



**ACS** Local Section  
Chemical Society of Washington

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# Celebrating 50, 60 and 70 Years of Membership in the American Chemical Society

December 2, 2023



## Honorees – 50, 60, and 70 Year CSW Members

2023

### **Celebrating 50 Years:**

Dr George R Allen  
Ms Joan Karen Barnes  
Dr Douglas F Dyckes  
Dr John David Fassett  
Dr Charles C Han  
Dr George Rudolph Helz  
Dr Elizabeth Clark Hessel  
Dr Robert Gerald Lees  
Dr Paul R Mahaffy  
Dr Chang H Paik  
Mr Clifford P Rice  
Mr David Lawrence Soderberg  
Dr Michael Edward Starzak  
Dr Doreen Sterling  
Dr Robert Guy Utter  
Dr Vaughn Vandegrift  
Dr Frederick Wallace Williams  
Dr Shigeko Yamazaki

### **Celebrating 60 Years:**

Dr B Stephen Carpenter  
Dr Robert F Cozzens  
Mr Donald G Daus  
Dr Charles N Davidson  
Dr William C Eckelman  
Dr Stanley Evan Edinger  
Dr Alan M Ehrlich  
Dr George Eng  
Mr Robert W Gaugler  
Mr John W George  
Mr Gordon Edwin Gundersen  
Dr Stephen R Heller  
Dr Paul S Hillery  
Dr Paul F Hudrlik  
Dr Norman S Kondo  
Dr Robert L Lipnick  
Dr Michael G Mage  
Mr Charles R Midkiff  
Dr Stephen S Olin  
Mr Daniel J Price  
Dr William Charles Rovesti  
Dr Thomas E Smith  
Dr Wayne M Stalick  
Dr Jonas Weiss  
Mr John F Witherspoon

### **Celebrating 70 Years:**

Dr Walter R Benson  
Dr Dorothea B Brodhag  
Dr Eugene S Domalski  
Dr Stanley Burton Gross  
Dr Robert Wesley Mc Kinney  
Dr Herbert Irwin Moss  
Dr Elton Price  
Dr Muriel S Prouty  
Dr Richard A Rhoden  
Mr John B Sewell



## Honorees Celebrating 50 Years

### **Dr. John D. Fassett**

Dr. John (Jack) Fassett spent 40 years at the National Bureau of Standards (NBS), renamed in 1988 the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).

His career began in middle school with experiments in his basement laboratory—growing crystals, making gunpowder, etc. In H.S. he picked the AP Chemistry Test's essay question that asked to estimate uncertainty in volumetric analysis. Obviously, he was destined for the National Measurement Laboratory at NBS, but only after majoring in chemistry at Brown University (Sc.B. 1973) and earning a Ph.D. in Analytical Chemistry from Cornell University (1978). At Cornell, his first Teaching Assistanceship was the Quantitative Analysis course (Quant); it was the last time it was offered. The future was applying instrumentation and doing trace/ultratrace analysis, with computer command and control.

#### NBS/NIST

- Research Chemist, Group Leader, Program Analyst, Contractor
- Inorganic Mass Spectrometry: TIMS, RIMS, SIMS, ICP-MS, IDMS
- Some 80 publications (18 in *Analytical Chemistry*)
- Standard Reference Material (SRM) certifications: 80 analytes in 50 SRMs
- Reflected Glory: In 1987, with Prof. Art McDonald we (JDF and WRKelly) analyzed U & Th content in heavy water for the proposed Sudbury Neutrino Observatory; in 2015 McDonald wins Nobel Prize in Physics
- Drafted NIST Strategic Plan as mandated by the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993
- Last publication: C. Szakal, D.S. Simons, J.D. Fassett, A.J. Fahey, "Advances in age-dating of individual uranium particles by large geometry secondary ionization mass spectrometry," *Analyst*, 144 (14), 4219-4232 (2019).

