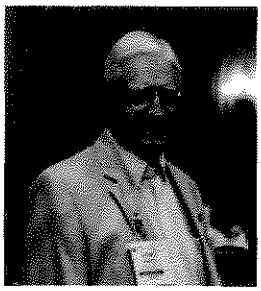
ACS Chemistry for Life®

Newsletter for Senior Chemists

December, 2014

Message from the Chair of the Senior Chemists Committee



This newsletter will be reaching you at the point where the Senior Chemists Committee will be two years old. As we approach that mark, it is time to reassess where we have been and where we are going. It is evident from numerous communications received from ACS members that although we have had some very successful initiatives, we have not satisfied everyone's expectations. In some sense, this is normal—we never expected to be all things to all people. None the less, we need to look to some new and different directions if we are going to fulfill our charter. As a step in that direction, we have reconstituted our Planning and Priorities Subcommittee, chaired by Professor Catherine Costello. We urge any readers of this newsletter to contact Professor Costello at **cecmsms@bu.edu** with ideas or projects you would like the SCC to consider.

One of the successful initiatives instituted by the SCC has been a series of mini-grants to local sections to support senior activities in the section. As these activities grow, we anticipate that a number of sections will self-nominate for the two new ChemLuminary Awards sponsored by the SCC, which will be awarded in 2015.

Among the more pervasive complaints that we get from senior members is their desire to stay more involved in chemistry related areas. This may be a wish to maintain a relationship with the enterprise from which they retired (industrial or academic), or to be a part of the local educational system or to be

to maintain contact with current advances in chemistry. To this end, we invite our readers to submit proposals to the editor of the newsletter with suggestions that they would like the SCC to pursue in support of the proposals. If there is sufficient interest we might be able to incorporate them in future newsletters as an "Editor's Corner" feature.

As the holiday season approaches, I wish all our readers joy and well-being.

George Heinze, Chair
Senior Chemists Committee

Thanks to our Editors!

I would like to thank my co-editor, Roland Hirsch, for all the work he does for the Senior Chemists Newsletter, and Cheryl Brown, ACS staff, who is responsible for the on-line publication. I am also very grateful to Donald Clarke and Zelda Wasserman for their invaluable assistance in editing this Newsletter.

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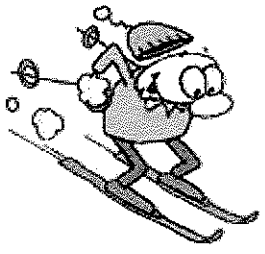
Volunteering on the Ski Patrol

This is another in our series of articles on the amazing variety of volunteer activities of senior chemists. Ray Anderson is a retired chemist who has volunteered on the Ski Patrol in Idaho Falls for many years.



Serving on the Kelly Canyon Ski Patrol is far removed from chemistry but it has been a very satisfying retirement activity. It combines the enjoyment of skiing with fellow patrollers and community service, providing the skiing public with emergency care and rescue services. I picked up the skiing habit while a post-doc at the University of Colorado. The flatlands of Kansas and Oklahoma, where I worked for Gulf Oil and the National Institute for Petroleum and Energy Research, are not considered ideal for skiing so that activity

Laboratory. I hadn't considered becoming a patroller until my daughter had an accident while skiing at Kelly. Impressed with the excellent care the patrollers provided, I learned that all KC patrollers are volunteers.

The first step in becoming a KC patroller occurs near the end of a ski season and is to demonstrate a certain level of skiing proficiency to the ski and toboggan trainers. The next step begins the following fall with a course in Outdoor Emergency Care designed by the National Ski Patrol. This 80-hour course with a 1300 page text, in which you are trained to handle any emergency that might occur at a ski area, begins at Labor Day and winds up at Thanksgiving. Training for on-the-mountain care prescribes first stabilizing the patient and then "packaging" for toboggan transport to the base of the mountain. The course includes both written and practical exams. On-the-hill training begins at opening of the ski season and continues through much of the season; focus is on improved ski technique and safe toboggan transport of patients. First year training is completed with on-the-hill accident scenarios and testing of toboggan handling proficiency. A separate course, CPR for the Professional Rescuer, is required. Annual training includes lift evacuation, accident scenarios, CPR, and review of 1/3 of the Emergency Care course.

