THE GOESSMANN GAZETTE

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AMHERST

SPRING 1982
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PLEASE LET US HAVE YOUR NEWS ITEMS FOR THE NEXT ISSUE OF THE GOESSMANN GAZETTE!
Greetings to all of our alumni and other friends of the University of Massachusetts Department of Chemistry. I could repeat my annual message of what a great faculty we have, but I'll let them tell about some of their exploits and findings later in this issue. Or, I could repeat my annual appeal for additional alumni support, with the reminder that your gift to the UMass Alumni Fund can be designated for the Department of Chemistry (and that your company may match your gift if you let the appropriate officials know you've contributed). But rather than do the latter—which has increased our alumni contributions, for which we are very grateful, I am going to stress our staff this year instead.

Two Main Office secretaries whom recent graduates may remember have left us. Diane (Aiken) King is now working in Northfield, which is much closer to her Hinsdale, New Hampshire home—90 minutes each way on the bus became too much for her! Marge Sullivan and her husband have both transferred to Boston. We've been fortunate to have Leslie Malpas and John Laskeyevich in their places. Leslie is an Amherst native and UMass graduate who got bored with Hawaii and came back home—for which we are very thankful. John is a former English teacher from Vermont. Another new face in our secretarial ranks is Cheri Vincent, who works in the 4th floor tower office. We are very fortunate to still have Linda Warren, Carly Zimmoski and Martha Robitaille working with us. And on less than a full-time basis we have Jan Hrynshyn, who is now working almost full-time for us, JoAnn Bernhard, who unfortunately only works for us half-time, and Pat Barschenski who is helping Professor Chien organize MACRO '82, which is an IUPAC conference on macromolecules, which is to be held in Amherst, in July, so that Patty is only able to do occasional typing for us. We seriously need a series of classified upgradings in the secretarial area similar to those in the lab prep area, which finds Tilly Boulanger, Elizabeth Wesneckwicz and Jean Foley all with increased recognition by the state system. We were fortunate to have Kathleen Keating (Class of February, 1980) fill in our remaining lab tech spot during most of 1981 and we now have that position filled by Juliana Vanderwiel.

From December, 1980, to December, 1981, we lost three of our shop personnel through retirements. Roland Labonte retired from our electronics shop with an electronic chess game provided by his friends to ease the long hours of retirement; Ernie Nuttelman, our general handyman, retired shortly thereafter and Chester Napikoski, one of our machinists, retired at the end of 1981. They have been replaced by Ralph Brown, Mark Snow, and Richard Zink, respectively. Richard Zink has the added responsibility of being the Machine Shop Supervisor. The remaining shop personnel include Michael Conway (Electronics Shop), Joe Zolty (Machine Shop) and Dan Keedy (Instrumentation Specialist). Clarence Powers, our Head Storekeeper, has had to train several new persons in chemical storekeeping over the past few years, including Walter Yando, Arthur Martin, and Charles Girard. I hope I didn't miss anyone.

Have you seen the New York Times Guide To Colleges? The Department of Chemistry is listed as one of the top departments of the University and the University is listed as one of the top universities by the Guide. Naturally, we are pleased with such recognition.

What is increasing? Well, grant support to faculty members in the Department
of Chemistry is increasing, but so is the cost of doing research. We seem to be at least holding our own on that one. Industrial support is up too. Separations research is now being enhanced with a new state-of-the-art HPLC donated to us by IBM.

More positive good news is the increase in the SAT scores of students applying to the University. After a decade of slowly decreasing SAT scores, the word I received today is that the SAT scores of freshmen applicants for the coming year are up by a full 35 points. The number of international exchange students in the Department of Chemistry is also up. This year we have five students in our UEA/UMass Interchange Program and we will have at least 12 coming this next year. UEA is the University of East Anglia in Norwich, England, where chemistry students can elect to spend their second year out of the three year undergraduate program at the University of Massachusetts. It's evident that this is becoming a popular program--in fact, the 12 students coming this fall will be chosen from 17 students who have applied for this coming year.

Alumni contributions are also up--this has allowed us to have two series of lectures which have been partially underwritten by alumni contributions. The first series this past fall was by Professor Sidney F. A. Kettle, who lectured on solid state group theory and its importance in vibrational spectroscopy. This was our year to host the Five College Chemistry Lecture Series and thanks to alumni contributions, we were able to reach out and bring John Baldeschwieler all the way from Cal Tech. Professor Baldeschwieler gave an enlightened series of lectures on his use of various molecular spectroscopies in biological systems. Some may have far reaching effects in medical applications as well. I think it was the best lecture series I've heard in my fifteen plus years at the University of Massachusetts, and made possible through some generous contributions from our alumni.

