

# theCHEMICALbulletin

<http://chicagoacs.org>

APRIL • 2005

## CHICAGO SECTION AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

### Monthly Meeting

FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 2005

**(NOTE THIS IS A LUNCH MEETING)**

**Monastero's Ristorante**  
3935 W. Devon Ave.  
Chicago, IL  
BOTTICELLI ROOM  
773-588-2515

#### DIRECTIONS TO THE MEETING

Take I-94 (Edens Expressway) to either Touhy Avenue East or Peterson Avenue East exit. These exits drop you off at Cicero Avenue. If you exit at Peterson Avenue, go 1/2 mile north on Cicero to Devon Avenue. If you exit at Touhy Avenue, go south on Cicero one mile to Devon Avenue. Go east on Devon Avenue just past Pulaski Avenue (about 1/2 block). The restaurant is on the south side of the street.

**PARKING:** Free valet parking available.

**JOB CLUB** 11:00 A.M.

**SOCIAL HOUR** 11:15 A.M.

**LUNCH** 12 NOON

Lunch reservations are required and should be received in the Section Office via **phone** (847-647-8405), **fax** (847-647-8364), **email** ([chicagoacs@ameritech.net](mailto:chicagoacs@ameritech.net)), or **website** (<http://ChicagoACS.org>) by noon on Tuesday, April 19. PLEASE HONOR YOUR RESERVATIONS. The Section must pay for all lunch orders. No-shows will be billed.

**MENU:** Fresh fruit cup appetizer; Garden Salad with choice of dressing; Entrée: Lake Superior White Fish served with garlic, oregano, & olive oil, Veal Parmigiana served with tomato sauce and mozzarella cheese, or Vegetarian Spinach Lasagna. Accompaniments are broccoli and glazed carrots, penne pasta with tomato sauce,

rolls and butter, and beverage. Dessert is Cheese Cake with fresh strawberry sauce.

The cost is \$30 to Section members who have paid their local section dues, members' families, and visiting ACS members. The cost to non-Section members is \$32. The cost to students and unemployed members is \$15. Seating will be available for those who wish to attend the meeting without lunch.

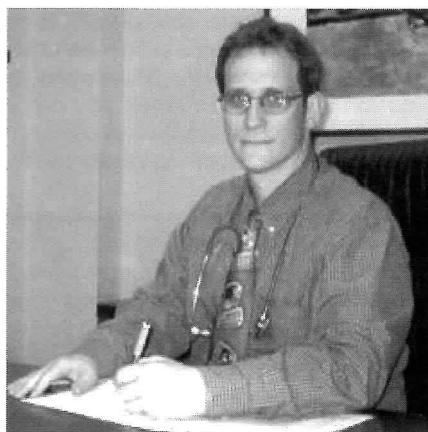
**GENERAL MEETING** 1:00 P.M.

#### Presentation of the 50-YEARS AWARDS

The Chicago Section honors our fifty-years members.

**Presentation of the 2005 DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD to:**  
Seymour Patinkin (see page 5)

#### General Meeting Speaker



**Dr. Alan F. Bain, D.O., Internal Medicine, Bio-Energetic Therapy, The Center for Integrated Health Care**

**Topic: "Complementary and Alternative Medicine: Bringing the power of Bio-Energy into the mainstream of American Medicine"**

**Abstract:** Founded in 1996 by Dr. Alan F. Bain, The Center for Integrated Health Care (CIHC) is a family practice that provides patients with a unique blend of clinical therapies designed to eliminate disease. Led by Dr. Alan F. Bain D.O., CIHC is a leading proponent of the value of melding together the best of both eastern and western medicine in the diagnosis and treatment of disease. Today hundreds of CIHC patients are finding permanent relief from allergic conditions such as asthma, sinusitis, chronic fatigue, chronic pain, gastrointestinal disorders, and headaches. The Chicago-based Center's professional staff is dedicated to providing clinical treatment which goes beyond your symptoms. By merging together the best aspects of western (allopathic) and eastern (bio-energetic) medicines, the doctors at CIHC provide relief for patients with their allergy-related illnesses. The Center For Integrated Health Care stands at the forefront of a new generation of doctors and clinics who bring about remarkable results by treating disease states holistically.

Bio-Energetic Therapy is defined as a group of techniques designed to balance the body emotionally and/or spiritually through connecting with the energetic field of the human body. There exist many different levels and vantage points of access to the human body. The type of therapy offered depends partly on the practitioner.

*(continued on page 2)*

#### NOTICE TO ILLINOIS TEACHERS

The Chicago Section-ACS is an ISBE provider for professional development units for Illinois teachers. Teachers who register for this month's meeting will have the opportunity to earn up to 3 CPDU's.

(continued from page 1)

er's skills and partly on what is required for the patient. Dr. Bain utilizes different approaches in this therapy to help the patient achieve a greater sense of wellness and ease with regard to his/her specific ailment or complaint.

This is a European-born technique developed by Samuel Hahnemann in the early 1800's in which very specialized prepared substances are utilized to maximize the energy and overall wellness of the patient. It requires a very meticulous gathering of information to be effective. The patient is treated as a whole person both emotionally and physically.

Traditional medical principles including regular drug therapy are stabilizing forces for emergency and crisis situations. Doctor Bain utilizes these philosophies where they are appropriate, integrating them into a maximally beneficial combination with other complementary approaches.

**Biography:** Dr. Bain is a board certified General Internist trained at the University of Illinois. He did his undergraduate work in Biology at the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana, and received his medical degree from the Midwestern University Chicago College of Osteopathic Medicine in 1988. He held postgraduate internships at Residency Internal Medicine-University of Illinois at Chicago and the Riverside Osteopathic Hospital. His work history includes private practice, Complementary and Alternative Medicine and Clinical Assistant Professor at the University of Illinois Department of Family Medicine. He lectures frequently on the therapeutic benefits of a holistic approach to wellness. He has made several appearances on WYLL 106.7 FM radio show, Let's Talk Health Chicago.

Dr. Bain's professional affiliations include the American Academy of Medical Acupuncture, the American College of Advancement in Medicine, the American Holistic Health Association, and the Institute for Noetic Sciences International Society for the Study of Subtle Energies and Energy Medicine. He is affiliated with St. Joseph and Grant Hospitals.

Dr. Bain is a specialized practitioner in Nambudripad's Allergy Elimination Technique (N.A.E.T.), which is a unique blend of Medical Acupuncture and Applied Kinesiology. This system is designed to rid the patient of unwanted food allergies and chemical sensitivities. These allergies have been connected with many common ailments such as Asthma, Sinusitis, and Headaches of all types. Other ailments include Depression, Schizophrenia, Fibromyalgia, AIDS, and Chronic Fatigue Syndrome.

