

**Minutes of the HIST Executive Committee Meeting – Philadelphia, PA
August 20, 2004**

Attending: Vera Mainz, Paul R. Jones, Jeff Seeman, Mary Virginia Orna, Ben Chastain, Roger Egolf, Carmen Giunta, Joe Jeffers, David Lewis, Jim Bohning, David Smorodin (ACS Assistant Counsel), Judah Ginsberg (NCHLP), Mary Ellen Bowden (CHF)

Started at 6:00pm. David Lewis chaired the meeting.

1. David Smorodin,, ACS Assistant General Counsel spoke about incorporating the Division. He noted that there are pros and cons to the question, and each Division needs to evaluate the issue.

Pro: Incorporating protects the individual owners/investors from liability.

With the Bulletin, we are publishing a tremendous amount of material. For example, say we are accused of publishing material that is defamatory. If unincorporated, both the ACS and the Division could be sued, as well as officers, editor(s), author(s), individual division members, etc. When settlement time came, every one of those sued could be liable.

Con: Incorporating costs money.

Generally, the figure is \$1000-2000 as a one-time expenditure. You must usually file yearly reports with the incorporating jurisdiction. Most divisions that are incorporated within the ACS incorporate in DC and have the 1155 Washington address. The expense of yearly filings is nominal. There are 33 Divisions and 13 have incorporated. There are 189 local sections and only about 19 incorporated.

Mr. Smorodin stated that his advice would be that if we are a Division without a lot of activities or assets, incorporation is probably not necessary. However, even with that proviso, if we touch the public [e.g., demos], incorporation may be more necessary. HIST assets put us at the low end of the risk spectrum, but the Bulletin puts us in the middle of the risk spectrum.

Paul Jones asked why the Division is not covered by the ACS incorporation. Mr. Smorodin's answer was that the protections offered by incorporation would depend upon the circumstances.

Copyright Issues:

a) David Smorodin reviewed the Bulletin in consideration of risk, specifically with regard to copyright. We don't say Copyright ACS anywhere within the Bulletin. The material in the Bulletin is copyrighted even though it doesn't state that. There was a question as to whether the HIST Division is the copyright holder or the ACS. Pubs Division has a learning module (Attachment A) and website that tells a lot about

copyright. One suggestion was that we put a copyright form on the inside cover of the Bulletin.

b) Copyright transfer form from the author: Pubs division has model release forms available. An inspection of the photos in the Bulletin shows that some are credited and some not. So without the copyright transfer form we carry the liability, not the author. David Smorodin encouraged the Division to go to pubs website, http://pubs.acs.org/copyright_info.html (see also Attachment A). Eric Slater is the attorney working in the pubs division and can answer our questions.

c)

- Should we consider copyright insurance? Probably not.
- If we incorporate, will this cover us from the moment on? Yes.
- Does this have anything to do with charitable contributions? Shouldn't. Do it in DC and incorporate as a not-for-profit.
- Does incorporating help national and unprotect us? Will help ACS in small way – they can argue that the liability will lie only with the Division. It will not hurt the Division because we won't be any more liable than we are right now.
- Can ACS enforce a decision upon the Division to settle? Incorporation might give the Division greater independence, not less.

2) Corrections to Minutes of the 28Mar04 meeting were discussed. The Minutes were accepted with minor corrections.

3) Councilor Report (Attachment B).

- Ben Chastain said the DAC approved Innovative Grant proposals for both HIST proposals for full amounts, \$5000 for Chemical Breakthroughs, \$2500 for CFC's.
- Mary Virginia Orna said nothing much has changed since Anaheim. She is approved for running for election for CONC and her second choice is the Local Section Activities committee.

4) Treasurer Report (Attachment C, appended Quicken 17Aug04.pdf file).

- Vera Mainz noted additional income from Dues had not yet been received.
- She also noted that additional expenses (v29(2) of the Bulletin, Edelstein Symposium expenses) were still to be received.

5) Chair's Report – will be circulated later.

6) Bulletin Editor – See Attachment D.

