

1980-81 DIRECTORY



OFFICERS
STAFF
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
COMMITTEES
MEMBERS
GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR COMMITTEES
RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR COMMITTEES
ANTITRUST GUIDE
CMA AND ADVOCACY

**CHEMICAL
MANUFACTURERS
ASSOCIATION**

1980-81 DIRECTORY



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BOARD OF DIRECTORS
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GENERAL PRINCIPLES
RULES OF PROCEDURE
ANTITRUST GUIDE
CMA AND ADVOCACY

Founded 1872

2501 M Street, N.W. • Washington, DC 20037
Telephone (202) 887-1100 • Telex 89617 (CMA WSH) • Telecopier (202) 887-1248 (dex® 700)

CMA 127712



In 1872 some 17 companies formed an association. The chemical industry in the United States was small. So were most companies. A single chemist—or a few—spearheaded operations. Their new association was described well as the Manufacturing Chemists Association.

As the years passed, the number of employees of the industry increased from approximately 1,500 in the post-Civil War period to more than 1,100,000 today. Companies today are the collaborative effort of thousands of chemists, engineers, other scientists and professional and non-professional personnel. The companies are the chemical manufacturers—our Association, the Chemical Manufacturers Association.

The name change in no manner changes our commitment to excellence and service. It will take some time for the change to be reflected in all our programs and publications. However, MCA is CMA. And CMA intensifies the pledge of some 200 U.S. and Canadian member companies to provide responsibly for the chemical needs of society.

PURPOSE OF THE ASSOCIATION

As set forth under Article II of the Bylaws, the purpose of the Association shall be the promotion of the interests of the chemical manufacturing industry of the United States of America and Canada.

OBJECTIVES OF THE ASSOCIATION

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.

CMA 127713

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OFFICERS

**Chairman of the Board:* H. Barclay Morley, Stauffer Chemical Company, Westport, CT 06880

**Vice Chairman of the Board:* William G. Simeral, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, 1007 Market St., Wilmington, DE 19898

**Chairman of the Executive Committee:* Paul F. Orefice, The Dow Chemical Company, 2030 Dow Center, Midland, MI 48640

**President:* Robert A. Roland—887-1106

Vice Presidents: Bruce M. Barackman, Secretary—887-1108

Geraldine V. Cox, Technical Director—887-1260

Edmund B. Frost, General Counsel—887-1350

Gary C. Herrman, Treasurer—887-1230

Victor H. Peterson, Public Relations and Education—887-1220

James N. Sites, Communications—887-1200

William M. Stover, Government Relations—887-1122

**Directors ex officio*

STAFF

Office of General Counsel

Assistant General Counsels

David F. Zoll—887-1158

David W. Carroll—887-1164

Donald D. Evans—887-1354

Patrick C. Joyce—887-1160

Gloria M. Sodaro—887-1162

Staff Attorneys

Government Relations Department

Legislative Representatives

Environment

Trade and Economic Policy

Deputy Chemical Industry Trade Advisor

Air Quality

Safety and Health

Taxation and Patents

Tax Policy Committee

Energy and Transportation

Economic Analyst

Timothy F. Burns—887-1124

Myron T. Foveaux—887-1132

887-1149

Karen J. Neale—887-1126

H. Christopher Nolde—887-1134

Hugh M. Robinson—887-1128

W. Alan Woodford—887-1136

K. James O'Connor, Jr.—887-1130

Communications Department

Associate Editor: CMA News

Manager: Washington News Service

Associate Editor: Chemecology

Manager: Community Relations and Special Publications

Manager: Environmental Quality Information

Director: National News Service

Manager: Consumer Information

Director: Creative Services

E. Jean Auman—887-1208

Thomas J. Gilroy—887-1224

Beverly Lehrer—887-1254

John E. Slavick—887-1210

James P. Turner—887-1206

Jeffrey C. Van—887-1223

—887-1218

Richard L. Wilson—887-1226

Technical Department

Director, Environmental Programs
Manager, Hazardous Waste Response Center
Manager, Special Environmental Issues
Manager, Air Programs
Manager, Solid Waste Programs
Manager, Water Programs
Director, Health, Safety & Chemical Regulations
Associate Director, Health, Safety & Chemical Regulations
Associate Director, Health, Safety & Chemical Regulations
Associate Director, Health, Safety & Chemical Regulations
Research Writer
*Consultant
Director, Distribution, Energy & Engineering
Manager, Distribution
Manager, Engineering
Manager, Energy
Director, Biomedical and Environmental Special Programs
Administrator
Administrator
Administrator
Administrator
Director, Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
Supervisor, Records
Supervisor, Operations

John S. Beale—887-1186
Wayne H. Harrington—887-1188
Juliane B. Harvey—887-1184
Janet S. Matey—887-1174
Joe J. Mayhew—887-1180
Robert R. Romano—887-1178
Gordon D. Strickland—887-1388
Rita Comotto (Bahner)—887-1282
Milton Freifeld—887-1384
Randal P. Schumacher—887-1386
Alexis D. Taylor—887-1280
Harold K. Selander—887-1278
Albert C. Clark—887-1268
Max G. Totten—887-1272
Morgan M. Hoover—887-1274
Henry J. Sauer—887-1270
Hasmukh C. Shah—887-1192
Anthony B. DeAngelo—887-1182
Joseph T. Seawell—887-1198
Carol R. Stack—887-1196
John C. Van Horn—887-1194
John C. Zercher—887-1255
Alma M. Howard—887-1255
Carl A. Wallis—887-1255

Director of Association Liaison

George W. Ingle—887-1338

Director, Meetings and Conventions

N. Georgene Savickas—887-1114

Administrative Services

Controller
Assistant Controller
Manager, Purchasing and Publications
Manager, Building and Facilities
Director, Printing, Distribution and Computer Services
Manager, Printing and Mail Services
Librarian

Peter R. Agnew—887-1240
Halvor N. Adams, III—887-1242
Diana L. Peterman—887-1234
James E. Ritter—887-1236
Benton D. Cook—887-1212
James L. Clark—887-1250
Jane H. Rasmussen—887-1216

*Contract Consultant

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1981

Edward E. Barr	Sun Chemical Corporation, 222 S. Marginal Rd., Fort Lee, NJ 07024
Raymond F. Bentele	Mallinckrodt, Inc., P.O. Box 5840, St. Louis, MO 63134
J. Earl Burrell	PPG Industries, Inc., One Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, PA 15222
William J. Ferracone	Crompton & Knowles Corporation, Chemicals Group, Route 208, Fair Lawn, NJ 07410
Charles F. Fogarty	Texasgulf Inc., High Ridge Park, Stamford, CT 06904
Leo H. Johnstone	Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, OK 74004
Emerson Kampen	Great Lakes Chemical Corporation, P.O. Box 2200, West Lafayette, IN 47906
John D. Ong	The BFGoodrich Company, 500 S. Main St., Akron, OH 44318
Seymour S. Preston, III	Pennwalt Corporation, Three Parkway, Philadelphia, PA 19102
Toy F. Reid	Eastman Kodak Company, P.O. Box 511, Kingsport, TN 37662
Harold A. Sorgenti	ARCO Chemical Company, Division of Atlantic Richfield Company, P.O. Box 7258, Philadelphia, PA 19101
Allan J. Tomlinson	Diamond Shamrock Corporation, 717 N. Harwood St., Dallas, TX 75201
Raymond C. Tower	FMC Corporation, 200 E. Randolph Dr., Chicago, IL 60601
H. Kent Vanderhoef	Kay-Fries, Inc., Member Dynamit Nobel Group, Stony Point, NY 10980
Harriette F. Witmer	Deepwater Chemical Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 17599, Irvine, CA 92713

TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1982

Louis Fernandez	Monsanto Company, 800 N. Lindbergh Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63166
Robert W. Gerwig	Conoco Inc., P.O. Box 1050, Stamford, CT 06904
Richard J. Hughes	Union Carbide Corporation, 270 Park Ave., New York, NY 10017
William B. Jackson	Koppers Company, Inc., Seventh and Grant Sts., Pittsburgh, PA 15219
Richard H. Leet	Amoco Chemicals Corporation, P.O. Box 8640-A, Chicago, IL 60680
John Morrisroe	Pilot Chemical Company of Ohio, 11756 Burke St., Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670
L. John Polite, Jr.	Essex Chemical Corporation, 1401 Broad St., Clifton, NJ 07015
William C. Roher	Gulf Oil Chemicals Company, P.O. Box 3766, Houston, TX 77001
John P. Sachs	Great Lakes Carbon Corporation, 299 Park Ave., New York, NY 10171
M. Whitson Sadler	Soltex Polymer Corporation, P.O. Box 27328, Houston, TX 77027
Orin R. Smith	Engelhard Minerals & Chemicals Corporation, Menlo Park, Edison, NJ 08817
Alfred C. Stepan, Jr.	Stepan Chemical Company, Edens and Winnetka Rd., Northfield, IL 60093
Richard F. Tucker	Mobil Chemical Company, A Division of Mobil Oil Corporation, 150 E. 42nd St., New York, NY 10017

Hugh B. Vanderbilt
Louis P. Wiener

R. T. Vanderbilt Company, Inc., 30 Winfield St., Norwalk, CT 06855
Standard Chlorine Chemical Co., Inc., 1035 Belleville Turnpike, Kearny, NJ 07032

TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1983

Richard C. Ashley
Dexter F. Baker
Charles E. Brookes
Harry W. Buchanan
Carlyle G. Caldwell

Allied Chemical Corporation, P.O. Box 3000R, Morristown, NJ 07960
Air Products and Chemicals, Inc., P.O. Box 538, Allentown, PA 18105
W. R. Grace & Co., 1114 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036
Virginia Chemicals Inc., 3340 W. Norfolk Rd., Portsmouth, VA 23703
National Starch and Chemical Corporation, P.O. Box 6500, Bridgewater, NJ 08807

Robert S. Dudley
Richard E. Engebrecht
Alexander F. Giacco
Arthur L. Goeschel
James B. Henderson

Polysar Limited, 201 N. Front St., Sarnia, ON, Canada N7T 7V1
Univar Corporation, 1600 Norton Bldg., Seattle, WA 98104
Hercules Incorporated, 910 Market St., Wilmington, DE 19899
Calgon Corporation, P.O. Box 1346, Pittsburgh, PA 15230
Shell Chemical Company, A Division of Shell Oil Company, P.O. Box 2463, Houston, TX 77001

William G. Kay, Jr.
Dwight C. Minton
George J. Sella, Jr.
Konrad M. Weis

Sun Company, Inc., 100 Matsonford Rd., Radnor, PA 19087
Church & Dwight Co., Inc., P.O. Box 369, Piscataway, NJ 08854
American Cyanamid Company, Wayne, NJ 07470
Mobay Chemical Corporation, Penn Lincoln Parkway West, Pittsburgh, PA 15205

Louis G. Zachary

GAF Corporation, 140 W. 51st St., New York, NY 10020



BOARD MEETING SCHEDULE

September 8-9	April 7
October 28	June 3
January 5-6	

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING SCHEDULE

September 8	April 7
October 27	May 12
January 5	June 3
March 10	

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: Paul F. Orefice

Harry W. Buchanan

J. Earl Burrell

Louis Fernandez

Alexander F. Giacco

James B. Henderson

Richard J. Hughes

H. Barclay Morley

L. John Polite, Jr.

Robert A. Roland

William G. Simerai

Raymond F. Tower

Konrad M. Weis

The Dow Chemical Company, 2030 Dow Center, Midland, MI 48640

Virginia Chemicals Inc., 3340 W. Norfolk Rd., Portsmouth, VA 23703

PPG Industries, Inc., One Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, PA 15222

Monsanto Company, 800 N. Lindbergh Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63166

Hercules Incorporated, 910 Market St., Wilmington, DE 19899

Shell Chemical Company, A Division of Shell Oil Company, P.O. Box 2463, Houston, TX 77001

Union Carbide Corporation, 270 Park Ave., New York, NY 10017

Stauffer Chemical Company, Westport, CT 06880

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

2501 M St., N.W., Washington, DC 20037

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

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

Mobay Chemical Corporation, Penn. Lincoln Parkway West, Pittsburgh, PA 15205

FINANCE COMMITTEE

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

Chairman: J. Earl Burrell

Richard C. Ashley

Dexter F. Baker

William J. Ferracone

Arthur L. Goeschel

Leo H. Johnstone

George J. Sella, Jr.

Allan J. Tomlinson

H. Kent Vanderhoef

Louis G. Zachary

PPG Industries, Inc., One Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, PA 15222

Allied Chemical Corporation, P.O. Box 3000R, Morristown, NJ 07960

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

Crompton & Knowles Corporation, Chemicals Group, Route 208, Fair Lawn, NJ 07410

Calgon Corporation, P.O. Box 1346, Pittsburgh, PA 15230

Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, OK 74004

American Cyanamid Company, Wayne, NJ 07470

Diamond Shamrock Corporation, 717 N. Harwood St., Dallas, TX 75201

Kay-Fries, Inc., Member Dynamit Nobel Group, Stony Point, NY 10980

GAF Corporation, 140 W. 51st St., New York, NY 10020

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

(Review Committee No. 1—Government Relations and Communications)

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: Emerson Kampen

Edward E. Barr

Carlyle G. Caldwell

Richard E. Engebrecht

William G. Kay, Jr.

