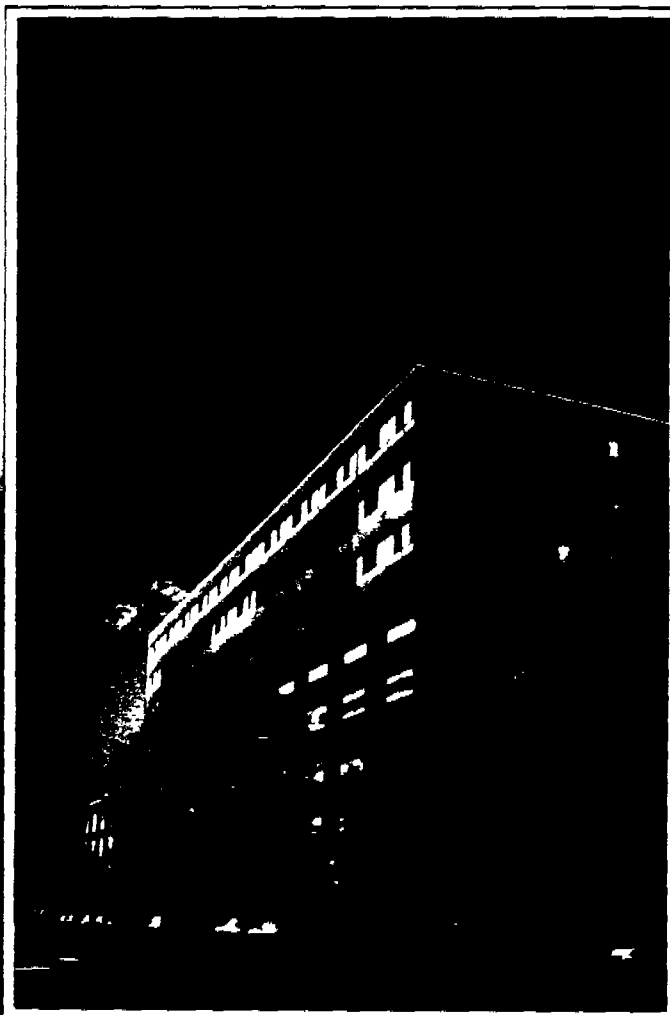




1986-1987 DIRECTORY

OFFICERS
STAFF
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

COMMITTEES
MEMBERS
GENERAL PRINCIPLES

RULES OF PROCEDURE
ANTITRUST GUIDE
CMA AND ADVOCACY



CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

CMA 129147



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17	Environmental Management Committee
18	Government Relations Committee
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CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

The Chemical Manufacturers Association represents the chemical industry in North America. Founded in 1872, CMA is the oldest chemical trade association in the Western Hemisphere.

CMA represents nearly 175 member companies which account for 90 percent of the industry's production of basic industrial chemicals within the United States and Canada. The Association brings together member company experts to help resolve industry-wide technical and scientific problems. It communicates with government and the public on vital issues and administers research, studies and tests on a wide range of chemical products and practices.

PURPOSE

As set forth under Article II of the Bylaws, the purpose of the Association shall be the promotion of the

interests of the chemical industry of the United States of America and Canada.

OBJECTIVES

In a resolution adopted March 12, 1963, amended January 13, 1970, and further amended February 14, 1978, the Board of Directors stated the objectives of the Association as follows:

- ▶ 1. To provide leadership to its members, and to represent them in presenting industry interests, views, and recommendations to the legislative and executive branches of the federal government and to the regulatory agencies (and to state and local governments when appropriate) on those matters which affect the industry's health, vigor, and well being.
- ▶ 2. To aid in developing and maintaining a clear understanding by the public of the chemical industry and its contributions to the public welfare and to the advancement of our national, state, and local economies; and by appropriate, timely, and effective means to make known the contributions, accomplishments, and changing needs of the industry to the public broadly, and particularly to those initiators of thought and action outside the industry whose opinions, decisions, and actions affect the industry.
- ▶ 3. To provide leadership and guidance and to undertake programs to improve the chemical industry's service to the public by developing and promoting safe and clean practices in the manufacture, transportation, handling, and use of chemicals and chemical products.
- ▶ 4. To conduct or sponsor legitimate activities designed to achieve worthwhile benefit or savings to the Association members where individual company efforts cannot effectively accomplish the desired result.



OFFICERS

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

N. H. CLARK, JR.
Nalco Chemical Company, One Nalco Center,
Naperville, IL 60566-1024

***VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD**

ROBERT C. FORNEY
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, 1007
Market St., Wilmington, DE 19898

***CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

HAROLD A. SORGENTI
ARCO Chemical Company, Division of
Atlantic Richfield Company, P.O. Box 7258,
Philadelphia, PA 19101

***PRESIDENT**

ROBERT A. ROLAND
887-1106

VICE PRESIDENT-TECHNICAL DIRECTOR

GERALDINE V. COX
887-1260

VICE PRESIDENT-TREASURER

GARY C. HERRMAN
887-1230

VICE PRESIDENT-COMMUNICATIONS

JON C. HOLTZMAN
887-1200

VICE PRESIDENT-GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

WILLIAM M. STOVER
887-1122

VICE PRESIDENT-SECRETARY

CHARLES W. VAN VLACK
887-1108

VICE PRESIDENT-GENERAL COUNSEL

DAVID F. ZOLL
887-1350

**Directors and Board Committee Members
ex officio*



STAFF

OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

Vice President-General Counsel
DAVID F. ZOLL—887-1350

Deputy General Counsel
DONALD D. EVANS—887-1354

Assistant General Counsels
BARBARA A. HINDIN—887-1358
KENNETH M. KASTNER—887-1160
THOMAS SMERDON—887-1158
GABRIELLE H. WILLIAMSON—887-1356

Attorneys
FREDRIC P. ANDES—887-1162
STEPHANIE SIEGEL—887-1352

GOVERNMENT RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

Vice President-Government Relations
WILLIAM M. STOVER—887-1122

**Coordinator of Legislative Communications,
Legislative Representative (Patents)**
ROSE MARIE SANDERS—887-1123

**Director of Federal Legislative Affairs (Superfund,
Product Liability)**
TIMOTHY F. BURNS—887-1124

Legislative Manager (Health, Safety, TSCA)
H. CHRISTOPHER NOLDE—887-1134

Legislative Representative (Air and Water Quality)
KAREN J. NEALE—887-1126

**Legislative Representative (RCRA, UIC,
Groundwater)**
GINNY GRENHAM SHARP—887-1141

Manager, Federal Grassroots Program
RONALD E. SMITH—887-1146

Assistant Manager, Federal Grassroots Program
JOHN W. RAUBER, JR.—887-1136

**Assistant Director of Federal Legislative Affairs
(Trade, Economics, OCITA)**
MYRON T. FOVEAUX—887-1132

Legislative Representative (Taxation)
ROBERT B. HILL—887-1128

**Legislative Representative (Trade,
Transportation, Economics)**
K. JAMES O'CONNOR, JR.—887-1130

**Legislative Representative (Energy), Director of
International Affairs**
C. FRITZ EMDE—887-1374

GOVERNMENT RELATIONS (Continued)

Director of State Affairs
WILLIAM H. WESTENDORF—887-1340

Manager, State Issues
LARRY F. GALLO—887-1320

Manager, State Issues
MARY B. HEATON—887-1342

Manager, State Issues
JOAN E. RILEY—887-1268

Manager, State Information
BECKY A. CHIDESTER—887-1276

COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT

Vice President-Communications
JON C. HOLTZMAN—887-1200

Director, Meetings and Conventions
EDIE FLEMING—887-1114

Director, Media Communication
JEFFREY C. VAN—887-1222

Manager, Print News Service
THOMAS J. GILROY—887-1224

Editor, ChemEcology
KEITH C. SKILLMAN—887-1204

Manager, Broadcast News Service
SUSAN C. SMITH—887-1202

Broadcast Coordinator
LINDA A. EDWARDS—887-1139

Director, Issue and Member Communication
JOHN E. SLAVICK—887-1210

Senior Editor, CMA News
JAMES P. TURNER—887-1206

Manager, Member Communication
ERIN P. DONOVAN—887-1217

TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT

Vice President-Technical Director
GERALDINE V. COX—887-1260

Deputy Technical Director
GORDON D. STRICKLAND—887-1388

Director, Environmental Programs
DAVID W. CARROLL—887-1164

Associate Director, Air Programs
WILLIAM P. GULLEDGE—887-1188

Manager, Air Programs
KATHLEEN D. MANOR—887-1386

TECHNICAL (Continued)**Manager, Air Programs**

ALICE R. MAYER—887-1176

Associate Director, Solid Waste Programs

JANET S. MATEY—887-1174

Manager, Solid Waste Programs

JEFFREY M. REAMY—887-1313

Associate Director, Water and Groundwater

ANN M. MASON—887-1180

Manager, Water and Groundwater

RODERICK G. HANSEN—887-1178

Director, Health, Safety and Chemical Regulations
RANDAL P. SCHUMACHER—887-1386**Associate Director, Health, Safety and Chemical Regulations**

R. GARRITY BAKER—887-1280

Associate Director, Health, Safety and Chemical Regulations

D. CHRISTOPHER CATHCART—887-1265

Associate Director, Health, Safety and Chemical Regulations

TIMOTHY F. O'LEARY, JR.—887-1278

Associate Director, Health, Safety, and Chemical Regulations

KYLE B. OLSON—887-1275

Associate Director, Health, Safety and Chemical Regulations

LORI M. RAMONAS—887-1384

Manager, Health, Safety and Chemical Regulations

NANCY G. DOERRER—887-1282

Manager, Health, Safety and Chemical Regulations

MARION R. HERZ—887-1365

Manager, Health, Safety and Chemical Regulations

JOSEPH B. KELLEY—887-1150

Director, Biomedical and Environmental Special Programs

LANGLEY A. SPURLOCK—887-1187

Associate Director

ROBERT R. ROMANO—887-1198

Associate Director

CAROL R. STACK—887-1196

Program Manager

ELIZABETH F. GORMLEY—887-1194

Program Manager

ELIZABETH J. MORAN—887-1182

TECHNICAL (Continued)**Program Manager**

HENRY J. SAUER—887-1270

Program Manager

HASMUKH C. SHAH—887-1192

Manager

KATHRYN A. ROSICA—887-1314

Director, National Chemical Response and Information
JOE J. MAYHEW—887-1254**Associate Director, Distribution Programs**
RICHARD M. DOYLE—887-1272**Manager, CHEMTREC/CHEMNET**
R. JAY CHEZEM—887-1257**Manager, Emergency Response Planning and Training**

ALMA M. HOWARD—887-1263

Coordinator, Chemical Referral Center
FRANCES A. GRIFFIN—887-1318**Supervisor, CHEMTREC Records**
CLAUDETTE M. COFTA—887-1360**Supervisor, CHEMTREC Operations**
RICHARD L. STEPHENS—887-1255**ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES****Vice President-Treasurer**

