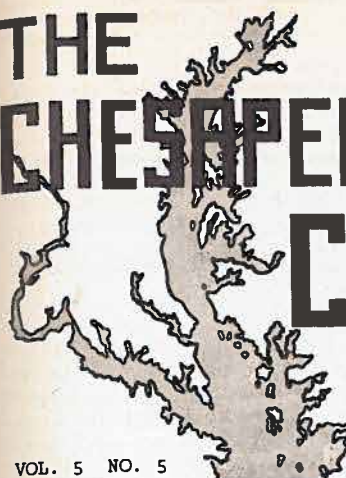


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THE CHESAPEAKE CHEMIST



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THE REMSEN MEETING

The Remsen Memorial Lecture will be delivered by Dr. Joel H. Hildebrand on Friday, May 27. Dr. Hildebrand has chosen as his title "A Philosophy of Teaching" and certainly this is a good choice for a man with Dr. Hildebrand's wide and successful experience with the teaching of chemistry at the university level. It is likewise a particularly fitting topic for a memorial lecture associated with Professor Remsen's name, for he was an outstanding teacher and was himself associated with university life in so many capacities.

Dr. Hildebrand's ideas on what constitutes true liberal education, and the part which chemistry plays in such an education, should produce a stimulating lecture. He advocates giving the same course in chemistry for the general education of all students and the preprofessional training of future chemists, contending that both must be introduced to chemistry as a science, not merely to its facts, terminology and recipes. Furthermore, he does not himself believe that this is accomplished in the so-called "survey course". Dr. Hildebrand intends to discuss his theories and practices as he has developed them in teaching chemistry at various undergraduate levels, where his aim has always been to "activate the mind" so that students would know first what science itself is about, and secondly some of the elementary facts about science.

The lecture will be preceded by a dinner in honor of Dr. Hildebrand. The dinner will be held at the Johns Hopkins Club at Homewood at 6:30, and will be open to Section members and their guests. Formal dress will be optional. Since space in the dining room is limited, only the first fifty reservations will be accepted. Reservations should be made with Dr. A. H. Corwin, Department of Chemistry, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore 18, by Wednesday, May 25, and should be accompanied by a remittance of \$2.25 for each dinner.

Section Officers

Chairman J. A. Herculson, 407 Murdock Road, Baltimore 12
 Vice-chairman A. H. Corwin, Department of Chemistry,
 The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore 18
 Secretary-Treasurer H. H. Lloyd, Goucher College, Baltimore 18

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KNOW YOUR SOCIETY

Many a citizen pays attention to civic matters only when the shoe pinches, i.e., when his pocketbook feels the squeeze of taxes. Likewise, there are dormant members of the ACS who will be roused from lethargy now by the higher membership and subscription fees. Do you know why the Society has felt that this step was necessary? For the answer, read the financial items in the official reports published in C&EN for May 2 (Items 16 and 17 on page 1291), and preliminary reports on pages 1036 to 1038 (April 11). And while you are reading, what else should you find out about your Society? The news is in the "News Edition." This is a professional Society: what manner of men should therefore be considered for membership? Read the Memorandum of B. D. VanEvera, Chairman of the Membership Committee, on page 1053 (April 11). What is the Committee on Professional Training doing nowadays? See the Committee Report on page 1304 (May 2). What is the present status of affairs in the matter of a National Science Foundation? Follow this in your newspaper; follow it, too, in the pages of C&EN. What have ACS representatives to report on Unesco? See Dr. Noyes' report on page 974 (April 4) and Dr. Urey's report on page 1308 (May 2). Secretary Emery's oft-repeated statement "It's your Society" can be repeated once more—"It's your Society." Know what you, through your Society, are doing. Read the Society Reports.

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from page 4) Joel Henry Hildebrand determining the best means for using gas and gas materials in the field." In World War II Dr. Hildebrand acted as Consultant for the Quartermaster General and for the War Production Board as a member of the Chemical Referee Board of the Office of Production Research and Development. From April 1943 till July 1944 he served as a scientific liaison officer for the Office of Scientific Research and Development, attached to the American Embassy in London, dealing with explosives, smoke, flame throwers, incendiaries, and chemical warfare. For this service he received a Certificate of Appreciation from the Army and Navy and the King's Medal for Service in the Cause of Freedom from the British Government.

Dr. Hildebrand's interest and zeal in outdoor recreation, particularly mountaineering and skiing, led him to write a number of papers and two books (he is co-author of "Camp Catering" and of "Ski Mountaineering"), and to serve as president of the Sierra Club and manager of the U. S. Olympic Ski Team (1936).