The minimum patrolling requirement is one time per week. A typical shift begins with checking toboggans, trauma packs and radios, and addressing any safety concerns on the slopes (first on, last off.) Then patrollers are able to enjoy the slopes until a need for care arises. On weekdays it may be pretty quiet until the arrival of school buses full of kids. We may spot an emergency or be alerted by radio or by a skier. First steps include determining scene safety, assessing and stabilizing the patient, radioing for help as needed (toboggan with spine board, additional patrollers, trauma pack, ambulance or air rescue) and packaging the patient for transport (spine immobilization, bandaging, splinting, sling and swath, cervical collar, spine board, etc. as needed.)

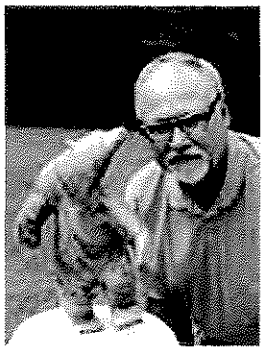
Fortunately, I have not been involved with a life-threatening accident. The most serious incidents involved potential spine injuries. Most incidents involve cuts, scrapes and bruises, sprains and strains, broken bones and torn ligaments.

Now being in my mid-70s, I am one of the older patrollers although not the oldest. Initially I patrolled twice a week (plus recreational skiing at Grand Targhee) but in recent years this was reduced to once a week (plus Targhee).

All in all, patrolling has been a most rewarding activity providing a service as well as recreation and exercise. It allows plenty of time for some chemistry tutoring, travel and family. The extensive first aid training has also been useful in other settings - fortunately, not too frequently.

Ray Anderson

Inuit Art



This article is written by Lou Jungheim, a retired research fellow, long time member of the ACS Indiana Local Section, and the Divisions of Medicinal Chemistry and Organic Chemistry. He is also the current President of the Inuit Art Society. It is another in our series of articles about the amazingly varied activities of retired senior chemists.

As a Research Fellow at Eli Lilly and Company in Indianapolis, and about to retire after more than 31 years at Lilly doing medicinal chemistry/drug discovery research, a lot of friends and colleagues were wondering what I would do to fill

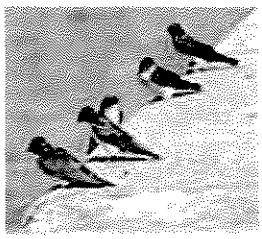
Society (IAS, www.inuitartsociety.org) was certainly not on my radar screen. My wife, Dr. Thalia Nicas, and I had been members of the IAS for several years, but when I retired I was asked to join their board of directors and within a year found myself elected to lead the organization.

You may ask, what is Inuit Art? As the Canadian Inuit people, previously referred to as Eskimos, began settling into communities they were encouraged by their government to expand their skills in stone sculpture into an income-generating venture. Since the 1960s, the market for Inuit sculpture, prints, drawings and tapestry has flourished. The IAS is a group of art collectors, artists, galleries and museums dedicated to improving member's understanding, appreciation and enjoyment of the arts of the Arctic and the Inuit culture.

My interest in Inuit art was kindled in 1983 while attending a chemistry conference in Waterloo, Ontario. The university there had a small gallery and I fell in love with a whale sculpture on display. Later that week the plenary lecturers at the conference presented Professor Victor Snieckus, the meeting organizer, with this whale sculpture so I know it has a good home!

