

CORNELL CHEMISTRY

Chairman's Column

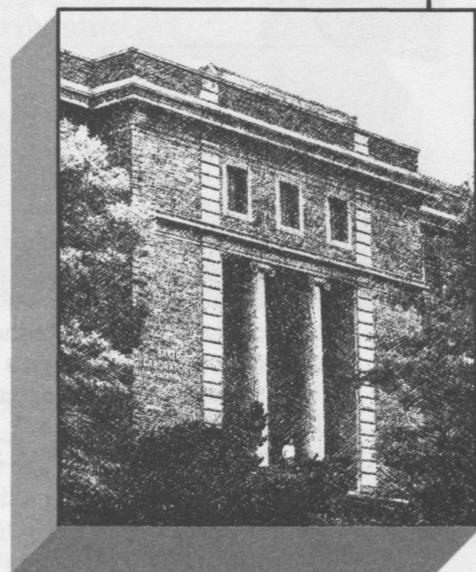
Cornell's commitment to high-quality education in chemistry stands rooted in history: two of A. D. White's first four professorial appointments to the University faculty were chemists! Today, in the face of ever-rising costs and expectations, we, as a department, remain dedicated to that tradition. We must provide state-of-the-art training in chemistry for those of our majors who will pursue postgraduate education and careers in the physical or biological sciences, while also furnishing a realistic, comprehensive introduction to our discipline to the overwhelming majority of students (>90%) for whom undergraduate courses will be their only exposure to the concepts of modern chemical science. Striking a balance between these demands provides an ongoing challenge, as does the ceaseless search for the intellectual and financial resources required to maintain our tradition of excellence.

Chemistry's role as "a science ministrant of sciences" (to quote the inscription above the main entrance of Baker Lab) imposes some unique demands upon us. Fortunately it also provides some unique, compensatory advantages! The vital breadth of the discipline is well illustrated by the scope of the research interests of our faculty, which this coming year will be joined by three new members. Coming to Cornell as Assistant Professors are Tadhg Begley, a bioorganic chemist who is concerned with enzymatic mechanisms and biomimetic processes, and Atsuo Kuki, a physical chemist who works on the role of solvent structure in fundamental phenomena such as electron transfer. Joining us as Professor is Francis DiSalvo of AT&T/Bell Laboratories. Frank carries on another Cornell tradition of excellence with research in the area of solid state physics and chemistry.

While welcoming our soon-to-be colleagues, we find other exciting opportunities still awaiting us. This department has, on the basis of a proposal drawn up by Roald Hoffmann and Harold Scheraga (with the able and enthusiastic support of Kenneth Gibson), been awarded one of twelve grants from IBM Corporation for the development of a polymer chemistry program at Cornell. The award includes \$1,000,000 in IBM equipment and \$1,000,000 in continuing support over a five-year period. Cornell, in turn, is committed not only to hiring a new faculty member in that area but also developing a series of new courses designed to provide both our undergraduate and graduate students with comprehensive training in this vital, but too long neglected, field. I hope to extend the base of our support in polymer science on both the department and University level and would be pleased to hear further from our friends, especially those in industry, who think this to be a worthy goal.

Finally, I should like to note that we have been examining our entire curriculum and are about to consider recommendations for changes in both our major sequence (to include more inorganic chemistry) and service course offerings (to add a course in physical chemistry for students oriented toward the biological sciences). Both reflect ways in which chemists perceive the discipline to be changing and, to the extent that chemistry's health is manifest in the degree to which it evolves, suggest the vitality of our discipline. Constant change seems the rule; we are also investigating ways in which high technology tools like powerful microcomputers can be used to enhance the quality and breadth of the education offered our students. One needs to run just to keep up, but it is a race without a finish line. That's what makes it so exciting!

John Wiesenfeld



THE NEWSLETTER
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF
CHEMISTRY
AND THE SOCIETY OF
CORNELL CHEMISTS

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Undergraduate Chemistry

Providing a first-rate undergraduate chemistry program at Cornell is a challenge. It is also very costly, in terms of both facilities and personnel. Our faculty of thirty is assisted in their undergraduate course instruction by a director of introductory laboratories, a director of physical/analytical laboratories, a lecture demonstrator, the manager and staff of Laboratory Services and Safety, two administrative aides, and about 70 teaching assistants.