I could go on at great length about many other positive things that are happening in the Department of Chemistry, but I would like to end on a melancholy note, indicating how sad I am to see Professor Harold Smith retiring from our midst. We are indeed fortunate that he has been serving the University so faithfully over all these years, and as a further example of his dedication to us, you will see his name listed as a Co-Editor of this issue of the Goessmann Gazette. In reality he did 90% of the editing. Because of this, he wanted to delete the long item on himself which the University had just issued as a press release, but I implored him to let it stay. As you will see when you read it, although Harold has retired from teaching chemistry, he is still very active indeed.

Please drop by and see us when you are in the Amherst area, or if you're attending one of the national meetings of the American Chemical Society, come and see us at one of our social hours. With best regards for the future.

Ronald D. Archer, Head
Department of Chemistry
ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

UMass/Amherst Chancellor HENRY KOFFLER will leave the University in July to become President of the University of Arizona in Tucson. Many lament the fact that his innovative and courageous efforts to move the University toward a greater degree of excellence have been in operation for less than three years, and are (alas!) incomplete.

The 28th Macromolecular Symposium of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) will be held July 12-18, 1982, at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst. PROFESSOR JAMES C. W. CHIEN is General Chairman for this conference which in the past has been held abroad. Planning, which has taken three years, is now complete. More than 950 papers will be presented, covering every major area of the field, in 18 concurrent sessions. An attendance of over 2,000 polymer chemists, physicists and engineers is expected, with more than one-third of these coming from abroad.

State Senator JOHN W. OLIVER, teacher turned politician, was recently made an honorary UMass alumnus. Dr. Oliver taught chemistry at UMass from 1962-68, when he left to enter politics, first in the House of Representatives and then in the Senate (since '73). He currently chairs the Taxation Committee, and serves on several others. He was cited for his "concern for higher education," "tireless work to improve the governance of the Commonwealth," and his "level-headed approach to the problems of controlling an erratic economy."

The late PROFESSOR CHARLES A. PETERS is remembered in a letter from LESTER W. TARR (Massachusetts Agricultural College, Class of 1915):

"I graduated as a Chemist (class of 1915) and with the assistance of Dr. C. A. Peters, I obtained my first job as Assistant Chemist in the University of Delaware Agricultural Experiment Station, Newark, Delaware. Dr. C. A. Peters was a lifetime friend with whom I maintained contact until he passed away within about two weeks of what would have been his 100th birthday. And I continued contact with Mrs. C. A. Peters until she passed away a few years later. I owe much to Dr. C. A. Peters and to the University of Massachusetts for an excellent education.

When World War I came along, I became a Chemist in Smokeless Powder with E. F. duPont de Nemours and Co., Wilmington, Delaware. With as many as 1500 chemists involved in this company, I was always able to cope with the competition. My services were continued after World War I. And here again, I can pay allegiance to a relationship that lasted throughout the remainder of my working life. In my later years, my services were those of an Executive. I was General Manager of the Continental Diamond Fibre Co., Newark, Delaware. When I retired in 1958 at age 65 I was a Vice President and Director of the United Carr Fastener Corporation, Cambridge, Mass. and
President of this Company's largest subsidiary--The Cinch Manufacturing Corporation, Chicago, Illinois.
I am now living in Florida where I have been since my retirement.
I am in John Knox Village--a retirement home in Pompano Beach, Florida.
I owe much to many good friends. Certainly, I owe much to the University
of Massachusetts. Happily, all through my life, I have had friends who
were willing and able to help. It is a privilege to pay tribute.

Yours sincerely,

Lester W. Tarr
651 S. W. 6th St., Apt. 1711
Pompano Beach, Florida 33060

FACULTY NEWS

PROFESSOR RAMON BARNES organized and chaired the 1982 Winter Conference on
Plasma Spectrochemistry at Orlando, Florida, January 4-9. Precise analysis of
microscopic quantities of materials needed by all branches of science and industry
are obtained from the techniques pioneered in this specialized area. The
Conference brought together international scientists experienced in application,
theory, and instrumental developments in an informal setting to examine recent
trends and progress. Scientists from as far away as Tokyo and the Peoples
Republic of China lectured at the Conference. In-depth lectures on theory and
evaluations were supplemented with applications of techniques in such areas as
biomedical, geochemical, petroleum, environmental (sea water analysis, air, water,
waste). New instrumentation was highlighted by displays.