John Morrisroe

M. Whitson Sadler

Harold A. Sorgenti

Louis P. Wiener

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

Sun Chemical Corporation, 222 S. Marginal Rd., Fort Lee, NJ 07024

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

Univar Corporation, 1600 Norton Bldg., Seattle, WA 98104

Sun Company, Inc., 100 Matsonford Rd., Radnor, PA 19087

Pilot Chemical Company of Ohio, 11756 Burke St., Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670

Soltex Polymer Corporation, P.O. Box 27328, Houston, TX 77027

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

Standard Chlorine Chemical Co., Inc., 1035 Belleville Turnpike, Kearny, NJ 07032

PENSION COMMITTEE

(Review Committee No. 3—Technical)

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: Robert W. Gerwig	Conoco Inc., P.O. Box 1050, Stamford, CT 06904
Raymond F. Bentele	Mallinckrodt, Inc., P.O. Box 5840, St. Louis, MO 63134
Charles E. Brookes	W. R. Grace & Co., 1114 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036
Charles F. Fogarty	Texasgulf Inc., High Ridge Park, Stamford, CT 06904
Richard H. Leet	Amoco Chemicals Corporation, P.O. Box 8640-A, Chicago, IL 60680
John D. Ong	The BFGoodrich Company, 500 S. Main St., Akron, OH 44318
Orin R. Smith	Engelhard Minerals & Chemicals Corporation, Menlo Park, Edison, NJ 08817
Richard F. Tucker	Mobil Chemical Company, A Division of Mobil Oil Corporation, 150 E. 42nd St., New York, NY 10017
Harriette F. Witmer	Deepwater Chemical Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 17599, Irvine, CA 92713

PROGRAM COMMITTEE

(Review Committee No. 2—Administration and General Counsel)

FUNCTION To plan the programs of general meetings of the Association and regional meetings of the Board of Directors

Chairman: Toy F. Reid

Robert S. Dudley

William B. Jackson

Dwight C. Minton

Seymour S. Preston, III

William C. Roher

John P. Sachs

Alfred C. Stepan, Jr.

Hugh B. Vanderbilt

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

Polysar Limited, 201 N. Front St., Sarnia, ON, Canada N7T 7V1

Koppers Company, Inc., Seventh and Grant Sts., Pittsburgh, PA 15219

Church & Dwight Co., Inc., P.O. Box 369, Piscataway, NJ 08854

Pennwalt Corporation, Three Parkway, Philadelphia, PA 19102

Gulf Oil Chemicals Company, P.O. Box 3766, Houston, TX 77001

Great Lakes Carbon Corporation, 299 Park Ave., New York, NY 10171

Stepan Chemical Company, Edens and Winnetka Rd., Northfield, IL 60093

R. T. Vanderbilt Company, Inc., 30 Winfield St., Norwalk, CT 06855



TECHNICAL AND FUNCTIONAL COMMITTEES

CHEMICAL REGULATIONS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

PURPOSES With respect to the testing and regulatory control of chemicals at the point of manufacture identified with potential hazards to health and the environment 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

TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1981

Donald E. Ellison
Gerald A. Hapka

Virginia Chemicals Inc., 3340 W. Norfolk Rd., Portsmouth, VA 23703
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, 1007 Market St., Wilmington, DE 19898

Donald L. Heywood
L. Starr, *Chairman**
Monte C. Throdahl

Union Carbide Corporation, 270 Park Ave., New York, NY 10017
Celanese Corporation, 1211 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036
Monsanto Company, 800 N. Lindbergh Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63166

TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1982

E. A. Agostini
F. E. Bentley
Dean E. Leib

Pfizer Inc., Eastern Point Rd., Groton, CT 06340
Texaco Inc., P.O. Box 430, Bellaire, TX 77401
Rohm and Haas Company, Independence Mall West, Philadelphia, PA 19105

A. B. Lindquist
Carl W. Umliand

Stauffer Chemical Company, Nyala Farms Rd., Westport, CT 06880
Exxon Chemical Americas, P.O. Box 3272, Houston, TX 77001

TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1983

George Y. Brokaw
Bruce H. Brubaker
E. Hamilton Hurst
A. W. Lawrence
Thomas W. Mooney

Tennessee Eastman Company, P.O. Box 511, Kingsport, TN 37662
Diamond Shamrock Corporation, 717 N. Harwood St., Dallas, TX 75201
Nalco Chemical Company, 2901 Butterfield Rd., Oak Brook, IL 60521
Koppers Company Inc., Room 1201, Koppers Bldg., Pittsburgh, PA 15219
The Procter & Gamble Company, Ivorydale Technical Center, 5200 Spring Grove Ave., Cincinnati, OH 45217

COMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE

PURPOSES: To advise the Executive Committee and relevant CMA staff on problems and attitudes involving the chemical industry's relations with the public and to provide guidance and assistance on the initiation and implementation of constructive programs in this area

TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1981

Richard C. Ashley
H. A. Ericson
Don A. Goodall
David C. Green
Kevin J. O'Leary

Allied Chemical Corporation, P.O. Box 3000R, Morristown, NJ 07960
Monsanto Company, 1114 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036
American Cyanamid Company, 1625 I St., N.W., Washington, DC 20006
PPG Industries, Inc., One Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, PA 15222
Olin Corporation, 120 Long Ridge Rd., Stamford, CT 06904

TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1982

Leslye A. Arsht
Kenneth Jacobson

John F. McKeogh

Paul E. Pavey
James A. Pulver

Cabot Corporation, 125 High St., Boston, MA 02110
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, 1701 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20006
Rohm and Haas Company, Independence Mall West, Philadelphia, PA 19105
Amoco Chemicals Corporation, 200 E. Randolph Dr., Chicago, IL 60601
Gulf Oil Chemicals Company, P.O. Box 3766, Houston, TX 77001

TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1983

B. J. Burkett,
Chairman*
M. C. Carpenter
Marshall C. Lewis
Richard L. Moore
Rene D. Zentner

Stauffer Chemical Company, Westport, CT 06880
The Dow Chemical Company, 2030 Dow Center, Midland, MI 48640
Union Carbide Corporation, 270 Park Ave., New York, NY 10017
W. R. Grace & Co., 1114 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036
Shell Chemical Company, A Division of Shell Oil Company, P.O. Box 2463, Houston, TX 77001

Staff Executive: James N. Sites

*Through May 31, 1981

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 policies and positions on legislative, regulatory, and 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

TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1981

Grant Arnold
G A Coffenberg
Roland H. Dunlop,
Vice Chairman*

V H Goodwin
John H Norton

Ethyl Corporation, 451 Florida Blvd., Baton Rouge, LA 70801

Stauffer Chemical Company, Westport, CT 06880

Monsanto Company, 800 N Lindbergh Blvd St. Louis, MO 63166

Exxon Chemical Americas, P O Box 3272, Houston, TX 77001

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

TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1982

L E Anderson,
Chairman*

S F Burke
H D Midkiff
William B Rose
C H Vescelius

Amoco Chemicals Corporation, 200 E Randolph Dr., Chicago, IL 60601

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

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

Witco Chemical Corporation, 277 Park Ave., New York, NY 10017

Olin Corporation, 120 Long Ridge Rd., Stamford, CT 06904

TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1983

C D Carley
A C Fennimore
P R Malcolm
Thomas J Regan
James M. Roberts

Hooker Chemical Company, P.O. Box 4289, Houston, TX 77210

American Cyanamid Company, Wayne, NJ 07470

El Paso Products Company, P O Box 3986, Odessa, TX 79760

IMC Chemical Group, Inc., 421 E Hawley St., Mundelein, IL 60060

Phillips Chemical Company, a Division of Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, OK 74004