- ✚ Paul Jones agreed to include announcement of the HIST Chemical Breakthroughs program on a blank page in the Bulletin.

- ✚ Paul discussed the question of printing more issues than we currently have. Attachment D shows the approximate breakdown in cost.
- ✚ Paul noted that the Book Reviews that were in the Newsletter were from material sent from the Royal Society. These were reviews of books already reviewed in the Bulletin. The consensus is that book reviews are inappropriate for the Newsletter. A suggestion was made to show the RSC History group material to the Bulletin Editor when received by the Program Chair.
- ✚ The Editorial Board will be meeting at this meeting.
- ✚ There was a discussion of copyright issues for the Bulletin. JChemEd puts the onus on the author. They send the form to the author and let him get the information. We can put the blank forms on the website for the authors. Vera was asked to pull up the appropriate forms from the pubs website and post on the HIST website.

7) Old Business –

Copyright release from Bulletin authors:

Carmen Giunta said we should get copyright release from our authors, but HIST does not need copyright ownership. He believes the author may want to publish the article in a book, and he doesn't know that we want to restrict matters to that extent. HIST could give permission for publication in another form.

Mary Virginia said she believed that if the article is published in the Bulletin, HIST can publish, e.g. to the web, as long as there are no changes from the published material. This needs to be checked.

Jeff Seeman asked that we request the type of permission slips that will protect us and start to require them from authors.

8) New Business

a) Appointment of new program chair: Joe Jeffers was nominated as program chair. The motion was moved, seconded, and approved.

b) HIST Executive Committee applauds Roger Egolf for his long service to the Division as Program Chair.

c) Jeff Seeman reported that Arnold Thackray, Judah Ginsberg, and Amos Smith have all agreed to serve on the HIST Citations committee. Now that the ACS has awarded an Innovative Grant to HIST for \$5000, this committee should be in business. Jeff also informed the committee that he has a \$10,000 proposal to the ACS Corporate Associates for the Citations program. The HIST subcommittee working on this (Jeff Seeman, Mary Virginia Orna, Carmen Giunta and Roger Egolf) plans to meet to get this program moving. Jeff hopes to meet with an ACS staff person to discuss the issues of ds and necessary money. Hoping to give out the first set of awards next year.

d) Elections:

- ❖ David Lewis reported that the nominating committee did not have a full slate of candidates yet. He hopes to have a full slate from them by October 1st. Bert Ramsay recommended that the call for nominations for officers go into the Bulletin. Vera Mainz agreed to furnish text to Paul Jones, including Vera's email address and the HIST website. Vera also agreed to post this election information to the HIST website.
- ❖ Mary Virginia Orna and Ben Chastain told the committee that all Councilors received a packet of information about electronic election (see Attachment E). HIST may want to send out with ballots, too, when we consider an electronic election. CHED has set up a task force on electronic balloting and we can use their guidelines (see Attachment F).

e) ACS presidential candidates and HIST: do we want a statement from them about where they see the history of chemistry. The consensus was that we should request such a statement. David Lewis will draft it and send it out. Mary Virginia Orna suggested that it also have some guidelines about what we want in terms of a response.

f) HIST logo - Vera Mainz will put together some options and email to the committees. It was also suggested that we consider making a new banner for the speakers table in the style of the old banner. Vera said she would try to put together a mockup for discussion.

g) Judah Ginsberg brought for the committee's consideration a "Proposal to NHCLP – Adding to the Historical Record" (see Attachment G). NHCLP cannot capture all the information gathered for a landmark. Jeff Seeman suggested that we try to set up either symposia or contact those involved in the nomination process and see if they would be interested in publishing in the Bulletin. Jim Bohning said they had an excellent example in the morning NHCLP – was a scholarly piece of work. Mary Virginia Orna said to include the thought of the symposia to be presented in conjunction with regional meetings. Mary Virginia also suggested establishing a virtual museum with a photographic record of the event. Would there be funding for support of a symposium? This might be able to be found via an Innovative Grant proposal.

h) The committee considered a letter from the MARM organizers requesting \$2000 in support from HIST. The consensus was that while this amount was not available, Steve Waller, for MARM should contact Steve Weininger for S&BS money in support of a symposium on the history of chemistry.

