

IV. Division of Chemical Information, 1975-1993

1. Goals and Mission, 1975-1993

Just after the approval to change the Division name, a membership brochure revised in May 1975 restated the following interests and scope of the Division:

- organization of chemical information, indexing, abstracting, classification, and nomenclature
- mechanized information storage and retrieval techniques
- research on and evaluation of indexing and searching methods
- foreign languages and their relation to chemical documentation
- training in chemical literature
- reproduction techniques, including production and use of microforms
- presentation of data, including notebooks, technical writing, reports, patent preparation, correlation and statistical methods
- library operation and bibliographic techniques
- searching the literature
- commercial aspects of chemical literature, such as cost estimation, market analysis, advertising, and new product literature
- current awareness methods
- input-output interaction of the chemist with the computer

For April 6, 1976, the Division was invited, along with other ACS units, to submit a write-up on recent advances and future trends to be sealed in a time capsule in the wall of the New York University building. The date of this event was exactly one century to the day after the founding of the ACS.

Herman Skolnik, the author of this document, wrote in an editorial that one can wait till April 6, 2076, to find out what he wrote or read it now. The following is the full text of the sealed message [Ref. 18]:

"Chemistry became a science in the 19th century because chemists constructed a language, a system of symbols and nomenclature, on which a cumulative literature could be based. By the beginning of the 20th century, chemistry had a viable literature comprising journals, books, compendia, handbooks, and abstract services. This literature, barely large enough to fill a dozen library shelves, did not foretell a 1975 *Chemical Abstracts* containing about 300,000 abstracts of papers published in some 12,000 journals during the year.

Beginning with the expanding industrial needs of World Wars I and II and further augmented by the atomic energy and space programs, science and technology assumed a dominant role in the evolving 20th century. This role required an increasing number of scientists and engineers as reflected by an ACS membership that went from 1,800 in 1900; to 16,000 in 1920; 25,000 in 1940; 92,000 in 1960; and 110,000 in 1975. The chemical literature expanded at a somewhat faster rate, at about 8% per year or doubling every 12 years.

During this period of rapid growth, chemistry underwent an accelerating segmentation and specialization into a variety of disciplines and subdisciplines. One of these, chemical information science, took root in 1948 with the formation of the ACS Division of Chemical Literature, the 19th ACS division to be formed (there are now 28).

What chemical information science was about and the advances made in this discipline of chemistry may be gleaned since 1948 from the programs of the Division of Chemical Information (new name as of 1/1/75) and since 1960 from the pages of the *Journal of Chemical Information and Computer Sciences*. The size, growth, and complexity of the chemical literature over this period motivated the chemical information scientist's involvement in the various aspects of communicating, categorizing, correlating, indexing, abstracting, storing, and retrieving chemical information.

Significant advances made since 1948 include: design of information systems using edge-notched and optical coincidence cards and using tab cards with accounting machines; uniterm and multiterm indexing systems; notation and topological systems; chemical nomenclature systems; new molecular formula and fragmentation indexes; citation indexes; keyword indexes based on contents (KWIC) of articles, such as title, abstract and even the whole text; and the design of online computerized information systems.

Much of the activity in notation and topological systems and molecular formula and fragmentation indexes has been prompted by the failure of chemical nomenclature systems to be in harmony with the advancing frontiers of chemistry. Possibly we shall never achieve a truly systematic nomen-

clature system that can anticipate the requirements of new families of chemicals and that can be completely satisfactory for the indexing of chemicals. Yet the objective will remain worthy of our attention far into the future.

Chemical information scientists have paid considerable attention over the past several years to two problems over which they can do little other than express their opinions: the copyright controversy and the journal problem. The copyright controversy between publishers and those who photocopy rather than subscribe apparently will be solved by law someday, yet it is already becoming complicated by computer use with CRT terminals and massive printouts. The journal problem is a matter of pollution control. If the journal is an endangered species, as some scientists predict, then how do we account for its phenomenal growth to today's 40,000 scientific and trade journals, of which about one-third is pertinent to chemistry or to chemical technology? But if we cannot control the dilution of the very good scientific journals with those of relatively low quality, we at least need to seek methods for controlling the input of only meaningful and original contributions into our information and databases.

