



August 2013



2013 Election of Officers & Governing Board Delegates and Proposed Governance Revisions

Please be advised that the 2013 Election of Officers and Governing Board Delegates will commence on August 5, 2013. You will be sent an email as the election gets closer which will contain your user name and password to vote electronically. If you would prefer to receive a hard copy ballot instead, please contact the International Office immediately (exdir@s-a-s.org) so we can remove your name from the electronic voting list and send you the election material. **Please note however, that this will be the last year we will be sending out hard copy ballots.**

A copy of the candidate profiles and proposed constitutional changes are on the following pages of this Newsletter for your review. This information will also appear on the election website when voting begins. Please feel free to contact the International Office with any questions.

SAS is constantly reviewing our governance documents in order to be sure they meet the needs of the organization. The Constitution and Bylaws Committee of the Society has determined that numerous changes and updates needed to be made to both of these documents. We are required by these governing documents to obtain a vote from our membership on any changes proposed to our constitution (changes to our bylaws are voted on only by the SAS Governing Board). A copy of the proposed changes was emailed to all members on May 5 in order to meet the 90 day review requirement of our bylaws.

Please note that most of the proposed changes provide consistency or clarification. However, there is one major change that is being proposed and that involves the actual structure of our governing board. Currently the governing board consists of 10 at large members voted on by the membership and 5 regional section members voted on by each regional section. These 15 members are needed for quorum in order to vote on society business. Additionally, each regional and/or technical section may send a voting delegate to the board meeting; however they are not needed for quorum. In order to better reflect the changing nature of our membership, the new proposal eliminates the elected regional section members and keeps the board at 10 members voted on by the membership at large. This change does not prevent any regional or technical section from sending a voting delegate to the board.

You will not be voting on each individual change with the exception of the composition of the board, which will be a separate vote on the ballot. Thus you will vote to accept/reject the governance change, and vote to accept/reject all other changes as a whole.

CHECK OUT THE EXCITING SAS ACTIVITIES PLANNED AT SCIX 2013 ON PAGE 22!



1-855-BW-RAMAN
www.bwtek.com

Comments to david.butcher@analytchem.org

2013

SOCIETY FOR APPLIED SPECTROSCOPY

OFFICER PROFILES AND GOVERNING BOARD MEMBER PROFILES
VOTING WILL TAKE PLACE IN JULY AND AUGUST AND IS OPEN TO SAS MEMBERS
PLEASE WATCH YOUR EMAIL FOR VOTING INSTRUCTIONS

Questions to Candidates:

“What are some of your ideas on what the goals of SAS should be? What are your opinions on the nature of the principle challenges facing the organization? What are your suggestions concerning how these challenges should be met?”



PRESIDENT - ELECT DIANE PERRY

Diane Parry is an Associate Director in Global Research and Development at The Procter & Gamble Company. She has worked as an Analytical Chemist, Product and Process Designer, and Consumer Researcher within Procter & Gamble R&D. Her P&G management roles have included a position as Associate Director for Global Household Care Analytical, leading a team of 127 measurement scientists located across five countries to meet the widely varying upstream and current business measurement needs of P&G's global Fabric and Home Care, P&G Chemicals, P&G Professional Products, and Snack and Beverage businesses. Diane has been an employee of The Procter & Gamble Co. for 24 years. Prior to her work at P&G, she completed postdoctoral infrared spectroscopy work at IBM's Almaden Research Center in San Jose, CA, after earning her Ph.D. in Physical and Analytical Chemistry from the University of Utah under the guidance of

Professor Joel Harris.

Beyond P&G, Diane has taught the “Analytical Chemists in Industry” Short Course for Students at The Federation of Analytical Chemistry and Spectroscopy Societies (FACSS) Conference, the Eastern Analytical Society (EAS) Conference, and at various universities for over 17 years. She contributed her management experience to an SAS-sponsored FACSS Conference mission and objectives renewal effort between the FACSS Governing Board and FACSS' Member Societies. The FACSS Equity document created by this effort is still in use today, and the growth targets it contains have guided an increase in both the total number of FACSS member societies, and a FACSS-related growth in SAS membership. Diane served as the FACSS Governing Board Chair for the 2006 FACSS Conference. She has also served three years as the SAS Parliamentarian, and she is currently an elected member of the FACSS Long Range Planning Committee.

To drive attention to the global importance and unmet critical needs for measurement science, Diane has organized one SciX and one PittCon experimental Program Session “Analytical Chemistry Contributions to Easing World Poverty,” which both encourages expanded influence by Analytical Chemists on world issues,

and attracts new contributors and students to the conferences. She is organizing a double-session on this topic for the 2013 Milwaukee SciX conference. She has been a continuing member of the SAS and Coblenz Societies since she won a Coblenz Student Award as a graduate student and had papers on her graduate work published in Applied Spectroscopy.

Diane is married to a chemist, Kevin Ashley, and they have two daughters in college. She has a wide range of hobbies, from raising poultry and trees to computer science, and she is an advocate for reduced production and better management of trash around the world.

Response to Questions:

1. What should be the goals of SAS both now and in the future?

The stated goals of this Society are still as viable today as when they were written, and can continue to guide SAS for some time to come. “To advance and disseminate knowledge and information concerning the art and science of spectroscopy and other allied sciences...” with member benefits, including “educational programs, conferences, and a monthly journal subscription to *Applied Spectroscopy*” are all great objectives. In my view, the responsibility of SAS leadership is to strive to achieve these goals, while adapting to take full advantage of evolving technologies – like communication via digital journals. Short term, we need to make sure that the Society is serving the current needs of its membership, while reducing overhead.

2. What are your opinions on the nature of the principle challenges facing the organization?

- One big challenge facing the organization is remaining competitive in the key SAS goal to “disseminate knowledge and information...” There is quite a bit of information in front of our members. We need to find ways to insure that information from SAS sources is more

valuable in all ways than the rest of the message clutter. Nearly every scientific organization is facing this same challenge today, and SAS needs to find new ways to be the competitive choice for all of its members.

- Another challenge is the need to drive down overhead costs to stay competitive.

3. What are your suggestions concerning how these challenges should be met?

- SAS members have significant talent and currently occupy at all career stages. My suggestion would be to tap into member ideas from early-, mid-, and late-career phases and then develop the best ideas. We have an unusual asset in our SAS office, today, and we are not leveraging this asset as far as we could for SAS member development. For example, if a cell-phone-friendly App could provide members easy and useful guidance on SAS-member-important news every day, plus schedules for SAS events at SciX during the conference, then we need to create such an App.
- To create space in the budget to pay for new member benefits, we need to re-visit how SAS makes and spends money today, and make room for new investments. I have experience in budget management, and can help SAS here.



