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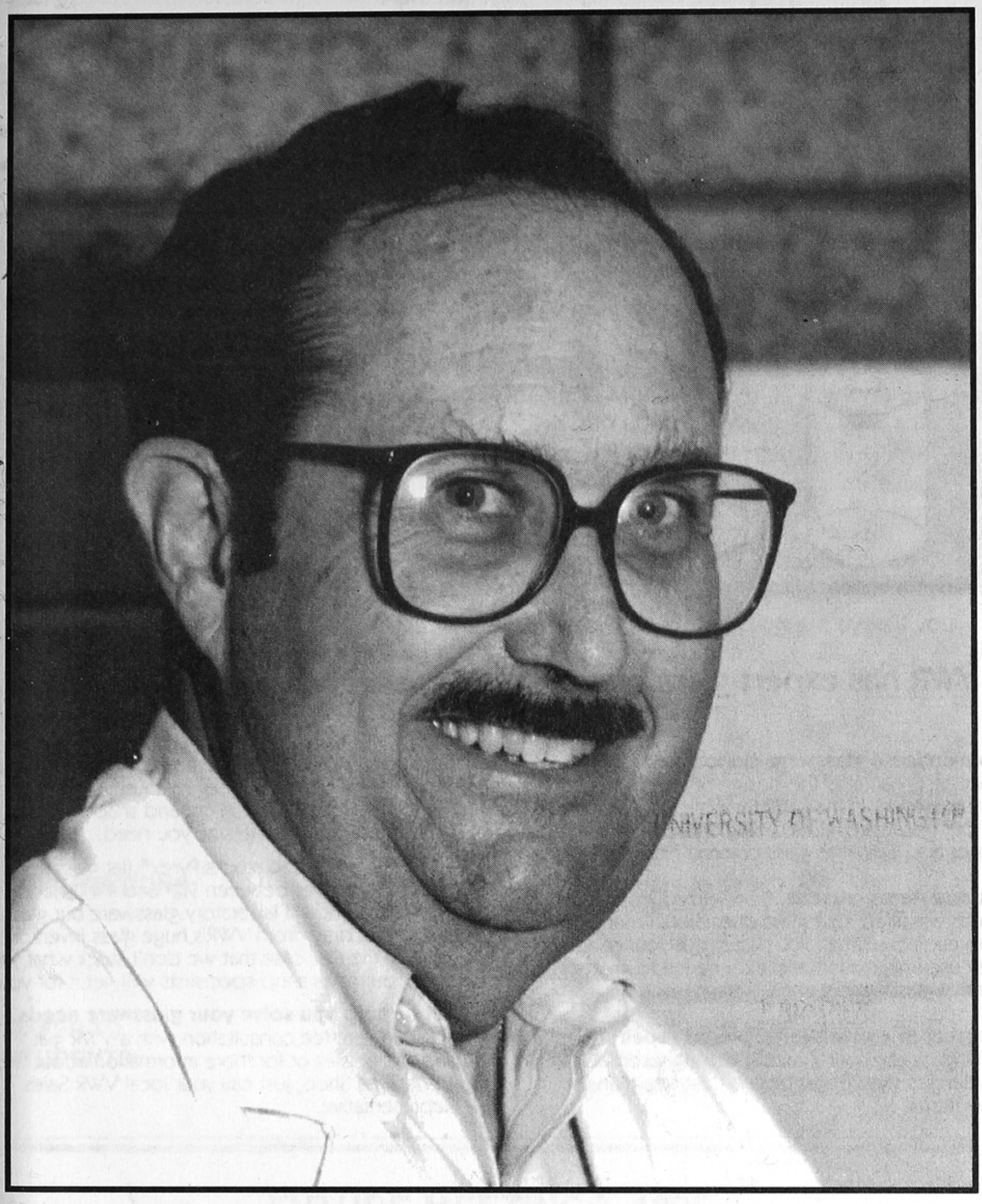

PUGET SOUND CHEMIST

BULLETIN OF THE PUGET SOUND SECTION OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

Volume 56, Number 2

April 1995

On the cover: Dr. John J. Fortman, Department of Chemistry, Wright State University, our featured speaker at the April meeting.

APRIL MEETING

DATE: April 28, 1995

FEATURED SPEAKER: Dr. John J. Fortman
Department of Chemistry
Wright State University, Dayton, OH 45435

PROGRAM: "America's Funniest Chemical Videos:
Dazzling Demos and Videotaped Bloopers"

LOCATION: Spartan Room, Shoreline Center
18560, 1st Avenue NE, Seattle, WA

DIRECTIONS: Take the NE 175th St. exit (Exit #176) from I -5 and go west on 175th NE to Meridian Ave. NE. Turn right on Meridian Ave. NE and go to NE 185th St., take a right and go to 1st Ave. NE and take a left; the Shoreline Center is on your immediate right.