## JOB CLUB

**NOTE: The Job Club will meet at 11 a.m. in April.**

The next meeting of the Chicago Section ACS Job Club will be held on Friday, April 22 at Monastero's Ristorante at 11 a.m. The meeting will include a review and discussion of some of the fundamental tools that a chemist can use to conduct a Job Search.

The Job Club provides a continuing opportunity for unemployed members of the Section to meet with one another, share their experiences and develop a network that may help in identifying employment opportunities. Bring plenty of resumes and business cards to distribute to your colleagues. Be prepared to talk about what kind of job you are looking for.

Several participants have received outsource help with resume preparation and marketing strategies to present their best attributes to prospective employers. The group actually critiqued some individual resumes and made suggestions for improvements in a positive way!

The Job Club is also for employers seeking chemists. Employers need to be prepared to describe the positions to be filled and requirements for these positions.

**Should you wish to attend the Section's lunch meeting following the Job Club, the cost for unemployed members is \$15 and you can continue your networking activities.** Please call the Section office for reservations and indicate that you are eligible for a discount.

Also, the Chicago Section's website has a link to the Job Club's yahoo job forum group. So when you can't get to the Job Club, you can still find out about job openings and other information.

## "AIR - HERE, THERE, EVERYWHERE"

*Chemists Celebrate Earth Day* is an environmental awareness campaign. The event provides activities that are designed to enhance public awareness of important contributions made through chemistry in preserving our planet and improving our environment. The event is held annually on April 22. For more information visit [chemistry.org/earthday](http://chemistry.org/earthday).

## 50-YEAR MEMBERS

The Chicago Section will honor at this month's meeting those who have been members for 50 years in 2005. Congratulations!

Hugh C. Anderson  
John G. Bergmann  
Eli William Blaha  
A. Gilbert Cook  
Henry L. Crespi  
Dimitri Gidaspow  
Donald LeRoy Klass  
George Magnus  
M. Paul Makowski  
Basil Peter Mann  
John P. Mc Dermott  
William McCulloch, Jr.  
Theodore F. Meinhold  
Thomas O. Morgan  
Rafael R. Pedraja  
Richard Pertel  
William R. Roderick  
Vincent J. Sawinski  
Edwin Burt Seidman  
John E. Suerth  
Fred Allen Turner  
Gayle Milton Webber  
Joseph Wechsler

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## "CHEM SHORTS" For Kids

The Elementary Education Committee of the Chicago Section ACS presents this column. They hope that it will reach young children and help increase science literacy. Please cut it out and pass it on to your children, grandchildren, or elementary school teachers. It is hoped that teachers will try to incorporate some of the projects in this column into their lesson plans.

### The Nose Knows!

Kids, everyone knows that a day or two after you blow up a balloon it gets smaller. This is because some of the air leaks out through microscopically small holes in the balloon's wall. In this activity, you will test how the molecules that we can smell from a flavoring extract can move through the rubber wall of a balloon and into our noses.

You will need 3 rubber balloons, a permanent marking pen, 3 disposable 3 oz plastic cups, 3 droppers, and 3 different flavoring extracts (vanilla, peppermint, and orange extracts work well). Here is what you do. Use the marking pen to write #1, #2, and #3 on each of your balloons. Do the same with the three plastic cups, and place a dropper in each one. Have an adult partner pour a small amount of a different flavoring extract into each of the cups, but don't let them tell you which is which. It will be up to you to guess which extract is in which balloon. Use the dropper to place 10 drops of the extract in cup #1 into balloon #1. Be sure to place the tip of the dropper as far into the balloon as possible before squeezing the dropper bulb so the extract does not get into the neck of the balloon. Be careful not to get the extract on your hands, or you will end up smelling your hands instead of what is inside the balloon. Repeat for extracts #2 and #3.

After making sure that there is no extract solution on the lip or neck of the balloon, blow them up, tie off the necks, and shake them a few times. Blow each balloon up to about the same size. Try to smell the extract inside balloon #1 by holding the balloon about 30 cm (1 foot) in front of your face in one hand, and using your other hand to fan the air around the balloon towards you. Slowly move the balloon towards your nose until you begin to smell the extract. Repeat for balloons #2 and #3. Confirm with your adult partner that your guesses are correct. For clean-up, hold each balloon over a sink, have the adult partner cut the knot off of the balloon and drain its contents. Pour any excess

extracts down the drain, throw away the deflated balloons and any trash, and wash your hands.

Try these variations. Compare natural and artificial vanilla flavorings to see if you can tell a difference. Try inserting cloves or pieces of garlic, nutmeg or onion inside of balloons to see if their scents will pass through the rubber membrane of the balloon. Try substituting snack-size zip-closing plastic bags for the balloons. So, where is the chemistry here? To our eyes, the rubber membrane making up the wall of the balloon looks solid, without any holes. Yet somehow the extracts make it out of the balloons and to your nose. There are actually millions of holes, of course, but they are very, very tiny. Air molecules and most scent molecules are small enough to fit through these holes.

EDITED BY K. A. CARRADO,  
ARGONNE NATIONAL LABORATORY

**Reference:** Celebrating Chemistry NCW 2004 newspaper, page 8. Facilitator tips found on: [www.chemistry.org/portal/resources/ACS/ACSContent/ncw/PDF/ncw\\_04\\_facilitatortips.pdf](http://www.chemistry.org/portal/resources/ACS/ACSContent/ncw/PDF/ncw_04_facilitatortips.pdf)

All past "ChemShorts": <http://member.ship.acs.org/C/Chicago/ChmShort/kiindex.html>

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## AICHE SYMPOSIUM

The Chicago Section of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers will have a symposium "Chemical Engineering: At the Cross Roads of Technology" April 19-20 at the Illinois Institute of Technology, Herman Union Building, Campus & Conference Center Ball Room, Chicago. The symposium is cosponsored by IIT's Department of Chemical and Environmental Engineering. Features include sessions on sustainable engineering, including fuel cells; a nanotechnology short course; biomedical and biochemical biotechnology; and AIChE Chicago Section's Annual Student Poster Competition and Awards. More information is at [www.aiiche-chicago.org](http://www.aiiche-chicago.org).

## ALMA E-NEWS

### Lab Coats

The lab coat is such a common symbol of the laboratory that it is often forgotten that it is an important piece of personal protective equipment that must be used appropriately to be effective. These coats can be made from a variety of materials to serve a particular purpose such as protection from splash/spills, aerosol/dust, fire, electrostatic discharge, pathogens, etc. The most common types used in analytical laboratories are synthetic blend or cotton general-purpose coats to protect from chemical contamination on clothing and Nomex(r) or other fire retardant material for use when performing tests with flammables.