We have acquired two important tools: computers and telecommunications. In recent years, chemical information science has been linked closely to these two tools, and will continue to be so for many years to come. But so far, they have been used with relatively little creativity and minimum concern for economy and effectiveness. We have tended to be enamored with the great storage capacity and phenomenal processing and printing speeds of third generation computers and their peripherals. Thus the majority of large information systems have been designed with keyword indexes, i.e., the words in the titles and less frequently the abstracts of authors. A consequence of the marriage of computers and telecommunications has been the expanding growth of the information industry: the database producers, such as Chemical Abstracts Service, and the database broker. It is the broker, for the most part, that markets most of the databases to potential users, individuals and libraries, for online interaction.

Although approximately one million online searches were made in 1975, with a strong upward trend, we are a long way from achieving a universal information network. Our weak links are: keyword indexes, the increasing separation of database producers from users, isolation of scientists from sought for information by a maze of

terminal operating systems, and emphasis on the reference rather than the data or information in the reference.

Before we reach our utopia, a universal information network, we need to explore the fundamental nature of information. We need to create new systems that relate the unknown with the known and to design information systems that produce direct answers and data, as well as references, reliably, productively, and economically. We need to direct our research to the underlying principles that govern the properties, reactions, and uses of chemicals. Knowing goals, however, is a start in the right direction towards achieving a universal information network by or before April 6, 2076."

In September 1977, the Long Range Planning Committee, chaired by Carlos M. Bowman, published a report, which identified five major subject areas and made appropriate recommendations:

- meetings: to establish stricter quality control, sponsor a separate meeting once every 2-3 years, provide for longer tenure and continuity in the position of the Program Committee Chairman, and survey members to determine their interests and needs
- publications: to increase the frequency of publication of the *Chemical Information Bulletin* and to increase its editorial content
- education: to provide educational courses or seminars coordinating subject matter with meeting content
- professional relations: to carry out a membership survey, disseminate information about job opportunities, institute a public relations efforts informing about the information profession, encourage personal professional development, and have a representative on the *CHEMTECH* editorial advisory panel
- relations with other Divisions and Societies: to establish intersociety and interdivisional liaisons and to sponsor some form of intersociety or interdivisional activity at least annually

Many of these recommendations were adopted, especially those on the continuity of the Program Committee chairmanship, professional relations, and intersociety and interdivisional liaisons, including having a representative on the *CHEMTECH* editorial advisory panel.

A membership brochure revised in 1979 updated or added the following subject areas to those listed in 1975:

- communications
- chemical literature sources
- evaluation of methods, systems, and tools
- linguistics
- new computerized online databases
- management of chemical information operations
- correlation of information and data
- historical, evolutionary, legal, and commercial aspects of chemical literature

The Long Range Planning Committee continued to exist, but no major reports were issued. On the other hand, the Divisional Executive Committee in 1987 instituted a regular series of special planning meetings which continue on an annual basis to this day. Carlos M. Bowman chaired the first of these meetings. A mission statement was adopted:

The Division of Chemical Information of the American Chemical Society is committed to providing a forum for the exchange of information and expertise among the generators, developers, providers, and users of chemical information worldwide through innovative, quality programs and publications, and through opportunities for career development and recognition of excellence.

The goals and objectives supporting the Mission were formalized to address such vital issues as:

- promoting and assisting the formation of Chemical Information Topical Groups in the ACS Local Sections
- participating in the technical programs of the ACS Regional Meetings
- promoting contact at the ACS National Meetings among members and between members and Divisional functionaries
- cosponsoring interdivisional, intersociety, and international symposia and meetings
- communicating with members through additional publications
- promoting research and development in chemical information science and technology
- monitoring legal and legislative issues, and taking appropriate stands
- promoting career development
- establishing a reporting mechanism for all such tasks by the identification of milestones and measurement of success

The most recent Divisional Bylaws, amended as of December 31, 1990, and reproduced in **Appendix 1** (page 79), reflect the objects of the Division as follows:

Bylaw I Name and Object

Section 1. The name of this organization shall be "The Division of Chemical Information of the AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY" hereinafter called the "Division" and the "SOCIETY", respectively.