Don Hicks, presenting at SWRM, has been given a grant from See and Be Seen.

i) Additional copies of the Bulletin might be useful in order to send copies to more people and hopefully generate some more HIST members or library subscriptions. See discussion under 6) and Attachment D for cost analysis.

j) Tony Travis, Steve Weininger, Jim Bohning and Jeff Seeman are working on a symposium to celebrate in 2006 the 50th anniversary of the Dexter/Edelstein 50th. 2007 is 25th anniv. of CHF.

k) Jeff Seeman asked that HIST furnish \$500 for travel for Jim Bohning to catalog HIST archival material. This request was approved by consensus.

l) Mary Virginia will see many of the exec. committee members when they present papers at WRM. She will let us know order of our talks, to be given on the Thursday of the meeting, Oct. 28, 2004.

m) Joseph Priestley will be across the hall as part of the Priestley symposium.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: Learning Module: What Chemists Need to Know About Copyright

Attachment B: Report of Councilors, Division of the History of Chemistry, ACS National Meeting, Philadelphia, PA, August 25, 2004

Attachment C: HIST Finance Summary – August 20, 2004

Attachment D: Bulletin Editor Report, August 22, 2004.

Learning Module: What Chemists Need to Know about Copyright

Presented by the American Chemical Society Joint Board/Council Committee on Copyrights

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1. What is copyright?

Copyright is a form of intellectual property law, which protects original works of authorship including literary, dramatic, musical, and artistic works. Copyright grants the owner the exclusive rights to do and to authorize any of the following:

1. to reproduce the copyrighted work;
2. to prepare derivative works based upon the copyrighted work;
3. to distribute copies of the copyrighted work to the public by sale or other transfer of ownership, or by rental, lease, or lending.

Copyright is automatically secured when original works of authorship are fixed in any tangible medium of expression, now known or later developed, from which they can be perceived, reproduced, or otherwise communicated, either directly or with the aid of a machine or device. (U.S. Copyright Act, Title 17, U.S. Code, Sections 102, 106)

2. What is copyrighted?

If you write a paper or a book, develop a computer program, send an e-mail, or take a photograph, you automatically own copyright to that work, unless you did it for your employer. (See also Transfer of Copyright.)

Section 102 of the U.S. Copyright Act addresses the subject matter of copyright and lists works of authorship that are copyrighted if they are "fixed" in a tangible medium of expression from which they can later be retrieved, with or without the aid of a machine or device: literary works, musical works, dramatic works, pantomimes and choreographic works, pictorial, graphic, and sculptural works, motion pictures and other audiovisual works, sound recordings, and architectural works.

3. What about information on the Internet?

Most information on the Internet is protected by copyright because as with printed versions, material is "fixed" in a tangible medium of expression. Copyrighted material that is contained in email and on Usenets, Listservs, and the World Wide Web is protected.

Material published on the Internet or Web will most likely not be considered for publication by ACS because this action constitutes prior publication. However, some ACS editors will determine this on a case by case basis.

4. Can I put my own paper on my Web site?

ACS does not permit published or unpublished papers to be posted on Web sites other than ACS's Web sites. However, there are a number of options for authors. On the Copyright Status Form, authors and their employers are informed that they may post on the Web, the title of the paper, abstract (no other text), tables, and figures of their own papers on their own Web sites. In addition, authors may transmit to up to 50 colleagues their own paper, with a notice of copyright and that they alert their colleagues that they may not further disseminate/publish the paper. In addition, authors of new papers are given instructions on how to link to ACS's Web site and the first 50 people who access the article may do so without charge.

Students and their mentors should be aware that posting of theses and dissertations material on the Web prior to submission of material from that thesis/dissertation to an ACS journal may affect publication in that journal. Whether Web posting is considered prior publication may be evaluated on a case-by-case basis by the journal's editor. If an ACS journal editor considers Web posting to be "prior publication", the paper will not be

accepted for publication in that journal. ACS's guidelines for theses and dissertations is posted on ACS's Web site: <http://pubs.acs.org> (click on the copyright notice to get to copyright information).