**PRESIDENT - ELECT
JOHN WASYLYK**

After receiving my Ph.D. in 1989, I joined the Pharmaceutical Research and Development Institute of Bristol-Myers Squibb Company as an Analytical Scientist at Bristol-Myers Squibb

Company in New Jersey. My roles have ranged from directing an Analytical Laboratory that supported fermentation and enzymatic processes, establishing and directing multiple Analytical Laboratories designed to enable chemical process support, initiating an automation group to support chemical development. During the last ten years, my focus has been to establish and direct a PAT group for enabling in-line process analyses and control in laboratory and plant facilities centering on the manufacturer active pharmaceutical ingredients. I am a member of ACS and SAS and have served on the governing board and more recently as parliamentarian for SAS. I am also the Marketing Chair for FACSS, 2014-2016.

Response to Questions:

1. What should be the goals of SAS both now and in the future?

The Society of Applied Spectroscopy has always been connected to the forefront of advances in spectroscopy. The rate of advances, regardless of the level or timing of impact, has seen a sharp increase over the last few decades. This coupled with the demand for pushing the limits of detection and challenges such as stand-off spectroscopy and non-invasive medical applications have drastically increased the demand for advancements in the spectroscopy arena. Furthermore, the need to expand known applications into other challenging fields will continue to stretch the boundaries we have grown accustomed to.

2. What are your opinions on the nature of the principle challenges facing the organization?

In addition, the Society must strive towards growing membership by reaching out to Universities that typically do not have consistent representation at Pittcon or SciX. SAS should provide information packets that may provide a sampling of the Journal of Applied Spectroscopy (abstracts and/or a selection of one or more articles) along with membership benefits, the Society's web address and links to the various regional sections. SAS should encourage and

utilize our network of alumni to provide this information for distribution to their alma mater.

The saying 'strength in numbers' is key to survival. This does not mean that the Society must exponentially grow or envelop other organizations, but grow as to maintain a level of sustainability. That sustainability level must be agile, willing to add and potentially re-focus areas in order to be at the leading edge of spectroscopy. By staying on the leading edge of spectroscopy we will ensure that SAS will be a self-sustaining organization.

3. What are your suggestions concerning how these challenges should be met?

SAS must continue to evolve in order to accommodate the expanding field through continued support and growth of SciX, and proactively assist in setting the agenda and ensuring that SAS members provide feedback on the meeting to the SciX organizers. We must never lose sight that we are the conduit to foster the education of future scientists.

SAS should also focus on enhancement of the website to include links to cutting edge publications and abstracts, and provide newsworthy information on select impactful applications. This 'newsworthy approach' may lead to disseminating timely information that both scientists and the public may be interested in. Short, concise, summaries can be offered to such daily news emails such as Laboratory Equipment or Scientific Computing which would raise scientific awareness and expose the reader to SAS.



**TREASURER
BRUCE CHASE**

Bruce Chase received his B. A. from Williams College in 1970 and his Ph.D. in physical chemistry from Princeton University in 1975, where he worked with Professor Donald S. McClure on studies of charge transfer excitation of transition metal ions in alkali fluorides. He then joined E. I. DuPont de Nemours as a research chemist in the Spectroscopy Division of the Central Research Department. He retired from DuPont in 2009 as a DuPont Fellow and Chair of the DuPont Fellows Forum. He is now a Research Professor in the Department of Materials Science and Engineering at the University of Delaware and the Chief Technical Officer of Pair Technologies, LLC.

Dr. Chase's primary area of research is in vibrational spectroscopy, FT-IR and Raman techniques, and applications to industrial analytical problems. In collaboration with Dr. Tomas Hirschfeld (deceased) he developed an FT-Raman spectrometer which demonstrated the utility of near infrared excitation. Recent efforts include the development and utilization of polarized Raman scattering for the determination of orientation in fibers. Parallel work has involved developing multichannel detection instrumentation for the near infrared. In collaboration with Professor John Rabolt at the University of Delaware he has developed an approach to infrared spectroscopy based on focal plane area detectors.

He was the 1989 winner of the Williams-Wright award and the 1990 EAS New York Section Gold Medal awardee. He also received the 1991 Delaware Valley ACS Section Award. He received the 1994 SSP Award from the

Spectroscopy Society of Pittsburgh and is co-winner of the 1994 Bunsen-Kirchhoff Prize from the German Chemical Society. He received the 1998 Bomem-Michelson Award in March of 1998, and received the ACS Analytical Division Award in Spectrochemical Analysis in November 1999. In 2002 he received the Anachem Award and in 2005 the EAS Award for Analytical Chemistry. In 2007 he was recognized with the Hasler Award. In 2013 he received along with Professor John Rabolt, the MRS Innovation in Materials Science Award.

Response to Questions:

1. What should be the goals of SAS both now and in the future?

The goal of the Society both now and in the future is to provide the members and the spectroscopy community at large, activities which strengthen and enhance our members ability to be productive and grow professionally as well as personally

2. What are your opinions on the nature of the principle challenges facing the organization?

The principal challenge is to ensure that the activities are appropriate and value adding. The Treasurer's responsibility is to ensure that these activities are undertaken within the constraints of limited funds, and to help ensure that all activities are examined with respect to cost versus benefit.

3. What are your suggestions concerning how these challenges should be met?

Meeting any challenge requires strong Board oversight and active solicitation of input from members. The operation of the Society requires an open book policy with information on Society activities and Board decisions available to everyone in the Society if requested.



**TREASURER
BRANDYE
SMITH-GOETTLER**

Brandye Smith-Goettler is an associate principal analytical chemist within the manufacturing division at Merck in West Point, PA. She received undergraduate degrees in Chemistry and Biochemistry at East Carolina University in 1995, her M.S. in Chemometrics at ECU in 1997 and her Ph.D. in Analytical Chemistry at North Carolina State University in 2003. Brandye's graduate studies focused on chemometrics and process analytical chemistry under the direction of Professor Paul Gemperline and infrared spectroscopy to characterize biologicals under the direction of Professor Stefan Franzen, respectively. During and after graduate school, she has worked in the scientific software development, biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries.

She is a current member of the Society of Applied Spectroscopy, served as Parliamentarian on the Executive Committee in 2006 and 2007 and is currently serving at a Delegate-at-Large to the governing board. She is a current member of the Coblenz Society, a technical session of SAS; serving as delegate to the Eastern Analytical Symposium governing board and a delegate to the Federation of Analytical Chemistry and Spectroscopic Sciences governing board and served as a Coblenz governing board member 2009-2013. Brandye has been an active participant in SciX, organizing process sessions and serving as workshop chair-elect in 2007, workshop chair 2008-2011, and general chair in 2012.

On a more personal note, Brandye and her husband Steve, also a chemist, are contently busy

with two sons (Darius and Matteo, both 12) and two girls (Zipper - lab/beagle mix and Stella - terrier mix). Together they enjoy a variety of sports and outdoor activities.

1. What should be the goals of SAS both now and in the future?

Increasing the quality of SAS membership has been and should continue to be a goal for our society. The challenges and suggestions pertaining to this goal are presented in the subsequent section.