Section 2. The objects of this Division shall be those of the SOCIETY as they apply to chemical information and computer sciences which deal, first, with the fundamental concepts, relationships, theory, and methods pertaining to the collection, processing, communication, and utilization of chemical information and, secondly, with the theory, design, and operation of systems which process chemical information. Chemical information processing is regarded as including the collection, manipulation, correlation, organization, storage, transmission, retrieval, display, reproduction, dissemination, analysis, and evaluation of chemical information. Information processing systems include computer systems, communication systems, reprographic systems, and other associated devices.

In the 1993 "Information Industry Directory" (13th ed., Gale Research, Detroit), the Division is listed as a separate entity, described as providing a forum to inform chemists, chemical engineers, and others about the latest developments in producing and using chemical information.

2. Organization and Membership, 1975-1993

The Division met under its new name for the first time at the 170th ACS National Meeting in Chicago in August 1975. At that time, the following were the members of the Executive Committee and the Divisional functionaries:

Chairman	Barbara A. Montague
Chairman-Elect	Bruno M. Vasta
Past-Chairman	Charles E. Granito
Secretary	Mary H. Reslock
Assistant Secretary	Emma-June H. Tillmanns
Treasurer	Judy D. Hale
Councilors	Carlos M. Bowman;
	Carleton C. Conrad
Alternator Councilors	Margaret S. Hicks;
	James E. Rush
Editor, <i>J. Chem. Inf. Comput. Sci.</i>	Herman Skolnik

Committee Chairmen:

Audit	Patricia M. McDonnell
Computer Program	
Compilations and	
Technological	
Forecasting	Robert E. Maizell
Long Range Planning	Arthur C. Diesing
Membership	Emma-June H. Tillmanns
Nominating	Melvin L. Huber
Procedures Manual	David M. Krentz
Professional and	
Public Relations	Bernard S. Schlessinger
Program	Cynthia H. O'Donohue

Other Functionaries:

Editor, <i>Chem. Inf. Bull.</i>	Gabrielle S. Revesz
Documentation Abstracts,	
Inc., Board	Frederic R. Benson;
	Peter F. Sorter
ASIS Liaison	Rita G. Lerner
SLA Liaison	Marian E. Wickline

At the 171st ACS National Meeting, the Society's Centennial Meeting in New York in April 1976, the Executive Committee noted with sadness the unexpected death of Richard L. Kenyon. An ACS executive, he joined the Society's editorial staff in 1946 and was involved for many years in all aspects of information and communication, including editorship of the *Chemical & Engineering News* and directorship of the ACS Office of Planning for Information Systems.

At that meeting, Arthur C. Diesing reported, on behalf of the Long Range Planning Committee, the existence of three projects under study:

- joint technical meeting with ASIS and SLA
- poster sessions
- vendor symposia

A possibility of joining the American Federation of Information Processing Societies (AFIPS) was explored. Some potential advantages were cited, such as participation in the National Computer Conference and working directly with other societies affiliated with the AFIPS. Eventually, however, such a move did not occur.

The *CHEMTECH* Editorial Advisory Panel unanimously accepted the Division's application for having a representative on the panel. Cynthia H. O'Donohue was appointed to that post for 1978.

At the 174th ACS National Meeting in Chicago in August 1977, the Council voted to increase Divisions' representation on the ACS Council from 13 to

20%, effective January 1, 1978. The approved redistribution, based on the size of Division membership, called for a third Divisional Councilor and a third Divisional Alternate Councilor. For 1978, the Division appointed Peter F. Sorter as the third Councilor, and Charles E. Granito and Bruno M. Vasta as the second and third Alternate Councilor.