5. Can I use graphics/multimedia from the Internet?

A misconception among many people is that if material appears on the Internet, then it's free for the taking. This is far from the truth. In a lot of cases, materials on the Internet are protected by copyright; it would be wise to obtain permission from the copyright owner. If this is not obvious from the Web site, you should write to the webmaster for that particular site.

6. What about copying and distributing software?

On December 16, 1997, the "No Electronic Theft Act" was signed into law by President Clinton. It provides severe criminal penalties for willful infringement by electronic or other means, creating a new Section 506(a)(2) of the U.S. Copyright Act. There does not necessarily have to be any financial gain for copyright infringement to take place.

7. What is not copyrighted?

Copyright does not protect facts, ideas, systems, or methods of operation, although it might protect the way these are expressed. Works for which all authors are employees of the U.S. Government and prepared the work as part of their official duties are not protected by U.S. copyright, nor are works that were published before 1978 without a copyright notice. A work is in the public domain when its copyright term expires. In the U.S., copyright lasts for life of author plus 70 years; for commissioned works and works for hire, copyright lasts for 95 years from the date of publication. This legislation, which was signed into law in late 1998, brought the U.S. in line with copyright terms in other countries.

8. Can I include an unpublished paper in my thesis?

ACS extends blanket permission to students to include in their theses and dissertations their own articles or portions thereof, that have been published in ACS journals or submitted to ACS journals for publication, provided that the ACS copyright credit line is noted on the appropriate pages. Students should be aware that ACS has no objection to including part or all of one's paper in the thesis in print and microfilm formats; however, the electronic distribution of the unpublished paper by the student, UMI, the Networked Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations, or any other party or organization might jeopardize publication by ACS. Upon publication of the paper by ACS, the student may inform UMI, NDLTD, or any other thesis dissemination service that the thesis may be distributed in electronic format.

9. Is it okay to copy an out-of-print book?

Just because a book is out-of-print does not mean that its copyright has expired. If the work is still protected by copyright, you will need to obtain permission from the copyright owner to reproduce the out-of-print book or material from the book.

10. Why are copyrighted materials called *intellectual property*?

The rights to these intellectually created materials are properties that can be transferred or held, and used for the owner's benefit.

11. Can I follow the same guidance when I work in industry?

In a recent court case, it was decided that it is NOT fair use for employees working in a commercial organization to make photocopies of articles for their own research, unless the copying activity is reported to the Copyright Clearance Center or unless arrangements for permission are made by the organization directly with the copyright owner.

12. What is a *Work Made for Hire* and why is it important?

As defined in the U.S. Copyright Law, a "work made for hire" is –

1. A work prepared by an employee within the scope of his or her employment; or
2. A work specially ordered or commissioned for use as a contribution to a collective work, as a part of a motion picture or other audiovisual work, as a translation, as a supplementary work, as a compilation, as an instructional text, as a test, as answer material for a test, or as an atlas, if the parties expressly agree in a written instrument signed by them that the work shall be considered a work made for hire. For the purpose of the foregoing sentence, a "supplementary work" is a work prepared for publication as a secondary adjunct to a work by another author for the purpose of introducing, concluding, illustrating, explaining, revising, commenting upon, or assisting in the use of the other work, such as forewords, afterwords, pictorial illustrations, maps, charts, tables, editorial notes, musical arrangements, answer material for tests, bibliographies, appendixes, and

indexes, and an "instructional text" is a literary, pictorial, or graphic work prepared for publication and with the purpose of use in systematic instructional activities.

In the case of a work made for hire, either your employer or the commissioning party is considered the author of the work and owns all rights.

13. What is a *derivative work*?

According to the U.S. Copyright Law, "a 'derivative work' is a work based upon one or more preexisting works, such as a translation, musical arrangement, dramatization, fictionalization, motion picture version, sound recording, art reproduction, abridgment, condensation, or any other form in which a work may be recast, transformed, or adapted.

