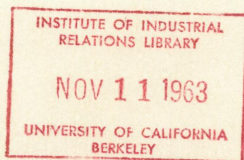


Professional associations

J.M. WALKER ✓
Attachment D

it's
your
society.



AMERICAN
CHEMICAL
SOCIETY



**it's your
society.**

TENTH EDITION, 1962

AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY,
1155 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 1962

preface

This brief description of the American Chemical Society has been prepared for the information of its members. It lists the objectives of the Society and notes the nature of what is being done to achieve them.

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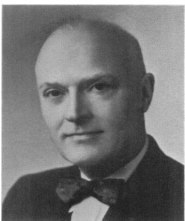
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KARL FOLKERS
President



ARTHUR C. COPE
Chairman, Board of Directors



ALDEN H. EMERY
Executive Secretary



ROBERT V. MELLEFONT
Treasurer

the american chemical society

In April, 1876, thirty-five chemists met in New York City to form an American chemical society. The first published list of members included 133 names. There were 43 chemists in attendance at the first national meeting at Newport, R. I., on August 6 and 7, 1890. From these modest beginnings, the American Chemical Society today has become the world's largest body devoted to a single science. Membership in 1961 exceeded 93,000. Originally the Society was incorporated in New York State. By the Act of Incorporation, Public—No. 358—75th Congress, 1st Session, it was given a national charter with the approval and aid of five Departments of the Federal Government. According to the Charter:

The objects of the American Chemical Society shall be

- (1) to encourage in the broadest and most liberal manner the advancement of chemistry in all its branches;
- (2) the promotion of research in chemical science and industry;
- (3) the improvement of the qualifications and usefulness of chemists through high standards of professional ethics, education, and attainments;
- (4) the increase and diffusion of chemical knowledge; and
- (5) by its meetings, professional contacts, reports, papers, discussions, and publications, to promote scientific interests and inquiry;

Thereby

- (1) fostering public welfare and education,
- (2) aiding the development of our country's industries, and
- (3) adding to the material prosperity and happiness of our people.

That the Society has made impressive progress toward accomplishing these objectives is widely recognized. It is acknowledged as a world leader in its support and promotion of chemistry and chemical engineering. Likewise, it has contributed significantly to the professional development of all chemists and chemical engineers.

Many factors, both tangible and intangible, have contributed to the success and prestige which the Society enjoys today. In the pages which follow, some will be described.

organization

The ACS is international in scope with members in nearly every country in the world. However, its principal efforts are directed to the service of chemists and chemical engineers in the United States.

As one important means to such service it has established local sections, each with a specified territory. All members residing within such an area belong to that section; certain exceptions are possible. The section organization is now so comprehensive that nearly 97% of all members in the United States are in section territory.

Of service and interest to members of the Society are its divisions. Each represents a field of special interest within chemistry and chemical engineering. Membership is not automatic but any member of the ACS may join those divisions in which he has interest.

Government

The voice and vote of the individual member exert greater influence in the American Chemical Society than in many comparable organizations. This fortunate situation results from the organization of the governing bodies of the Society and the methods of choosing their membership.

There are two such bodies each with authority in specified areas of Society activities and responsibilities.

The Council is the popular deliberative assembly of the Society. Its membership is broadly representative of the whole organization. There are no limits on the subjects it may discuss. Through its standing committees, each of which holds at least two open meetings a year, members are encouraged to present comments on program and operation, to raise questions, to make suggestions, and to air problems. The Council takes final action on some matters presented by Committees. Its advice bears great weight on decisions for which the Board of Directors is responsible.



ACS Council in Session.

A comprehensive standing committee structure insures careful study of any matter which is within the jurisdiction of the Council. The names of these committees give some indication of the scope of the Council's responsibilities. They are Chemical Education, Constitution and Bylaws, Local Section Activities, Membership Affairs, National Meetings and Divisional Activities, Professional Relations and Status, and Publications. Members of these committees are appointed by the President from the Council voting membership.

Certain other committees are charged with operating responsibilities. Thus the Committee on Professional Training examines departments of chemistry and approves those considered qualified to offer adequate professional training. The Admissions Committee considers all applications for membership in the Society. A complete list of committees and membership of each is printed in C&EN annually.

The Council meets twice each year at the spring and fall national meetings. Interim actions can be taken by the Council Policy Committee which acts in this and other respects as the Executive Committee of the Council.

Membership in the Council is divided into various categories, as follows:

<i>Councilor Category</i>	<i>Number, 1962</i>
Elected by Local Sections	310
Elected by Divisions	44
Ex officio, voting	34
Ex officio, nonvoting	7
Total	<hr/> 395

The number of councilors varies slightly from year to year. Each local section is entitled to at least one councilor. For larger sections, representation is roughly proportional to size. The only limit is that total representation from local sections shall not be less than 280 or more than 320. Each division is entitled to two councilors. All past Presidents are councilors. The number varies from year to year and affects the total of ex officio voting councilors.

Alternate Councilors are selected by sections and divisions to substitute for councilors unable to be present at meetings.



Board of Directors Meeting.

The **Board of Directors** is the legal representative of the Society. It is authorized to have, hold, and administer all the property, funds, and affairs of the Society pursuant to Public Act 358 to incorporate the American Chemical Society (Constitution, Article VIII).

