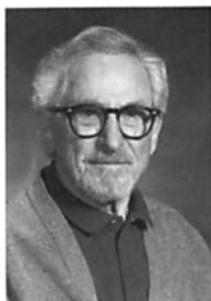


## 1994 CARL G. HARTMAN AWARD IRVING ROTHCHILD

The Carl G. Hartman Award is sponsored by the R.W. Johnson Pharmaceutical Research Institute. Dr. Irving Rothchild is the recipient of the 1994 Carl G. Hartman Award. Dr. Rothchild was born in New York City. He attended the University of Wisconsin, Madison, and graduated in 1935 with a B.A. degree. He then entered graduate school at Wisconsin and earned the M.A. degree in Zoology in 1936 and the Ph.D. degree in Zoology in 1939, under the tutelage of Professor R.K. Meyer.



For a year after the completion of the Ph.D., he was assistant to Dr. Meyer. From 1941–1943, he was employed as Assistant Director, Department of Chemistry, at Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago. He then became an employee of the United States Department of Agriculture as Associate Physiologist at the National Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, MD, and remained in this position until 1948. He was then appointed Assistant Professor in the Department of Physiology, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore. After a short time there, he was appointed Assistant Professor in the Departments of Obstetrics and Gynecology and of Physiology, Ohio State University School of Medicine, Columbus, where he also attended medical school. In 1954, he received the M.D. degree from Ohio State University and served an Internship at Kings County Hospital, Brooklyn, NY. In 1956, he was appointed Associate Professor in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Western Reserve University School of Medicine, Cleveland, and in 1966 he was promoted to Professor. The Department changed its name to the Department of Reproductive Biology, and under this banner Dr. Rothchild settled in for a long career of scholarly achievement at Case Western Reserve. He attracted talented students and fellows, aided by a training Program in Reproductive Biology, which he directed. He served on the Council of the Society for Gynecologic Investigation and on the editorial boards of the *American Journal of Physiology*, *Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine*, and *Endocrinology*. From 1977–1978 he was appointed a Boerhaav Professor, Department of Pharmacology, University of Leiden, Netherlands, and in 1980 he was the Wellcome Professor, Department of Physiology, University of Hawaii. Dr. Rothchild is a charter member of the Society for the Study of Reproduction and a member of the Endocrine Society, American Physiological Society, American Society of Zoologists, and a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He also was a member of the Royal Society of Medicine, the Society for Gynecologic Investigation, and the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine.

Dr. Rothchild's scholarly contributions span a period of nearly 50 years, from his first publication in 1940 with Pro-

fessor R.K. Meyer, until his most recent publication in 1988. Dr. Rothchild became Professor Emeritus at Case Western Reserve University in 1982, and in retirement he has continued to publish, especially on his favorite subject, the corpus luteum. Dr. Rothchild has led the life of a true scholar, either in the laboratory or at his desk in avid pursuit of fundamental answers concerning the hormonal control of the reproductive system. In the Society for the Study of Reproduction, we know him best for his contributions in animal reproductive biology. However, another facet to this man is the extent to which he has contributed to knowledge in medical science, particularly in reproductive medicine, reflecting his training in medicine and his academic appointment at Case Western Reserve. During his years in medical training, we see publications, some as single author, dealing with technical innovations for administration and analysis of steroids in human fluids; also, he published on the thermogenic property of progesterone. Later, Dr. Rothchild was called upon to write monographs on diverse subjects such as disorders of ovulation in women, amenorrhea, the pathophysiology of the inadequate corpus luteum, dysfunctional uterine bleeding, and diagnostic acids in clinical obstetrics and gynecology. These publications reflect his interests in human reproductive medicine and his position as one learned in human reproductive science.

Dr. Rothchild's contributions in basic animal reproductive science reveal a striking range of interests and continuous contributions to the literature throughout his career. His early publications concerned subjects such as the hormonal requirements for the maintenance of pregnancy in the rat and pituitary control of follicular function and ovulation in the hen. Beginning in 1960, and through the late 1980s, we witness an uninterrupted flow of papers that explore the endocrine relationships existing among pituitary, ovary, and uterus during both pregnancy and the estrous cycle in the rat. It is difficult to assess the magnitude of the impact this body of research has had on the development of our concepts and principles applicable to the regulation of the reproductive system. It would not be presumptuous to say that Dr. Rothchild and his associates, more than any other group in the world, established the broad outlines for an understanding of the reproductive process in the female rat. These findings most certainly have served as clues and catalyst for studies in other species. A reading of some of these papers reveals a common theme that holds today: that the corpus luteum is regulated, especially in pregnancy, by a combination of hormones and factors originating from diverse sites such as the pituitary, decidua, trophoblast, and within the ovary itself, constituting a complex system of signals for the maintenance of the corpus throughout pregnancy. The original research articles were often lengthy, reflecting intricate experiments, numerous control groups, and lengthy discussion in which the data were incorporated into conceptual schemes forming the basis for future experiments. At least two articles remain as testimony to his intellectual prowess: *Vitamins and Hormones* 1965; 23:209, which was named a "Citation Classic" by the Institute for Scientific Information, and *Recent Progress in Hormone Research* 1981;

37:183. Both of these articles contain insight into the corpus luteum that is unrivaled for breadth, historical perspective, and integrative thinking.

Dr. Rothchild has been an intellectual leader in the field of reproductive biology for decades, an ever-present contributor to the literature and argumentative voice at meetings, and preceptor who has inspired his students and fellows. Today, 12 years after his retirement, he continues to influence us to be better reproductive biologists. We honor Dr. Irving Rothchild as the 1994 recipient of the Carl G. Hartman Award.