The ACS Division of Agricultural and Food Chemistry

A Historical Review

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The roots of the American Chemi-L cal Society were laid by some 70odd chemists who met in 1874 in Northumberland, Pa., Priestley's home in America, to honor the centenary of the discovery of oxygen. Organization of the Society was effected two years later. Considerable opposition existed, largely because of apprehension that there were not enough members of this profession in America for such an organization. The Society was reorganized in convention at Newport, R. I., in 1890, which is the date from which its general meetings are consecutively numbered.

Beginning with the Newport meeting when some 40 members of the Society assembled to listen to 17 papers, and ending with the 31st convention in 1904, no attempt was made to separate papers into fields of similar interest. Among the few papers read at each meeting, there were always some with agricultural and food interest.

The programs reflected interest in attempts then being made to have Congress give the nation its first pure food and drug act. Edgar F. Smith in his address as President of the Society (1895) distinguished between the chemistry of agriculture and the chemistry of foods and their adulteration; H. W. Wiley, both before and after his presidency (1893) discussed methods for the analysis of carbohydrate foods; Winton described a technique for the detection of coal-tar dyes; Parsons outlined a simple test for distinguishing oleomargarine from butter. Other subjects in this area of interest were discussed.

Following the general session at the 1904 winter meeting of the Society, held jointly with Section C of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Society met in sections, of which there were four. Under W. F. Mason's chairmanship, papers were read before the Section of Agricultural, Sanitary, and Physiological Chemistry. That group became the Section on Agricultural and Sanitary Chemistry in 1905, and the Section on Agricultural, Sanitary, and Food Chemistry in 1907. Successors to the chairmanship were J. H. Long, 1905; H. W. Wiley, 1905; E. B. Verhees, 1906; L. L. Van Slyke, 1906; F. T. Shutt, 1907; W. D. Bigelow,

1907; A. L. Winton, 1908; and H. J. Wheeler, 1908.

On December 30, 1908, H. I. Wheeler, as chairman of a committee of 10, presented to the council, meeting then in Baltimore, a request for the formation of a Division of Agricultural and Food Chemistry. thorization having been granted, organization was effected the next day with the election of the following officers for 1909: W. D. Bigelow, chairman; C. A. Brone, vice chairman; W. B. D. Penniman, secretary; and four others to form an executive committee. Life began "at forty" for the Division of Agricultural and Food Chemistry, since it was the fortieth official meeting of the American Chemical Society at which the Division first officially met. Officers of the Division since its origin are given in Table I.

The Division was quite active in its field until the mid-1920's, but then it almost collapsed. In 1927 it considered closing shop and consolidating with the Division of Biological Chem-However, several dynamic members stepped forward and started a program to revise the organization. H. A. Schuette writes of this critical period as follows: "Action was taken at the Detroit meeting (1927) with the view of consolidating the Division with the Biological Chemistry Division. A committee which was requested to confer with the officers of both divisions on the advisability of effecting such a coalition reported adversely at the next meeting. Although it was conceded that papers have frequently appeared on the programs of each of these divisions which might, with equal propriety, belong to the other, it was deemed to be in the best interests of these two groups if they were to continue in separate existence. It was felt also that the field of work covered by the Division is too wide to be of sustaining interest to those members who are interested solely in biological chemistry.

"A special effort was made then to reorganize the Division; the pages of the News Edition were used in issuing a call for active sustaining members, dues were collected and turned back in the form of mimeographed abstracts, and life began anew. The Division, like several others, has found

the circulation of abstracts of papers among its sustaining members in advance of the meeting a helpful stimulus to the maintenance of interest in its programs. The practice was born of necessity because it appeared that the Division had about reached the end of its existence because of lack of interest. An excellent symposium of 42 papers on insecticides, organized and presided over by R. C. Roark at the St. Louis meeting (1928), was the answer to the challenge of the further existence of the division. It appears to have been riding the crest of the waves ever since, and bids fair to do so in spite of the fact that some college and university departments of agricultural chemistry, to meet whose needs it was organized , have seen fit to change their names to that of biochemistry.'