Staff Executive Max G Totten

*Through May 31, 1981

CMA 127725

ENERGY COMMITTEE

PURPOSES With respect to energy conservation and energy utilization 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 policies and positions on legislative, regulatory and technical questions, develop and oversee operation of a system of voluntary energy conservation reporting to appropriate government agencies, and provide support for authorized Association programs

TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1981

Walter F. Allaire	Allied Chemical Corporation, P.O. Box 1057R, Morristown, NJ 07960
Byron R. Brown, Jr.	E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Engineering Dept., Louviers Bldg., Wilmington, DE 19898
A. Bruce Burns	Union Carbide Corporation, 270 Park Ave., New York, NY 10017
Hugh R. Irvine Chairman*	Exxon Chemical Americas, P.O. Box 3272, Houston, TX 77001
J. Emmett Stevens	Air Products and Chemicals, Inc., P.O. Box 538, Allentown, PA 18105

TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1982

William Hanzel	Nalco Chemical Company, 2901 Butterfield Rd., Oak Brook, IL 60521
Edwin C. Howe	Ashland Chemical Company, P.O. Box 2219, Columbus, OH 43216
George E. Knowles	Diamond Shamrock Corporation, 1100 Superior Ave., Cleveland, OH 44114
Bruce A. Meliaas	Celanese Chemical Company, Inc., P.O. Box 47320, Dallas, TX 75247
A. Philip Verret	FMC Corporation, 2000 Market St., Philadelphia, PA 19103

TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1983

James D. Beatty, Vice Chairman*	The Procter & Gamble Company, Hillcrest Tower, 7162 Reading Rd., Cin- cinnati, OH 45222
Ernest C. Fredericks	Engelhard Minerals & Chemicals Corporation, 70 Wood Ave. South, Iselin NJ 08830
Charles P. Fullerton	Monsanto Company, 800 N. Lindbergh Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63166
Daniel M. Greeno	Stauffer Chemical Company, Westport, CT 06880
E. K. Grigsby	Phillips Chemical Company, 964 Adams Bldg., Bartlesville, OK 74004

Staff Executive: Henry J. Sauer

*Through May 31, 1981

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.

TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1981

Thane R. Brown	The Procter & Gamble Company, 7162 Reading Rd., Cincinnati, OH 45222
John W. Kelsall	Engelhard Industries Division, Engelhard Minerals & Chemicals Corporation, 429 Delancy St., Newark, NJ 07105
T. J. Kofodimos	ARCO Chemical Company, 1500 Centre Square, Rm. 3004D, Philadelphia, PA 19101
Walter T. Rector Vice Chairman*	Air Products and Chemicals, Inc., P.O. Box 538, Allentown, PA 18101

TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1982

Hallett B. Addoms	Hooker Chemicals & Plastics Corp., P.O. Box 8, Niagara Falls, NY 14302
Walter G. Canham, Chairman*	Monsanto Company, 800 N. Lindbergh Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63166
David R. Canterbury	Sherex Chemical Company, Inc., P.O. Box 646, Dublin, OH 43017
Clyde C. Neely	Union Carbide Corporation, P.O. Box 8361, S. Charleston, WV 25303
Glen E. Twitchell	Chevron Chemical Company, 940 Hensley St., Richmond, CA 94804

TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1983

J. C. Arnold	El Paso Products Company, P.O. Box 3986, Odessa, TX 79760
Thomas W. Booth	Tennessee Eastman Company, P.O. Box 511, Kingsport, TN 37662
James L. Jackson	Borg-Warner Chemicals, Borg-Warner Corporation, P.O. Box 959, Parkersburg, WV 26101
Robert L. Klausmeier	E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Louviers Bldg., Newark, DE 19711
Bertram B. Pearlman	Stauffer Chemical Company, Engineering Center, Dobbs Ferry, NY 10522

MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

CMA 127727

through May 31, 1981

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

PURPOSES Under 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 legislation 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.

TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1981

E. W. Callahan	Allied Chemical Corporation, P.O. Box 3000R, Morristown, NJ 07960
Anthony J. Diglio	Air Products and Chemicals, Inc., P.O. Box 538, Allentown, PA 18105
Richard J. Samelson	PPG Industries, Inc., Chemicals Group, One Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, PA 15222
Charles L. Sercu, Chairman*	Dow Chemical U.S.A., 1800 M St., N.W., Washington, DC 20036
J. P. Thorn	Exxon Chemical Americas, P.O. Box 3272, Houston, TX 77001

TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1982

F. B. Friedman	Atlantic Richfield Company, 515 S. Flower St., Los Angeles, CA 90071
Wayne C. Jaeschke Vice Chairman*	Stauffer Chemical Company, Westport, CT 06880
C. P. Priesing	American Cyanamid Company, Berdan Ave., Wayne, NJ 07470
S. Noble Robinson	Mallinckrodt, Inc., P.O. Box 5840, St. Louis, MO 63134
J. B. Worthington	Diamond Shamrock Corporation, 717 N. Harwood St., Dallas, TX 75201

TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1983

James H. Davis	Ashland Oil, Inc., P.O. Box 391, Ashland, KY 41101
James C. Edwards	Tennessee Eastman Company, P.O. Box 511, Kingsport, TN 37662
Walter E. Jackson	United States Steel Corporation, 600 Grant St., Pittsburgh, PA 15230
Edward L. Lantz	International Minerals & Chemicals Corp., 421 E. Hawley St., Mundelein, IL 60060
Robert J. Reichert	E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Legal Dept., 1007 Market St., Wilmington, DE 19898

Staff Executive: John S. Beale

*Through May 31, 1981

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 entities 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

TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1981

Francis E. Cook, Vice Chairman*	Stauffer Chemical Company, 1828 L St., N.W., Washington, DC 20036
William C. Lowrey, Chairman*	Shell Oil Company, 1025 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20036
Charles T. Marck	Dow Chemical U.S.A., 1800 M St., N.W., Washington, DC 20036
Thomas F. Mitchell	Georgia-Pacific Corporation, 1875 I St., N.W., Washington, DC 20006
Sam Pickard	Monsanto Company, 1101 17th St., N.W., Washington, DC 20036

TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1982

Earl P. Bassett, Jr.	Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, 1101 15th St., N.W., Washington, DC 20005
Edwin L. Behrens	The Procter & Gamble Manufacturing Company, 1801 K St., N.W., Washington, DC 20006
Robert E. Hampton	ICI Americas Inc., Concord Pike & New Murphy Rd., Wilmington, DE 19897
Douglas D. Pirnie	Exxon Chemical Americas, P.O. Box 3272, Houston, TX 77001
Gordon E. Wood	Olin Corporation, 1730 K St., N.W., Washington, DC 20006

TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1983

Carl F. "Fritz" Emde	Air Products and Chemicals, Inc., 1800 K St., N.W., Washington, DC 20006
Peter M. Jarowey	Cabot Corporation, 1850 K St., N.W., Washington, DC 20006
J. Wilson Malloy, Jr.	Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., 1919 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20006
Robert L. Shafer	Pfizer Inc., 1700 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20006
Cecil H. Timberlake, Jr.	Phillips Petroleum Company, 1825 K St., N.W., Washington, DC 20006

*Through May 31, 1981

*Through May 31, 1981

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH COMMITTEE

PURPOSES With respect to occupational health, plant safety, fire protection, and precautionary labeling 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 policies and positions on legislative, regulatory, and technical questions, and provide support for authorized Association programs

TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1981

John E. Aiken, M.D.	Cities Service Company, P.O. Box 300, Tulsa, OK 74102
Emil E. Christofano	Hercules Incorporated, 910 Market St., Wilmington, DE 19899
Jack S. Snyder	Merck & Co., Inc., P.O. Box 2000, Rahway, NJ 07065
Frank A. Ubel, M.D.	Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, 3M Center Bldg. 220-2E St. Paul, MN 55101
John R. Venable, M.D.	Dow Chemical U.S.A., 1603 Building, Midland, MI 48640

TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1982

Harry A. Eschenbach	W. R. Grace & Co., 62 Whittemore Ave., Cambridge, MA 02140
Thomas F. Evans, Chairman*	Monsanto Company, 800 N. Lindbergh Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63166
Donald W. Hillman, M.D.	Diamond Shamrock Corporation, 717 N. Harwood St., Dallas, TX 75201
Richard B. Hoots, Jr.	ICI Americas Inc., Concord Pike & New Murphy Rd., Wilmington, DE 19897
Arthur W. Sheldon	M&T Chemicals Inc., P.O. Box 1104, Rahway, NJ 07065

TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1983

Patrick McNulty	Rohm and Haas Company, P.O. Box 584, Bristol, PA 19007
Myrl E. Miller	IMC Chemical Group, Inc., 421 E. Hawley St., Mundelein, IL 60060
Jonathan Plaut	Allied Chemical Corporation, P.O. Box 2332R, Morristown, NJ 07960
Jerry Robertson	Exxon Chemical Americas, 1333 W. Loop South, Houston, TX 77027
John R. Wheeler	The Standard Oil Company (Indiana), Law Dept., 200 E. Randolph Dr., MC 2103, Chicago, IL 60601

Staff Executive: Milton Freifeld

*Through May 31, 1981

TAX POLICY COMMITTEE

PURPOSES With respect to federal and state tax matters, the Committee will advise the Executive Committee on 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

TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1981

William M. Bellamy, Jr.	Union Carbide Corporation, 270 Park Ave., New York, NY 10017
Richard W. Brust	Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, 3M Center, 220-13W, St. Paul, MN 55101
Wallace J. Clarfield, Chairman*	Olin Corporation, 120 Long Ridge Rd., Stamford, CT 06904
William P. Donald	E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, 1007 Market St., Wilmington, DE 19898
G. Wesley Read	El Paso Products Company, P.O. Box 3986, Odessa, TX 79760

TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1982

James L. Eichner, Vice Chairman*	Eastman Kodak Company, 343 State St., Rochester, NY 14650
A. William Gallagher	Chevron Chemical Company, 575 Market St., San Francisco, CA 94105
William F. Loftus	Allied Chemical Corporation, P.O. Box 1057R, Morristown, NJ 07960
Richard S. Payne	Celanese Corporation, 1211 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036
John W. Rakow	Stauffer Chemical Company, P.O. Box 3050, Rincon Annex, San Francisco, CA 94119

TERM ENDING MAY 31, 1983

Eldin H. Glanz	Hercules Incorporated, 910 Market St., Wilmington, DE 19899
Paul S. Glaser	Engelhard Minerals & Chemicals Corporation, 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020
McCarter Middlebrook	Gulf Oil Corporation, P.O. Box 2227, Houston, TX 77001
John M. Skelly	Pennwalt Corporation, Three Parkway, Philadelphia, PA 19102
Clement J. Wydra	Diamond Shamrock Corporation, 717 N. Harwood St., Dallas, TX 75201

CMA 127731



MEMBERS

A

Air Products and Chemicals, Inc.	P.O. Box 538, Allentown, PA 18105—(215) 481-4911
Alberta Gas Chemicals Ltd.	11456 Jasper Ave., Edmonton, AB, Canada T5K 0M1— (403) 482-6361
Allied Chemical Corporation	P.O. Box 3000R, Morristown, NJ 07960—(201) 455-2000
Aluminum Company of America	1501 Alcoa Bldg., Pittsburgh, PA 15219—(412) 553-4545
American Chrome & Chemicals Inc.	P.O. Box 9912, Corpus Christi, TX 78408—(512) 883-6421
American Cyanamid Company	Wayne, NJ 07470—(201) 831-2000
American Hoechst Corporation	Route 202-206 N., Somerville, NJ 08876—(201) 685-2000
American Synthetic Rubber Corporation	P.O. Box 32960, Louisville, KY 40232—(502) 448-2761
Amoco Chemicals Corporation	P.O. Box 8640-A, Chicago, IL 60680—(312) 856-3200
The Ansul Company	One Stanton St., Marinette, WI 54143—(715) 735-7411
Arapahoe Chemicals, Inc.	2075 N. 55th St., Boulder, CO 80301—(303) 442-1926
ARCO Chemical Company, Division of Atlantic Richfield Company	P.O. Box 7258, Philadelphia, PA 19101—(215) 557-2000
Arizona Chemical Company	859 Berdan Ave., Wayne, NJ 07470—(201) 839-6200
Armak Company, A Part of Akzona Incorporated	P.O. Box 1805, Chicago, IL 60690—(312) 786-0400
Arsynco, Inc.	P.O. Box 8, Carlstadt, NJ 07072—(201) 933-2323
Ashland Chemical Company, Division of Ashland Oil, Inc.	P.O. Box 2219, Columbus, OH 43216—(614) 889-3333

B

Badische Corporation	P.O. Drawer D, Williamsburg, VA 23185—(804) 887-6000
J. T. Baker Chemical Company	222 Red School Lane, Phillipsburg, NJ 08865—(201) 859-2151
BASF Wyandotte Corporation	100 Cherry Hill Rd., Parsippany, NJ 07054—(201) 263-0200
Borden Chemical Division of Borden, Inc.	180 E. Broad St., Columbus, OH 43215—(614) 225-4000
Borg-Warner Chemicals, Borg-Warner Corporation	International Center, Parkersburg, WV 26101—(304) 424-5411
Brush Wellman Inc.	17876 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, OH 44110—(216) 486-4200
Buffalo Color Corporation	One Garret Mountain Plaza, West Paterson, NJ 07424— (201) 881-1700
Burris Chemical, Inc.	P.O. Box 70788, Charleston, SC 29405—(803) 577-9120