Dr. Barnes is also the editor and publisher of an international newsletter.
It evaluates and summarizes most recent advances occurring in the field of Plasma
Spectrochemical Analysis throughout the world.

PROFESSOR JOHN BRANDTS is going to Japan in October and November of this
year, supported on a fellowship from the Japanese Society for the Promotion of
Science. He will spend three weeks at the University of Tokyo, and two weeks
touring other universities in Japan.

PROFESSOR PAUL E. CADE continues an active research program in positron
chemistry. (Solvated positron; general solvation problems; electric dipole
states for positrons; theory of electronic structure of matrix trapped species).
He has recently presented papers before the International Conference on Positron
Scattering and Annihilation in Gases (Toronto, Canada); at the Hirschfelder
Symposium (Madison, Wisconsin); and before the Electron Physics Division of the
American Physical Society. In April, 1982, he chairs a session and delivers 3
papers at the Sixth International Conference on Positron Annihilation in Fort
Worth, Texas.

PROFESSOR JAMES C. W. CHIEN's research interests are many and varied. Early
work on proteins and metalloenzymes involved solid state structural studies of
collagen and metal substitution in myoglobin, hemoglobin, and cytochrome-c. This
work enabled detailed structural studies of the metal ion and its environment by EPR crystallography, understanding of the influence of the metal ion on the globin and vice versa, elucidation of the electron transfer process and scrutiny of the major conformational transitions in these molecules. Recent studies on fish hemoglobin have shown that the dogmas established for human hemoglobin just don't apply to fish hemoglobin.

Dr. Chien's very strong interest in polymers started during his 14 years in industry (at Hercules) and has accelerated greatly as a result of his associations here at UMass. Earlier studies on polymer oxidation, combustion, flame retardation, and Ziegler-Natta catalysis have given way to work on conducting polymers. The goal in this relatively new and exciting area is to understand how electrical conduction occurs and to synthesize new polymers with improved properties.

Planning for the IUPAC Conference, coupled with very heavy research commitments, has delayed plans for Dr. Chien's second sabbatical. The first sabbatical, at the Max Planck Institut fur Biochemie, on a Humboldt grant, has fostered collaboration with German scientists on various research projects.

The Chien children are independent and well occupied. Lisa is finishing an MBA at Ann Arbor; Mark is taking Enology at the University of California at Davis; Nadine is in molecular biology at Albert Einstein Institute.

PROFESSOR DAVID CURRAN'S research group numbers 6 people, all busy working on analyses in flowing systems. Exciting things are happening in the way of a.c. electrochemical detectors. Dave and Nancy's daughter, Kathy, was graduated from UMass last June; and son Tim is a junior in the mechanical engineering program.

PROFESSOR ROBERT R. HOLMES' research program is supported by continuing grants on "Ligand Exchange Mechanisms for Nonrigid Molecules of Main-Group Elements" (sponsored by NSF), and "Phosphate Model for Ribonuclease Action" (sponsored by NIH). Professor Holmes gave an invited talk on "Use of Structural Results on Phosphorous Compounds in Modeling Reaction Mechanisms" at the International Conference on Phosphorous Chemistry, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, June 1-5, 1981. He also served on the Scientific Program Committee in helping to organize the Conference.

He has been invited to present a lecture at the National Main-Group Workshop at Keystone, Colorado, June 1-3, 1982 (sponsored by NSF).

The Holmes' oldest daughter, Mary Anne, married Gregory Jones last summer. Both are electrical engineers, working for General Dynamics in San Diego.

PROFESSOR PETER LILLYA'S large research group has ended an era with the publication of what they state is their last (?) paper on experimental work in pure organotransition metal chemistry in the inaugural issue of Organometallics. They have prepared a very stable iron-containing polymer which is capable of undergoing reversible L-doping to give an air stable semiconductor. Other projects involve high energy polymers, design and synthesis of new special-use thermoplastic elastomers, new methods of organic synthesis involving nitro compounds, as well as a new methylene transfer reagent.