GARY C. HERRMAN—887-1230

Manager, Personnel

MIRTHA T. ORME—887-1232

Controller

RAYMOND J. O'BRYAN—887-1240

Assistant Controller

SANDRA N. CHUDLER—887-1242

Director, Business Services

J. MICHAEL MCGRAW—887-1336

Director, Printing, Distribution, Computer and Information Services

BENTON D. COOK—887-1212

Manager, Printing and Mail Services

JAMES L. CLARK—887-1250

Manager, Data Processing

LARRY F. DRISKILL—887-1332



BOARD OF DIRECTORS

TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1987

- | | |
|---|---|
| LEE K. BAILEY
Vulcan Materials Company, P. O. Box 7497,
Birmingham, AL 35253 | JOHN W. JOHNSTONE, JR.
Olin Corporation, P.O. Box 1355, Stamford, CT
06904-1355 |
| J. DOUGLAS CAMPBELL
Standard Oil Chemical Company, Sohio Bldg.,
200 Public Square, Cleveland, OH 44114-2375 | HOWARD M. NELSON
Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation, 300
Lakeside Dr., Oakland, CA 94643 |
| HARRY CORLESS
ICI Americas Inc., Concord Pike & New Murphy
Rd., Wilmington, DE 19897 | SEYMOUR S. PRESTON, III
Pennwalt Corporation, Three Parkway,
Philadelphia, PA 19102 |
| JACK E. CRAWFORD
Mobil Chemical Company, Petrochemicals Divi-
sion, 15600 Drummet Blvd., Houston, TX
77032 | EDWIN L. STENZEL
BASF Corporation, P. O. Box 181, Parsippany,
NJ 07054 |
| ROBERT W. DAVIS
Chevron Chemical Company, 575 Market St.,
San Francisco, CA 94105 | CHARLES E. STEWART
Diamond Shamrock Chemicals Company, P.O.
Box 152300, Irving, TX 75015-2300 |
| BRUCE C. GOTTWALD
Ethyl Corporation, 330 S. 4th St., Richmond,
VA 23217 | OTTO STURZENEGGER
CIBA-GEIGY Corporation, 444 Saw Mill River
Rd., Ardsley, NY 10502 |
| EARLE H. HARBISON, JR.
Monsanto Company, 800 N. Lindbergh Blvd.,
St. Louis, MO 63167 | WILLIAM WISHNICK
Witco Corporation, 520 Madison Ave., New
York, NY 10022 |
| RAY R. IRANI
Occidental Petroleum Corporation, 10889
Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90024 | CHONG Y. YOON
The Upjohn Company, 7000 Portage Rd.,
Kalamazoo, MI 49001 |

TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1988

- | | |
|--|--|
| DEXTER F. BAKER
Air Products and Chemicals, Inc., P.O. Box
538, Allentown, PA 18105 | A. S. D'AMATO
Borden Chemical Division of Borden, Inc., 180
E. Broad St., Columbus, OH 43215 |
| LOUIS W. CABOT
Cabot Corporation, 125 High St., Boston, MA
02110 | ALEXANDER F. GIACCO
Hercules Incorporated, Hercules Plaza,
Wilmington, DE 19894 |
| CARLYLE G. CALDWELL
National Starch and Chemical Corporation,
P.O. Box 6500, Bridgewater, NJ 08807 | D. GEORGE HARRIS
SCM Corporation, Chemicals Division, 410
Park Ave., New York, NY 10022 |
| PAUL W. CHELLGREN
Ashland Oil, Inc., P.O. Box 391, Ashland, KY
41114 | ROBERT D. KENNEDY
Union Carbide Corporation, 39 Old Ridgebury
Rd., E4256, Danbury, CT 06817 |
| | CARL W. LORENTZEN
W. R. Grace & Co., 1114 Avenue of the
Americas, New York, NY 10036 |

TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1988 (continued)

EUGENE McBRAYER
Exxon Chemical Company, 9 Old Kings
Highway South, Danen, CT 06820

LEITH R. McKENNON
The Dow Chemical Company, 2030 Willard H.
Dow Center, Midland, MI 48674

M. WHITSON SADLER
Solvay America, Inc., 3333 Richmond Ave.,
Houston, TX 77098

JAMES F. SCHORR
Enron Chemical Company, 3100 Golf Rd.,
Rolling Meadows, IL 60008-4070

KONRAD M. WEIS
Bayer USA Inc., P.O. Box 4557, Pittsburgh, PA
15205

TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1989

CYRIL C. BALDWIN, JR.
CasChem Group, Inc., 40 Avenue A, Bayonne,
NJ 17002

ALAN BELZER
Allied-Signal Inc., P.O. Box 3000R, Morristown,
NJ 07960

ROBERT D. CADIEUX
Amoco Chemicals Company, P.O. Box 87759,
Chicago, IL 60680-0759

LESTER E. COLEMAN
The Lubrizol Corporation, 29400 Lakeland
Blvd., Wickliffe, OH 44092

JOHN T. FILES
Merichem Company, 4800 Texas Commerce
Tower, Houston, TX 77002

VINCENT L. GREGORY, JR.
Rohm and Haas Company, Independence Mall
West, Philadelphia, PA 19105

P. W. IFLAND
The Procter & Gamble Company, Ivorydale
Technical Center, 5299 Spring Grove Ave.,
Cincinnati, OH 45217

EMERSON KAMPEN
Great Lakes Chemical Corporation, P.O. Box
2200, West Lafayette, IN 47906

JOHN S. LUDINGTON
Dow Corning Corporation, P.O. Box 994,
Midland, MI 48686-0994

GEORGE J. McNALLY
Borg-Warner Chemicals, Inc., P.O. Box 1868,
Parkersburg, WV 26102

L. JOHN POLITE, JR.
Essex Chemical Corporation, 1401 Broad St.,
Clifton, NJ 07015

ROY SAMBROOK
Stauffer Chemical Company, Nyala Farm Rd.,
Westport, CT 06811-0850

VINCENT A. SARNI
PPG Industries, Inc., One PPG Place,
Pittsburgh, PA 15272

S. JAY STEWART
Morton Thiokol, Inc., 110 N. Wacker Dr.,
Chicago, IL 60606-1560

O. EDWARD WALL
First Chemical Corporation, P.O. Box 1249,
Jackson, MS 39205



MEETING SCHEDULES

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND BOARD COMMITTEES

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

SEPTEMBER 15-16

NOVEMBER 17

JANUARY 26-27

APRIL 7

JUNE 3

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

SEPTEMBER 15

NOVEMBER 16

JANUARY 26

MARCH 3

APRIL 7

MAY 5

JUNE 3

FINANCE COMMITTEE

FEBRUARY 11

MARCH 2

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

(Review Committee No. 1—Technical)

OCTOBER 15

PROGRAM COMMITTEE

(Review Committee No. 2—Government Relations
and Communications)

OCTOBER 8

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS COMMITTEE

(Review Committee No. 3—Administration and Legal)

OCTOBER 30

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

FUNCTION: To exercise the powers of the Board of Directors with respect to conducting the business and affairs of the Association, including all matters of policy and

administration, except when the Board of Directors is in session.

CHAIRMAN

HAROLD A. SORGENTI

DEXTER F. BAKER

Air Products and Chemicals, Inc., P.O. Box
538, Allentown, PA 18105

ALAN BELZER

Allied-Signal Inc., P.O. Box 3000R,
Morristown, NJ 07960

ROBERT D. CADIEUX

Amoco Chemicals Company, P.O. Box 87759,
Chicago, IL 60680-0759

W. H. CLARK, JR.

Nalco Chemical Company, One Nalco Center,
Naperville, IL 60566-1024

ROBERT W. DAVIS

Chevron Chemical Company, 575 Market St.,
San Francisco, CA 94105

ROBERT C. FORNEY

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, 1007
Market St., Wilmington, DE 19898

VINCENT L. GREGORY, JR.

Rohm and Haas Company, Independence
Mall West, Philadelphia, PA 19105

EARLE H. HARBISON, JR.

Monsanto Company, 800 N. Lindbergh Blvd.,
St. Louis, MO 63167

JOHN W. JOHNSTONE, JR.

Olin Corporation, P.O. Box 1355, Stamford,
CT 06904-1355

ROBERT D. KENNEDY

Union Carbide Corporation, 39 Old Ridgebury
Rd., E4256, Danbury, CT 06817

H. EUGENE McBRAYER

Exxon Chemical Company, 9 Old Kings
Highway South, Darien, CT 06820

KEITH R. McKENNON

The Dow Chemical Company, 2030 Willard H.
Dow Center, Midland, MI 48674

ROBERT A. ROLAND

Chemical Manufacturers Association, 2501 M
St., NW, Washington, DC 20037

M. WHITSON SADLER

Solvay America, Inc., 3333 Richmond Ave.,
Houston, TX 77098

HAROLD A. SORGENTI

ARCO Chemical Company, Division of
Atlantic Richfield Company, P.O. Box 7258,
Philadelphia, PA 19101



FINANCE COMMITTEE

FUNCTION: To advise the Board of Directors on policy relating to financing, membership fees, and the budget.

CHAIRMAN

ROBERT D. KENNEDY

PAUL W. CHELLGREN

Ashland Oil, Inc., P.O. Box 391, Ashland, KY
41114

JOHN T. FILES

Merichem Company, 4800 Texas Commerce
Tower, Houston, TX 77002

RAY R. IRANI

Occidental Petroleum Corporation, 10889
Wilshire Blvd, Los Angeles, CA 90024

ROBERT D. KENNEDY

Union Carbide Corporation, 39 Old Ridgebury
Rd., E4256, Danbury, CT 06817

JOHN S. LUDINGTON

Dow Corning Corporation, P.O. Box 994,
Midland, MI 48686-0994

L. JOHN POLITE, JR.

Essex Chemical Corporation, 1401 Broad St.,
Clifton, NJ 07015

VINCENT A. SARNI

PPG Industries, Inc., One PPG Place,
Pittsburgh, PA 15272

CHARLES E. STEWART

Diamond Shamrock Chemicals Company,
P.O. Box 152300, Irving, TX 75015-2300

KONRAD M. WEIS

Bayer USA Inc., P.O. Box 4557, Pittsburgh,
PA 15205

Note: In addition, the elected officers are ex officio members.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Review Committee No. 1—Technical

FUNCTION: To receive and pass upon each application for membership in the Association, and to report to the

Board of Directors as to eligibility for membership of each applicant under the Bylaws.

CHAIRMAN

HARLYE G. CALDWELL

LEE K. BAILEY

Vulcan Materials Company, P.O. Box 7497,
Birmingham, AL 35253

HARLYE G. CALDWELL

National Starch and Chemical Corporation,
P.O. Box 6500, Bridgewater, NJ 08807

LESTER E. COLEMAN

The Lubrizol Corporation, 29400 Lakeland
Blvd., Wickliffe, OH 44092

HARRY CORLESS

ICI Americas Inc., Concord Pike & New
Murphy Rd., Wilmington, DE 19897

D. GEORGE HARRIS

SCM Corporation, Chemicals Division, 410
Park Ave., New York, NY 10022

CARL W. LORENTZEN

W. R. Grace & Co., 1114 Avenue of the
Americas, New York, NY 10036

ROY SAMBROOK

Stauffer Chemical Company, Nyala Farm Rd.,
Westport, CT 06811-0850

JAMES F. SCHORR

Enron Chemical Company, 3100 Golf Rd.,
Rolling Meadows, IL 60008-4070

EDWIN L. STENZEL

BASF Corporation, P.O. Box 181, Parsippany,
NJ 07054

Note: In addition, the elected officers are ex officio members.



PROGRAM COMMITTEE

(Review Committee No. 2—Government Relations and Communications)

FUNCTION: To plan the programs of the Annual Meeting and the Chemical Industry Conference of the Association.

CHAIRMAN

S. JAY STEWART

CYRIL C. BALDWIN, JR.
CasChem Group, Inc., 40 Avenue A,
Bayonne, NJ 17002

LOUIS W. CABOT
Cabot Corporation, 125 High St., Boston, MA
02110

J. DOUGLAS CAMPBELL
Standard Oil Chemical Company, Sohio Bldg.,
200 Public Square, Cleveland, OH
44114-2375

JACK E. CRAWFORD
Mobil Chemical Company, Petrochemicals
Division, 15600 Drummet Blvd., Houston, TX
77032

ALEXANDER F. GIACCO
Hercules Incorporated, Hercules Plaza,
Wilmington, DE 19894

P. W. IFLAND
The Procter & Gamble Company, Ivorydale
Technical Center, 5299 Spring Grove Ave.,
Cincinnati, OH 45217

SEYMOUR S. PRESTON, III
Pennwalt Corporation, Three Parkway,
Philadelphia, PA 19102

S. JAY STEWART
Morton Thiokol, Inc., 110 N. Wacker Dr.,
Chicago, IL 60606-1560

WILLIAM WISHNICK
Witco Corporation, 520 Madison Ave., New
York, NY 10022

Note: In addition, the elected officers are ex officio members.

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS COMMITTEE

(Review Committee No. 3—Administration and Legal)

FUNCTION: To advise the Board of Directors regarding benefits, financing, and administration of the Association's

employee pension plan and all other non-salary employee benefits.