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
Carstab Corporation	West St., Cincinnati (Reading), OH 45215—(513) 554-1554
Carus Chemical Company, Inc., Subsidiary of Carus Corporation	1500 Eighth St., La Salle, IL 61301—(815) 223-1500
C-E BASIC, Basic Chemicals	845 Hanna Bldg., Cleveland, OH 44115—(216) 241-5000
Celanese Canada Inc	P.O. Box 6170, Station A, Montreal, PQ, Canada H3C 3K8— (514) 878-1581
Celanese Corporation	1211 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036—(212) 764-7640
Champlin Petroleum Company	P.O. Box 9365, Fort Worth, TX 76107—(817) 738-7391
Chemical Exchange Industries, Inc	P.O. Box 812, Houston, TX 77001—(713) 526-8291
Chemical Products Corporation	P.O. Box 449, Cartersville, GA 30120—(404) 382-2144
Chemplex Company	3100 Golf Rd., Rolling Meadows, IL 60008—(312) 437-7800
Chemtech Industries, Inc., Fluoride Manufacturing Division	9909 Clayton Rd., St. Louis, MO 63124—(314) 997-4600
Chevron Chemical Company	575 Market St., San Francisco, CA 94105—(415) 894-7800
Church & Dwight Co., Inc.	P.O. Box 369, Piscataway, NJ 08854—(201) 885-1220
CIBA-GEIGY Corporation	444 Saw Mill River Rd., Ardsley, NY 10502—(914) 478-3131
C-I-L Inc	P.O. Box 10, Montreal, PQ, Canada H3C 2R3—(514) 874-3000
Cincinnati Milacron Inc., Semiconductor Materials Division	4701 Marburg Ave., Cincinnati, OH 45209—(513) 841-8100
Cities Service Company	P.O. Box 300, Tulsa, OK 74102—(918) 561-2211
Climax Molybdenum Company	One Greenwich Plaza, Greenwich, CT 06830—(203) 622-3400
Columbian Chemicals Company	Box 37, Tulsa, OK 74102—(918) 561-4488
Commonwealth Oil Refining Company, Inc.	8626 Tesoro Dr., San Antonio, TX 78217—(512) 828-8444
Conoco Inc.	P.O. Box 1050, Stamford, CT 06904—(203) 329-2300
Cordova Chemical Company	P.O. Box 13400, Sacramento, CA 95813—(916) 355-5000
Cosden Oil & Chemical Company	P.O. Box 410, Dallas, TX 75221—(214) 750-2800
Coulton Chemical Corporation	6600 Sylvania Ave., Sylvania, OH 43560—(419) 885-4661
CPS Chemical Company	P.O. Box 162, Old Bridge, NJ 08857—(201) 727-3100
Crompton & Knowles Corporation, Chemicals Group	Route 208, Fair Lawn, NJ 07410—(201) 791-1122

D

Dart Industries Inc. Chemical-Plastics Group	P.O. Box 3157, Terminal Annex, Los Angeles, CA 90051— (213) 658-2000
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CMA 127733

Deepwater Chemical Co., Ltd.	P.O. Box 17599, Irvine, CA 92713—(714) 751-3522
Degussa Corporation	Route 46 at Hollister Rd., Teterboro, NJ 07608—(201) 288-6500
Detroit Chemical Works Div., Pressure Vessel Service Inc.	6473 Anstell Ave., Detroit, MI 48213—(313) 921-1200
Diamond Shamrock Corporation	717 N. Harwood St., Dallas, TX 75201—(214) 745-2000
Dixie Chemical Company, Inc.	P.O. Box 13410, Houston, TX 77019—(713) 526-2604
Dover Chemical Corporation	P.O. Box 40, Dover, OH 44622—(216) 343-7711
The Dow Chemical Company	2030 Dow Center, Midland, MI 48640—(517) 636-1000
Dow Corning Corporation	P.O. Box 1767, Midland, MI 48640—(517) 496-4000
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company	1007 Market St., Wilmington, DE 19898—(302) 774-1000
Du Pont Canada Inc.	P.O. Box 660, Station A, Montreal, PQ, Canada H3C 2V1— (514) 861-3861

E

Eastman Kodak Company	343 State St., Rochester, NY 14650—(716) 724-4000
El Paso Products Company	P.O. Box 3986, Odessa, TX 79760—(915) 333-7345
Engelhard Minerals & Chemicals Corporation, Engelhard Industries and Minerals & Chemicals Divisions	Menlo Park, Edison, NJ 08817—(201) 321-5900
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
Estech General Chemical Corporation	30 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, IL 60602—(312) 322-8300
Ethyl Corporation	P.O. Box 2189, Richmond, VA 23217—(804) 644-6081
Exxon Chemical Company	Nine 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
Fisher Scientific Company, Chemical Manufacturing Division	1 Reagent Lane, Fair Lawn, NJ 07410—(201) 796-7100
FMC Corporation	200 E. Randolph Dr., Chicago, IL 60601—(312) 861-6000
Foremost-McKesson Chemical Group	One Post St., San Francisco, CA 94104—(415) 983-8300

G

GAF Corporation	140 W 51st St., New York, NY 10020—(212) 621-5000
GB Fermentation Industries Inc.	P.O. Box 5000, Kingstree, SC 29556—(803) 382-8485
General Electric Company Engineered Materials Group	500 W. Wilson Bridge Rd., Columbus, OH 43285—(614) 888-7331
The General Tire & Rubber Company, Chemicals/Plastics Division	One General St., Akron, OH 44329—(216) 798-3000
Georgia-Pacific Corporation Chemical Division	900 S.W. 5th Ave., Portland, OR 97204—(503) 222-5561
Getty Oil Company, Chemicals Department	P.O. Box 54050, Los Angeles, CA 90054—(213) 381-7151
Glyco Inc.	P.O. Box 700, Greenwich, CT 06830—(203) 622-1500
The BFGoodrich Company, Chemical Group	6100 Oak Tree Blvd., Cleveland, OH 44131—(216) 447-6000
The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company	1144 E. Market St., Akron, OH 44316—(216) 794-2121
W. R. Grace & Co.	1114 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036— (212) 764-5555
Great American Chemical Corporation	650 Water St., Fitchburg, MA 01420—(617) 343-6973
Great Lakes Carbon Corporation	299 Park Ave., New York, NY 10171—(212) 935-2400
Great Lakes Chemical Corporation	P.O. Box 2200, West Lafayette, IN 47906—(317) 463-2511
Gulf Canada Limited	130 Adelaide St. West, Toronto, ON, Canada M5W 3R6— (416) 869-8600
Gulf Oil Chemicals Company	P.O. Box 3766, Houston, TX 77001—(713) 750-2000