The objective of the society is to advance and disseminate knowledge and information concerning the art and science of spectroscopy and other allied sciences. We are doing a good job covering spectroscopy, but what about the "other allied sciences?" For example, how can we best use growth in life sciences to our advantage? I believe the society should work to increase our outreach to allied sciences.

2. What are your opinions on the nature of the principle challenges facing the organization?

The society's recurring challenge is to increase society membership whilst increasing the quality of membership. The former without the latter results in a membership base that is variable, disengaged and thus unsustainable. This challenge facing SAS is not different from those experienced by other non-profit organizations. With this said, organizations are frantically updating their websites, leveraging social networking sites, reducing costs by providing media electronically rather than via hardcopy, adding awards, and targeting students. Borrowing the idiom, "if it isn't broke, don't fix it," I would like to note that SAS is doing a great job. The impact factor of our outstanding journal, Applied Spectroscopy, has increased and we have slightly more members now relative to last year. This leads me to ask; why is SAS doing a great job? The answer to this lies with our core of dedicated

members. Probing further, why are some members extremely active whereas others are not? This gets back to the point of increasing the quality of society membership. Of the inactive members; 1) how many were given free memberships, 2) how many just joined for a year to receive a benefit, such as access to a reception or a discounted conference rate, but most importantly 3) how many of the inactive members would become active if they were given a value added role? We have several volunteer opportunities, but how would one create more to expand member engagement potential? As webinars replace seminars, on-line courses replace classroom training, and travel budgets continue to be slashed, our best bet to sustain membership is through our regional, technical and student sections. Our society is committed to education; this should expand to include more community outreach. Members become engaged when they have a value added role to play, in other words give them a job. A job yields ownership, thus transitioning inactive members to SAS champions.

3. What are your suggestions concerning how these challenges should be met?

In summary, I suggest supplementing ongoing efforts to recruit, engage and broaden our regional, technical, and student sections and affiliated societies.



**SECRETARY
ROBERT LASCOLA**

Rob Lascola is a Fellow Scientist in the Office of Science & Technology at Savannah River National Laboratory (SRNL) in Aiken, South Carolina, where he has been for the past 15 years. He received degrees in chemistry from the

Universities of Virginia (BS), Colorado (MS), and Wisconsin (PhD); his thesis work at Wisconsin, with John C. Wright, concerned the nonlinear optical properties of neutral and anionic fullerenes.

At SRNL, Rob has primarily developed spectroscopic methods for process control and material accountability for nuclear processing and associated laboratory studies at the Savannah River Site. This work utilizes UV-Vis and Raman spectroscopies and chemometric data analysis to cover, essentially, both ends of the periodic table (gas-phase hydrogen isotope analysis to U/Pu/Np analysis in dissolved spent nuclear fuel). Rob has also worked with several groups at SRNL to characterize novel alternative energy storage materials. He has published over 30 refereed articles and DOE reports.

Rob has been a member of SAS since 1998. He has been serving as Interim Secretary of SAS since January 2013. He is currently serving as Chair of the Awards Committee and is on his second term on the SAS Governing Board. He has also held leadership roles in the American Chemical Society, including Chair of the Savannah River Section (2001), and has organized several symposia for ACS meetings on the topic of sensors for harsh and radiological environments.

1. What should be the goals of SAS both now and in the future?

The primary goal of the Society is to reverse the trend of declining membership. The current efforts to increase student membership and international presence address this, though each has its challenges (e.g. retention after graduation and logistical difficulties, respectively). It is likely that a significant contributor to the retention problem is that potential, or even long-standing, members do not understand the benefits of Society membership beyond our journal. Therefore, a second goal should be to make these benefits more apparent and accessible. The technological tools for this exist or are being developed, but the key to making them work is member involvement!

2. What are your opinions on the nature of the principal challenges facing the organization?

I see our two principal challenges to be better communication of the qualities of the Society to those who would join and increased participation in those areas where the value is proportional to how much access one has to our membership and its collective knowledge and experience. These challenges are most easily met in the areas with active local sections, where face-to-face meetings with members can be had as easily as attending a regular section meeting or even walking down the hall at work. But most potential members, who are relatively isolated in an area without an active section or with a lower population density, do not have such a fortunate situation. These are the people who are most at risk of not joining or leaving the Society. If the Society can replicate the functions of the local section for its at-large members, it will have a better rate of attracting and keeping those members.

3. What are your suggestions concerning how these challenges should be met?

Clearly, the most effective way for the Society to perform these tasks is through its Web presences. The Society site is being continuously improved, LinkedIn and Facebook groups have been launched, and the Society newsletter is electronically distributed. However, these media are relatively static. Most activity is related to conference-related announcements, requests for award nominations, and the like. There would be much more of a feeling of a community of applied spectroscopists if we had active discussions and pages that take advantage of our community's resources. We should have technical forums with regular postings. We should have regular job postings. We should be able to provide web-based tutorials and reference materials. But it is up to the members to provide the content, to ask and respond to questions, to volunteer their time and knowledge. It will be hard to build to a critical level of involvement. But even a small

commitment from our members to participate more can transform our group into one that is more active, growing, and attractive.



**SECRETARY
GLORIA STOREY**

Gloria M. Story obtained her Associates degree in Science Technology at the University of Cincinnati, Raymond Walters Technical College in 1981. She worked for 3 years in the Packaged Soap division of Procter & Gamble, problem-solving with HPLC and FT-IR capabilities. She expanded her capability tool kit with a 3-year assignment in Hercules' Aerospace division (Magna, UT), problem-solving utilizing AAS, XRF, and XRD. In 1987, she returned to P&G in Cincinnati, working in Dr. Curt Marcott's P&G research lab at Miami Valley Labs. For the next twenty-two years, Ms. Story developed research skills in the areas of IR interface science studies, IR spectral interpretation, photoacoustic depth-profiling, NIR- and MIR-spectroscopic imaging, and thermography. Some of this work is summarized in 28 publications. In 2009, the optical spectroscopy lab of MVL moved to Mason, OH where Ms. Story teamed up with Dr. Tom Cambron to direct the global optical spectroscopy capability of P&G.

Ms. Story has been an active member of SAS and the ACS for over 19 years and with the Coblenz Society for over 25 years. Currently, she is serving on the membership committee of SAS and is the membership, education grants, and museum outreach coordinator for the Cincinnati ACS section. She has also served as the SAS membership and tour speaker coordinator, and been a member-at-large on the Governing Board. She served on the Coblenz Society executive board and booth committee and the FACSS

long-range planning committee.

Ms. Story has been extremely honored to be recognized by the Cincinnati section of the ACS as a Research Associate of the Year and Outreach Volunteer of the Year, as well as receiving an Outstanding Service Award. P&G honors include their Global Analytical Community of Practice Recognition Award and the Pete Rodriguez Analytical Excellence Award. The Cincinnati Dan Beard Council of the Boy Scouts of America recognized Ms. Story with a Service to Youth Award.