In 1991 I married Thalia, a Canadian citizen, thus my trips to Canada became frequent and my exposure to Inuit art much broader. I learned many Canadians own Inuit soapstone carvings, as a bit of "Canadiana". We started small but after a couple of years another whale sculpture "spoke to me" and over the years our Inuit collection has grown to more than seventy sculptures, most of which are large, and several prints. These are accompanied by a somewhat smaller collection of Northwest Coast Indian art, and an eclectic collection of oil paintings as well as motorsports images (another passion) that include two Inuit racecar carvings.

The big task for 2014 has been organizing the IAS Annual Meeting to be held at the Eiteljorg Museum of Indian and Western Art here in Indianapolis in mid-October. The IAS was born out of a meeting that included Eiteljorg staff and a group of local collectors with inspiration from the Canadian Consul General's office in 2002. Today we have members in 17 states and 5 Canadian provinces. This year's speakers included art authorities and a guest artist from Baffin Island. Several Inuit galleries brought more than 300 works of art to tempt our wallets. Best of all we renewed friendships with like-minded collectors.



Chemistry is for the Birds-2
By Dwight Chasar

In the previous newsletter I initiated a series of articles with the above title and I urge you to go back to your archived issue to review the piece. I wrote about some chemistry of bird poop in that one. But I only gave you half of the information, to wit, the chemistry of the white stuff that hits your auto windshield. I would be remiss if I did not give you "the rest of the story".

The other portion of bird poop, more commonly referred to as guano and processed by the intestines, is the dark stuff that drops out along with the white, which is processed by the kidneys. Chemists in the mid-nineteenth century discovered that guano contained high concentrations of nitrates and phosphates. As a consequence, guano came into high demand in commercial farming as a fertilizer. Guano islands, formed by years of sea bird defecation, were discovered, mined for their content, and then abandoned. Guano was so much in demand with *hundreds* of ships carrying it away that skirmishes between workers, and between countries, including the US, occurred. In 1879 Chile defeated Bolivia in what became known as the Guano War.

Guano also provided saltpeter (potassium nitrate) for use in gunpowder. I can remember back to

homemade rocket fuel as well as gunpowder. Guano for this later use in the U.S. goes back as far as the War of 1812 and played a prominent role during the Civil War. The nitrate provides a ready source of oxygen for combustion of the fuel.

Selling at around five dollars a pound, bat (a mammal, not a bird) guano fertilizer has found a niche market today in organic farming—just another example of recycling, both the product and the idea.

Much of the information gathered here came from an article in *Invention and Technology*, Spring, 2004, by F.D. Schwarz.

Chemistry and Music

By Jud Goodrich, a retired member of the California Local Section and a musician. This article was originally published in Vortex, the California Local Section Newsletter.

There has always been a special affinity between the arts and the sciences, in particular (perhaps especially?) between music and the physical sciences. Physics bears a direct relationship to music, as it is the laws of physics that differentiate between music and noise.

The most famous physicist of them all, Einstein, played the violin, apparently with considerable zeal. There is the classic story of a rehearsal of his string quartet, struggling through a number, when one of his cohorts exclaimed, "Albert, can't you count!"

There's not much chemistry involved in singing, scratching or plucking a string, blowing in a pipe or hitting a drum, but music still has a special appeal to chemists. The most famous chemist musician is probably Alexander Borodin, half-time Russian chemistry professor and half-time composer. His chemist friends claimed he spent too much time composing, and his musical friends said he spent too much time on chemistry. The musical "Kismet", which received the 1954 Tony Award for best musical adaptation, was based on Borodin's melodies.

Cole Porter wrote two songs with a chemical flavor although neither was a top hit. They are "Experiment" from the 1933 musical "Nymph Errant", and "It's A Chemical Reaction, That's all" from the 1954 musical "Silk Stockings". Employees of chemical companies have often been involved in formal or informal musical groups. I remember seeing a Help Wanted ad for Eastman Chemical looking for an organic chemist who played the oboe. Evidently there were openings both in the lab and in the woodwind section of the Company orchestra. At Chevron Research in Richmond, CA there was once a thriving choral group; and over the years, the Riverboat Gamblers livened the noon hours with their Dixieland skills. They are still performing gigs at UC Berkeley and ACS functions.