The board is composed of three ex officio members (the President, President-Elect, and the immediate Past President of the Society); six Regional Directors, each elected by vote of the members residing in the geographical region he represents; and four Directors-at-Large chosen especially for their business experience and ability by mail ballot of the Council.

The Board must meet four times a year. Like the Council, it has established an extensive committee system for detailed study of affairs which it must consider. These committees hold special meetings as circumstances may require. Board Standing Committees include Awards and Recognitions; Corporation Associates; Education and Students; Finance; Grants and Fellowships; Public, Professional and Member Relations; and Publications. An elected Executive Committee has authority to act for the Board under certain circumstances.

The **Officers of the Society** are the President, the President-Elect, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Executive Secretary, and the Treasurer.

The President-Elect is chosen by mail ballot of the entire membership of the Society for a one-year term. He automatically becomes President at the end of this term. The Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Executive Secretary, and the Treasurer are elected by the Board of Directors.

General Administration of Society activities centers in the ACS building at 1155 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

[illegible]

There are two classifications of membership in the ACS, senior grade and junior grade. The principal distinction between them is one of academic training and professional experience. Dues and privileges are the same except that a member, junior grade may not hold an elective position. Changes in membership terminology and requirements are being considered by the Council.

Student Member (Member entitled to a student discount). This is an unofficial title of convenience. A regularly matriculated student majoring in chemistry, chemical engineering, or a related scientific field is eligible for a discount of one-half of his membership dues if he is registered for at least six credit hours per week or its equivalent.

All members in good standing are sent **CHEMICAL AND ENGINEERING NEWS** without charge and are entitled to subscribe to other Society publications at reduced rates.

Many persons and organizations are interested in taking part in Society programs even though ineligible for membership. This can be accomplished in a variety of ways.

All student affiliates are sent **CHEMICAL AND ENGINEERING NEWS**. In addition, they may subscribe at reduced rates to other publications of the ACS.

Other privileges include use of the ACS Employment Clearing House and attendance at ACS national meetings at special low registration fees. Also, a special emblem is sent each new affiliate.

Corporation Associates. Any firm, association, corporation, or institution desiring to support the program of the Society, particularly the expansion and improvement of those basic publications which are not self-supporting, may enroll as a Corporation Associate. Dues are graduated and based on the number of chemists, chemical engineers, and related scientific personnel employed by the associate.

Corporation Associates are not entitled to any membership rights or privileges.

Division Associates. Certain divisions of the ACS have associates. These pay small dues and thereby enjoy the privileges of membership in the division except for voting and holding office. Division associates are not members of the Society and therefore are not entitled to its privileges.

Local Section Associates. Similar to division associates.

finances

The American Chemical Society is in a sound financial position but there are areas of operation within the Society where financial problems exist.

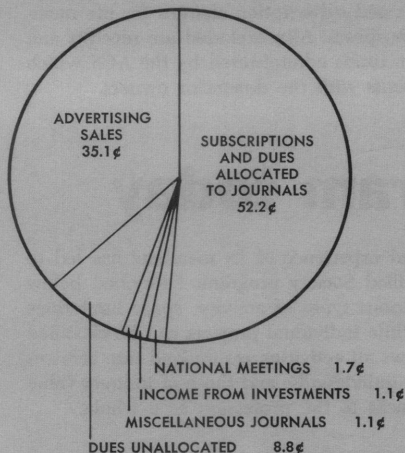
Explaining Society finances is not easy because of the exceptional breadth of ACS activities and because several of these activities or categories of activities are expected to be self-supporting and, therefore, are relatively independent financially. Examples are Chemical Abstracts Service, Basic Journals, Applied Journals, National Meetings and Professional, Member and Public Affairs. The Petroleum Research Fund has a special source of income, not from ACS members, which can be used only for a specified purpose. Receipts in any one of these categories (some by specified allocation) over a period of years are expected to equal the expenditures for the same period. With few exceptions, funds should not be transferred permanently from one category to another. For instance, the registration fees paid at National Meetings are set to recover the total cost of these meetings. They should not be used to finance the Chemical Abstracts Service.

One of the areas in which financial problems exist is that of publications. Because of the enormous volume of material which should be published in a time of constantly increasing costs, deficits have occurred for certain journals. This is true particularly of those which do not attract appreciable advertising, the basic journals. Deficits for these are met from reserves, the Corporation Associates Fund, and the Journals Fund, to which each member contributes \$2.00 each year. Without these reserves subscription rates would be much higher.

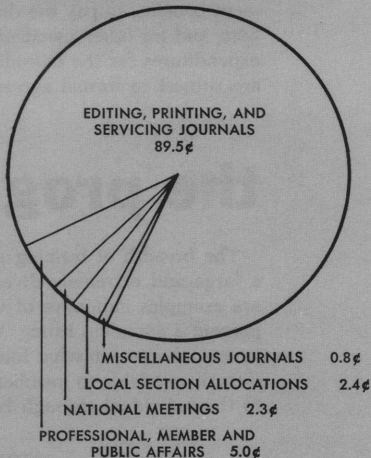
GENERAL OPERATING RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