SCHEDULE: 6:30 pm - Dinner Buffet
7:30 pm - Program

Please feel free to join us for the program even if you are unable to join us for the dinner.

COST: $12 per person for buffet dinner

NOTE: When you make reservation for dinner, you have an obligation to pay. Once the food is ordered, the section is billed even if you do not show up.

RESERVATIONS: All reservations must be made by **NOON, Monday, April 24.** Please call:
Seattle: 543-1610; Bellingham: 650-3070;
Tacoma: 535-7530.

OFFER TO STUDENTS: The section will pay half the cost of dinner for the first ten students (high school, undergraduate, or graduate) who call 543-1610.

FUTURE MEETINGS, 1995

Thursday, June 8 — Dr. Gilbert P. Haight, Jr.:
Chemistry Demonstrations

Thursday, September 28 — Mr. Al Krisciunas, Argonne National Laboratory: "Radon - The Ubiquitous Gas!"

Thursday, November 9 — Dr. Natalie Foster, Lehigh University:
"Strong Poison: Chemistry in the Mysteries of Dorothy L. Sayers"

DR. JOHN J. FORTMAN WILL BE THE FEATURED SPEAKER AT THE APRIL MEETING OF PUGET SOUND SECTION

John J. Fortman is Associate Professor and Associate Chair of Chemistry at Wright tate University, Dayton, Ohio 45435. Dr. Fortman received his B.S. from the University of ayton in 1961 and his Ph.D. in physical inorganic chemistry from the University of Notre ame in 1965, where he was a Shell Scholar for two years. He had a part time appointment t the Aerospace Research Labs at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base from 1966 to 1970 and as a visiting associate professor at Purdue University in 1973-74.

John was a member of the editorial board of *Chemistry* magazine from 1971 to 1973 nd general chairman of the 1981 Joint Central-Great Lakes Regional ACS Meeting. He is urrently a member of the General Chemistry Task Force of the ACS Chemical Education ivision. Dr. Fortman is a two time recipient of the outstanding teaching award of the College of Science and Mathematics, and the 1991 recipient of the WSU presidential award for eaching. In addition to course content and organization, his educational interests include hemical demonstrations and teaching analogies. With Rubin Battino, he does at least f teen chemical demonstration outreach programs reaching more than 8,000 high school or unior high students per year, and has produced four sets of videotapes which contain a otal of ten hours of chemical demonstrations for use at middle school through college lev- ls. He does demonstration workshops for teachers on pyrotechnics and on simple demon- trations using readily available and inexpensive materials. He is the author of a series of hirteen articles featuring pictorial analogies which began appearing in the January 1993 ssue of the *Journal of Chemical Education*.

He has designed a one year course in chemistry for non-science majors which organizes rinciples around occurrence and use instead of vice-versa and incorporates interactive omputer instruction coupled to videodiscs and extensive use of videotapes as well as lemonstrations. The course has been cited as a model in the AAAS report on "The Liberal rts of Science" and is the subject of a feature article which appeared in the November ssue of *The 2YC Distillate*.

In the Fall of 1992 he began teaching an experimental offering for science majors of an lternative general chemistry sequence containing the core material identified by the General Chemistry Task Force but organized on the framework of his successful course for non- cience students, starting with organic and biochemistry, moving to materials, and concluding with energy. The course is sometimes characterized as being taught inside-out, upside down, nd backwards.

ABSTRACT

America's Funniest Chemical Videos: Dazzling Demos and Videotaped Bloopers

Through the years I have collected and edited many misadventures which Rubin Battino and I experienced in doing demonstration shows which were videotaped live. Difficulties encountered in the studio preparation of our three hour set of videotaped demonstrations were also saved. These will make up one part of these showings. Gil Haight has given me permission to show portions of his "Haightful Perils of Teaching" which are spectacular in spite of technical problems. A videotape of Hubert Alyea's doing his "Old Nassau" demonstration will be shown and some tapes of others such as Bassam Shakhashiri and Ron Perkins caught in live demonstrations which presented problems. Portions of demonstrations by the Weird Science group will also be shown.

CHEMICAL RISK SUMMIT SLATED FOR APRIL

Scientists and the general public don't always see eye to eye on what is an acceptable level of risk when dealing with chemicals. And that makes the government's job of establishing public policy about as easy as settling the ongoing baseball strike.