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### **Dr Paul R Mahaffy**

Paul Mahaffy participated for many years at Goddard Space Flight Center in study of planetary atmospheres and surface environments and in development of space qualified instrumentation. For 10 years he was also Chief of the Planetary Environments Laboratory and then prior to his retirement served for 5 more years as the Director of the Solar System Exploration Division at NASA Goddard. This organization conducts theoretical and experimental research to explore the solar system and understand the formation and evolution of planetary systems. Laboratories within the Division investigate areas as diverse as astrochemistry, planetary atmospheres, geochemistry, geophysics, geodynamics, space geodesy, extrasolar planetary systems, and comparative planetary studies. Scientists within the Division participate in planetary missions such as LRO, MSL, MAVEN, MESSENGER, JUNO, Cassini, OSIRIS-REx, MOMA, and Lucy and are active in formulating mission and investigation concepts. Paul Mahaffy's own research interests include: chemical and isotopic composition of planetary atmospheres and surfaces, astrobiology, and advanced instrument development for organic and light isotope analysis in planetary targets.

Paul Mahaffy served as the Principal Investigator (PI) on the Sample Analysis at Mars Instrument Suite on the Curiosity Rover still operating on the surface of Mars to explore its past and present habitability. He was also PI on the Neutral Gas and Ion Mass Spectrometer on the MAVEN mission orbiting Mars to better understand how its atmosphere was lost and the PI on the Neutral Mass Spectrometer on the LADEE mission that concluded a successful mission in lunar orbit exploring the tenuous lunar exosphere. One of his more distant past career highlights was studying the atmosphere of Jupiter to test giant gas planet formation models using data from a mass spectrometer on the Galileo Probe as it parachuted deep into that atmosphere.

## Honorees Celebrating 50 Years

### **Dr Michael Edward Starzak**

Michael Starzak is Professor Emeritus from the State University of New York at Binghamton where he taught for forty years. He is a recipient of the Chancellor's Award for Excellence in Teaching. He received his Sc.B. from Brown University in 1963 and his Ph.D. in the Program in Chemical Physics at Northwestern University in 1968 for research on the kinetics of vibrational transitions in excited electronic states. He expanded his research focus during a postdoctorate with Terrell Hill at the University of California, Santa Cruz to the kinetics of ion flows in both squid axon and gramicidin channels in membranes with a focus on anomalies such as the parallel shift of potassium currents in squid axon and the Tl(I) ion's ability to function as both blocker and permeant ion in gramicidin channels. He also used laser excitation/luminescence emission spectroscopy with Eu(III) as a probe to target discrete local environments.

He spent sabbaticals at the Marine Biological Laboratory (1976-77), the Universite de Nice in Nice, France with M. Lazdunski (1983-84) and was a Fulbright Fellow at Wroclaw Polytechnical Institute (1991-92). Two non-science books were based on experiences in Nice, France and Wroclaw, Poland.

During his tenure at Binghamton University, Dr. Starzak published four scientific books, two non-science books and forty-one publications prior to retirement. He owns two patents on renewable energy devices.

Since his retirement in 2010, he has published four more scientific books and has just (10/20/2023) been awarded a patent for a biomedical instrument that permits accurate endoscopic discrimination of the tumor/healthy cell boundary for accurate excision.

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## Honorees Celebrating 60 Years

### **Dr B Stephen Carpenter**

Dr. Carpenter received his Ph.D. in Nuclear Chemistry at Howard University (Dissertation: "A Study of the Analytical and Micromapping Capabilities of the Nuclear Track Technique"); his M.S. – Analytical Chemistry at Howard University (thesis: "Determination of Trace Quantities of Uranium in Biological Materials by the Nuclear Track Technique"; and his B.S. – Chemistry at Morgan State University in Baltimore (concentration: Analytical Chemistry). He received many recognitions, awards, and distinctions, including: NIST Portrait Gallery for Distinguished Engineers, Scientists and Administrators (2007), citing "For service as NIST's Ambassador to the World, and in particular for his work revitalizing the Inter-American System of Metrology, and for supporting metrology and infrastructure development in emerging economies. As a researcher, Carpenter pioneered the use of the nuclear-track technique for chemical analysis, applying it to evaluate and monitor the synthesis of neurotransmitters, and he also contributed to the first international SRM for Nuclear Safeguards. He has also received the Distinguished Achievement Award, Brazilian Metrology Society, Recife, Brazil (2003); Presidential Rank Award for Distinguished Executives, Senior Executive Service (1999); TECRO Appreciation Award, Sino-American Cooperation in Science and Technology (1999), to name only a few.

