



THE **CHESAPEAKE  
CHEMIST**

MARYLAND SECTION  
AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

VOL. XXX

FEBRUARY, 1974

NUMBER 2



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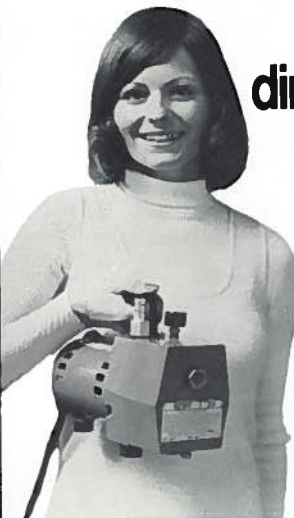
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The Chesapeake Chemist is published monthly September through May by the Maryland Section of the American Chemical Society. Address editorial comments to Howard J. Cohen, Glidden-Durkee, Div. of SCM Corp., 3901 Hawkins Point Road, Baltimore, Md. 21226. Phone 633-6400. Address advertising inquiries and copy to Kent R. Zeller, McCormick & Co., Inc., 204 Wight Ave., Hunt Valley, Md. 21031.

## JOB OPPORTUNITIES

The Maryland Section has learned of the following openings:

### FEDERAL

There are 16 openings ranging from Laboratory Work Leader through Technicians to Professional Chemists. The work involves analyzing chemicals using classical chemical and instrumental analysis. Some positions will require a certain amount of travel.

Interested parties call or write to Lt. Col. Chas. Ritchey, Environmental Chemistry, U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md. 21010, 671-3739. It would be helpful to enclose a completed form SF171 available at most post offices or from Lt. Col. Ritchey.

### INDUSTRY

Positions are available for Chemical and Mechanical Engineers with 2-3 years plant engineering experience in chemical plant, petrochemical refinery or general industry.

Interested parties call or write R. A. Lamond, Glidden-Durkee Div. of SCM, 3901 Hawkins Point Road, Baltimore, Md. 21226, 633-6400.

For further information on these or other positions contact Dr. Allen Bednarczyk, McCormick & Co., 204 Wight Ave., Hunt Valley, Md. 21031, 667-7480.

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### ..... Tear-Out Dinner Reservation Form .....

There is enclosed \$.....(\$5.00 per person)\* for dinner reservations at Eudowood Caterers, Eudowood Plaza, for the following persons.\*\*

Name (Please print or typewrite) Affiliation

\*Please make checks payable to Maryland Section, ACS and mail together with reservation form to Mr. Allen Bednarczyk, McCormick and Co., Inc., 204 Wight Ave., Hunt Valley, Md. 21031, or phone 667-7480, 667-7470.

\*\*Return by Friday preceeding next meeting.

## FEBRUARY MEETING

### BIOCHEMISTRY NIGHT

#### DATE:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1974

#### PLACE:

Eudowood Gardens Lecture Room,  
Eudowood Plaza, Joppa Road near  
Goucher Boulevard.

#### SPEAKERS AND TOPICS:

5:30 PM  
Dr. Wolfgang Vogel,  
Jefferson Medical College,  
Thomas Jefferson University.  
"Is There a Chemical Basis of the  
Mind"

8:30 PM  
DR. SOL SNYDER  
School of Medicine  
Johns Hopkins University  
"Opiate Receptors"

#### SOCIAL HOUR:

There will be a social hour after the meeting. Refreshments will be served.



DR. SOL SNYDER

#### COCKTAILS AND DINNER:

Eudowood Gardens Dining Room  
Price is \$5.00 per person for  
cocktails (6:30-7:15, unlimited  
quantity) and hot buffet dinner  
(7:15). Students and their  
spouses may attend the dinner  
for \$3.00 each. Reservations  
are necessary for the dinner,  
and should be made with  
Mr. Allen Bednarczyk  
McCormick and Co., Inc.  
204 Wight Avenue  
Cockeysville, Md. 21030,  
phone 667-7450, 667-7470,  
no later than February 15.  
It is not necessary to be a  
member of the American Chemical  
Society to attend the dinner or  
the talks, and the talks may be  
attended without attending the  
dinner. You are invited to  
bring your wife and friends to  
both the dinner and the meeting.