In the summer 1978 issue of the *Chemical Information Bulletin*, Bonnie Lawlor, its Editor, inserted an announcement:

**WANTED
DIVISION LOGO**

\$25 Reward

"Attention Bounty Hunters:

The Division of Chemical Information has initiated a widespread search for a logo. Few identifying characteristics are available. It has been described as original, related to divisional activities, and appropriate for use in awards, publications, etc. A reward of twenty-five dollars will be given to whoever provides the logo selected. Put your creativity to the test and join the search.

Sketches of logos fitting the above description should be submitted by November 1, 1978."

In the Spring of 1979, Gabrielle S. Revesz, the Divisional Chairman, announced:

"To All Bounty Hunters:

I would like to thank all of you who answered our call and submitted designs for a divisional logo. We had a hard time choosing from so many excellent ideas and ended up combining several to come up with what, we hope, will be acceptable to all. While no one won the prize, we nevertheless would like to acknowledge your contributions and hope that you will be willing to participate again in future competitions."

and provided the logo:



On May 29-30, 1979, the Divisional Chairman (Gabrielle S. Revesz) and Chairman-Elect (Cynthia H. O'Donohue) attended a pre-White House Conference meeting in Washington, DC. The invited heads of information-related professional societies and associations were charged with the mandate to plan the involvement of these organizations in the White House Conference on Library and Information Services. A follow-up pre-White House Conference meeting took place on August 1, 1979, also attended by Cynthia H. O'Donohue.

Seldon W. Terrant represented the Division as an observer at the White House Conference on November 15-19, 1979. Five basic themes were considered:

- meeting personal needs
- enhancing life-long learning
- improving organizations and the profession
- effectively governing our society
- increasing international understanding and cooperation

Cynthia H. O'Donohue, as the Divisional representative, attended in turn a post-Conference follow-up, the Third Information Community Organizations Heads meeting in Washington, DC, on February 29, 1980.

When the Division's name was changed to the Division of Chemical Information, the ACS assigned to it the acronym CHIF for use as a heading in the programs of the ACS National Meetings and as a running head in the ACS Book of Abstracts. The alphabetization in either one proceeded, however, according to the full names of the Divisions. Thus, the order was:

CHED	Chemical Education
CHSA	Chemical Health and Safety
CHIF	Chemical Information
CMEC	Chemical Marketing and Economics

which placed "CHIF" after "CHSA". To remedy the situation, by the Fall of 1979 the Divisional acronym was changed to CINF which allowed for a correct parallel alphabetization of both acronyms and full Divisional names.

At the 179th ACS National Meeting in Houston in March 1980, the Executive Committee voted to formally establish a Subdivision of Chemistry and the Law (Howard M. Peters, chairman). Subsequently, the Division Bylaws were amended:

- to add a new Bylaw titled "Subdivisions"
- to specify the conditions for the existence of a Subdivision
- to provide for the appointment in the first year of a Chairman, a Secretary, and a Membership Secretary for the Subdivision

- to provide for the regular annual election cycle for officers of the Subdivision to start in the year following the formation of a Subdivision
- to include the chairman of each Subdivision in the Divisional Executive Committee

Although the Subdivision three years later became an independent ACS Division, the Bylaws were not changed again in case another Subdivision might be formed in the future.

In November 1980, the Division mourned the loss of Fred A. Tate, the 1978 Herman Skolnik Award winner, who was responsible for moving the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) into the computer age, including the development of the CAS Registry System. He was the ACS voice and international advocate of a worldwide chemical information system, especially through the cooperation of scientific organizations in the U.S., the United Kingdom, West Germany, France, and Japan.

At the 181st ACS National Meeting in Atlanta in March 1981, the Executive Committee discussed with the officers of the Subdivision of Chemistry and the Law the advantages and disadvantages of becoming an independent ACS Division. Several Divisional officers expressed opinion that there would be definite benefits to have a bigger Division and that fragmentation would not be useful, yet the officers of the Subdivision argued otherwise. The meeting lasted till 9:25 pm.

