members and for numerous other things he has done for the division. Program committee guidelines were approved by the board. Division members helped the field of the history of chemistry in many ways, including publications, oral history projects, advice on archives, and national exhibits. Besides the persons mentioned previously, I wish to thank Jim Traynham for his help in numerous ways, Bill Jensen for his diligent work as Secretary-Treasurer, Bert Ramsay for his work as our Councilor, Ralph Allen for his leadership of the Subdivision of Archeological Chemistry, Jeff Sturchio for providing the important link with CHOC and other services, the Dexter Chemical Company for its support, and all our committee members who gave consistent service to the division. Thanks to all who made this a successful year. The division is in good hands for next year and should continue to prosper and grow.

Bob Goldsmith, St. Mary's College of Maryland

REPORT OF THE PROGRAM CHAIR

The New Orleans HIST program was a full one in every sense of the word. The days were packed with symposia, poster sessions and general papers, and the sessions themselves were generally well attended. The Symposium on the History of the Chemical Industry in Louisiana, organized by Jim Traynham, led off the HIST offerings, with brief histories of several important chemical companies headquartered in Louisiana and topical papers on industries which formed Louisiana's chemical economic base: sugar, sulfur, petrochemicals, rubber and polymers.

The Chemistry Trivia Poster Session, organized most ably by Jack Stocker, attracted about 800 viewers during its two-day exhibition in the Convention Center Lobby. Papers on a variety of subjects from alchemical music to chemical Rorschach tests, complete with audiotape recorders for the more adventuresome, were featured in this potpourri. The session met with such enthusiasm that it should certainly be featured again, possibly at the Dallas meeting, and renamed "Chemical Potpourri," since many of the subjects dealt with were by no means trivial pursuits.

The General Papers session on Tuesday morning highlighted the Divisional Cachet Paper on the 1882 ACS President, John William Mallet, and the *piece de resistance* was Allen Debus' Dexter Award Address, "Quantification and Medical Motivation: Factors in the Interpretation of Early Modern Chemistry". This session was climaxed by the Dexter Award luncheon at which Dr. Debus was presented with the 1987 award by Dr. Sidney Edelstein, President of the Dexter Chemical Corporation.

Tuesday afternoon's featured symposium was a commemoration of the Centennial of Kasimir Fajans' birth, organized by Seymour Lewin and Ray Holmen. Fajans' multifaceted contributions to such diverse areas as radioactivity, polarization, solid-state chemistry, colligative properties and adsorption phenomena were reviewed by speakers who had worked directly with Professor Fajans in these areas. We were also particularly honored to have one of Professor Fajans' two sons present for the symposium.

The Frank C. Whitmore Centennial Symposium was held all day on Wednesday of the meeting week, with a technical session on carbocation chemistry in the morning, co-sponsored by the Division of Organic Chemistry, and a review of Whitmore's work and influence in the afternoon. Many members of Professor Whitmore's family were present for the symposium and for the luncheon between the sessions.

I would like to thank Jim Traynham, Leon Gortler and Martin Saltzman, not only for their efforts in organizing their respective symposia, but for their excellent summary reports, and I hope to see all of you in Toronto where, among other things, HIST will be celebrating its 50th birthday with a special luncheon. Mark your calendars now for this event, and for the major symposium on the History of Electrochemistry, organized by John Stock.

Mary Virginia Orna, College of New Rochelle

REPORT OF THE ARCHEOLOGICAL SUBSECTION

Why is Archeological Chemistry a subdivision of HIST? What do those who enhance the study of history (and prehistory) by using chemistry have in common with those who enrich the subject of chemistry by studying history? It is perhaps the common interest in the past that has made this unusual partnership work to the advantage of both groups.

A very successful aspect of the unification of chemical historians and archeological chemists has been a series of books within the ACS Advances in Chemistry Series. The fourth in the series, *Archeological Chemistry IV*, is in its final stages of preparation and should be published sometime this summer. This volume includes many of the papers presented at the three-day symposium held at the Denver ACS meeting. These papers demonstrate the many diverse archeological problems that chemists have helped address using some of the most sophisticated methods of material characterization available. One paper addresses the possibility of using the innovative developments in biotechnology to study the residual DNA in dried blood samples. Other papers focus on natural fibers and ancient fabrics. It is clear that these chemical studies not only increase our knowledge of the past, but will also help museums preserve the many delicate historical artifacts made of silk and other natural fibers. A controversial linen