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NARRATIVE HISTORY
OF
THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF HEMATOLOGY
THROUGH
THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING
IN
1977*

by

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Historian

in Cooperation with

James L. Tullis, M.D., previously Historian

and

Many Participants in the Society

The object is to make available to the members of The American Society of Hematology a report that may be of value in the future for reference in planning meetings. It shows the inspiration of the Society.

*THIS IS A ROUGH DRAFT

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THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF HEMATOLOGY

A Narrative History to 1977

The following report is made to members of The American Society of Hematology to serve as a resume of the background and the past twenty meetings through 1977. There is much inspiration and leadership in more than a quarter of a century that evolves to our present stature. An attempt will be made to capture and evaluate in part the remarkable progress that has been made. Presentations will be brief to permit a limited length for this reference volume.

The names of officers, committee members, special seminar groups, program directors, social committees - these names and others are included so that reference may be made each year to the leaders of the Society during the period 1957-1977. The records of all the meetings reviewed below are available in the office of the Secretary of The American Society of Hematology.

As a separate but related publication it is anticipated that Annual Reports of the President and the Secretary of the Society will continue as living history that has already been done for the past three years, namely, meetings. Eighteen, Nineteen and Twenty. The first two summary reports were essential in the formation of The American Society of Hematology, both by James L. Tullis. The first was in 1957 after the organization meeting of which Dr. Tullis was chairman. The second was in 1969 by Dr. Tullis, who gave his

report as the President of the Second Meeting of the American Society of Hematology in St. Louis, Mo.

In addition, it is expected that special reports and monographs will be published concerning the roles of The Society on many topics, such as: the leaders in the Society, the history of Blood, the Journal of Hematology, development and impact of the Constitution and By-Laws, educational programs, scientific programs, symposia, named lectures, hematology and oncology, board certification, support for research in hematology and many other topics of importance to a dynamic Society and its members.

CHAPTER 1

The Beginning of The American Society of Hematology

The Founding of Blood, the Journal of Hematology

Henry M. Stratton was convinced that Americans needed a speciality journal in hematology and he convinced Professor Siegfried Tannhauser of the New England Medical Center, who introduced him to William Dameshek in 1944. Professor George R. Minot subsequently supported this idea and recommended the name that was finally adopted, namely: BLOOD, THE JOURNAL OF HEMATOLOGY. The journal was founded in 1945 and the first issue was published on a bi-monthly basis on January 1, 1946 by Grune and Stratton. The first Editorial Board was listed and is shown here because of the closeness to the American Society of Hematology that was not formed until 1957, eleven years later:

Editor -in-Chief: William Dameshek, Boston, MA
Associate Editors: Charles A. Doan, Columbus, OH
Thomas Hale Ham, Boston, MA
Roy R. Kracke, Birmingham, AL
Nathan Rosenthal, New York, NY
Maxwell M. Winthrope, Salt Lake City, UT
George R. Minot, Consulting Editor, Boston, MA

Assistant Editors: Joseph F. Ross, Boston, MA
Steven O. Schwartz, Chicago, IL

Advisory Editorial Board: James M. Baty, Boston, MA
Lloyd F. Craver, New York, NY
R. F. Farquharson, Toronto, Canada
Louis S. Goodman, Salt Lake City, UT
Russell L. Haden, Cleveland, OH
Oliver P. Jones, Buffalo, NY
Philip Levine, Linden, NJ
Eugene L. Lozner, Boston, MA
Stacy R. Mettier, San Francisco, CA
Carl V. Moore, St. Louis, MO
Cyrus C. Sturgis, Ann Arbor, MI
F.H.L. Taylor, Boston, MA
L. M. Tocantins, Philadelphia, PA
G. J. Watson, Minneapolis, MN

Considering that South America had no journal in hematology, Henry M. Stratton insisted on creating a Contributing Editorial Board for Latin America, and here are the names of the Latin American physicians who joined the board of BLOOD:

Alfredo Pavlovsky, Buenos Aires, Argentina
Jose Oria, Sao Paulo, Brazil
W. O. Cruz, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
C. Henckel, Concepcion, Chile
Moises Chediak, Havana, Cuba
Ignacio Gonzalez-Guzman, Mexico City
Alberto Hurtado, Lima, Peru
Ramon Suarez, San Juan, Puerto Rico
Raul Canzani, Montevideo, Uruguay

On January 1, 1946 the first issue of BLOOD appeared. At first a bi-monthly, by 1947 it was changed to a monthly publication. It proved that the idea was good since subscriptions to the journal were growing by leaps and bounds.

The Journal BLOOD continued as originally planned until January 1976, when it became the Official Journal of The American Society of Hematology, with Ernst R. Jaffé⁸ as Editor-in Chief. He was succeeded by Paul Marks, as Editor-in-Chief in January 1978. Thus BLOOD, The Journal of Hematology, first published in January 1946 by Grune and Stratton, with William Dameshek as Editor-in-Chief, had continued thirty-one years as a stimulus to the forming of the American Society of Hematology in 1957. Now the Journal is an integral part of The American Society of Hematology, namely the Official Journal of The Society. This was the first of Henry M. Stratton's series of official journals taken over by eight different medical societies from 1947 to 1969. See the reference, Henry M. Stratton, by William Dameshek, Blood, 17, 504, April 1961.

Blood Club

There was resistance to the formation of an American Society of Hematology, so that an informal Blood Club was formed in 1954 by Dr. Stratton and many associates in the field of blood at the Atlantic City Meetings of The American Society of Clinical Investigation. Approximately three hundred persons came to hear selected papers and these meetings have been continued annually since that time. Dr. Stratton brought support for many of these meetings.

The International Society of Hematology

The first organization meetings of The International Society of Hematology occurred in Dallas, Texas and Mexico City, in 1946. The first International Congress met two years later in the United States in Buffalo, N.Y. Again in 1956 The International Society met in the United States, the sixth meeting, this time in Boston with William Dameshek as President of the I.S.H. and Editor-in-Chief of the successful journal BLOOD, The Journal of Hematology, which was in its tenth year of publication. There were approximately two thousand registrants for this Boston meeting and there was great enthusiasm for the field of hematology in America. During this conference in Boston in August of 1956, a group of ten American hematologists were brought together by Henry M. Stratton for luncheon to discuss the possible formation of an American Society of Hematology. Although there was much debate and disagreement about the forming of such an organization, a plan was developed to explore this as a new Society. This is described by James L. Tullis in the Minutes that are quoted*:

"It represented a conviction on the part of certain persons that there was need for a regularly constituted organization through which hematologic knowledge could properly be disseminated to scientists throughout North America. The persons in attendance at the sponsoring luncheon were Drs. Doan, Dameshek, then President of the International Society of Hematology, Berman, Ross, Tocantins, Jacobson, Crosby, Levine Hill, Jones, and Henry M. Stratton, Publisher of the Journal, BLOOD. This group proposed that American hematologists be circularized regarding interest in such a society and that an organizational meeting be called for April, 1957, to precede the annual meeting of the American College of Physicians. Dr. James L. Tullis was asked to assume Chairmanship of a Committee to formulate plans for the gathering.