One of the great accomplishments of the Division to add virility has been the creation of subdivisions. In 1936 members with interests in microbiology attempted to organize a fermentation group. Adequate support was not received and the idea lay dormant for 10 years. World War II gave impetus to the production of fermentation chemicals and pharmaceuticals, and brought close association of industrial, academic, and government fermentation chemists. In 1946 at an organization meeting in Chicago, 75 chemists voted to form a fermentation section. The officers of the Division of Agricultural and Food Chemistry were asked to accept the group as a section or subdivision. The Council approved the subdivision organizational structure proposed by the Division, and the Fermentation Subdivision was given official birth in 1946. The steering committee active in the organization of the Fermentation Subdivision was A. F. Langlykke, R. D. Coghill, C. N. Frey, W. H. Peterson, C. S. Boruff (temporary chairman), and J. M. Van Lanen (secretary). From 1946 to the fall meeting in 1958, when the parent division celebrated its 50th anniversary, 17 symposia had been organized and presented by this subdivision in addition to many excellent general programs. Officers of the subdivision

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Symposia Presented Before the Division of Agricultural and Food Chemistry

| _ | - . | | | | |
|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1936 | Chemistry and Technology of Wine | | The Relation of Soil Fertility to the Nutritive Value of Food | | Fermentation Process Control ^o Nontherapeutic Uses for Anti- |
| | Vitamins ^{b,c} Chemistry and Technology of Soybeans ⁿ | | Crops Vitamin Requirements of Laboratory Animals | 1954 | biotics ^o Formulation of Pesticides ^p Mechanical and Engineering As- |
| | Meat and Meat Products ^{a,b,a} | 1947 | Changes Occurring in Foods | | pects of Pesticide Application ^{a,p} |
| | Food Processing and Preserva- | | During Storage | | Radiation Sterilization of Foods |
| | tion ^b Vitamins ^{b,c} | | Insecticides in Food Production Biochemistry of Milk ^b | | and Pharmaceuticals ^c Paper Chromatography of Bio- |
| 1937 | Flavors in Foods and Food | 1948 | Food Quality and Control | | logically Active Fermentation |
| | Products Vitamin B Complex ^{b,c} | | Food Technology ^a Antibiotics | | Products ^{h,o} Chemical Aspects of Flavor and |
| | Chemistry and Metabolism of | | Metalloporphyrins and Heme | | Odor Perception |
| | Fats ^{b,c} | | Proteins ^b | | Pesticides in Tropical Agricul- |
| | Vitamins ^{b,c} Are Patents on Medicinal Dis- | | Flavonoid Pigments ("Vitamin P") | 1955 | ture ^p Literature of Agricultural Chemi- |
| | coveries and on Foods in the | 1949 | Vitamin B ₁₂ and Related Factors ^b | | calsi |
| 1938 | Public Interest? Vitamins ^{b, c} | 1950 | Agricultural Applications of Pe- troleum Products ⁹ | | Dairy Products and By-Products Cereals |
| 1936 | Nutritive Value of Foods for | | Functional Chemicals in Proc- | | Metabolism of Pesticides in |
| | Domestic Animals ^b | | essed Foods Industrial Microbiology ^{a,o} | | Plants, Mammals, and Insects ^p |
| | Industrial Utilization of Agricultural Products ^{a,b} | | Metabolic Actions of Vitamin | | Improvements in Fermentation |
| | Vitamins ^{b,c} | 4054 | $\mathrm{B}_{12}{}^{b,o}$ | | Equipment and Processes |
| | American Patent Practice and Procedure ^{b,c} | 1951 | Chemical Engineering Aspects of Food Technology ^a | | Carbohydrate Metabolism ¹ Rumen Function ¹ |
| 1939 | New Federal Food, Drug and | | Methods of Analysis for Micro | 1956 | Relation of Environment to |
| | Cosmetic Act ^{b,c} Industrial Utilization of Dairy | | Quantities of Pesticides ^{h,p} Vitamin B_{12}^{o} | | Nutritive Quality of Crops Food and Agriculture with H ₂ O- |
| | $Products^b$ | | Microbial Metabolism ^o | | Plus |
| | Vitamins and Nutrition ^b | | Chemistry of Meat and Other | | Radiation Sterilization Relationships Between Molec- |
| | Plant Hormones Nitrogen-Free Extract of Foods | | Products of the Meat Packing Industry | | ular Structure and Biological |
| | & Feeding Stuffs | | Chemistry of Tobacco | | Activity of Pesticides ^p |
| 1940 | Vitamins and Nutrition ^{b,c} Utilization of Agricultural | 1952 | Current Status of Pesticides ⁿ Feeds and Feeding of Fur- | | Physical Functions of Hydro- colloids ⁱ |
| | Wastes | | Bearing Animals | | Fermentation Process and Equip- |
| | Sterols and Lipoids ^b Animal Nutrition | | Malting and Brewing Technol- ogy ⁹ | | ment Design ^o Microbial Transformations of |
| | Liebig ^{d,e} | | Bioengineering ^a , ^a | | $Steroids^o$ |
| | Vitamins ^{6,0} Fruits and Fruit Products | | Significance of Pesticide Residues ^p Formulation and Action of | 1957 | Trace Elements in Human, Plant and Animal Nutrition |
| 1941 | Nutritional Restoration and For- | | Herbicides ^p | | Methods for Analysis of Pesticide |
| | tification of Foods | | Literature Resources of the Food | | Residues ^{h,p} Chemistry in the Citrus Fruit |
| | Molecular Structure of Fats and Oils ^b | | Industries ⁱ Microbial Polysaccharides ^{f,o} | | Industry ^a |
| | New Analytical Tools for Bio- | | Natural Plant Hydrocolloids ⁱ | | Future Utilization of Agricul- |
| 1942 | logical and Food Research ^{b,c} Trace Elements in Nutrition ^b | 1953 | Special Dietary Foods Evaluation of Food Quality | | tural Commodities Chemistry and Physiological Ac- |
| ., | Methods for the Preservation of | | Through Physico-Chemical | | tions of Gibberellins ^a |
| | Foodstuffs and Their Applica- tion in the War Effort | | Methods Dehydrated Foods | | Radiotracer Techniques in Pes- ticide Studies ^p |
| | Methods for the Preservation of | | Fermentation in Food Technol- | | Fermentation Process and Equip- |
| | Foods—Their Wartime As- | | ogy ^o Systemic Insecticides ^p | | ment Design ^o Nonclinical Uses of Antibiotics ^o |
| 1943 | pects Fats and Methods of Fat Stabili- | | Use of Sugars and Other Carbo- | 1958 | Food Additives |
| | zation | | hydrates in the Food Industry | | Food Science and the Future Fermentation Kinetics and Con- |
| 1944 | Stephen M. Babcock Memorial Carbohydrates for Industry | | Agricultural Chemicals ^k Formulation of Pesticides ^p | | tinuous Processes |
| | Biological Value of Proteins | | Problems of Deterioration in | | Control of Physiological Proc- |
| | Harvey W. Wiley Memorial (Food Quality and Flavor) | | Food Fats Developments in the Chemistry | | esses in Plants by Chemicals ⁿ Microbial Enzymes ^o |
| 1946 | Nonenzymatic Browning in | | of Fats and Oils | | First 50 years of First Five Div |
| | Food Supplies and Nutrition Con- | | Technology of Food Packaging Materials | | Golden Anniversary ^{a,d,e,l,m} Deleterious Compounds in Foods |
| | ditions in War-Torn Countries | | Rodenticides ⁿ | | and Feeds |
| | | | | | |