CHAIRMAN
EMERSON KAMPEN

A. S. D'AMATO
Borden Chemical Division of Borden, Inc., 180
E. Broad St., Columbus, OH 43215

BRUCE C. GOTTWALD
Ethyl Corporation, 330 S. 4th St., Richmond,
VA 23217

EMERSON KAMPEN
Great Lakes Chemical Corporation, P.O. Box
2200, West Lafayette, IN 47906

GEORGE J. McNALLY
Borg-Warner Chemicals, Inc., P.O. Box 1868,
Parkersburg, WV 26102

HOWARD M. NELSON
Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation,
300 Lakeside Dr., Oakland, CA 94643

OTTO STURZENEGGER
CIBA-GEIGY Corporation, 444 Saw Mill River
Rd., Ardsley, NY 10502

O. EDWARD WALL
First Chemical Corporation, P.O. Box 1249,
Jackson, MS 39205

CHONG Y. YOON
The Upjohn Company, 7000 Portage Rd.,
Kalamazoo, MI 49001

Note: In addition, the elected officers are ex officio members.



COMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE

PURPOSES: With respect to communications, the Committee will advise the Executive Committee and staff on problems and attitudes involving the chemical industry's

relations with the public and provide guidance and assistance on the initiation and implementation of constructive programs in this area.

CHAIRMAN*

MICHAEL E. THOMPSON

STAFF EXECUTIVE

JON C. HOLTZMAN

TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1987

ARTHUR C. BENEDICT

CIBA-GEIGY Corporation, 444 Saw Mill River Rd., Ardsley, NY 10502

FRANK M. BROGDEN

Tennessee Eastman Company, P.O. Box 511, Kingsport, TN 37662

CHARLES M. COE

Allied-Signal Inc., P.O. Box 1087R, Morristown, NJ 07960

WILLIAM H. SCARBOROUGH

Shell Chemical Company, P.O. Box 2463, Houston, TX 77001

MICHAEL E. THOMPSON

Amoco Corporation, P.O. Box 87703, Chicago, IL 60680-0703

TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1988

CHARLES A. DANA, JR.

Occidental Chemical Corporation, P.O. Box 4020, Darien, CT 06820

GERALD T. DAVIS

ARCO Chemical Company, P.O. Box 7258, Philadelphia, PA 19101

CHARLES A. GODING

Nalco Chemical Company, One Nalco Center, Naperville, IL 60566-1024

J. WALTER GOETZ

Union Carbide Corporation, 39 Old Ridgebury Rd., Danbury, CT 06817

WILLIAM M. METTEN, JR.

ICI Americas Inc., Concord Pike & New Murphy Rd., Wilmington, DE 19897

TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1989

HOWARD H. BABCOCK

PPG Industries, Inc., One PPG Place, Pittsburgh, PA 15272

DAVID L. BAIRD, JR.

Exxon Chemical Americas, P.O. Box 3272, Houston, TX 77253-3272

DAN R. BISHOP

Monsanto Chemical Company, 800 N. Lindbergh Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63167

KENNETH JACOBSON

E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, 1701 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Suite 900, Washington, DC 20006

FOSTER C. SMITH

The BFGoodrich Company, 500 S. Main St., Akron, OH 44318

*Through May 31, 1987

DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

PURPOSES: With respect to physical distribution of chemicals including equipment, facilities, packing, and transportation matters significant to the chemical manufacturing industry, the Committee will serve as a forum for discussion of chemical manufacturing industry concerns; develop and recommend to the Executive Committee technical

questions; take action on these policies and positions, including participation in proceedings of regulatory and legislative bodies, as determined to be in the best interest of the Association to the extent consistent with Association policies and guidelines; and provide support for authorized Association programs.

CHAIRMAN*

RONALD M. JACOBSON

VICE CHAIRMAN*

KEITH J. BUNTING

STAFF EXECUTIVE

RICHARD M. DOYLE

TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1987

STEPHEN F. BURKE

Air Products and Chemicals, Inc., P.O. Box
538, Allentown, PA 18105

HOWARD E. DeVOID

American Cyanamid Company, One
Cyanamid Plaza, Wayne, NJ 07470

RONALD M. JACOBSON

Rohm and Haas Company, Independence
Mall West, Philadelphia, PA 19105

R. R. JOHNSON

Chevron Chemical Company, P.O. Box 7145,
San Francisco, CA 94120

W. T. NIGGEL

Bayer USA Inc. Mobay Corporation, Mobay
Rd., Pittsburgh, PA 15205-9741

ROBERT C. MICK

Phillips 66 Company, 838 Adams Bldg.,
Bartlesville, OK 74004

ROBERT G. STANLEY

Union Carbide Corporation, 39 Old Ridgebury
Rd., Danbury, CT 06817

TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1989

PHILLIP C. ALLING

CIBA-GEIGY Corporation, 444 Saw Mill River
Rd., Ardsley, NY 10502

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KEITH J. BUNTING

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Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing
Company, 3M Center, Bldg. 570-2, St. Paul,
MN 55144-1000

WILLIAM A. TALMADGE

Borden Chemical Division of Borden, Inc., 180
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TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1988

J. T. COCKBURN

Celanese Chemical Company, P.O. Box
47320, Dallas, TX 75247

ROBERT P. FRENCH

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, 1007
Market St., Wilmington, DE 19898

*Through May 31, 1987



ENGINEERING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

PURPOSES: With respect to engineering design, construction, operation, and maintenance of facilities for manufacture, storage and handling of industrial chemicals as significant to the chemical manufacturing industry, the Committee will serve as a forum for discussion of chemical

manufacturing industry concerns; develop and recommend to the Executive Committee policies and positions on legislative, regulatory, and technical questions; and provide support for authorized Association programs

CHAIRMAN*

RAY E. OLSEN

VICE CHAIRMAN*

JOHN E. MASTER

STAFF EXECUTIVE

KYLE B. OLSON

TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1987

NORMAN B. HARTSOCK

Eli Lilly and Company, 307 E. McCarty St.,
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TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1989

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JOHN E. MASTER

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TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1988

RANDOLPH J. BROZEK

Pfizer Inc., 235 E. 42nd St., New York, NY
10017

LANDON N. KENNY

Tennessee Eastman Company, P.O. Box 511,
Kingsport, TN 37662

DAVID D. MILLER

Borden, Inc., 180 E. Broad St., Columbus, OH
43215

**Through May 31, 1987*

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

PURPOSES: Under the broad policies established by the Board of Directors and within limits of authority specified by the Executive Committee, the Committee oversees Association environmental activities. In so doing, the Committee will: identify key environmental issues and focus efforts on matters of greatest significance to the chemical manufacturing industry; establish specific objectives on the key issues and mobilize resources to produce decisive timely results; aggressively advocate responsible environmental legislation and regulation which consider economic impacts, energy implications, cost effectiveness, risks, and benefits; seek relief from unreasonable environmental leg-

islation and regulation by appropriate means, which may include legal action, advise the Executive Committee on Association staffing and resources required by the Committee to achieve its objectives; help member companies understand their environmental responsibilities by informing them of major trends, developments, key issues, and Association actions, develop awareness of chemical manufacturing industry contributions to environmental management and facts surrounding key issues; and initiate and sponsor research and development on environmental issues of widespread interest to the chemical manufacturing industry.

CHAIRMAN*

FRANK W. BERRYMAN

VICE CHAIRMAN*

VINCENT J. MARCHESANI

STAFF EXECUTIVE

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TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1987

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TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1988

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TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1989

PAUL F. CASH

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JAMES K. GRANT

Mallinckrodt, Inc., P.O. Box 5840, St. Louis, MO 63134

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Shell Chemical Company, A Division of Shell Oil Company, P.O. Box 4320, Houston, TX 77210

CHARLES T. SEAY

Exxon Chemical Americas, P.O. Box 3272, Houston, TX 77253-3272

*Through May 31, 1987



GOVERNMENT RELATIONS COMMITTEE

PURPOSES: With respect to communications between the chemical manufacturing industry and government on matters significant to the chemical manufacturing industry, the Committee will seek to anticipate, identify, and establish priorities with respect to issues and opportunities, advise the Executive Committee and other Association enti-

ties regarding policy formation; participate in the planning of Association programs aimed at specific issues or objectives, with emphasis on strategy considerations; oversee and participate in the execution of legislative programs; and monitor, evaluate, and seek to enhance the effectiveness of authorized Association programs.

CHAIRMAN*

KENNETH E. DAVIS

VICE CHAIRMAN*

A. ALLAN NOE

STAFF EXECUTIVE

WILLIAM M. STOVER

TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1987

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Exxon Corporation, 1899 L St., NW,
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20006

TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1989

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R. GARY WILSON

PPG Industries, Inc., 1730 Rhode Island Ave.,
NW, Washington, DC 20036

GORDON E. WOOD

Olin Corporation, 1730 K St., NW,
Washington, DC 20006

*Through May 31, 1987

HEALTH AND SAFETY COMMITTEE

PURPOSES: The Committee oversees Association programs concerning human health and safety. The Committee will: identify key health and safety issues and focus on matters of greatest significance to the chemical industry; establish specific objectives and mobilize resources to produce timely results; develop and recommend to the Executive Committee policies and positions on legislative, regulatory, and technical questions; provide cost-effective

support for authorized Association programs that enhance chemical industry productivity and competitiveness through health and safety programs; seek relief from unreasonable health and safety legislation and regulation by appropriate means; sponsor research and development on human health and safety issues of widespread interest to the chemical industry.

CHAIRMAN*

J. RONALD CONDRAY

VICE CHAIRMAN*

GEORGE A. RODENHAUSEN

STAFF EXECUTIVE

RANDAL P. SCHUMACHER

TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1987

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TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1989

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Rouge, LA 70801

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Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing
Company, Chemical Division, 3M Center,
Bldg. 220-2E, St. Paul, MN 55144

TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1988

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Cyanamid Plaza, Wayne, NJ 07470

GEORGE A. RODENHAUSEN

Celanese Corporation, 1211 Avenue of the
Americas, New York, NY 10036

*Through May 31, 1987



INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMITTEE

PURPOSES: With respect to trade policy matters of interest to the chemical manufacturing industry, the Committee will: monitor international trade data and events, develop

policies on trade issues, recommend policies and action to the Executive Committee and provide support for authorized Association policies.

CHAIRMAN*
MAX L. TURNIPSEED

VICE CHAIRMAN*
ROBERT E. LORY

STAFF EXECUTIVE
MYRON T. FOVEAUX

TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1987

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Blvd., Cleveland, OH 44131

E. ROGERS PLEASANTS

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19898

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ROBERT F. MURPHY

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DONALD E. ULLRICH

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Oil Company, P.O. Box 4407, Houston, TX
77210

TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1989

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Highway South, Darien, CT 06820

KENNETH Y. MILLIAN

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Eastman Chemical International Limited, P.O.
Box 431, Kingsport, TN 37662

MAX L. TURNIPSEED

Ethyl Corporation, 1155 Fifteenth St., NW,
Washington, DC 20005

*Through May 31, 1987

PATENT AND TRADEMARK COMMITTEE

PURPOSES: With respect to patent, trademark, and related industrial property rights of interest to the chemical manufacturing industry, the Committee will advise the Executive Committee on the formulation of Association policies, serve as a forum for discussion of chemical manu-

facturing industry concerns; develop and recommend to the Executive Committee policies and positions on proposed legislation, treaties and regulations of the federal government; and provide support for authorized Association policies.

CHAIRMAN*

PATRICK L. HENRY

VICE CHAIRMAN*

EUGENE G. SEEMS

STAFF EXECUTIVE

STEPHANIE SIEGEL

TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1987

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Stamford, CT 06904

PATRICK L. HENRY

Allied-Signal Inc., P.O. Box 2245R,
Morristown, NJ 07960

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Philadelphia, PA 19103

CARL T. SEVERINI

PPG Industries, Inc., One PPG Place,
Pittsburgh, PA 15272

TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1988

RUDOLPH J. ANDERSON, JR.