A two-day summit on risk-based public policy, "Risk Issues and the Chemical Industry," will be held at the Park Hyatt hotel in Washington, DC, April 27-28, to address the public and scientific differences and how they might be reconciled in order to develop reasonable regulations and legislation. The conference is being sponsored by *Chemical & Engineering News*, the weekly news magazine of the American Chemical Society. The summit organizer, Ed Rekas, says "the understanding of how risk issues will affect both the public and the chemical industry is even more essential now due to new legislative initiatives."

Keynote speakers include:

J. Clarence (Terry) Davies, Director, Center for Risk Management, Resources for the Future, Washington, D.C.

Dr. John Doull, Kansas University Medical Center, Member of the President's Commission on Risk Assessment and Risk Management

Earnest W. Davenport, Jr., Chairman and CEO, Eastman Chemical Company, Chairman, Chemical Manufacturers' Association.

Carol Browner, Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, has been invited as a luncheon speaker.

The first day of the summit kicks off with a conference overview featuring discussions on how scientists view risk, the public's perception of risk and how to bring both views to the table when determining public policy. In the morning session, experts from academia, government, industry and public interest groups will debate issues such as determination of toxicity, extrapolating animal data to humans, measuring exposure, making assumptions, assigning probabilities and characterizing risk. The afternoon discussions will feature risk assessment case studies, the benefit of chemicals and the economics of the chemical industry-including the cost of regulatory compliance. Public health effects and federal, state and local legislation and regulation will be the focus of the morning on day two. The conference will conclude in the afternoon with an open discussion among attendees and panelists.

ACS RELEASES Understanding Chemical Hazards: A guide For Students

The American Chemical Society (ACS) has announced the publication of ***Understanding Chemical Hazards: A guide for Students.*** The Task Force on Occupational Health and Safety (OHS), which operates under the purview of the ACS Committees on Environmental Improvement and on Chemical Safety, developed the booklet. The Task Force hopes to increase the awareness of undergraduate chemical science students about working safely with chemicals and to assist institutions in preparing their students to have good safety habits. Task Force members believe that science graduates entering the workplace must know how to work safely with chemicals in order to minimize the potential for chemical accidents. Academic institutions are instrumental in preparing students; their graduates take these practices into the workplace.

Given the importance of chemical safety in the workplace and the need for future laboratory technicians and scientists to adhere to prudent practices, this handbook is a must for all students taking courses that involve the use of chemicals. The Society hopes that this document will provide a rich resource for academic institutions and their laboratory instructors who wish to raise their students' awareness about chemical health and safety in laboratories.

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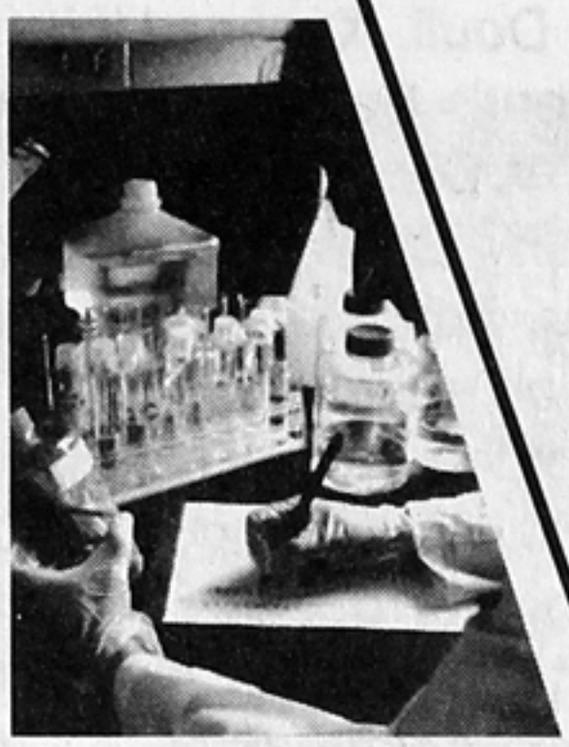

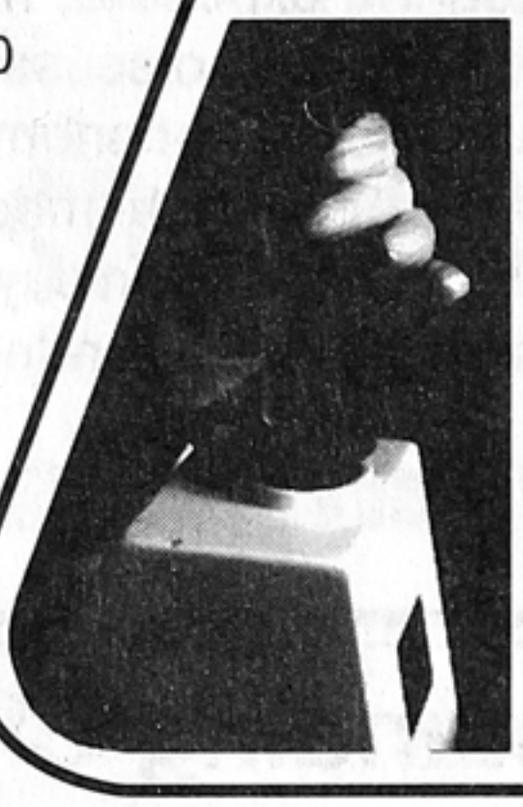

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Other titles in the handbook series, available on the same basis as the above, include:

