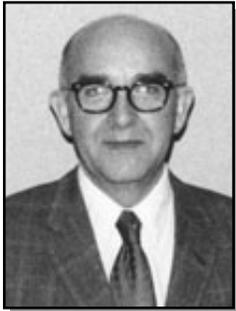


**SOCIETY OF TOXICOLOGY, INC.**  
**1978-1979**



*President: Leon Golberg*

**PRESIDENT:** Leon Golberg  
**PRESIDENT-ELECT:** Tom S. Miya  
**SECRETARY:** Gale C. Boxill  
**TREASURER:** Harold N. MacFarland  
**PAST-PRESIDENT:** Harold M. Peck  
**COUNCIL:** Officers and Councilors, Mary O. Amdur (1978-1980), Herbert A. Cornish (1977-1979), Robert A. Neal (1977-1979), Charles F. Reinhardt (1978-1980)

**COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP**

**Elected Committees**

**Membership Committee**

Jiro K. Kodama (1976-1979)\*  
Joseph F. Borzelleca (1977-1980)  
Clarence J. Terhaar (1978-1981)

**Finance Committee**

Harold N. MacFarland\*  
Wayland J. Hayes, Jr. (1977-1979)  
Dorothy B. Hood (1977-1979)  
Joseph J. McPhillips (1978-1980)  
Ian C. Munro (1978-1980)

**Educational Committee**

James E. Gibson (1977-1979)\*  
Yves Alarie (1978-1980)  
James M. Fujimoto (1978-1980)  
Joseph C. Street (1977-1979)

**Appointed Committees**

**Awards Committee**

Harold M. Peck\*  
Mary O. Amdur  
Charles F. Reinhardt

**Board of Publications**

Robert E. Menzer (1976-1979)\*  
William D'Aguzzo (1977-1980)  
Bernard A. Schwetz (1978-1981)  
Gabriel L. Plaa  
Leon Golberg, President  
Tom S. Miya, Auditor

**Nominating Committee**

Robert A. Scala\*  
John L. Emmerson  
Wendell W. Kilgore  
Ian C. Munro  
Norbert P. Page

**Historian**

Harry W. Hays

**Placement**

Mark Hite\*  
William E. Rinehart

**Program Committee**

Tom S. Miya\*  
Gale C. Boxill, Secretary  
Marion W. Anders (1978-1981)  
Morris M. Joselow (1976-1979)  
James J. Kocsis (1977-1980)  
Robert I. Kneger (1978-1981)  
James M. McNerney (1976-1979)  
Joseph J. McPhillips (1976-1979)  
John H. Mennear (1976-1979)  
E. Van Stee (1978-1981)  
James S. Woods (1977-1980)

**Advisory Committee on  
Acquisition of Toxicological  
Data on Pesticides for Food  
Additives Unit, WHO**

Harold C. Grice\*  
Sheldon D. Murphy  
John W. Daniel  
William F. Durham  
Milton Eisler  
Donald D. McCollister  
Emil Poulsen  
Gaston Vettorazzi

\*Chairman

**Technical Committee**

A. Wallace Hayes\*  
Gerald L. Kennedy, Jr.  
Tibor Balazs  
William W. Carlton  
Bruce A. Fowler  
Irwin A. Heyman  
Benjamin A. Jackson  
Gordon W. Newell  
Carl C. Smith  
Carrol S. Weil

*ad hoc* **Committees****Committee on Legislative  
Assistance**

Seymour L. Friess\*  
Victor A. Drill  
Ted A. Loomis  
Roger O. McClellan  
Verald K. Rowe

## LIAISON REPRESENTATIVES

*Liaison with European Society  
of Toxicology*

Robert A. Scala  
Bo Holmstedt

*Liaison with National Society  
for Medical Research*

Paul J. Garvin

*Liaison with Environmental  
Mutagen Society*

Gordon W. Newell

*Representative to the Steering  
Committee of the International  
Congress of Toxicology*

Seymour L. Friess

*Representative to American  
Assn for Accreditation of Laboratory  
Animal Care*

Irwin A. Heyman

*Liaison with Teratology Society*

Robert E. Staples

*Liaison with American Industrial Hygiene Association*

Gale C. Boxill  
Leon Golberg  
Tom S. Miya

## **EIGHTEENTH YEAR OF THE SOCIETY**

### **1978-1979**

The annual meeting of the Society of Toxicology was held in New Orleans, LA, on March 13-15, 1979, in the Marriott Hotel. At the time of the business meeting, 1667 had officially registered.