Many California Local Section members have been accomplished musicians. Chemist Bill Pryor once had a jazz program on station KPFA in Berkeley. In the 70's the late UC Chemistry Professor Bill Gwinn and chemists Bob Bacskai and Jonas Harrison were dedicated violinists in the Contra Costa Symphony, and I was a member of the horn section. At a UC Chemistry Department Christmas party in the early 50's, Professor Howard Mel performed on the alpine horn, that 8-foot long instrument whose bell rests on the ground and is still used by herders in Switzerland. One person who remembered the performance was Professor Joel Hildebrand. More than a quarter of a century later he asked Howard if he still had that "big horn".

by Dr. Joseph Nagyvary who described the use of analytical chemistry to characterize the varnish on a Stradivarius violin. Only a few musical chemists have been mentioned, but the fact remains that whether they are performers or enthusiastic listeners, many chemists, including large numbers of senior chemists, find that music has a very special place in their lives.

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He Continued to Serve

Al Denio's Life in retirement, written by himself: I left DuPont in 1964, took the vows of poverty and became an Assistant Professor at the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire. During my 32 years on the Chemistry Faculty, I enjoyed Visiting Professorships at UW-Madison, UW-Milwaukee and the University of Delaware. Val and I decided to move back to Delaware after many close encounters with Absolute Zero! In 1998 I returned to teaching at the University of Delaware for three more semesters. I have stayed active in the Delaware Section and serve on the ChemVets Steering Committee (the senior chemists group of the Delaware Section).

Professor Farrington Daniels was one of the greatest Physical Chemists of the 20 th century. He was born in Minneapolis in 1889 and earned both B.S. and M.S. degrees in chemistry at the University of Minnesota, then moved to Harvard University where he finished his Ph.D. in 1914.

He was on the faculty of Worcester Polytechnic Institute for 4 years, then spent a year in Washington at the Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory before moving to the University of Wisconsin in 1920. He was very productive in teaching and research, becoming a full professor in 1928.

Professor Daniels moved to the University of Chicago in 1944 to become head of the Metallurgical Lab for the Manhattan Project. He returned to Madison in 1946.

He published close to 300 papers and seven books. Many of us used his text *Physical Chemistry*. written with Robert Alberty. He was a co-author of *Experimental Physical Chemistry* which I used for many years.

Professor Daniels was President of ACS in 1953, the Geochemical Society in 1958, the Solar Energy Research Society in 1964 and 1965 plus Sigma Xi in 1965. His awards include the Willard Gibbs Medal in 1955. He won both the Priestley Medal and the James Flack Norris Award in 1957.

He was Director of the U.W. Solar Energy Lab and was author of "Direct Use of the Sun's Energy" which included the Wisconsin Solar Cooker. He was promoting solar energy before global warming was on anyone's radar!

My thesis advisor at UNH was Prof. Alexander Amell, a World War II veteran who had earned his doctorate at the University of Wisconsin under Professor Daniels. Thus I was quite aware of this amazing Physical Chemist.

I joined the faculty at the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire in 1964. When offered a Visiting Professorship on the Madison campus for the 1969-70 year I quickly accepted.

On my first day in their Chemistry Department I was assigned a mailbox based on the alphabet. Quickly I realized that Daniels preceded Denio. A few days later I noted a five-foot chemist on

introduction I explained that I was a student of one of his students in this small world of chemistry.

One day I saw a poster announcing that this famous professor would present a seminar on Solar Energy. He was 81 at that point. He discussed the problem of deforestation in the mountains of South America. This was caused by the custom of harvesting firewood for the villages at high elevations. His plan was to convince the native populations to use the Wisconsin Solar Cooker to reduce their need for firewood. He showed us a stack of plane tickets that indicated a lengthy journey.