Less is Better-Laboratory Chemical Management for Waste Reduction
Chemical Risk Communication: Preparing for Community Interest in Chemical Release Data;
Issues in Peer Review of the Scientific Basis for Regulatory Decisions;
Informing Workers of Chemical Hazards: The OSHA Hazard Communication Standard;
Principles of Environmental Analysis; and
The Waste Management Manual for Laboratory Personnel.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS FOR 1996 SECTION OFFICERS

Suggestions for nominations for 1996 officers of the Puget Sound Section of the American Chemical Society should be made to Mr. Mark Buchli, Chair, Puget Sound Section, P.O. Box 24032, Seattle, WA 98124-0032

SITUATION WANTED

Consultant, Ph.D., Polymer/Organic/Materials Chemistry. Applied product development: formulation/engineering of specialty silicone/acrylic/urethane coatings (including water borne), epoxy/urethane adhesives, rubber sealants, PU foams, fibers, biomaterials, TPE/silicone/PU elastomers, engineering plastics, biodegradable polymers, films, hydrogels, membranes, inks, lubricants, film adhesives, vinyls, dyes, surfactants for medical devices, catheters, treadmills; optoelectronic, fiber-optic, micro-electrochemical biosensers, fabric laminates, wound closure, electronics. Mechanics/structure/property relationships in polymers/resins, QC, molding/extrusion, adhesion, surface science/covalent immobilization, enzymology, luminescence, dispersions/emulsions. Analytical method development. Organic/polymer synthesis. Hands-on, innovator, self-starter. Trouble shooting/problem solving, manufacturing, R&D management. Technology transfer. Patents, papers, successful products. Please contact: E. Green, 7418 Corliss Ave, N., Seattle, WA 98103, Phone: (206) 524-4553.

POSITION OPEN

The Washington State Patrol has an entry level position open for a Forensic Scientist in their Crime Laboratory in Seattle. Duties will include: perform laboratory analyses of physical evidence using accepted scientific methods, interpret results, prepare written reports and testify as an expert witness in courts of law. The required qualifications are: B.S. in natural science which includes a minimum of 20 semester or 30 quarter hours of chemistry and 5 semester or 8 quarter hours of physics. The candidate must pass a background investigation. The position carries a salary range of $2245-2865 per month. For a copy of the bulletin, application form and personal background evaluation form, please call (360) 438-5868.

FERRY FELLOWSHIP APPLICATIONS INVITED

The Education Committee of the ACS Rubber Division announces the availability of its John D. Ferry Fellowship. This award will be made to a doctoral level student in the field of rubber and polymer science. The $10,000 annual fellowship will support full-time education and research at a North American university. It will be renewable for one additional year.

The purposes of the fellowship are to perpetuate the tradition of research excellence exemplified by Ferry, who is professor emeritus of chemistry at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, to foster and motivate excellence in postgraduate education in rubber and polymer science; and to nurture originality and creativity in research on the physics, especially mechanical properties and molecular dynamics, of rubbers and polymers.

Candidates may be nominated by a professor or a department active in doctoral-level research in rubber and polymer science. All nominations should be submitted by May 31, and should contain the following: Undergraduate and graduate transcripts, a research proposal describing anticipated project activity, a candidates statement describing how this endeavor would fit into his or her career plans, and a recommendation from the thesis advisor.

Nominations must not be more than five pages long (not including transcripts). Announcement of the candidate selected will be made by July 1. For more information, contact Education Office, ACS Rubber Division, P.O. Box 499, Akron, Ohio 44309-0499; phone (216) 972-7814.

1996 TRAVEL GRANTS FOR HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS

The ACS Office of High School Chemistry solicits applications for travel grants. These grants will pay travel expenses for high school teachers to attend ACS or National Science Teachers Association regional or national meetings in 1996 or the 14th Biennial Conference on Chemical Education, which will be held at Clemson University, Clemson, South Carolina, August 4-8, 1996.