In addition to providing the proper coats for each operation, lab managers should also enforce certain safety rules to insure that they are used properly. Coats should be buttoned in order to provide the maximum protection—a loose flapping coat not only fails to protect but can be a danger in itself if it catches items on the bench. Since these coats are meant to collect any stray chemicals from laboratory operations, they should not be worn into common areas such as lunchrooms, restrooms, office areas, etc. where chemical contamination could be spread. Home laundering is also not recommended since it can put family members at risk for exposure or can contaminate other clothing.

If you believe that lab coats are worth the expense, make sure that they are used properly to get maximum value for your money.

Past ALMA (Analytical Laboratory Managers Association) e-News editions are available at the website <http://www.labmanagers.org/>.

If you have any comments, cost saving suggestions, opinions, etc. let me hear from you.

WAYNE COLLINS

[wayne.collins@bpsolvaype.com](mailto:wayne.collins@bpsolvaype.com)

## WCC ARTICLE AUTHORS NEEDED

Chicago Section Women Chemists Committee has been working on a project to highlight women, both current and historical, and topics of interest to women since January 2004. The project has been very successful, and we would like to invite anyone, women or men, to join us in this endeavor. There are slots to fill to write articles, starting in September 2005, remembering that the deadline for the September 2005 *Chemical Bulletin* is in July. The article needs to be about 500 words long and will be published in the *Chemical Bulletin* and put on the Chicago Section website. The author also needs to design a poster for the corresponding monthly meeting. Our office manager, Gail Wilkening, will help with the poster, which can be primarily a large font version of what you wrote, if you wish. The following women have already been chosen to be highlighted: Alice Hamilton, Madeleine Jacobs, Kathleen Carrado, Ka Yee Lee, Alanah Fitch, Linda Brazdil, Susan Shih, Gerty Cori, Jennifer Holmgren, Catherine Wojtowicz, Rosalind Franklin, Lin Chen, and Edith Flanigen. We welcome new authors and those who have already discovered what a pleasure this project is. Whether you interview a current chemist or research an historical chemist on the web, please join us in this stimulating activity.

CO-CHAIRS MARGY LEVENBERG  
AND SUSAN SHIH

### FREE T-SHIRTS

The Hospitality Committee raffles one T-shirt at each monthly dinner meeting. The shirt has Chicago spelled out using the periodic table. So come to a monthly meeting and maybe you'll win one! **Congratulations to T-shirt winner Adrienne Golinkin (February meeting)**

## DAVID EVANS RECIPIENT OF 2005 GIBBS MEDAL

The Willard Gibbs Jury has selected **Professor David A. Evans**, the Abbott and James Lawrence Professor of Chemistry at Harvard University, as the prestigious Willard Gibbs Medalist this year. The Award banquet will be held on Friday, May 13. Visit the Section website: [www.chicagoacs.org](http://www.chicagoacs.org) or call the Section Office (847) 647-8405 for more information.

## STAY IN TOUCH WITH THE EDUCATION DIVISION

ChemunityNews is a bimonthly electronic newsletter that connects chemistry educators to the activities of the ACS Education Division. It provides updates on newly published resources and materials, programs for students and educators, and upcoming workshops and meetings. You may view a recent issue by visiting the ChemunityNews Archives at [chemistry.org](http://chemistry.org). To subscribe, simply email [education@acs.org](mailto:education@acs.org).

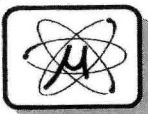
## ARE YOU UNEMPLOYED?

Are you seeking a better job? Are you looking to improve your career? The place to start is with your resume. That is the single tool that will get you an interview, illustrate your professional strengths, and show how you can improve your importance to your employer.

You can get help improving your resume through the Career Consultants. These are volunteers trained by the American Chemical Society to assist its members with writing resumes, contacting prospective employers, and providing tips on interviews.

There are several Career Consultants in the Chicago Section who are willing to meet with you and help improve your resume. **Simply call the Section office at 847-647-8405 and set up an appointment. Fifteen to thirty-minute sessions will be arranged at our monthly meetings.** Should you require more time arrangements can be made with your consultant to continue discussions by telephone, by e-mail or by additional face-to-face sessions. **You also can attend the Section's Job Club where you can network with other people having similar concerns.**

We are here to help. All you need to do is pick up the telephone and bring copies of your resume to the next monthly meeting.



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## SEYMOUR PATINKIN RECEIVES THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD



The 2005 Distinguished Service Award will be presented to **Seymour H. Patinkin** at the April 22 Chicago Section's monthly meeting at Monastero's Ristorante. For the first time this will be a lunch meeting. The award was established in 1974 at the suggestion of Louis L. Lerner, who was editor of *The Chemical Bulletin*. The award recognizes members who have provided outstanding and devoted service to the Chicago Section.

Seymour was born in Chicago on March 25, 1926, the youngest of three children and grew up on the south side of Chicago, graduating from Engelwood High School in 1943. He then started at Illinois Institute of Technology, but after one year, World War II interfered with his education. He went into the navy in 1944 and served as an electronic technician's mate, being discharged in 1946. He went back to IIT and received his B.S. in chemistry in 1948.

After receiving his degree, he worked for one year at Inland Steel Company in their Coke Plant laboratory doing routine testing of coal and coke for making steel. He said that he found this work boring and decided to go back to IIT for graduate studies. He received his Ph.D. in 1954 and then was hired at Sinclair Oil Company where he worked in the field of petrochemicals and gasoline additives including the process for making isoprene and long chain alcohols using Natta-Ziegler catalysts. He received approximately 30 patents.

While at Sinclair he co-authored with Bernard Friedman, the chapter Alkylation of Aromatics with Alkenes in the multi-volume series on the Friedel-Crafts reaction edited by George Olah. Seymour considers Dr. Friedman, who was a President of the National ACS, to be his mentor and the person most

responsible for getting him to be active in local section and national ACS activities as well as in public service.

In 1964, Jay Curtice who had worked with Seymour at Sinclair and left to teach at Roosevelt University, invited Seymour to teach part-time at Roosevelt. For two years he taught courses in organic reaction mechanisms and quantitative chemistry. In 1966 he was offered a full-time position at Roosevelt. His main teaching assignments were in organic chemistry, organic reaction mechanisms, and instrumental analysis. While at Roosevelt, he was very active in faculty governance and university service and was a winner of the first Roosevelt Elizabeth Balanoff award for university service. For three years in the early 80's, with government funds from the Jewish Vocational Service, he taught a course in Instrumental Analysis to Russian and other immigrant chemists in order to acquaint them with modern analytical instruments. He was Chemistry Department chair from 1990 to 1996. He retired from full time teaching and was appointed Professor Emeritus in Chemistry in August 1995 but continued to teach part-time until January 2001.