1962 Budget

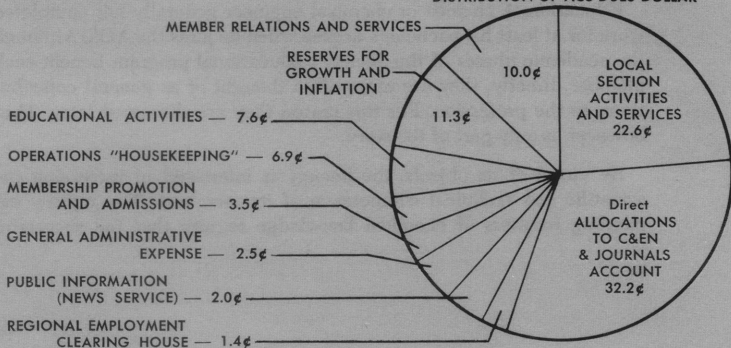
SOURCE OF ACS RECEIPT DOLLAR



DISTRIBUTION OF ACS EXPENDITURE DOLLAR



DISTRIBUTION OF ACS DUES DOLLAR



Experience has indicated that the aspect of Society finances of greatest interest to members is that which relates directly to their dues. Annual membership dues are now \$16.00 but because certain students receive a discount and members with emeritus status pay no dues, the average payment per member is approximately \$15.50. The 1962 budget provides for the expenditure of \$13.76 of this on what is called officially "Professional, Member and Public Affairs." These are activities directly related to ACS members and their profession and which do not have other sources of revenue. The distribution of the dues dollar is shown schematically in the diagram on page 13. [Also, the receipts and expenditures for general operations are shown.] Not included in the latter are the receipts and expenditures of the funds set aside to finance awards and medals, to provide for the grants administered by the ACS Petroleum Research Fund, to provide retirement benefits, to pay the dues and subscription charges for life members, and for other specified purposes. Also excluded are receipts and expenditures for the custodian funds administered by the ACS which are subject to formal agreements with the donors or owners.

the program today

The breadth of training and experience of its members has led to a large and extremely diversified Society program. Described below are examples indicative of various types of activity; space limitations prevent a complete listing. While individual projects can be classified in several ways, in what follows all activities are divided into services directly available to members individually, and those of indirect value to the individual through benefit to the profession as a whole.

DIRECT SERVICES

Education. A chemist or chemical engineer generally has completed work for at least his bachelor's degree when he joins the ACS. Although the academic phases of the Society's educational program benefit each member directly, they are more often thought of as general contributions to the profession. For this reason they are discussed later. This, however, is only part of the story.

By virtue of its objects, the Society is interested in increasing the scientific and technical competence of its members. The rapidly expanding frontiers of chemical knowledge require that the successful

CONTINUATION COURSES

COURSE 1
RECENT ADVANCES IN POLYMER SCIENCE

This course was organized by Dr. Bernard Lotz of the Swedish Chemical Co. and is intended to present the most recent advances in the properties and properties of semi-crystalline polymers. Emphasis will be placed on the relationships of the polymerization conditions and kinetics as well as the morphology, mechanical properties and solution properties of crystalline semi-crystalline polymers and crystalline polymer systems in general. The lectures have all made important contributions to this field. There will be offered for discussion at the end of each lesson.

- | Topic | | Speaker | |
|-------|----|--|---|
| Oct. | 1 | 3. Inert Polyolefins | C. G. Overman
(Purdue Univ. Southb.) |
| | 12 | Medicaments in Stereographic Polymerizations | C. C. Price
(Univ. Pennsylvania) |
| | 19 | Morphology of Stereographic Polymerizations | S. H. Bauer
(Univ. Pennsylvania) |
| | 26 | Reactions of Stereographic Polymerizations | S. E. Hayslett
(Univ. Pennsylvania) |
| Nov. | 2 | Stereographic Polymerizations in Polar Monomers | S. H. Bauer
(Univ. Pennsylvania) |
| | 9 | Crymorphism in Polymers | E. H. Immer
(I. Macromolecules) |
| | 16 | Isomeric Poly-Alpha Olefins | D. J. Schaeffer
(Humboldt State) |
| | 23 | Kinetics in Crystallizable Polymer Systems | F. W. Pike
(Mellon Inst.) |
| | 30 | Mechanical Properties of Crystalline Polymers | T. G. Fox
(Dow Chemical) |
| Dec. | 7 | Solution Properties and Thermodynamics of Polymers | J. R. Krigbaum
(Univ. Calif.) |

COURSE 2

TECHNICAL RUSSIAN

This two-volume work will be given by Dr. Anne Pinnock of the Department of Slavic Languages, University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Pinnock is familiar with the problems involved in translating cultural Russian and has planned the course so that at its completion one will have sufficient background to be able to read a scientific article in Russian to determine its significance. This is a repeat presentation of the popular and highly

A number of local sections work closely with educational institutions in their territories in the development of continuation courses. In addition to their regular monthly program of meetings, several sections sponsor lecture series covering the latest advances in specialized fields. In addition, employers are urged to arrange staff seminars, to provide assistance to employees who wish to engage in further study, to grant leave for additional training, and to make participation in activities such as the foregoing as easy as possible.

Publications. The publications of the ACS are an important part of the educational program. They are the textbooks with which each chemist and chemical engineer can keep in touch with the latest developments in theory and practice. Experience has demonstrated that the successful professional worker is the one who keeps pace with his science as it moves ahead, and today it is moving more rapidly than ever before.