During the autumn of 1956, a series of letters was, therefore, sent out to all American and Canadian members of the International Society of Hematology as well as to persons with similar training and interests. The response to these letters was strongly supportive for organization of an American Society, and many valuable suggestions were submitted regarding ways in which such a body could bring together the diverse facets of hematology. A program, designed to stimulate discussion on the more provocative issues, was prepared and distributed. An open invitation to all interested parties was then issued through the Journals, BLOOD and the ANNALS OF INTERNAL MEDICINE. A one-day meeting was prepared with a morning session given over to organizational problems and an afternoon session devoted to a brief scientific program restricted to two topics: Bone Marrow Transplantation and Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria.

ORGANIZATION MEETING

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF HEMATOLOGY

Boston, Massachusetts. The Harvard Club, April 7, 1957.

William Dameshek opened the meeting and turned it over to James L. Tullis. Five papers were given in the Scientific Session, with designated discussion by ten authors. Officers, proposed organization and a Constitution Committee of five persons were approved.

The meeting was called to order at 10:00 a.m., Sunday, April 7, 1957, in the Aesclepian Room of the Harvard Club, Boston, Massachusetts. More than 150 persons were in attendance, with representatives from essentially all of the major states, cities, and provinces of the United States and Canada. In addition, a group of 79 telegrams, letters, and other messages arrived from persons who indicated their deep interest in the formation of a Hematology Society but who were unable to attend due to previous commitments. By mid-day, the registrations increased sufficiently to require relocation of the afternoon session in a larger adjoining room. The morning session was opened by Dr. William Dameshek, who described the historical background and purposes of the Society. The meeting was then turned over to Dr. James . Tullis. It was pointed out that the group had no charter, rules of order, or legal structure. Any action taken by the group could be advisory only to the Executive and Constitutional Committees, which subsequently would be selected. It was urged that all persons in attendance concentrate their attention on the goals to be achieved rather than on

the means of accomplishment. An agenda then was presented, covering five major areas of interest. These subjects were freely discussed and the following definitive action was taken:

1. Type of Organization. The advantages of various organizational structures were fully discussed. In general, the different proposals fell into three broad groups—a highly restrictive organization with regulatory functions and limited membership, a semirestrictive organization with only moderate limitation of membership, a loose organization with no formalized structure. The important points which were raised (pro and con) for the various types were as follows:

In Support of a Restrictive or Semirestrictive Organization

1. A restrictive or semirestrictive organization could help evaluate hematologic research and teaching through establishment of standards of training and study.
2. A small, intimate organization would be more flexible than a larger "open" society.
3. Most societies which begin informally end up as highly organized groups.
4. A restrictive or semirestrictive organization could serve as a stimulus to young hematologists through a strong incentive to join.
5. A semirestrictive society could exercise control over the length and quality of an annual scientific program more easily than a loose organization.
6. A semirestrictive society could have subclasses of membership depending on amount, type, and quality of training.

In Support of an "Open" Organization

1. Restrictive organizations are not in the American tradition.
2. Hematologists come from diverse disciplines: chemistry, physiology, anatomy, medicine, etc. Establishment of admission qualifications would, therefore, be difficult.
3. Individuals who would be eligible for a restrictive society are already members of other restrictive societies. Membership in a Hematology Society should be inclusive rather than exclusive and should provide broad opportunity to assemble, to talk, to listen, and to exchange ideas.
4. Restrictive societies are usually professional rather than scientific (the former type being limited to practising physicians).
5. Some of the best papers often are presented by young person who might be excluded from the restrictive organization because of insufficient training.
6. A loose organization could be operated with a minimum of administrative overhead and officers.

It was agreed that a wholly unorganized society could serve no useful purpose. Moreover, such a group, The Blood Club, already exists in the United States. A poll of the persons in attendance then was taken as to those favoring a restrictive organization and those favoring an "open" organization. The vote was equally divided. A proposal then was advanced for a middle-of-the-road organization, embodying the best features of both types. The subsequent vote was unanimously favorable.

II. Name of Organization

Discussion in this area was primarily devoted to a title which would embrace both Canada and the United States without inclusion of Central or South America. The point was raised as to whether the name should contain the qualifying phrase, "a Chapter of the International Society of Hematology." Action on this latter point was tabled pending a more thorough study of what relationship, if any, the new Society should bear to the International Organization. The tentative name, "American Society of Hematology," was approved by vote.

III. The Qualifications for Membership

It was agreed that this would be one of the most difficult criteria to establish. The point was raised that membership qualifications usually do not determine whom to admit but rather whom to exclude. A number of persons expressed the hope that continuing activity in hematology would be of more importance for membership than prior training. In this regard, it was voted to recommend at least five years sustained activity in hematology for full membership, with, perhaps, a shorter period for subclasses of membership. A favorable vote also was recorded for recommendation of establishment of such classes. Finally, it was voted that the Interim President be given authority to appoint a specific Membership Committee. This Committee would determine whom to recommend for election. A separate Constitutional Committee would determine what the qualifications for election would be.

The suggestion also was advanced that evidence of "continuing interest" should be reinforced by some type of compulsory attendance at annual meetings. The complexity of defining a "hematologist" was emphasized. A poll of the audience revealed at least six different backgrounds of scientific training: pathology, pediatrics, physiology, anatomy, immunology and internal medicine. The suggestion was made that contemporary science is suffering from "echelon" disease wherein one specialized group of individuals looks askance at another. A plea was made for a broad base of backgrounds with minimal emphasis on prior training qualifications. Then the question of need for a graduate degree was discussed. There was general agreement that it would be best to require an earned doctor's degree (either PH.D. or M.D.) for full membership. It was suggested

that those persons with an earned doctor's degree should also have certain further qualifications but that these should be determined by a Constitutional Committee, subsequently to be appointed. The question next was raised whether or not all current Fellows of the International Society of Hematology would automatically be eligible, and whether all persons in attendance at the morning session similarly would be eligible. After prolonged discussion, it was voted that all current North American Fellows of the International Society of Hematology, all North American Hematologists of similar professional stature, and all persons with an earned doctor's degree present at the organizational session would be eligible for application for membership in the new Society and that future membership qualifications should be determined by the Constitutional Committee.

IV. Time, Location, and Type of Annual Meeting

The advantages and disadvantages of having the American Society of Hematology meet in tandem with the American College of Physicians were discussed. The more important points were:

Favorable: 1. The American College of Physicians peregrinate thus giving ample opportunity for all sections of the country to be local hosts.

2. It is easier to justify traveling expense for a dual rather than single meeting.

3. The American College of Physicians is a well-established organization of high professional competence.

Unfavorable: 1. Only a small percentage of hematologists have an interest in the American College of Physicians.

2. A tandem meeting with the American College of Physicians might, to a great extent, color the nature of the meeting and make it largely clinical, rather than scientific.

3. It might be unwise to align a new society with any single pre-existing organization.

4. Hematology has reached sufficient maturity and magnitude to sponsor a meeting individually without becoming a stepchild of some other society.

No general agreement could be reached on these diverse points. As a compromise, it was voted to recommend that the forthcoming 1958 meeting of the Society be held on April 26 and 27, at Atlantic City, New Jersey, preceding the American College of Physicians, and that no long term commitment be made pending discussion at committee level.

The other major points concerned whether or not the American Society should meet annually, except for the years in which the International Society meets in North America, or whether the American Society should meet annually irrespective of any other meetings here or abroad. Poignant feelings were expressed in both regards, but no action was taken. It was voted that the Scientific Program in 1958 should comprise the better part of two full days.