DR. WOLFGANG VOGEL

## WOLFGANG H. VOGEL

Dr. Wolfgang H. Vogel was born in Dresden, Germany in 1930. He received his scholastic training at Oberschule Dresden in Nord, Germany, eqv. B.S. (1949); Universities of Bonn and Tuebingen in Germany, eqv. M.S. in Chemistry (1956); Institute of Technology in Stuttgart, Germany, eqv. Ph.D. in Organic Chemistry (1958); and received a postdoctoral fellowship with the Department of Biochemistry at the State University of New York in Syracuse, New York (1958-59).

After Syracuse, he returned to Germany and joined Farbwerke Hoechst AG at Frankfurt for two years as Chemist-Physiologist. Dr. Vogel returned to the U.S. as Research Associate and Instructor at the Univ. of Illinois, Dept. of Pharmacology (1961-64); then the National Heart Institute (NIH) in Bethesda as Visiting Research Associate (1964-65); returning to the Univ. of Illinois as Assistant Professor (1965-67) and concurrently acted as Medical Research Associate at the Elgin State Hospital in Elgin, Ill. He joined the Dept. of Pharmacology at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia in 1967, and presently holds the position of Associate Professor.

Dr. Vogel has 20 publications, and has received The Christian R and Mary F. Lindback Award for Distinguished Teaching in 1972. Besides his membership in the American Chemical Society, Dr. Vogel is also a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Association of University Professors (President, local chapter 1972-74); the American College of Clinical Pharmacology (Fellow); the American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics; the German Chemical Society; the German Pharmacological Society; the International Society for Biochemical Pharmacology; the Society of Biological Psychiatry, and the Society for Neurochemistry; and Sigma Xi.

## SOLOMON H. SNYDER

Solomon H. Snyder was born on December 26, 1938 in Washington, D.C. In 1958, he received his B.S. from Georgetown College in 1962, and his M.D. (cum laude) from Georgetown Medical School.

From 1962-63, Dr. Snyder was an Intern at Kaiser Foundation Hospital in San Francisco, California. From 1963-65, he was a Research Associate at NIH at Bethesda, Md. In 1965, he joined Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine as an Assistant Resident in their Department of Psychiatry. In 1966, he became Assistant Professor of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, being promoted to Associate Professor in 1968, and Professor in 1970, a position he presently holds.

Dr. Snyder is on the Editorial Board of Psychiatric Clinica, Journal of Neurochemistry and Research Communications in Chemical Pathology and Pharmacology. He is Regional Editor of Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior and on the Advisory Board of Life Sciences and the Annual Review of Psychiatric Drug Treatment.

He belongs to the American Assoc. for Advancement of Science  
American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics  
American Psychiatric Assoc. (Fellow)  
Society for Neuroscience  
American College of Neuropsychopharmacology, (Fellow)  
International Society of Quantum Biology  
American Society for Neurochemistry  
Society for Biological Psychiatry  
Psychiatric Research Society  
International Society for Biochemical Pharmacology  
Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Diseases  
International Society for Neurochemistry  
American Society of Biological Chemists.

Dr. Snyder has authored or co-authored 240 publications, including five books. The books are:

Snyder, S.H., Use of Marijuana, Oxford Univ. Press, N. Y., 1971

Snyder, S.H., editor, Perspectives in Neuropharmacology: A tribute to Julius Axelrod. Oxford Univ. Press, New York, 1972.

Snyder, S.H., Madness and The Brain, McGraw-Hill, 1974.