THE PEABODY INSTITUTE LIBRARY
 MOUNT VERNON PLACE, BALTIMORE

A chemist glancing over the shelves of the Chemistry Section in the Peabody Library would find a review of his course in the history of chemistry, here brought to reality before his eyes. For here are the books that the histories mention -- Sir Humphrey Davy's "Bakerian Lectures and Miscellaneous Papers from 1806 to 1815", Joseph Louis Gay-Lussac's "Cours de la chimie", Liebig's "Principles of Agricultural Chemistry" (1855) and "Handbook of Organic Analysis" (1853). The roving eye picks up the names of such authors as Dalton, Lavoisier, Graham, de Morveau, Wurtz, Laurent and Kekulé. Here is Berzelius' "Traité de chimie" in two volumes dated 1829-1830, and in six volumes dated 1845 to 1860, close to Josiah P. Cooke's "Elements of Chemical Physics" (1860). Here are complete files, back to the beginning, of journals like Comptes Rendus, the Annalen, the Annales, the American Chemical Journal. Here are dissertations from many years and many sources, from that of T. Bergmann, with the date 1785, to a file of The Johns Hopkins University theses. One can find Mrs. Fulhame's "An Essay on Combustion, with a View to a New Art of Painting and Dyeing, wherein the Phlogistic and Antiphlogistic Hypotheses Are Proved Erroneous", published in London in 1794, W. S. Jacob's "The Student's Chemical Pocket Companion" (Philadelphia, 1807) and Faraday's book on "Chemical Manipulation". Here indeed is a gold mine, with real pay dirt, for anyone interested in the history of chemistry.

How do these books happen to be available in Baltimore? It is because, when George Peabody in 1857 outlined to his friends his ideas about the Peabody Institute of the City of Baltimore, which he proposed to found, he stated "I wish it to provide, first, for an extensive Library, to be well furnished in every department of knowledge . . . It should consist of the best works on every subject embraced within the scope of its plan, and as completely adapted, as the means at your command allow, to satisfy the researches of students who may be engaged in the pursuit of knowledge not ordinarily attainable in the private libraries of the country." Peabody provided handsomely for this Institute with an endowment of \$1,250,000. The Institute and its Library were dedicated nine years later, in 1866, and the Library has become indeed "well furnished in every department of knowledge". Scrutiny of the early accessions in chemistry reveals a sound choice; a worthy attempt to provide the student and the scholar with the best that could be obtained.

In time, the growth of excellent chemical collections in The Johns Hopkins University and elsewhere in the city released the trustees of the Peabody Institute Library from the need to cover completely all phases of the rapidly growing science of chemistry. No attempt has been made, therefore, to develop a complete chemistry reference library.

Most newcomers to Baltimore, and many natives, are unaware of the opportunities that await them in the pleasant surroundings of the Peabody Library at Mt. Vernon Place. It is a spot that will well reward a brief visit, and a place that will be of immeasurable value for those who need to consult its shelves.

THE REMSEN MEMORIAL LECTURE



LECTURER Dr. Joel H. Hildebrand
SUBJECT A Philosophy of Teaching
PLACE Room 101, Remsen Hall, Johns Hopkins
Charles & 34th Streets
DATE Friday, May 27 TIME 8:30 P.M.
The meeting is open to any who are interested.
DINNER At 6:30 at the Johns Hopkins Club
See page 1 for details

Dr. Hildebrand

JOEL HENRY HILDEBRAND

Joel Henry Hildebrand completed both undergraduate and graduate study at the University of Pennsylvania. That he was an able and versatile young man is attested by the fact that he received an entrance examination prize, played football and stroked the freshman and varsity crews, was awarded a prize for maintaining the highest academic standing among varsity athletes, served as president of the senior class, and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi. Following a year of study under Nernst in Berlin, he taught physical chemistry for six years at Penn. Years later his alma mater awarded him the honorary Doctor of Science.

In 1913 he was appointed to the chemistry staff at University of California, which he later served as professor and chairman, acting also first as Dean of Men and later as Dean of the College of Letters and Sciences. In addition to his teaching and administrative work, he found time and energy to conduct research, to publish scientific papers and books, to serve in various capacities in a number of learned societies, and to engage in outdoor recreation, besides making major contributions to the prosecution of both world wars.

In the fields of chemical research and education, Dr. Hildebrand is probably best known for his work on liquid structure, intermolecular forces, and the general theory of solubility in non-electrolytic solution—the third edition of his book, "Solubility of Non-Electrolytes," will appear soon; and for his reorganization of course content and method in the teaching of chemistry, as incorporated in numerous papers and two very well known texts, "Principles of Chemistry," the fourth edition of which has appeared, and (with W. M. Latimer) "Reference Book of Inorganic Chemistry," the second edition of which was published in 1940. For his research on solubility he was awarded the Nichols medal.

In World War I Dr. Hildebrand was assigned to the Chemical Service Section of the Army and sent to France. The citation associated with his being awarded the Distinguished Service Medal indicates that his position was one of "great responsibility" and "considerable personal danger"; that "his profound knowledge of chemistry, coupled with his rapid grasp of military problems, enabled him to render services of the utmost value in (to page 2