V. Appointment of Standing Committees and Election of Officers

Constitutional Committee.-The following persons were nominated from the floor for membership in a Constitutional Committee: Dr. Lawrence Berman (Detroit), Dr. William Dameshek (Boston), Dr. Israel Davidsohn (Chicago), Dr. Thomas Hale Ham (Cleveland), and Dr. Louis Lowenstein (Montreal). A vote that the nominations be closed then was recorded, and the clerk was instructed to cast one ballot in unanimous election of this group.

Membership Committee. -It was voted to delegate to the officers and to the Constitutional Committee the appointment of a Membership Committee to work closely with the Committee on Organization and Constitution.

Election of Officers. -The Chair advanced the proposal that a Nominating Committee be appointed for submission of a panel of officers to be returned during the afternoon session. It was pointed out from the floor that this would be an anomalous parliamentary procedure. Permanent officers properly could not be elected prior to establishment of a constitution and bylaws. It was then moved, seconded and voted that the present Chairman be appointed Interim President with authority to appoint such other temporary officers as would be necessary to conduct the Society's business during the next year, and that a Nominating Committee be appointed from the membership of the Constitutional Committee or founders' group to bring in a slate of permanent officers for consideration at the time of the next annual meeting. There being no further business, on motion duly made and seconded, the meeting was adjourned at 12:30 p.m.

PROGRAM-FIRST ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY
OF HEMATOLOGY, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, APRIL 7, 1957.

Scientific Sessions

Preservation and Transplantation of Human Marrow. 1. Culture of Human Marrow, Contraindications to its Use in Transplantation, Lawrence Berman. Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan.

Trials in Preservation and Transplantation of Marrow. Robert Schwartz and L.M. Tocantins, Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. (Paper presented by Dr. Tocantins.)

Experiences with Effects of Animal Marrow Transplantation. J.K. Weston. Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Michigan.

Homotransplantation After "Immumoparalysis." R. Wayne Rundles and Jay P. Sanford. Duke University, Durham, North Carolina. (Paper presented by Dr. Sanford.)

General Review of Problems in Marrow Preservation. Joseph Ferrebee, Children's Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts and Donell Thomas, Imogene Basset Hospital, Cooperstown, N.Y.

Designated Discussion

William McFarland, New England Center Hospital, Boston, Mass.
Hugh M. Pyle, Protein Foundation, Boston, Mass
Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria, Carl F. Hinz, William Crosby, Andre Eyquem, Henry Isliker, Robert C. Hartmann, Scott Swisher, Frank Gardner, Thomas Hale Ham.

Signed:

James L. Tullis, M.D.
Chairman

(Reprint from BLOOD, 13, 88-93,
Jan. 1958)

James L. Tullis summarized clearly the five basic considerations, as quoted in the above notes, that describe the possible structure of a new Society. These features were discussed at the organizational meeting with strong opinions on the several sides. A Constitution Committee was appointed and Dr. Tullis convened this Committee. This provided the basis for the American Society of Hematology as will be outlined immediately below. Also, Dr. Tullis would subsequently preside at the First Annual Meeting of the Society in Atlantic City, April 26-27, 1958 and would serve as the first President at the Second Annual Meeting in St. Louis, Missouri, November 22-24, 1959. Three years of creative leadership brought the American Society of Hematology to a stable organizational structure and scientific tradition.

The Constitution

Israel Davidson prepared a preliminary outline of the constitution in the summer of 1957, and this draft was revised by the committee and Dr. Tullis in October. Another revision by Dr. Davidson and the committee was accepted as a working document by the American Society of Hematology April 27, 1958, which was the First Meeting. This process took one year and served to develop the following principles that have continued for twenty years. The Constitution and the ByLaws have been brought up to date frequently and a current edition is published in Appendix #1 (pp. 24-48). They embody the following four principles that are expressed in general: (Paraphrased from James L. Tullis, "Past, Present and Future of the American Society of Hematology, October 1971.")

Objective 1-The exchange and diffusion of information among the many scientific and clinical disciplines of ideas and information relating to blood and blood forming tissue and to encourage the investigation of hematologic problems. The chief function of the Society should be to sponsor an annual meeting of high quality that is moved throughout the country and not associated with another society. The meetings should encompass all aspects of hematology, both basic research and applied practice.

Objective 2- Creation of an inclusive rather than an exclusive Society. It was believed that knowledge about blood would spread fastest among the upcoming generation if persons with reasonable credentials were encouraged to apply for membership.

Objective 3-The Constitution Committee favored a multidiscipline membership, and meetings in many parts of the country at times

separate from other societies.

Objective 4-The Society has no desire to establish Boards of Certification of Hematology in Training and practice, as a requirement for Society membership or activities.

It is obvious that these principles and others will continue to be discussed and that the Organizational Meeting in 1957 anticipated the many possible structures of the Society that were decided one year later and have been in effect since 1958, a period of twenty years.

CHAPTER 2

Formation and First Two Meetings
of The American Society of Hematology

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

Atlantic City, New Jersey. Chalfonte Hadden Hotel, April 26-67, 1958; James L. Tullis presiding. Two morning plenary sessions were on special topics, two afternoon plenary sessions on multiple topics (33 papers were presented by invitation).

After a year of planning and preparation, the first official meeting of the Society took place in the Blue Room of the Haddon Hall in Atlantic City, April 26-27. A two-day Scientific Program was sponsored with two morning plenary sessions on hemoglobin electrophoresis, leukemia, myepocoid metaplasia and thalessemia, and two afternoon sessions on diverse topics. Facilities were arranged for 150 congressionists. More that 300 attended. A business meeting was held and the Constitution was ratified as submitted. A nominating committee of William Dameshek, Carl V. Moore, Israel Davidson, Charles A. Doan and Samuel L. Levine brought in a slate of officers which was duly voted into office:

President: James L. Tullis
President Elect: Carl V. Moore
Vice President: Edwin E. Osgood
Secretary: John W. Rebuck
Treasurer: Scott N. Swisher

The dues of the Society were set at three dollars. St. Louis was selected for the succeeding location. The date was postponed until a year from the following November in order to free the Society from dominance by the American College of Physicians with whom its organizing meeting and first congress had been held in tandem and in order to avoid conflicts with other regularly established scientific meetings.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

St. Louis, Missouri. Chase-Park Hotel, November 22-24, 1959. James L. Tullis President. Two morning symposia, two afternoon plenary sessions. (40 papers were presented out of 120).

The growth of the Society was more rapid than its most ardent sponsors had projected. By the time of the Second Annual Meeting, November 22-24, 1959, it was possible to be highly selective about the quality of submitted manuscripts. A two-afternoon program was elected from 120 papers, and two morning symposia were sponsored on antibody synthesis and the etiology of leukemia.*

The attendance again doubled from the previous year. The first officers retired to the wings and new leadership took over the helm. The retiring President presented a review of the Society's growth and its aspirations as reprinted from BLOOD 15: 413-415, 1960.* This the first report of President's remarks, a process that has been rediscovered in 1975 with the report of Oscar D. Ratnoff, ^{President,} at the Eighteenth Annual Meeting. In the year 1959 the Executive Committee accepted responsibility for administering a grant from the Henry and Lillian M. Stratton Foundation for an annual distinguished lectureship. This series of lectures were first begun in 1970 at the Thirteenth Annual Meeting and have continued since.

The following report was made by James L. Tullis, President. It serves as a model of a presidential address with a "look backward" of the foundation of the Society, and then

* Quoted from reprint.

"where are we going and how are we going to get there?
We are going rapidly, whether we like it or not, into
a role of major leadership in the field of hematology."