Ms. Story has a son, Michael, studying Materials engineering at the University of Cincinnati, and in her spare time she enjoys singing in her church choir, volunteering in scouting, and sharing science demonstrations/career days with kids from 6 to 96.

1. What should be the goals of SAS both now and in the future?

SAS's goal both now and in the future is to be the home base for spectroscopic knowledge sharing and networking between all researchers in the wide range of spectroscopic applications. Over the years, we've successfully done this with our Journal, newsletters, regional and technical sections, sponsored symposia, and member events.

2. What are your opinions on the nature of the principal challenges facing the organization?

In my opinion, the principal challenges facing the Society are navigating the future of the Journal and maintaining/increasing membership. The demand for fingertip digital access can't be ignored. Demands on work schedules and travel budgets are hurting membership numbers.

3. What are your suggestions concerning how these challenges should be met?

The digital access to the Journal needs to be simplified on the web and we need to begin the

journey to be Kindle/iPad friendly. I will offer my services as a beta tester for any web updates. We need to find a way to grow membership by assisting our regional and technical sections...possibly by sponsoring virtual meetings and pod casts. We can possibly look to our webinar-savvy corporate sponsors for guidance and help in this area.

The voting members of the SAS Governing Board include 10 members elected by the membership-at-large. There are currently five (5) 2-year positions open on the board. The candidates are as follows:

ZANE ARP

What are the challenges facing SAS and how can we meet these challenges?

Dr. Arp has a PhD in physical chemistry from Texas A&M University focusing on spectroscopy. Prior to joining GlaxoSmithKline, he worked at both Los Alamos National Laboratories and subsequently at NASA's Johnson Space Control center with Wyle Laboratories developing spectroscopic sensors for department of defense and space science applications. He has worked in nuclear materials, space sciences, explosives, and pharmaceuticals. Through this variety of work experiences he has gained expertise in a multitude of techniques and process measurement tools which include, but are not limited to, acoustics, spectroscopy, thermography, and particle sizing. For the last seven years he has been working in pharmaceutical development at GlaxoSmithKline. His previous role was in the pharmaceutical development department where he was responsible for development of PAT solutions across a wide portfolio of products. Currently he is responsible for a technology development program developing advanced spectroscopic optical biopsy techniques.

The primary challenge that I see facing SAS is the capability to differentiate itself from other societies. The intrinsic link between

spectroscopy, physics, chemistry and optics opens SAS to an immense amount of competition in attracting membership from a limited number of Applied Spectroscopist. For example, the link between optics and spectroscopy creates direct competition between SAS and societies such as SPIE and OSA for members. Combine this with limited financial support to pay for memberships and competition from industry focused societies such as AAPS and it becomes clear that SAS must offer members clear benefits that will make it the society of choice over others. I believe that in order for the society to prosper in the current environment that the SAS needs to be continually evaluating strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) much like any other business would undergo. This evaluation should include input from current members to understand what the society brings to the table that they cannot get elsewhere, interaction with former members to understand what the society is lacking, and evaluation of new potential offerings that would be of interest to both current and future members. In short the society must be able to continually evolve to meet the needs of current and future members and as a member of the governing board this would be focus of mine. In addition to this I believe that there are some short term actions that will benefit the society. First, I believe that the society needs to find a way to improve its regional presence. One of the current advertised advantages of SAS is “Networking with Friendly and Approachable Scientists”. Improving the regional presence through advertised formal and informal localized regional networking events opens the membership to more networking opportunities. Second, I believe that the society needs to insure that we continue to develop a strong presence in universities. The earlier potential members are exposed to the society and get involved the more likely they are to continue their memberships. Overall I think that the society is a great resource to applied spectroscopists but must continue its evolution to ensure it remains a valid resource moving into the future.

RICHARD CROCOMBE

What are the challenges facing SAS and how can we meet these challenges?

I am currently with Thermo Fisher Scientific in Tewksbury, MA developing and working with handheld spectrometers: XRF, Raman, FT-IR and NIR, and have been in the spectroscopy business, and an SAS member for about thirty years. I am a past chair of the New England section, have served as the New England SAS delegate to the Governing Board for several years and am also currently the Secretary for the Coblenz Society.

Looking at the Society’s activities, four areas stand out: the Journal, the FACSS/SciX meeting, local sections and the awards. The Journal is successful and profitable and everybody associated with those efforts should be commended. Clearly efforts must continue in that area, to increase the impact factor and the number of Focal Point articles, and to keep advertising revenues up. The FACSS/SCiX meeting is more of a challenge, as universities and companies have travel funding squeezed. A key question is how the Society can serve its members who cannot go to SCiX – how can conference materials, especially in areas where SAS has direct sponsorship, be made more widely available? What can we do to help local sections? There are a handful that flourish, where there is a concentration of members and an active organizing group. However, many are effectively inactive. Would having two tour speakers a year help? Can they partner with local colleges and universities whose travel and seminar funds are also under pressure? Finally, attention has to be paid to the Awards. In some cases it could cost an awardee more to come to SCiX than the value of the award. The value has not kept pace with inflation, and the awards are also undercapitalized. These are all issues that the Society has to grapple with, and I would like to contribute to those efforts.

RINA DUKOR

What are the challenges facing SAS and how can we meet these challenges?

I started my service to the Society as a student on a local level in the Chicago Section and continued for almost 10 years on the National Executive Committee and have been on the Governing Board since the early 1990's. Every candidate for every position (including myself in the past) has always written basically the same - our biggest concern is decline and retention of membership. To some extent it is still true but our challenges lie beyond growing membership. We need to continue to provide value to every member and this value is ever changing and is not the same for every member. The Society has done an excellent job in continuing publication of its flagship journal, extending Sections to International countries, strengthening its relationship with FACSS and thus strengthening its annual meeting; working with and helping students and bringing everything to digital age. It is not the challenges we need to look for per se but continue to *understand* the value of membership and implement it as times and membership evolves. What other values can we offer? – Education (webinars by experts), job placement, publication of an open access journal for members only (without referees) to bring more traffic to the website and society, further internationalization (growing markets of India and China). These are just a few of the ideas that I will continue to pursue in my service on the GB of SAS.

NANCY JESTEL

What are the challenges facing SAS and how can we meet these challenges?

Nancy L. Jestel is a Chief Scientist at SABIC, Innovative Plastics, in the Global Materials Characterization and Analytical Technology organization. She previously served as the Global Spectroscopy Functional Group Leader for more than 10 years. She started with GE Plastics (now SABIC) after finishing her Ph.D. in Analytical

Chemistry and Biological Materials Science from the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor in 1998, where she worked on Raman imaging of dental materials with Profs. Michael Morris and William O'Brien. She also holds Bachelor of Science in Chemistry and Bachelor of Business Administration degrees from the University of Massachusetts at Amherst.