Dr. Leon Golberg, President, reminded the members of the issues he had raised when he took office and described what had been done during the year. First, the matter of certification and accreditation. The American Board of Toxicology was established in January 1979 and Dr. Seymour Friess was elected interim President with Dr. Orville Paynter as interim Secretary, and he expressed the hope that it would establish itself as a truly effective instrument. With regard to accreditation, the members voted overwhelmingly in favor of a laboratory accreditation program and plans were already underway for rapid implementation. It would be known as the Toxicology Laboratory Accreditation Board. These Boards would be independent of the Society structure but would be given some financial support until they were able to assume full responsibility. To facilitate their work, the Council created a Liaison Committee on Professional Relations and Standards, with Dr. Charles Reinhardt as Chairman. A second issue was having the Society involve itself with current problems. He pointed out the huge number of proposals and guidelines involving legislation and regulatory matters with serious implications for the science of toxicology. While they did not respond to all, the Council and others did, however, speak out where scientific matters were an issue.

The Consumer Product Safety Commission proposed to establish a toxicology advisory board and since no mention was made about the Society of Toxicology, Dr. Golberg recommended four outstanding candidates and asked that they be given full consideration.

A strong effort was made to get the Civil Service Commission to create a category for toxicologists and thus recognize toxicology as a profession separate and distinct from pharmacology, biology and other fields. Dr. Golberg thought the Society should continue to press this issue.

Other issues involved a reassessment of the Society's organizational structure, additional categories of membership, regional and local sections, and specialty groups. These were assigned to various committees and were reported on by each chairman.

The Treasurer, Dr. Harold MacFarland, noted that income for 1978 was less than anticipated and expenses were considerably higher. In 1977, the total Society funds increased from \$69,000 to \$120,000, while in 1978, the funds increased from \$120,000 to \$142,000. This depressed rate of growth was, in part, due to fewer corporate associate membership fees.

The Membership Committee was given an assignment by the Council to consider two additional classes of membership, associate and student, in addition to its heavy workload, but they did a very excellent job. The Committee received a record number of applications, 155, and accepted 87(56%) which was comparable to 48% for 1977 and 59% for 1978. The Committee spent a considerable amount of time reviewing the criteria for active membership

and set down a series of guidelines for use by applicants and sponsors. In addition, they set down some guidelines for judging an applicant as generally recognized as expert (GRE). These, if approved by Council, should make the work of the Committee easier to judge the qualifications of applicants.

In regard to associate and student classes of membership, the Committee fully supported the idea and outlined conditions to be met by both classes. They also prepared an amendment to Article Third of the Constitution dealing with membership.

The Educational Committee, chaired by Dr. James E. Gibson, met on five different occasions during the year and made some very significant contributions and recommendations. It published an editorial in the Society journal on "The Education of a Toxicologist" (*TAP* 45:375-376,1978), in which it proposed a definition for toxicology and a toxicologist. It outlined a core curriculum for candidates seeking a Ph.D. degree. The Committee developed guidelines on policy and procedures for administering training awards through the Society of Toxicology. This was at the request of Council because of the very generous contribution of \$5,000 by the Procter and Gamble Company to support a predoctoral fellowship for one student per year, plus tuition expenses. The award was named "The Society of Toxicology Fellowship, Sponsored by the Procter and Gamble Company." Procedures were designed for accepting funds from any organization wishing to utilize the Society in advancing the science of toxicology and in training toxicologists. The Committee prepared a poster describing career opportunities in toxicology to be distributed to undergraduate departments of chemistry and biology and to colleges of pharmacy. Information in the form of a brochure was developed by the Committee to supplement the poster. In cooperation with The American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics Committee on Environmental Pharmacology, a clearinghouse for preceptorships in toxicology was established that would allow predoctoral students to gain experience in industrial toxicology. The Committee recommended the establishment of a Fellowship Trust in SOT for the acceptance of endowments. Last but not least the Committee recognized the need to develop educational programs to prepare members for certification.

Members of the Technical Committee continued to provide valuable assistance in reviewing NIOSH criteria documents, among which were: methylhalides, aliphatic primary monoamines, nitrotoluenes and nitrobenzenes. The Committee submitted comments to the Council on the Environmental Protection Agency's proposed "Drinking Water Regulations." It completed a report on "Qualitative Relationship of Hepatic Toxicity in Man and Laboratory Animals." After a search of the literature on 34 compounds in both man and animals, the Committee concluded that where histopathologic damage or changes in clinical chemistry or both were reported for man and for the rodent or nonrodent, the changes were qualitatively similar. Furthermore, the rodent was as sensitive as the non-rodent. Thus, hepatic damage in the rodent must be considered as an indicator of potential hepatic damage for man.