We shall return again to James L. Tullis as Historian in 1971
in Chapter 6 in which he presents "Past, Present and Future
of the American Society of Hematology" to the Advisory Committee
with the following members in attendance: J. Fraser Mustard,
Chairman, George E. Cartwright, Wayne Rundles, Charles C.
Sprague, Scott N. Swisher, William S. Valentine, Louis R. Wasser-
man, James L. Tullis, Special Guest. Thus we are taking the
liberty in this Second Annual Meeting in 1959 to anticipate the
history of the Society that is coming in 1971. We shall do
this regularly as a way of combining the dynamic activities of
the American Society of Hematology in a creative history.

American Society of Hematology
1958 - 1959
Second Meeting - St. Louis, Missouri

November 22-24, 1959

President

James L. Tullis

Secretary

John W. Rebeck

President-Elect

Carl V. Moore

Treasurer

Scott N. Swisher

Vice President

Edwin E. Osgood

Councillors

Lawrence Berman

William Dameshek

Thomas Hale Ham

Louis D. Lowenstein

Joseph F. Ross

R. Wayne Rundles

Advisory Committee

Israel Davidson

Lemuel W. Diggs

Charles A. Doan

John S. Lawrence

Henry M. Stratton

Leandro M. Tocantins

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF HEMATOLOGY

Second Annual Meeting
St. Louis, Missouri—November 22-24, 1959

BLOOD presents at this time a report on the Second Annual Meeting of the American Society of Hematology. As abstracts of papers presented at the first day's sessions were not available, summaries by the chairmen, Drs. Eisen and Furth, are provided. Abstracts of papers given at the second day's sessions will be found on pages 416 to 430. (The Program for this meeting was published in the November, 1959 issue of the Journal.)-Editor.

President's Remarks

Your first retiring president of the American Society of Hematology would like to take this opportunity to deliver a final "charge" to the membership. In so doing I should like briefly to review: (1) where we have been; (2) where we are going; and (3) how we are going to get there.

The look backward is easy. Anyone can think wisely, retrospectively. Moreover, our Society is in its infancy, so we need only to look back for three years, at which time 11 men* had a luncheon during the 1956 Congress of the International Society of Hematology in Boston and sponsored the foundation of an American Society. When one looks backward, two facts are patent. First, we have amply demonstrated the need for our existence. Even the most conservative and reluctant nonconformist would agree, I think, that the enthusiasm and response to formation of the Society, the large and broadly based membership, the oversubscription to both our annual meetings—all more than justify the time and effort which has gone into our formation. I might say that I was one of the doubting Thomases that questioned originally the need for an American Society, and there were many more amongst you. Had it not been for the persistent courage and perseverance of Dr. Henry Stratton, and for the keen foresight and far-reaching vision of my constant companion these past three years, Dr. William Dameshek, an American Society of Hematology might not have reached fruition, at least in this decade. Someone was needed to bridge the gap between the enthusiasts and the pessimists. The personality and wide circle of friends and colleagues possessed by Dr. Dameshek was without a doubt the chief unifying force at this early and critical stage in the Society's gestation.

*Drs. Lawrence Berman, William Crosby, William Dameshek, Charles Doan, J.H. Hill, Leon Jacobson, O.P. Jones, Philip Levine, Joseph Ross, Henry Stratton and L. M. Tocantins.

Now then, how does one explain the unexpectedly rapid expansion in our membership to around 600 persons in less than three years? This occurred through a multiplicity of factors: There were, of course, the "joiners." They like to belong to any society. It is always easier to sit and listen to a presentation of someone else's work than to do it oneself! But we have amazingly little of that. The Membership Committee has been vigilant to keep up its guard against that sort of gambit. Then we have the people who like to hang up diplomas or increase the length of their vita. Here too, we have precious little of that. We specifically don't give out diplomas or certificates to hang on the wall. Then we have a group of persons for whose presence on the roster I am deeply grateful: That is the group best known by the well known aphorism, "If you can't lick 'em, join 'em." In all honesty we must admit that a not insignificant number of our most active and, I might add, loyal members and officers were fundamentally opposed to the idea of another Society of any kind. But when they saw its formation was inevitable, they had the courage and the magnanimity to get into the Society and work to see that it was molded into the best possible medium for serving American Hematology rather than to sit on the sidelines and be critical. To these people we owe a lasting debt. Then, of course, we have the great bulk of members who actually foresaw the need of a society and right from the beginning have participated in the meetings actively. The second fact that strikes one in looking backward is that thus far the Society has been able to find a harmonious middle road between the two rather opposing philosophies that were apparent at the first organizational session at the Harvard Club in Boston, April, 1957.

I refer to the fact that out of approximately 150 persons present in 1957, exactly one-half were adamant that the Society should be a broad, inclusive organization, open to any person with merely an interest in hematology; and the other half were equally strong in their feeling it should be a restricted, exclusive society dedicated to the elevation of hematologic teaching and training, mainly by means of high standards for admission to membership; in other words, a "college" concept. Obviously these two views were irreconcilable in their purest form, and the Society could only move forward by mutual give and take. Your Executive Committee in its several meetings has run head-on into various expressions of these two views on many different topics. I think credit should be extended to the six members you elected to the First Executive Committee. Repeatedly they have been able to judge individual subjects on the merit of the subject alone, and when two philosophies were in conflict, they have been able to extract the most advantageous features of each. Thus we have kept our Society open to all disciplines of science and have not allowed it to become a professional society of just practitioners of hematology. Similarly we have kept the membership requirements low, but have used just enough of a prod through the admission requirement of a good, well documented paper to help elevate standards; again, we have kept the administrative offices of the Society loosely

knit so as to avoid the stigmata of a heavy front office, and yet we kept just enough money in the bank and polish on the door to retain an aura of respectability. For these things, and many others we should give a vote of thanks to the Executive Committee that has served you for the past 18 months.

So much for the backward look. Now briefly, where are we going and how are we going to get there? We are going rapidly, whether we like it or not, into a role of major leadership in the field of hematology. It behooves us, therefore, carefully to understand the breadth of our role and equally carefully to examine whether, as now constituted, we are in a position truly to fulfill such a goal. No matter how informal we may attempt to remain, no matter how loudly we may decry any authoritarian aspects, we will inevitably, by our mere presence, influence the thinking and perhaps the careers of young men who grow up in this field. If they do nothing but come to the scientific meetings and hear a program such as this today, they will be influenced. If then this is the direction where we are going, let us pose the last question: How shall we get there?

Many ways exist. I should like to propose just two. The first concerns the Scientific Program. A good scientific program is the sine qua non of any organization worthy of the name. It unquestionably accounts for the large turnout here in St. Louis. But it must continue to be good, and it must do more than just feature the popular theme of the day. I suggest first that it must always represent each of the diverse disciplines from which this Society is derived: anatomists, physiologists, biochemists, physicists, geneticists, pathologists, clinicians, et al. Second, the program should be completely flexible with symposia, workshops, round tables, or plenary sessions or whatever in any given year seems best able to serve the needs of the membership. Third, and to me most important of all, the program, although carefully restricted to the high quality we have witnessed thus far, must be broadened far enough to permit each member who has something valuable to say, an opportunity to stand up and say it. Up to this point we have been limited in the scope of our program because our planning had not foreseen the spate of high quality papers which poured in from the members. In this we may have been remiss, but we might do still greater harm through the years, if we continue to cull 32 papers from among 600 active members. Each facet of hematology must be given a forum, even if it brings us reluctantly to multiple sessions with their attendant confusion and frustration. As one councillor expressed it to me, it profits a young man more to stand up and discuss his work in a room with only six people in it, if they are working in the same field and can talk back to him, than it does for the young man to receive a notice that his paper is a good one but unfortunately does not fit the theme of the program. After the program, I would suggest that another way we will get where we hope to go is through improved dissemination of knowledge about opportunities for training and research, and notification of open meetings throughout North America which might be of interest or value to hematologists at large. I hasten to add, this carries no connotation of endorsement of certain types of training and no implications of formalizing a

hematologist's training, no creation of Boards or similar specters. That is one ghost we should never have to rear. Hematologists represent so many diverse sciences that no one has thus far been able even to define a hematologist, let alone classify or certify him. What I refer to rather is a clearing house of information, a mere attempt to inform the round holes where the round pegs are and visa versa.