Seymour joined the American Chemical Society in 1949 and became active in section activities in the early 1970's as a member of the Professional Relations committee and became chair of that committee in 1974. He has continued his activities in professional relations both at the local and national ACS levels having served on the committee in 1974, 79-86, 98-99 (chair 74,84,99). He and Susan Shih designed a symposium titled "Adjunct Faculty Issues in Higher Education" at the 2003 Great Lakes Regional Meeting, which was a winner of the first ChemLuminary Award for furthering Local Section/Division Interaction. Seymour has served as Director 78-85, 91-01; as Chair-elect 86-87 and as Chair 87-88 in which year he and Adele Rozek were chairs in the first year our section won the ACS Large Section Award. He has been a Councilor for the section for 28 years. In 1994 he won the Chicago Association of Technology Societies Council (CATS) Award. Other committees he has been on are Nominating 81-82, chair 90-91; Office Affairs; Policy; Tellers; Pension Plan Trustee; Public Affairs; Chicago School Board Liaison; Chemistry; Continuing Education, chair 83-84, 89-90, co-chair 98-01.

Seymour is active in Keshet, an organization for handicapped children. He enjoys the symphony and opera and was an early contributor to the Lyric

Opera. To keep his mind sharp, he is taking courses in the extension program at Northwestern University.

He and his wife, Loraine, have a daughter, Carol, son-in-law, Simon Lesser, and two grandchildren, Avi 17 and Mollie 14. Please join us in April as we honor Seymour Patinkin with the 2005 Distinguished Service Award for meritorious service to the Chicago Section.

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## DEADLINES FOR CHEMICAL BULLETIN

Please submit all Chemical Bulletin copy to the editor before the deadlines listed below for each issue. Articles can be emailed to the editor, **Cherlyn Bradley**, [cbrad1027@aol.com](mailto:cbrad1027@aol.com).

Since we like the Bulletin to be as timely as possible, we need the lead time indicated. You can help by early planning and submission of your information or articles.

| Issue          | Deadline |
|----------------|----------|
| June 2005      | 4/29/05  |
| September 2005 | 7/29/05  |
| October 2005   | 8/26/05  |
| November 2005  | 9/23/05  |
| December 2005  | 10/14/05 |

## LOCAL PROFESSOR AND COMPANY RECEIVE NATIONAL MEDAL OF TECHNOLOGY

President George W. Bush on February 14 announced in a press release the recipients of the nation's highest honor for science and technology, naming the laureates to receive the National Medal of Technology. The awards were presented at the White House on March 14.

Two of the six National Medal of Technology award recipients are in the Chicago area. One was to an individual and the second one to a company, as presented below.

**Jan D. Achenbach**, Departments of Mechanical and Civil and Environmental Engineering, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL, received the award for his seminal contributions to engineering research and education and for pioneering ultrasonic methods for the detection of cracks and corrosion in aircraft, leading to improved safety for aircraft structures.

A company award was given to **UOP LLC, Des Plaines, IL**, for over 85 years of sustained technical leadership and innovation for the worldwide petroleum refining and petrochemical industries; and for commercialization of absorbents, catalysts, process plants and process technology that have strengthened America's global competitiveness and benefited quality of life throughout the world. More information about UOP was described the "Invented in Chicago: Petroleum Refining" article in the December 2004 *Chemical Bulletin*, and can be viewed on the Section website: [www.chicagoacs.org](http://www.chicagoacs.org).

The Chicago Section congratulates these leaders!

## SECTION SPEAKERS' BUREAU

The Section is trying to rejuvenate its Speakers' Bureau. We have had some individuals volunteer to speak at schools, service organizations etc and a few requests for speakers or demonstrators. We are in need of someone willing to take responsibility for compiling a list of volunteer speakers and topics and for getting this information out to area schools, libraries and service organizations. One person has volunteered to help organize this but cannot take on the project without assistance. If you can possibly fit this task into your busy schedule, please call or e-mail the Section office. If you cannot do this but are interested in speaking, please also let us know.

SUSAN SHIH, CO-CHAIR  
LONG RANGE PLANNING

## POTENTIAL PNEUMONIA CURE

Scientists have found a weakness in the organism that causes pneumonia, providing a target for the development of a new class of antibiotics that could eventually eradicate the disease. Their report is in the Dec. 28 edition of *Biochemistry*. Worldwide, *Streptococcus pneumoniae* takes the lives of about 3,700 people daily, the majority of whom are children under the age of five. Decades of antibiotic use have produced drug-resistant strains of *S. pneumoniae* that are capable of evading even the so-called "last-line-of-defense" antibiotics. In the United States alone, the roughly 7 million annual cases of inner ear infections caused by this organism saddle the U.S. health care system with an estimated \$5 billion burden, says lead author Thomas Leyh, Ph.D., a professor of biochemistry at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine.

"*Streptococcus pneumoniae* places an enormous burden on the welfare of humanity," says Thomas Leyh, Ph.D., a professor of biochemistry at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine in New York and lead author of the paper. "Worldwide, the organism takes the lives of some 3,700 people daily, the majority of whom are children below the age of five."

Decades of antibiotic use have produced drug-resistant strains of *S. pneumoniae* that are capable of evading even our so-called "last-line-of-defense" antibiotics, such as vancomycin. In the United States alone, the roughly 7 million annual cases of inner ear infections caused by this organism saddle the U.S. health care system with an estimated \$5 billion burden, Leyh says.

The virulence of *S. pneumoniae* requires a properly functioning channel called the isoprenoid biosynthetic pathway. Leyh and his colleagues have discovered that an intermediate in the pathway — diphosphomevalonate, or DPM — can inhibit the first enzyme, effectively shutting down the whole process.

"If you switch this pathway off, the organism is in big trouble," Leyh says. Without this channel, the normally pathogenic *S. pneumoniae* is unable to survive in mouse lungs and its virulence is severely attenuated.


"Remarkably, the human enzyme is not influenced by the inhibitor," Leyh says. This means that *S. pneumoniae* in human lungs or blood should be inhibited without any negative effect on human metabolism.

DPM binds to its own "pocket" on the

enzyme, and therefore cannot be dislodged by the enzyme's natural substrates. Pharmaceutical companies consider such targets to be among the most important elements in deciding whether or not to pursue a problem, according to Leyh. "We recognize the need to work with a pharmaceutical partner to bring our basic research discovery to the bedside, and, hopefully, to cure this disease."

The researchers plan to use DPM as a template for developing novel antibiotics to cure pneumonia and other streptococcal diseases, such as meningitis. "We consider DPM a very powerful lead compound," Leyh continues. "It's about as compelling as it can be at this stage." Leyh's lab is currently developing and testing five compounds based on the DPM template for their potential as new antibiotics.