Well over half of all Cornell undergraduates are required or elect to take chemistry. Thus, the chemistry program plays a significant role in undergraduate instruction in the University. We require only 36-37 credit hours of Chemistry of a total 56-57 credit hours required by the Department for graduation as a chemistry major, but students are encouraged to include in their program advanced courses in Chemistry as well as courses in Physics, Math, Biology, Computer Science and Foreign Languages.

The Department of Chemistry offers a program of courses having a total enrollment in excess of three

thousand students each semester. The courses with the largest number of students, freshman chemistry (nearly 2000 students) and organic chemistry (nearly 700), typically have a lecture component and a recitation and/or laboratory component. A lecture section, taught by a faculty member, may be attended by more than four-hundred students. Laboratory and recitation sections led by teaching assistants are much smaller, each containing about twenty students.

About 20% of our undergraduate majors go on to do graduate work in chemistry, about 40% enter medical schools, some enter industry and some become science teachers either on the secondary or post-secondary level. A major in Chemistry can also provide a basis for significant work in related areas such as molecular biology, chemical physics, geochemistry, chemical engineering, solid state physics, biotechnology, chemical ecology, and biochemistry.

Chemistry 103-104 is intended for those who do not plan to take further college courses in chemistry. The first semester is devoted

Lecture demonstrations allow students to see chemistry in action. Not only do they serve to attract students' attention and provide a welcome change of pace in the course of a lecture, they also serve as important doorways to the mind, visual experiences that supplement verbal and mathematical communication. They make an immediate impression and often are long remembered. Lecture demonstrations give students a feel for the color, texture, luster, melting behavior, volatility and reactivity of real chemical substances. In carrying

out the demonstrations the professors have an opportunity to convey their enthusiasm for the subject; they can project the excitement of doing experiments; they can illustrate the process of making careful observations and can demonstrate the need to take appropriate safety precautions (safety goggles!). They also have an excellent opportunity to distinguish between experimental facts and the scientific models and theories that seek to rationalize the facts.

R.C. Fay

primarily to general principles, emphasizing stoichiometry, gas laws and atomic structure. The second semester includes organic chemistry and biochemistry. The enrollment in Chemistry 103-104 is approximately 500 students. Lectures are given by faculty members, while the laboratory-recitation sessions are handled by about 13 graduate teaching assistants. This year, Chem 103 lectures were given by **Gordon Hammes** and Chem 104 was taught by **Michael Silvestri**. **Andreas Albrecht** and **Gordon Hammes** will be giving the Chem 103 lectures in the Fall of 1986. **David Usher** will give the Chem 104 lectures in the Spring of 1987. Supervision, coordination and direction of the laboratory-recitation program is shared by the lecturers and **Stanley Marcus**, who has been director of introductory laboratories since 1973.

Students who have had high school chemistry and who plan to take more college level courses in chemistry take Chemistry 207-208. This course deals with general principles, such as atomic and molecular structure, stoichiometry, solids, liquids and gases, reaction kinetics, and gaseous equilibrium. Chem 208 includes solution equilibrium, thermodynamics, electrochemistry and descriptive chemistry. Chem 207 normally enrolls approximately 1200 students while Chem 208 enrolls about 700. Responsibility for the instructional program rests with the professors, Dr. Marcus and graduate teaching assistants. **Robert Fay** is giving the Chem 208 lectures in Spring 1986, and **Klaus Theopold** will be doing so in the Spring of 1987. **Jon Clardy** and **Peter Wolczanski** will share the teaching of Chem 207 in Fall 1986.

Chemistry 215-216 is the honors level freshman chemistry course with an enrollment of approximately 80. All of the

students are science or engineering majors with excellent backgrounds in mathematics and the physical sciences. The subject matter covered in Chem 215 is largely general principles of chemistry, with an emphasis on physical and analytical chemistry. Chem 216 stresses inorganic chemistry. In 1985-86, **Barbara Baird** and **Road Hoffmann** presented the lectures in Chem 215 and **Peter Wolczanski** handled Chem 216. In 1986-87, Professor Baird will be joined by **Atsuo Kuki** in Chem 215, while Professor Wolczanski will continue in Chem 216. **John Terry**, who is also our lecture demonstrator, coordinates the laboratory program in both Chem 215 and 216. He is assisted by five graduate teaching assistants.

