

**SOCIETY OF TOXICOLOGY
1962-1963**



President: C. Boyd Shaffer

PAST PRESIDENT:	Harold C. Hodge
PRESIDENT:	C. Boyd Shaffer
PRESIDENT-ELECT:	Paul S. Larson
SECRETARY:	Harry W. Hays
TREASURER:	William B. Deichmann
COUNCIL:	Officers and Councilors, John P. Frawley, Arnold Lehman, Bernard L. Oser, Verald K. Rowe

COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

Nominating Committee

Robert L. Roudabush*
Joseph W.E. Harrisson
Ted A. Loomis
Jacob Siegel
John H. Weikel, Jr.

Program Committee

Paul S. Larson*
Karl H. Beyer
Earl H. Dearborn
Frank C. Lu
Gordon W. Newell
Carrol S. Weil

Technical Committee

Charles R. Linegar*
Leon Golberg
Herman F. Kraybill
R. Blackwell Smith, Jr.
Anthony A. Thomas

Education Committee

Kenneth P. DuBois*
Frank R. Blood
Don D. Irish
Maurice L. Tainter

Finance Committee

William B. Deichmann*
Charles P. Carpenter
Edward Eagle
Fred H. Snyder
Joseph F. Treon

Membership Committee

O. Garth Fitzhugh*
Anthony A. Ambrose
Victor A. Drill

*Chairman

SECOND YEAR OF THE SOCIETY

1962-1963

There were a number of organizational problems still to be considered, such as getting the committees functioning, collecting dues and subscriptions, planning a symposium, developing the program for our meeting in Cincinnati and incorporation of the Society. With Dr. Shaffer's leadership, significant progress was made by May 9, 1963, the day of the Second Annual Meeting of the Society of Toxicology in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Before the meeting was called to order, the Secretary, Dr. Hays, asked to be heard and made the following statement: "Mr. President, to assist you in conducting the affairs of this Society in an orderly manner, I would like to present to you this gavel, symbolizing the authority vested in you as President. As it is passed to succeeding Presidents may it serve as a reminder to all of us of the leadership we have enjoyed from those who have been elected to this office." Dr. Shaffer accepted the gavel with thanks and read the inscription: "Presented to the Society of Toxicology by the Founders, May 9, 1963."

Dr. Deichmann gave a very impressive report on the financial status of the Society and, having started on March 4, 1961, with only \$35.00, we now had \$2,782.05. There was, however, a shortage of \$3.28 due to the rate of exchange in foreign currency, so to balance the budget he added it out of his own pocket.

Applications came in at a fairly steady rate, and one month prior to the election, the Membership Committee had received 94 applications, of which 57 had been approved and elected to membership. Thirty-seven were either rejected or deferred for future action. Of particular interest was the election of Dr. Ethel Browning of Great Britain as an Honorary Member. Dr. Colin Hunter was asked to prepare and read the citation and Dr. Alistair Worden accepted the award with the sincere thanks of Dr. Browning. He said it came to her as a complete surprise and that she regarded this honor most highly.

Through the efforts of Dr. Karl H. Beyer, Jr., Chairman of the *ad hoc* Committee for developing a joint symposium with the American Medical Association, arrangements were made to meet with the Section of Experimental Medicine and Therapeutics at the Shelbourne Hotel in Atlantic City, June 17, 1963. The topic of the symposium was "Safety Evaluation of New Drugs." Scientists prominent in their particular areas of research participated in the program. This was the first joint symposium and was only the beginning of what has proved to be a very successful venture in bringing together scientists in various areas of activity to update our knowledge of common problems.

The question of the Society's role in helping to develop a curriculum for training toxicologists was a divisive issue. Some thought it would interfere with a University's responsibility, while others thought that since most toxicologists were members of the Society, we should provide the leadership. However, at this point, the consensus was that it was inappropriate to draw up a suggested curriculum and that training should continue in existing programs and departments.

The Council had referred two matters to the Technical Committee for its consideration: (1) evaluate the need for study of experimental procedures to assess teratogenicity, and (2) determine whether sufficient new information was available on “dietary carcinogenesis” to warrant a symposium. The first was already underway by the Drug Safety Evaluation Committee of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association and there was no need for another group. It was also the consensus of the Technical Committee that not enough new information was available on dietary carcinogens to support a symposium, but the Committee was not lacking in ideas to broaden its interest in many areas of toxicology. It submitted a list of toxicity problem areas that needed attention and some had only recently been the subject of concern by regulatory agencies. For example, the number of animals to be used per dose level, design of animal quarters, the extent of drug metabolism studies, the value of complete pathological examinations, and the use of other species such as the chicken, pig and non-human primates. It was suggested the Council appoint an *ad hoc* Committee whose function would be to maintain a list of (1) general problems in toxicology, (2) ways to improve methodology, and (3) propose basic studies on new approaches that might uncover additional or earlier toxic manifestations to the overall program. This was certainly a forward look at the importance of toxicology and one which was aimed at drug safety and increasing the stature of the Society.

There were some members of the Society who felt that membership requirements were unfair to many who were in the administrative side of toxicology or who had contributed to research but were unable to publish it, so it was proposed to change Article III, Section 2 of the Constitution, by inserting the phrase “qualified persons who have conducted and published original investigations in some phase of toxicology or who have contributed significantly to the development of this science in administrative or interpretive capacities and who have a continuing professional interest in this field of research shall be eligible for membership subject to conditions set forth in the By-Laws.” This was defeated but efforts to modify the requirement continued. Other proposed changes in the By-laws were largely for clarification and were approved.