In concluding this brief President's report, may I express once again my very deep and sincere thanks to each of the officers and members of the various elected and appointed committees. It is they who are responsible for the firm, well established position in which the American Society of Hematology finds itself today. It has been a pleasure to work with these dedicated men and it has been an equal privilege to serve all of you, the thoughtful, hard-core of membership.

(Signed) James L. Tullis
President

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CHAPTER 3

The Constitution of
The American Society of Hematology
Its Growth and Impact

For those who have helped to develop The American Society of Hematology the Constitution is the symbol and the instrument of this dynamic organization. We will look at this history briefly, and attempt to project the future impact of the Constitution throughout the activities of the Society. Jim Tullis was a key leader in the launching of the first Constitution in April, 1958. He described the vigorous debate that went into this document in his three reports that have just been given for 1957, the Organization Meeting, for 1958 and the First Annual Meeting for 1959, and the Second Annual Meeting. On p. 21 see especially the description of the potentially irreconcilable views and the role of the First Executive Committee in 1958 that brought the Society to one that is open to all disciplines of science and did not allow it to become a professional organization of just practitioners of hematology. Similarly, the membership was inclusive of those who had the minimum requirement of one well documented paper.

The current Constitution* is reprinted in its entirety

* By-laws of The American Society of Hematology are quoted in the report. See pp. 24-48.

as a portion to this chapter because one can not function without it. As you watch our vigorous Secretary, Thomas B. Bradley, he is never without his copy of the By-laws at all his multitude of duties with Society affairs. As you will see from the document itself, it has had revisions in 1963, 1964, 1970, ratified in 1971, revised in 1972-73. Ratified in 1973, the revisions have brought updating and clarification for the many, many members (more than 250 each year) who contribute in the affairs of the Society. There was vigorous debate by the first group that devised the initial constitution through an Executive Committee, namely, James L. Tullis, chairman, Lawrence Berman, William Dameshek, Isreal Davidsohn, Thomas Hale Ham, Louis D. Lowenstein. Subsequently many members have contributed to revisions and ratifications, especially Joseph F. Ross and John R. Murphy.

It is appropriate to pick out several aspects of the current Constitution and to emphasize their importance to the Society, and to the members. Many functions are conducted by a complex and creative organization that is dedicated to

"the exchange and diffusion of information and ideas relating to blood and blood-forming tissues and encouraging investigation of hematologic matters."

The selection of a few topics for discussion is dictated by their potential importance to members, but all topics can be referred to quite quickly in this twenty-five page document because it is well written and neatly indexed by Joe Ross and his colleagues.

The Purpose is quoted above (Article III) and serves as an explicit but simple objective with well-stated limitations. The Society is quite obviously dedicated primarily to its members who are uniquely invited to apply for membership as described on page 44. The Society is an inclusive rather than an exclusive organization, members are sought in multiple scientific disciplines, there are no numerical limitations on membership, the candidate should have published an original publication related to hematology. This plan for members has resulted in a current membership roster of 2500 persons in 1977 who submitted 725 abstracts on hematologic research and multiple papers on education in hematology and on symposia, scientific subcommittees and special programs that will be listed and reviewed subsequently. Suffice it to say the Society is by the members, for the members and the Society is characterized by youth, enthusiasm and many valuable contributions. Members and non-members in the past three years have been as follows: 1975, 2386; 1976, 2644; 1977, 2563. Non-members have enjoyed full participation in all meetings. A more complete study of participants from 1957 through 1977 is shown in Table 1.

The meetings themselves have lived up to the ideal expressed for the Society by Jim Tullis in 1959, namely, (page 22) "a good scientific program is the sine qua non of any organization worthy of the name....." But it must continue to be good, and it must do more than just feature the popular themes of the day. I suggest first that it must always represent each of the diverse disciplines from which this Society is derived: anatomists, physiologists, biochemists, physicists, geneticists, pathologists,

clinicians, et al. Second, the program should be completely flexible with symposia, workshops, round tables or plenary sessions, or whatever in any given year seems best able to serve the needs of the membership. Third, and to me the most important to all, the program, although carefully restricted to the high quality we have witnessed thus far, must be broadened far enough to permit each member who has something valuable to say, an opportunity to stand up and say it." (See the rest of this quotation, page 22).

These excellent proposals for meetings by Jim Tullis are approached in the Constitution and have been carried out remarkably, as will be described subsequently in Chapters 4 and 6
Question: What is wise for future meetings? Should objectives of meetings be stated, be reported, be evaluated. These are topics for discussion in the next chapter that is devoted to the Role of Meetings of The American Society.

The demands of arranging the annual program have been met recently by the permanent Committee on Scientific Affairs (page 34) that "shall develop the scientific program of the annual meetings in collaboration with the President." Similarly, the Committee on Educational Affairs and Training (page 40) is broadly based with twelve members and is given explicit functions and responsibility for programs. These two planning committees have definitive responsibilities to the President of the Society to form an integrated program and to get it out to the members. The amounts of energy, careful timing, meeting together have been large to make choices, get programs printed and distributed.

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Table 1

ATTENDANCE AT MEETING

American Society of Hematology

<u>Meeting</u>	<u>Members</u>	<u>Non-Members</u>	<u>Wives</u>	<u>Fellows</u>	<u>Trainees</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
#20 San Diego 1977	1,112	841			583		2,563
#19 Boston 1976	1,176	818			650		2,644
#18 Dallas 1975	1,127	746			513		2,386
#17 Atlanta 1974	1,020	674			488		2,186
#16 Chicago 1973							
#15 Hollywood 1972							
#14 San Francisco 1971	1,076	583	763	333		155 (Exhibitors)	2,950
#13 San Juan 1970	737	958	613			87	2,395
#12 Cleveland 1969	586	795 82 exhibits					1,463
#11 New York International Society 1968							
#10 Toronto 1967	439	593					1,032
# 9 New Orleans 1966							
# 8 Philadelphia 1965	497	534					1,031
# 7 Seattle 1964	193	291					484

Table 1 (pg. 2)

ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS
American Society of Hematology

	<u>Meeting</u>	<u>Members</u>	<u>Non- Members</u>	<u>Wives</u>	<u>Fellows</u>	<u>Train- ees</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
#6	Washington D.C. 1963	398	508					906
#5	Columbus 1962	260	140			156		556
#4	Los Angeles 1961	217	144 (169)			111		472 (497)
#3	Montreal 1960	318	360					678
#2	St. Louis 1959	275	321					596
#1	Atlantic City- 1958	nearly 500						
	Organization Boston 1957							

It is done effectively, with full representation by the scientists of the Society who maintain the roles of leadership with the president. These are dynamic processes that are evolving.