Chemistry 251-252, a sophomore level Fall/Spring combination of courses, presents introductory organic laboratory work for non-majors. The Fall semester provides a broad introduction to synthesis and the separation and handling of materials. In the second semester the focus shifts more to the separation and identification of mixtures. **Bruce Ganem** taught Chem 251 in 1985 and will do so again in 1986. **David Collum** taught Chem 252 this Spring; visiting professor **Ronald Warnet** will teach the Spring course in 1987.

Chemistry 287-288 is an introductory physical chemistry course which, for Chemical Engineers, is accompanied by the laboratory co-requisite, **Chemistry 289-290**. Quantitative and qualitative methods basic to the experimental study of physical chemistry are systematically explored. **Gregory Ezra** and **Andreas Albrecht** taught Chem 287 and 288, respectively, in 1985-86; **Benjamin Widom** and **Jack Freed** will teach the courses in 1986-87. **Hector Abruna** taught Chem 289 and **Richard Porter** taught

Chem 290 in 1985-86. **Francis DiSalvo** and **Atsuo Kuki** will teach those courses in 1986-87.

Chemistry 300, a Fall term course in quantitative analysis, is mainly for sophomores. The usual enrollment of 100 represents both science majors who intend to take the lab sequence for majors in chemistry and students from Agronomy, Food Science, Biological Science, and related areas for which quantitative analysis is very useful. Basic quantitative techniques such as accurate weighing and quantitative transfer are emphasized in volumetric and gravimetric analyses. **James Burlitch** taught the course in Fall 1985; **George Morrison** will do so in Fall 1986. A Spring semester course, **Chemistry 301**, is a part of the main sequence in experimental chemistry for majors and other students with a professional interest in chemistry. The focus is on separation techniques appropriate to preparative chemistry. The goal of this course, aside from the obvious training in basic laboratory manipulations, is to develop insight into laboratory work so that the students can both anticipate problems and respond effectively to those they cannot avoid. The course is structured so as to expose the students to ever increasing demands for individual judgment. The course was taught in 1986 by visiting professor **Michael Silvestri**. One of our new assistant professors, **Tadhg Begley**, will lead the course in 1987. **Tom McCarrick**, director of physical/analytical laboratories, works with the professors and graduate teaching assistants in presenting this course as well as Chem 302 and 303 and Chem 289-290.

Chemistry 302, taught by **George Morrison** and **Michael Silvestri** in Fall 1985, surveys synthesis and quantitative analysis of both inorganic and organic compounds and the use of optical spectroscopy, atomic absorption, NMR, mass spectroscopy, gas



chromatography, GCMS, and electrochemical methods. **Hector Abruna** and **Tadhg Begley** will teach the course in Fall 1986. **Chemistry 303** incorporates an introduction to the techniques of vacuum line construction and operation, the principles and assembly of electronic measuring devices, optics, and kinetics. **Hector Abruna** taught Chem 303 in Spring 1986 and will continue in Spring 1987.

Chemistry 357-358, introductory organic chemistry, is a systematic study of the more important classes of carbon compounds including reactions of their functional groups, methods of synthesis, relationships, and uses. **John McMurry** taught both courses in 1985-86; **Jerrold Meinwald** will do so in 1986-87.

Chemistry 359-360 is an honors level organic chemistry course for those who intend to specialize in chemistry or closely related fields. It encompasses a study of organic and organometallic compounds, their structures, the mechanisms of their reactions, and the ways in which they are synthesized both in nature and in the laboratory. **Charles Wilcox** and **Jon Clardy** taught the class in 1985-86. **Bruce Ganem** and **Jon Clardy** will be the instructors in 1986-87.