<sup>a Jointly with the Division of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry.
b Jointly with the Division of Biological Chemistry.
c Jointly with the Division of Medicinal Chemistry.
d Jointly with the Division of Fertilizer and Soil Chemistry.</sup>

<sup>Jointly with the Division of History of Chemistry.
Jointly with the Division of Carbohydrate Chemistry (or its predecessors).
Jointly with the Division of Petroleum Chemistry.
Jointly with the Division of Analytical Chemistry.
Jointly with the Division of Chemical Literature.
Jointly with the Division of Colloid Chemistry.</sup>

k Jointly with the Division of Chemical Marketing and Economics.

I Jointly with the Division of Organic Chemistry.

m Jointly with the Division of Physical Chemistry.

n Jointly with the Division of Cellulose Chemistry

o Sponsored by the Fermentation Subdivision.

p Sponsored by the Pesticides Subdivision

since its organization are listed in Table II.

Largely through the efforts of J. L. St. John, the Subdivision on Economic Poisons was approved in 1950. The name was changed to the Pesticides Subdivision in 1951. Fifteen symposia had been organized and presented through 1958, in addition to many excellent programs of general interest. In the "Advances in Chemistry Series" for complete publication of symposia in book form, the first symposium on economic poisons presented by the Pesticides Subdivision was selected for the honor of appearing as number one, under the title 'Agricultural Control Chemicals.' Officers of this subdivision since its organization are shown in Table III.

The formation of subdivisions within the Division has given every evidence of being mutually beneficial. Specific areas of science have been promoted by the encouragement of "families" with specific interests to get together formally for the exchange of scientific information. It is of interest that at least one chairman from each of the subdivisions has gone on to be chairman of the parent Division.

The Division presented 144 symposia through the fall meeting 1958. As a record of progress, a Diamond Jubilee History was prepared by F. C. Blanck and published in 1951 (Ind. Eng. Chem., page 564). Also included were surveys of progress in Nutrition, by E. V. McCollum; Insecticides and Herbicides, by H. L. Haller; Rodenticides, by J. C. Ward; Herbicides, by P. W. Zimmerman and A. E. Hitchcock; Fermentation, by C. S. Boruff and J. M. Van Lanen; and a brief historical review of the Division by I. H. Nair. R. C. Newton's excellent account of progress in agricultural and food chemistry over the past 50 years, given at the Golden Anniversary Meeting in Chicago in 1958, is an excellent memento to the efforts of the Division and its members. The record of progress and contributions to mankind by agricultural and food chemists is a challenge to all segments of the chemical profession.

