

= Hoylande Young =

Hoylande Denune Young Failey (June 26 , 1903 ? January 12 , 1986) was an American chemist . During World War II she worked at the Manhattan Project 's Metallurgical Laboratory . After the war she became the first woman to be appointed as a division head at the Argonne National Laboratory , and the first female to chair the Chicago Section of the American Chemical Society .

= = Biography = =

Hoylande Denune Young was born in Columbus , Ohio , on June 26 , 1903 . She had a sister , Hilda . She became interested in chemistry when she was in high school , where there were separate boys ' and girls ' chemistry classes . Due to course scheduling conflicts she was permitted to take the more challenging boys ' course , although she had to sit up the back of the class . She entered Ohio State University , from which she received a Bachelor of Science degree in chemistry in 1924 . She then went on to earn a Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Chicago , writing her thesis on " Stereoisomeric Bromoimino Ketones " under the supervision of Julius Stieglitz .

After graduating , Young became an industrial research chemist , working in the lacquer industry at Van Schaack Brothers Chemical Works in Chicago . In 1930 , she became an assistant professor of chemistry at the Texas State College for Women , where she taught nutrition and biochemistry . In 1934 , she resigned to take up an offer from Michael Reese Hospital in Chicago , but when she arrived the director found out that she was a woman , and refused to hire her . Jobs were hard to find during the Great Depression , and she was a consultant with no regular employment until 1938 , when she took a position with Pure Oil . There she worked with Cary R. Wagner , Jr . , on a book on petroleum refining . The project went on for six years , but it was interrupted by the outbreak of World War II , and the book was never published .

With the United States at war , Young took a job in 1942 as a scientific librarian with the Office of Scientific Research and Development (OSRD) at the University of Chicago 's Toxicity Laboratory , compiling American , British and Canadian reports on chemical warfare , and preparing an index of toxic chemicals . In 1945 , she transferred to the Manhattan Project 's Metallurgical Laboratory as a chemist . There she edited papers that would later be published by the Atomic Energy Commission as part of its National Nuclear Energy Series . She later served on the editorial board of the National Nuclear Energy Series , representing the Argonne National Laboratory .

In 1946 , Young joined the newly created Argonne National Laboratory in 1946 as Director of Technical Information , the first woman to be appointed a division head . She would remain at Argonne until she retired in 1964 . In 1956 , she became the first woman to be appointed chair of the Chicago Section of the American Chemical Society . She was involved in setting up its Distinguished Service Award , and later received it herself in 1975 . She was also a fellow of the American Institute of Chemists , the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Atomic Scientists of Chicago . She was a charter member of the American Nuclear Society and the president of Iota Sigma Pi , a national honor society for women in chemistry . In 1959 , the Chicago Tribune named her as one of the city 's most distinguished women in business or the professions , and the Argonne National Laboratory established the Hoylande D. Young lecture series in her honor in 1963 .

Young married Crawford Failey , whom she had known in the Toxicity Laboratory . She died at her home in Hyde Park , Chicago , on January 12 , 1986 , and was buried in the Riverside Cemetery , Columbus , Ohio . She was survived by her sister , Hilda Young .