I recently successfully convinced a new Analytical Chemist in our organization to join SAS. I explained that SAS would help with her need to maintain visibility in the science community as well as develop a professional network. I talked about my personal experiences with SAS members, how I found them very approachable and collaborative, and how the SciX conference always is enriching and rewarding. I also highlighted how SAS is member-driven and that there are ample opportunities for leadership roles in the society. However, through my efforts to persuade her, I noticed a few opportunities for SAS to improve.

One of the first areas that could be improved is the journal subscription model. A practical reason to join is ready access to articles in our excellent *Applied Spectroscopy* journal since many organizations do not purchase library subscriptions. When I inquired about getting a subscription, our corporate librarian said that it didn't make financial sense. The posted library subscription appears structured for brick-and-mortar campuses with readers within 5 miles. This antiquated model does not reflect the new reality in many organizations of a globally distributed workforce. For example, my spectroscopy-focused colleagues are located at more than 14 other sites spanning 15 time zones, but some sites may have only one potential *Appl. Spec.* reader. To cover us all, our library would have to buy 14 subscriptions (~\$14K/year). Instead, our librarian explained that it would cost 75% less to buy every new article each year individually. Those copies apparently could be shared according to our Copyright Clearance Center (CCC) license. Furthermore, my colleagues are more likely to turn to big, easily

accessible journal collections, like Wiley or Elsevier, rather than *Appl. Spec.*, and are probably more likely to cite those articles as well. If scientists pay personally for membership, journal access alone may not be a compelling reason to join. Driving up readership will increase the society's visibility and membership is likely to follow, simply by implementing a modern subscription model.

Another area where SAS could improve is establishing ways to extend SAS' great sense of community beyond physical gatherings. SAS offers a registration discount to SciX, but when tight budgets prohibit travel, that benefit is negligible – along with missing out on a great conference and participating in enriching personal discussions. SAS could follow the example of other organizations and broadcast sessions to members. Additionally, for many members, their "local section" meetings are far away and this prevents them from participating. This problem already has been solved by global businesses that have learned to use IT tools to work with far-flung colleagues without travel. If we were to establish that model, we could shift away from geography-based groups and bring our technical sections to life - and easily include international members as well. I certainly would pay to participate in multiple technical sessions if they were vibrant.

LINDA KIDDER

What are the challenges facing SAS and how can we meet these challenges?

In an information cluttered world, how does The Society of Applied Spectroscopy continue to engage its existing membership and entice potential members to join?

This problem isn't unique to the scientific community, and the solution is unlikely to be simple. I won't claim to have the "answer." That said, running for a seat on the Governing Board, I am seeking the opportunity to explore this

question in detail with a talented pool of colleagues, and come up with a plan (or plans) to address the issue.

SAS has significant strengths on which to build a platform of engagement. The crown jewel is the Journal of Applied Spectroscopy, the premier vehicle to disseminate cutting edge research in the fields associated with our Society. I would explore expanding on-line content to stimulate community engagement with the Journal and Society. Possibilities would include additional electronic technical contributions, editorials, news feeds or discussions.

Perhaps a "Virtual" Tour Speakers program intended to provide an electronic alternative to this popular program would encourage visits to the SAS web site.

Another great success for the Society has been the significant growth in student involvement through the Student Sections. I would strive to understand what our Society can do to help students transition into careers in Spectroscopy, and how best to maintain their activity and enthusiasm in their professional lives.

I'd like to conclude with a bit of educational and professional background. I majored in Chemistry at Williams College and obtained a PhD in Physical Chemistry at Johns Hopkins University. I first became a practitioner of Spectroscopy (Raman, MIR and NIR) during a Post-doctoral position at NIH, where I was involved in the early development of Chemical Imaging instrumentation and applications. I left NIH to co-found Spectral Dimensions, a company whose mission was the commercialization of NIR chemical imaging. As is common in a start-up company, I had a variety of roles and titles, but ended up as Vice President of Operations before the company was purchased by Malvern Instruments. In this position, I learned the intricacies of accounting, managing the day-to-day finances, as well as the budgetary process. I am still with Malvern Instruments, having moved back to a more scientific role, and currently hold

the position of Senior Scientist within the Biosciences Development Initiative.

I've been active within the spectroscopic community, having served SAS in a few roles to date: coordinator for the Tour Speaker Program in 2011, and as Chair-elect of the Publicity Committee, starting in 2013. I also have experience serving at the board level, with a three year term on the Coblenz Society Board of Managers, from 2010-2013. In that capacity, I was on the Finance Committee, taking on the chairmanship in my final year of service. Also as part of my commitment to Spectroscopy and the Coblenz Society, I have coordinated the Molecular Spectroscopy Sections of the FACSS and EAS Programs from 2007 to 2013.

I would appreciate this opportunity to serve the Society, and feel my experience and ideas make me a good candidate for the position.

MARY MILLER

What are the challenges facing SAS and how can we meet these challenges?

Executive Director of private independent consulting laboratory. Analytical chemist and consultant with over 20 years experience serving the pharmaceutical, biotechnology, and medical device industries. Implemented company-wide quality program for laboratory to achieve cGMP compliance and ISO 17025 accreditation. Expertise in materials science and identification of organic materials utilizing light microscopy, infrared and Raman spectroscopy. Strong emphasis on investigative industrial project management, non-routine problem solving and particle identification with project types including research and development support, quality assurance/quality control issues, customer complaints, counterfeit and tampering investigations, and intellectual property matters. Ability to evaluate and incorporate analytical data from complementary techniques, including electron microscopy, energy dispersive x-ray spectrometry, x-ray diffraction and gas chromatography- mass spectrometry to provide

comprehensive summary reports to clients. Experience and interest also includes examination of historical artifacts and contemporary works of art including building materials, monuments, sculptures, paintings and textiles. Personal interests include traveling, entertaining, food and wine, reading, animals, and weather permitting, gardening.

I believe there are two primary challenges the organization faces. One is attracting and recruiting new members from diverse industries and academic backgrounds. This could be approached in a number of ways with increased networking and social media groups, promotion of the organization through member activities and newsletters. A mentoring program for younger scientists may also provide some guidance to newer members. The second challenge would be increasing the active involvement of Members with activities or networking events through local chapters or interest groups within SAS throughout the year.

Thank you for your consideration.

GUIDO VERBECK

What are the challenges facing SAS and how can we meet these challenges?

I am a recent member of SAS, but have been a member of the spectroscopy community since my work on kinetics of organo-metallic complexes using UV-Vis in 1994 with Dr. Morgan Kidd. My main area of focus is on instrument and method design in Raman, Fluorescence, ICP, and Mass Spectrometry. These cover the disciplines of Organometallic Chemistry, Biochemistry, and Forensics. I have been attending the FACSS/SciX Conference continuously for the last 5 years, and have grown fond of the meeting. I am an Associate Professor at the University of North Texas, and Director of the Laboratory for Imaging Mass Spectrometry, where we couple Mass Spectrometry with Spectroscopic Imaging Techniques, specifically Raman, Fluorescence, and ICP, and published in all these areas. My

group is funded by AFOSR, DOD, SRC, and corporate research funds. I had a brief stint as a QA Chemist at ANGUS Chemical Company (1994-1996) for method development in separations and IR spectroscopy. I would be honored to be considered a delegate for SAS.