The newest in science and technology first becomes generally available in regularly appearing journals. Presentation in textbooks, monographs, and handbooks lags far behind. The ACS makes every effort to print and distribute reliable material as quickly and widely as possible. It is proud of the high proportion of the latest information in its field which it prints and distributes.

The first knowledge of something new usually comes by word of mouth and is picked up frequently by those attending meetings (one of the valuable features of such events), often before anything is published. Next may be a news item in C&EN. These are not limited

in origin to ACS meetings since all major programs of interest to chemists and chemical engineers, regardless of sponsorship, are covered by the staff and the more significant scientific and technical matters are reported. The final step is the printing of the paper giving details.

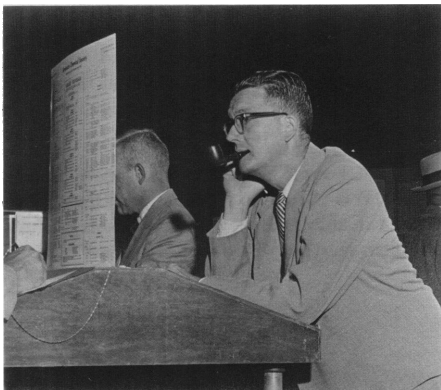
→ Those contributions which are printed elsewhere, even abroad, are brought to the members' attention through **CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS**. By this unique service, all articles on chemistry and chemical engineering published anywhere in the world, as fast as they can be found by an extensive and far-flung system, are abstracted and indexed by experts.

Meetings. The role of ACS meetings in the continuation of education cannot be overlooked. Meetings offer an excellent opportunity to broaden horizons of knowledge in one's own field and in related fields. They provide:

- An Information Exchange—a means for discussing and learning about recent technological developments in all branches of chemistry and chemical engineering.
- A Contact Medium—an opportunity to meet and exchange ideas and viewpoints with others in science and engineering.
- A Training Ground—a chance to develop ability in assembling technical material and transferring ideas to others.
- A Civic Influence—an effective way to gain recognition by the lay public.

Meetings of the Society cover a wide spectrum of interest and size, thereby providing an opportunity for all members to contribute and take part. About 2,000 meetings a year are held. The various types are as follows:

National Meeting Registration.



National Meetings, the mainstay of the ACS meeting program, are now held twice a year, usually early in April and September. They are of so much benefit to members that their large size has created problems. At each of these events members of the chemical profession can hear reports of recent research, visit industrial plants, and meet their colleagues from various parts of the country.

Regional Meetings, organized by various neighboring local sections, follow the pattern of national meetings. Their location makes them accessible to members who might be unable to attend a national meeting.

Divisional Meetings (apart from a national meeting) provide satisfaction of specialized interests, sometimes as broad as the division's scope, more often a single segment thereof.

Meetings-In-Miniature are local meetings generally consisting of an all day program (maybe more) of scientific papers on either a single subject or on a variety of subjects. Such a meeting provides an accessible forum for a local speaker who has matters of interest to report.

Cooperative Meetings are joint undertakings with other professional organizations covering topics of mutual interest. They broaden the knowledge of chemists and chemical engineers in related fields of science and industry.

Local Section Meetings, customarily scheduled monthly between September and May, generally consist of presentation of a single subject. They provide an unusual opportunity for the members to learn about new technological achievements from visiting speakers. In addition, they provide a forum for discussion of progress and problems within one's own area.

Employment Aids. The Society considers it important that every chemist and chemical engineer be suitably employed to make his maximum professional contribution. To assist in making such connections, it sponsors three activities: National Employment Clearing House, Regional Employment Clearing House, and Classified Advertisements in **CHEMICAL AND ENGINEERING NEWS**. All have been received enthusiastically by both employers seeking well-qualified scientists and members of the Society and Student Affiliates seeking employment.

National Employment Clearing House—Operated at the twice yearly meetings of the Society, this activity provides for on the spot interviews between job seekers and employers. More than 7,000 interviews have been arranged during a five-day period. In recent years, employers have regularly outnumbered applicants, sometimes

by ratios of two and three to one. Use is limited to applicants (members or student affiliates) and employers registered and in attendance at the meeting. There is no direct charge for this service.

Regional Employment Clearing House—Operated on a year round basis, this activity offers employers an opportunity to examine the résumés of members and student affiliates interested in new employment. Identical records are kept at offices in New York, Chicago, and Washington. Employers visit the offices, review résumés, and contact directly applicants in whom they are interested. There is no charge to either applicants or employers for this service.

Advertisements in CHEMICAL AND ENGINEERING NEWS—Each issue of the Society's official magazine carries an Employment Information Section. Its "Situations Open" department regularly offers a wide array of opportunities for chemical employment. Similarly, its "Situations Wanted" department allows members and others to advertise their availability. Members who are unemployed may place three advertisements each year without charge. Employed members and student affiliates receive a 50% discount on advertising rates.

	<i>Spring</i>	<i>Fall</i>
1961—Employers	616	809
Applicants	296	386
Interviews	3583	5127
1960—Employers	885	1080
Applicants	332	464
Interviews	5362	7327
1959—Employers	684	1102
Applicants	437	372
Interviews	4050	5794

***Recent National Employment
Clearing House Statistics.***



***Interviewing in the National Employment
Clearing House.***

In addition to these services, certain local sections maintain active employment facilities devised to meet the special conditions and needs of employers and applicants within the area of the section.