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NJ 07065-0907

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RICHARD G. WATERMAN

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TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1989

LARRY W. EVANS

The Standard Oil Chemical Company, 200
Public Square, Cleveland, OH 44114-2375

KARL JORDA

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Rd., Ardsley, NY 10502

JOHN M. SHEEHAN

ICI Americas Inc., Concord Pike & New
Murphy Rd., Wilmington, DE 19897

ROBERT C. SULLIVAN

Stauffer Chemical Company, Nyala Farm Rd.,
Westport, CT 06881-0852

RICHARD C. WITTE

The Procter & Gamble Company, Ivorydale
Technical Center, 5299 Spring Grove Ave.,
Cincinnati, OH 45217

*Through May 31, 1987



STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

PURPOSES: With respect to state legislative and regulatory matters significant to the chemical manufacturing industry, the Committee will seek to anticipate, identify and establish priorities with respect to current and emerging issues and opportunities; monitor and review proposed legislation and regulations; advise the Board of Directors, Executive Committee, other CMA entities in policy matters, participate in the planning and implementation of Association

programs impacting on specified state issues or objectives with emphasis on developing a consistent federal/state and interstate strategy; coordinate participation in the execution and delivery of state legislative and regulatory programs; provide support for and liaison with other authorized Association programs; continue long-range planning efforts with respect to the Association's overall role in the states.

CHAIRMAN*

D. H. BREWER

VICE CHAIRMAN*

C. ROBERT BALL

STAFF EXECUTIVE

WILLIAM H. WESTENDORF

TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1987

C. ROBERT BALL
Exxon Chemical Americas, P.O. Box 3272,
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CHARLES E. FITZGIBBON
Eastman Kodak Company, 343 State St.,
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DELOSS B. GURNEY
Amoco Corporation, 200 E. Randolph Dr.,
MC-3704, Chicago, IL 60601

CHARLES L. HEBNER
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Murphy Rd., Wilmington, DE 19897

DEBORAH L. NEALE
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WHB6, 500 S. Main St., Akron, OH 44318

TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1988

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TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1989

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Parkersburg, WV 26102

WILLIAM T. WOOD, JR.
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, 1007
Market St., Wilmington, DE 19898

*Through May 31, 1987

TAX POLICY COMMITTEE

PURPOSES: With respect to federal and state tax matters, the Committee will: advise the Executive Committee of the formulation of Association policies; review proposed legislation, regulations, and treaties and recommend to the Executive Committee appropriate Association positions

thereon; develop and recommend to the Executive Committee proposals to be advocated by the Association for the revision of existing laws; and provide technical support for authorized Association programs.

CHAIRMAN*
JAMES C. PUGH

VICE CHAIRMAN*
CORNELIUS P. POWELL

STAFF EXECUTIVE
ROBERT B. HILL

TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1987

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American Cyanamid Company, One
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%Richardson-Vicks, 10 Westport Rd., Wilton,
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TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1988

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TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1989

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St. Louis, MO 63167

PAUL E. SULLIVAN
Exxon Chemical Company, 9 Old Kings
Highway South, Darien, CT 06820

*Through May 31, 1987



SPECIAL COMMITTEES

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON INSURANCE

PURPOSES: With respect to insurance issues, the Committee will: advise the Executive Committee on the formulation of Association policies; provide a forum for discussion of insurance-related issues by all member companies; develop information for CMA members on insurance availability and the impacts of insurance problems facing the

chemical industry; review proposed legislation and regulations and recommend to the Executive Committee appropriate positions thereon; assist in communication with other industry organizations concerned with insurance issues; advise the Executive Committee of options for resolving insurability problems.

CHAIRMAN

THOMAS A. CALDWELL

VICE CHAIRMAN

STEPHEN W. SCAMMELL

STAFF EXECUTIVE

DAVID F. ZOLL

TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1987

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FRED R. DEITZ

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MARK F. WILSON

First Chemical Corporation, P.O. Box 1249, Jackson, MS 39205

RANDALL J. WOODS

FMC Corporation, 200 E. Randolph Dr., Chicago, IL 60601

SPECIAL ENERGY ADVISORY GROUP

PURPOSES: With respect to energy conservation and energy utilization matters significant to the chemical manufacturing industry, the Group will serve as a forum for discussion of chemical manufacturing industry concerns; monitor, evaluate and analyze the chemical industry's interest in these issues and recommend to the Association for review and referral to the Executive Committee for action, policies and positions on legislative, regulatory and technical questions, evaluate the viability for continuing CMA

coordination of energy conservation reporting to government agencies, evaluate and recommend to the Association for review and referral to the Executive Committee for action, needs for the Association to undertake an advocacy effort on particular energy-related issues, utilizing Association resources; and provide support for other authorized Association programs, within the limits of resources available to the Group.

CHAIRMAN

HUGH R. IRVINE

VICE CHAIRMAN

PETER A. SIPPLE

STAFF EXECUTIVE

HENRY J. SAUER

TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1987

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GAF Corporation, 1361 Alps Rd., Wayne, NJ 07470

L. RAYMOND TAUNTON

Allied-Signal Inc., P.O. Box 3000R, Morristown, NJ 07960



SPECIAL PROGRAMS POLICY COMMITTEE

PURPOSES: With respect to special programs, the Committee will ensure that all special programs are conducted in a manner consistent with Association policy and with the Special Programs Guidelines; counsel with Special Pro-

grams Panels regarding new and revised operating needs; and, review and make recommendations on all advocacy programs on individual chemicals requested by a program panel or staff.

CHAIRMAN

HARRY CORLESS

VICE CHAIRMAN

KEITH R. McKENNON

STAFF EXECUTIVE

LANGLEY A. SPURLOCK

HARRY CORLESS

ICI Americas Inc., Concord Pike & New
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MEMBERS

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Akzo Chemie America, A Part of Akzona Incorporated • 300 S. Wacker Dr., Chicago, IL 60606—(312) 786-0400

Alberta Gas Chemicals Ltd. • 11456 Jasper Ave., Edmonton, AB, Canada T5K 0M1—(403) 482-6361

Albright & Wilson Inc. • P.O. Box 26229, Richmond, VA 23260-6229—(804) 752-6100

Allied-Signal Inc. • P.O. Box 3000R, Morristown, NJ 07960—(201) 455-2000

American Cyanamid Company • One Cyanamid Plaza, Wayne, NJ 07470—(201) 831-2000

American Hoechst Corporation • Route 202-206 N., Somerville, NJ 08876—(201) 231-2000

American Synthetic Rubber Corporation • P.O. Box 32960, Louisville, KY 40232—(502) 448-2761

Amoco Chemicals Company • P.O. Box 87759, Chicago, IL 60680-0759—(312) 856-3200

ANGUS Chemical Company • 2211 Sanders Rd., Northbrook, IL 60062—(312) 498-6700

ARCO Chemical Company, Division of Atlantic Richfield Company • P.O. Box 7258, Philadelphia, PA 19101—(215) 557-2000

Arizona Chemical Company • 200 S. Sudduth Pl., Panama City, FL 32404—(904) 785-6700

Ashland Chemical Company, Division of Ashland Oil, Inc. • P.O. Box 2219, Columbus, OH 43216—(614) 889-3333

ATOCHEM INC. • P.O. Box 607, Glen Rock, NJ 07452—(201) 652-8575

B

J. T. Baker Chemical Company • 222 Red School Lane, Phillipsburg, NJ 08865—(201) 859-2151

BASF Corporation • 9 Campus Dr., Parsippany, NJ 07054—(201) 263-5821

BASF Corporation, Inmont Division • 1255 Broad St., Clifton, NJ 07015-6001—(201) 365-3400

Bayer USA Inc./Mobay Corporation • Mobay Rd., Pittsburgh, PA 15205-9741—(412) 777-2000

Bofors Nobel Inc. • 5025 Evanston Ave., Muskegon, MI 49442—(616) 788-2341

Borden Chemical Division of Borden, Inc. • 180 E. Broad St., Columbus, OH 43215—(614) 225-4000

Borg-Warner Chemicals, Inc. • International Center, Parkersburg, WV 26102—(304) 424-5411

BP Performance Polymers Inc. • P.O. Box 400, Hackettstown, NJ 07840—(201) 852-1100

Buffalo Color Corporation • One Garret Mountain Plaza, West Paterson, NJ 07424—(201) 881-1700

C

Cabot Corporation • 125 High St., Boston, MA 02110—(617) 423-6000

Callery Chemical Company • 600 Penn Center Blvd., Pittsburgh, PA 15235—(412) 273-5272

Carus Chemical Company, Division of Carus Corporation • P.O. Box 1500, LaSalle, IL 61301—(815) 223-1500

CasChem, Inc. • 40 Avenue A, Bayonne, NJ 07002—(201) 858-7900

Celanese Corporation • 1211 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036—(212) 719-8000

Chembond Corporation • P.O. Box 270, Springfield, OR 97477—(503) 687-8840

Chemical Products Corporation • P.O. Box 449, Cartersville, GA 30120—(404) 382-2144

Chevron Chemical Company • P.O. Box 7144, San Francisco, CA 94120-7144—(415) 894-7700

Church & Dwight Co., Inc. • CN5297, 469 N Harrison St., Princeton, NJ 08540—(609) 683-5900

CIBA-GEIGY Corporation • 444 Saw Mill River Rd., Ardsley, NY 10502—(914) 478-3131

C-I-L Inc. • P.O. Box 200, Station A, North York, ON, Canada M2N 6H2—(416) 229-7000

Columbian Chemicals Company • 1600 Parkwood Circle, Atlanta, GA 30339—(404) 951-5700

Cosden Chemical Division, Fina Oil and Chemical Company • P.O. Box 2159, Dallas, TX 75221—(214) 750-2400

Coulton Chemical Corporation • 6600 Sylvania Ave., Sylvania, OH 43560—(419) 885-4661

CP Chemicals, Inc. • Arbor St., Sewaren, NJ 07077—(201) 636-4300

CPS Chemical Company, Inc. • P.O. Box 162, Old Bridge, NJ 08857—(201) 727-3100

Crompton & Knowles Corporation • 345 Park Ave., New York, NY 10154—(212) 754-1660

D

Dan River Inc., Chemical Products Division • P.O. Box 261, Danville, VA 24543—(804) 799-4931

Degussa Corporation • Route 46 at Hollister Rd., Teterboro, NJ 07608—(201) 288-6500

Diamond Shamrock Chemicals Company • P.O. Box 152300, Irving, TX 75015-2300—(214) 659-7000

DiversiTech General, A GenCorp Company • One General St., Akron, OH 44329—(216) 798-0132

Dixie Chemical Company, Inc. • P.O. Box 13410, Houston, TX 77219—(713) 526-2604

Dover Chemical Corporation • P.O. Box 40, Dover, OH 44622—(216) 343-7711

The Dow Chemical Company • 2030 Willard H Dow Center, Midland, MI 48674—(517) 636-1000

Dow Corning Corporation • P.O. Box 994, Midland, MI 48686-0994—(517) 496-4000

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company • 1007 Market St., Wilmington, DE 19898—(302) 774-1000

E

Eastman Kodak Company • 343 State St., Rochester, NY 14650—(716) 724-4000

Engelhard Corporation • Menlo Park CN40, 33 Wood Ave. South, Edison, NJ 08818-2901—(201) 321-5000

Enron Chemical Company • 3100 Golf Rd., Rolling Meadows, IL 60008-4070—(312) 437-7800

ERCO Industries Limited • 2 Gibbs Rd., (Toronto) Islington, ON, Canada M9B 1R1—(416) 239-7111

Essex Chemical Corporation • 1401 Broad St., Clifton, NJ 07015—(201) 773-6300

Ethyl Corporation • P.O. Box 2189, Richmond, VA 23217—(804) 788-5000

Exxon Chemical Company • 9 Old Kings Highway South, Darien, CT 06820—(203) 655-5200

F

Ferro Corporation • One Erieview Plaza, Cleveland, OH 44114—(216) 641-8580

First Chemical Corporation • P.O. Box 1249, Jackson, MS 39205—(601) 969-0217

FMC Corporation • 200 E. Randolph Dr., Chicago, IL 60601—(312) 861-6000

G

GAF Corporation • 1361 Alps Rd., Wayne, NJ 07470—(201) 628-3000

General Electric Company • 3135 Easton Turnpike, Fairfield, CT 06431—(203) 373-2211