The principles of physical chemistry are taught in **Chemistry 389-390** as students examine the laws of thermodynamics, kinetic theory and

quantum chemistry. Chem 389 was taught by **Harold Scheraga** in Fall 1985; he will be joined by visiting professor **Leslie Glasser** in Fall 1986. Chem 390 in Spring 1986 was taught by **Edward Grant** and **Paul Houston**; in Spring 1987 the course will be led by **Richard Porter**.

In **Chemistry 405**, **James Burlitch** teaches important techniques used in the modern research laboratory for the synthesis of organic, organometallic and inorganic compounds. These are augmented by instrumental methods such as IR, proton NMR and X-ray powder diffraction spectroscopy and HPLC.

Klaus Theopold has taught **Chemistry 410**, a course in inorganic chemistry, since he came to Cornell in 1984. Areas covered by the lectures include a survey of inorganic structures by coordination number, ionic bonding and structure, crystal field theory, ligand substitution processes, electron transfer reactions, organometallics and bioinorganic chemistry.

Admission to **Chemistry 498**, the Senior Honors Course in Chemistry led by **W. Donald Cooke**, is by invitation of the Department based on an outstanding performance in previous 400-level research courses. Individual research on advanced problems in chemistry culminates in a written report.

LSC/COSEP Courses

Developed first as a support program for minority students at the University in the 1970's, the "00" courses at Cornell are now open to any students whose advisors feel they could benefit from assistance with study skills in particular subjects. The "00" chemistry courses are offered by the Learning Skills Center through the Committee on Special Educational Programs in cooperation with the Chemistry Department.

Students who are taking Chem 103-104, and whose poor study skills or lack of math and science courses in their high schools may make it difficult for them to pass freshman chemistry, are helped by **Lorraine Scheinman** in **Chemistry 003-004** to develop study skills, organize lecture materials and prepare more effectively for exams. The 003-004 students are presented with recaps of the lectures, highlighting key concepts and principles, in a setting where they can interrupt with questions and gain a greater understanding of the subject before moving on to new material. Over the past few years, increasing numbers of older students who are returning to school are utilizing the 003-004 support program.

Kathy Wiesenfeld teaches **Chemistry 007-008**, which supports those students who are enrolled in Chem 207-208, and who therefore expect to go on to careers in science. For these students, Chem 207-208 is only the beginning of a series of challenging science courses, as shown in the requirements for the Chemistry Major mentioned above. In Chem 007-008, students are encouraged to develop and use good study methods, such as organizing and summarizing their own lecture notes and anticipating likely test topics. They are taught problem-solving techniques used by scientists. One of the goals of the course is to decrease anxiety, which is often a self-defeating factor in those students who have the ability to do science, but who lack the necessary study skills to work independently and efficiently.

LABSS

Laboratory Services and Safety (LABSS), managed by **Harry R. Snyder, Jr.**, is charged with supplying twenty-two undergraduate instructional labs with labware, materials, equipment, instruments, reagents, solutions, and chemicals, moving these supplies in and out of the various labs as the schedule of experiments dictates. LABSS is also responsible for safety programs for the undergraduate, graduate, and research labs of the Chemistry Department. The staff conducts orientation sessions on safety which are a part of the program for all in-coming graduate students, most of whom are teaching assistants in undergraduate labs. The Chemistry Department produces a Safety Manual, used by all research and instructional staff, which is periodically up-dated by LABSS. In addition, LABSS conducts safety inspections of all of the laboratories in the Chemistry Department.

Laubengayer Prizes for 1985-86 were awarded to **Judy Nguyen '89**, **Robert Fogel '89** and **Steven Biellak '89**. The awards are given to the best students in Chemistry 103, 207 and 215.

Seniors **Henry Ting** and **Nancy Fregeau** have been named the winners of the **George Caldwell Prize** while **Sangmo Kang**, **Howard Boey** and **Alexander Shin**, also seniors, will receive the **Merck Index Award** and **William Alba** has earned the **American Institute of Chemists Award**.

Joanne Burn '87 has won the **ACS Analytical Prize** while her classmates, **John Mitchel** and **Edward Blumenthal** have been awarded the **Harold A. Lovenberg Prize** for general excellence in chemistry.