Other Direct Services. From time to time, specific situations arise in which, for the good of the profession, action must be taken. For example, the Society has acted in many specific cases to assure that an individual's training and experience are used to the full for the security of our country and that professional rights are safe-guarded.

Also, through its legal counsel it has upheld the right of professional employees not to be incorporated in a heterogeneous union against their wishes. In another case, the Society, through its legal counsel, defended a member whose right to operate a clinical chemistry laboratory was challenged by the medical profession. More recently, its attorney filed a Supreme Court brief in support of a member whose patent rights were challenged. Any member in need of professional aid can write to the Society. Through legal counsel, it will attempt to render assistance when a precedent affecting all chemists and chemical engineers is involved. For other cases of a more individual nature, it is frequently able to suggest where help can be obtained.

ACTIVITIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL

In addition to its direct services to members, the Society engages in numerous activities for the advancement of the profession as a whole. Inevitably, these activities benefit the individual chemist or chemical engineer, although their effect may not always be apparent to him.

Public Understanding. The Society's extensive program of public information, for example, has as one of its principal objectives an increase in the prestige of the individual chemist and chemical engineer. The program attempts to accomplish this objective by obtaining greater public recognition of the contributions made by the chemical profession to man's well-being and progress.

The Society was one of the first scientific associations to realize that scientists and engineers could make their maximum contributions only if they enjoyed public approval, and that this could not be obtained without public understanding of the value of their work.

It was for this reason that the Society embarked upon a public information program in 1917 with the establishment of a publicity department, which soon was named the American Chemical Society News Service. From then until the beginning of 1960 the News Service was the ACS staff unit primarily concerned with those activities commonly known as public relations. Expansion of the Society's information program led to the formation, in 1960, of the staff Division of Public, Professional, and Member Relations.

The News Service, now a part of the new Division, continues to be responsible for the Society's communications with the general public through newspapers, magazines, special publications, and radio and television stations. Operation of the press room at each ACS national

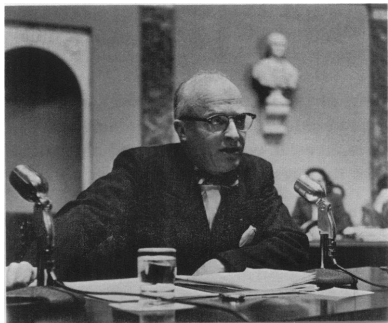
meeting is an important function of the News Service. Its weekly 15-minute taped documentary radio program, "Men and Molecules," is carried by more than 130 domestic stations and also is distributed to some 140 stations overseas by the Armed Forces Radio and Television Service. The program consists of discussions by chemists and chemical engineers of their own research and its significance.

The new Division helps local sections and divisions of the Society to publicize their meetings, awards, and other newsworthy activities. It encourages local section sponsorship of regular television and radio shows, speakers' bureaus, aids to science education, and other community services.

Professional Relations. The Society's efforts to raise the prestige of chemists and chemical engineers through its public information program are supplemented by other activities of a professional nature. Among these are an annual survey of starting salaries for chemists and chemical engineers, booklets on professional topics (e.g., "Finding Employment in the Chemical Profession"), and the publication in **CHEMICAL AND ENGINEERING NEWS** of articles on such professional topics as licensing for chemists and chemical engineers.

Valuable guidance for this part of the Society's program is provided by the results of an extensive survey of member opinion on professional matters, which was conducted for the ACS by an opinion research firm in 1960.

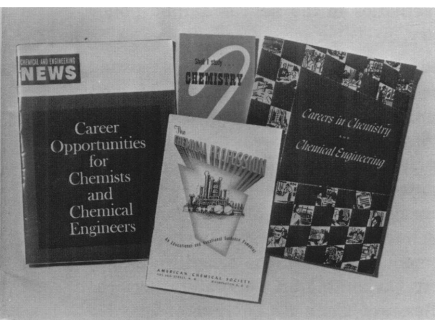
Public Policy. Many government policies affect the chemical profession, but the persons responsible for setting these policies seldom have knowledge and experience of the type needed to weigh the total effect of proposals involving science and technology. It is gratifying to the Society that government officials are turning to it with increasing frequency for comment and advice in such situations, that opinions expressed in ACS journal editorials receive wide attention, and that the Government requests ACS assistance in various ways.



*The Executive Secretary
Testifies Before Congress
on Matters of Member Interest.*

This form of public service is in keeping with the Society's national charter, which imposes upon the ACS a responsibility to present its views when requested by the Government. Such requests seldom are declined and in recent years, for example the Society expressed opinions on the legislation leading to the National Defense Education Act of 1958, salaries for government scientists, and collective bargaining for chemists and chemical engineers. ACS opinions on the latter are reflected in the Taft-Hartley Act.

Working relationships with government agencies are maintained primarily through the staff Office of Professional and Government Relations, which also keeps the Society informed of legislative matters of interest to the chemical profession. An ACS Committee Advisory to the Chemical Corps has aided in planning the Corps' research program for many years. An ACS Committee on Civil Defense has made studies and suggestions of value to government agencies concerned with this problem. The Society cooperates with the National Science Foundation in maintaining that part of the National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel which pertains to chemists and chemical engineers.