For more on this report, go to the December 9, 2004 entry of the ACS News Service at <http://center.acs.org/applications/ccs/application/index.cfm>



### DESERT ANALYTICS

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## ILLINOIS STATE FAIR VOLUNTEERS NEEDED

The Chicago Section, along with the other Illinois Sections of the ACS, are planning to again have a cooperative tent at the Illinois State Fair this summer. The Illinois State Fair is from August 12-21 in Springfield. Our joint-sections tent activities provide information to the public on chemistry by way of demos, hand-on activities, literature, and give-aways and give us a chance to touch the lives of many Illinois citizens and governmental leaders. Last year, over 7,700 people visited our tent.

Our Section is currently looking for volunteers to help during the fair and also people interested in planning this project. Our planning meeting was held in Normal in February. Future meetings will also be held most likely in Normal because of its central location to other Sections in Illinois. These meetings are generally held on Saturdays.

If you are interested in helping during the State Fair in August, helping on the planning committee for the tent, or if you think your company may be able to give a donation (monetary or in supplies) -- just e-mail Cherlyn Bradley at [CBRAD1027@aol.com](mailto:CBRAD1027@aol.com) or call the Section office at (847) 647-8405.

CHERLYN BRADLEY  
FRAN KRAVITZ  
CO-CHAIRS, AD-HOC COMMITTEE  
ON THE ILLINOIS SECTIONS OF THE  
ACS COOPERATIVE STATE FAIR  
PROJECT

## DONATE POP TOP RINGS

Save the environment and help the Ronald McDonald House at the same time. The Chicago Section American Chemical Society collects pop top rings, those little rings on top of your soda can. The section has a goal of collecting one million pop top rings by the end of December.

Just a little trivia, one million pop top rings weigh 790 pounds.

What will we do with all those pop top rings? They will be taken to a collection site near Loyola University Medical Center and the money from the aluminum will be donated directly into the operating costs of the Ronald McDonald House. Ronald McDonald House provides a temporary "home away from home" for families of seriously ill or injured children who are in the hospital.

So, please help the cause by bringing your pop top rings to a monthly section dinner meeting and putting them in the jar at the registration desk.

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## SOME REMINISCENCES OF THE ACS CHICAGO SECTION: HISTORICAL NOTES

By HARRIET LIGHTMAN, Bibliographer,  
Northwestern University Library,  
Evanston, Illinois

—with ROBERT MICHAELSON, Head  
Librarian, Seeley G. Mudd Library for  
Science & Engineering, Northwestern  
University

In the late 1920's and the early 1930's, Dudley K. French (1881-1960), one of the founding members of the American Chemical Society's Chicago Section (ACS/CS), asked some of his peers to write down their reminiscences of the early years of the Chicago Section and, simultaneously, to write about their involvement in industry and research. French's intention, never completely realized, was to write a history of the section and, by extension, of chemists' role in the early years of Chicago business and industry.

The ACS/CS archives, in Niles, Illinois, houses the manuscripts that French received in response to his solicitations. Some of these manuscripts were published in whole or in part, in the pages of *The Chemical Bulletin*; others never saw the light of day. Yet these reminiscences are more than fascinating glimpses into the minds of the Section's founders; they also provide an intriguing context into which the present-day historian can begin to track growth and change in the world of Chicago's chemical industries.

**Here is Part I of the edited reprint (with all the footnotes) of the second essay that has not been previously published.** Like the prior essay on the milk industry, (Feb. & Mar. 2004 issues of the *Chemical Bulletin*), this one is about an industry that was central to the growth of Chicago: corn products.

**"Corn Products Industry," by Otto Sjöström (1)—Part I**  
Chicago, March 19, 1933

Dear Mr. French:

I enclose some notes on the history of our industry with special reference to Chicago which I wrote from information obtained through the courtesy of Mr. Chas. Ebert, one of our managers and a veteran in the industry. You will know yourself what you can use of this information and when I see you next time you can let me know whether this is about what you wanted in that line. The notes below the final dash are there because I did not know whether that

information should be included. If not, that part can simply be left out.

Yours very truly, signed Otto Sjöström

### Corn Products. Chicago.

The manufacture of corn products in the Chicago district began in the early eighties, when a company was formed under the name of Chicago Sugar Refinery by E. A. Matthiesen [sic] and associates and a plant was built at Taylor St.(2) and the river for the manufacture of anhydrous grape sugar from corn according to Dr. Behr's patents.(3) Dr. Behr was in many other respects a pioneer in the corn products industry, and it can be justly said that the manufacture as it is to day [sic] is to a considerable extent based upon the inventions and improvements developed by him, especially in relation to the utilization of the by-products. The anhydrous sugar was to be manufactured for the purpose of mixing it with cane sugar. It could be made at a lower cost than cane sugar and there were in those days no legal obstacles in the way of mixing the two sugars, so that the enterprise seemed like a good business proposition.(4)

The plant started in 1882; but it ran only for a few months. The experiment proved in fact to be a failure. The cane sugar used was of inferior quality compared to what it is to day [sic] and it contained moisture which was absorbed by the hygroscopic anhydrous grape sugar, so that the result was that the mixed crystalline powder caked in the barrels and the product became unsalable.

In order to save the situation it was decided to enlarge the plant so as to manufacture other corn products, especially glucose, for confectioners and for sirup [sic] mixing. In about seven months from the shutdown the plant was again ready for operation and the manufacture continued almost without interruption until the early part of 1908, when the plant was closed and dismantled.(5)

The Matthiesen [sic] family held a controlling [sic] interest and continued to dominate the policies during most of this time. E. A. Matthiesen [sic] died in 1890 and was succeeded by his son, C. H. Matthiesen [sic]. In 1897 a consolidation took place in the industry and a new company was formed, The Glucose Sugar Refining Co. with Matthiesen [sic] as president and including the Buffalo and Peoria plants of the American Glucose Co., previously controlled by the Hamlin family, and several smaller plants besides, located in various parts of the country.(6) The General Superintendent was Thomas Gaunt, who had held this position with the American Glucose Co.(7) Gaunt was a remarkable man in several respects, an eminent engineer and a strikingly aggressive and dominant

ing personality. After a couple of years of more or less turbulent regime he was dismissed from his position and the technical management was taken care of by temporary appointments [sic], until in 1902 another and more extensive combination was formed, The Corn Products Co., which took in, in addition to the plants previously mentioned, the Pope plants and the plants of the National Starch Co. and the National Starch Manufacturing Co.(8)

Mr. Matthiesen [sic] was the president and Dr. T. B. Wagner was appointed general superintendent. [editor's note: here there are 5 1/4 lines struck out] The Chicago plant was the largest and most important plant of the Company [sic]. It had a capacity of about 20,000 bushels daily and its [word struck out] output covered the whole range of corn products. In 1903 a disastrous fire occurred which completely destroyed the by-products department of the plant.(9). However, this part was speedily rebuilt and the plant soon resumed operations on the old scale.