Based on this definition, only the original copyright owner has the right to publish a derivative work. On the other hand, a work consisting of editorial revisions, annotations, elaborations, or other modifications, which, as a whole, represent an original work of authorship, is NOT considered a "derivative work", but rather an "original work" if the new work contains sufficient original material. For example, a critique of a research paper, in which large amounts of the original paper are quoted, is not, by the above definition, considered a "derivative work" but would be classified an original work, and does not need permission from the copyright owner of the original paper. In other words, if your work is based on an original work and it can be easily discerned that you based your work on another without sufficient added material, then you will need to obtain permission because only the copyright owner has the right to prepare a derivative work or authorize others to do so.

14. Am I required to register a work for copyright protection?

A work does not need to be registered to enjoy copyright protection; however, there are certain advantages to registering a work for copyright, such as to receive an award of attorney's fees in an infringement case, if a court chooses to make this award, and to claim ownership and state facts of ownership in the registration certificate.

To register a work, submit the appropriate registration application along with the required deposit copies (generally two of the "best edition"), and send it along with the required fee to the U.S. Copyright Office. By registering a work for copyright, you satisfy the requirement of depositing copies with the Library of Congress.

15. What are the exclusive rights of the copyright owner?

According to Section 106 of the U.S. Copyright Law, the owner of copyright under this title has the exclusive rights to do and to authorize any of the following:

1. to reproduce the copyrighted work in copies or phonorecords;
2. to prepare derivative works based upon the copyrighted work;
3. to distribute copies or phonorecords of the copyrighted work to the public by sale or other transfer of ownership, or by rental, lease, or lending;
4. in the case of literary, musical, dramatic, and choreographic works, pantomimes, and motion pictures and other audiovisual works, to perform the copyrighted work publicly;
5. in the case of literary, musical, dramatic, and choreographic works, pantomimes, and pictorial, graphic, or sculptural works, including the individual images of a motion picture or other audiovisual work, to display the copyrighted work publicly; and
6. in the case of sound recordings, to perform the copyrighted work publicly by means of a digital audio transmission.

16. How is copyright ownership transferred?

Copyright can be transferred. Transfers of exclusive rights must be made in writing.

Most scientific publishers require that authors transfer copyright to them for articles or chapters that they publish in journals, magazines, books, etc. Example: see ACS Copyright Status Form.

17. Is a publisher or an author required to use a copyright notice?

A copyright notice is not required for copyright protection. However, if a notice appears, it consists of these elements: The word "copyright" and/or the copyright symbol, the date of publication, and the name of copyright holder, which should be spelled out, not abbreviated.

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The notice serves several purposes: to alert users that the work is protected and to give the date of publication and the name of the copyright owner. If you get permission from a publisher to reuse copyrighted material and that publisher requires that you use a copyright notice as part of the terms for permission, then you

must do so.

18. What about using copyrighted material, and what is a "fair use" of copyrighted material?

According to the U.S. Copyright Law, the reproduction (or adaptation) and distribution or transmission of copyrighted material is prohibited without permission of the copyright holder, unless the use is a "fair use." Sections 107 and 108 of the U.S. Copyright Law include language that a court will consider in deciding whether or not a particular use is a fair use. Keep in mind that the definitions are general and difficult to interpret. (Refer to Sections 107 and 108; attached)

Both the request for use and the permission to use should be in writing and dated; most publishers require this.

19. What are the Four Factors of Fair Use?

Each of the four factors listed in Section 107 of the U.S. Copyright Law are used by courts to determine whether or not a particular use of a copyright work a "fair use". Below is wording for Section 107, including the introductory paragraph.

"Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 106 and 106A, the fair use of a copyrighted work, including such use by reproduction in copies or phonorecords or by any other means specified by that section, for purposes such as criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use), scholarship, or research, is not an infringement of copyright. In determining whether the use made of a work in any particular case is a fair use the factors to be considered shall include –

1. The purpose and character of the use, including whether such use is of a commercial nature or is for nonprofit educational purposes;
2. the nature of the copyrighted work;
3. the amount and substantiality of the portion used in relation to the copyrighted work as a whole; and
4. the effect of the use upon the potential market for or value of the copyrighted work.