ACS Vocational Guidance Material.

Training. With the aid of the local sections and the Division of Chemical Education, the ACS has long devoted much attention to the improvement of chemical training. Society efforts begin at the elementary school level and continue as long as the chemist or chemical engineer wants to add to his store of knowledge. Special emphasis has been placed in recent years on the preparation and distribution of educational films, the latest of which deals with the motivation of young people toward science, particularly chemistry. The Society co-sponsored the "Continental Classroom" television series on chemistry, and it has encouraged and supported two new systems of teaching

chemistry in high school—the “Chemical Bond Approach” and the “Chemical Education Materials Study.”

At the college level, the ACS Committee on Professional Training approves departments of chemistry and chemical engineering whose academic curricula meet minimum criteria for the professional education of undergraduate students.

Also contributing to the ACS program have been discussions of problems in chemical education at national meetings and other sessions of the Division of Chemical Education. The Division co-sponsors the rapidly expanding program of Visiting Scientists in Chemistry for high schools and colleges.

Expansion of Industry. The well-being of the profession and all who practice it is intimately tied to the existence of a strong chemical industry. The ACS has contributed to the phenomenal growth of the industry in modern times. Most important, perhaps, has been the Society's role in disseminating new information through its publications and meetings. By reporting and interpreting chemical progress to the layman, the ACS News Service has helped build public confidence in the industry. The Society's efforts to improve the training of those entering the profession and its activities in the field of public policy also have been of value to industry.

Inter-Society Cooperation. The close and friendly relations existing between the ACS and other societies in the scientific, engineering, and educational fields have aided significantly the advancement of science and engineering in the United States. In many areas the Society cooperates in studies leading to programs more effectively carried out by other groups. To aid in such programs, the Society appoints representatives to special committees or commissions of other organizations. Among the associations with which the ACS cooperates are the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Standards Association, the Inter-Society Committee on Laboratory Services Related to Health, the National Research Council's Division of Chemistry and Chemical Technology, the National Science Teachers' Association, and the Scientific Manpower Commission.

local sections

Although the American Chemical Society is national, even international, in scope, experience has shown that some needs of its members can be met best through local service. Local sections provide the mechanism through which this can be accomplished. The first local section was organized in 1890. Now (1962) there are 163 in 49 of

the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the territory of Puerto Rico. Small parts of Canada adjoining the United States are included in United States sections.

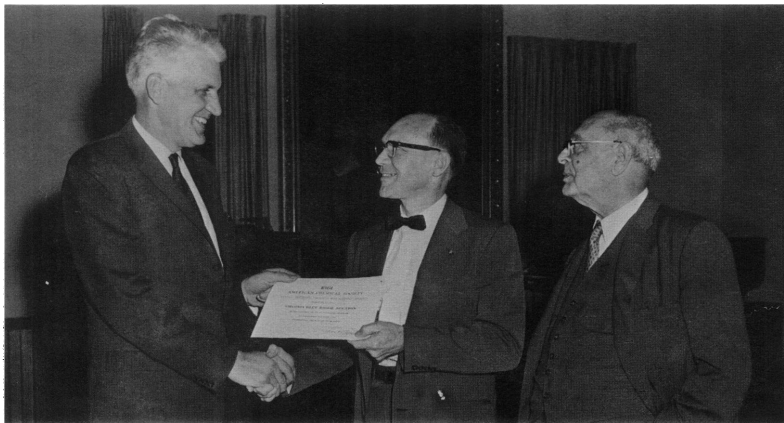
Local sections serve the members and the Society in a variety of ways. They provide programs of activities beneficial to the science and the profession which are readily available to participants. They serve as a means of effecting liaison between members and the governing bodies of the Society. They implement parts of national programs in such fields as public relations and aid to high schools.

A significant activity of all local sections is the periodic meeting, usually held monthly through the academic year. This is most often devoted to an address or discussion on a technical or professional subject. Often, the principal address is presented by a visiting speaker who is on tour of several sections in a geographic area, usually arranged by headquarters. Also, local speakers often are called on for similar talks.

Another important undertaking in some local sections is a small news magazine reporting meetings and matters of current interest.

Each section reports annually to the Council Policy Committee of the Society. These reports are read with care by members of the Council Committee on Local Section Activities and staff members. It is this committee which has the responsibility for studying matters relating to local sections and recommending action to the Council if such seems desirable.

ACS Administers Local Section Member Relations Award. Robert W. Cairns (left), Director of the Fourth District, Presents an Award to Karl Balliet, Chairman of the Virginia Blue Ridge Section. Otto Eisenschiml (right), ACS Tour Speaker, Gave the after-dinner Address.



divisions

More than fifty years ago, the ACS recognized the desirability of setting up divisions to serve the specialized fields of chemistry. The five units organized in 1908 have now increased to twenty-three.

Divisions provide a medium by which members with similar interests, regardless of geographical location, can be associated for the exchange of information. These groups organize symposia and programs for the semiannual national meetings of the Society. In many instances, they arrange special interim symposia and meetings of national and of international interest and importance. Two divisions sponsor printed serial publications, two have edited books, and others issue mimeographed material periodically. Most issue preprints or abstracts of papers presented before their divisions at ACS meetings. These varied activities provide means for presentation of results from current original studies in specific fields and a forum for discussion of topics of current interest.

