



City of Chicago



R2013-553

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Meeting Date: 6/5/2013

Sponsor(s): Dowell, Pat (3)

Type: Resolution

Title: Declaration of August 3, 2013 as "Dr. Bobby E. Wright Day" in Chicago

Committee(s) Assignment:

A Resolution Proclaiming August 3, 2013 as Dr. Bobby Eugene Wright Day

WHEREAS, Bobby Eugene Wright, Ph. D. was born March 1, 1934 in Anniston Alabama and made his transition on April 6, 1982 in Chicago, Illinois, was the founder and Executive Director of the Garfield Park Comprehensive Community Mental Health Center, then the largest Black Comprehensive Community Mental Health Center in the nation, an agency that now bears his name; and

WHEREAS, Dr. Bobby E. Wright's work emphasized the dynamics of the Black psyche and the conditions that define Black lives and unique circumstances throughout history as a basis for developing the Black Social Theory and teachings on survival of Black culture; and

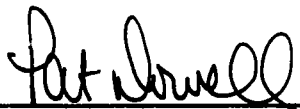
WHEREAS, Dr. Bobby E. Wright was a leader, psychologist, educator, mentor, author, researcher, and civic activist who inspired many Black mental health professionals to lead the provision of services in the inner-city communities; and

WHEREAS, Mental health professionals, students and associates who worked with and learned from Dr. Bobby E. Wright continue his teachings today in health care centers, schools, government agencies, community services/programs, academia and other organizations; and

WHEREAS, To this day the vision of Dr. Bobby E. Wright is a reaffirmation of his brilliance and foresight into the issues faced by the Black community today, in his words, "A luta continua lasima tushinda mbilishaka" The struggle continues and we will conquer without a doubt; now therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, That we, the Mayor and the City Council of the City of Chicago assembled here this 5th day of June, 2013 do proclaim that August 3, 2013 is Dr. Bobby E. Wright day; and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That a suitable copy be presented to the Garfield Park/Bobby E. Wright Comprehensive Community Mental Health Center Reunion Committee.



Pat Dowell
Alderman, 3rd Ward

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

1. The first part of the experiment is to determine the molar mass of a polymer. This is done by measuring the osmotic pressure of a solution of the polymer in a solvent. The osmotic pressure is measured by a method known as the membrane osmometry method. The osmotic pressure is measured by the height difference of a liquid column in a U-tube manometer.

2. The second part of the experiment is to determine the molar mass of a polymer by measuring the viscosity of a solution of the polymer in a solvent. The viscosity is measured by a method known as the capillary viscometry method. The viscosity is measured by the time taken for a liquid to flow through a capillary tube.

3. The third part of the experiment is to determine the molar mass of a polymer by measuring the sedimentation velocity of a solution of the polymer in a solvent. The sedimentation velocity is measured by a method known as the ultracentrifugation method. The sedimentation velocity is measured by the distance traveled by a particle in a centrifuge tube.

4. The fourth part of the experiment is to determine the molar mass of a polymer by measuring the light scattering of a solution of the polymer in a solvent. The light scattering is measured by a method known as the light scattering method. The light scattering is measured by the intensity of light scattered by a solution of the polymer.

5. The fifth part of the experiment is to determine the molar mass of a polymer by measuring the gel permeation chromatography (GPC) of a solution of the polymer in a solvent. The GPC is measured by a method known as the GPC method. The GPC is measured by the retention time of a polymer in a GPC column.

6. The sixth part of the experiment is to determine the molar mass of a polymer by measuring the size exclusion chromatography (SEC) of a solution of the polymer in a solvent. The SEC is measured by a method known as the SEC method. The SEC is measured by the retention time of a polymer in a SEC column.

7. The seventh part of the experiment is to determine the molar mass of a polymer by measuring the dynamic light scattering (DLS) of a solution of the polymer in a solvent. The DLS is measured by a method known as the DLS method. The DLS is measured by the intensity of light scattered by a solution of the polymer.

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