Alfred Bader

Writing - Adventures of a chemist collector

Book Reviews

1995

St. Louis Business Journal

One Metropolitan Square, Suite 2170, P.O. Box 647, St. Louis, Missouri 63188 • (314) 421-6200 Fax (314) 621-5031

Dear Mr. Bader,

Sorry it has taken me so long to respond.

Didn't know if you had seen my story – page 2.

Take care,

Patricia Miller

Cheryl:
Please file under book reviews

POWER STRUGGLES

Downfall of the founder

John Emsley on a classic source book for students of corporate history

How does the chief executive officer of a company execute the removal of the man who founded it and is its president? Boardroom power struggles make exciting episodes in novels and films, but in real life little detail emerges except the result. The victor cannot be seen to crow, nor the victim to cower, and so neither is likely to write a personal account of the battle.

How remarkable then to read, in *Adventures of a Chemist Collector*, an inside report by one of the participants, and all the more remarkable because it is the loser who is telling the tale.

The CEO was Tom Cori, who is now head of Sigma-Aldrich, the world's largest supplier of chemicals. The president was Alfred Bader, the man who started the firm in 1951 in a garage in Milwaukee. The first year's turnover was a mere $1,705; today it exceeds $1bn, with branches throughout the world. On Wednesday November 20 1991, Bader, a big shareholder with stock worth around $200m, was confronted by Cori in the Russell Hotel, London. He left the hotel stripped of his presidential post.

The sacking of Bader caused a sensation in the world of chemistry and the chemicals industry. Nobel prizewinning friends wrote to leading journals, expressing their support for him, but to no avail. In the end the goodwill he generated as the company's roving ambassador was simply written off, the donations he made to universities from his private wealth counted for nothing.

As Bader tells it, his downfall came as a result of an innocent mistake. He had wanted to give his old university, Queen's in Ontario, Canada, 10,000 shares (out of his holding of 3m). Immediate sale in 1991 would have raised $430,000 but the planned donation was to be made early in 1992, and Bader was told that he could safeguard the value of his gift, and even add to it, by selling options on the shares.

So he did – and got an extra $2.58 per share. He need not have bothered, because by the time the options expired the shares were worth $52 anyway. (Bader made up the difference to Queen's with an extra donation.)

Sadly, Bader was unaware of a new rule of the SEC which brought options tradings under the same regulations as insider trading, requiring them immediately to be registered. When [illegible] discovered he had contravened the ruling, Bader registered his options, but he was technically a couple of months too late, though still several months before the options were due to expire.

Bader thought no more about it, but a whispering campaign had begun at Sigma-Aldrich that its president was secretly, and illegally, betting against the company. The board members gave the CEO their authority to confront the grand old man and ask him to resign. Cori rang Bader, and asked to meet him in London two days later ... the rest you can read in Chapter 13.

Adventures of a Chemist Collector
By Alfred Bader
Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £14.99, 288 pages

The Bader affair, however, is is only one part of *Adventures of a Chemist Collector*, which recounts a remarkable story of a life full of drama. Bader was born in Vienna in 1924, the son of a Jewish father, who was murdered soon after his son was born, and a Catholic mother, who was disowned by her aristocratic family because of her runaway marriage. When the Nazis took over Austria in 1938, Bader was among a consignment of 10,000 Jewish children who were allowed to emigrate to Britain.

[illegible] Dunkirk, the British government rounded up everyone above the age of 16 who had come from Nazi-occupied Europe and who might be spies. Bader was shipped off to Canada. There he continued his studies, and after much pleading finally got into Queen's.

That act of kindness on the university's part was never forgotten and over the years he has given it millions of dollars and a castle – Herstmonceaux in Sussex – which is now its European campus. He plans also to give Queen's his collection of Dutch old masters.

Much of *Adventures of a Chemist Collector* is devoted to Bader's struggle to build up his fledgling company through takeovers and mergers, and in this respect it will become a classic source book for those studying corporate history. But it is not a textbook, despite the mass of business detail in its pages. It is an account of a life packed with drama, telling of the interwoven lives of Bader the art-collector, Bader the romantic, Bader the family man, and Bader the scientist. This is the tapestry of a rich and varied life, and all the more surprising is the remarkable clarity and style with which Bader the writer weaves his remarkable tale.

John Emsley is science writer-in-residence at Imperial College, London, and winner of the 1995 Rhône-Poulenc Science Book Prize for The Consumer's [illegible]

NEWS RELEASE / MAY 10, 1995

For Immediate Release:

Dr. Alfred Bader

Adventures of a Chemist Collector

This is first and foremost a Milwaukee story that will fascinate many, not just chemists, students of business, art historians and collectors around the world.