In the mean time[sic] Mr. Gaunt had not been inactive. He succeeded in interesting several prominent New York capitalists in the possibilities of the industry; the Corn Products Manufacturing Co. was formed and a plant of about 25,000 bushels capacity was built in Edgewater, N. J. The main raw material was Argentine corn which was unloaded directly at the plant's dock, on the Hudson River.

**(to be continued in Part II)**

### Notes

1. Born in Kristianstad, Sweden in 1868, Otto August Sjöström received a BS (1890) and a Ph.L. (1899) from Lund. After a career in Germany, which seems to have included a stint as a miner in Griefswald (1895-98), he came to the United States. From 1902 to 1906, he was a chemist with the Lignum Production Company of Chicago and Hattiesburg, Mississippi. In 1906, he joined the newly formed Corn Products Refining Company, from which he retired in 1940.

His entries in American Men of Science report his interests as mineral chemistry, waste water treatment, glucose, and starch. In 1932, The New York Times noted his election as vice-chairman of the Sugar Section of the American Chemical Society. Three years later, in 1935, he served as president of the Chicago Chemists Club. The pages of *The Chemical Bulletin* note his retirement from CPRC and the presentation of a plaque in his honor; in fact, they even reprint the wording of the plaque. Biographical details can be found in J. McKeen Cattell and J. Cattell, Eds., American

*(continued on page 9)*

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Men of Science: A Biographical Directory, 6th ed., Science Press, New York, NY, 1938, 1303; and J. Cattell, Ed., 7th ed., Science Press, Lancaster, PA, 1944, 1634-1635. For the announcement of Sjöström's election as vice-chair of the Sugar Section, see "Chemists of the Nation Name New Officers," *The New York Times*, 25 September 1932, p. 13. Sjöström's articles included "Corn Products Refining Co. - The Argo Plant," *Chem. Bull.*, Dec. 1926, 13, 297-300, 323; and "The Determination of the pH Value of Commercial Glucose as a Substitute for the Candy Test," *J. Ind. Eng. Chem.*, Oct. 1922, 14, 941-942.

2. Sjöström is referring to the establishment of The Chicago Sugar Refining Company plant on W. Taylor St., at the corner of Beach. An annex was subsequently built at the corner of Taylor and De Koven.

The plant ran from 1882 until its closing in 1883. It would subsequently be reopened as a glucose refinery. (See A.S. Dewing, *Corporate Promotion and Reorganizations*, William S. Hein & Co., Buffalo, NY., 1986 reprint; originally published Harvard University Press, Cambridge, MA, 1924, esp. chapter IV.)

T. B. Wagner, himself a notable chemist tells us that it was a "model plant," a landmark, and a 14-story factory. However, two devastating fires hit the plant. The first was in 1890. The second was in October of 1902. Five men died in the latter blaze, many others were injured, and the plant's annex at Taylor and De Koven, where the fire broke out, was destroyed. In fact, the plant had not been inspected for safety prior to the fire. Even after the blaze, the plant's owners did not correct obvious safety violations. See reports of the fire in *The Chicago Tribune*, 22 October 1902 and January 1903. Accounts of the founding of the CSRC can be found in many sources, such as Dewing, and Wagner's succinct but very good essay, "The American Industry of Corn Products," *J. Soc. Chem. Ind.*, London, 1909, 28.

A note about Theodore Brentano Wagner (1869-1936), who provides much useful insight into Sjöström's essay, is worth inserting. Born in Chicago, educated in Germany, Wagner's long and illustrious career as an industrial chemist and chemical company executive is highlighted by his positions as a manager for the Glucose Sugar Refining Company in 1899, then his general superintendent position with the Corn Products Company (1902-1906) until its transformation into the Corn Products Refining Company in 1906. From 1906 to 1919, Wagner held various posts with the Corn Prod-

ucts Refining Company. From 1919 until 1922, he was vice president in charge of manufacture for United States Food Products Corporation. Wagner held numerous patents, the most important of which was U.S. patent number 835,145 (November 6, 1906) for the manufacture of pure dextrose from corn. See Wagner's fuller biography, and an accompanying picture, in *National Cyclopaedia of American Biography*, 27, 231-232

3. The German chemist Arno Behr was born in Palompen, Germany in 1846. He received a Ph.D. from Heidelberg in 1869. He was a chemist with the Matthiessen and Wiechers Sugar Refining Company (1874-81), having come to the U.S. in 1878 at their invitation. He was also Superintendent of the Chicago Sugar Refining Co. (1881-92). In 1909, he received the third Perkin Medal, an award presented by the Society of Chemical Industry for the application of chemistry to industry. See *American Men of Science*, 3rd ed., 192., Wagner, "Corn Products," and C. F. Chandler, "Presentation of the Perkin Medal," *J. Soc. Chem. Ind.*, London, 1909, 28, 342-48 [Note that although "Mr. Maximilian Toch" was "in the Chair," "After some remarks on the origin of the medal and the useful work of Dr. Behr, Professor C.F. Chandler (Past President) presenting the medal to Dr. Nichols, on behalf of Dr. Behr, said:..." followed by the text of the presentation, and we can therefore assume that Mr. Chandler was the author of this article.

Matthiessen and Wiechers formed the Chicago Sugar Refining Plant for the purpose of exploiting a method of sugar production known as the Chiozza-Behr Process. Behr held at least eight patents. These included:

Patent No. 250,333. Dec. 6, 1881. Process of Manufacturing Crystallized Anhydride of Grape-Sugar from a Watery Solution of Grape-Sugar

Patent No. 256,622. April 18, 1882. Method of manufacturing crystallized anhydride of grape-sugar from a watery solution of grape-sugar

Patent No. 259,794. June 20, 1882. Crystallized anhydrous grape-sugar

Patent No. 406,559. July 9, 1889. Process of manufacturing starch

4. J. H. Young's study of the origins of the Federal Food and Drugs Act of 1906 provides us with a succinct account of legal barriers. Presumably Sjöström is referring here to the period before regulation, and to experiments such as that of

Matthiessen and Wiechers. In the 1880's, glucose was considered a controversial food (J. H. Young, *Pure Food: Securing the Federal Food and Drugs Act of 1906*, Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ., 1989, 67, n. 1). Young points out the importance of glucose as a common food item, and the fact that it was used fraudulently as an adulterant for cane sugar. The fraud entered into the picture not because glucose was unhealthy (it was declared safe) but because packages were not properly labeled (67-68). On the National Academy of Sciences and the safety of glucose, see Young, 69-71.