E. Bright Wilson warned back in 1952, “With the present trend towards commercial instruments, tightly sealed closed boxes, there is a dangerous tendency to develop mere ‘knob-twirlers’ with only a vague understanding of the insides of instruments and the theories on which they are based”. He started with, “This is why a person who built the apparatus is best suited to operate it”. This is even more true today, in which most persons who run instrumentation have a lack or vague understanding of the interworkings and full capabilities of spectroscopic instruments. We have whittled ourselves to a small community of instrument developers, and a great number of users. Next generation method development will need to come from a community of spectroscopists that can push the current instrumentation and develop novel instruments that drive the boundaries of this technology out and forward. This can only come from a community intently familiar with the instruments and the “theory on which they are based”.

This goal of internal knowledge of instrumentation needs to be met and SAS have the platforms to meet this challenge. As I know from recent experience, *Applied Spectroscopy* is a great journal and welcoming to new instrument progression. The community needs to know that these fundamentals are located and welcome in *Applied Spectroscopy* by raising awareness of the journal and society. SciX is a great partnership to provide workshops specifically aimed at instrument theory and development for the spectroscopy community. Providing workshops aimed specifically at the student groups, as well as theory discussion groups can go a long way to strengthening these future spectroscopist, and place them on a strong footing for research success in the endeavors. The online resources can also play a large role in disseminating theory and basic optical and electrical fundamentals of instrument

design. These online resources and workshops will also increase the visibility of the society to ensure a strong base for the future of SAS. Having a foundational and conceptual view of the internal workings of the “sealed closed boxes” will better equip future researchers and developer for next-gen spectroscopy. SAS is clearly in the best position to stop the onset of “mere knob-twirlers’.

SOCIETY FOR APPLIED SPECTROSCOPY, INC. CONSTITUTION

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ARTICLE I. NAME

The name of this organization shall be Society for Applied Spectroscopy, Inc.

ARTICLE II. OBJECTIVE

The objective of this organization shall be to advance and disseminate knowledge and information concerning the art and science of spectroscopy and other allied sciences conforming to the provision of Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and the Articles of Incorporation listed with the State of Maryland.

ARTICLE III. SCOPE

The scope of this Society shall be to undertake and promote activities which shall accomplish the objective. The term spectroscopy as used in the title and body of this Constitution is understood to mean the science and art of absorption, emission, Raman, mass, and related forms of spectral study for determining the composition and structure of matter. To accomplish the objective stated in Article II, the Society shall publish a journal known as *Applied Spectroscopy*. The Society and/or Regional and Technical Sections may conduct conferences or symposia on scientific subjects and may publish or give financial support to the publication of other scientifically useful information pertaining to spectroscopy.

ARTICLE IV. MEMBERSHIP

SECTION 1. MEMBERSHIP in the Society shall consist of:

- a. Honorary Members
- b. Regular Members
- c. Sponsoring Members
- d. Student Members
- e. Emeritus Members
- f. Retired Members
- g. Distinguished Service Awardee Members
- h. Fellows

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SECTION 2. HONORARY MEMBERS shall be persons who have made exceptional contributions to spectroscopy and have been voted into their membership by the Governing Board. No more than two (2) Honorary Members can be named in any fiscal year.

SECTION 3. REGULAR MEMBERS shall be persons engaged in the study or use of spectroscopy and/or interested in the objective and scope of the Society.

SECTION 4. SPONSORING MEMBERS of the Society shall be corporate bodies or private companies

actively interested in promoting the objectives of the Society on an international scale.

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SECTION 5. STUDENT MEMBERS shall be full-time undergraduate or graduate students engaged in the study or use of spectroscopy and/or interested in the objective and scope of the Society.

SECTION 6. INTERIM MEMBERS shall be a transitional membership category for former student members who have moved on to post-graduate studies and/or employment. This membership status is only valid for one year and only for the year after graduation.

SECTION 7. EMERITUS MEMBERS shall be persons who have contributed to spectroscopy, have been members of the Society for Applied Spectroscopy for 15 years, and have retired from active scientific endeavor. Emeritus Members may be proposed by any member of the Society. Upon receiving a simple majority vote at a Governing Board Meeting, the member shall become an Emeritus Member.

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SECTION 8. RETIRED MEMBERS shall be persons who have contributed to spectroscopy and who have retired from active scientific endeavor.

SECTION 9. DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARDEE MEMBERS shall be persons who have made exceptional contributions to the Society for Applied Spectroscopy and have been voted into their membership by the Governing Board.

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SECTION 10. FELLOWS are individual members recognized for their outstanding service to the field of spectroscopy. Fellows must continue to be members in good standing of the Society in order to maintain Fellow status

SECTION 11. MEMBERSHIP PRIVILEGES AND OBLIGATIONS shall be established in accordance with the Society's Bylaws.

ARTICLE V. REGIONAL SECTIONS

SECTION 1. Members living or working in a regional or local geographical area shall have the privilege of constituting themselves as a REGIONAL SECTION of the Society. The establishment of a new Regional Section must be approved by the Governing Board of the Society and, if this new Regional Section is a local geographical area within a country, by the adjacent Regional Sections within that country.

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Moved down [1]: The established local organizations or bona fide sections thereof, which shall have ratified this Constitution within one year of the establishment of the Society, shall be known as Founding Sections.

SECTION 2. The established local organizations or bona fide sections thereof, which shall have ratified this Constitution within one year of the establishment of the Society, shall be known as FOUNGING SECTIONS. A Founding Section is also a Regional Section.

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(In 2009 a constitution change was invoked that changed the name Local Section to Regional Section.) ¶

SECTION 2.

SECTION 3. The Constitution and Bylaws of such Regional Sections shall be consistent and in harmony with the Objective and the Constitution and Bylaws of the Society. They shall be submitted to the Constitution and Bylaws Committee for approval prior to approval by the Governing Board of the Society; any subsequent changes must also be submitted to this committee for approval prior to approval by the Governing Board.

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ARTICLE VI. TECHNICAL SECTIONS

SECTION 1. Members working or having an interest in a particular technical area shall have the privilege

of constituting themselves as a TECHNICAL SECTION of the Society. The establishment of a new Technical Section must be approved by the Governing Board of the Society in accordance with the terms set forth in the Bylaws of the Society.