He holds a Patent for Production of Microporous Finely Divided Matrix Materials with Nuclear tracks for an Isotopic Source and Product Thereof (1989), has written 100 publications, and has written six Papers of Special Interest.

Dr. Carpenter, a native of Washington, D.C., has been married for 59 years to Dorothy Schenck Carpenter. They have four sons: Steve (Zoubeida), Sean (Marty); Dreux (Charlotte), and Seth (Julie); three granddaughters: Hope, Ranya, and Violet; two grandsons: Devin and Booker. Carpenter and his wife reside in Rockville, Maryland.

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### **Dr. Donald G. Daus**

Mr Donald G. Daus received his chemical engineering degree (bio option) from Illinois in 1953 and his M.S. from Michigan State in 1954. He worked a year as a plant engineer at A. E. Staley before going to the Army. He was an active duty Army reservist for two years at the Chemical Corps project to synthesize Sarin (a German nerve gas) and V agents.

He then worked 7 years in Eli Lilly's insulin plant. He started Indiana University's night law school transferring to George Washington University night law school when he became a Chemical Patent Examiner in the US Patent and Trademark Office.

He received his Juris Doctor in 1966 passing the DC and VA bar exams in 1967 and 1969. He also received his LLM in 1973.

In 1975 he spent 10 months in Rio de Janeiro working on a United Nations project to modernize Brazil's Patent Office. He was an instructor for some new Patent Examiners (One of whom became the chief of that Office) including English translation of the German patent code.

His analysis of Brazilian Patent Law was published by the Max Planck Institute in English and translated into German. His later analysis of Japan's patent law compared to US's was also translated and published in English and German. (Mr. Daus had been sent to Japan's Patent Office to speak to their examiners and Patent Bar.) Much of the world's patent laws are based on the German patent code (Only the Phillipines based theirs on the US)

Mr. Daus has forty some articles on technical/legal subjects. One was reprinted in the US Senate's hearings on repeal of US plant patent law. His article urging its retention was included in the official record in lieu of an actual hearing.

Mr. Daus retired from the US Office having examined claims for multicyclic organic compounds with 6 membered heterocyclic rings with one nitrogen, and about half his time as full time Supervisory Examiner for 12 to 20 chemists, almost all having advanced degrees. Mr. Daus retired in 1999.

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### **Dr. Charles N. Davidson**

Dr. Charles “Chuck” Davidson is a retired federal executive, still active in international service and community affairs. He is a long-time member of the American Chemical Society, as well as other professional and service organizations.

**Career Experience:** Dr. Davidson served 42 years with the Department of the Army, 2 years of that as a commissioned officer and the remainder as an Army civilian. For the final 12 years of his service, he was head of a Federal agency, directing the U.S. Army Nuclear and Chemical Agency. His agency was responsible for all Army nuclear activities, ranging from weapons employment manuals, equipment survivability criteria, training of nuclear-qualified officers, augmenting major commands for nuclear planning, and overseeing Army nuclear reactors. He represented the United States many times at NATO and other international meetings, serving often as head of the United States delegation. He was a Charter Member of the Federal Government’s Senior Executive Service, concluding at grade SES-4.

**Other Experience:** Dr. Davidson has been a Rotarian for over 50 years, serving as president of several Rotary clubs, district governor of all Rotary clubs in Northeast Virginia, and longtime fundraiser for Rotary’s principal humanitarian effort—the worldwide eradication of the polio disease. He has been a registered Scout leader for over 50 years, serving as Cubmaster of several Cub Scout packs, Scout leader trainer, and Council vice president. He currently serves as President of the Resident Council for the 1,800 residents of the retirement community in which he lives.

**Education:** B.S. in Chemistry (The Citadel, Charleston SC). Ph.D. in Nuclear Chemistry (Florida State University, Tallahassee FL). Resident graduate of the U.S. Army War College (Carlisle Barracks PA).

**Special Skills:** Analytical mind; extrovert; accomplished speaker; successful fundraiser; computer literate; experienced preparer of briefings and newsletters.