Faculty News

Barry Carpenter and **Paul Houston** have each won Guggenheim Fellowships for the 1986-87 academic year. Professor Carpenter will study challenges to the classical models of reactivity, while Professor Houston will examine the molecular dynamics of elementary chemical processes. **Keith Gubbins**, who is a member of the graduate Field of Chemistry and Director of the School of Chemical Engineering, has also won a Guggenheim Fellowship for 1986-87. He will study the statistical mechanics of small systems.

Bruce Ganem has won the Clark Teaching Award for 1985-86. The award is conferred upon outstanding teachers in the College of Arts and Sciences and is based upon evaluations done by students as well as colleagues of the professors nominated.

John McMurry was recently awarded a Humboldt Senior Scientist Award from the government of the Federal Republic of Germany, which will enable him to spend a year at the University of Heidelberg.

David Collum and **Gregory Ezra** have been selected Alfred P. Sloan Research Fellows for a two-year period beginning September 1986. They are among 90 young scientists and economists "of extraordinary promise" in the nation selected for the fellowships.

Two professors were named by Cornell University Presidential Scholars as having had the most positive influence on their educations at Cornell. **Jon Clardy** and **Bruce Ganem** were named by James Garrett Schwendig and Henry Ting.

Michael Fisher has been named an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. The Society, which was granted a Royal Charter in 1783, was founded for "the advancement of learning and useful knowledge," and to "provide a forum of discussion as well as a channel of communication open to all classes of men of research and intelligence.."

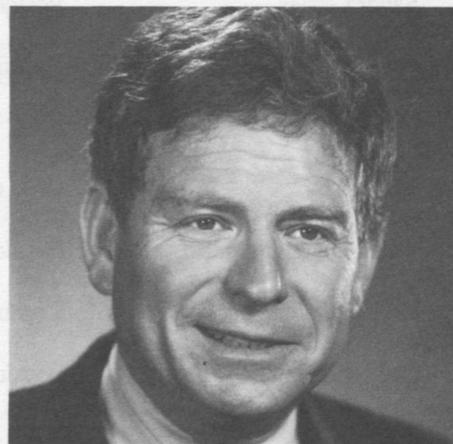
Roald Hoffmann will be honored by the National Academy of Sciences at its annual meeting for his unifying contributions to chemistry. He is one of eleven scientists being honored for outstanding work in their field.

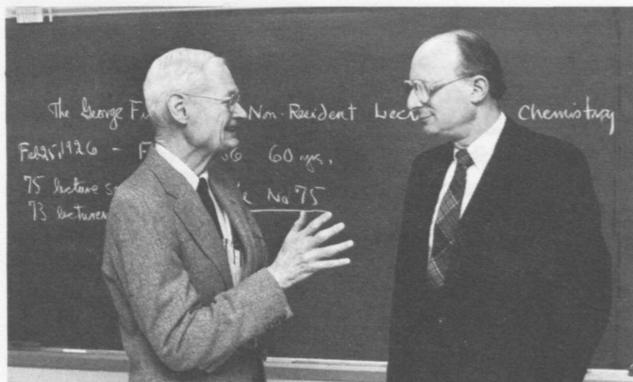
George Morrison presented the Hobart H. Willard Lectures in Analytical Chemistry at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Michigan, on May 7 and 8, 1986.

Former and current coworkers of **Harold Scheraga** are planning a symposium to honor him on his 65th birthday on October 25, 1986. **George Nemethy**, a research associate with Professor Scheraga since 1975, is the local contact person for the planning committee. The event will take place in 200 Baker Lab, with a banquet that evening in the Ramada Inn in downtown Ithaca.

Four professors of chemistry emeritus will be honored at graduation ceremonies in Baker 200 following regular commencement exercises at Schoelkopf Field on June 1. **J. Lynn Hoard**, **Albert W. Laubengayer**, **William T. Miller** and **Franklin A. Long** have each been on the chemistry faculty for at least 50 years (Lauby has actually been here as a member of the faculty since 1926!). Each will receive a plaque honoring him for dedicated service to the department and to the university.