Divisional membership is voluntary. Every member should consider joining one or more of the divisions listed below. For each, its title is descriptive of the specialized field of interest which it serves. To obtain more information on any division or on the divisional program as a whole, members should write to the Membership Secretary at ACS headquarters.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Agricultural and Food Chemistry | 13. Industrial and Engineering Chemistry |
| 2. Analytical Chemistry | 14. Inorganic Chemistry |
| 3. Biological Chemistry | 15. Medicinal Chemistry |
| 4. Carbohydrate Chemistry | 16. Microbial Chemistry and Technology |
| 5. Cellulose, Wood, & Fiber Chemistry | 17. Organic Chemistry |
| 6. Chemical Education | 18. Organic Coatings, and Plastics Chemistry |
| 7. Chemical Literature | 19. Petroleum Chemistry |
| 8. Chemical Marketing and Economics | 20. Physical Chemistry |
| 9. Colloid and Surface Chemistry | 21. Polymer Chemistry |
| 10. Fertilizer and Soil Chemistry | 22. Rubber Chemistry |
| 11. Fuel Chemistry | 23. Water and Waste Chemistry |
| 12. History of Chemistry | |



Divisions Regularly Sponsor Technical Sessions and Special Symposia.

publications

Every scientific society is evaluated by many in terms of its publications program. Indeed, outstanding service of this kind is one of the most important contributions which a society can make to the profession it serves, to employers of the members of the profession and ultimately, to the public. On this scale of measurement, the ACS rates extremely high; its publications enjoy an international standing second to none.

From small beginnings this program has grown to such an extent that it has become one of the most extensive in the world. At present it comprises the following:

The Applied Journals

A group of publications dealing primarily with chemical technology and news. Included here are:

Industrial and Engineering Chemistry—Domestic and International Editions plus quarterlies entitled Process Design and Development, Product Research and Development, and Fundamentals.

Analytical Chemistry

Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry

Chemical and Engineering News

Journal of Chemical and Engineering Data

The Basic Journals

Publications dealing with fundamental research rather than with its applications. The basic journals are:

Journal of the American Chemical Society

Journal of Physical Chemistry

Journal of Organic Chemistry

Chemical Reviews

Journal of Chemical Documentation

Biochemistry

Inorganic Chemistry

Journal of Medicinal and

Pharmaceutical Chemistry

The Chemical Abstracts Service, including

Chemical Abstracts

CA-Biochemical Sections

The Collective Indexes to CA

List of Periodicals Abstracted



ACS Publications Cover All Aspects of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering.

Chemical Titles

Bibliography of Chemical Reviews

Books and Other Publications

Directory of Members

Abstracts of Meeting Papers

Advances in Chemistry Series

Seidell's Solubilities of Inorganic and Organic Compounds (Sold by D. Van Nostrand Company)

Reagent Chemicals

Specifications and Test Methods for Laboratory Reagent Chemicals

ACS Chemical Monographs (Published and Sold by Reinhold Publishing Company)

Directory of Graduate Research

Such other books, pamphlets, and reprints as may be authorized by the Board of Directors.

Additional information on material published and sold by the American Chemical Society can be obtained by writing to headquarters.

grants and fellowships

As administrator of the income received from The Petroleum Research Fund, about 2.8 million dollars annually, the American Chemical Society in 1961 supported 422 grants at 240 colleges and universities for advanced scientific education and fundamental research in the "petroleum field." This includes any field of pure science which may

afford a basis for subsequent research directly connected with the petroleum field.

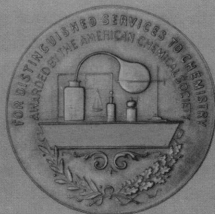
The American Chemical Society acts as advisor to the trustee of the Herman Frasch Foundation, which provides grants-in-aid to educational institutions "for research in agricultural chemistry that may be of practical benefit to the agricultural development of this country." In 1961, 12 Frasch Foundation grants were in their fifth and last year.

Also, ACS administers a grant for The Asia Foundation "in the interest of furthering international relations in general, and the strengthening of educational activities among Asian chemists and chemical engineers in particular." Fifty-seven individuals from eight Asiatic countries received grants from this fund during 1961.

awards

The awards program of the American Chemical Society is acclaimed throughout the scientific world. Not only do the many awards administered by the Society, its divisions and its local sections recognize and honor the accomplishments of an individual but some also provide a financial honorarium.

In addition to more than 50 awards presented by divisions and local sections, the following 25 awards of prestige and dignity are administered by the ACS.



The Priestley Medal.

Awards Administered by the ACS

Roger Adams Award in Organic Chemistry.

ACS Award for Creative Work in Synthetic Organic Chemistry sponsored by the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association.

ACS Award for Nuclear Applications in Chemistry sponsored by the Nuclear-Chicago Corporation.

ACS Award in Biological Chemistry sponsored by Eli Lilly and Company.

ACS Award in Chemical Education sponsored by the Scientific Apparatus Makers Association.

ACS Award in Chemical Instrumentation sponsored by E. H. Sargent & Co.

ACS Award in Chromatography and Electrophoresis sponsored by Labline, Inc.

ACS Award in Industrial and Engineering Chemistry sponsored by the Esso Research and Engineering Company.

ACS Award in Inorganic Chemistry sponsored by Texas Instruments Incorporated.