The next 50 years, characterized by rapid increase in population, will bring challenges and many staggering problems. The ingenuity of the scientists of our profession will be America's greatest asset in the extraction of more and better food, fiber, and enjoyment from our natural resources.

Acknowledgment

Appreciation is given to Dr. H. A. Schuette for his assistance in the preparation of this history of the Division of Agricultural and Food Chemistry.

Table I. Officers of the Division of Agricultural and Food Chemistry

(1909-58)

| | (1909-30) | |
|-----------|------------------|-------------------|
| Year | Chairman | Secretary |
| 1909 | W. D. Bigelow | W. B. D. Penniman |
| 1910 | C. D. Woods | C. E. Curry |
| 1911 | H. E. Barnard | C. E. Curry |
| 19121913 | H. E. Barnard | Glen F. Mason |
| 1914–1915 | F. W. Robinson | Glen F. Mason |
| 1916 | L. M. Tolman | Glen F. Mason |
| 1917 | T. J. Bryan | Glen F. Mason |
| 1918 | T. J. Bryan | F. T. Flanders |
| 1919 | W. D. Richardson | T. J. Bryan |
| 1920-1921 | C. E. Coates | T. J. Bryan |
| 1922 | T. J. Bryan | C. S. Brinton |
| 1923 | H. A. Noyes | C. S. Brinton |
| 1924-1925 | C. H. Bailey | C. S. Brinton |
| 1926-1927 | E. F. Kohman | C. S. Brinton |
| 1928-1929 | F. C. Blanck | H. A. Schuette |
| 1930 | R. C. Roark | H. A. Schuette |
| 1931 | J. S. McHargue | J. H. Nair |
| 1932-1933 | H. A. Schuette | J. H. Nair |
| 1934 | D. K. Tressler | J. H. Nair |
| 1935 | D. K. Tressler | H. R. Kraybill |
| 1936 | J. H. Nair | H. R. Kraýbill |
| 1937-1938 | H. R. Kraybill | G. A. Fitzgerald |
| 1939 | R. C. Newton | G. A. Fitzgerald |
| 1940 | C. N. Frey | E. H. Harvey |
| 1941 | G. A. Fitzgerald | C. R. Fellers |
| 19421943 | E. H. Harvey | R. H. Lueck |
| 1944-1946 | N. B. Guerrant | P. Logue |
| 1947 | B. L. Oser | L. E. Clifcorn |
| 1948 | P. M. Logue | L. E. Clifcorn |
| 1949 | C. R. Fellers | A. N. Prater |
| 1950 | L. E. Clifcorn | A. N. Prater |
| 1951 | B. E. Proctor | A. N. Prater |
| 1952 | A. F. Langlykke | Louis B. Howard |
| 1953 | A. N. Prater | D. M. Doty |
| 1954 | C. S. Boruff | D. M. Doty |
| 1955 | W. O. Lundberg | F. M. Strong |
| 1956 | A. L. Elder | F. M. Strong |
| 1957 | D. M. Doty | F. M. Strong |
| 1958 | H. L. Haller | John H. Nair III |
| | | |

Table II. Officers of the Fermentation Subdivision

| Year | (1946–58) Chairman | | Secr | ETARY |
|-----------|-----------------------|------|-------|----------|
| 1946-1950 | C. S. Boruff | J. 1 | M. Va | an Lanen |
| 1951 | W. H. Peterson | ** | | |
| 1952 | R. D. Coghill | • • | 64 | |
| 1953 | L. A. Underkoffer | J. (| C. Sy | lvester |
| 1954 | J. M. Van Lanen | | | ** |
| 1955 | Marvin Johnson | | 44 | ** |
| 1956 | R. J. Allgeier | ** | ** | |
| 1957 | Nestor Bohonos | ** | 4.6 | |
| 1958 | Elmer L. Gaden, Jr. | ** | * * | ** |

Table III. Officers of the Pesticides Subdivision

(1950.58)

| Year | Chairman | Secretary | | | |
|--------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------|--|--|--|
| 1950 | J. L. St. John | L. G. Cox | | | |
| 1951 1952 | H. L. Haller | 66 66 66 | | | |
| 1953 | F. A. Gunther | J. L. St. John | | | |
| 1954 1955 | L. G. Cox L. W. Hazleton | Hobart O. Thomas | | | |
| 1956 | J. A. Noone | 66 66 66 66 66 66 | | | |
| 1957 1958 | Wendell F. Phillips D. A. Greenwood | Irwin Hornstein | | | |