Iversen, L.L., Iversen, S. and Snyder, S.H. (editors) Handbook of Psychopharmacology Vol. I-V Plenum Press, New York, 1974 in press.

Dr. Snyder's academic and professional honors include:

Alpha Omega Alpha (1961),  
NIMH Research Scientist Development Awardee (1966)  
National Institute of Mental Health Small Grants Committee (1969-73)  
Maryland Academy of Sciences Outstanding Young Scientist (1969)  
John Jacob Abel Award, American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics (1970)  
A. E. Bennett Award, Society for Biological Psychiatry (1970)  
Hofheimer Award, American Psychiatric Association (1972)

5:30 PM

Dr. Wolfgang Vogel

### IS THERE A CHEMICAL BASIS OF THE MIND?

The talk will be concerned with the Body-Mind-Relationship and the contribution of chemical processes to the mental functions of the brain. A variety of experiments and observations from biology, chemistry, experimental psychology and medicine will be discussed and the contribution of chemical processes to animal behavior and the human mind examined. The conclusion reached will be that chemistry plays a dominant role in the Body-Mind-Relationship and that chemical reactions might indeed be the sole origin of animal and human behavior.

8:30 PM

Dr. Sol Snyder

### THE OPIATE RECEPTOR

Because of their striking stereospecific actions and the cross tolerance among many compounds, the opiates have long been thought to interact with specific receptor sites in the brain in eliciting analgesia and euphoria. In the past year it has been possible to demonstrate stereospecific opiate receptor binding in mammalian brain tissue and to develop a simple and sensitive assay for such binding. Affinity of various opiates and their antagonists for receptor sites correlates closely with their pharmacological potency and non-opiates have negligible affinity. There are dramatic variations in the number of receptors throughout the brain with the highest density in the limbic system. The effect of sodium on receptor binding differentiates opiate agonists from antagonists. Antagonists are drugs which occupy receptor sites without producing analgesia or euphoria but which can block the effects of opiates. Drugs which are "pure" antagonists may be useful in treating heroin addicts by preventing them from "feeling" a high after intravenous heroin. Opiates with some antagonist properties, i.e. mixed agonist-antagonist agents, are effective pain killers with less addictive potential than pure opiates, since the antagonist component apparently tends to prevent addiction. Sodium, in the concentrations that exist normally in the body, enhances receptor binding of antagonists but drastically reduces binding of opiates themselves. The relative affinity of drugs for the receptor in the presence or absence of sodium can be quantified as a measure of the extent to which the drug is agonist, antagonist or a combination. This "sodium effect" facilitates the identification of pure antagonists for the treatment of heroin addiction and combination agonist-antagonists with potential as non-addicting analgesics.

## NICK NACKS

BY

ALAN C. NIXON

The Scientific American, July 1973, recently reprinted a paragraph from their issue of July, 1923 as follows:

"The recent stir in the daily press about the possibility of gasoline selling for \$1.00 per gallon has directed public attention to the necessity of saving fuel in every way possible. Exact instructions for the most economic driving will vary with the make of the truck or car but the following pointer will be of value to all. In ascending a hill do not wait until the last second to shift to a lower gear. If you do, not only will you lose speed and overtax your engine but also you will consume gasoline. With more knowledge of economic driving, a considerable reduction can be made in the four billion gallons of gasoline consumed each year."

Things that are new are, of course, that we have increased our consumption of gasoline many fold since that time and that consumption has long outstripped indigenous production. The problem in the twenties, incidentally, was solved not so much by increased production as by technological advances. The introduction of thermal cracking, and later catalytic cracking, polymerization, and alkylation enabled petroleum technologists to produce more than twice as much of the desired gasoline product and of much higher quality. Similarly today, increased R&D on oil production, refining, and combustion will help to solve today's "energy crisis."

### THE COVER

## "SNOWFLAKES"

Photo by CARL E. QUENSEN  
G. W. King Printing Co.