Several weeks later he returned to Madison. Soon he announced another seminar. I expected to hear that he had solved the problem. That was not to be.

The good professor explained that he did not understand their culture. The young women liked to escape from the village chores for several hours per day. Gathering wood and chatting was better than the necessary chores of village life. His shiny Solar Cooker would greatly hinder their Great Escape to freedom in the hills. He seemed both frustrated and amused by his grand plan.

Yes, I was in awe of this aging chemist still trying to help solve a problem in South America. Sadly he died of cancer at age 83.

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Awakening a Nontraditional Career

Ron Elsdon, a founder of organizations in the career and workforce development fields, is based in Danville, California, and has published several books. Ron worked in research in the chemical industry and held leadership roles in business and research functions before transitioning to the career and workforce development areas. He holds a doctorate in chemical engineering from Cambridge University, a master's in career development from John F. Kennedy University, and a first class honors degree in chemical engineering from Leeds University. Ron can be reached at renewal@elsdon.com, web site: www.elsdon.com.

We view work mostly based on our past experience or that of acquaintances, which means conventional employment in an organization. However, the workplace is changing and other options may become more attractive. This can be good news at all career stages. At an encore stage it means new options to contribute our learning and experience for personal fulfillment, community benefit, and, if desired, financial return. What does this look like?

A nontraditional career is tailored to each person's individual needs and, if providing income, consists of more than one source, e.g. consulting, teaching, writing, and volunteering. Each path represents a combination of components that draw on our values, personality preferences, aspirations, interests, and skills. The decision to introduce, develop, or terminate a component is personal; it is not determined by a manager. At an encore stage we may focus on a desire to create a meaningful legacy as well as address financial needs.

How might we move along this path? Some general principles: (1) be clear about purpose, stay true to personal beliefs, expect unexpected supporters and barriers, be patient and start the different components when timing is right; (2) develop needed skills before launching a nontraditional path and anticipate needing a broad range of skills; (3) nurture relationships for they

Some strategic factors to consider are: whether or not to connect the components, how to differentiate income producing components, how to balance components regarding financial scale and launch time, determining a preferred pace of entry, building needed skills, and the possibility of partnering. Some questions to consider:

- What excites me in my work and interests; what content expertise do I have that others would value; what might this suggest for a nontraditional career.
- How do I spend time today in areas of life that are significant to me; how would I like this to be in three to five years? What might this mean for a nontraditional career path?
- What might the priorities of family and friends mean for a nontraditional career path?

Such a path offers an opportunity to integrate the emotional, intellectual, spiritual, and practical parts of us. It can be a journey with delightful surprises, with kindred fellow travelers, that brings personal fulfillment and community benefit.
A resource you might find helpful, and from which these ideas are drawn, is the book *How to Build a Nontraditional Career Path: Embracing Economic Disruption* (Ron Elsdon, Praeger, 2014). Here is a link to the publishers' website:
http://www.abc-clio.com/ABC-CLIOCorporate/product.aspx?pc=A4315C

News and Announcements

Senior Chemists in Denver

Marvin Caruthers to Speak at Senior Chemists Breakfast

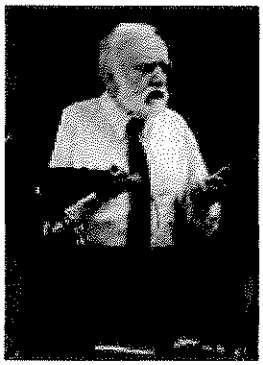
The keynote speaker on Tuesday morning, March 24, 7:30-9:30 a.m., at the ACS National Meeting in Denver will be Marvin H. Caruthers, Distinguished Professor of Biochemistry and Chemistry at the University of Colorado, Boulder.

