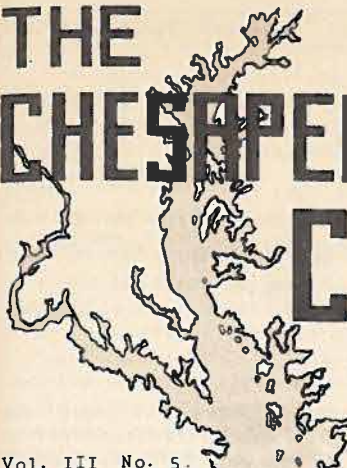


MAY 1947

THE CHESAPEAKE CHEMIST

PUBLISHED BY THE
MARYLAND SECTION
AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY



Vol. III No. 5

THE SECOND REMSEN MEMORIAL AWARD

The second Remsen Memorial Award of the Maryland Section will be presented to Dr. Samuel Colville Lind on May 23. At that time Dr. Lind will deliver the Remsen Memorial Lecture, and has chosen as his subject "Fifty Years of ~~Nuclear Chemistry.~~"

Atomic Research.
Dr. Lind's subject is timely and interesting, for the past fifty years have carried study of the atomic nucleus from Becquerel's discovery of radioactivity in 1896 through the development of the atomic bomb and into the atomic energy investigations of 1947. It is, moreover, a topic that Dr. Lind is particularly qualified to discuss, for he has devoted a lifetime of distinguished research to this and related fields.

Dr. Lind's career in chemistry has been notable. His early undergraduate training in this country (Washington and Lee, and M.I.T.) was followed by graduate study at Leipsic (where he received the Ph.D. degree), at Paris and at the Radium Institute of Vienna. He has served the U.S. government at the Bureau of Mines, where he worked on radioactivity, and at the Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory. In 1926 he returned to the academic field at the University of Minnesota, becoming first Director of the School of Chemistry and later (1935) Dean of the Institute of Technology. He has received honorary D.Sc. degrees from the Universities of Colorado, Washington and Lee, and Michigan.

Dr. Lind has served his fellow scientists well and has been honored by them repeatedly. He has been a member of the National Research Council, the International Radium Standards Committee, the National Advisory Health Council, and the Editorial Boards of the International Critical Tables, the Scientific Monographs of the ACS, and the Journal of Physical Chemistry. He has been editor of this journal since 1933. He received the Nichols Medal in 1926. In 1927 he was president of the Electrochemical (to page 3

Section Officers

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THE CHESAPEAKE CHEMIST is published each month from September through May by the Maryland Section, American Chemical Society. Editor: Belle Otto, Goucher College, Baltimore 48, Maryland.

Have you paid your 1947 dues (\$1.00) to the Maryland Section? If not, send the money to Dr. H. H. Lloyd, Treasurer, at Goucher College, Baltimore 48, NOW, before you forget it again.

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At the April meeting, Chairman Cooke announced with regret the resignation of Dr. Paul K. Leatherman as Secretary-Treasurer of the Section. Dr. Leatherman is joining the staff of the Lambert Pharmaceutical Company in St. Louis. Dr. H. H. Lloyd, professor of chemistry at Goucher College, was elected Secretary-Treasurer to succeed Dr. Leatherman.

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THE COUNCIL MEETING AT ATLANTIC CITY

The Council of the ACS met on April 12 and 13, and formal minutes of the meeting may be found in the "News Edition". Five Maryland Councillors (Corwin, Hellerman, MacRae, Otto, Reid) were present, and local chemists may be interested in the viewpoints of their representatives as reported to the editor and combined in the following paragraphs.

This meeting continued the practice, begun a year ago, of scheduling the Council meeting ahead of the regular program so as to permit extended discussion of the issues under debate. The officers of the Society are to be congratulated on the arrangements and on their encouragement of the principle of popular discussion of the conduct of the affairs of the Society. The meetings are not as unwieldy as has been supposed. With sufficient time available, they seem to cover the ground well and all groups have an opportunity to be heard, even though one may be reminded of "The King of France went up the hill, with twenty thousand men; - -". In many future meetings the subjects discussed will not be so controversial and time-consuming, and business may be conducted with greater dispatch.

The meeting centered around action taken to implement the recommendations of the Hancock Report. This, in the opinion of one Councillor, is the most remarkable document in the non-scientific literature of the American Chemical Society, with a scope so broad and a call so challenging that it might well be used as a model in many fields of endeavor, both industrial and academic. All members of the Society who have not read it are strongly urged to do so, since it will give them a grasp of the affairs of the Society which no other document can supply. (The Hancock Report was published in Chem. Eng. News, February 17, 1947.)