H

Halcon Catalyst Industries	49 Industrial Ave., Little Ferry, NJ 07643—(201) 641-3700
The C. P. Hall Company	7300 S. Central Ave., Chicago, IL 60638—(312) 767-4600
Hatco Chemical Corporation	King George Post Rd., Fords, NJ 08862—(201) 738-1000
Helco Division, Whittaker Corporation	Delaware Water Gap, PA 18327—(717) 476-0353
Henkel Corporation	4620 W. 77th St., Minneapolis, MN 55435—(612) 830-7831
Hercules Incorporated	910 Market St., Wilmington, DE 19899—(302) 575-5000
Hoffmann-LaRoche Inc.	340 Kingsland St., Nutley, NJ 07110—(201) 235-5000
Hooker Chemical Company	P.O. Box 4289, Houston, TX 77210—(713) 840-7535

ICI Americas Inc

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

IMC Chemical Group, Inc
Inmont Corporation

666 Garland Pl., Des Plaines, IL 60016—(312) 296-0600
1255 Broad St., Clifton, NJ 07015—
(201) 365-3400

Inolex Corporation
ITT Rayonier Inc

4221 S. Western Blvd., Chicago, IL 60609—(312) 927-4070
1177 Summer St., Stamford, CT 06904—(203) 348-7000

K

Kaiser Chemicals, Division of
Kaiser Aluminum &
Chemical Corporation

Kaiser Center, 300 Lakeside Dr., Oakland CA 94643—
(415) 271-5468

Kaweck, Berylco Industries, Inc
Kay-Fries, Inc., Member Dynamit
Nobel Group
Kerr-McGee Chemical Corporation
Koppers Company, Inc

P.O. Box 1462, Reading, PA 19603—(215) 921-5000
Stony Point, NY 10980—(914) 942-0400
P.O. Box 25861, Oklahoma City, OK 73125—(405) 270-1313
7th & Grant Sts., Pittsburgh, PA 15219—(412) 227-2000

L

Lignin Chemicals Department,
American Can Company
Eli Lilly and Company
Linden Chemicals & Plastics, Inc
Lonza Inc
The Lubrizol Corporation

American Lane, Greenwich, CT 06830—(203) 552-3230
307 E. McCarty St., Indianapolis, IN 46206—(317) 261-2000
Raritan Plaza II, Raritan Center, Edison, NJ 08817—(201) 225-4840
22-10 Route 208, Fair Lawn, NJ 07410—(201) 791-7500
29400 Lakeland Blvd., Wickliffe, OH 44092—(216) 943-4200

M

Mallinckrodt, Inc
McGean Chemical Company, Inc
Melamine Plastics Corporation
Merck & Co., Inc.
Merichem Company
Milliken Chemical, Division of
Milliken & Company
Minnesota Mining and
Manufacturing Company,
Chemical Division
Mobay Chemical Corporation

P.O. Box 5840, St. Louis, MO 63134—(314) 895-2000
1250 Terminal Tower, Cleveland, OH 44113—(216) 621-6425
501 W. 3rd St., Winona, MN 55987—(507) 454-3611
P.O. Box 2000, Rahway, NJ 07065—(201) 574-4000
P.O. Box 61529, Houston, TX 77208—(713) 224-3030
P.O. Box 817, Inman, SC 29349—(803) 472-9041
3M Center, St. Paul, MN 55144—(612) 733-1110
Penn Lincoln Parkway W., Pittsburgh, PA 15205—(412) 777-2000

Mobil Chemical Company,
A Division of
Mobil Oil Corporation

150 E. 42nd St., New York, NY 10017—(212) 883-4242

Monsanto Company

800 N. Lindbergh Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63166—(314) 694-1000

Morton Chemical Company,
A Division of Morton-
Norwich Products, Inc.

Two N. Riverside Plaza, Chicago, IL 60606—(312) 621-5200

M&T Chemicals Inc.

One Woodbridge Center, Woodbridge, NJ 07095—(201) 499-0200

Muskegon Chemical Company

1725 Warner St., Whitehall, MI 49461—(616) 894-4018

N

Nalco Chemical Company

2901 Butterfield Rd., Oak Brook, IL 60521—(312) 887-7500

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 Chemical Company, 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) 724-8771

NL Industries, Inc.

1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020—
(212) 399-9400

Northern Petrochemical Company

2223 Dodge St., Omaha, NE 68102—

Northwest Petrochemical
Corporation

(402) 348-4000

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

Norton Company, Chemical Process
Products Division

P.O. Box 350, Akron, OH 44309—(216) 630-9230

O

Olin Corporation

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

Owens-Corning Fiberglas
Corporation, Resins &
Coatings Division

Fiberglas Tower, Toledo, OH 43659—(419) 248-8476

P

Pantasote Inc.

26 Jefferson St., Passaic, NJ 07055—(201) 777-8500

P. H. Patrick & Co., Inc.

P.O. Box 2526, Greenville, SC 29602—(803) 244-4831

Penick Corporation, An Affiliate of
CPC North America

1050 Wall St. W., Lyndhurst, NJ 07071—(201) 935-6600

Pennwalt Corporation

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

Perstorp Inc., Toledo Division	600 Matzinger Rd., Toledo, OH 43612—(419) 729-5448
Petrolite Corporation, Tretolite Division	369 Marshall Ave., St. Louis, MO 63119—(314) 961-3500
Pfizer Inc.	235 E. 42nd St., New York, NY 10017—(212) 573-2323
Phelps Dodge Refining Corporation	300 Park Ave., New York, NY 10022—(212) 940-6400
Phillips Chemical Company, a Division 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
Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan Sales Limited	728 Spadina Crescent East, Saskatoon, SK, Canada S7K 4H7— (306) 664-5550
PPG Industries, Inc., Chemicals Group	One Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, PA 15222—(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 45202—(513) 562-1100
Publicker Industries Inc.	777 W. Putnam Ave., Greenwich, CT 06830—(203) 531-4500

R

Reichhold Chemicals, Inc.	525 N. Broadway, White Plains, NY 10603—(914) 682-5700
Reichhold Limited	600 The East Mall, Islington, ON, Canada M9B 4B1—(416) 622-5540
Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation	151 N. Delaware St., Indianapolis, IN 46204—(317) 638-7531
Reynolds Metals Company, Chemical Division	6601 W. Broad St., Richmond, VA 23261—(804) 281-2000
Rhone-Poulenc Inc.	P.O. Box 125, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852—(201) 297-0100
The Richardson Company, Chemicals Group	2400 E. Devon Ave., Des Plaines, IL 60018—(312) 297-3570
Rohm and Haas Company	Independence Mall West, Philadelphia, PA 19105—(215) 592-3000
Rubicon Chemicals Inc.	P.O. Box 517, Geismar, LA 70734—(504) 673-6141
Rutgers-Nease Chemical Company, Inc.	P.O. Box 221, State College, PA 16801—(814) 238-2424

S

SCM Corporation	299 Park Ave., New York, NY 10017—(212) 752-2700
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) 764-6565
Soltex Polymer Corporation	P.O. Box 27328, Houston, TX 77027—(713) 522-1781

