretary referred to Article 1, Section 5 of the By-Laws, which states that the general management of the Society is vested in the Council and hence the Board of Publications is responsible to the Council.

The Chairman of the Program Committee reported that the first scientific session of the Society would be held jointly with the Pharmacology Society in August at Nashville, TN, and the topic for a symposium would probably be "Metabolism of Toxic Materials."

In accordance with Article 1, Section 7, Officers, Council and members of committees begin their terms of office immediately following the annual business meeting at which they are elected. The results of the election were as follows: President, C. Boyd Shaffer; President Elect, Paul S. Larson; Secretary, Harry W. Hays; Treasurer, William B. Deichmann; Councilor (1 year term), J.P. Frawley; Councilor (2 year term) A.J. Lehman; Councilor (3 year term), Ben L. Oser.

The incoming President expressed his appreciation for the honor given him and stated that starting out with 183 members we should have no difficulty in finding others to join the Society.

TORALD SOLLMANN, M.D.

To the research toxicologist, his first port of call when an unfamiliar question arises, a response almost reflex, is in the pages of Professor Torald Sollmann's monumental *Manual of Pharmacology and its Applications to Therapeutics and Toxicology*. It is thus entirely fitting and proper that the Society of Toxicology assembled at its first annual meeting should bestow on Professor Sollmann an Honorary Membership, the highest honor of the Society.

Many aspects of pharmacological and toxicological phenomena have been investigated by Dr. Sollmann with the assistance of colleagues and students. Among his more than 500 published scientific articles are listed numerous studies of mercury and bismuth, their actions, and the chemotherapeutic properties of these classical heavy metal poisons. Dr. Sollmann has been a world-renowned leader in this espousal of rational therapeutics based on sound pharmacologic data. A vigorous experimenter he has demanded facts, "critically observed and critically interpreted." His astuteness as an observer led him to evaluate the effect of his tremor in cannulating a dog carotid artery by deliberately tugging on the vessel, thereby discovering the carotid reflex.

Born in Germany in 1874, Dr. Sollmann came to Canton, Ohio, at the age of 13 to work in his brother's drug store. At 17 he became the youngest licensed pharmacist in Ohio's history. Western Reserve University granted him the M.D. degree at the age of 22 and 8 years later made him Professor of Pharmacology, a tribute simultaneously to his success as a research scholar and as a famed teacher. (The first edition of his "Manual" appeared in 1901.)

Among the men who came to Dr. Sollmann's outstanding department for training are Hatcher, MacNider, Roth, Whitehead, Brown, Hanzlik, von Oettingen, Hambourger, and Seifter; at least seven of these occupied chairs of pharmacology in medical schools; one today is distinguished along with his teacher as a first Honorary Member.

In 1905, Dr. Sollmann with Reid Hunt and others helped to organize the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association. He became chairman in 1936, and served on the new Council on Drugs. Between 1928 and 1944 he served as Dean of the Western Reserve Medical School, an era characterized by zeal, optimism and justice.

As a man, "Solly" as he affectionately is called by his associates, "has always demanded and given more of himself than he required of others." His philosophy of life included the concept "you can't fight nature;" he had a capacity of insensitivity to personal discomfort while being generous and sympathetic to the needs of others. His kindly wit and amiable personality radiate good cheer in all kinds of gatherings.

Sollmann has said that "a physician to the end of his career must never quit studying." His life bespeaks his belief.

The Society of Toxicology takes satisfaction in claiming Professor Torald Sollmann, scientist, teacher, and friend as a first Honorary Member.

Presented by:

Dr. Joseph Seifter

April 15, 1962

DR. VON OETTINGEN

It is often difficult to determine to what extent a man has influenced the course of events through scientific research, but there is no doubt that Dr. Wolfgang Felix von Oettingen, known to many as Dr. Von, has made an outstanding contribution to both experimental and clinical toxicology.

Dr. von Oettingen was born in Marburg, Germany, on December third, 1888. He received his Ph.D. degree in chemistry from the University of Gottingen in 1913 and his degree in medicine from the University of Heidelberg in 1916. It was at Gottingen that he developed his first interest in toxicology as a result of his studies on the chemistry of reduced santonin. The inspiration he had received from such men as Krehl, Gottlieb, and Wallach led him to seek greater opportunities for research than were available in post-war Germany and in 1924, Dr. Von decided to come to America.

His first post was at the University of Illinois and not long after his arrival there, he was invited by Dr. Torald Sollmann to join the Department of Pharmacology at Western Reserve University. Although his research work was largely devoted to problems in pharmacology, his interests turned more and more toward toxicology.

In 1934, Dr. Von became the first Director of the Haskell Laboratories of Industrial Toxicology. By 1938, the opportunity to direct research on an even broader scale induced him to accept the post of Industrial Toxicologist at the National Institutes of Health. It was here that he served for nearly twenty years, publishing on a wide range of subjects, which included original investigations as well as extensive reviews.

The prestige of Dr. von Oettingen as a toxicologist is recognized throughout the world but only those who have come to know him personally can appreciate the bigness of his heart, the gentleness of his approach and the warmth of his personality.