Applicants must currently teach high school chemistry and must present a paper at the meeting for which they seek funding. The topic of the presentation must pertain to a program of the ACS Office of High School Chemistry; examples include Project SEED, the U.S. National Chemistry Olympiad Program, the ChemCom curriculum, *ChemMatters*, "ChemSource," and career materials.

A copy of the abstract for the paper must accompany the application. This abstract must be submitted to and approved by the organizers of the specific meeting.

The selection committee will focus on how the applicant believes he or she will contribute to the success of the meeting by attending and how the applicant intends to apply the experience and knowledge gained by attending this meeting in his or her future endeavors. Priority for travel grants will be given to those who have made efforts to seek matching funds for their travel expenses.

Applications, which are due by July 1, are available from Christine Brennan, Office of High School Chemistry, ACS, 1155-16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Recipients will be notified by September 15.

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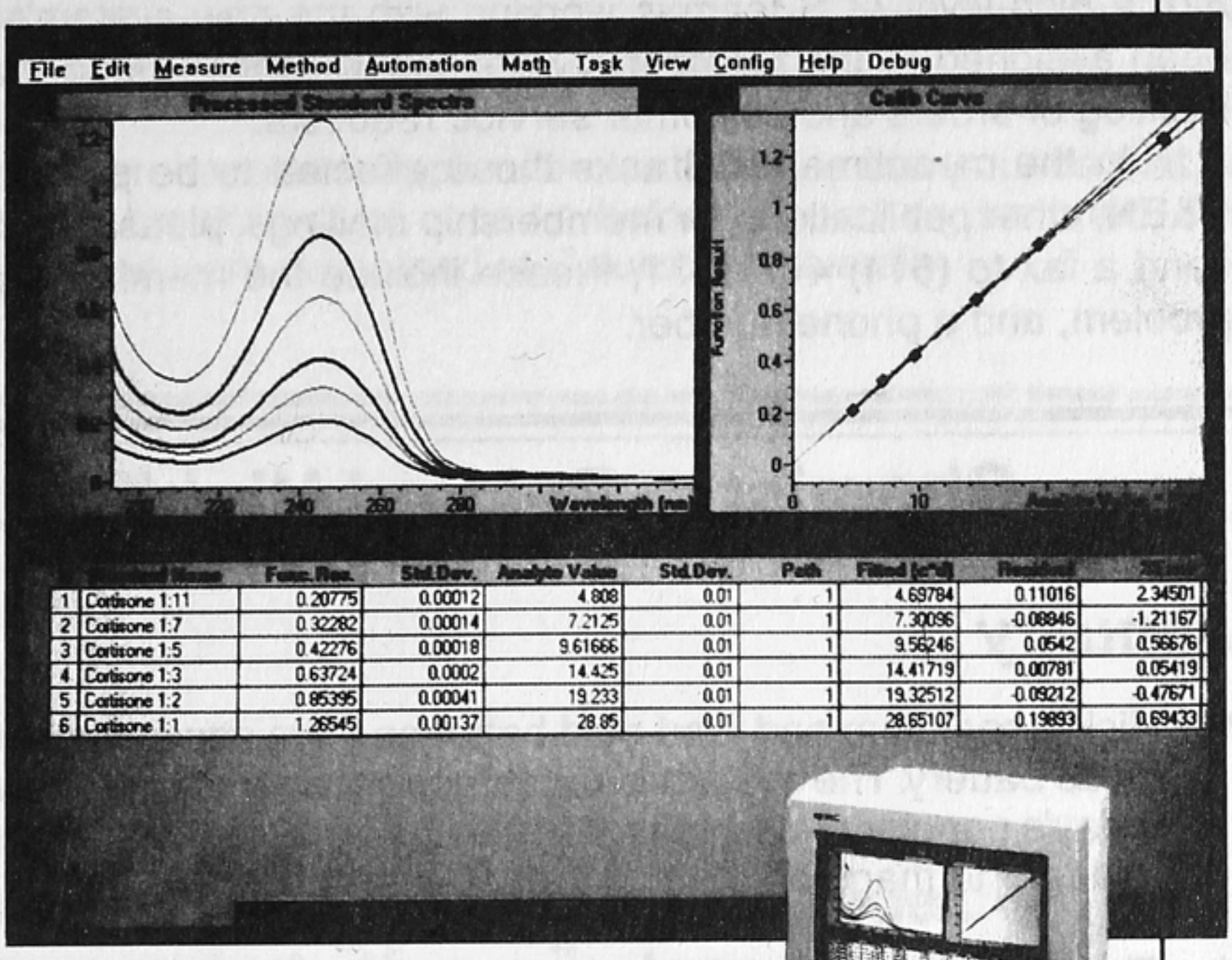

