

Meet Your Past President . . .

KLARE S. MARKLEY, 1944

DURING the term of the 35th president of the American Oil Chemists' Society, Klare Stephen Markley, the organization expanded its activities in several ways: establishment of a national headquarters in Chicago, transfer of the distribution of official supplies to the Central Scientific Company,



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Chicago, addition of the 1,000th member to the rolls of the Society, and the establishment of new technical and administrative committees. On account of the ban on conventions during 1944-45 the 36th annual meeting was held in Memphis, instead of New Orleans, and was attended only by officers and members of the Governing Board. At this meeting J. C. P. Helm, secretary-treasurer of the Society for 20 years, retired from active service and was made an honorary member and presented with a scroll and honorarium of \$500.

Markley was born on December 16, 1895, at Philadelphia, Pa., the son of Jonah J. and Mabel (Montague) Markley. He received his first education in the grade schools of Allentown, Kutztown, and Nazareth, Pa., and then in Washington, D. C. He was graduated from the Rockville (Md.) Academy in 1914 and entered George Washington university that fall. In 1916, however, he withdrew to enter the employ of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Bethlehem, Pa., as a chemist, and for the next five years he worked successively for the Wharton Steel Company, Wharton, N. J., and then as chief chemist of the Valley Mould and Iron Corporation, Sharpsville, Pa.

Returning to Washington in 1921, Markley re-entered George Washington University and earned his B.S. in chemical engineering by 1924 and his M.S. in chemistry by 1925. Then he enrolled at Johns Hopkins University in 1925, where he stayed for three years. In 1928 he was granted a leave of absence to complete work upon his dissertation at the United States Department of Agriculture. The degree of doctor of philosophy with organic chemistry as the principal subject was granted in 1929.

During the years of 1921-1929 Markley was employed in various subprofessional and professional positions with the Bureau of Plant Industry, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, and the National Bureau of Standards and had published the results of 10 research investigations exclusive of three publications resulting from his master's and doctorate theses.

From 1928 to 1937 Markley was employed in the food research division of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, and it was then that he became interested in the chemistry of fats, oils, and waxes. His first investigations were concerned with the nature and

composition of the waxy coatings and other oleaginous materials of fruits and by-products of the fruit processing industry. In 1937 Dr. Markley transferred to the newly established U. S. Regional Soybean Products Laboratory at Urbana, Ill., where he was in charge of the oil section until 1939. His next transfer was to the Southern Regional Research Laboratory at New Orleans, La., to head the oil, fat, and protein division. In connection with his various research activities Markley has published approximately 60 articles and two books in organic, food, and agricultural chemistry, of which about half are in the field of fats and oils.

ACTIVITIES other than education and employment have also contributed to the chain of developments in the Markley career. In college he was president of the Chemical Society, and he helped found Eta Chi Sigma, a local chemical fraternity, which was subsequently chartered as Alpha Pi chapter of Alpha Chi Sigma. Later he was president of the Washington professional chapter and Southern District Counselor of this fraternity for two years.

In 1920 Dr. Markley became a member of the American Chemical Society, served as abstractor for Chemical Abstracts from 1929 to 1930 and for Biological Abstracts from 1928 to 1930, and acted as secretary of the Washington Chemical Society from 1935 to 1938. After joining the American Oil Chemists' Society in 1937, Dr. Markley became equally active in its work, serving on the Membership Committee from 1941-42; Editorial Advisory Board since 1939, Refining Committee, 1939-40; Analysis of Commercial Fats and Oils, 1939-44; and Constitution and By-laws, 1941. In 1941 he was elected second vice president of the Society and first vice president in 1943. Then by virtue of the tradition which puts the first vice president in line for the presidency, he was elected president the following year and has continued to serve on the Governing Board for a five-year period like all past presidents.

Outside of the United States Dr. Markley has also made a contribution to the oil and fat industry. He spent the summer of 1936 visiting oil and protein laboratories and consulting with staff members of more than a dozen universities, research institutes, and processing industries in England, Scotland, France, and Switzerland. He also served as American delegate to the Second International Congress on Microbiology in London that summer and attended the conferences on the Analysis of Fats and Oils at the 12th International Union of Chemistry at Lucerne and Zurich, Switzerland.

In 1942 he addressed the Second Inter-American Conference on Agriculture in Mexico City on Latin American fat and oil resources. During 1945 he served as a member of the Technical Industrial Intelligence Committee of the Joint Chiefs of Staff investigating the fat, oil, and protein industries of Belgium, Holland, Denmark, and Germany and also visited a number of oil mills and laboratories in England.

Also contributing to Dr. Markley's professional background is membership in the New Orleans Academy of Science, the Society of Sigma Xi, Phi Lambda Upsilon, and the Cosmos Club. He is moreover a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.