**Personal Information:** Married to Nita for 64 years; father of 3 sons, grandfather of 2; lives in Springfield VA.

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### **Mr Robert W Gaugler**

Dr. Gaugler was born on August 12, 1940 in Paterson, New Jersey. He attended local secondary schools and completed his B.A. in Chemistry from Hope College (Holland, Michigan) in 1963, joining the ACS upon graduation. He began graduate studies at Penn State University, completing an M.S. in Chemistry there in 1966. He was commissioned as an Ensign in the Navy Medical Service Corps in June of 1966, and began studies on the biochemical processes of infectious microorganisms. In 1968, he was selected for additional graduate studies by the Navy and completed his Ph.D. in Biochemistry at Georgetown University in 1973. Dr. Gaugler continued his studies on the role of surface carbohydrates for bacterial adherence in dental disease within the Navy research program through 1980, when he was assigned to his first position in the administration and management of the Navy’s medical research program. He subsequently served as the Special Assistant for Research to the Surgeon General of the Navy, the Scientific Administrator of the Navy’s largest medical laboratory, and as the Deputy Director of the Navy Medical Research Headquarters Command. He retired from the Navy in 1996 with the rank of Captain. Following retirement, he served as a Program Manager for a private sector corporation providing research support to a wide range of Department of Defense medical programs. He retired from this position in 2008.

Dr. Gaugler is married to the former Catherine Lindenmeyer, a fellow graduate student at Penn State, and the family, now including three children, their spouses, and six grandchildren, all reside in suburban Virginia.

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### **Dr Paul S Hillery**

#### Education and Training:

Johns Hopkins University B.A. 1963 Chemistry

University of Virginia Ph.D. 1969 Organic Chemistry

New York University Inst. Environmental Medicine 1969-70 postdoctoral

#### Employment:

National Institutes of Health NIDDK, Laboratory of Chemistry, staff fellow 1971-1977

Professional Experience: Food and Drug Administration, Dep't. HHS, reviewer of INDs and NDAs 1978-1992

National Institutes of Health, National Institute on Drug Abuse grants project officer, chemistry and pharmacology branch, division of neuroscience and behavior 1992-present

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### **Norman S Kondo**

I was born and raised in Honolulu, Hawaii in 1941. After receiving a B.A. in Chemistry from the University of Hawaii, Manoa, in 1963, I finished my Ph.D. in Organic Chemistry in 1967 from the University of California, Riverside. Leaving the west coast, I then spent four years at the Johns Hopkins University as an NIH Postdoctoral Fellow / Instructor / Research Associate. After two years as a Research Associate at the Argonne National Laboratory, I began my career as Professor of Chemistry at the Department of Chemistry, Federal City College [predecessor to the University of the District of Columbia UDC] in our nation's capital. From 1973 to my retirement in 2010, I spent 37 years at UDC teaching courses in chemistry from organic to biochemistry to general chemistry. During this time, I also served as the Program Director for three NIH-funded UDC Programs -- Minority Biomedical Research Support MBRS Program / Minority Access to Research Careers MARC / Minority High School Student Research Apprentice Program MHSSRAP. Under these NIH funded programs, many UDC minority students successfully trained in chemistry and went on to pursue advanced degrees at other institutions. Additionally, over the course of four summers, I was a Visiting Professor under the Minority Opportunities in Research MORE Faculty Development Award at the Department of Biochemistry, School of Hygiene and Public Health, Johns Hopkins University. Then, for three years, I collaborated with a group of UDC and Lombardi Comprehensive Cancer Center at Georgetown University Medical Center scientists on an NIH planning grant for minority Institution/Cancer Center Collaboration, P-20. During my 60-year career in chemistry, I appreciated the chemistry of it all. It has been a rewarding and gratifying life's work. And, in retirement, I continue to immerse myself in the science by tutoring my high school grandsons on the subject. What has been a constant throughout these years and in retirement is my ongoing membership in the American Chemical Society. Through the "C&E News" publication, I continue to stay abreast of new developments and ongoing news in the wonderful world of chemistry.

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### **Dr Thomas E Smith**

I grew up in a small racially segregated village, Carpentersville, SC, in the 1930's and 1940's. My household at the time I was born consisted of, in addition to my mother and father, my maternal grandparents and a two-year old sister. The family eventually expanded to include another sister (three years younger than me) and a brother (almost ten years younger than me). My parents always recognized the importance of education and saw to it that each child received a college degree. The love and support I received from my grandparents provided love and support for all of us. I share my grandfather's first name and learned from him many "handyman" skills and could, eventually fix almost anything around the house that needed it; a skill and confidence level that proved useful during my scientific career. South Carolina did not provide school buses for "Negro" children during those days, so my major means of getting to school was by bicycle or foot and I had a near perfect attendance record.