Georgia-Pacific Corporation, Chemical Division • P.O. Box 105605, Atlanta, GA 30348—(404) 521-4000

Glyco Inc. • P.O. Box 5100, Norwalk, CT 06856-5100—(203) 847-1191

The BFGoodrich Company • 6100 Oak Tree Blvd., Cleveland, OH 44131—(216) 447-6000

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company • 1144
E. Market St., Akron, OH 44316—
(216) 796-2121

W. R. Grace & Co. • 1114 Avenue of the
Americas, New York, NY 10036—
(212) 819-5500

Great Lakes Carbon Corporation • 320 Old
Briarcliff Rd., Briarcliff Manor, NY 10510—
(914) 941-7800

Great Lakes Chemical Corporation • P.O. Box
2200, West Lafayette, IN 47906—
(317) 463-2511

H

Halcon Catalyst Industries • 49 Industrial Ave.,
Little Ferry, NJ 07643—(201) 641-0500

The C. P. Hall Company • 7300 S. Central Ave.,
Chicago, IL 60638-6597—(312) 767-4600

Hatco Chemical Corporation • King George Post
Rd., Fords, NJ 08863—(201) 738-1000

Henkel Corporation • 7900 W. 78th St.,
Minneapolis, MN 55435—(612) 828-8000

Hercules Incorporated • Hercules Plaza, 1313
N. Market St., Wilmington, DE 19894—
(302) 594-5000

Hoechst Canada Inc. • 4045 Côte Vertu,
Montreal, PQ, Canada H4R 1R6—
(514) 333-3500

Hoffmann-LaRoche Inc. • 340 Kingsland St.,
Nutley, NJ 07110—(201) 235-5000

I

ICI Americas Inc. • Concord Pike & New Murphy
Rd., Wilmington, DE 19897—(302) 575-3000

ITT Rayonier Inc. • 1177 Summer St., Stamford,
CT 06904—(203) 348-7000

J

Jones-Hamilton Co. • P.O. Box 464, Newark, CA
94560—(415) 797-2471

K

**Kaiser Chemicals, Division of Kaiser
Aluminum & Chemical Corporation** • 30100
Chagrin Blvd., Pepper Pike, OH 44124—
(216) 292-9200

**Kay-Fries, Inc., Chemical Division, Dynamit
Nobel of America Inc.** • 10 Link Dr.,
Rockleigh, NJ 07647—(201) 784-0200

Kerr-McGee Chemical Corporation • P.O. Box
25861, Oklahoma City, OK 73125—
(405) 270-1313

Koppers Company, Inc. • 7th & Grant Sts.,
Pittsburgh, PA 15219—(412) 227-2000

L

Laurel Industries, Inc. • 29525 Chagrin Blvd.,
Cleveland, OH 44122—(216) 831-5747

LCP Chemicals & Plastics, Inc. • Raritan
Plaza II, Raritan Center, Edison, NJ 08817—
(201) 225-4840

Ell Lilly and Company • 307 E. McCarty St.,
Indianapolis, IN 46285—(317) 261-2000

Lonza Inc. • 21-00 Route 208, Fair Lawn, NJ
07410—(201) 670-6000

The Lubrizol Corporation • 29400 Lakeland
Blvd., Wickliffe, OH 44092—(216) 943-4200

M

Mallinckrodt, Inc. • P.O. Box 5840 St. Louis, MO
63134—(314) 895-2000

The McCloskey Corporation • 7600 State Rd.,
Philadelphia, PA 19136—(215) 624-4400

McGean-Rohco, Inc. • 1250 Terminal Tower, 50
Public Square, Cleveland, OH 44113—
(216) 621-6425

**McKesson Chemical Group, Division of
McKesson Corporation** • One Post St., San
Francisco, CA 94104—(415) 983-8300

Merck & Co., Inc. • P.O. Box 2000, Rahway, NJ
07065—(201) 574-4000

Merichem Company • 4800 Texas Commerce Tower, Houston, TX 77002-3068—(713) 224-3030

Milliken Chemical, Division of Milliken & Company • P.O. Box 1927, M-400, Spartanburg, SC 29304—(803) 573-2020

Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, Chemical Division • 3M Center, St. Paul, MN 55144-1000—(612) 733-1110

Mobil Chemical Company, A Division of Mobil Corporation • P.O. Box 10070, 100 First Stamford Pl., Stamford, CT 06904-2070—(203) 328-7000

Monsanto Company • 800 N. Lindbergh Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63167—(314) 694-1000

Mooney Chemicals, Inc. • 2301 Scranton Rd., Cleveland, OH 44113-9988—(216) 781-8383

Morton Thiokol, Inc. • 110 N. Wacker Dr., Chicago, IL 60606-1560—(312) 807-2000

M&T Chemicals Inc. • One Woodbridge Center, Woodbridge, NJ 07095—(201) 499-0200

N

Nalco Chemical Company • One Nalco Center, Naperville, IL 60566-1024—(312) 961-9500

National Distillers and Chemical Corporation, U.S. Industrial Chemicals Co. and Emery Industries Divisions • 99 Park Ave., New York, NY 10016—(212) 949-5000

National Starch and Chemical Corporation • P.O. Box 6500, Bridgewater, NJ 08807—(201) 685-5000

Nepera, Inc. • Route 17, Harriman, NY 10926—(914) 782-8171

Neville Chemical Company • Neville Island, Pittsburgh, PA 15225—(412) 331-4200

NIPRO, Inc. • P.O. Box 1483, Augusta, GA 30913—(404) 823-4000

NL Industries, Inc. • 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020—(212) 621-9400

Northwest Petrochemical Corporation • P.O. Box 99, Anacortes, WA 98221—(206) 293-3176

Norton Company, Chemical Process Products • P.O. Box 350, Akron, OH 44309-0350—(216) 673-5860

Novacor Chemicals Ltd. • 734 Seventh Ave., S.W., Calgary, AB, Canada T2P 3P9—(403) 290-8977

Nuodex Inc. • P.O. Box 365, Piscataway, NJ 08854—(201) 981-5000

Nutrius Inc., Chemicals Division • 8221 Brecksville Rd., Brecksville, OH 44141—(216) 526-5522

O

Occidental Chemical Corporation • P.O. Box 4020, Danen, CT 06820—(203) 854-3800

Olin Corporation • 120 Long Ridge Rd., Stamford, CT 06904-1355—(203) 356-2000

OMI International Corporation • 21441 Hoover Rd., Warren, MI 48089—(313) 497-9100

Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation, Resins & Coatings Division • Fiberglas Tower, Toledo, OH 43659—(419) 248-8000

P

Penick Corporation, An Affiliate of CPC International • 158 Mt. Olivet Ave., Newark, NJ 07114—(201) 621-2800

Pennwalt Corporation • Three Parkway, Philadelphia, PA 19102—(215) 587-7000

Perstorp Polyols, Inc. • 600 Matzinger Rd., Toledo, OH 43612—(419) 729-5448

Pfizer Inc. • 235 E. 42nd St., New York, NY 10017—(212) 573-2323

Phillips 66 Company, A Subsidiary of Phillips Petroleum Company • Bartlesville, OK 74004—(918) 661-6600

Pilot Chemical Company of Ohio • 11756 Burke St., Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670—(213) 698-6778

Polysar Limited • 201 N. Front St., Sarnia, ON, Canada N7T 7V1—(519) 332-1212

PPG Industries, Inc., Chemicals Group • One PPG Place, Pittsburgh, PA 15272—(412) 434-3131

The PQ Corporation • P.O. Box 840, Valley Forge, PA 19482—(215) 293-7200

The Procter & Gamble Company • P.O. Box 599, Cincinnati, OH 45201—(513) 562-1100

PVS Chemicals, Inc. • 11001 Harper Ave., Detroit, MI 48213—(313) 921-1200

Q

QO Chemicals, Inc. • 823 Commerce Dr., Oak Brook, IL 60521—(312) 850-2330

R

Reichhold Chemicals, Inc. • 525 N. Broadway, White Plains, NY 10603—(914) 682-5700

Relilly Tar & Chemical Corporation • 151 N. Delaware St., Indianapolis, IN 46024—(317) 638-7531

Rhone-Poulenc Inc. • P.O. Box 125, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852—(201) 297-0100

Rohm and Haas Company • Independence Mall West, Philadelphia, PA 19105—(215) 592-3000

Rutgers-Nease Chemical Company, Inc. • 201 Struble Rd., State College, PA 16801—(814) 238-2424

S

SCM Corporation • 410 Park Ave., New York, NY 10022—(212) 759-8477

Shell Canada Chemical Company, A Division of Shell Canada Products Limited • 75 Wynford Dr., Don Mills, ON, Canada M3C 2Z4—(416) 443-7111

Shell Chemical Company, A Division of Shell Oil Company • P.O. Box 2463, Houston, TX 77001—(713) 241-6161

The Shepherd Chemical Company • 4900 Beech St., Cincinnati, OH 45212—(513) 731-1110

Sherex Chemical Company, Inc. • P.O. Box 646, Dublin, OH 43017—(614) 764-6500

Sodyeco Division, Sandoz Chemicals Corporation • 4000 Monroe St., Charlotte, NC 28205—(704) 372-0210

Solvay America, Inc. • 3333 Richmond Ave., Houston, TX 77098—(713) 526-2000

StanChem, Inc. • 401 Berlin St., East Berlin, CT 06023—(203) 828-0571

Standard Chlorine Chemical Co., Inc. • 1035 Belleville Turnpike, Kearny, NJ 07032—(201) 997-1700

Standard Oil Chemical Company • Sohio Bldg., 200 Public Square, Cleveland, OH 44114-2375—(216) 586-4141

Stauffer Chemical Company • Westport, CT 06881—(203) 222-3000

Stepan Company • 22 W. Frontage Rd., Northfield, IL 60093—(312) 446-7500

Sun Refining and Marketing Company • Ten Penn Center, 1801 Market St., Philadelphia, PA 19103-1699—(215) 977-3000

SunOlin Chemical Company • P.O. Box 609, Claymont, DE 19703—(302) 792-3100

Syntex Chemicals, Inc. • 2075 N. 55th St., Boulder, CO 80301—(303) 442-1926

T

Tennessee Chemical Company • Highway 68, Copperhill, TN 37317—(615) 496-3331

Texaco Chemical Company, a division of Texaco Inc. • P.O. Box 430, Bellaire, TX 77401—(713) 666-8000

Tioxide Canada Inc. • P.O. Box 580, Sorel, PQ, Canada J3P 5P8—(514) 742-2711

U

Union Carbide Corporation, Chemical Products Division • 1600 Valley Rd., Wayne, NJ 07470—(201) 628-2000

Union Carbide Canada Limited • 123 Eglinton Ave. E., Toronto, ON, Canada M4P 1J3—(416) 488-1444



Union Carbide Corporation • 39 Old Ridgebury Rd., Danbury, CT 06817—(203) 794-2000

Uniroyal Chemical Company, Inc., Subsidiary of Uniroyal, Inc. • World Headquarters, Middlebury, CT 06749—(203) 573-2000

United States Borax & Chemical Corporation • P.O. Box 75128, Sanford Station, Los Angeles, CA 90075—(213) 381-5311

Univar Corporation • 1600 Norton Bldg., Seattle, WA 98104—(206) 447-5911

Unocal Chemicals Division, Unocal Corporation • 1900 E. Golf Rd., Schaumburg, IL 60195—(312) 490-2500

UOP Inc. • P.O. Box 5017, Des Plaines, IL 60017-5017—(312) 391-2000

The Upjohn Company • 7000 Portage Rd., Kalamazoo, MI 49001—(616) 323-4000

V

R. T. Vanderbilt Company, Inc. • 30 Winfield St., Norwalk, CT 06855—(203) 853-1400

Velsicol Chemical Corporation • 341 E. Ohio St., Chicago, IL 60611—(312) 670-4500

Vulcan Materials Company, Chemicals Division • P.O. Box 7689, Birmingham, AL 35253—(205) 877-3000

W

Wacker Chemical Corporation • 9100 Shelbyville Rd., Louisville, KY 40222—(502) 429-0711

Westvaco Corporation, Chemical Division • P.O. Box 70848, Charleston Heights, SC 29415-0848—(803) 554-8350

Weyerhaeuser Company, Chemical Business • Tacoma, WA 98477—(206) 924-2345

Witco Corporation • 520 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10022—(212) 605-3800



GENERAL PRINCIPLES APPLICABLE TO THE STRUCTURE AND OPERATIONS OF COMMITTEES*

Preamble. The Association's Bylaws, in Article V, Section 8, authorize the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee to appoint such committees with such duties and functions as may from time to time be determined. The Bylaws further permit adoption of regulations for the conduct of committee affairs consistent with Association policy and subject to review and approval by the Board or Executive Committee as appropriate.