Professors Lillya and Ragle spent 3 weeks backpacking and climbing in the Tetons last summer, and expect to go back again this July. These are only the latest of a series of UMass expeditions, one of which included former students Art Kluge, Vern Kyllingstad, and Eric Zinc.
PROFESSOR WILLIAM E. MCEWEN remains very active in ACS affairs, at the national as well as the local level. He has been elected a member of the national Committee on Committees, and also the Society Committee on Education. He is a candidate for Director of Region I.

He has been invited by the chemistry graduate student association at Yale University to spend a day with them at New Haven.

Dr. McEwen's new work on fundamental chemistry of passivating agents, used in the fluid catalytic cracking process of petroleum refining, is beginning to attract attention among chemists.

PROFESSORS BERNARD MILLER AND JAMES CHIEN are collaborating on an NSF sponsored research program to synthesize food additives which will be perfectly safe. The basic idea is to link dye molecules to high polymers, which are compounds whose molecules are so large that they are not absorbed through the intestinal system. The polymers, along with the dyes bonded to them, would thus presumably pass through the digestive system and be excreted unchanged, and there would be little or no possibility of their interacting with the body's cells to cause cancer. At this stage of the research, Miller, Chien and collaborators are deliberately linking highly active carcinogens to the polymers. The carcinogen-polymer combination is then tested for mutagenicity in the Ames Test, which is very sensitive to carcinogens of the type being used. The carcinogens in use are distinctly related to food dyes. Even if the food dyes which will ultimately be used actually do have any carcinogenic properties (even very slight ones), these should be eliminated by bonding to the polymers.

PROFESSOR MARVIN RAUSCH continues an active teaching and research program in the area of organometallic chemistry. In addition to grant support from the PRF/ACS, NSF and Exxon Research & Engineering Company, he was recently awarded a grant from the International Programs Division of NSF to support a cooperative research/exchange program between the University of Massachusetts and the University of Bayreuth, Bayreuth, Germany. The program is funded for 3 years, and will provide travel and living support for principal investigators and students on both sides to visit the other university and conduct research in organometallic photochemistry.

Marv also attended the Tenth International Conference on Organometallic Chemistry in Toronto, Canada, last August, where he presented an invited lecture on recent research and served on the International Advisory Committee for this series of conferences. (He was chairman of the Sixth ICOMC held in Amherst in 1973). He was also invited to join the Board of Editors of the Journal of Organometallic Chemistry, one of the most important journals in this field, this past fall.

Marv has again been invited by the Chinese Academy of Sciences to a China-Japan-USA Seminar in Organometallic Chemistry, to be held in Shanghai, China, in June, 1982. He participated in the first conference in this series in Beijing in June, 1980. As a result of his research programs and contacts in China, he currently has a number of visiting faculty from various Chinese universities studying with his group.

PROFESSOR JOHN RAGLE'S research program in magnetic resonance is just winding up a fruitful series of measurements on hydrogen-bonded materials, in
which a detailed picture of the way in which molecules polarize when hydrogen bonds form was developed. This work involved measurements of the electrostatic field gradient at deuterium which had been substituted for the hydrogen in the hydrogen bond, and was done by a calorimetric technique using the nuclear spin degrees of freedom of the material.

Dr. Ragland enjoys a rewarding collaboration with scientists at the University of California on remote sensing of pressure in salt domes. He has made several trips abroad for meetings in the last year, and looks forward to a trip to Oxford for the van der Waal's Molecules Conference.

PROFESSOR ROBERT L. ROWELL, who is a Councilor for the Colloid Division, and has been a Co-Chairman of the Standing Symposium on the Physico-Chemical Properties of Colloidal Particles for six years, will be organizing a symposium on "The Transport Properties of Electrically Charged Particles," to be held at the Kansas City ACS Meeting in the fall.

Dr. Rowell is continuing his important and interesting research on coal in oil slurries. A paper, "Critical Solids Concentration of Coal Slurries," is to be presented at the Fourth International Symposium on Coal Slurry Combustion, Orlando, May, 1982.

Out of the Ph.D. thesis work of Joe Kosman has arisen a new approach to the characterization of surface philicity. The concept was developed in research on the characterization of the surface of coal but is applicable to any surface containing a variety of chemical functional groups. The work is described in a paper by J. J. Kosman and R. L. Rowell, "Surfactant Binding and the Electrophilicity of Coal," Colloids and Surfaces, in press.