As John Emsley, an English critic wrote recently: "*Adventures of a Chemist Collector* tells tales of tender love and tough negotiations, of contacts who befriend and colleagues who betray. Put them all together and you have one of the most fascinating books I have ever read."

To chemists, it is a history of the fine chemical business between 1950 and 1990. To would-be entrepreneurs, it is a guidebook: Bader started the Aldrich Chemical Company in 1951 with sales of $1,705 the first year; today Sigma-Aldrich employs over 5,000 with sales close to $1 billion. In April the American Chemical Society gave Bader its most prestigious award for public service "for his unprecedented innovation ... for his vision and dedication as a chemist ... but most of all, for his unflagging ambassadorship to the international chemical community, which he has helped to mold into a truly global village."

To art historians, Bader is the curator of "The Bible through Dutch Eyes" (1976) and "The Detective's Eye" (1989) at the Milwaukee Art Museum and one of the connoisseurs of Rembrandt and his students. He is also the only Milwaukeean to have sold a Rembrandt to the Rijksmuseum.

To many of us, he is the teacher who has made the Bible come to life Sunday after Sunday for 31 years.

You will have but one problem when you pick up the book: you will find it difficult to put down until you have finished Chapter 24, describing the gift of Herstmonceux Castle, home of the old Royal Greenwich Observatory, to Queen's University, Bader's alma mater.

Chapter 6 describing Isabel and Helen Bader may make you cry; chapter 13, Bader's expulsion from his company, will astound you; many chapters will make you see Milwaukee in a new light.

The Schwartz Bookshop in Shorewood is honored to celebrate the publication of this autobiography at a reception on Wednesday, May 24 at 7:00 pm.

DR. ALFRED BADER

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1995

7:00 PM ♦ PUBLICATION RECEPTION

Harry W. Schwartz Bookshop

4093 North Oakland Avenue, Shorewood / Phone: 963-3111

This event is free and open to all

Reviews

Adventures of a chemist collector

A. Bader
London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 1995
Pp 288 £14.99 (HB) ISBN 0 297 83461 4

This is the autobiography of a remarkable man. Alfred Bader is one of the world's richest chemists, and founder of Sigma-Aldrich, the leading supplier of research chemicals. He is also a major player in the art world, and has built up a famous collection of old masters. Bader has led a life full of drama, and *Adventures of a chemist collector* tells tales of tender love and tough negotiations, of contacts who befriend, and colleagues who betray. Put them all together and you have one of the most fascinating books I have ever read.

Bader was born in Vienna in 1924, the son of a Jewish father and a Catholic mother. His father was murdered soon after Alfred was born, and his mother was disowned by her family because of her runaway marriage. Unable to support her children, she agreed that Alfred should be raised by his aunt. Despite all this, Bader had a happy childhood, but his world fell apart when the Nazis took over Austria in 1938.

Bader was lucky in that he was able to leave his homeland in December that year, as one of 10 000 Jewish children who were allowed to come and live in the UK. He continued his education at the East Hove Senior School for Boys, followed by Brighton Technical College.

After the defeat of the allied armies in France in 1940, the UK government, fearful of spies and saboteurs, rounded up all refugees from Nazi-occupied Europe. Bader was deported to Canada, but there he continued his studies, struggled to get to university, and eventually was accepted by Queens. He has never forgotten the kindness he found there, and he has since lavished on it gifts of paintings, massive donations and a castle – Herstmonceaux in Sussex – which is now its European campus.

Bader did his PhD with the great Louis Fieser at Harvard, and then went to work in Milwaukee, for the paint division of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. There he became frustrated by the take-it-or-leave-it attitude of the major chemical supplier, Eastman Kodak, and so with a friend, Jack Eisendrath, they started their own company, Aldrich, and ran it from a rented garage. It soon gained a reputation for speedy and reliable service, and grew to become the billion dollar business empire we know today.

Courtesy J. Paul Getty Museum

The entombment *by Rubens; Bader bought it at Christie's, and then sold it at a profit to the Getty Museum*

If would-be millionaires with chemistry degrees would like to know how it's done, here is the recipe for success: find your niche and follow Bader, paying special attention to customer relations. Bader himself became Aldrich's greatest advert and asset, touring the world asking chemists at the bench what they wanted, seeing that they got it, and sometimes buying what they themselves had made. I must confess that I found some of the details of business negotiations in this book rather hard going, but then comes a riveting chapter. In it we learn how, on 20 November 1991, disaster struck while Bader was at the Russell Hotel, London, and his life's work was wrested from him.

In a curious way, *Adventures of a chemist collector* resembles a book of an Old Testament prophet, with its tales of greed and deception, love and loyalty. In this latter category was his love affair with his present wife, Isabel, which began as a shipboard romance and progressed through unexpected coincidences, heartbreaking letters, and even a prophetic dream.