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SECTION 2. The Constitution and Bylaws of such Technical Sections shall be consistent and in harmony with the Objective and the Constitution and Bylaws of the Society. They shall be submitted to the Constitution and Bylaws Committee for approval prior to approval by the Governing Board of the Society; any subsequent changes must also be submitted to this committee for approval prior to approval by the Governing Board.

SECTION 3. Financing of Technical Section operations shall be in such manner and in such amount as may be approved by the Governing Board and outlined in the Bylaws of the Society.

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ARTICLE VII. STUDENT SECTIONS

SECTION 1. Student Members studying at an undergraduate or graduate school who have an interest in spectroscopy shall have the privilege of constituting themselves as a STUDENT SECTION of the Society. The establishment of a new Student Section must be approved by the Governing Board of the Society in accordance with the terms set forth in the Bylaws of the Society.

SECTION 2. The Constitution and Bylaws of such Student Sections shall be consistent and in harmony with the Objective and the Constitution and Bylaws of the Society. They shall be submitted to the Constitution and Bylaws Committee for approval prior to approval by the Governing Board of the Society; any subsequent changes must also be submitted to this committee for approval prior to approval by the Governing Board.

SECTION 3. Financing of Student Section operations shall be in such manner and in such amount as may be approved by the Governing Board and outlined in the Bylaws of the Society.

ARTICLE VIII. OFFICERS

SECTION 1. The DIRECTORS OF THE CORPORATION are the elected officers of the Society.

SECTION 2. The ELECTED OFFICERS of the Society shall consist of a President, President-Elect, Past President, Secretary, and Treasurer. Candidates for these offices shall meet the qualifications as set forth in the Bylaws of the Society. These officers shall be elected by the members eligible to vote, as stated in the Bylaws, by means of a ballot according to the procedure listed in the Bylaws of the Society. These officers shall perform the duties listed in the Bylaws of the Society and the parliamentary authority adopted by the Society.

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SECTION 3. The person elected to be President shall first serve one (1) year as President-Elect, followed by one (1) year as President, followed by one (1) year as Past President or until his/her successor is elected. The Secretary and Treasurer shall serve a term of three (3) years or until their successors are elected. The terms of the Secretary and Treasurer shall whenever possible commence on different years. The elected officers shall begin their respective terms at the beginning of the calendar year.

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SECTION 4. VACANCIES in the elective offices, except that of President, shall be filled by temporary appointment of an interim officer by the President with approval of a majority of the Executive Committee. The Nominating Committee shall, at the next regularly held election, present candidates to complete this term of office.

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SECTION 5. The President-Elect shall assume the responsibilities of the President in his/her absence or incapacity. The President-Elect shall automatically succeed the retiring President provided the President-Elect was regularly elected to that office by the membership.

SECTION 6. The APPOINTED OFFICERS of the Society shall be the Editor-in-Chief of the Journal, the Newsletter Editor, the Web Editor, the Membership Committee Chairperson, and the Regional and Technical Section Affairs Coordinator. These officers shall perform the duties prescribed by the Bylaws of the Society. These officers shall be appointed by the Governing Board upon recommendation of the Executive Committee and shall serve for a three (3) year renewable term or until their successors are appointed. The appointed officers shall begin their respective terms at the beginning of the calendar year.

SECTION 7. VACANCIES in the appointed offices shall be filled by temporary appointment of an interim officer by the President with approval of a majority of the Executive Committee. The Governing Board shall, at the next regular meeting, appoint an officer to complete this term of office.

ARTICLE ~~X~~. GOVERNMENT

SECTION 1. The Society shall be governed by the elected officers and the Governing Board.

SECTION 2. The GOVERNING BOARD shall consist of the elected officers, the second-Past President, and 10 elected members. Those elected shall consist of 10 at-large members elected by the Society membership. ~~↓~~ In addition, each Technical, Student, or Regional Section may send one voting delegate to represent that Section.

SECTION 3. Each elected Governing Board Member and each Regional, Student, or Technical Section delegate will have one vote. Elected member terms shall be two (2) years, and members can be re-elected for future terms.

SECTION 4. A QUORUM of the Governing Board shall consist of two-thirds (2/3) of the elected members. The appointed officers and the Second-Past President may serve as voting alternates for the elected members.

SECTION 5. The elected officers, as voting members, and the appointed officers as non-voting members, shall constitute an EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE which shall assume responsibility for the government and welfare of the Society in the interim between Governing Board meetings.

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ARTICLE ~~X~~. DUES

SECTION 1. The Society shall be financed by dues collected from the membership as set forth in the Bylaws.

SECTION 2. Provisions for the suspension of members for nonpayment of dues shall be set forth in the Bylaws.

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ARTICLE XI. DISBURSEMENT OF FUNDS

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All funds of the Society shall be disbursed in accordance with the Bylaws.

ARTICLE XII. MEETINGS

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SECTION 1. There shall be one (1) REGULAR MEETING of the Society per year at which the Governing Board shall convene. This meeting shall be at a time and place recommended by the Executive Committee and approved by the Governing Board.

SECTION 2. The regular meeting shall be known as the ANNUAL MEETING, and shall be for the purpose of announcing officers for the coming year, receiving reports of officers and committees, and for any other business that may arise.

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SECTION 3. SPECIAL MEETINGS may be called by the Executive Committee or the Governing Board, as stated in the Bylaws. The purpose of the meeting shall be stated in the call.

SECTION 4. A QUORUM of the Governing Board shall consist of two-thirds (2/3) of the elected members. The appointed officers and the Second-Past President may serve as voting alternates for the elected members.

ARTICLE XIII. COMMITTEES

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The Society shall have STANDING COMMITTEES as specified in the Bylaws. All appointments are for the term specified in the Bylaws.

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ARTICLE XIV. PUBLICATIONS

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SECTION 1. The journal *Applied Spectroscopy* shall be the official publication of the Society and shall be distributed to the membership in accordance with the provisions of the Bylaws. The Society may also publish a membership newsletter.

SECTION 2. The Journal and Newsletter shall operate on a budget approved by the Governing Board.

SECTION 3. The Editor-in-Chief of the Journal shall appoint his/her own staff and is responsible for the policy of the Journal.

ARTICLE XV. GENERAL PROVISIONS

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SECTION 1. The EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR is an employee of the Society who is responsible for maintaining the National Office of the Society.

SECTION 2. With the approval of the Executive Committee, the Society may employ one or more full or part-time employees to assist the officers and the Executive Director.

SECTION 3. The Society shall not place its name or approval on any commercial product, enterprise, or work.

SECTION 4. The Society shall not be responsible for any views, theories, or statements advanced in papers or discussions at its meetings or set forth in its publications.

ARTICLE XVI. RULES OF ORDER

The rules contained in the current edition of *Robert's Rules of Order* shall govern the Society in all cases to which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with the Constitution and Bylaws, any special rules of order that the Society adopts, and any statutes applicable to this organization. The parliamentarian shall be present at meetings to ensure that procedure is followed.