Professor Caruthers' interests include nucleic acids chemistry and biochemistry. Approximately 30 years ago, the methodologies that are used today for chemically synthesizing DNA were developed in his laboratory and incorporated into so-called gene machines for the purpose of synthesizing DNA used by biochemists, biologists, and molecular biologists for many research applications. More recently his laboratory has developed methods for RNA chemical synthesis and for the synthesis of DNA/RNA on chips. Dr. Caruthers is an elected member of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences and the American Academy of Arts & Sciences. One of the co-founders of Amgen and Applied Biosciences, Dr. Caruthers remains active in the Biotechnology arena, most recently as a co-founder of mirage Therapeutics.

The title of his presentation is *Wearing Two Hats-Basic Research and Biotechnology*. Ticket price

Additional SCC Sponsored Programs

SCC will co-sponsor, with the Polymer Ambassadors, a workshop for K-12 teachers who will participate in learning experiments in polymer science that can be used in the classroom. In addition, SCC is a proud sponsor of the Undergraduate Speed Networking with Chemistry Professionals event that will be held on Monday, March 23, at 3:45-5:15 p.m.
Locations for all events have not yet been determined but will be available in the National Meeting Program.



Credit: Linda Wang, C&EN

Senior Chemists Breakfast Speaker Professor Jean Fréchet

By Tom Beattie, Vice Chair, SCC. Tom is responsible for arranging the Senior Chemists Breakfasts at ACS national meetings.

At the Senior Chemists Breakfast on August 12 in San Francisco, we were honored to have Professor Jean Fréchet, Vice President of Research, King Abdullah University of Science and Technology (KAUST), Thuwal, Saudi Arabia, as our speaker.

Professor Fréchet retired in 2010 after a prolific career at University of Ottawa, Cornell and UC Berkeley, and became VP of Research at KAUST, where he helped to found and create a new, private, western style, graduate research university in Saudi Arabia with English as its official language. The mission of KAUST is to excel and make a difference – by leveraging talents and integrating capabilities in science, engineering, innovation and enterprise.

With a mandate to create the university in a newly built city at the Red Sea in a 1000-day period, the project required extraordinary measures for completion. Design and engineering teams worked on a continuous round-the-clock schedule in New York, Hong Kong and Saudi Arabia. Faculty has been hired from all over the world. Women comprise 15% of faculty and 35% of students.

The emphasis in research is on interdisciplinary programs involving food, water, energy and the environment. State of the art equipment has been purchased to facilitate studies. The accomplishments at KAUST are extraordinary.

If you attended the breakfast and want to learn more, the website is www.KAUST.edu.sa. If you missed the breakfast, you really should take a look at the website to learn about KAUST.

Morton Hoffman Receives Chemistry Education Award

Morton Hoffman, Professor Emeritus of Chemistry at Boston University (B.U.) and a member of the ACS Senior Chemists Committee (SCC), received the Distinguished Contribution to Chemistry Education (DCCE) Award from the Committee on Chemistry Education (CCE) of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) on July 13, 2014, on the occasion of the 23 rd International Conference on Chemistry Education (ICCE) in Toronto, Ontario, Canada. The DCCE Award recognizes outstanding contributions with both local and international impact by a chemistry educator to improve the teaching and learning of chemistry

In his remarks at the opening ceremony of the ICCE, Peter Mahaffy (King's University College, Canada), chair of the Awards Committee and past-chair of CCE, said the following of Hoffman: "One of the distinguished chemistry educators who supported his nomination characterized him as critical, constructive, stimulating, and communicative – he has become a true global ambassador for chemistry education and, moreover, an incredibly supportive colleague." Mahaffy added, "Professor Hoffman has had an exceptional career that includes distinguished contributions both to science and to science education".

Hoffman received a B.A. degree from Hunter College of the City University of New York and M.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Michigan. He spent a year as a postdoctoral research associate at Sheffield University, England, before joining the faculty of B.U. in 1961.