		Conc. Res.	Std.Dev.	Analyte Value	Std.Dev.	Path	Filtered [g*l]	Residual	
1	Cortisone 1:11	0.20775	0.00012	4.808	0.01	1	4.69784	0.11016	2.34501
2	Cortisone 1:7	0.32282	0.00014	7.2125	0.01	1	7.30096	-0.08846	-1.21167
3	Cortisone 1:5	0.42276	0.00018	9.61666	0.01	1	9.56246	0.0542	0.56676
4	Cortisone 1:3	0.63724	0.0002	14.425	0.01	1	14.41719	0.00781	0.05419
5	Cortisone 1:2	0.85395	0.00041	19.233	0.01	1	19.32512	-0.09212	-0.47671
6	Cortisone 1:1	1.26545	0.00137	28.85	0.01	1	28.65107	0.19893	0.69433

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ACS TO CORRECT COMPUTER DIFFICULTIES

ACS is taking action to correct a serious problem that has resulted due to switch over into a new computer system from a 20 year old one that was becoming difficult to maintain and was not flexible enough to keep up with society's growth. Most continuing members and subscribers are not affected; the major impact has been on newer members and subscribers.

Despite more than a year of planning and testing, the replacement system is still plagued with major operational problems. John Crum, ACS executive director, has issued an apology to members, subscribers, or affiliates affected by the problem and has assured that necessary resources are being applied to correcting the problem.

According to the report in the *Chemical & Engineering News* (February 27, 1995, page 52), a high-level ACS team is working with the new system's vendor and extra staff has been assigned to the Member & Subscriber Service Department (M&SS) to process the backlog of orders and customer service requests.

In the meantime, ACS asks those affected to be patient. For problems in receiving C&EN, other publications, or membership mailings, please call M&SS at (800) 333-9511, or send a fax to (614) 447-3671, Please include the membership number, the nature of the problem, and a phone number.

Chemistry-Related Highlights of 1993

January

- Nickel-cadmium and lead-acid batteries have new competition: the lithium manganese oxide battery. The system is rechargeable and is said to have three times the energy of today's popular ni-cad cells. It is also believed to be safer, longer lasting, and potentially cheaper to manufacture that other batteries in its class.

- The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approves Taxol for treating ovarian cancer patients. The drug, marketed under the generic name paclitaxel, is manufactured by Bristol-Myers Squibb company.

- Scientists at Johns Hopkins School of Medicine find evidence that carbon monoxide, like nitric oxide (another small gaseous molecule), also functions as a neurotransmitter and as a regulator of the physiologically important molecule, cyclic guanosine monophosphate.

- Researchers find two new processes directly converting the methane in natural gas to products. One by Catalytica, Inc., Calif., yields methanol; the other, from the University of Minnesota, yields a synthetic gas mixture of carbon monoxide and hydrogen.

February

Scientists detect helium dimer (He_2), a rare-gas molecule never before observed experimentally. The observation answers long-standing questions about the physical status of the molecule and may help scientists to better understand its physical properties.

A new type of molecular switch, developed by scientists at the University of Texas, Austin, can change the conductivity of a thin-film superconductor in a reproducible way. The switch works by changing the oxidation state of an of an organic polymer (polypyrrole) film, in contact with the superconductor.

March

- Scientists at the State University of New York at Stony Brook improve Taxol, once found only in scarce Pacific yew trees. They synthesize Taxol-like compound more powerful than the natural product and which may avoid some of its negative side effects.

- Another application of buckyballs (fullereens) is reported. They have the ability to shield against pulses of bright light, a property that makes them good candidates for protecting sensitive electronic components from the bright light of arc welders or lasers.

- Scientists in Russia, Japan, and France simultaneously discover a new mercury-barium-copper oxide that is superconducting at temperatures up to 94 degrees Kelvin (-291 F). Although short of the five year standing record of 127 K, discoverers see promise in the material- departure from the thallium-containing record holder.

- Catalytic antibodies lead to an important application: anticocaine compounds that, in animal testing, promote the breakdown of cocaine before it reaches the brain. The antiaddictive, artificial enzymes were developed at Columbia University.

April

- Chemists at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor construct the largest known pure hydrocarbon. Called dendimer, it is even bigger than 60-carbon structures buckyballs. Dendimer, with a 1,134-carbon lattice, has a volume 100 times larger than that of buckyballs.

- Researchers discover a Taxol-producing fungus. The fungus, named Taxomyces andreanae, may someday be genetically manipulated to provide an unlimited supply of Taxol. It is found in the inner bark of Pacific yew, the same trees that are the present source of Taxol.