A new and simple relationship has been obtained between the measured depolarization ratio of light scattering and the optical anisotropy of a scattering particle. A report of the work will appear in the abstracts of IUPAC MACRO '82.

An invited lecture on "Characterization of Latexes by Optical Methods," is to be presented at the NATO Advanced Study Institute on Polymer Colloids, University of Bristol, July, 1982.

PROFESSOR THOMAS R. (CASEY) STENGLE is on sabbatical this semester spending most of the time working on a joint research project with Prof. K. L. Williamson of Mt. Holyoke College on the NMR spectrum of xenon in solution and in biological systems. As an added feature he is exploring the application of a relatively new technique, extended x-ray absorption fine structure (EXAFS), to the same systems. This work is being carried out in cooperation with a division of the Wilson Synchrotron Laboratory at Cornell University.

PROFESSOR PETER UDEN remains as busy as ever with a very active research program and a host of seminars at many industrial laboratories as well as universities throughout the northeast. He presented a short course on Gas Chromatography in San Juan, Puerto Rico, in August, 1981. He has recently accepted a position as an associate member of the IUPAC Commission VI on Analytical Reagents and Reactions; and also an invitation to spend June of 1982 at the University of Campinas, Brazil, on a UNESCO mission, advising the Chemistry Department on the development of research and teaching in chemical separations and chromatography.

PROFESSOR THOMAS ZAJICEK has shown that he will go to any lengths to win an argument! When it became apparent to certain Amherst homeowners that severe copper corrosion problems were evident in their copper plumbing systems, the cause was ascribed to low pH. Tom argued that either what we teach in freshman chemistry about redox potentials and free energy changes is wrong, or a high hydrogen ion concentration alone will not explain the oxidation of copper. To win the argument (and vindicate general chemistry) he went seeking the oxidizing agent responsible for the attack on copper.

Noting that the accelerated corrosion was more or less confined to areas served by surface water reservoirs, that these surface waters were chlorinated, and that hypochlorous acid (formed by reaction of chlorine with water) was a strong oxidizing agent, he investigated the effect of free chlorine concentration and pH on the dissolution of copper. The laboratory studies showed that the extent of copper corrosion increased sharply with increasing free chlorine levels. Decreased pH levels also increased corrosion less markedly, but only if free chlorine was present as the oxidizing agent. Dissolved oxygen, the usual corroding agent, played a very minor role compared to chlorine.

On the basis of Tom's results the Town of Amherst initiated the addition of sodium hydroxide to the chlorinated water supplies for pH modification to about pH 7; the sodium levels produced are still well below the Heart Association limits. When the new treatment plant goes into operation, the free chlorine levels can be reduced also, and a field test made of his conclusions; that if the pH can be maintained at about 7 and the free chlorine level at about 2 mg Cl per liter or lower, copper corrosion can be kept to a minimum.

PROFESSOR J. HAROLD SMITH AND WIFE LOIS were honored by the Department and the University at a Retirement Reception held December 6, 1981, at the Faculty Club. The following news release (3/16/82) from the UMass News Bureau outlines Dr. Smith's many interests and activities.

"Most people look forward to retirement. Dr. J. Harold Smith, however, had mixed feelings about having so much free time on his hands. After 38 1/2 years of teaching chemistry students at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst and conducting pioneering research in applied physical chemistry, he felt apprehensive when the big day arrived last December.

Retirement may have altered his routine, but Dr. Smith, 67, is as active as ever. On a given day, you might find him chopping wood for his woodstove, delivering Meals on Wheels to elderly shut-ins or entering membership information on radio station WFCR's computer terminal. He also helps operate the press to put out the Senior Center's newsletter; is part of a search committee to find staff for the Amherst Medical Center, and has put his name in to be a volunteer grandparent. If he's not busy with these activities, he might be working in his basement laboratory, continuing his research on fuel cells."
"I'm just seeking every and any worthwhile way I can to keep busy and occupied," says Professor Smith. I'm still young, healthy and vigorous, no matter what the calendar says," he adds with a smile.

Harold was born in Fielding, Utah, in 1914 and received his B.S. and M.A. degrees from the University of Utah. After getting his doctorate from the University of Wisconsin in 1941, he worked as an instructor in the Chemistry Department at the University of Illinois for two years. When he and his wife, Lois, arrived in Amherst in 1943, the University was still the state agricultural college and boasted a student population of 1200 and a Chemistry Department of five members (the Department has grown eight-fold; UMass students number about 25,000).