Representative James G. Martin of the House Ways and Means Committee asked the Society's Committee on Legislative Assistance to provide all available literature on dose-response relationship in chemical carcinogenesis, with particular reference to thresholds for oncogenic effects. Many members of the Society were enlisted in searching the literature and providing a response.

Staff members of the Subcommittee on Environmental Pollution of the U.S. Senate, whose duties involved oversight and implementation of the Toxic Substances Control Act, asked for a briefing on fundamental scientific issues and principles in toxicology. This was promptly done.

Congressman Eckhardt of the House Subcommittee on Consumer Protection and Finance requested information in connection with the "GAO Study to Determine Availability of Toxicologists and Epidemiologists." The Committee cited sources and had interviews with the survey personnel.

The Council appointed an *ad hoc* Committee to assess the responsibilities of the Society in view of the rapidly changing environment in which it operates and to determine how the Society could operate more effectively. The Committee, composed of Drs. Victor A. Drill, Chairman, Seymour L. Friess, Perry Gehring, Joseph J. McPhillips and Fred. W. Oehme, conducted an extensive review of the major organizational structure of the Society and made the following recommendations:

- (1) Restructure the responsibilities of the Executive Secretary to relieve the officers of some of the burdens of their official duties.
- (2) Provide more time for processing applications for membership.
- (3) That the Council approve the proposal to add two classes of membership, associate and student.
- (4) The appointment of a committee to study the feasibility of having Specialty Sections in Toxicology.
- (5) The Council consider having a fall meeting of the Society to supplement the annual meeting.
- (6) The Society continue to support the organizational activities of IUTOX.
- (7) The Society should maintain an interest in Certification and Accreditation programs through the Professional Relations and Standards Committee.
- (8) The Educational Committee should continue to provide educational programs in toxicology.
- (9) The Society consider sponsoring a second journal in toxicology.
- (10) The President define the responsibilities of each Committee and that the President-Elect monitor the activities during the year.
- (11) The President-Elect should announce his appointments and goals at the time the gavel is passed to him as incoming President.
- (12) The Society should have a four-year progression of officers: Vice President, President Elect, President and Past President.

(13)The Council establish an office for SOT operations under the direction of a full-time Managing Director.

(14)The Council develop a manual of SOT operations.

(15)Consideration be given to increasing the membership dues to support the work of the Society.

The recommendations were certainly not for any radical changes, but in many instances were supportive of what various committees had been doing to make the Society more responsive to the needs of toxicology and of its members.

The Board of Publications, recognizing the need for additional pages for the Journal, decided to produce the abstracts from camera-ready copy. Production time was shorter, cost only slightly lower, and quality was poor due to variations in typing. Academic Press did, however, publish the 1979 abstracts as a supplement. From February 1, 1978, to January 31, 1979, a total of 475 manuscripts had been submitted for review, of which 144 were accepted, 144 rejected and 187 were still under review. To prevent further delay in publication time, the Board, in consultation with Academic Press, changed the format by printing two columns and using small type for the methods and reference section. This saved 10-20% of the space. The publication of five volumes instead of four shortened the publication time but also increased the cost to subscribers. The Editor's office was still being supported by funds from the Society (\$11,000) and from Academic Press (\$4,000 per year). Manuscript handling fees provided the Society about \$9,000 in fiscal year 1978.

The Liaison Representative to the International Steering Committee of the International Congress of Toxicology II reported that a full Steering Committee had been formalized with representatives from the Society of Toxicology, the European Society of Toxicology, and the Section on Toxicology of the International Union of Pharmacology. The second International Congress would be in Brussels, Belgium, on July 7-11, 1980. The Executive Committee had by this time developed plans for the structure, statutes, and bylaws for an International Union of Toxicology. These would be circulated to toxicology societies throughout the world for information, comments and potential revision. The final draft would be submitted for approval at the business meeting in Brussels in 1980.

The Program Committee arranged 18 Platform Sessions with 215 papers and 12 Poster Sessions with 196 posters between Monday, March 11, and Thursday, March 15. A symposium on "Animal Models in Human Risk Estimation" was scheduled for Monday morning with Dr. J.J. McPhillips as Moderator. The participants included Dr. M.A. Bender, Brookhaven National Laboratory; Dr. E.M. Johnson, Thomas Jefferson University; and Dr. John H. Weisburger, American Health Foundation. This was a joint symposium with the Environmental Mutagen Society and the Teratology Society. On Tuesday morning, March 13, the Society of Toxicology and the Toxicology Study Section, Division of Research Grants, National Institutes of Health, held a joint symposium on "Aquatic Toxicology." The cochairmen were Drs. Marion W. Anders, University of Minnesota, and J.L. Laseter, University of New Orleans. As Dr. Golberg pointed out in his opening remarks, this was an area in which the Society should become

involved and it proved to be a very successful symposium. There were six participants who discussed various aspects of contamination and hazards associated with the aquatic environment. This was the first meeting at which there was a platform session in immunotoxicology that brought together a very respectable number of interesting papers on the immune system.