Because of the periodic recalculation of the Councilor divisor by the ACS Council Policy Committee, in 1982 the Division lost its third Councilor and third Alternate Councilor. The 1982 Divisional roster had a total of 1,076 (950 full members, 120 affiliates, and 6 national affiliates).

At the 184th ACS National Meeting in Kansas City in September 1982, the Subdivision of Chemistry and the Law was granted probationary ACS Division status as of January 1, 1983.

In 1983, a new Committee was established:

Education Committee (Arleen N. Somerville, chairman).

In that year, the Division learned that both the German Chemical Society (Gesellschaft Deutscher Chemiker) and the Chemical Society of Japan had created chemical information divisions.

The German Chemical Society established its Fachgruppe Chemie-Information in September 1982

with Dr. Robert Fugmann as its first chairman. Its first meeting was scheduled for October 27-28, 1983, in Frankfurt. From the very beginning, the Group published its bulletin, *Mitteilungsblatt* (No. 1 in September 1982), with Dr. Robert Fugmann and Dr. Ekkehard Fluck as coeditors. Both were well known to the Division and spoke at several Divisional sessions. The second issue of the bulletin of February 1983 announced our Divisional program for the Spring 1983 Seattle meeting. The Division sent a gavel to the Group with greetings and wishes for successful activities.

The Chemical Society of Japan established a Division of Chemical Information and Computer Science in January 1983 with Professor Shin'ichi Sasaki as its first chairman. Its first scheduled meeting was on April 1, 1983, in Kyoto. The 1983 Divisional Chairman, Barbara G. Prewitt, sent a congratulatory message prior to that meeting.

The results of a questionnaire conducted in 1983 by the Long Range Planning Committee (Merle I. Eiss, chairman) were published in the Spring 1984 issue of the *Chemical Information Bulletin*. There were 234 responses. Questions were asked relating to type of employment, membership in other professional societies, most useful means of keeping up in the field, attendance at the ACS national, regional, and local meetings, suggestions for improving the Bulletin, and types of programming preferred.

In June 1984, the Division mourned the passing of Emma-June Tillmanns-Skolnik. She was a very active member of the ACS. In the Delaware Local Section she served as Councilor and was the first woman chairman for that Section in 1982. Within the Division, she served as Assistant Secretary and Membership Committee Chairman (1974-1977) and later was responsible for updating and maintaining the Divisional Procedures Manual.

At the 188th ACS National Meeting in Philadelphia in August 1984, a Bylaw change was suggested making the Program Committee Chairman a voting member of the Executive Committee. The Program Chairman was to be appointed by the Divisional chairman with the consent of the Executive Committee.

As of December 31, 1984, the Division had a total of 1,264 members (1,129 full members, 123 affiliates, and 12 national affiliates).

Cordial relations, mutual exchange of experience and ideas, and increased contacts continued between the Division and the German Fachgruppe Chemie-Information. On the occasion of their meeting in Aachen in March 1985, the Divisional Chairman,

Peter F. Rusch, sent greetings personally delivered by David W. Weisgerber, CAS Editor, who was a speaker at that meeting.

The Division was a founding member of the ACS Computer Secretariat and participated in its inaugural meeting at the 189th ACS National Meeting in Miami Beach in April/May 1985. Similarly, the Division took part in the organization of the ACS Biotechnology Secretariat and contributed a symposium to its first meeting at the 192th ACS National Meeting in Anaheim in September 1986.

The year 1987 saw another "first" for the Division. It cosponsored and participated in the International Conference on "Chemical Structures: International Language of Chemistry" in The Netherlands in June 1987.

The year 1988 was noted for a major focus on the membership-related activities. A Sunday reception (in addition to the usual Tuesday evening social hour) took place at the 195th ACS National Meeting (3rd Chemical Congress of North America) in Toronto in June 1988. Its purpose was meeting old friends and welcoming new members, and providing the information on the meeting program as well as on the city attractions.