ACS Award in Petroleum Chemistry sponsored by Precision Scientific Company.

ACS Award in Pure Chemistry sponsored by Alpha Chi Sigma Fraternity.

ACS Award in the Chemistry of Milk sponsored by The Borden Company Foundation, Inc.

ACS Local Section Member Relations Award.

ACS Local Section Public Relations Award.

The Peter Debye Award in Physical Chemistry sponsored by Humble Oil & Refining Company.

Fisher Award in Analytical Chemistry.

Fritzsche Award, to recognize and encourage outstanding achievement in analysis, structure elucidation, chemical synthesis of essential oils, isolates, flavors and related substances.

Garvan Medal, to recognize distinguished service to chemistry by women chemists, citizens of the United States.

James T. Grady Award, to recognize, encourage, and stimulate outstanding reporting directly to the public, which materially increases the public's knowledge and understanding of chemistry, chemical engineering, and related fields.

Ipatieff Prize, to recognize outstanding chemical experimental work in the field of catalysis or high pressure, carried out by men or women of any nationality and not over forty years of age.

The Kendall Company Award in Colloid Chemistry.

Frederic Stanley Kipping Award in Organosilicon Chemistry sponsored by Dow Corning Corporation.

Charles Lathrop Parsons Award, to recognize outstanding public service by a member of the American Chemical Society.

Paul-Lewis Laboratories Award in Enzyme Chemistry.

Priestley Medal, to recognize distinguished services to chemistry.

society strength

It is not easy to refute the maxim that in numbers there is strength. On this basis alone the American Chemical Society would be eminent since it is the largest professional society in the world devoted to a single science.

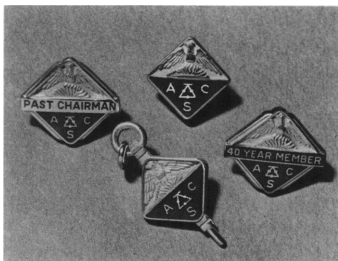
Numbers tell only part of the story, however. Existence is one thing; action is another. Strength can result only from the collective action of all members working together toward a common goal. For the ACS that goal is the advancement of the science and the profession. It is an objective simple in concept but often complicated in implementation. It relies heavily on the support and action of each member working with others in support of the Society's program. The greater the number of persons working on a Society project, the greater the accomplishments. Lack of action can hinder the rate of progress.

In any organization, small or large, unity of purpose is common but unanimity of opinion is rare. This is especially true in the ACS because of its size, the diversity of interests, and the independence of thought of a group of intelligent people. Nevertheless, the more opinions expressed, the more likely it is that the right steps toward a common goal will be taken. One of the primary concerns of Society administrators is to learn what the members think or want.

The ACS is one of the most democratically operated of professional societies. In essence, it is structured much like the government which relies heavily on public opinion. The government has its Senate and House of Representatives; the ACS, its Board of Directors and Council. In both cases, popular elections choose officials who look to their constituents for opinions and advice. The individual is given special opportunity through open meetings of Council standing committees. Thus every member of the American Chemical Society has an opportunity to have his voice heard and thereby to play a part in forming the policies and program that lead to the progress of our profession.

Voting, contacting Directors or Councilors, or appearing at open meetings are only part of the member's responsibility, however. Implementing Society programs through participation in committee work, nominating candidates for office and awards, and contributing time for important professional activities all help to strengthen the Society. All are important and provide ultimately the type of collective action necessary to implement our objectives. It is hoped that many members will accept the opportunity to serve their Society so that their Society may serve them better.

appendix



ACS Insignia

The emblem of the Society is a square standing on one of its points. The upper triangular half contains the figure of a phoenix rising from the flames, typical of chemical activity and of the birth of substance through the energy of chemical change. The lower half contains the letters "ACS" and a small Liebig bulb. When use of color is possible, this is finished in a cobalt blue enamel and gold, the colors of the Society.

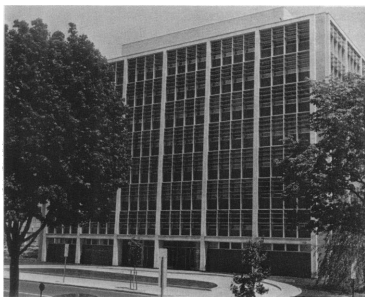
A member of any organization benefits through display of its official emblem or other indication of association. The American Chemical Society offers for sale a range of items by which the user can identify his ACS membership and also the fact that he is a chemist or chemical engineer. The two emblems in the center in the above photograph are familiar to most members and may be purchased at a moderate cost.

Two recognition emblems recently adopted are pictured above. The attractive past chairman emblem is designed to honor former officers of sections and divisions. The newest emblem identifies those who have been members of the Society for 40 or more years.

The emblems, as well as membership certificates, are suitable identification items since all incorporate the ACS seal. These may be ordered from ACS headquarters.

Key, 10K gold	\$2.50
Pin or lapel button, rolled gold	1.00
Pin or lapel button, 10K gold	3.30
40 Year Member pin or lapel button, rose gold	2.20
Past Chairman pin or lapel button, 10K rose gold	4.40
Membership Certificates *	
Name Handwritten	2.00
Name Engrossed	4.00

* For senior grade members only.



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Washington 6, D. C.

Applied Journals, ACS

Director of Publications

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