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I was valedictorian of my eight-grade graduating class in 1945. In the fall of that year, I started high school at Haines Normal and Industrial Institute in Augusta, GA. Among the teachers at Haines that impressed me most were Mrs. Marjorie Carter (Chemistry), Mr. John Tut (Mathematics), and Mrs. Viola Evans (English). One of the attributes of Mrs. Carter's teaching was the clarity with which she explained every lecture and the fact that she reviewed the high points of her previous lectures at the next classes. It is because of her teaching that I decided that I wanted to become a chemist.

In 1949, I could find only two colleges in SC that had received research grants from any government agency: Furman University in Greenville SC and Benedict College in Columbia SC. The only choice I could have made then was Benedict College. I graduated from Benedict in 1953 having majored in both chemistry and biology. I majored in biology also only as a "oneupmanship" on a girl I met in my organic chemistry class, Arrena McKoy. She won an argument we had over a seat in that classroom that other students knew I liked from the previous year. She was a transfer student and did not know the "rules." She won that argument, but I got even by marrying her – a marriage that lasted until her death fifty-five plus years later.

Our major chemistry professor was Mr. Earl Jones whom I used to accuse of always giving me the hardest problems to solve. His only reply to me was, "...but you can handle them." I began to appreciate his insight after graduation when I got a job at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda MD in the laboratory of a young MD/PhD Dutchman named Albert Sjoerdsma. He too challenged me frequently about the accuracy of the data I gave him. I felt amazingly comfortable arguing with him, and he never appeared upset during our arguments.

About nine months in this job, I received a draft notice from President Eisenhower. Not having completed the minimum one-year requirement, NIH had no legal requirement to rehire me after discharge from the military. As I was checking out of the NIH, I met Dr. Sidney Udenfriend in the doorway of the office of the Director of the Heart Institute. He said to me something to the effect, ... Do not look so down. I observed and was impressed by your work when you came over to my lab. Consider your tour of duty as a vacation. When you are discharged from the army, if Al (Sjoerdsma) does not have a place for you in his laboratory, I will make a place for you in mine. That was the best thing that anyone could have said to me at that time.

A few months after basic training, I received a letter from Dr. Udenfriend reaffirming his promise, and the letter included a copy of a published paper based on and including the data from the experiments I had done in their laboratories. Most importantly to me, my name was on the paper as co-author. I was ecstatic seeing my name on a "real" scientific paper.

Most of my army time was spent in the Medical Nutrition Laboratory at Fitzsimons Army Hospital in Denver CO. My assignment was to perform as a chemical laboratory technician; not significantly different from the work I had been doing at the NIH. Upon first arrival there, I was given some samples to analyze and a procedure to follow. I did and turned in the results to the laboratory supervisor. Weeks later, I was told to report to the Commanding Officer of the laboratory. He had a smile on his face when I entered his office, and he said to me: I just wanted to see you, the person who analyzed those samples. Congratulations. You did an excellent job. This laboratory received the best score on accuracy since I have been commander of this unit. I was then assigned to Major Robert Huesby, who, in civilian life, was a Professor at the University of Colorado and had been recalled to active duty during an earlier phase of the Korean war. Major Huesby was continuing research he was doing at the university and collaborating with a professor at the University of Utah. During that phase of my career, I got my name on two more publications, an offer of a scholarship to the University of Utah, and two promotions in rank: Corporal and the equivalent of Sergeant.

I am a Korean War veteran who had an opportunity to take advantage of the GI Bill. When I returned to the Washington, DC area and to the National Institutes of Health, the National Heart Institute, and Dr. Sidney Udenfriend's Laboratory, I enrolled in school at George Washington University, Department of Biochemistry. I received the Master's degree in 1959 and the Ph.D. degree in 1962. My dissertation work was performed under the supervision of Dr. Sidney Udenfriend. The theme of my dissertation was, "Investigation on the Mechanism of Action and Inhibition of Monoamine Oxidase." Most of my subsequent research has been on topics related to enzyme structure-function and regulation of enzyme activity.