It is with great pleasure that the Society of Toxicology, at this, its first annual meeting, awards this certificate of Honorary Membership to Dr. Wolfgang Felix von Oettingen.

Presented by:

Dr. Harry W. Hays
April 15, 1962

Mr. President and fellow-toxicologists:

I feel deeply honored that you bestow on me the honorary-membership in your Society. I had hoped to be here present today to participate in the first meeting of the Society of Toxicology but to my great regret, sickness in my family forced me to change my plans. During the past 25 years toxicology has grown by leaps and bounds and it has emerged from comparative obscurity to a discipline which is generally recognized by other scientists and the public as an important field for the protection of people all over the world. It is now generally known that toxicology is actively engaged in the detection and study of toxic substances which endanger our environment, that is the air, the water, the food, and the use of other articles with which we may get in contact in our daily life. In its endeavor to solve these problems toxicology uses many sciences and, hence, has many different facets. Consequently the background of toxicologists varies greatly. However, they have one characteristic in common, they all look at the bad features in our environment and, therefore, may be classified summarily as pessimists. Being a toxicologist myself, I should be endowed with a pessimistic attitude. But there is an old adage stating "exceptions confirm the rule." For this reason I do not fear to fall short of my professional character when I take today a very optimistic attitude in that I wish the newly organized Society of Toxicology God speed for its future and that it may become the standard-bearer of the Science of Toxicology. Therefore God speed good luck, and many, many thanks.

DR. VON OETTINGEN

DR. E.M.K. GEILING

Throughout the long scientific career of Dr. Eugene Maxmillian Karl Geiling, he has maintained a genuine interest in toxicology, which resulted in stimulation of many students and members of his staff to specialize in this area of the biological sciences. Dr. Geiling's interest in toxicology probably began while he was at Johns Hopkins University in the laboratory of Dr. John J. Abel where poisons of plant and animal origin were a subject of great interest. However, Dr. Geiling's own contributions to this field are most clearly evident from the great strides which he made in developing a teaching and research program in toxicology at the University of Chicago.

Soon after Dr. Geiling came to the University of Chicago in 1936 as Distinguished Service Professor of Pharmacology and Chairman of the newly created Department of Pharmacology, he organized a formal course in toxicology and made knowledge of its content a prerequisite to other courses and to research in his department. During the period from 1936 to 1956, 40% of the 90 students who received advanced degrees in Dr. Geiling's department did their thesis work on toxicological problems and many other people who spent time in his department as staff members developed an interest and received training and experience in toxicology.

In 1941 Dr. Geiling established the University of Chicago Toxicity Laboratory and served as its Principal Investigator throughout World War II. Under his leadership a staff of 60 scientists was acquired to do research on many aspects of toxicology. At the end of World War II he stressed the need for continued research in toxicology, particularly on the fundamental aspects of the toxic actions of chemicals and ionizing radiations. In 1945, he emphasized the need for long-range planning for teaching and research activities in toxicology, with due consideration being given to the establishment of proper opportunities for personal advancement and professional development of toxicologists. The accomplishments of Dr. Geiling in toxicology emphasize the fact that the development of toxicology to its present important status has not occurred spontaneously, but is rather the result of untiring efforts over many years of scientists like Dr. Geiling who have oriented their outstanding research, teaching and administrative ability toward the advancement of this field.

Presented by:
Dr. Kenneth P. DuBois
April 15, 1962

Mr. President, Members of the Council and Members of the Society of Toxicology:

Gentlemen, I accept with feelings of humility and gratitude the Honorary Membership which you have conferred upon me in this newly established Society of Toxicology.

I am also fortunate to be present at our first meeting. In the future years it will be thrilling to look back at the growth of this society and learn of the important contributions which are being made by our members. No doubt we shall have a better understanding of the many hazards which have become a part of our daily life. Many of these hazards will be alleviated or even conquered.

The ever increasing number of potent drugs which are being introduced into medicine, as well as the large number of poisonous chemicals which are being used in so many of our industrial processes, must arouse in us a sense of urgency to speed up the training of toxicologists. In this way we shall be able to cope with the problems which arise in the safe use of these thousands of substances, many of which may be encountered not only by human subjects, but also by our domestic animals, pets and wild life.

Fortunately there are a number of agencies, Federal, State and local, which are devoting their efforts to reduce the number of hazards. They also are issuing warning statements about the hazards surrounding us in our daily lives.

I have left for the last to make a few comments about the timeliness of establishing the Society of Toxicology, especially since the shortage of trained personnel is becoming more acute.

The training centers for young toxicologists are not increasing, nor are some of the existing institutions, in my opinion, making adequate use of their facilities. One of the most urgent tasks of our educational committee is to urge all available training centers to step up their facilities.

Furthermore, the agencies concerned with the awarding of graduate fellowships should be encouraged to make available a larger number of training fellowships.

Once again Mr. President and Members, my best thanks to all of you for the honor conferred on me, and be assured I shall help wherever possible to stimulate the growth of the Society of Toxicology.

Dr. E.M.K. Geiling

April 15, 1962