Dr. Smith was an active participant in the University that evolved over the next few decades, working on search committees and helping with student activities. He was also very busy with outside consulting research. It was his interest in energy, for example, that led to his work as a consultant with United Technologies Corporation (UTC) in the development of a more economical commercial fuel cell (a device which converts fossil fuels directly into electricity).

"It was 1975 and I was all steamed up about energy and wanted to make some kind of contribution," says Professor Smith. "Fossil fuels were becoming more scarce and expensive. We had the OPEC Embargo--it was then that we got some of the motivation to use these fuels more efficiently."

The problem was to find an alternative to conventional power plants. No matter how efficient a particular power plant is, he explains, nearly two-thirds of the energy used in producing electricity is wasted, because of certain natural laws. The fuel cell, on the other hand, because it converts fuels directly into electricity, holds the potential for being 100 percent efficient.

Dr. Smith's earlier research and patents on the structures needed to produce non-woven fabrics gave him valuable knowledge to work on structures needed for fuel cells. For the past seven years, he has worked in his basement laboratory, amidst a plethora of gadgets unintelligible to the layman, puzzling out ways to improve the fuel cell. His research so far has played a pioneering role in the development of key components in the large commercial fuel cells being built in New York City and Tokyo by UTC. Before working on fuel cell research, Professor Smith acted as a consultant to Johnson & Johnson for about 25 years.

"It's been the best of all worlds as far as I'm concerned," says Dr. Smith. "I've not just been working in the ivory tower, doing teaching and academic research, but I've been getting out to apply the things I do. It not only helped put my five children through college, but gave me the feeling of contributing things that serve some useful purpose."

Funding for his research was slowed down just as he retired, thus his concern about what to do with his spare time. While maintaining his interest in the fuel cell research, he has channeled his interest and enthusiasm into additional areas. On the homefront, Smith's energy savvy led him and his wife to heat their home with a Jotul woodstove. A huge pile of hardwood chopped by him attests to the old adage that people who heat with wood get warmed twice.

An avid fan of WFCR's classical music and other programming, he volunteered to help the station when it announced cutbacks. "I have sent pennies out to them occasionally but I wanted to do more," he says. "I use their computer terminal and feed in the information on membership."
One of the greatest motivations for Dr. Smith's volunteer activities is his wife, Lois, a warm, friendly woman quick to laugh. "Frankly, I have the greatest wife," he admits. "She's always off on some mission of mercy. She's been a fabulous role model. I don't think she should carry that ball all alone."

When they're not busy with their respective volunteer projects, the Smiths enjoy cross country skiing together and playing golf in the warmer weather. They're taking a class in Near East civilization at the University this semester. Dr. Smith also visits his campus office where he has stacked neat piles of scientific journals, reading he'd like to catch up on.

As a teacher, Dr. Smith is cherished for his clarity; as a person, for his friendliness.

"He was one of the warmest persons on campus, everyone knew him," says Rene Bernasconi, a chemistry instructor. "He went out of his way to make new faculty feel welcome. His wife is just as warm as he. They would arrive on the doorstep with a casserole (to greet new faculty)."

"Professors who were his students and other students who had him said he was remarkably clear and enthusiastic. He was always enthusiastic to the Nth degree."

The Smiths will continue to reside in Amherst, enjoying a busy and interesting retirement.

NEWS FROM ALUMNI

JOHN COONEY (Ph.D., '81) is now at the Naval Research Laboratories in Virginia carrying out studies on the heterocyclic compounds found in petroleum and shale oil. DON SCHULZ (Ph.D., '71) has moved from Firestone to become a group leader with Exxon, and RAY FARINATO (Ph.D., '76), after an extended leave in Japan, is now principal research chemist in the Discovery Research Department of American Cyanamid, Stamford, Connecticut.