Other features of the Constitution and By-laws are emphasized here as follows: the key officers and committees. The President of the Society presides at all meetings, and serves as chairman of the Executive Committee. It is the President's responsibility to choose the scientific program and Annual Meeting. With the Executive Committee and the Secretary, a prodigious amount of work is done by the President on all the affairs of the Society. Great continuity and responsible leadership are maintained by the Secretary; a separate chapter, number 8, is devoted to the functions of the Secretary and officers.

Responsibility for the Society as a whole is maintained through the President and Secretary to the Executive Committee that has representation from the officers shown on pages 26, 27, and with the addition of the eight counselors who serve for a term of four years each so arranged that two expire each year (page 32). It is emphasized how much creative work is done by the officers and Executive Committee to make the Society an effective and an intensely democratic organization.

Similarly, the multiple standing committees, special committees, councils and boards (pages 38-40) carry major functions for the Society's meetings and functions. As an example, Scientific Subcommittees (page 40) were begun in 1965 and have profoundly influenced the annual meeting by providing a three year term for at least twenty members of the Society on a particular subject of

interest to these members. As a result, a large number of scientific programs have been provided as described in Chapter 4 on meetings. This process is based on the interest of members, organization by them and presentation in a cooperative manner. All of the topics of these Scientific Subcommittees are listed in the descriptions of each meeting, beginning from the Eighth Meeting in 1965 (page 68-69) to the present report.

CHAPTER 4

The Role of the Meetings
of The American Society of Hematology

The elasticity in the structure of the meetings of The American Society of Hematology is remarkable indeed, and is always changing. This in contrast to so many scientific and clinical meetings that remain rigid in format and limited in organization. Since the meetings of The American Society of Hematology are the primary form of communication for a multi-discipline scientific organization, special consideration will be given here to the kinds of meetings, structure, content and possible roles. Historic perspective is introduced to show the activities of the Society. A narrative account is made with reference to the Supplement on Meetings #3 through #20, from 1960 through 1977. The Organization Meeting and Meetings #1 and #2 from 1957 through 1959 have already been presented in Chapter 2. Please note that the officers are listed for reference for each meeting.

Questions are now asked, such as

- when was a particular kind of meeting begun
- how long was a particular plan or format continued
- what comments can be made

1. Leadership

It was immediately apparent that James S. Tullis brought leadership in the formation of The American Society of Hematology as expressed in the important report by him as Chairman of the

Organization Meeting August 7, 1957 and as reported in Chapter 1. This led to the Constitution passed at the First Meeting in 1958 and the Presidential Report at the Second Meeting in 1959, all by James L. Tullis. These documents have established concepts of the Society and especially the role of the meetings and the Constitution and By-laws.

There is now a return to an annual Presidential Report after sixteen years with publication and circulation by the Society. The Secretary, Thomas B. Bradley, has joined each President to increase significantly the ongoing knowledge of activities and leadership by the members and those associated with the Society. The Presidential reports have been by Oscar D. Ratnoff, 1975; C. Lockard Conley, 1976, and Samuel I. Rappaport, 1977.

These early reports by Dr. Tullis and the current ones, show the dynamic activities of the beginning Society and the current roles. Above all it is obvious that leadership is a major contribution to this fast-moving group of members, and their meetings.

2. General Plan by City

It was explicit that The American Society of Hematology after meeting #1 would meet independently from other organizations and would select different parts of the United States and Canada for sessions in late November or early December to provide varied meeting opportunities for many members of the Society. An act of coincidence has brought the tradition that the President of the Society is not a member of the city that is serving as host. This occurred by happenstance since James L. Tullis was President for meetings #1 in Atlantic City and #2 in St Louis; the host

in St. Louis was

Commentary: This separation of the Presidency from the Host Chairman has worked amazingly well and has spared efforts of each and furnished commaraderie for both organizations over several years of getting ready. Also, early in the month of December has been a practical one because hotels are less crowded and we give husbands and wives a chance to shop for Christmas. Of course a major problem is the numbers attending meetings, i.e., #20 in 1977 had greater than 2,200 members, with attendance of 1,112 members, 841 non-members, 583 trainees, for a total of 2,563. This strains the number of meeting rooms and the hotel size, also the days of a sit down dinner have long since vanished. It has required the assistance of Charles B. Slack of Thorofare, N.J. since 1973 to give major assistance with all hotel plans, the membership roster, all mailings and the management of the exhibits at meetings. The contribution of the Secretary has become a large operation, as will be increasingly evident in subsequent chapters.

3. Social Events of the Meetings.

Why should social events precede the discussion of other aspects of the meetings? I guess it is because the Society is interested in the personal side of the large numbers of members and non-members from many professions and many cities. What has taken place? The social activities are reported briefly for meetings #2 through #20 in the Supplement on Meetings.

A reception, with cocktails, for members and non-members has been the rule for one evening. In addition, on eleven evenings there were some form of banquet, supper, fiesta, luau, or Bar-B-Q. Nine museums were used for social gatherings in: St. Louis Art Museum, the National Gallery in Washington, the University of Pennsylvania, the Museum of Modern Art in New York

City, Auto Museum and National Science Museum of Cleveland, Museum of Science of Boston, Sea World, San Diego Zoo, Wild Animal Park of San Diego. Music was a major contribution on five occasions, at The Royal Conservatory of Music Opera School of Toronto, Baroque Ensemble of The Doctors' Orchestra Society of New York, Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, Atlanta Symphony Orchestra, Boston Pops; the New York State Theater of New York was used for presentation of West Side Story and the Old Colony Theater of San Diego presented a Shakespeare parody.

Scientific Aspects of the Meetings

A narrative account is given of the different kinds of scientific meetings that have been developed with an emphasis on the evolution and content of the presentations. The long range results of the format of programs is indicated immediately to give the thrust of development. This may help members recognize the development and processes that have constituted the meetings.

Selection of Original Papers for

Plenary Sessions and for Simultaneous Sessions

The basis for original papers has been the presentation by members of the Society of original observations, submitted to the President for selection in the organization of a program. At Meeting #2 in 1959 there were 40 papers selected out of 120 and were given during two days. Simultaneous sessions were added to the plenary sessions for the first time at Meeting #7 in 1964, when 51 papers out of 166 were presented in two days. By 1977 in Meeting #20, there were only nine papers presented in plenary session but 204 in seventeen simultaneous sessions in two days out of a total of 725 submitted. With the enormous increase in original papers that are submitted there is a growing problem of adequate opportunity for presentation and the question of how many papers an author can submit.

The excellence of the papers and the increasing number represents an embarrassment of riches, especially as one examines the complete program for 1977 and current years with

the exciting contribution during four days. This includes an educational program, multiple Scientific Subcommittee meetings, Presidential Symposium, President's Report, Plenary Session, Dameshek Award, Henry M. Stratton Lecture, Simultaneous Scientific Sessions. There is a vast richness in this diversity that is carefully planned and monitored by the Committee on Scientific Affairs and the Committee on Educational Affairs and Training (page 11-12 of the Constitution in Chapter 3).

Invited Papers; Symposia

One of the richest forms of scientific presentations has been the invited paper or multiple papers with discussion to form a symposium. This approach was begun at the Organization Meeting in 1957, at which five guests gave papers and ten persons were designated for discussions. There is such variety in the system of presentation that some examples are given. It is emphasized that the President recommends the Presidential Symposium that was initiated in 1971 and has been continued since that time, with many speakers including an honorary guest on one occasion, Dr. William B. Castle in 1976 for multiple presentation.