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ARTICLE XVII. REMOVAL FROM OFFICE

The procedure for removal of an elected or appointed officer of the Society for reason of inability to perform the duties of the office or because of activities grossly inimical to the Society is as defined in the Bylaws of the Society. To that end, any four (4) voting members of the Executive Committee can jointly make a written request for the resignation of any other member.

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ARTICLE XVIII. AMENDMENTS

Any proposed amendment to this Constitution shall be studied by the Constitution and Bylaws Committee, and then presented to the Governing Board for initial approval. The proposed amendment shall then be published in the Journal or Newsletter and referred to the Regional Sections and Technical Sections for a minimum of ninety (90) days of consideration. The members eligible to vote, as stated in the Bylaws, shall then vote by ballot on the proposed amendment. A two-thirds (2/3) majority of the votes cast shall be required for adoption of the proposed amendment. The results of the balloting and the amendments shall be published in the Journal or Newsletter.

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ARTICLE XIX. INDEMNIFICATION

To the extent permitted by law, the Society shall indemnify and hold harmless the officers of the Society. Any person made a party to any action, suit, or proceeding by reason of the fact that such person, their testator, or intestate is or was an officer or employee of the Society or any organization in which the person served as such at the request of the Society shall be indemnified by the Society to the full extent permitted by law. Such right of indemnification shall not be deemed exclusive of any other rights to which such officer or employee may be entitled. Any amount payable by way of indemnity shall be determined and paid in accordance with SECTION 2-418 of the Corporations and Associations Volume of the Annotated Code of the State of Maryland unless otherwise directed by the Governing Board by resolution.

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ARTICLE XX. NON-DISCRIMINATION

No person in whatever relationship with the Society shall be subject to discrimination on the basis of race, ethnic background, national origin, religion, age, [gender, sexual orientation](#), or condition of handicap.

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THE SOCIETY FOR APPLIED SPECTROSCOPY IS GETTING READY FOR SCIX 2013 – SAS' OFFICIAL ANNUAL MEETING!

We have lots planned so check it out and make your plans now to attend!

Sunday, September 29 12-4pm

SAS Member Only Day at Historic Pabst Brewery at Best Place



Tour the award winning historic Pabst Brewery with a Sunday brunch to follow... OLE' Milwaukee barbeque, beer, and Bloody Mary's. Network with your fellow SAS member's while enjoying a relaxing Sunday afternoon. Space is limited so if you have not already sent in your R.S.V.P please contact the SAS office at 301-694-8122.

Sunday, September 29 7:15 pm

SAS Student Poster Session and SciX Opening Mixer.

Please join us in celebrating the future of spectroscopy as SAS students showcase their research and compete for the annual SAS Student Poster Awards. If you are a student and are presenting at SciX and want to participate please contact the SAS office at 301-694-8122.

Monday, September 30 (time to TBA)

SAS Student Event

SAS student representative, Ryan Schmeling is planning a fun filled evening just for SAS student members. This popular event is a great chance to network while having a blast. Look for more information coming soon.

Tuesday, October 1 7:30 pm

SAS Wine and Cheese Awards Reception

In addition to fine food and drink, we will be honoring top scientists and SAS members for their accomplishments in the field and in SAS.



SAS is also pleased to be sponsoring several great sessions at this year's meeting including symposia on *Applied Spectroscopy* Focal Point articles, Chemometrics, Women in Science, NasLibs, Ultra Fast 2D, and Early Career Scientists, the Lippincott Award, the Lester Strock Award, and the Meggers Award. Be sure to check the final program for exact times, dates, and descriptions.

To register for the SciX conference, please visit <http://www.scixconference.org/>

WOMEN IN SCIENCE SESSION AT SCIX 2013

This year SciX will feature a “women in science” session, sponsored in part by SAS and the new “SASsy” initiative. The session will feature a diverse group of speakers, with female representatives from industry, academia, and national laboratories speaking about their personal career experiences. Additionally, we will have a productive discussion on potential solutions for inequalities and underrepresentation of women in science. We are looking forward to hosting a proactive and thought provoking session and we welcome all to join us in attendance!

CHEMOMETRICS AT SCIX 2013

SAS is a proud sponsor of the Chemometrics Sessions at the 2013 SciX conference, organized by the Federation of Analytical Chemistry and Spectroscopy Societies (FACSS). The schedule includes a strong showing with five invited sessions and speakers from around the world.

A special highlight of the chemometrics program is a three-part session in memory of chemometrics co-founder Bruce Kowalski, who passed away in November of 2012. On Tuesday, October 1st, "The Birth of Chemometrics – In Honor and Memory of Bruce Kowalski" will bring together 13 scientists who worked alongside Bruce as colleagues or students. Special presentations by chemometrics co-founder Svante Wold and collaborator Roma Tauler (Spanish Council of Scientific Research) will start off the sessions followed by a host of other speakers who reflect the widespread impact Bruce has had on this community. Other speakers include the co-organizers, Barry Lavine (Oklahoma State University) and Karl Booksh (University of Delaware), plus: Steve Brown (University of Delaware), Rene Jiji (University of Missouri-Columbia), John Kalivas (Idaho State University), Sarah Rutan (Virginia Commonwealth University), Mary Beth Seasholtz (The Dow Chemical Company), Frank Vogt (University of Tennessee at Knoxville), Peter Wentzell (Dalhousie University), Barry Wise (Eigenvector Research), and Jerry Workman (Unity Scientific).

Two additional sessions at SciX 2013 will address the topics of "Chemometrics for Handheld, Embedded and Medical Devices", organized by Lin Zhang (ThermoFisher) and "Practical Chemometrics for Industry" organized by Curtis Marcott (LightLight Solutions.) These sessions will focus on the specific challenges in using chemometrics in these two arenas. The widespread applications in handheld devices and medical applications, plus general use across different industries provides some of the modern challenges for spectroscopists and chemometricians alike. These sessions will bring together scientists including: Lori Arakaki (University of Washington), Katheringe Bakeev (B&W Tek), Boiana Budevskia (DuPont), Bin Dai (Monsanto), Charlie Eads (P&G), Nancy Jestel (Sabic), Kevin Judge (Smiths Detection), Huwei Tan (Xhale), and Jihong Wang (LECO). In addition to all the other sessions and posters, this promises to be a thought provoking and memorable SciX!

XIAOLIANG SUNNEY XIE OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY TO RECEIVE THE ELLIS R. LIPPINCOTT AWARD



Professor Xiaoliang Sunney Xie of Harvard University has been awarded the 2013 Ellis R. Lippincott Award. This award was established in 1975 by the Optical Society of America, the Coblentz Society and the Society for Applied Spectroscopy to honor the unique contributions of Ellis R. Lippincott to the field of vibrational spectroscopy. It is presented to an individual who has made significant contributions to vibrational spectroscopy as judged by his or her influence on other scientists. Because innovation was a hallmark of Lippincott's work, this quality must also be demonstrated by candidates for the award.