Wagner, writing in 1909, also noted that glucose was widely misunderstood, chiefly because of a "lack of public information" and a commiseration of the press: "Glucose used to be looked upon as an adulterant, if not a poison, and, therefore, destructive to health; the lack of public information in regard to this product was relied upon to propagate an adverse opinion among the masses. The Press has been used unsparingly; even legislative aid was invoked, not excluding Congress, to crush this great and growing industry. But investigation furnished such overwhelming proof of the great value of this manufacture to the people and the country at large, that prohibitory action could never have been justified; as a matter of fact, these misrepresentations have finally resulted in the greatest vindication of glucose [the National Academy of Sciences study]." (Wagner, "Corn Products," 347).

The word "glucose" was used differently in the 19th and early 20th century from its modern usage. In the modern sense, 'glucose' is essentially synonymous with 'dextrose', but the 19th and early 20th century usage more broadly indicated any product of the hydrolysis of starch.

5. Chandler, in his remarks upon presentation of the Perkin Medal to Arno Behr on January 22, 1909, and Dewing, *Corporate Promotion*, writing just over a decade later, give similar accounts of Matthiessen's Chicago plant. Chandler's chronology is this: the Chicago plant ran from November 1882 until February 1883, then closed in the spring of 1883. In August 1883, the Chicago plant reopened, with Behr as superintendent. The re-opened plant manufactured anhydrous sugar and by-products. In 1884, glucose manufacture began at the plant, followed by other products, culminating with corn oil in 1889 (Chandler, pp. 342-43). An explosion at the plant in 1890 — Chandler tells us it was caused by the ignition of powdered starch — injured Behr. The plant was closed in 1908, as antiquated. A new plant, opened in Argo,

(continued on page 10)

(continued from page 9)

Illinois, became the substitute.

6. Matthiessen Family refers to E. A. (d. 1890) and his son C.H. Dewing, Corporate Promotion, also refers to F.O. The relationship of F.O. to E.A. is unclear. The Lakeside Annual Directory of the City of Chicago, Chicago Directory Co., Chicago, IL, lists E.A. (Erhard A.) as president of the company beginning in 1880. In 1881 and 1882, F.O. Matthiessen is listed as vice-president; his name disappears from the directory after 1882. E.A. continues to be listed as president throughout the 1880's. C.H. is listed as president starting in the 1890's. The elder Matthiessen (E.A.) was the partner of Wiechers and the founder of Chicago Sugar Refining Company, whereas the son presided over the mergers and divestments of the 1890's and the early 1900's. The Hamlin family is that of Buffalo, N.Y. based businessman Cicero J. Hamlin (1819-1905). The Hamlins were associated with the American Glucose Company. C.J. Hamlin was a sugar entrepreneur and also principal in the Buffalo Grape Sugar Company. See *The New York Times* 16 August 1885, p. 2; and 22 February 1909, p. 9.

The starch and glucose industries ran on parallel tracts during the early years of the corn products industry, ultimately uniting, in 1906, under the banner of the Corn Products Refining Company. In fact, the corn industry was far from unique. For example, its not-so-distant cousin, the sugar industry, was controlled by the notorious Sugar Trust for a short time, which was itself broken by court order. The Sherman Antitrust Act, enacted in 1890, outlawed such monopolies, as well as the practice of price fixing. The subsequent enactment of the Clayton Antitrust Act, and the creation of the Federal Trade Commission, helped with the federal efforts to dismantle monopolies and cartels, like that of CPRC. Interestingly enough, in the wake of Sjostrom's discussion of the anarchic state of the corn industry in its early years, is any mention of the Glucose Trust. On the sugar trust, see the short summary in V.S. Clark, *History of Manufacture in the United States*. Vol. II: 1860-1893, McGraw-Hill, New York, NY, 1929, 512 and Vol. III, 1893-1928, 272-275. On the glucose trust, see Clark, Vol. III, 269-270; and Dewing, *Corporate Promotion*, 75-76.

The Corn Products Refining Company began work on the Argo facility in 1908 (W.T. Brady, *Corn Products Refining. A Half Century of Progress and Leadership* (1906-1958), The Newcomen Society in North America, New York, NY, 1958, 11, says that the Argo plant was begun on a "site then inhabited by prairie dogs."). See

Sjostrom, "Argo," and note Wagner, who, in his hyperbolic conclusion to his 1909 essay, waxes lyrical about the building of this new plant at Argo. In so doing, he gives us a keen sense of the arrogance and the grandeur of such new, immense corporations:

"In its stead [the old Chicago Sugar Refining Company plant], however, rises Phoenix-like, a new industrial city on the banks of the Drainage Canal, which forms a link of the proposed waterway between the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico. Where, only a year ago, the country in that section was still given over to farming and was full of charming woods, the situation to-day is very different.

The prairie is being rapidly transformed into the seat of a great industry. Huge steel buildings rise in the different parts; it is the climax of the development of the industry of corn products; a proud monument to American enterprise, American skill, American ingenuity, American perseverance. It is a monument to the keen foresight of the progressive management of the 'Great American Industry of Corn Products,' and is not less a monument to the pioneers of this industry, who have made such evolution possible." (Wagner, 348)

7. Thomas Gaunt, a resident of New York City, was born in Leeds, England. He died at sea in 1906, just a few months after *The New York Times* reported his election as an officer/director of the Corn Products Refining Company (the report is in the issue of 22 February 1906, p. 9). The *New York Times* obituary (13 August 1906, p. 7) noted the following: "He introduced the refining of sugar in Louisiana. For many years he was associated with C.J. Hamlin & Sons in the glucose business in Buffalo and Peoria [Illinois].

When a young man he designed and supervised the construction of the Fall River water works. He was also concerned in the building of the Brooklyn Sugar Refinery, Marx & Rawalle's Glycerine Works, the New York Tartar Company's works, and many others."

8. National Starch Manufacturing Company was formed in 1890, by the acquisition of 20 starch plants. See Dewing, *Corporate Promotion*, chapter II, "The Starch Consolidations," esp. 55-56 on the formation of National Starch. In 1897 six corn sugar refining plants united into the Glucose Sugar Refining Company. (Dewing, *Corporate Promotion*, esp. chapter V, "The Glucose Combination," and chart on p. 81, "Table Showing Distribution of Stock of the Glucose Sugar Refining Company"). In 1902, as Sjostrom notes, GSRC assumed the operation of a starch

plant, and transformed into the Corn Products Company (CRC). CRC, however, was on the verge of bankruptcy by early 1905. In the following year, the Corn Products Refining Company (CPRC) was formed from Corn Products Co., New York Glucose, Warner Sugar Refining Co., and St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co. (See Dewing, *Corporate Promotion*, esp. p. 107, chart "Reorganization of the Corn Products Company"). Also see M.S. Finney, "The Corn Refining Industries: A Study in Industrial Location," Ph.D. Thesis, Northwestern University, 1959, appendix C; J. Hudson, *Making the Corn Belt: A Geographical History of Middle-Western Agriculture*, Indiana University Press, Bloomington, IN., 1994.