To assist the committees in carrying out their functions consistent with the Bylaws, certain general principles applicable to the structure and operation of all committees are formalized in this Resolution. No committee or other group operating under CMA auspices on CMA business shall deviate from these general principles, except where specifically authorized by the Executive Committee or the Board (or as determined to be necessary by the President or Secretary of the Association).

As used in this Resolution, unless otherwise indicated, the term "committee" includes all CMA standing committees and such special committees as may be authorized from time to time, but does not include the Executive Committee or other committees composed of members of the Board.

1. Functional vs. Product Committees. The Association's committees shall continue to be organized primarily along functional rather than product lines. No committee having to do with a particular chemical product or product segment shall be formed without approval of the Board (or in an emergency by the President of the Association). Before agreeing to the establishment of any such committee, the Executive Committee shall determine whether the existing committees are adequate to handle the problem, and if not, whether the problem is of such general concern as to call for a new standing or special committee. All committees dealing with a particular product segment of the industry and all other committees for a temporary purpose shall be deemed ad hoc. Unless otherwise specified, the term of such committee shall be no longer than two years, subject to renewal for periods of one year or less by specific action of the Board.

2. Purposes. Each committee shall operate in accordance with PURPOSES setting forth its authorized activities which have been approved by the Executive Committee. Each committee's PURPOSES shall be printed in the Association's annual Directory.

3. Organization. All committees shall, unless otherwise authorized, be subject to the following rules in respect to their organization:

(a) **Members.** Each committee normally shall be limited to not more than 15 members. The members shall be recommended by the President of the Association and appointed by the Executive Committee from qualified full time personnel of member companies interested in supporting such activities. To the maximum extent practicable, appointments should be reasonably representative of all interested member companies, taking into account such factors as their size, geographical location, chemicals manufactured, and differences in the general nature of their operations. Normally, a member company may have only one representative on a given committee. Members of any necessary task groups shall be appointed by the committee on the same basis. The membership of each committee should be comprised of persons well qualified in the committee's field of activity, normally having primary responsibilities within that field in their respective companies. Nomination for committee membership will be made by member company Executive Contacts and shall include name, company affiliation and personal title, background relevant to committee's field of activity, and description of responsibilities within the company. A committee may nominate for consideration by the President or Executive Committee one or more associate members representing governmental bodies or scientific trade associations where such representation on a continuing basis will facilitate significantly the committee's programs. Associate members shall have non-voting status and be subject to review and Executive Committee confirmation annually.

* As approved by the Board of Directors on March 12, 1963, and amended by the Executive Committee on March 19, 1971; July 11, 1978, and June 3, 1981.

(b) **Task Groups.** A committee may form such task groups as may be necessary to assist it in conducting its authorized activities. The Executive Committee shall be promptly advised of the formation of each such task group, and terms of reference in each case shall be established in writing by the parent committee subject to the review and approval by CMA staff and the President of the Association.

(c) **Officers.** The chairman of each committee to serve as its chief executive officer, and a vice chairman, shall be appointed annually by the Executive Committee. The heads of task groups shall be appointed by the respective chairmen with committee approval.

(d) **Rotation.** The term of individual committee members shall be three years, one third of the membership being rotated annually. Initial committee membership terms will be scaled to accommodate this rotation. Upon the expiration of one term of committee membership, a waiting period of at least one year must lapse before a former member becomes eligible for reappointment. For this purpose, a term will be regarded as three years or any fraction thereof according to the member's latest appointment to that committee. A committee member appointed chairman in the third year of his committee tenure may be appointed to a second year as chairman in which case he would serve in this post outside of the member limit on committee membership. A chairman cannot be extended in this manner for more than one additional year.

(e) **Staff Executive and Committee Secretary.** Each committee shall have as its staff executive and secretary a full time CMA staff employee who shall function as the Board's administrative representative for such committee and as its chief administrative officer. It shall be the staff executive's duty and responsibility to see that all operations and proceedings of the committee, and of all its task groups, are conducted in full conformity with their purposes and this Resolution, consulting with General Counsel as necessary. On all procedural questions arising within any committee, including matters related to established Association policy, the staff executive's decision shall be accepted, pending appropriate review.

4. Meetings. The business of each committee shall be conducted in executive sessions attended by its members and by others who have a leading role in matters to be considered at the particular meeting. Each task group meeting shall be an executive session of assigned members of the task group plus any members of the parent committee who wish to be present.

(a) **Frequency.** Each committee and task group will meet only as necessary to perform authorized committee business as determined by the chairman in consultation with the CMA staff. Meetings should not be held where subject matter can be adequately and practicably handled by correspondence or telephone between the appropriate staff executive and individual members.

(b) **Location.** To the extent practicable and in the absence of cogent reasons for being elsewhere, all committee and task group meetings should be held in Washington, D.C., preferably at the Association's office. Other locations, such as major city airports, may be considered in instances when they would afford greater convenience and cost savings to attendees.

(c) **Agenda.** Following consultation with the committee chairman, the staff executive assigned to each committee shall prepare written agenda prior to each of its meetings, which agenda shall be cleared in advance with General Counsel.

(d) **Attendance of Staff Executive.** No CMA committee meeting shall be held without the attendance of the staff executive assigned to it or other full time CMA staff employee. General Counsel or his designate should also attend any meeting whenever in his option the nature of any subject on the agenda makes his presence desirable.

(e) **Minutes.** The staff executive assigned as secretary to the committee shall keep accurate and complete minutes of all business transacted at each meeting, which are to be subject to review and approval by General Counsel.

(f) **Discussions Limited to Agenda.** All substantive discussions at any CMA committee meeting are to be limited to authorized aspects of subjects on the agenda, except where additions to the agenda are specifically approved by the staff executive assigned to the committee. The staff executive's decision as to the propriety of any subject matter raised for discussion at any meeting shall be accepted, pending appropriate review. Any discussions or occurrences on the occasion of any meeting which are contrary to CMA's policies or rules and which have come to the staff executive's attention shall be reported promptly by him to his supervisor and to General Counsel.

(g) **Task Groups.** The foregoing rules on meetings are applicable to all committees, task groups, and any other working groups, and any other working groups meeting under CMA auspices, except that subparagraphs (c), (d), and (e) may be modified as indicated below in those cases where the group must meet in order to carry out a limited and specific written assignment from the parent committee and it is impractical for a staff executive to be present. In each such case, (i) the specific assignment must be set forth in the parent committee's minutes; (ii) the CMA staff executive assigned as secretary to the parent committee must be satisfied that the meeting in question is necessary and that the subject matter is not such as to require staff presence, (iii) the chairman of the group is to be responsible for carrying out the duties of the CMA staff executive, including particularly those specified in subparagraph (f) above; and (iv) the chairman must promptly make an accurate and complete written report to the parent committee and to the CMA staff executive as to everything occurring at such meeting

(h) **General Meetings.** Apart from executive sessions, each committee shall schedule meetings, at least two per year, to which designees of Executive Contacts whose companies are not represented in the membership of the committee shall be invited and other interested representatives of member companies may attend. Such meetings shall be scheduled and notices issued amply in advance as often as appropriate to keep the designees and others informed about the committee's activities and provide opportunities for offering suggestions.

5. Policy Statements. Statements of Association policy or position developed by any CMA committee or other group for submission to the Congress or any governmental or other external agency shall, unless otherwise authorized, be transmitted by the President or other appropriate officer of the Association.

6. Reports. An account of the significant program activities of each committee shall appear in the Annual Report of the Association. The President and Executive Committee shall be kept informed on a current basis by communication from the chairman and the assigned staff executive. Presentation of reports to the Board shall be made as determined by the Executive Committee.

7. Periodic Reminder to Committee Members. A copy of this Resolution, as it may be amended from time to time, shall be furnished to each member of each CMA committee and task group thereof at the beginning of his duties as a member, and at least once a year thereafter so long as he remains a member.



RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR COMMITTEES*

1. Purposes. The purpose of each committee shall be as set forth in the CMA Directory.

2. Membership. Nominees, in addition to competence in the subject area, should have the perspective to recognize which matters are truly significant to the chemical industry, and have the talents and personal inclination to be dynamic workers. The nominee's position in the company should provide ready access to the Executive Contact so as to authoritatively reflect corporate views and also assure company backing in devoting a considerable portion of time and associated company resources to committee activities.

3. Officers

3.1 The officers of a committee will be a chairman and a vice chairman.

3.2 The officers will serve for a term of one year commencing June 1.

3.3 Chairman

3.3.1 The chairman will preside at meetings and exercise general supervision over affairs of the committee within the general framework of CMA policies.

3.3.2 The chairman will be responsible for full reporting at regular meetings of all committee activities not previously reported.

3.3.3 The chairman will familiarize the vice chairman with all the functions of the chairman in order to provide for proper and effective continuity in the chairman's absence.

3.3.4 With the concurrence of the committee, the chairman may establish task groups, define their purpose and scope, appoint their membership, and designate the chairman.

3.3.5 The chairman will designate from the membership of the committee liaison assignments to various CMA standing committees and task groups as necessary.

3.4 Vice Chairman

In the absence of the chairman, the vice chairman shall fulfill all the functions of the chairman.

4. Secretary/Staff Executive

4.1 The secretary shall be the CMA staff executive assigned to the committee.

4.2 The staff executive shall exercise those authorities and responsibilities prescribed by the "General Principles Applicable to the Structure and Operations of Committees."

4.3 The staff executive shall prepare and distribute notices of meetings, agenda, and minutes, and have custody of the official records of the committee

5. Meetings

5.1 Meetings of the committee will be held at the call of the chairman.

5.2 A majority of the committee members shall constitute a quorum at any meeting.

5.3 Task groups shall arrange separate meetings as justified by their assignment, subject to call by their respective chairmen and advance notice to the members from the staff executive.

5.4 The staff executive shall issue advance notices for all meetings of the committee and task groups, and no meeting may be held in the absence thereof.

5.5 It shall be the responsibility of the chairman of a task group to submit a timely request to the staff executive concerning any desired modifications of subparagraphs 4(c), (d), or (e) of the "General Principles Applicable to the Structure and Operations of Committees" under the provisions of subparagraph 4(g).

5.6 Actions shall be decided by a majority of members present. The presiding officer may vote to break a tie. The staff executive is not entitled to vote.

* As approved by the Executive Committee on July 11, 1978 and amended by the Executive Committee June 3, 1981

6. Task Groups

- 6.1 Designations of task groups for special assignments, as to their membership, purpose, and scope shall be recorded in committee minutes. All task groups shall be reviewed annually by the committee. Unless recommended for continuance by the committee and authorized by the President of the Association they terminate.
- 6.2 Committee membership is not a prerequisite to serving on task groups.
- 6.3 The chairman and vice chairman shall be ex officio members of all task groups and shall be furnished notices of their meetings. They, together with the staff executive, shall be furnished copies of all reports and correspondence pertaining to task group activities.
- 6.4 Task group chairmen shall be responsible for keeping their members informed regarding progress of activities and assigned tasks.
- 6.5 Task group chairmen shall furnish written reports to the committee chairman, vice chairman and staff executive in advance of each regular meeting of the committee concerning activities, plans and recommendations.
- 6.6 The term "task group" as used in these rules is defined to include any other committee sub-units.