After earning the PhD degree, I obtained a fellowship from the NIH to continue my education as a Post-Doctoral Fellow in the laboratory of Dr. Sidney Velick, Department of Biochemistry, Washington University, St. Louis, MO., 1962 – 1963. I



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was told beforehand that I would be working on the enzyme lipoyl dehydrogenase, but before I arrived, some of the more outstanding problems had been solved and published. At that time, Dr. Velick was actively involved with another phase of his career, and I never really spent much time with him directly.

I was directed to some literature on glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase to read and told to purify and crystallize that enzyme from rabbit muscle. It had been done before and it turned out to be an easy thing to do. My experiments led me to the solution of a long-standing problem of defining whether the enzyme-product-coenzyme complex that releases the high-energy phosphate occurred while the coenzyme (NAD) complex was in the reduced (NADH) or oxidized (NAD) form. My experiments showed that the high energy product was released first and then the NADH and NAD exchange occurred. Dr. Velick apparently did not believe that my work was accurate so he told me I could submit it for publication but leave his name off the manuscript. I did and the paper was eventually published in the ACS journal, *Biochemistry*.

I left Velick's laboratory after one year and joined a research and development laboratory (Melpar, Inc) in Falls Church, VA. I spent two years at Melpar and published two papers, one in *Biochemistry*.

I was recruited as a Biochemist to join the new, Biomedical Division, Lawrence Livermore Laboratory (LLL), University of California, Livermore, CA., 1965 – 1974. Some of my research there involved the purification, kinetics, and some aspects of the structure of an enzyme, phosphate-enol-pyruvate carboxylase. That enzyme uses CO<sub>2</sub> (bicarbonate) as a substrate. The methods I used to purify the enzyme and the meticulousity of my work at LLL drew the attention of Dupont who asked me to consult with them in their successful attempt to add CO<sub>2</sub> to their automatic clinical analyzer. I spent a little more than nine years at LLL where, in addition to research, I co-founded a Summer Faculty Bio-Medical Institute.

In 1974 I was recruited as Associate Professor of Biochemistry and Assistant Dean for Academic Affairs of the Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences at The University of Texas Health Science Center Dallas, TX. Dr. Ronald Estabrook was Chair of Biochemistry and Dean of the Graduate School. Thus, I had one excellent person as a boss for two jobs. Dr. Estabrook introduced me to the Council of Academic Societies (CAS) of the Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC), which opened many doors for me in academic medicine when I joined the faculty of Howard University College of Medicine.

In 1980, I was recruited as Professor and Chair, Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Howard University, College of Medicine, I was Chair for nineteen years and Professor until I retired in 2008.

During my tenure at Howard, I was given the opportunity to take one sabbatical leave, which I spent at the National Science Foundation. There I was a Program Director for Molecular Biochemistry, Division of Molecular and Cellular Biosciences from September 1, 1999 until August 31, 2000. NSF liked my work, and I was asked and accepted the opportunity to resume work in that position part-time June 1, 2002 – May 31, 2004.

In 2008, I found it necessary to retire from Howard and to accept a position as Professor and Chair, Department of Biochemistry, University of Medicine and Health Sciences, St. Kitts, V.I. 2008 was the inaugural year for this school, and they did not have a biochemist. I became the inaugural Chair and the entire Department of that school. I agreed to stay until enough biochemistry faculty members could be recruited. Recruitment was successful and I resigned and came back to the DC area after a year.

Working at Howard University provided me with many opportunities to participate and contribute to many organizations and intellectual activities. I served on numerous committees for the AAMC/CAS, the National Board of Medical Examiners (NBME) where I spent four years as a question writer and three additional years as Chair of the Biochemistry Question Writing Committee, and more than thirty other committees and organizations during my thirty-eight years of active service plus two additional years after retirement. These do not include the many summers I spent in Ethiopia assisting in various capacity building programs.

I was humbled by having received: 1. The Percy Lavon Julian Research Award (from Sigma Xi in Recognition of Distinguished and Outstanding Research Accomplishments), 1992, at Howard University and (2) The Leo Schubert Award

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for Outstanding Teaching of Science (from the Washington Academy of Sciences), 1996. I am pleased to be a Life Fellow of the WAS and to have had the opportunity to edit its journal at a critical time in its long-standing history.