The symposium has taken many forms under the guidance of the President and advisors. Examples are as follows: and a complete list is available in the Supplement on Meetings. In 1959 there were two symposia each in a morning on Antibody Synthesis and the Etiology of Leukemia; 1960, Thalassemia; 1961, Leukocyte Energies; 1964, Immunocyte and Immunoglobulin; 1965, Genetic, Biochemical, and Clinical Aspects of G-6 PD Deficiency; 1966, Regulation and Cell Process; 1967, Vitamin B12 Metabolism; 1969, Virus Induction of Lymphoproliferative Disease in Man.

Distinguished Lecturers and Named Lecturers

Distinguished lecturers were first introduced in 1962 by Wendell M. Stanley, Director, Virus Laboratory, University of California in Berkeley; in 1963, Professor Alexander Haddow on Carcinogenic and Leukemogenic Mechanisms; 1964, Professor J. L. Cowans, Research Professor of Royal Society, Oxford, England, Some Recent Observations on Lymphocytes; 1965, William B. Castle, Professor of Medicine, Harvard University.

The William Dameshek Awards

Beginning in 1970 the first William Dameshek Lecture and Prize were given with support of the Henry M. Stratton Fund:

W.R. Bruce, Department of Medical Biophysics, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada: The Measurement of the Response of Neoplastic Disease to Treatment; 1971, William Dameshek Lecture and Prize, Henry G. Kunkel: Some Recent Developments Concerning Serum and Lymphocyte Immunoglobulins, introduced by Dr. Henry M. Stratton. 1972, William Dameshek Lecture and Prize, Oscar D. Ratnoff: Hemophilia and Von Willebrand's Disease Today, introduced by Dr. Henry M. Stratton. 1973, William Dameshek Lecture and Prize, Albert S. Gordon, PhD.: Erythropoietin: Biosynthesis in Renal and Extrarenal sites, introduced by Dr. Henry M. Stratton. 1974 the William Dameshek Lecture and Prize became the Dameshek Prize and is awarded to the person who has made a recent notable contribution to hematology. The recipients have been: 1974 Robert C. Gallo; 1975 Charlotte Friend; 1976 Robert I. Weed; 1977 Yale Nemerson.

The Stratton Lecture is a review of an area of hematology by a person who has made important contributions to that area. The lecture is delivered at the Plenary Session of the Annual Scientific Meeting. The lecturer need not be a member of the Society. These have been: 1968, Dr. John V. Dacie, Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria; an Acquired Disorder of the Red Cell Membrane; combined meeting of The American Society of Hematology Eleventh Annual Meeting and the Twelfth Congress of the International Society of Hematology. 1973, Dr. Albert S. Gordon, Erythropoietin: Biosynthesis in Renal and Extrarenal Sites. 1974, Dr. Ernest Beutler, G6PD Deficiency: Clinical Biochemical and Genetic Aspects. 1975, Dr. E. Donnall Thomas, The Expanding Role of Marrow Transplantation for Hematologic Disorders. 1976, Dr. Wendell F. Rosse, PNH-Clinical Questions and Immunoregulatory Cell Function Associated with Immunodeficiency, Auto-Immunity and Malignancy.

The Formation of Scientific Subcommittees

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF HEMATOLOGY

SUBJECT: Development of Specialized Group Meetings Within the Framework of the Society.

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee - Drs. Charles A. Doan, Franklin G. Ebaugh, J. Fraser Mustard, James L. Tullis

1. The Society acknowledges and encourages with enthusiasm the concept that there is a need for the recognition of specialized groups within the Society. When such groups submit papers or symposia unsuitable for the general program of the A.S.H. to the President as Chairman of the Society Program Committee, special sessions either just before or immediately following the present two-day official meetings may be authorized.

2. It is recommended that the Executive Committee have authority to recommend the official establishment of such specialized groups when a letter stating the aim of a group signed by at least 20 members of the Society is submitted to the President. The purpose and the aims of the group should be briefly stated in the letter.

3. It is recommended that such groups be designated as "Committee of the American Society of Hematology on a topic". The designation of such groups as councils was considered by the Ad Hoc Committee but rejected as a potentially confusing term inasmuch as we already have an Advisory Council. The possibility of also using "sub-committees" was considered and acceptable to the members of the Ad Hoc Committee but there seemed to be slightly more sentiment in favor of "committees".

*The basis for the Scientific Subcommittees had its beginning as described by this Ad Hoc Committee of 1965 (pp. 63-66). Immediately these programs began as described pp. 67-69.

4. If such committees are created, each will have the privilege of recommending to the President their own program for the Annual Meetings. These special programs may range anywhere from a limited number of invited papers to a series of ten-minute abstracts of a combination thereof. If he approves, the President should invite speakers for the special program. If abstracts are submitted for the special program, they should be so marked and considered first by that Committee with the understanding that the President on consultation with the Committee could also select such abstracts as he felt suitable for the general program.

COMMENT: The Ad Hoc Committee recommends the above procedure so that the President may be fully informed of the nature, scope and timing of each annual program of the Society. As alluded to above, it must be assured that such special committee programs not be held simultaneously with the regular two-day meeting of the Society but either the day before or after in conjunction with other special committees, as they occur in the future.

5. The American Society of Hematology, since its inception, has carefully avoided an "authoritarian" role in science or medicine. It has rejected the concept of Hematology "Boards." It has rejected the establishment of regulatory standards. It has avoided putting itself in a position of speaking in a quasi-official manner for the specialty or any branch thereof. By doing so, it has avoided entanglement in the overtones of any legal or political contentions which surround the acceptance or rejection of various drugs, trade names, standardization of equipment or methods and allied technical problems. It is recognized that from time to time queries and requests for expression of scientific

opinion may come to individual members of specialized groups. Such queries or requests for opinion must, at all times, be referred to the President who, in turn, may seek advice from any source but presumably from members of specialized committees it involves; the Advisory Council and Executive Committee, for advice on how such queries should be answered.

6. It is recommended that once the Executive Committee has voted to establish such a "special committee" that the President appoint, in consultation with the A.S.H. members signing the letter recommending establishment of the "special committee", no less than nine members to the Committee;

It is also recommended that no one person be appointed more than one time sequentially. Each Committee should have, in addition, a chairman and a secretary.

7. It is the opinion of the Ad Hoc Committee for Special Groups that special committees would be of value to the President and his program committee in helping select abstracts in their field for plenary session presentation. It also should be pointed out that even though the President invites certain guest speakers on behalf of these special groups, this would not be at the expense of the Society. It is the opinion of the Ad Hoc Committee that no amendment of the Constitution is necessary to formally establish these special groups as enumerated above. The mechanism of their establishment and their role in advising the President concerning meetings and scientific opinions should be

clearly spelled out in the By-Laws of the Society.

8. The names of all special committees must be approved by the President and the Executive Committee.

Scientific Subcommittees

Beginning in 1965 the Scientific Subcommittees presented their first programs on Saturday afternoon and Sunday preceding the usual scientific meetings on Monday and Tuesday. The Scientific Subcommittees are members of the Society who have requested the opportunity to have twenty or more members organize a symposium on one topic with multiple contributors, occasionally with an outside guest, with a chairperson and full discussion. These symposia have been an immediate and outstanding success for the members and non-members because the presentations are current, well documented, discussed in detail and open for all to participate.