7. Administration

- 7.1 The committee may consider matters from any source provided they fall within the scope of the declared PURPOSES.
- 7.2 An agenda of matters to be considered at meetings shall be prepared and furnished to those involved, at least one week in advance whenever practicable.

- 7.3 Minutes of meetings shall be prepared and distributed promptly. Corrections or additions shall be considered at the next meeting. In addition to normal distribution, such minutes shall be furnished to other member company representatives designated by their Executive Contact to receive them.
- 7.4 Voting may be conducted by letter ballot when, in the judgement of the staff executive, circumstances warrant.
- 7.5 Appearance before any legislative or regulatory body or other organization on CMA's behalf shall be made only as officially authorized. If, in any such appearance other than as a duly authorized representative, a person identifies himself with CMA in any way, he shall also make clear that he is not representing CMA in such participation.

8. Legal Assistance. Requests for legal assistance shall be directed by the committee chairman or staff executive to the CMA General Counsel, Assistance of the General Counsel, staff counsel, or member company will normally be provided. Outside counsel, if required, will be selected and supervised by the General Counsel and will be engaged only after approval by the President or Executive Committee.

9. Primary Requirement. These rules are designed to supplement CMA's "General Principles Applicable to the Structure and Operations of Committees," originally approved March 12, 1963, as subsequently amended. Nothing in these rules shall be interpreted or applied in such manner as to conflict with that document.



ANTITRUST GUIDE FOR CMA COMMITTEE MEMBERS

This is designed to be a layman's guide on how the antitrust laws apply to trade association activities, with particular reference to CMA committee work. It is written for both the guidance of those CMA committee members who have no particular knowledge of this complicated subject, and to provide a useful reminder or "refresher course" for those who have had the benefit of antitrust advice from their own company counsel.

The Chemical Manufacturers Association is a non-profit industry association representing about 175 chemical producers. Like other industry associations, CMA is composed of member companies (many of whom are competitors of one another) representatives of which serve on its Board of Directors and on its committees.

Whenever competitors meet together problems can arise under the antitrust laws. If the meeting or other activities among competitors is conducted by or through a trade association, it is just as vulnerable to antitrust attack as if the same companies were meeting or acting together without the medium of an association. Trade associations generally seek, quite properly, to promote understanding and cooperation among their members. But if this "cooperation" restrains competition, both the association and its members will be in trouble under the antitrust laws.

Antitrust enforcement is being emphasized as never before. The number of criminal and civil antitrust actions is steadily increasing. Congress has greatly increased both criminal and civil antitrust penalties, has made important procedural changes, and has substantially increased the budgets for the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission, the two agencies charged with antitrust enforcement. The courts are expanding the scope of antitrust prohibitions which may especially affect trade association activities, and such associations are more frequently becoming the objects of FTC and Antitrust Division investigations. In view of these developments, increased awareness of the applications of the antitrust laws to association activities is essential.

Like most reputable trade associations, CMA has objectives and programs that are well within the law. It also makes every effort to prevent possible antitrust abuses from arising. But a large responsibility also rests upon its member companies — and particularly upon their individual representatives who serve on CMA committees. This means that committee members should know enough about this subject to be able in their CMA work to avoid actions

or discussions that might raise antitrust questions. The main purpose of this guide is to help all committee members to recognize what is, or might become, an "antitrust question."

Some actions or discussions by members of a trade associations are clearly illegal; many others are wholly legal and proper; and there is a sizeable "grey area" or danger zone in between. This grey area between legal and illegal association activity is often vague and uncertain, and CMA's policy has always been to keep far away from the doubtful zones.

The Association's aim is not only to avoid actual violations of the law—it wants to prevent even any appearance of violation which might invite suspicion or investigation on the part of the enforcement authorities. To protect itself and its members in this respect, CMA has adopted and observes several basic policies:

1. It has well-defined, constructive objectives and programs which are designed to promote the overall interest of the industry and the public.
2. Its organizational structure consists primarily of standing committees with specific and limited functional purposes; and activities concerned with pricing or marketing chemical products are scrupulously avoided, and limitations are also imposed on the subject matter and duration of *ad hoc* committees dealing with specific chemical products or product segments.
3. It maintains various procedural safeguards particularly those set forth in the "General Principles Applicable to the Structure and Operation of Committees" which appears in the Association's annual Directory.
4. It retains counsel to help insure full observance of the above policies and procedures, and to provide guidance and protective advice as to all CMA operations from an antitrust standpoint.
5. It has approved the issuance of this "Antitrust Guide" to help member company representatives on CMA committees avoid problems under the antitrust laws.

THE FEDERAL ANTITRUST LAWS

Beginning in 1890, Congress has enacted a series of statutes which are known collectively as the federal antitrust laws. These laws are designed to promote

and preserve our competitive private enterprise system by encouraging free and open competition in open markets. The federal antitrust laws give the force of law to the philosophy underlying our economic system, namely, that a free market in which supply and demand operate to determine the conditions and terms of production, distribution and sale, and where each seller and a buyer deals independently, serves to achieve the most equitable allocation of high quality goods and services at the lowest possible prices.

The central core of federal antitrust legislation is formed by the Sherman Act (1890) and the Clayton and Federal Trade Commission Acts (1914). Most states have also enacted antitrust laws similar to the federal statutes but no attempt is made to discuss them in this brief manual. Similarly, there is no discussion herein of other areas of federal antitrust law (such as the Robinson-Patman Act and many parts of the Clayton Act) which may bear directly on the activities of individual companies but are usually not involved in association activities. The primary focus here is on horizontal conduct *i.e.*, involving relationships between competitors, rather than vertical relationships such as those between a company and its customers.

Section 1 of the Sherman Act prohibits "contracts", "combinations" or "conspiracies" in restraint of trade or commerce. These are terms of collective action or conduct by two or more persons, and they include agreements and understandings of all kinds, whether written or oral, formal or informal, which unduly restrain competition. Because of the collective nature of most trade associations activities, this section is the principal weapon used by the Department of Justice in antitrust suits against trade associations or their members. Such suits are usually based upon an alleged conspiracy or agreement among competitors to restrain trade. (The Federal Trade Commission also can, and does, challenge trade association activity which is alleged to lessen competition under Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act which prohibits "unfair methods of competition.")

Although the language of the antitrust statutes is deliberately general in its coverage, prohibiting "(every) contract, combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade" and "unfair methods of competition," the courts have defined a number of specific activities as inherently unlawful, the so-called "*per se*" offenses (see "Prohibited Activities," *infra*). The legality of other activities is determined by the "rule of reason," *i.e.*, whether the activity is ancillary to the achievement of a legitimate business objective and

is no more restrictive of competition than necessary to achieve that objective. Although this necessarily involves difficult questions of interpretation, even here useful guidelines or antitrust compliance have evolved from the courts' decisions. The importance of obtaining legal counsel in any area of uncertainty cannot be overemphasized, for the sanctions imposed for violations of the antitrust laws are severe.

ANTITRUST ENFORCEMENT

The Federal antitrust laws are enforced by the Department of Justice (Antitrust Division) and the Federal Trade Commission and frequently provide the basis for suits by private parties.

All of the following penalties can be imposed for violations of antitrust laws.

1. **Imprisonment.** Violations which are criminal offenses, including most prohibited collusive activities are felonies, and each individual participant is subject to a prison sentence of up to three years. Prison sentences are becoming increasingly common, particularly in price-fixing cases. Convicted felons may also be denied citizenship, the right to vote and other privileges and rights.

2. **Fines.** Fines of up to \$1,000,000 for corporations and up to \$10,000 for individuals may be imposed for each criminal offense. An individual may not be reimbursed by his corporation for fines paid by him and fines are not deductible for income tax purposes.

3. **Injunctive Court and Federal Trade Commission Orders.** Orders (injunctions) which prohibit future violations or activities can be imposed as a result of civil action brought by the Department of Justice, the Federal Trade Commission, or private parties, with far-reaching consequences. Such injunctions may contain sweeping prohibitions which go well beyond the scope of the violations charged and prohibit conduct which is not itself considered contrary to the antitrust laws. Such orders can seriously limit freedom of corporate or association action, require burdensome and time consuming reporting obligations, cause day-to-day activities to be supervised by a court or agency, and even require dissolution of a trade association. Violation of an injunctive order issued by a court can result in contempt proceedings with attendant fines, while failure to comply with an injunction ("cease and desist order") issued by the Federal Trade Commission carries penalties of up to \$10,000 for each day the non-compliance continues.

4 Treble Damages. A sanction which has been applied with increasing frequency as private antitrust suits have rapidly increased in recent years is the "treble damage" provision of the antitrust laws which allow persons or businesses injured by an antitrust violation to recover three times the amount of actual damages sustained. Such cases have resulted in hundreds of millions of dollars of damages being paid to private litigants. Thus, an antitrust violation could impair the financial resources of any corporation and significantly weaken its competitive position.

PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES

As noted above, many antitrust violations—and particularly those involving trade associations—result from concerted or collusive activity, that is, from an "agreement" between or among competitors which result in a restraint of trade. An illegal agreement may be proved in a number of ways. It need not be written, and seldom is. Rather, the term "agreement" in antitrust parlance may mean no more than knowing adherence to or a participation in a common scheme. Explicit promises, commitments, or assurances are not necessary to establish a violation, nor must the parties actually carry out the agreement. (This definition of "agreement" is assumed throughout.)

Convictions for collusive activities can be based on a series of seemingly isolated facts which have been linked to present a chain of circumstantial evidence from which an agreement or conspiracy—a meeting of the minds—can be inferred; for example, identical price increases by competitors following shortly after a trade association meeting at which "business conditions" and the need of the industry for higher prices were discussed. For this reason it is important when participating in CMA committee work or other association activities, which involve contact with other members of the industry, to avoid doing or saying anything which might even give an appearance of agreement with others in areas which may involve a lessening of competition.

(a) **Agreements Involving Prices.** Pricing is the most sensitive subject under the antitrust laws. "Price" in this context includes all the elements of the terms of sale: sales prices, discounts, allowances, freight, credit terms, container deposits, and all other services or conditions integrally related to a sale. Any agreement between competitors which fixes, stabilizes, maintains, bolsters, depresses, or tampers in any way with price is unlawful "*per se*,"

that is, the activity is indefensible and illegal without further analysis of its reasonableness, good intentions, arguable benefits to the public, or extenuating circumstances. In short there is no defense.

"Price-fixing" encompasses not only agreements with competitors on a selling price. It may also include, for example, agreement to buy up surplus goods, to adhere to a formula for determining prices, to standardize discounts, to control raw material prices, and any other agreement which has the net result of affecting the price structure of a given product. Moreover, it is just as unlawful for competitors to agree on the prices at which they will offer to buy from their suppliers, as on those at which they sell. As previously noted an agreement can be shown in a number of ways. Thus, even the mere exchange of price lists between competitors on a regular basis may in some circumstances serve as evidence of an illegal price-fixing agreement.

The essential rule is that each seller must determine on its own the prices at which it purchases and sells. To avoid inferences of agreement or collusion—and there can be no exceptions—CMA members must not engage in any direct or indirect discussions with any competitors regarding prices, pricing policies, or any other marketing policy which may affect pricing. The following are a few examples of activities which have been found by the courts to constitute evidence of illegal price-fixing.

1. Some supermarket executives were held to have violated the Sherman Act on the basis of evidence which included a trade association meeting where one participant made remarks to the general effect that it was time to stop passing lower wholesale meat prices on to the consumers and keep some of it for themselves. After viewing this and other evidence in light of the article pricing practices, the court upheld a jury verdict that the attendees at the trade association meeting had engaged in an illegal conspiracy to keep wholesale prices low and retail prices high. (The jury awarded plaintiffs a verdict for over 32 million dollars, plus the plaintiffs' attorneys' fees.)