New committees to address the members' concerns were established:

Legislative Issues Committee (Murray D. Rosenberg, chairman)
Public Relations Committee (Carol A. Duane, chairman)
Publication Committee (Ann P. Moffett, chairman)
Careers in Chemical Information Subcommittee (David S. Saari, chairman)
Task Force for Chemical Information Posters (Carol A. Carr, chairman)

Also, a reporting mechanism for Committees was strengthened to improve the planning and implementation of various Divisional programs and to ensure continuity of commitments and actions.

In 1988, the German Fachgruppe Chemie-Information asked the Division for its brief history to which W. Val Metanowski responded by providing a manuscript on "Division of Chemical Information of the American Chemical Society - A Brief History". It was subsequently published by the Fachgruppe in their *Mitteilungsblatt* (No. 16 of November 1989) [Ref. 32].

It is interesting to note that the Fachgruppe first established a working subgroup, Computer in der Chemie (Computer in Chemistry), and then, as of November 20, 1989, it changed its overall name to Fachgruppe Chemie-Information-Computer. Thus, the German Society, unlike the ACS, went into the direction of having one division encompassing both chemical information and computers in chemistry.

The 1989 Divisional Chairman, Bonnie Lawlor, stressed the commitment to the strategic goals from the previous year:

- to improve the image of the chemical information profession
- to increase member benefits
- to focus on career development
- to identify current issues affecting chemical information
- to promote inter- and intra-Society cooperation

To fulfill these goals, several organizational changes were implemented, and some, eventually, were incorporated into revised Bylaws:

- the appointed position of Membership Committee Chairman was raised to the level (as voting member) of the Executive Committee
- the position of Assistant Secretary was eliminated
- the Careers in Chemical Information Subcommittee was raised to a full Committee (Patricia E. O'Neill, chairman) status

The Division mourned the passing of William J. Wiswesser, the 1975 Patterson Award winner and the 1980 Herman Skolnik Award winner, on December 16, 1989. The obituary in the *Chemical Information Bulletin* described him as "a legend among us" and "a guru of concise storage and retrieval of chemical structures". He was best known for the WLN (Wiswesser Line Notation), a practical application of his pioneering research into mathematical, physical, and chemical methods of punch cards, and computer storage representation of interatomic relationships.

In 1990, the Public Relations Committee reported on the results of a questionnaire. It was to determine how Division members perceived the Division and the information profession, and whether its name matched these perceptions. Seventy percent of the respondents had a positive reaction to the name "Division of Chemical Information" well reflecting the profession.

On April 5, 1990, Gabrielle S. Revesz passed away. She was a role model for many younger people, teaching them what a true information

professional really was. She was Divisional Chairman in 1979 and served as Editor of the *Chemical Information Bulletin* (1973-1977).

On September 3, 1990, George Vladutz, the 1989 Patterson-Crane Award winner, passed away. He was an active researcher, an innovator, a frequent contributor to the Divisional programs, and a friend to many in the chemical information field. On a more personal note, an obituary described him as "the intellectual, the generous host, the involved conversationalist, and the visionary".

The 1991 roster of members had a total of 1,426 (1,264 full members, 121 affiliates, 27 national affiliates, and 14 student affiliates). In 1992, the number dropped slightly to a total of 1,409.

In the June/July 1991 issue of the *Bulletin of the American Society for Information Science*, Judith E. Watson, the Divisional liaison representative to ASIS, published an article on "Inter-Society Cooperation Yields Mutual Benefits" [Ref. 37]. It described the Division's background and highlighted joint ventures such as the sponsorship of *Information Science Abstracts* and the organization of Tri-Society Symposia.

In this and other sections of this History, many individuals are recorded who served in the Division, but it is not possible to acknowledge all. Even keeping track of all the Committees over the years, their changing names, scope, and chairmen has been a difficult task.