## PRECIPITATES FROM THE PREXIES PALAVER

One of the consequences of the October meeting of the Committee of Scientific Society Presidents was the adoption of a statement proposing a more directive role for scientists and engineers in the Administration. This would be accomplished by the establishment of a Department of Science and Technology in the Cabinet, or a White House Council of Science Technology, or the promotion of the President's Science Advisor to Cabinet level. These conclusions were communicated to the Administration by means of a letter to President Richard Nixon. As a result we received responses from both Presidential Advisor George Shultz and Presidential Science Advisor and head of NSF, Guy Stever. The gist of their responses was a defense of the status quo which is hardly a satisfactory stance in view of our present predicament with respect to energy. This latter is due not to lack of good advice from the scientific community but from lack of effective planning and action by not only the present Administration but also by previous Administrations.

I believe the energy situation is far far worse than most people appreciate at present. The real villains in the energy blackmail are not the Arabs but the Russians who are not really concerned with either the Arabs or the Israelis but principally want to get their hands on Middle Eastern oil. They desperately want the Suez Canal opened up so they can more effectively fill the naval vacuum which we have allowed to occur in the Indian Ocean. Contemplating the economic and moral disruption that has been caused by the relatively unsophisticated Arabs, I shudder to think what will happen when control of the oil falls entirely into the hands of the Kremlin. Unless the western world and Japan achieve a so far not demonstrated unity of purpose in cooperation and action, you will see Western Europe and Japan go

down the Communist drain before the end of this century. While the western hemisphere, given a sufficiently high level of conservation effort and energy research and development, undoubtedly can achieve self-sufficiency during this period, it is unlikely that free government can be preserved as a non-Communist residue in an otherwise Communist world.

The CSSP meets again on January 22 and national science and technology policy will again be one of the items on the agenda as well as a general review of various energy R&D policies and bills that have been proposed by Administration and Congress.

### BOD DELIVERATIONS

The meeting of the Board of Directors in early December produced a number of interesting results. It approved the establishment of an ACS Congressional Fellowship Program (with up to 20K dollar support). The program will be something like the AAAS/APS program, except that the Fellow will maintain closer liaison with the Society (through our Department of Chemistry and Public Affairs and the CCPA) than appears to be true in the other programs. The initial "toe in the water" calls for recruitment of only one such individual to serve on the staff of either an individual Congressman or a Congressional committee. It approved a study of the idea of the establishment of an ACS Research Foundation (an early PEP idea) as well as agreeing to continued development of the idea of establishing legal Guidelines by amendment of the National Labor Relations Act and the establishment of an Exempt Employee's Emergency Fund. It supported a statement of the Committee on Chemical Safety which expressed doubt on the safety of nuclear power plants. It heard criticism of the action of the Executive Committee of the BOD on the basis of its precipitant action which resulted in the sending of a letter to President Richard Nixon

pledging the support of the ACS in solving the energy problem on the basis that not all members of the Board of Directors saw the letter or heard of the action before it was sent to RMN and to the press. (I criticized the action on two grounds: (1) I never heard about the action until I was shown the cover of the November 26 issue of C&EN and (2) I thought we should have some programs definitely in mind and funded before rushing into print.) However, this discussion had one beneficial result, namely, the Board unlocked the \$50,000 which had been earmarked for use by the Energy Task Force of the Committee on Environmental Improvement contingent upon the acquisition of more-than-matching funds, so they could proceed more rapidly.

### BART AND BLUNDERING

I have just been sent a very interesting copy of the IEEE CSIT Newsletter. (CSIT stands for Committee on Social Implications of Technology.) In their fourth issue, September 1973, they detail what they call "The BART Case: Ethics and the Employed Engineer," written by Stephen H. Unger of Columbia Univ. & the Center for Policy Research. I previously mentioned meeting one engineer who was having trouble with BART because of his strenuous objection to the automatic train control system being installed. But this story relates not only his travail but that of two other engineers in the same boat. (bart?)