Pierre Laszlo, a visiting professor from the Universite de Liege in Belgium, has been teaching a course in NMR applications, Chemistry 766. Professor Laszlo, who holds the chair in Physical-Organic Chemistry at the Universite de Liege, pioneered the methodology of ^{23}Na Nuclear Magnetic Resonance and characterized the geometry, thermodynamics and lifetimes of the complexes studied.





W.T. Miller and S.A. Rice

1986 Baker Lectures

"Intramolecular Dynamics" was the theme of the 1986 Baker Lecture series, given between January 30 and March 18 by **Stuart A. Rice** of the University of Chicago. Professor Rice received his PhD in 1955 from Harvard University. He is a Fellow of the National Academy of Sciences and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and is a foreign member of the Royal Danish Academy of Science and Letters. His research interests have included the statistical theory of matter, statistical mechanics of simple systems, and the electronic structure of liquids, solids and molecular crystals.

1986 Debye Lecturer

The Debye Lecturer for Fall 1986 will be **Charles Cantor**, Chairman of the Department of Genetics and Human Development at Columbia Medical School. Dr. Cantor is a renowned expert on nucleic acids. His lectures are scheduled on Tuesday, October 7 at 11:15 am, Wednesday, October 8 at 4:30 pm, and Thursday, October 9 at 11:15 am. All lectures will be held in room 200 Baker Laboratory.

On February 25 the Department celebrated the 60th anniversary of the Baker Lecture series with a cake and remarks by **William T. Miller**, Professor of Chemistry Emeritus, who has kept a careful history of the Baker Lecturers and the lectures which have been published. As noted in Newsletter Issue 34, the Baker Lectures were suggested by **L. M. Dennis** "to invite the most eminent chemists of the world" to lecture at Cornell. **George Fisher Baker**, a philanthropist of the early 1900's who became interested in Cornell through his friendship with George C. Boldt, donated \$250,000 to establish an endowment for the lectureship. The first lecture was delivered by **Ernest Julius Cohen** on February 25, 1926. His subject was "Physicochemical Metamorphosis."

PhD Graduates November 1985 - April 1986

Sarah E. Asher	Solar Energy Research Institute	Golden, CO
John Cable	Postdoc with D. Levy	University of Chicago
Lawrence Fisher	Syntex	Palo Alto, CA
Matthew Gande	Ciba-Geigy	Ardsley, NY
Sandra Issler	Postdoc with R.P. Merrill	Cornell University
Pat Lambert	Eastman Kodak	Rochester, NY
Gary Meier	FMC Corporation	Philadelphia, PA
John Osby	Dow Chemical Co.	Midland, MI
Natarajan Sivakumar	Postdoc with K. Janda	Univ. of Pittsburgh
Dell St. Julien	Corning Glass	Corning, NY
Chong Zheng	Postdoc with N. Lewis	Stanford University

IBM Grant for Polymer Science

As the chairman noted in his column, IBM Corporation has granted \$2 million to the Department of Chemistry to establish a new polymer science research and training program. Cornell is one of twelve American universities chosen by IBM to receive cash and equipment grants in the emerging field of materials and processing sciences.

There is a long tradition of polymer chemistry at Cornell, beginning with **Albert W. Laubengayer's** studies in the 1930s of boron and germanium for use in glass. **Peter J.W. Debye**, one of the founders of modern polymer chemistry and physics, developed the light-scattering method of measuring the molecular weight of polymers while at Cornell. Among the polymer scientists Debye brought to Cornell in the 1940s and '50s was **Paul Flory**, who conducted much of his Nobel Prize-winning work in Cornell University's Department of Chemistry.

William T. Miller, a Cornell chemistry faculty member since 1936 and now a professor emeritus, was responsible for two of the first commercially successful, totally synthetic organic polymers. These were highly stable fluorocarbon materials developed during World War II for the Manhattan Project. Professor Miller's graduate students were key members of his war research group.

We are excited about this opportunity to revitalize Cornell's research in polymer chemistry and equally enthusiastic about the prospect of training polymer chemists at the forefront of their field.

Graduate Student Honors

Mark Bernius, a member of **George Morrison's** group, has been chosen by the New York Section of the Society for Applied Spectroscopy to receive the 1986 Student Award in Applied Spectroscopy.