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
Stautter Chemical Company	Westport, CT 06880—(203) 222-3000
Stepan Chemical Company	Edens & Winnetka Rd., Northfield, IL 60093—(312) 446-7500
Sterling Organics Division of Sterling Drug Inc	90 Park Ave., New York, NY 10016—(212) 972-4141
Sun Chemical Corporation, Chemicals Group	200 Park Ave., New York, NY 10017—(212) 986-5500
Sun Company, Inc	100 Matsonford Rd., Radnor, PA 19087—(215) 293-6000
SunOlin Chemical Company	P.O. Box F, Claymont, DE 19703—(302) 798-6801

T

Tenneco Chemicals, Inc	Park 80 Plaza West-One, Saddle Brook, NJ 07662—(201) 646-3800
Texaco Chemical Company a division of Texaco Inc	P.O. Box 430, Bellaire, TX 77401—(713) 666-8000
Texasgulf Inc	High Ridge Park, Stamford, CT 06904—(203) 358-5000

U

Union Carbide Canada Limited	123 Eglinton Ave. E., Toronto, ON, Canada M4P 1J3—(416) 487-1311
Union Carbide Corporation	270 Park Ave., New York, NY 10017—(212) 551-2345
Union Chemicals Division, Union Oil Company of California	1345 N. Meacham Rd., Schaumburg, IL 60196—(312) 885-5450
Uniroyal Chemical Co., Division of UNIROYAL, Inc	EMIC Bldg., Naugatuck, CT 06770—(203) 723-3000
United States Borax & Chemical Corporation	P.O. Box 75128, Sanford Station, Los Angeles, CA 90005—(213) 381-5311
Univar Corporation	1600 Norton Bldg., Seattle, WA 98104—(206) 447-5911
UOP Inc	Algonquin & Mt. Prospect Rds., Ten UOP Plaza, Des Plaines, IL 60016—(312) 391-2000
The Upjohn Company	Kalamazoo, MI 49001—(616) 323-4000
USS Chemicals Division of United States Steel Corporation	600 Grant St., Pittsburgh, PA 15230—(412) 433-1121

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

Ventron Division of Thiokol Corporation	150 Andover St. Danvers, MA 01923—(617) 774-3100
Virginia Chemicals Inc	3340 W. Norfolk Rd., Portsmouth, VA 23703—(804) 483-7000
Vistron Corporation, Subsidiary of The Standard Oil Company (Ohio)	Midland Bldg., Cleveland, OH 44115—(216) 575-4141
Vulcan Materials Company	P.O. Box 7497, Birmingham, AL 35253—(205) 877-3000

W

Wacker Chemical Corporation	964 Third Ave., New York, NY 10022—(212) 421-7033
West Design Chemical Group, Division of West Agro- Chemical, Inc	1900 W. 47th St., Westwood, KS 66222—(913) 384-1660
Westvaco Corporation, Chemical Division	P.O. Box 70848, Charleston Heights, SC 29405—(803) 554-8350
Weyerhaeuser Company, Chemical Division	Tacoma, WA 98477—(206) 924-2345
Witco Chemical Corporation	277 Park Ave., New York, NY 10017—(212) 872-4200



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 to appoint such committees with such duties and functions as it may from time to time determine. The Bylaws further permit the adoption of regulations for the conduct of committee affairs consistent with Association policy and subject to review and approval by the Board.

To assist the committees in carrying out their functions consistent with the Bylaws, certain general principles applicable to the structure and operations 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 special 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 special committee, the Executive Committee shall determine whether the existing functional committees are adequate to handle the problem, and if not, whether the problem is of such general concern as to call for a new functional committee. In appointing members to any such special committee, the Executive Committee shall, to the maximum practicable extent, exercise care that the members do not, taken collectively, represent in numbers or volume of production a predominant position in the industry or industry segment that produces the product or class of products that give rise to the establishment of the committee. All committees dealing with a particular product segment of the industry and all other special committees formed 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 additional 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 with the approval of the Board 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 any 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 composed of persons well qualified in the committee's field of activity, normally having primary responsibilities within that field in their respective companies. Nominations for

*This Resolution was adopted by the Board of Directors of the Chemical Manufacturers Association on May 1, 1974, and is subject to review and approval by the Board of Directors at any time.

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 major responsibilities within the company. A committee may nominate for consideration by the President and Executive Committee one or more associate members representing governmental bodies or scientific or 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.

(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 review and approval by CMA staff and General Counsel.

(c) *Officers.* The chairman of each committee to serve as its chief executive officer shall be appointed annually by the Executive Committee. A vice chairman shall be elected annually by the 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.

(e) *Staff Representative and Committee Secretary.* Each committee shall have as its staff representative 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 representative'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 relating to established Association policy, the staff representative'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 the subject matter can be adequately and practicably handled by correspondence or telephone between the appropriate staff representative 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, DC, 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 representative 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 Representative.* No CMA committee meeting shall be held without the attendance of the staff representative assigned to it or other full-time CMA staff employee. General Counsel or his designate should also attend any meeting whenever in his opinion the nature of any subject on the agenda makes his presence desirable.

(e) *Minutes* The staff representative 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 representative assigned to the committee. The staff representative'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 come to the staff representative'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 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 representative 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 representative 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 representative, including particularly those specified in subparagraph (f) above, and (iv) chairman must promptly make an accurate and complete written report to the parent committee and to the CMA staff representative 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 representative. 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 TECHNICAL AND FUNCTIONAL COMMITTEES*

1. Purposes. The purposes 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 manufacturing 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 of 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

4.1 The secretary shall be the CMA staff representative assigned to the committee

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

4.3 The secretary 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 committee members shall constitute a quorum at any meeting

5.3 Task groups shall arrange separate meetings as justified by their assignments, subject to call by their respective chairmen and advance notice to the members from the secretary

5.4 The secretary shall issue advance notices for all meetings of the committee and task groups, and no meetings 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 secretary concerning any desired modifications of subparagraphs 4(c), (d), or (e) or the "General Principles Applicable to the Structure and Operations of Committees" under the provisions of subparagraph 4(g).

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

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

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.
- 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 secretary, 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 secretary 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 judgment of the secretary, 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 representative to the CMA General Counsel. Assistance of the CMA General Counsel, staff counsel, or member company counsel 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 both for 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 200 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 activity 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 application 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 association 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 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; any 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 Operations 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's 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 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., conduct 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 for 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 sen-

ences 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 \$100,000 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 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, agreements 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 consumers and keep some of it for themselves. After viewing this and other evidence in light of the actual 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 or 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 of 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 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 the 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 forth 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.

* As approved by the Board of Directors on March 12, 1963, amended March 9, 1971, and further amended by the Executive Committee on July 11, 1978.

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 for 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 1939-40 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 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 member. 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 individual who participates in such improper discussions, whether deliberately or inno-

cently 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 a 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.

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 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's views.

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



CHEMICAL
MANUFACTURERS
ASSOCIATION

2501 M Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20037