The fact that a work is unpublished shall not itself bar a finding of fair use if such finding is made upon consideration of all the above factors."

Only the courts can determine whether a particular use is a fair use or not.

For private, scholarly research purposes, students may normally make one photocopy each of a journal article, book chapter, etc., but not a copy of an entire work (i.e., a journal issue, magazine issue, or book). When in doubt, it is prudent to request permission from the copyright owner.

20. What about making copies of an article for a group (class, etc.)?

Follow guidelines given by the copyright holder, generally the publisher.

ACS has written guidelines: "ACS Guidelines for Classroom Use".

There are legislative guidelines (Circular 21: "Reproduction of Copyrighted works by Educators and Librarians") which provide overall guidance, if a publisher does not have specific educational guidelines. Circular 21 is available free of charge from the U.S. Copyright Office via the Office's web site: <http://lcweb.loc.gov/copyright/circs/circ21.pdf> [PDF]

21. How do I get permission to reprint material (tables, figures, charts, excerpts, etc.)?

Write to the copyright holder, giving complete information, to receive permission in writing. Most often the copyright holder is the publisher. Ask for the person who handles copyright permissions. Permission should be in writing and dated.

22. To whom can I ask questions?

- College/university librarian or professor that is knowledgeable about copyright;
- An attorney who specializes in copyright;
- ACS Copyright Office, 1155 Sixteenth St., NW, Washington DC. 20036.
Phone: 202/872-4368 or 872-4367
FAX: 202/776-8112 ****new**
E-mail: copyright@acs.org
- Copyright Office on Web: <http://lcweb.loc.gov/copyright>
Call 202-707-5959 for information specialist
Call 202-707-9100 if you know what form(s) you want to order

23. Why teach about copyright?

The students of today will be our practicing chemists of tomorrow. They should learn NOW why it is important to know about copyright.

- role and importance of copyright in protecting intellectual property.
- how their actions need to be affected by knowledge and understanding of the Copyright Act: for example, copying beyond fair use (while in school) requires permission and once in industry, one needs to consult with the information center staff because the company might have a corporate license for copying.
- that credit must be given to authors and copyright owners for citing their work.
- when and how to obtain permission for use of copyrighted materials.
- as authors they will be asked (and in some cases, required) to assign copyright to the publisher.

This material is an adaptation from the ACS pamphlet "[Are You Up To Date On Copyright Issues?](#)" [PDF]
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Report of Councilors, Division of the History of Chemistry
ACS National Meeting, Philadelphia, PA
August 25, 2004

Elections to the elected committees of the Society took place after perusal of the minutes from the New Orleans meeting. Elected to the Committee on Committees for the term 2005-2007 were Lawrence Barton, Lissa Dulany, Larry K. Krannich, Mary Virginia Orna, and Eleanor D. Siebert. Elected to the Council Policy Committee were Rita R. Boggs, Dean W. Cooke, Yorke E. Rhodes, and Peter J. Stang. Elected to the Committee on Nominations and Elections were Frank D. Blum, Michael P. Doyle, Carol A. Duane, Ruth Ann Hathaway, Kathleen M. Schulz (three year terms); Merle I. Eiss (two-year term); Ellen B. Stechel (one-year term).

Reports from the Presidential Succession

President Charles P. Casey reiterated at this meeting the prime importance of communication. He also stated some challenges we must face in the future, including increasing the diversity of the chemical enterprise. He called our attention with alarm to the fact that the National Science Foundation budget is down 3% as against a budget request that contained a 2% increase. He unveiled the Academic Employment Initiative (AEI) pilot project aimed at broadening the faculty recruitment process by personal interactions between candidates and recruiters before invitations to visit campuses occur. This is done through a poster session at the SCI-MIX evening session. The project will have to be monitored over several national meetings to assess its success.