Incorporation

The Secretary had been instructed by the Council to proceed with appropriate steps for incorporation and the law firm of Holland, Johnson and Hays in Boston, was asked to draw up the necessary papers. Mr. William Hays was invited to attend the meeting to discuss the procedure. He said there were two reasons why it was advantageous for a Society to incorporate:

(1) A society tends to have more permanence and status if it is incorporated. Its annual reports are filed and the members know where they can go to read them. (2) In a corporation, individuals are not subject to personal liability. The procedure he said was very simple. He spoke of the adoption by Congress of a new District of Columbia NonProfit Corporation Act which allows meetings to be held at any time of the year and anywhere, either inside or outside of the District. The Society votes that it is advisable to operate in corporate form and directs its officers to set up such a corporation exactly as it was with the same purpose, same By-laws, etc. The only changes would be purely technical. The officers file the forms and the Society disbands as a Society and the members join the corporation. He read the following resolution:

RESOLUTION

Whereas it is the desire of the Society to change its structure from that of an unincorporated, voluntary, non-profit society to that of a non-profit corporation, with only those changes in purpose, constitution, name, by-laws or conduct of operations as may be required by reason of corporate law and in which corporation all present members of the Society, both active and honorary, shall be members.

Now, therefore, the Society adopts the following resolution:

RESOLVED that the Society direct its officers, under the direction of the President, to take all necessary steps to form a non-profit corporation, under the laws of the District of Columbia if possible, with constitution, name, articles of incorporation and By-laws embodying the same provisions as are contained in the Society's present Constitution and By-laws except insofar as changes may be required by reason of corporate law, and with all the present officers and committee members occupying and holding corresponding positions or offices in the corporation and for the same terms insofar as feasible;

AND FURTHER RESOLVED that upon such corporation being formed the Society recommends to its members that they become members of the corporation and that upon certification by the Clerk or Secretary of the corporation that fifty-one per cent (51%) of the membership of the Society have become members of the corporation, that the Treasurer of the Society turn over to the Treasurer of the corporation all funds of the corporation.

AND FURTHER RESOLVED that thereafter the officers of the Society shall, on behalf of the Society, do only those things which are necessary for the orderly termination of the Society and proper winding up of its affairs and for the orderly transition of a corporation.

AND FURTHERMORE RESOLVED that the adoption of this resolution be considered the expression of the desire on the part of each member to become a member of the corporation, reserving to any member of the Society the right to indicate the contrary to the corporation at any time if he so desires.

DRAFTED BY WILLIAM E. HAYS

If adopted the officers would immediately file the articles of incorporation and at the next annual meeting a statement would be made that the old society no longer exists.

It was moved and seconded that the resolution be adopted and was overwhelmingly approved. Dr. Shaffer expressed his thanks to William Hays for helping the Society through this major step and to the members for their support during his term of office.

ETHEL BROWNING, M.D.

We owe great debts of gratitude to those individuals who have the ability, patience and understanding to chronicle events, collect and tabulate information and facts so that the remainder of us less well endowed mortals will be the richer for their labours. Without their labours we should be adrift on the uncharted seas of jumbled facts and fallacies, and blown hither and thither in our searches for the truth. Amongst the chroniclers of the toxicity of materials and the effects of their toxicity, is pre-eminently Dr. Ethel Browning.

Dr. Browning's books are known to all of us. Their compilation has been a laborious task undertaken whilst acting in capacities of pathologist, industrial physician and hygienist. Her numerous writings cover many subjects with a clarity, precision and succinctness that are models of scientific exposition. Even now, though retired from her former position as H.M. Medical Inspector of Factories, Dr. Ethel Browning is occupied with numerous literary jobs including the editing of Elsevier Monographs on Toxic Agents and a new Encyclopaedia of Occupational Medicine.

However, we honour Dr. Browning not only for her literary accomplishments in toxicology but her steadfastness in promoting the health and welfare of workers with toxic materials. From general practice and the specialty of pathology, Dr. Browning moved into the sphere of industrial toxicology when the only light was the light of her microscope in the dark days and nights of the war years. How many industrial intoxications from lead, benzene and other solvents she prevented and how many iron deficiencies she corrected we shall never know.

Above all, Dr. Browning is a lady, a source of help and advice on matters human and toxicological, a gracious host and a lover of people. Fortunate it was indeed for industrial medicine and toxicology when injury itself led her into medicine.

The Society of Toxicology awards with pleasure and satisfaction the Certificate of Honorary Membership to Ethel Browning, M.D.

Register your attendance [here](#) submit your abstract [here](#). We do hope that you will register for the Annual Congress and support the British Toxicology Society. With the vaccines now coming through let us hope that we start to see a move back to some normality during 2021 and that a physical meeting will take place in April next year in Durham. As ever our heartfelt thoughts are with all those who have been impacted by this pandemic across the world. Your sincerely, Professor Shirley Price, President of the BTS. The Society of Toxicology (SOT) is a learned society (professional association) based in the United States that supports scientific inquiry in the field of toxicology. The SOT is committed to creating a safer and healthier world by advancing the science of toxicology. The Society promotes the acquisition and utilization of knowledge in toxicology, aids in the protection of public health, and facilitates disciplines. SOT's definition of toxicology is 'the study of the adverse effects of chemical On behalf of the Malaysian Society of Toxicology (MySOT) and International Union of Toxicology (IUTOX), with great pleasure we invite you to the 11th Congress of Toxicology in Developing Countries (CTDC11) from 13â€“16 June, 2021. [Learn More.](#) We cordially invite you to come to the historic city of Maastricht to attend the 16th International Congress of Toxicology that is jointly organized by IUTOX and EUROTOX and hosted by the Netherlands Society of Toxicology. [Learn More.](#) Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry (SETAC). [Previous](#) [Next](#). [Principles.](#)