2. In another case, the sales manager of the leading company in a market invited the sales managers of the other major companies in the market to a meeting at which he described a proposal for reclassifying distributors and changing discount schedules. No one present openly agreed to reclassify his distributors and change his discount schedules. Subsequent to the meeting, however, the

leading company instituted the changes proposed at the meeting and the other companies, one by one, adopted the same distributor classifications and discount schedules. All of the companies and their sales managers were convicted of engaging in an unlawful conspiracy. The fact that all of the individual defendants were at the meeting, heard the discussion, and subsequently reclassified their distributors and changed their discount schedules, supported a jury finding that they had unlawfully conspired to fix prices.

3 Sales officials of corrugated cardboard box manufacturers in the Southeast followed a practice of occasionally calling each other to determine quotes given on specific and current sales to identified customers. The Supreme Court held the practice illegal because it had the effect of stabilizing prices (i.e., it tended to limit price reductions and the range of price changes). The decision was reached in spite of an express finding that the calls did not result in an actual agreement on prices. Rather, each defendant, on receiving a request for pricing information, usually furnished the data with the expectation that reciprocal information would be furnished to him. This simple exchange of information was held to establish an unlawful combination conspiracy under the Sherman Act.

(b) **Agreements to Control Production or Sales.** Competitors may not agree to limit or control production or sales. Any limitations on output by direct or indirect agreement are illegal *per se* and cannot be justified, even where the purpose is to preserve the industry or conserve natural resources.

(c) **Division of Territories and Allocation of Customers.** Any agreement between competitors to divide or allocate either sales territories or customers is unlawful *per se*. Exchanges of information with competitors relating to customers or territories can create the appearance such collusion or agreement and must be strictly avoided.

(d) **Refusals to Deal.** Any agreement among competitors which results in a refusal to deal with suppliers or other competitors—for example, a blacklist or boycott—is illegal *per se*. For this reason exchanges of information (e.g., credit information) concerning particular customers which might lead to parallel decision not to deal should be avoided.

Application of Antitrust Laws to Trade Association Activities

The valuable and proper activities of CMA and its committees can be accomplished effectively if participating members are alert to the prohibited types of behavior described above and react quickly when danger signals appear.

Obviously, CMA activities should be conducted in such a way as to avoid any possible inference of agreement among its members with respect to prices, controlling production or sales, division of territories, or refusals to deal in any form whatsoever. Further guidelines are given here to highlight potential danger zones to be avoided. When a danger zone appears, counsel should be consulted for specific guidance.

In reviewing the following guidelines there are a few general points you should bear in mind:

1 As indicated above, an otherwise lawful act may become unlawful if done for an improper purpose, or if it is part of a larger unlawful scheme. For example, a product standardization program might be justifiable considered by itself, but not if it is combined with other activities to facilitate the fixing of uniform prices. In other words, the courts may look at the cumulative effect of several activities—not at each one separately.

2. Good motives are not an excuse for doing things that are otherwise unlawful, either because they fall within one of the “*per se*” categories discussed previously or because they are more restrictive of competition than necessary to accomplish their legitimate objectives. Thus even though a product standardization program may be intended to increase competition by providing consumers with important information, it may nevertheless be found unlawful if conducted in a manner more restrictive than necessary to achieve its legitimate purpose.

3 An ostensibly lawful program or activity runs a greater risk of getting into vulnerable areas if conducted by a group of competitors making the same product. That is the main reason why CMA operates primarily through functional committees, and imposes limitations on the subject matter and duration of any ad hoc committees dealing with matters concerning a specific chemical product or product segment.



4. As a member of a CMA committee, you and your company can be held responsible for any improper acts that may occur which you know about (or should know about), and if you fail to protest or disassociate yourself from them.

Participation in CMA Committee Meetings

All meetings of CMA committees must be conducted in strict compliance with the procedures set out in the "General Principles Applicable to the Structure and Operations of Committees." These General Principles provide for agendas, attendance of staff representatives, and for the keeping of accurate and complete minutes—all of which are designed to avoid antitrust risks.

If you participate in a CMA task group meeting held without a staff member being present (pursuant to the special circumstances set for in subparagraph 4(g) of the General Principles), be sure that the meeting complies with the requirements of that subparagraph 4(g) including an "accurate and complete written report . . . as to everything occurring at such meeting."

Note: The attitude of enforcement personnel will be governed by what committee or task group members actually do, not by what is said in reports or minutes that may be incomplete or inaccurate.

CMA committee members participating in activities involving advocacy before governmental entities should be familiar with and carefully observe the guidelines set out in the memorandum, "General Principles and Guidelines for MCA Advocacy," dated May 14, 1975. In general, advocacy should be conducted in lawful ways and directed solely at efforts to influence that policy. It should not be used as a sham or as a means to affect competition directly and independently of what would be the effect of the government policy which is sought to be influenced.

While committee agendas will have been cleared in advance with CMA counsel, it is the obligation of all committee members to make sure that their own participation in committee meetings will not give rise to even an inference of antitrust wrongdoing. Thus, even when carrying out approved and legitimate activities members must be careful to avoid discussions or exchanges of information with their

competitors on any subject relating to the "per se" restraints listed above since such discussions or information exchanges may give rise to inferences of agreement. As examples, you should avoid any discussion with competitors of the following:

- (a) Individual company prices, price changes, price differentials, mark-ups discounts allowances, credit terms, etc.
- (b) Individual company figures on costs, production, capacity, inventories, sales, etc.
- (c) Industry pricing policies, price levels, price changes, differentials, etc.
- (d) Changes in industry production, capacity, or inventories.
- (e) Transportation rates or rate policies of individual shipments or particular products, including basing point systems, zone prices, freight equalization, etc.

Note: This was an alleged factor in the 1962 FTC charges against MCA (now CMA) in the TSP (trisodium phosphate) case. MCA denied the charges, but joined the producers in signing a consent order prohibiting the practices charged. Standardization of TSP containers was another principal factor in the TSP case, these charges pertained to an activity in 1939-1940 which has long since been abandoned. MCA denied that this activity was illegal, but joined the respondent TSP producers in signing a consent order prohibiting the various practices charged, in order to avoid costly and time consuming litigation.

- (f) Bids on contracts for particular products; procedures for responding to bid invitations.
- (g) Plans of individual companies concerning the design, production, distribution or marketing of particular products, including proposed territories or customers.
- (h) Matters relating to individual suppliers or customers that might have the effect of excluding them from any market.
- (i) Any matter relating to TSP as a specific product.

Regardless of subject matter, you should not attend or tolerate any meeting with your competitors

* As approved by the Board of Directors on March 12, 1963, and amended by the Executive Committee on March 19, 1971; July 11, 1978, and June 3, 1981.

in connection with CMA business which has no agenda, or which is concerned with matters outside your committee's terms of reference, or which otherwise fails to conform with the procedures in the General Principles.

Informal Gatherings

It is important to avoid discussions of the above subjects, not only at formal CMA or committee meetings, but also in connection with social or other gatherings on those occasions. If any improper discussion should start in your presence, you should protest; if the discussion continues, you should promptly excuse yourself from the group and communicate your protest to the appropriate CMA staff manager. Even if you do not take part in any improper discussion, your presence without participation could still get you and your company into trouble. Any individuals who participate in such improper discussions, whether deliberately or innocently, are doing their companies, and CMA, a real disservice, and subjecting themselves to possible liability. In case of doubt as to whether a particular subject may properly be discussed with your competitors, you should consult your own company counsel.

Documents

Care must be taken to avoid wording any written documents including reports or notes from committee meetings in a way that might be interpreted as indicating, contrary to fact, the existence of an antitrust violation. Every memorandum, letter or other document dealing with prices, competition, or the other danger areas specified in this guide should be written with the assumption that it will one day be examined for antitrust implications. An antitrust case may be based on documents which are in reality innocent or innocuous but have been written in such a way as to create suspicion and require explanation. Such documents may include personal notes based on recollection, or taken at committee or other meetings, which record personal impressions rather than the facts of what transpired.

Conclusion

It is hoped that this guide will help you to understand how the antitrust laws bear upon trade association activities, and to carry out your CMA work in full compliance with these laws and with CMA policies. Again, please remember that this is a limited outline and is not intended to be a complete description of the application of the antitrust laws for answers to specific problems, you should consult CMA counsel and your own company counsel.



OBLIGATIONS AND PROCEDURE FOR MEMBER DISSENT*

The strength of an effective association in an advocacy role is its ability to identify issues of common concern to its members and to reach agreement on collective policy. When that agreement is reached, the Association can then strongly advocate a unified industry position. While the Association's objective is to strive for consensus on every issue, CMA recognizes that there may be cases, following the constructive sharing of diverse opinions, when individual members may ultimately choose to dissent from a CMA position.

If a member company intends to advocate publicly a position on an issue which it believes is not consistent with an existing CMA position, the company should first inform the Association, by letter to the President, stating the basis for its disagreement, and give the Association a reasonable length of time to respond before presenting its position to others outside the Association. Before external dissent takes place, thorough internal discussion should be conducted either to resolve or confirm identified differences. The Association has the responsibility of expeditiously reweighing its original position to determine whether it should be modified. To aid in this internal review, members who initiate this process of dissent should inform the Association of any parties to whom they have expressed a contrary position and what the nature of the dialogue was so that this

information can be utilized in the process of reevaluating the Association's position.

If the identified differences are not resolved, the Association recognizes the right of the member company to publicly pursue its own position. When presenting its position to others, the dissenting member company should make clear that it speaks for itself and not for the Association and the industry. Anyone can express to others outside the Association a CMA position, but only one designated by the Board or the President can represent that he speaks on behalf of CMA.

Similar procedures should be followed in those cases where the Association does not have an existing position on an issue, but has begun the process of developing such a position. In those instances, the member company should inform the Association, by letter to the President, of its intent to present that position to others. If possible, the member company should defer presenting its position to others until CMA has had a reasonable opportunity to review the company's position, identify any potential areas of significant concern and attempt to reach an agreement on a CMA position. The Association recognizes that in some cases the time for CMA review and action will be very limited. In the absence of a CMA position on an issue, a member company presenting its position to others should make it clear that it is speaking for itself and not the Association.

* As approved by the Board of Directors on June 5, 1980, and amended by the Board on June 6, 1985.

HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY*

Public recognition of the benefits of chemicals in today's society is tempered by public concern about the impact of chemicals and hazardous waste on human health and the environment. Recognizing this, CMA endorses the following principles and urges its members and all chemical manufacturers to adopt them.

- We intend to produce only those chemicals that can be manufactured, used and disposed of safely.
- We will conduct our operations in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.
- We will cooperate with appropriate federal, state and local agencies to deal with problems created by past disposal of hazardous substances.

- We will conduct or sponsor studies to increase understanding about health and environmental effects of our processes, products and waste materials. We will communicate with government agencies, employees, customers and the public about any significant health or environmental effects that may be identified and about methods necessary for safety and health protection.

- We will foster continuing dialogue with a broad range of groups who are concerned about the impact of chemicals and hazardous waste on health and the environment.

* Position Statement Adopted by the Board of Directors, September 13, 1983



CMA AND ADVOCACY*

Advocacy means pleading or defending a cause, hence advocacy is implicit in CMA's representation of the chemical manufacturing industry, and should be conducted forthrightly and forcefully, concentrating on matters which affect a number of its members or which broadly concern the chemical manufacturing industry even though not immediately affecting many members.

To be beneficial, advocacy must be persuasive. Solid evidence and reasoned interpretation coupled with effective presentation are needed.

Enlightened and progressive advocacy is directed to the common good rather than being merely self serving. Bearing in mind the pervasive significance of chemicals, it is vital that CMA advocacy so qualify.

Advocacy on behalf of a collective industrial group must heed antitrust limitations. For this reason and because of the fact that certain chemicals compete with others in the marketplace for similar purposes, CMA normally limits its advocacy to matters having general applicability, as contrasted with those involving particular chemical substances or companies. If an important precedent-setting principle is involved, however, CMA may elect to advocate it regarding the principle alone.

The foregoing precepts underlie CMA's advocacy role. Each member company should recognize this in no way diminishes its responsibility to protect its own interests, nor is intended to restrict independence in so doing. Each member company is encouraged to express its individual views

* As approved by the Executive Committee on July 11, 1978.

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