What is useful, however, is to take a "snapshot" of those who served the Division in a single year, 1993:

Chairman	Gary D. Wiggins
Chairman-Elect	Gerald G. Vander Stouw
Past-Chairman	Joseph E. Clark
Secretary	Victoria K. Veach
Treasurer	Patricia L. Dedert
Program Chairman	Richard A. Love
Councilors	Bonnie Lawlor; Arleen N. Somerville
Alternate Councilors	Robert E. Buntrock; Peter F. Rusch
Committees:	
Consultant	Herman Skolnik
Archivist/Historian	W. Val Metanowski
Audit	Patricia M. Lorenz (chairman), Paul R. Finkernagel
Awards	Edlyn S. Simmons (chairman), Robert E. Buntrock, Leo P. Clougherty, Charles

Careers	E. Gragg, David R. Lide, Jr., Charles Sullivan Bruce Slutsky (chairman), Patricia E. O'Neill, Janice E. Mears, Mary Moulton
Constitution & Bylaws Education	Robert E. Stobaugh Carol A. Carr (chairman), Grace Baysinger, Robert E. Buntrock, James J. Heinis, Charles F. Huber, Maggie D. Johnson, Adrienne W. Kozlowski, Mary Ann Palma, Alan Smith, Arleen N. Somerville, Samuel H. Wilen
Fundraising	Louis P. Torre (chairman), Diane Hoffman
Legislative Issues Long Range Planning	Maureen W. Matkovich Gary D. Wiggins (chairman), Michael P. O'Hara, Jon C. Palmer, Gerald G. Vander Stouw, Joanne L. Witiak, Barbara G. Wood
Membership	Ruthann Bates (chairman), Barbara A. Hurwitz, Michael J. Knee, Mark R. Rycheck, Sherry White
Nominating Program	Joseph E. Clark (chairman) Richard A. Love (chairman), Mark A. Frentrop, Guenter Grethe, Mohammed Z. Hassan, Barbara A. Hurwitz, Edmund T. King, John Kloss, David S. Saari, William G. Town, Thomas E. Wolff
Procedures Manual Publications	George R. Famini Bonnie Lawlor (chairman), Richard A. Lowe, Margaret A. Matthews, Patricia E. O'Neill, Patricia L. Rosso, Betty L. Unruh, Joanne L. Witiak
Tellers	A. Rahman Khan (chairman)
Liaison Representatives: ACS Committee on Nomenclature	W. Val Metanomski
ASIS	Judith E. Watson
SLA	Katherine R. Porter
CHEMTECH	Lucille M. Wert
Documentation Abstracts, Inc.	Paul E. Swartzentruber, Judith E. Watson (alternate)
1994 Tri-Society Symposium	Judith E. Watson

Chemical Information Bulletin:

Editor	Margaret A. Matthews
Assistant Editor	Patricia C. Rosso
Business Manager	Joanne L. Witiak

CINF News:

Production Editor	Richard A. Lowe
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Members of the Division have always participated in the activities of other ACS Divisions and ACS Local Sections and served as their Officers and Councilors. On the national scene, many served on the ACS Committees, an essential part of the overall ACS governance, and on the editorial boards of the ACS journals.

A rather incomplete list of such Division members serving other ACS areas than the Division, compiled in 1985, had 66 names.

Several members, as Divisional or Local Section Councilors, chaired the ACS Committees and a more informal Divisional Officers Group (DOG):

- Carlos M. Bowman, Committee on Divisional Activities (1975, 1982-1983); Divisional Officers Group, "Top Dog" (1988)
- Carleton C. Conrad, Divisional Officers Group, "Top Dog" (1967)
- Merle I. Eiss, Committee on Copyrights (1984-1986)
- Madeline M. Henderson, Committee on Copyrights (1978-1980)
- Bonnie Lawlor, Committee on Copyrights (1993)
- Kurt L. Loening, Committee on Nomenclature (1964-1989)
- Ann P. Moffett, Committee on Divisional Activities (1990-1991); Divisional Officers Group, "Top Dog" (1990)
- Barbara A. Montague, Committee on Divisional Activities (1979-1981); Divisional Officers Group, "Top Dog" (1977)
- Frederick H. Owens, Committee on Copyrights (1981-1983)
- Ben H. Weil, Committee on Copyrights (1970-1977)
- Barbara G. Wood, Committee on Publications (1985-1987)