Outstanding Graduate Symposium participants in February were **David Blain**, **Kevin Gable** and **Jeffrey Klang**. These students were chosen as winners of the **Tunis Wentink Prize**.

Named winners of the **DuPont Teaching Prize** for 1985-86 were grad student teaching assistants **Dan Bernardo**, **Susanne Buchau**, **Cheryl Cleveland**, **Craig Forsyth**, **Douglas Pearson**, and **Joerg Pfeifer**.

Local ACS Section

The Local Section of the American Chemical Society has announced that a \$1000 scholarship will be awarded to a college student in each of the six ACS regions. The money will come from a grant from the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company. Each local ACS section is eligible to nominate one candidate who fulfills the scholarship requirements, which are: intent to pursue a career in chemistry or a related science, residence within or attendance at a college or university within the local section territory, minimum grade point average of 3.5 (out of 4.0), and strong supporting documents from the local section.

The Cornell Section recently sponsored tours of the Cornell Chemistry Department research laboratories. On May 2, a group of area high school students taking part in a BOCES enrichment program visited the labs, and on May 8, the tour was for Cornell undergraduate students taking chemistry courses. The students visited the NMR Facility, the Laser Facility, and **Klaus Theopold's** (inorganic), **George Morrison's** (analytical), **Jon Clardy's** (organic and x-ray crystallography) and **Harold Scheraga's** (biophysical/computer graphics) laboratories.

Professors **Robert Fay** of Cornell and **Terry Murphy** of Ithaca College report that **Jennifer Ruesink '89** of Cornell and **Teri Longin '88** of Ithaca College are the 1985-86 winners of the Outstanding Undergraduate Student Award of the Cornell Section of the American Chemical Society. Jennifer was a member of the Chem 216 class this year at Cornell. Teri transferred to IC from Seattle last Fall; she was a member of the Honors section of the Principles of Chemistry class. Each of these students will receive an inscribed copy of the textbook, Introduction to Organic Chemistry, by Streitwieser and Heathcock.

Alumni News

Cornell Chemistry grads present at the Alumni Social Hour of the ACS meeting in New York on April 15 included **Richard Himics** PhD '64, **Bernard Wager** BChem '31, **Lou Ferstandig** PhD '49, **Jim Barren** PhD '85, and **Bob Burge** PhD '52 .

Field Winslow PhD '43 received the Polymer Division Distinguished Service award at the New York City ACS meeting. "Stretch" is on the technical staff of AT&T Bell Laboratories in Murray Hill, NJ and also edits Macromolecules.

Three of our graduates, **Joseph Chiang** PhD '67, **Bruce Knauer** PhD '69, and **John Kotz** PhD '64, are among the twelve chemistry faculty members at SUNY Oneonta.

Columbia University has created the **Isidor Isaac Rabi** Chair in Physics to honor the Nobel Prize winner who received his BChem degree at Cornell in 1919.

It was a letter from **W.B. DeLong** BChem '34, MChem '36 which prompted the focus of this issue on undergraduate studies in chemistry at Cornell. Mr. DeLong is now living in Hockessin, Delaware. He comments, "All good graduate students were once good undergraduates..."

Arthur Gilbert PhD '42 sends his regards to old friends, and especially to Lauby, from Wilmington, Delaware.

Sidney Johnson BChem '33, Chem Eng '34 wrote to say he is fully retired in Dallas, Texas and enjoyed the picture of the Chemistry Crew '27 which appeared in Newsletter Issue 35.

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Reunion weekend is coming up soon. We hope those of you who are coming back to Cornell will remember to attend the Alumni Open House in Baker Lab from 1:00 to 4:00 pm on Friday, June 13. Lauby will be present with interesting memorabilia, and we'd like to chat with you about some of the new things going on in the department.

The Society of Cornell Chemists asks you to support the cost of printing and mailing this Newsletter with your voluntary, annual dues of \$10. Make your 1986 check payable to "Cornell Chemistry" and mail it to the Society of Cornell Chemists, Baker Laboratory, Department of Chemistry.

Cornell University
Baker Laboratory
Ithaca, New York 14853

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