- High exposures to DDT (dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane) may increase the risk of contracting breast cancer, says a study from Mt. Sinai Hospital in New York City. The study finds that women with higher blood levels of DDE (a DDT breakdown product) have greater risk than those with lower DDE levels.

- What can withstand intense heat, laser blasts, and even a simulated nuclear explosion with little or no damage? A novel plastic called Starlite, reports *Chemical & Engineering News*. Although just recently in the limelight, the plastic was invented several years ago by a British businessman, Maurice Ward.

May

- The promise of new, record-setting superconductors, discovered in March, is fulfilled by researchers in Zurich, Switzerland. The compound is a mercury containing copper oxide that becomes superconducting at about 133 K (-220 F), some 6 degrees above the previous record, set 5 years ago. Unlike the old record holder, this superconductor contains mercury instead of thallium.

- New techniques for growing bone marrow cells in bioreactors - rather than traditional culture flasks - are announced. The techniques may lead to cheaper and safer bone marrow and cartilage transplants.

- Researchers report the first use of near infrared spectrometry, a noninvasive technique, to map chemical changes in an animal's brain due to stroke or head injury. Scientists hope that current animal maps, when extended to humans, will help find drugs to block or reverse the changes.

- For the first time, researchers link nitric oxide to hypertension. They find that some cases of high blood pressure may be caused by a shortage of nitric oxide in cells.

- A synthetic route to making rapamycin is reported. Rapamycin is a drug that suppresses rejection of transplanted organs or tissues. It was first isolated 20 years ago from a soil fungus. The synthetic path is expected to hasten rapamycin's clinical use.

June

- Pennsylvania State University chemists prepare a carbon-based polymer - called poly(phenylcarbyne) -which is converted into a diamond-like coating when heated at atmospheric pressure. The polymer could provide new routes to making synthetic diamonds or diamond-like films.

- Howard E. Simmons, Jr., retired senior vice-president of research at Du Pont, is named recipient of the 1994 Priestley Medal. The medal is ACS's highest honor in chemistry and is given every year to scientists for their distinguished services to the chemical sciences, industry, and society.

- IBM scientists report a new technique that shows accurate shapes of the electron clouds surrounding molecules. The technique, along with scanning tunneling microscopy, could be used to distinguish between isomers, or to track reactants, intermediates, and the products of chemical reactions on metal surfaces.

- Add this to silicon chemistry: a stable silicon cation with only three bonds. Silicon usually associated with other atoms by two, four, or five bonds. The unique silicon structure could lead to newer ways to make silica-based materials.

July

- An organic compound, "benzo-15-crown-ether-aldehyde," is shown to function as an electronic "AND" logic gate. The discovery is a step toward fulfilling scientists' vision for the future of molecular electronics: baseball-sized supercomputers made from molecules that perform the logic operations now performed by transistors.

- Carbon-nitrogen thin-film could be harder than diamonds, scientists report. The new material, developed at Harvard University, was produced by laser vaporization of graphite targets in the presence of atomic nitrogen.

- Scientists put DNA testing, a cutting-edge forensic analytical technique, to a tough test: identifying the bones of Russia's last Czar and his family. They succeeded and end a 75-year old rumor about the Czar's existence after the 1917 Russian Revolution.

- The four-member U.S. team at the 25th International Chemistry Olympiad in Perugia, Italy, brings home glory: two gold and two silver medals - the best performance ever in the U.S. team's history.

- Scientists find a novel buckyball derivative, called "fulleroid," that blocks HIV, the AIDS virus. The discovery is hailed as buckyballs' first practical biological application. While not an AIDS treatment, it may lead to compounds with medicinal value.

- Searching for clinically more effective synthetic derivatives of Taxol, scientists at the University of California, San Diego, synthesize protaxols. They are more soluble in water than Taxol and may be easier to administer.

ugust

A new process converts several different types of plastics into commercially usable oils. The method opens the possibility that, in the future, waste plastics will be carried to converters for conversion to oil, instead of to landfills or incinerators. The method's recipe: mix plastics with tetralin and a zeolite-based catalyst and heat them in a special reactor at 400-450 C for up to 60 minutes.

Chemists at the University of Munich successfully synthesize the first-ever molecule with a silicon tetrahedron (Si_4) structure. Such a molecule was a major synthesis challenge for years. Researchers develop a new form of cancer therapy: one in which monoclonal anti-HIV antibodies work inside the cell, rather than outside as is the case for conventional antibodies. The new technique may find use in controlling cancer, as well as AIDS and other infectious diseases.