In 1986-1989, Herman Skolnik, the Divisional Archivist/Historian (1982-1989), conducted interviews with those Division members who made meaningful contributions to chemical information science (Dale B. Baker, Frederic R. Benson, Carlos M. Bowman, Kurt L. Loening, W. Val Metanomski, Ralph E. O'Dette, Gerard O. Platau, Bruno M. Vasta, and Ronald L. Wigington). Tape transcriptions of the

interviews were deposited in the Center for the History of Chemistry in Philadelphia.

A joint session (open meeting) with the ACS Society Committee on Chemical Abstracts Service at the 205th ACS National Meeting in Denver in March 1993 was the last one for the Committee as it was then constituted. The ACS Council at its March 31, 1993, meeting dissolved the Committee and established in its place a Joint Board-Council Committee on Chemical Abstracts Service. Since the governance function with respect to CAS was taken over by the CAS Governing Board established in 1991, the new Committee is to act in an advisory and information exchange role between CAS, the Governing Board, and the ACS membership. Lura J. Powell, the Committee Chairman, established a subgroup (Jean G. Marcali, chairman) specifically charged with improving interactions between the Division of Chemical Information, the Division of Computers in Chemistry, and other Divisions, and the Committee.

As this history was going to press, the Division learned that Karl F. Heumann passed away on April 8, 1993. He was the 1960 Divisional Chairman and served the Division in numerous other assignments. He was also the first R&D Director at Chemical Abstracts Service (1955-1959) and the 1959 President of the American Documentation Institute (ADI).

3. Symposia and Sessions at the ACS National Meetings, 1975-1993

General Characteristics

A detailed list of symposia and general sessions at the ACS National Meetings for the 1975-1993 period is presented in **Appendix 6** (page 97). The information given includes the number of papers in each symposium or session, the name of the presiding chairman, and the name of the cosponsoring ACS Division or ACS Committee, if applicable.

The Division took part in all of the 36 numbered ACS National Meetings in that period, 170th through 205th, including the ACS/CSJ (Chemical Society of Japan) Chemical Congress in Honolulu in April 1979.

The total number of papers presented in the 1975-1993 period was 1,739. As in the previous years, certain perennial topics were presented and debated frequently:

- education
- nomenclature
- Chemical Abstracts (CA)
- patents
- copyright

Training was no longer confined to courses or instruction in literature searching, but now was extended to searching online. Various groups were involved such as database producers, online vendors, search intermediaries, and end users.

With the advent of the ability to search and retrieve information through structure and substructure searching, different nomenclature needs were discussed. On the one hand, the presence of systematic name fragments facilitated searches for substances containing these fragments. On the other hand, common and trivial names led directly to the retrieval of information through chemical dictionaries online.

The operation of Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) and its publications and services continued to be the subject of both formal and informal papers, and of occasionally heated discussions ranging in scope from technical content to online searching to pricing.

Patent- and copyright-related problems continued to be of vital interest to the Division members. Patents and published patent applications continued to proliferate, patent offices became automated and incorporated many database building and searching techniques. Copyright Law interpretation became a primary concern to librarians, organizations, and individuals alike.

A group of chemists specializing in legal practice and of those involved with legal aspects of the intellectual property protection was formed as the Subdivision of Chemistry and the Law. Between 1980 and 1982, it was responsible for a large part of the Divisional program. With the formation of the ACS Division of Chemistry and the Law in 1983, the more legal aspects of patents, trademarks, and copyright, as well as discussions on laws in the workplace, environmental laws, and other government laws and regulations of concern to chemists, and on para-legal careers became their domain. Because of the many topics of interest to both Divisions, numerous symposia were joint or cosponsored.

It is again of interest to review trends in programming by listing the most popular topics in each succeeding decade.