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### **Wayne M Stalick**

Recent Positions: Professor and Chair (2004-2009); Department of Biochemistry, Chemistry & Physics, University of Central Missouri, Retired as Emeritus Professor 2009; Professor (Asst 1972-76, Assoc 76-87) Department of Chemistry & Biochemistry, George Mason University, Retired as Emeritus Professor 2004.

Education: Northwestern University, Ph.D., Organic Chemistry, 1969; University of Oregon, B.A., Chemistry, 1964.

Research Interests: Synthetic Techniques in Organic Chemistry, Chemistry of Petroleum Products, Catalytic reactions of Hydrocarbons.

Organizations: American Chemical Society (ACS), Chemical Society of Washington (CSW), Organic Division of ACS, International Society of Heterocyclic Chemistry (ISHC), Phi Lambda Upsilon, Sigma Xi, Virginia Academy of Science (VAS).

#### Publications:

MONOGRAPH(1): "Base-Catalyzed Reactions of Hydrocarbons and Related Compounds," H. Pines and W. M. Stalick, Academic Press, 1977, 587 pp.

#### LAB MANUALS(5):

"Organic Chemistry Laboratory Manual,"

Suzanne W. Slayden and Wayne M. Stalick, 1<sup>st</sup> Ed., Pearson Custom Publishing, 2004, 126pp.

"Chemistry for a Modern Society, CHEM 103/104 Laboratory Manual,"

Wayne M. Stalick, 1<sup>st</sup> Ed., Pearson Custom Publishing, 2003, 182pp.

"Organic Chemistry Laboratory Manual, Chemistry 315, 318,"

Suzanne Slayden, Wayne M. Stalick and Marsha Goodell, 1<sup>st</sup> Ed., 2002, 36pp.

"Organic Chemistry Laboratory Manual experiments - Chemistry 315,"

R. Roth, S. Slayden, W. M. Stalick, and M. L. Goodell, 2nd Ed., Kendall/Hunt, 1996, 69 pp.

"Organic Chemistry Laboratory Manual Experiments - Chemistry 315,"

R. Roth, S. Slayden, and W. M. Stalick, Kendall/Hunt, 1991, 86 pp.

#### VIDEOS(3):

"The Deep-Fried World of Organic Chemistry, Part 1,"

J. Halifant, M. King, W. Stalick, R. Weiss, Standard Deviants Video Course Review, Cerebellum Corp., 2Hr 20 Min, 1997.

"The Deep-Fried World of Organic Chemistry, Part 2,"

J. Halifant, M. King, W. Stalick, R. Weiss, Standard Deviants Video Course Review, Cerebellum Corp., 1 Hr 46 Min, 1997.

"The Deep-Fried World of Organic Chemistry, Part 3,"

J. Halifant, M. King, W. Stalick, R. Weiss, Standard Deviants Video Course Review, Cerebellum Corp., 2Hr, 1997.

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### PATENTS(2):

Synthesized  $\gamma$ -Carbolines, James H. Wynne and Wayne M. Stalick ,US Patent #6,872,830, B1, Date, March 29, 2005; 6,872,830, B2, Date, June 13, 2006.

### PAPERS PUBLISHED IN REFEREED JOURNALS (47)

### PRESENTATIONS AT PROFESSIONAL SOCIETY MEETINGS (102)

### Directed Student Research

27 Undergraduate Students (BS/BA); 24 Masters Students (MS/MA); 2 Doctoral Students (PhD/ DA)

### Additional University Position

Founder and Head Coach of the GMU Men's Varsity Volleyball Team (1975-1990)

### HONORS:

Coached Team to NCAA Men's Volleyball National Championships in 1984(3<sup>rd</sup> place); 1985(3<sup>rd</sup> place); 1988 (4<sup>th</sup> place)

Overall Record 432 wins, 172 losses for a 71.5% winning percentage.

Awarded EIVA Coach Emeritus Status in 1993.

Inducted into EIVA- East Coast Volleyball Hall of Fame in 2013.

Current: Wayne continues to live in Fairfax, VA with his two Shiba Inu dogs (Kai and Kira).

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