CAROLYN KENDROW ('51) and an instructor at UMass (1951-61) is now heading the Department of Chemistry at Roger Williams College in Rhode Island. She sends her regards to all who traveled through UMass during her tenure here. TOM MCCARTHY (BS, '78) will be returning to the University in June, having completed his Ph.D. at MIT, to join the Polymer Science & Engineering Department as an Assistant Professor, while one of our own Polymer Science graduates, GARY WNEK (Ph.D., '81 with Prof. Chien) has taken up a faculty position in the Materials Science and Engineering Department at MIT, also as an Assistant Professor. DR. BILL BATSCHLET (Postdoctoral with Prof. Archer, 1977-79) has moved from Swarthmore College to take up a faculty position at Trinity College in San Antonio, Texas. Two of the recent graduates from the same research group, MARV ILLINGSWORTH (Ph.D., '80) and CARL (JOE) WEBER (Ph.D., '80) are pursuing teaching and industrial careers, respectively. The former is at the University of Delaware, while Dr. Weber is carrying out research with the U.S. Borox Corporation in Anaheim, California.

RICHARD SOLL (BS, '77) obtained his Ph.D. in organic chemistry from Dartmouth College in November, 1981, and is now carrying out postdoctoral
work at Harvard University in the group of Professor E. J. Corey. RAY D'ALONZO (Ph.D., '77) presently with Proctor and Gamble is Chairman of the Cincinnati Section of the ACS for 1981-82 and also President of the Cincinnati Society of Applied Spectroscopy. WILLIAM JOHNSON (Ph.D.) recently assumed the position of President of a new genetic engineering company, Replicon Inc., based in Cambridge, MA, and DR. ARJUN SAU who held postdoctoral positions in the Department since 1976 with Professors Carpino and Holmes, has received permanent immigration status and has recently taken a position with the Hercules Company in Wilmington, Delaware.

Recent Ph.D graduates from the analytical division include ERNEST FOX (1981), now with Monsanto Textiles, Pensacola, Florida, SCOTT ESTES (1982), who has joined Eastman Kodak, Rochester, and JOSEPH KOSMAN (1982) who is working with the Analytical Services group of the SOLIO Research and Development Center in Cleveland. BOB SWISHER (Ph.D., '81) has a postdoctoral position with Prof. Russell Grimes at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, where he is doing a mixture of inorganic synthesis and structure analyses, while DR. JUDITH GALLOCCI (Ph.D., '78) has moved from Northwestern University to take charge of an X-ray structure analysis service facility in the Chemistry Department at Ohio State University, Columbus.

DR. GUS SILVEIRA (Ph.D., '62), Chairman of the Chemistry Department of the State University of New York at Oswego, was promoted to Distinguished Teaching Professor in 1976 and writes that he has recently been appointed as a SUNY Faculty Exchange Scholar and as Chairman of the Chancellor's Advisory Committee for teaching excellence in the SUNY system. BOB GAMACHE (Ph.D., '79) is still with the Center for Atmospheric Studies at the University of Lowell and is teaching physical chemistry this year, while two more recent coworkers of Prof. Cade, ALLAN PATRICK AND C.-M. KAO, are carrying out postdoctoral work at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and at General Electric in Schenectady, respectively. The former is studying molecular reaction surfaces while the latter is working with Dr. Messmer on organic conductors. MARTY JORIO (Ph.D., '75) is also with General Electric, while other graduates from Prof. Chien's group, DONALD WANG (Ph.D., '75), MEREDITH FINDLAY (Ph.D., '77), and FRED SNYDER (Ph.D., '79) are at Monsanto, Engelhard Industries and North American Philips, respectively.

ALAN RUBIN (BS, '59) writes nostalgically of his time as an undergraduate here in the then much smaller department. He took a Ph.D. in Pharmacology at the University of Wisconsin and is now employed in the Laboratory for Clinical Research at Eli Lilly and Company in Indianapolis, working on problems associated with the biotransformation of drugs in human volunteers.

GAYL WIEGAND (Ph.D., '65) is still at Idaho State University, presently the Advising Coordinator for the College of Liberal Arts. He reports that he has published some papers recently and is still "poking holes in the ground using chemical reactions to do geothermal energy prospecting." CHI-FEI (AL) LING (Ph.D., '76) with Cyanamid in New Jersey writes that he got married last June and ANDY STAMEGNA (Ph.D., '80) who is with Du Pont in Wilmington reports that he plans a similar event for this summer. GIRI GIRIDHAR (Ph.D., '69) is still with Metpath in Ridgewood, New Jersey. Metpath was recently taken over by Corning Glass. JIM CURLEY (Ph.D., '70) is currently with Pfizer and was on campus recently for a recruiting visit while BOB DUBOIS (Ph.D., '75) is at Dow Chemical's New England Laboratory in Wayland, MA. He and Prof. Lillya have plans for a joint research project in the near future.