BART (Bay Area Rapid Transit) will, when it is finished and in satisfactory operating condition, be an 80 mile per hour modern system with 38 stations and 75 miles of track serving the counties of San Francisco, Alameda, and Contra Costa. It is governed by a 12 man Board of Directors, four from each county.

### COPY DEADLINE

Copy for the *Chesapeake Chemist* should be forwarded to the Editor not later than the fifth of the month preceding publication.

It is financed by public funds. Construction was started in 1963 and was to have cost about 700 million. It is now up to 1½ billion. Partial service started in September 1972 -- almost three years behind schedule. The three engineers, H. Hjortsvang, M. Blankenzee, and R. Bruder were all involved in monitoring various aspects of the Westinghouse Electric Automated Train Control (ATC) System. They all expressed strong doubts to their management about the way in which the project was going, particularly with respect to ATC, both orally and in written memoranda. Generally there was no response or else they were told not to be a "troublemaker." In one report, Hjortsvang predicted a mean time between failures of 3½ hours! Getting no response from management, they went to one of the members of the Board of Directors. He became concerned and distributed copies of a report to the entire Board and the top management of BART. The Director then released the story to the press which resulted in a public meeting being held at which the Board voted to support the management and in effect rejected the criticisms. Following this the BART management gave the three engineers the option of either resigning or being fired. On refusing to resign they were summarily dismissed with no written reasons being given. Attempts by the California Society of Professional Engineers, who investigated the situation, to intervene in the matter were brushed off by the BART management. Full investigation by CSPE resulted in a report which stated that they were "convinced that the three engineers acted in the best interest of the public welfare" and "a large volume of most distressing information on the employment practices of BART, and on its apparent disregard for public safety, has been gathered." The report sparked an inquiry by the California State Legislature and the Legislative Analyst, A. Alan Post. This and the further study by a special panel of distinguished engineers, as well as independent studies, all confirmed in general outline and many details, the concern expressed by the three engineers. It has also been confirmed in practice by BART, since the ATC system is still not opera-

ting properly and numerous breakdowns and accidents have occurred. Also, the California Public Utilities Comm. has refused to allow BART to operate into San Francisco with the rails at the "crossover" point in Oakland being spiked down to ensure it. The three engineers are suing BART for damages totaling almost a million dollars. They charge breach of contract, deprivation of constitutional rights, and in one case, blacklisting.

It is obvious that the engineers operated in good faith and professionally in what they did in accord with the CSPE Code of Ethics and Engineering Guidelines for Professional Employment. It is also obvious that what is needed is something more than voluntary guidelines. If a set of reasonable guidelines covering the employment condition practices were to be made part of the National Labor Relations Act and monitored by a national board, such shocking conditions could not continue, with great enhancement of both professionalism and public safety.

The following local positions are currently open:

**SENIOR ANALYST - \$9,700-12,400.** BA Chem. req. & you must be very familiar w. wet chem. analysis, at adsorption equip., flame photometers . . .

**ANALYST - \$8,000-9,000 + overtime + differential.** You will work the swing (Princeton) shifts, & have 5 days vacation/mo. BA Chem. req. & exp. pref. in physical testing, wet chem. analysis or instrumentation analysis. (Trainees considered).

**PROCESS CONTROLLER - \$9,000-9,600 + overtime.** You will work the swing (Princeton) shifts, & have 5 days vacation/mo. (Trainees considered).

**FOREMAN - \$9,000-9,600.** You will work the swing (Princeton) shifts, & have 5 days vacation/mo.

All of the above are Agcy. fee Pd. positions. To save time, please call first, 243-1545. 3111 St. Paul.

**TECH-PROF EMPL.**

## E. Emmet Reid

Dr. E. Emmet Reid, emeritus professor of chemistry at Johns Hopkins University, died on Dec. 21 at the age of 101. Having joined the American Chemical Society in 1900, he was one of its oldest living members. In an interview several years ago (C&EN, Feb. 2, 1970, page 42), he credited his advanced age to "eating well, sleeping well, and writing chemistry books."