Pope Plant refers to the plant owned by Charles Pope, known as the "glucose king," who owned plants in Geneva and Venice, Illinois. Pope formed the Geneva Grape Sugar Company in 1880. In 1888, he changed the company name and built a refinery. Ultimately he sold out to the Corn Products Refining Company in 1914 at, according to *The Chicago Tribune*, a profit ten times the company's actual worth. On Pope, see *The Chicago Tribune*, 26 March 1922, clipping available at Chicago Historical Society, Chicago, IL, folder: biography, Pope, Charles. This obituary for Pope reports that his company sold for \$3,000,000. On the importance of Pope's company, see Barbara Lenski, "From 1865 to 1917," in Julia M. Ehresmann, Ed., *Geneva, Illinois. A History of its Times and Places*, published by Geneva Public Library District, Geneva, IL, 1977, 55-56.

9. Wagner's essay details the capacity, and there are other, more general accounts of the corn business, such as Hudson, *Corn Belt*; and Finney, "Corn Refining." The 1903 fire was probably the fire described in note 2 above, which actually took place in October of 1902.

## CONTACT THE CHAIR

Do you have any questions, suggestions, ideas, gripes, or complaints, relating to the Chicago Section? Do you want to volunteer to help with Section programs or activities? Then contact your Chair. Simply log onto the Section's Web Page at <http://chicagoacs.org>, find the green button "Contact the Chair", and send me an e-mail. If I can answer your query, I will respond personally. If I can't, I will forward your e-mail to someone who can, or try to provide you with a contact -- all in a timely manner. I look forward to hearing from you.

RUSS JOHNSON  
Chicago Section Chair



**AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY CHICAGO SECTION  
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- You and your guest(s) are cordially invited to attend the 94th presentation of the Josiah Willard Gibbs medal to Professor David A. Evans, Harvard University, Friday, May 13, at North Shore Lights, Hotel Moraine, 700 North Sheridan Road, Highland, IL 60040. A social hour begins at 6 PM. Dinner is served at 7 PM. Dr. Evans' talk will begin at approximately 8:30 pm.

After a social hour with hors-d'oeuvres and two free cocktails, dinner on this special occasion includes Lobster Bisque, Salad Maison with a field of greens, peppered orange, and tomato; a choice of Filet Mignon accented by Grilled Jumbo Shrimp or Broiled Norwegian Salmon dressed with Lemon Lime Herb Sauce; Duchess Potato, Steamed Vegetable Medley, and Flourless Chocolate Torte, as well as wine. (A vegetarian entrée of a Portobello Mushroom Tower on Linguine Pasta atop Red and Green Bell Peppers, Onions, and Fresh Spinach is available on request.)

To reserve your tickets, please fill out the attached reservation form and mail it with payment to the address below. Tables of 10 may be reserved. If you request seating for a group, please include a list of names of the people in your group. Tickets and nametags will be mailed to those whose orders are received by April 25, 2005. No refunds will be made after noon, on Tuesday, May 10, 2005.

The Gibbs Award Dinner is always a memorable occasion. Only the Nobel Prize is considered more prestigious. Please come to salute the recipient and rejoice in Dr. Evans' achievements in and contribution to the science of Chemistry.

Margaret Stowell Levenberg  
Gibbs Arrangements Committee

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## CALENDAR

**April 10-14, 2005:** The Spring 2005 American Institute of Chemical Engineers (AIChE) National Meeting will be at the Hyatt Regency, Atlanta, GA. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact Cheryl Teich, (215) 619-5342, [cteich@rohmmaas.com](mailto:cteich@rohmmaas.com)

**April 11-15, 2005:** High Performance Liquid Chromatography: Fundamentals, Troubleshooting, and Method Development course will be taught at Axion Analytical Laboratories, 14 North Peoria St., Suite 100, Chicago, IL. To register, call the ACS Department of Continuing Education, (800) 227-5558, ext. 4508. Contact Lee Polite at (312) 243-2153 or [lee@axionlabs.com](mailto:lee@axionlabs.com) with questions about technical content.

**April 12-13, 2005:** A two-day course on "Practical Phase Transfer Catalysis" will be held in Chicago. For details, contact Marc Haplen at 856-222-1146 or go to [www.phase-transfer.com/courses.htm](http://www.phase-transfer.com/courses.htm)

**April 19, 2005:** Career Expo 2005 will be at Forest View Educational Center — Fieldhouse, 2121 S. Goebbert Rd., Arlington Heights, IL from 6:30 pm to 8:30 pm. For details, call 847-228-1320 and ask for Jean Lamantia or Annette Sommer.

**April 19-20, 2005:** The American Institute of Chemical Engineers Chicago Section Symposium, "Chemical Engineering: At the Cross Roads of Technology", Illinois Institute of Technology, Herman Union Building, Campus & Conference Center Ball Room, Chicago. [www.aiche-chicago.org](http://www.aiche-chicago.org).

**April 22, 2005:** "AIR — HERE, THERE, EVERYWHERE" - Chemists Celebrate Earth Day. For more information visit [chemistry.org/earthday](http://chemistry.org/earthday).

**April 23, 2005:** A career services workshop covering interviewing skills and networking will be held at Loyola University starting at 9 a.m. in the new LSB building Auditorium, room 142. Loyola is at 6525 N. Sheridan Road, Chicago. **Call Allison Aldridge at 847-937-9278 for more information.**

**May 13, 2005:** Chicago Section's 94th presentation of the Josiah Willard Gibbs Medal Presentation Lecture. **NOTE CHANGE IN DATE!** The medalist is Professor David A. Evans of Harvard University. The location is North Shore Lights, Hotel Moraine, 700 North Sheridan Road, Highland, IL. **See reservation coupon is this issue.**

**June 24, 2005:** Chicago Section's monthly dinner meeting. Professor Ronald Breslow, Columbia University, will be the speaker.

**August 12-21, 2005:** Illinois Local Sections' cooperative ACS Booth at the Illinois State Fair.

**August 28 — September 1, 2005:** The 230th ACS National Meeting will be in Washington, DC.

**September 23, 2005:** Chicago Section's monthly dinner meeting.

**October 16-21, 2005:** National Chemistry Week -- Theme: "The Joy of Toys".

**October 21, 2005:** Basolo Medal Award joint meeting with Northwestern University.