President-Elect William F. Carroll, Jr., after citing his many activities over the past year, spoke of the opportunity we have as chemists to bring value to our society and to the global society, and our ability to shape the future. He mentioned three areas specifically: (1) the changing nature of industry, education, government, and the chemical enterprise and indicated that we must seek out the reasons for these changes and the factors bringing about the changes if we are to be able to address them; (2) the need to remove the barriers that would allow chemists to transition into high school teachers from other areas of chemistry, and that we must develop information and the tools to enable the process; (3) the importance of public outreach, of improving the public perception of chemistry, of the need to attract the media to our cause, and of the need for us to engage in a conversation with the public.

Immediate Past-President Elsa Reichmanis also focused much of her report on chemical education. She averred that in order for us to succeed as a 21st century discipline, we must do much more to prepare young chemists for the new world of interdisciplinary teamwork. She also showed that all levels of chemistry education are linked and that if we don't start preparing students early for interdisciplinary work, they will find it very hard to shift gears when they are working on advanced degrees. Her three watchwords were teamwork, diversity, and inclusiveness in all the senses of these words.

Other Reports

James D. Burke, the Chair of the Board of Directors, mentioned the fact that at the Philadelphia meeting, the Chemical Heritage Foundation hosted part of the meeting as a co-location. He repeated the CHF mission to preserve and promote our chemical heritage, and gave the history of chemistry a very positive “thumbs-up” in his report. (Indeed, HIST programming at the meeting deserved this accolade: it was outstanding both in the hotel meeting room venue and at CHF with many well-prepared exhibits and exciting symposia.)

ACS CEO and Executive Director Madeleine Jacobs announced that there would be a comprehensive, random member survey during the coming year – watch for it. She also announced that two ACS publications will cease publication in the coming year: “Today’s Chemist at Work” and “Modern Drug Discovery.”

Other Council Action

The Council voted to change the wording in the Bylaws to allow for electronic balloting by both the society as a whole and by the Divisions of the Society. The essential change was the removal of the requirement of a hand-inscribed signature on the external ballot envelope, thus opening the door to other methods of balloting. The plan is for mail ballots always to be available for those who wish them. Divisions who wish to change their method of voting will have to change their divisional bylaws.

The Council also voted to add a sixth category to those who are eligible for membership in the ACS: pre-college teachers of chemical science who are fully certified and have three years of employment as a teacher of chemical science.

A Special Discussion Item was introduced by the Committee on Economic and Professional Affairs (CEPA) on “The Dispersion of Chemistry as a Discipline.” This is such an important issue that we are going to give you the Executive Summary and CEPA’s Recommendation in full.

Executive Summary

1. In the past 20 years significant changes have occurred in what chemists do and in the occupational categories used by the government agencies to describe chemists. These changes are occurring at an increasing rate.
2. With the changes in the federal classification system (from SOC 1998 to SOC 2000), it appears that we are witnessing an alarming decrease in chemists – from more than 96,000 in 1998 to 84,000 in 2000. The apparent decrease occurs, not from job loss, but from redefinition.
3. This “loss” leads to an unintentional de-emphasis on the occupation of chemists. The federal definition reclassified some formerly called chemists into “materials scientists,” “biochemists,” “geochemists,” and others. As a consequence, it may be that a polymer chemist (now classified as a “materials scientist”) may prefer to support the Materials Research Society, rather than the ACS.

CEPA's Recommendation

CEPA recommends to the Board of Directors that a task force be created to monitor and assess the impact of the dispersion of chemistry. Issues include the:

- Types of services to be provided
- Recruitment and retention of members who may not have a strong identity as a "chemist"
- Need for ACS to connect to persons working in biotech/pharma areas, who may become the majority of our membership within the next 25 years.

The Committee on Meetings and Expositions reported that the total attendance at the Philadelphia meeting was 13,805 persons.

There was no further business of the Council following the committee reports.

Councilor Reports

1. Mary Virginia Orna was re-elected to her second term as a member of the Committee on Committees (ConC). She is also continuing to serve as ConC liaison to the Joint Board-Council Committee on Publications (JBCCP) and the Committee on Technician Affairs (CTA).
2. Ben Chastain continues to serve on the Divisional Activities Committee (DAC), where he is co-chair of the Divisional Enhancement Sub-committee (awards and grants). He is also co-chair of the joint sub-committee (with Local Section Activities) on Divisional-Local Section Interactions. He is a liaison to the committees on Local Section Activities (LSAC) and on Public Relations and Communication (CPRC).