A prolific author, he wrote such books as "Introduction to Organic Research" (1924), "College Organic Chemistry" (1929), and a six-volume treatise "Organic Chemistry of Bivalent Sulfur" (1958-66). On his 98th birthday in 1970, he saw the publication of his book "Chemistry Through the Language Barrier." Last year, he published his memoirs, called "My First Hundred Years." During his career, he authored or co-authored more than 200 scientific papers. As a chemist, Dr. Reid is known internationally for his research on organic sulfur compounds. During World War I, he did government-sponsored research on tear gas.

Active in ACS, he was chairman of the Division of Organic Chemistry in 1920 and a director of ACS from 1934-37. In 1947 he received the Herty Medal of the ACS Georgia Section.

### THE 14th NATIONAL MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY SYMPOSIUM

The 14th National Medicinal Chemistry Symposium of the American Chemical Society will be held at the University of New Hampshire, Durham, New Hampshire, June 16-20, 1974. The Program Chairman is Dr. John G. Topliss of Schering Corporation and the General Chairman is Dr. Robt. E. Lyle of the University of New Hampshire.

Despite great physical handicaps in his final years, such as severe loss of hearing and almost total blindness, Dr. Reid stayed active almost to the very end. He remained faithful to one of his favorite precepts: "The way to stay alive is to keep busy."

## Carl Edward Quensen

Mr. Carl Edward Quensen passed away on January 6th after a long illness at the age of 69. Mr. Quensen helped design our publication and meeting bulletins, and advised the Editors of The Chesapeake Chemist on how to best present the material on hand.



Mr. Quensen had been associated with the King Printing Company for more than 10 years and designed and laid out such publications as *Baltimore* magazine.

Too often people are taken for granted because they offer their services at little or no compensation and we find ourselves thanking them when they are no longer around to hear our praise. The Maryland Section of the American Chemical Society owes Mr. Quensen a debt of gratitude for serving us so well for so many years.

IF YOU CHANGE YOUR ADDRESS . . . Please do not notify the Editor of the *Chesapeake Chemist*, but send your new and old addresses to: The American Chemical Society, 1155 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036. The Maryland Section will then be notified.

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MARYLAND SECTION MEETINGS

FEBRUARY-MAY, 1974

<u>Date</u>	<u>Subject and Speaker</u>	<u>Time P.M.</u>
<u>February 20</u>	BIOCHEMISTRY NIGHT I	5:30
	Dr. Wolfgang Vogel Department of Pharmacology Jefferson Medical College Thomas Jefferson University "Is There a Chemical Basis of the Mind"	
	Dr. Sol Snyder Medical School - Johns Hopkins University "Opiate Receptors"	8:30
<u>March 20</u>	ANALYTICAL COMPUTER NIGHT	5:30
	Dr. Stuart Cram Analytical Division National Bureau of Standards "Optimization of Gas Chromatographic Separation with Mini Computers"	
	Dr. Sam Perone Department of Chemistry - Purdue University "Computer Enhancement of Analytical Techniques - State of the Art"	8:30
<u>April 17</u>	BIOCHEMISTRY NIGHT II	5:30
	Dr. Barry Rosen Department of Biochemistry University of Maryland Medical School "Energetics of Active Transport"	
	Dr. S. Udenfriend Hoffman - LaRoche Company "Fluorescence Assay of Proteins, Peptides and Aminoacids in the Picomole Range"	8:30
<u>May 22</u>	REMSEM AWARD - TO BE ANNOUNCED	
	Homewood Campus The Johns Hopkins University	

The meetings for February and March of 1974 will be held at Eudowood Gardens. The April, 1974 meeting at University of Maryland, Baltimore County, and the May, 1974 meeting will be held at The Johns Hopkins University.