A novel sulfur-aluminum battery is announced by researchers at Clark University that potentially could lead to better electric cars. The new aqueous battery surpasses conventional alkaline batteries in two aspects: it has higher energy density (energy storage capacity per unit weight), and it is more than twice as long.

Lost in space! That was the fate of the Mars Observer Spacecraft, when NASA scientists failed to establish contact with it. The spacecraft's mission was global mapping of the red planet, including probing of its surface and its atmospheric chemistry.

September

Scientists find an important clue about the cause of Alzheimer's disease: evidence that cells in Alzheimer's patients are defective in channeling potassium through cells. The finding may lead to diagnostic skin test for Alzheimer patients.

Diamonds are formed in the high-pressure environment of the Earth's interior, and scientists hope that these impurities may reveal some of Earth's deeper geological secrets.

Efforts to ease the transition temperature in superconductors continue. Scientists at the University of Houston reach a new temperature record - above 153 K (-185 F). The superconductors is a mercury-containing copper oxide that was subjected to 150 kilobar-pressures (approximately 150,000 atmospheres).

Add one more to the list of biological roles for nitric oxide. A new study finds that nitric oxide - in addition to being a neurotransmitter, a dilating agent for blood vessels, and a regulating agent for blood pressure - may also be a potent antiviral agent. The study finds nitric oxide active against poxviruses and herpes simplex virus type 1.

More Highlights to follow next month!

Treasurer's Report
PUGET SOUND SECTION
AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY
08-Mar-95

	1995 BUDGET	1995 Year-to-Dat
INCOME		
Annual ACS Allotment	$9,281	$0.00
New Member Commissions	30	0.00
Local Section Dues	4,300	15.00
Publications (advertising)	4,200	0.00
Directory (advertising)	500	0.00
Meals (total revenue)	2,000	15.00
Receipts (Chem Demo Wkshop, ACS pins, Safety Tapes, etc)	200	0.00
Interest, Dividends	1,000	167.60
Donations, Contributions (for minting PA medals)	1,500	0.00
Rebate from ACS for councilor travel expenses	1,000	0.00
Reimbursement for Pauling Award expenses	500.00	0.00
Other	0	0.00
TOTAL:	$24,511	$197.60
EXPENSES		
Administration	$100	$0.00
Education Committee	2,000	0.00
(National Chemistry Week		0.00
(Donations: Wash College Chem Teachers Assn		0.00
(Expanding Your Horizons		0.00
(W Jr Sci-Hum Symp & W Sci Teachers		0.00
(Precollege Program		
(Chem Olympiad		0.00
(Chemistry for Kids		0.00
(Chem Workshops for students/teachers K-12		0.00
(Recognition awards for HS students		0.00
(Grants to HS groups for K-9 chem demos		0.00
(Matching grants to HS for publications		0.00
(Scholarships K-12 teachers / chem classes		0.00
(HS Chem teachers group		0.00
Public Affairs Committee	0	0.00
Professional Relations and Status Committee	100	0.00
Public Relations Committee	0	0.00
Safety Committee	100	0.00
Local Meetings (includes speakers' expenses)	1,500	0.00
Pauling Medal Symposium	0	0.00
Pauling Medal - minting	1,500	0.00
Meals (total expenses)	2,000	0.00
Publications (printing, mailing, etc.)	10,000	1,807.56
Directory	2,000	0.00
Awards Other (50yr member dinners)	50	0.00
Pauling Award (1993 - 1994)	500	0.00
High School Teacher Award	200	0.00
Student Affiliate Award	200	0.00
Travel Subsidies for Councilors	2,500	0.00
Travel Subsidy and Fee for LSO Conference	500	560.00
Other	500	0.00
TOTAL:	$23,750	$2,367.56
NET GAIN (LOSS)	$761	($2,169.96)
ASSETS AND CAPITAL		
Washington State Employees Credit Union Checking account	$580.54	
Account number 156176-0 Share account	5,150.18	
1 year WStECU CD No.58648 @ 4.25% due 06/26/95	2,000.00	
1 year WStECU CD No.63259 @ 4.75% due 11/19/95	7,500.00	
1 year WStECU CD No.64971 @ 4.25% due 03/19/95	7,500.00	
Pauling Award Medals 0 @ $542	0.00	
A/V Equipment for Safety Talk (@ 10% of cost 10/90)	85.00	
BALANCE	$22,815.72	

PUGET SOUND CHEMIST

BULLETIN OF THE
PUGET SOUND SECTION
AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

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Puget Sound Section, ACS Executive Committee Future Meetings in 1995

Meetings are open to all members and are held on th second Wednesday each month.

April 12, May 10, June 14

Place: Seattle University
Meeting: 6:30 PM in Room 511
Engineering Building

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