On Wednesday, noon to 1:15 p.m., the Society held its annual "Issues Session" at which time Dr. Golberg, Chairman, said the members now had an opportunity to raise any questions about the affairs of the Society that needed attention or resolution. This was followed by a joint symposium with the American Academy of Clinical Toxicology, the American Association of Poison Control Centers, the American Board of Medical Toxicology and the Canadian Academy of Clinical and Analytical Toxicology on the subject, "Who Needs Toxicologists?" Dr. Fred W. Oehme, Chairman, opened the meeting with a paper on "Toxicology is a Bastard." This was followed by papers on "Who is a Toxicologist?" and various aspects of training. It was a most interesting afternoon and, I might add, well attended. On Thursday morning the same group jointly sponsored a symposium on "Novel Analytical Support for Clinical Toxicology." This was chaired by Dr. Robert Forney, Indiana University School of Medicine, and the participants presented new and novel methods of drug analysis.

The exhibits had now become a permanent part of the annual meeting, attracting a great deal of attention and providing a common meeting place for the registrants. Income from the exhibits was a little over \$30,000.

The Placement Service reviewed 255 resumes for toxicologists seeking positions in academia, government or industry and processed 95 employer positions. The fees for this service were increased on January 1, 1979, to \$5 for applicants and \$25 for employers. The Service collected \$2,080, less \$1,865.04 for services, so the Society collected only \$214.95.

The Society of Toxicology has for many years supported the work of the National Society for Medical Research (NSMR) by making annual financial donations. Its work is aimed at supporting valid and ethical use of animals in medical research. During 1978, several important changes occurred that had an impact on toxicological research. India instituted a ban on the export of rhesus monkeys, which had a major effect on vaccine safety testing and biomedical research. Although efforts were being made through the State Department to reopen the export of Indian monkeys, NSMR was encouraging the development of nonhuman primate breeding programs. Revision of the annual transportation standards under the Animal Welfare Act provided significant improvement and was supported by NSMR.

The saccharin labeling and warning requirements that the artificial sweetener may cause cancer in humans raised doubts about animal testing in predicting human effects. Again, NSMR took an active role in providing information to the public. Efforts of the humane and antivivisection organizations to repeal the Metcalf-Hatch Act was blocked in Committee, while bills threatening the use of animals for biomedical research were being introduced in Missouri, Texas, Colorado and Minnesota. The National Society for Medical Research helped to mobilize forces to counteract these efforts to eliminate animals in biomedical research.

The Awards Committee reviewed the recommendations of the previous committee and submitted to Council the requirements and qualifications for two new awards. The first was to be named the Arnold J. Lehman Award, to be presented to a scientist over 35 years of age, in recognition of scientific excellence and continuing contributions to the field of toxicology. The award would consist of a bronze plaque, a certificate and a cash stipend. The second was to be named the Distinguished Fellow Award, in recognition of outstanding contributions and service to the Society and to the field of toxicology. The recipient must have been a member of the Society for at least 10 years. The number of Distinguished Fellows would be limited to 10 percent of the membership.

At the banquet on Wednesday evening, March 14, 1979, in the Grand Ballroom of the Marriott Hotel, the President, Dr. Leon Golberg, presented the Frank R. Blood Award to Drs. James C. Wilson, E.J. Ritter, W.J. Scott and R. Fradkin for their paper "Comparative Distribution and Embryotoxicity of Acetylsalicylic Acid in Pregnant Rats and Rhesus Monkeys" (*TAP 41:67-78*, 1977). The Education Award, jointly sponsored by the Society and the Forum For The Advancement of Toxicology, was presented to Dr. Sheldon D. Murphy, Professor of Toxicology and Director of the Division of Toxicology, Department of Pharmacology, University of Texas Medical School, Houston, in recognition of his significant contribution to education and research in the broad field of toxicology. The Achievement Award was presented to Michael R. Boyd, M.D., Chief of the Molecular Toxicology Section, Clinical Pharmacology Branch, Division of Cancer Treatment, National Cancer Institute, for his many impressive contributions on metabolic activations of environmental chemicals, carcinogens and drugs. The Merit Award was presented to David Walter Fassett, M.D., for an outstanding career as teacher in pharmacology and toxicology, as an author and co-author of more than 70 scientific publications, and his many years of service on committees involving toxicology and industrial hygiene.