Hoffman also served as the U.S. National Representative to CCE and the committee's coordinator of the ICCE conferences. He is an ACS, AAAS, and IUPAC Fellow, and the recipient of the 2007 ACS Volunteer Service Award and recipient of numerous other awards. He was chair of NESACS in 2002 and of CHED in 2005.

Morton Hoffman (Boston University), center, receiving the IUPAC-CCE Award for Distinguished Contribution to Chemistry Education from Peter Mahaffy (King's University College, Canada), at left, and Mei-Hung Chiu (National Taiwan Normal University). Photo by Paul Piunno, University of Toronto.

Become a Contributing Editor for this Newsletter!

Lynn Hartshorn (editor) and Roland Hirsch (co-editor) hope that you have enjoyed reading this Newsletter. We would like to hear from you about the kind of articles that you like to see in the Newsletter.

We also will welcome your help in a more direct way. We obviously cannot write all the articles ourselves. We are seeking Contributing Editors for the Newsletter. The Contributing Editors will write articles for us that will be of interest to senior chemists. These may for example be articles about chemistry, or other sciences, or topical subjects, or careers, or retirement activities. Perhaps our contributing editors will prefer to find others in their communities to write articles. This will not involve a lot of work and it will all be done by e-mail. Would you like to help us out from time to time in this way? If so please contact me at lghartshorn@stthomas.edu

Thanks! Lynn and Roland

ACS Presentations on Demand: Meeting Content At Your Fingertips

ACS strives constantly to increase and enhance member access to chemistry based scientific information. Consequently, ACS Presentations on Demand was developed to help disseminate the many and varied presentations that are made at ACS National Meetings.

For those of us that attend national meetings, we've all been in the position of having to honor a commitment that leads to missing an important presentation by a friend, peer, or noted speaker. Likewise, not all ACS Members can attend every ACS National Meeting. ACS Presentations on Demand seeks to help negate these two circumstances by recording select presentations. The service allows ACS Members to catch up on what they missed while it was happening or watch a favorite again. All that's needed to use the service is an ACS ID and password. Once logged in, you can view meeting content captured at recent ACS National Meetings in Indianapolis, Dallas, and San Francisco, as well as presentations from the ACS Green Chemistry and Engineering Conference held in June 2014.

Have a look at ACS Presentations on Demand at www.presentations.acs.org and see something new today! Please contact pod@acs.org with any questions, comments, or experiences you would like to share.

No Kids? You Still Need a Plan

Estate planning is for everyone, regardless of your marital status, income or age. Your life circumstances, however, will affect your plan. For example, estate planning for people without children has a different focus than planning for those with kids. Navigate essential estate questions and access other free estate planning resources on the ACS Legacy Planning website.

SCC To Sponsor 2015 ChemLuminary Awards

The Senior Chemists Committee will sponsor two ChemLuminary Awards in 2015 to recognize ACS Local Sections that encourage senior involvement and activities. The awards are for:

- Most Innovative Activity in a Local Section for Senior Chemists
- Best Ongoing Senior Activity in a Local Section that Benefits the Community, Local Schools, or Legislative Government

Local sections must self-nominate through the 2014 Annual Reports which are due February 1, 2015. The awards will be presented at the 250 th ACS National Meeting in Boston, MA on August 18, 2015. Any local section that sponsored an event or activity that included senior involvement is encouraged to nominate the activity.

Mission Statement

The Senior Chemists Task Force was established in 2009 and is comprised of 21 members to function as the focal point for senior chemists over the age of 50 within the ACS and the chemistry enterprise at large. Their mission is:

1. To encourage and serve as a conduit for senior members to volunteer and contribute their energy and talent to the ACS, including governance, education, government affairs, mentoring, and community projects;
2. To provide useful service and information to seniors, such as retirement and estate planning, consulting and part-time opportunities, and travels/tours;
3. To foster networking opportunities among seniors, both nationally and locally;
4. To represent senior chemists in their interactions with other elements of ACS governance, bringing awareness of their needs, fostering, collaborations, and creating synergies.