Respectfully submitted,

Ben B. Chastain
Mary Virginia Orna
HIST Councilors

HIST Finances SUMMARY -- August 20, 2004									
Category Description	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996
INCOME									
Allocation ACS	\$ 4,203.32	\$ 2,944.93	\$ 3,363.92	\$ 2,477.11	\$ 2,345.88	\$ 2,632.04	\$ 2,525.40	\$ 2,394.04	
Stopgap Funding			\$ 4,000.00	\$ 6,800.00					
Bulletin - Lib	\$ 304.00	\$ 2,180.00	\$ 2,592.00	\$ 2,502.00	\$ 1,589.50	\$ 989.21	\$ 1,837.00	\$ 1,408.00	\$ 326.00
Bulletin-Bkls	\$ 60.00	\$ 222.00	\$ 270.00	\$ 772.00	\$ 22.00	\$ 304.00		\$ 633.00	\$ 60.00
Cachet Income								\$ 54.00	\$ 16.00
Counc Trav Reim	\$ 1,536.39	\$ 2,832.35	\$ 4,394.71	\$ 2,958.65	\$ 2,695.22		\$ 913.71	\$ 2,338.86	\$ 1,000.00
Div Income	\$ 12.63	\$ 12.41	\$ 61.58	\$ 244.83	\$ 384.76	\$ 296.97	\$ 279.04	\$ 339.93	\$ 229.91
Donations	\$ 1,400.00	\$ 600.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 7,890.00	\$ 480.00		\$ 500.00		
Dues Income	\$ 7,919.18	\$ 11,788.00	\$12,164.43	\$11,849.32	\$11,505.51	\$11,761.00	\$10,915.30	\$12,322.24	\$ 8,968.00
Invest Inc	\$ 421.99	\$ 664.55	\$ 493.25	\$ 937.07	\$ 462.96	\$ 420.25	\$ 652.54	\$ 813.37	\$ 569.19
Meeting Award	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 4,100.00					
Meeting Grant		\$ 10,800.00	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00				
Misc Inc				\$ 34.01	\$ 18.33		\$ 108.10	\$ 165.00	\$ 54.53
New Member Commission				\$ 15.00					
Other Inc		\$ 15.00				\$ 5,500.00			\$ 5,000.00
Royalties	\$ 421.61	\$ 942.64	\$ 267.89	\$ 669.12	\$ 965.40	\$ 1,169.16	\$ 1,111.36	\$ 646.34	\$ 515.47
TOTAL INCOME	\$ 19,779.12	\$ 36,501.88	\$35,607.78	\$43,249.11	\$22,469.56	\$23,072.63	\$18,842.45	\$21,114.78	\$16,739.10
EXPENSES									
Abstracts	\$ 1,882.68	\$ 3,463.70	\$ 3,846.52	\$ 7,582.94		\$ 2,431.87	\$ 2,777.65	\$ 2,201.64	
Audio-Visual		\$ 325.00	\$ 146.66	\$ 239.66		\$ 130.00		\$ 155.00	

BULLETIN FOR THE HISTORY OF CHEMISTRY

August 22, 2004

Volume 29 (2): 56 pp [September, 2004]

3 full-length papers

1 short paper

1 "letter"/response

7 book reviews

Notice: Edelstein Nominations

HIST Newsletter??

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Total cost 29(1) \$4,900 (\$4.45/copy)

Estimate for "original" printing:

1,100 copies:	\$2,980	1,500 copies:	\$3,370 [\$390 difference]
Postage	2,200		3,000
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$5,180 (\$4.70)		\$6,370 (\$4.24)

Estimate for reprinting 500 copies of past issues (64 pp):

1) negative still on file:

Printing	\$1,770
Postage	2,000
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	\$2,770 (\$5.54)

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Printing	\$2,090
Postage	2,000
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	\$4,090 (\$8.18)

HIST NEWSLETTER

In the *Bulletin*?

Book Reviews

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