The remarkable proposal proposal that is responsible for this program is quoted verbatim above from 1965, namely:

Subject: Development of Specialized Group Meetings
Within the Framework of the Society.

The philosophy of this document is outstanding in its democratic approach and avoidance of rigidity in planning. The details of this document are not in the Bylaws but they are used by the President and Executive Committee as a working plan for them in preparing the meeting.

This may be an answer to Dr. James L. Tullis's challenge (p. 20 Chapter 2) "Third, and to me most important of all, the program, although carefully restricted to the high quality we have witnessed so far, must be broadened far enough to permit each member who has something valuable to say, an opportunity to stand up and say it."

The topics of the Scientific Subcommittees are listed in the Supplement on Meetings from 1965, and below:

The topics that have been presented by the Scientific

Subcommittees are as follows, for 13 years:

- 1965 Erythrocytic antigens-antibody reactions.
Vitamin B-12 and folic acid.
- 1966 Hemostasis, blood coagulation, fibolysis
hypercoagulate state.
- 1967 Erythropoetin
Hemostasis, coagulation and hemostasis
- 1969 Erythropoetin
Leukocyte procurement and transfusion
Immunology, transfusion problems
Thrombosis: perspectives '69.
- 1970 Monoclonal immunoglobulins
Leukocyte physiology and biochemistry
Hemostasis

- 1971 The role of androgens in bone marrow failure
Immunologic aspects of lymphocytes
Platelet physiologic mechanisms
Bone marrow transplantation
Erythropoetin
- 1972 Erythropoetin
Hemostasis, Factor XIII as antigen
Defects in absorption and utilization of iron, Vitamin
B-12, and folic acid
Sickle cell anemia, molecular biology and genetics
Immunology: the detection and significance of hepatitis-
associated antigens and antibodies.
Leukocyte physiology and biochemistry.
- 1973 Erythropoetin
Thrombosis
Monocytes and Macrophages
Cell proliferation
Hemoglobin: thalassemia
Immunologic aspects of human leukemia
- 1974 Androgens and prostoglandins
Hemostasis, the endothelial cell
Antimicrobial mechanisms in human neutrophils
Cell proliferation: hematopoetic micronenvironment
Hemoglobin, red cell membranes
Lymphocytes, macrophages and monocytes
Nutritional anemia

- 1975 Extrarenal erythropoiesis
Molecular defects in inherited disorders of the blood
coagulation system
Leukocyte physiology, leukocyte mobility
Cytokentics of solid tumors
Genetics of human hemoglobins
Nutritional anemia due to protein-calorie deficiencies
- 1976 Lymphocyte differentiation, circulation and function
Factors controlling production of neutrophils and platelets
Workshop, chemistry and physiology of transcobalamin II
Mechanism of erythropoietic suppression
Red cell enzymology and metabolism
Blood platelets, some effects of immunologically mediated
disorders
Acute lymphocytic leukemia in children - 1976
Immunohematology, lymphocytic markers and immunologic
function
- 1977 Biology of the complement system
Is there a science of leukocyte transfusion
Folate metabolism
Cell proliferation, flow microfluorography and cell sorting
Hemostasis in the newborn
Interaction of the hemostatic mechanism with other
biologic systems
Neoplasia, scientific advances
Purification and advances in the assay of erythropoietin
Current development of the pathophysiology of sickle
cell disease

Also, we might now ask the Committee on Publications
(By Laws pp. 36-37) whether there are materials from the Scientific
Subcommittees that are important to publish as monographs, as
symposia, as audiovisual materials.

Educational Program

Another evidence of the elasticity of programs of the American Society of Hematology occurred in 1969 at the Cleveland meeting when four different Education Programs were launched at once and for the first time, namely:

1. Sunday: seven educational workshops under Robert I. Weed.
2. Sunday through Tuesday: educational exhibits of manuals, slide sequences, motion pictures, video tapes, under John E. Ultman, and contributions from Clement A. Finch.
3. Monday afternoon, Simultaneous Session V on education in hematology including evaluation, teaching methods, undergraduate teaching, organized by Charles E. Rath.
4. Tuesday morning breakfast meeting on experiences in education in hematology; organized by Thomas Hale Ham.

This launching with immediate diversity of programs was made possible because approximately twenty medical schools had participated in research in the teaching of hematology beginning in 1961, had made observations and reported them. The basis of this research program is reported for the enclosed Twelfth Annual Meeting, (p. 1) which gives a broad and inclusive survey of this whole meeting. Also, the research in teaching hematology is reported in the literature.*

* Thomas Hale Ham, The Student as Colleague: Medical Education Experience at Case Western Reserve University. Microfilms International, Ann Arbor, Michigan 1976. p. 50-51.

The Education Program was an immediate success for the participating members and non-members and has been described as a regular part of the Bylaws (p. 35,36). The activities of the Education Program now include regularly:

Education Program itself that is presented on both Saturday and Sunday, sharing the time with the seminars of the Scientific Subcommittees and the President's Symposium. The Education Programs are repeated so that they are available to members and non-members, who are not able to get the course due to conflict. A typical Educational Program Selection and Descriptions (pp. 8) are shown for 1977 in the enclosure for this chapter;

Editorial Descriptions of the Educational Program* were introduced in 1971 and have been continued since that time. These give the topics to be covered, the faculty members presenting the tape, a brief resume and a few key references;

Evaluation of Educational Programs has become a regular, ongoing program for participants of all programs.

Audiovisual Programs have been a continuing activity on all days of the program from 1969 to the present time. The reproductions have been sophisticated and original. They include: Slide Bank under the guidance of James R. McArthur and his colleagues of the Learning Resources Center, University of Washington, Seattle 98198. This non-profit organization representing the American Society of Hematology has produced excellent materials such as:

* Query: We ask again whether some of this material could be published with advantage to readers?

Audiovisual Self-Learning Aids.

Slide Bank material donated by Society members that have increased dollar value in 1973 from \$20,088 to a grand total including 1977 of \$160,450. This research program has been supported in part by the National Fund for Medical Education. It has benefitted clinicians, teachers and students and is based on broad coverage by experts in blood films from many hemotologic conditions.

Microfiche of colored slides and all teaching materials have been made into regular programs.

Macrofiche have allowed the production of blood films that are easily examined by the naked eye.

Television recording of case problems of slide review have brought reference materials of a dynamic sort.

Cooperative Educational Programs with the American College of Physicians. Frank H. Gardner and James R. McArthur have participated with members of the American Society of Hematology in presenting courses in depth in hematology for credit from the American College of Physicians.

List of Programs. As an aid to members who are reviewing the current programs in relation to the beginning of the Society, a sequential list of programs is submitted in Table 2. More detail for each meeting is available in Chapter 10. It is possible to trace the impact of programs on the meetings during twenty years and see the changing emphasis of original papers, symposia and education.

The following Education Program - Pre-registration Form and the Education Programs - Descriptions - 1977, give a typical example of the ongoing activities in education that began nine years ago in 1969. These 16 topics are presented for comment and selection by members and non-members with a brief paragraph of the subject and the chairperson. At the meeting there was issued an Education Program of 106 pages showing the 19 session chairpersons and the 12 members of the Education Committee. This is a broadly based and changing group of faculty and leaders. The schedule is shown for Saturday and Sunday with two or three opportunities available for each session. For each topic a summary is presented of two or three pages with a current bibliography. Multiple faculty participated in each session so that these were intensive and extensive courses in hematology. They might well be reproduced for larger audiences.