Informal action was taken at the Council meeting to implement many provisions of the Hancock Report. The wishes of the Council with respect to many details were ascertained and will be translated into appropriate provisions of a new Constitution and By-laws. These will be submitted for formal action at the fall meeting. Debate on a few of the more controversial features was postponed until fall. Consideration must also be given to the availability of funds for the proposed improvements.

Discussion of establishment of an Institute Division called attention to the desirability of doing more to clarify and improve the professional status of the chemist. In the past the Society has built on a firm foundation by sponsoring the journals and the opportunities for discussion which make better chemists. It is evident that more can be done to increase the usefulness of chemists, that something more than a knowledge of chemistry and related sciences is necessary in the citizen-chemist. A special division might do much to stimulate and extend the thinking now being done along these lines.

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from page 1) Society. He has served the American Chemical Society in many ways, and the ACS has recognized his contributions by electing him to various offices, including the presidency of the Society in 1941. At present Dr. Lind is a member of the Board of Directors of the ACS and Chairman of the hard-working and important Committee on Professional Training.

The Maryland Section will honor Dr. Lind at a dinner preceding the lecture on May 23. The dinner, at which formal dress will be optional, is open to all members of the Section and their guests. Reservations may be made on the enclosed notices, but no reservation will be needed for those who plan to attend the lecture only.

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from page 4) inconsequential detail but inspired appreciation of facts and the desire on the student's part to search out the facts for himself. His own research was characterized by keenness in sensing and avoiding causes of error.

In 1901 Remsen was prevailed upon to assume the presidency of the University, a responsibility which he discharged with dignity and vision for twelve years. He found time for public service to city, state and the nation. He was awarded a number of special honors and was widely recognized as a distinguished educator, administrator and investigator. His influence was spread by his former students, many of whom assumed positions of leadership in the chosen field of the master himself. It is to recognize the qualities and contributions of men of this calibre that the Maryland Section of the American Chemical Society established, one year ago (the centenary of Remsen's birth), the Remsen Memorial Lectures.

H. H. Lloyd



Dr. S. C. Lind

The Remsen Memorial Award and Lecture May 23
SPEAKER Dr. Samuel Colville Lind
SUBJECT Fifty Years of Nuclear Chemistry
TIME DINNER at 6:30 and LECTURE at 8:30 P.M.
PLACE Levering Hall, Johns Hopkins,
 Charles & 33rd Streets

The dinner is open to Section members and their guests, the meeting to anyone who is interested. The next meeting of the Section will be held late in September.

REMSSEN THE CHEMIST

Remsen studied medicine as the result of parental insistence, and was granted the M.D. with honors by the College of Physicians and Surgeons at the age of twenty-one. He lost interest in medicine because of its empiricism, but not without having noted the superficial character of the knowledge of chemistry in medicine, so before a year had passed he went to Europe to study chemistry. He started work with Liebig in Munich and continued with Fittig in Göttingen, where he was awarded the Ph.D. in 1870. He accompanied Fittig to Tübingen, serving as assistant and continuing his research for two years, and then returned to America, bringing with him the atmosphere of the laboratories of the great masters--the love of chemistry, the desire to learn, and the spirit of hard work--and the determination to make it possible for young men to get adequate training in chemistry without going abroad.

There were not many openings, but Remsen succeeded in getting an instructorship at Williams College and for four years he concentrated on teaching and research. In order to provide his students with textbooks, he translated Wöhler's "Organic Chemistry" and wrote his own "Theoretical Chemistry", in which he revealed his talent for the logical organization and clear presentation of up-to-date subject matter. His great opportunity came in 1876, when he was invited to become director of the new chemical laboratory at the Johns Hopkins University, a position which he held with distinction for twenty-five years.

At the Hopkins Remsen attracted students in ever increasing numbers. During this period one hundred eighteen pieces of research were completed, all pursued with a view to the formulation of the general principles underlying the behavior of chemical substances. He founded the American Chemical Journal, which facilitated the development of research in America and brought this research to the attention of foreign chemists. He organized a journal club which met regularly once a week. He wrote textbooks and laboratory manuals on both organic and inorganic chemistry.

Remsen had a keen appreciation of the mental processes and the needs of his students. He deliberately put the student "on his own"--encouraged independent thought and initiative--and thus developed research workers. His lectures exemplified clearness of expression, the use of simple but effective logic, sustained enthusiasm and a delicate charm. He avoided (to page 3