There is also Bader's claim that Josef Loschmidt was the first to work out the structure of benzene, rather than Kekulé. This brought Bader the sting of academic venom when he wrote about it in *Chemistry in Britain*. He entertains us with extracts from a reader's letter to the editor, which naturally could not be published.

Another of Bader's tales is the embarrassing one of what can happen when you try to give money away to help students. What appears so easy turns out to be rather difficult when you do it for the chemistry department of Sheffield University. Readers there would be well be advised to skip chapter 22!

Much of the book is devoted to Bader's other life as an art collector. In recent years he has bought and sold individual paintings worth millions of dollars, but it is his joy at finding hidden masterpieces that he recounts in most detail.

Few people write their autobiography so well and with such candour as Bader. He includes details that a normal writer would judiciously avoid, but when you are a multi-millionaire, you can afford a few small luxuries, like telling the whole truth. This is what really makes the *Adventures of a chemist collector* such compelling reading.

J. EMSLEY

Stereochemistry of organic compounds

E. L. Eliel and S. H. Wilen
Chichester: Wiley, 1994
Pp 1267 £29.95 (SB) ISBN 0 471 05446 1

Generations of organic chemists grew up with Ernest Eliel's *Stereochemistry of carbon compounds*, published in 1962. Eliel's new work on stereochemistry, co-authored by Samuel Wilen with a chapter on *Stereoselective synthesis* by Lew Mander, surpasses even the first book in its scholarship and depth of coverage. This is a book that can be opened and read profitably anywhere, and continuously rewards close study. The quality of the writing and the clarity of explanations and illustrations are exemplary.

Witness the description of the determination of specific rotation, or the story of the conformational analysis of 1,2-dibromoethane, a problem that we learn was only solved (but how cleverly and in 1950!) by Raman analysis of specifically deuterated 1,2-dibromoethanes. In a subject where terminology has proliferated (are terms such as eutomer, distomer and eudismic ratio really necessary?), and where clear definitions have sometimes proved elusive, the lucid glossary should settle such controversies as the correct use of stereoselective and stereospecific.

There are concise essays on contemporary topics such as that entitled *Biological properties*, which covers, *inter alia*, chirality in the context of drug action. The book has short but adequate accounts of many specialised topics, *eg* Baldwin's rules. There are many useful tables of data, such as functional group conformational energies. The book is strong on history – we discover the story of H. Sachse, who could not defend against attacks on his insightful conformational analysis of cyclohexane because of his premature death in 1893. It is even stronger on the present, with its extensive treatment of key topics such as prochirality, enantioselective synthesis (the fine chapter by Mander), and stereoisomer analysis, with references up to 1994.

Despite its heavyweight 1267 pages, I can safely recommend this book to undergraduates and especially postgraduates, and it is an excellent companion for the tedious train journey from Newcastle to London. In the BBC radio programme *Desert island discs*, a celebrity selects music and books for his or her solitary confinement; the obligatory Mozart or Presley, Bible and Shakespeare would now be passed over by any chemical celebrity, for the new 'Eliel' will suffice.

B. T. GOLDING

BRIEFLY

College evaluated

A SURVEY looking at the opinions of students and parents at Beacon Community College, in Crowborough, is being undertaken.

The aim is to evaluate the work at the college and to ensure it is meeting the expectations of all those involved.

The information will be gathered by the end of term and will then be sent to Keele University. The survey has been tried and tested in other schools so national norms are now available for comparison.

Beacon's strengths and weaknesses will be made more evident from the results which will be expected in the autumn.

About 25 per cent of students and parents will be randomly chosen.

Pensioners on the march

PENSIONERS are to walk from Uckfield to Buxted to raise funds for the Luxford Day Centre Appeal.

Some of the walkers are more than 80 and have been sponsored to the tune of several hundred pounds.

They hope to raise enough money to buy Uckfield library and turn it into a day centre.

A new library is being accommodated in the old court house.

The cost of buying the library and converting it into a day centre is expected to be £80,000.

So far the pensioners have raised more than £11,000.

One of the sponsored walkers, Dora Nunn, 80, said: 'For some years we have done this walk for other charities. But this year its for us as we are determined to get this day centre in Uckfield.'

Exhibition

AN ART exhibition is being launched at Beacon Community College, Beeches Site, on Saturday.

It is part of the first-ever Crowborough Arts Festival and will be open 3-6pm on Saturday, June 24.

The exhibition will also be open every day until Saturday, July 1. On Sunday, June 25, it is open between 10am and 6pm and on the other days the public will be able to view work from 10am to 3pm. On Friday, June 29, it will also be open between 6 and 8pm.

Co-ordinator

HERSTMONCEUX Parish Council is looking for a co-ordinator to enter the village in next year's Best Kept Village Competition.

Anyone who would like to do the job should contact the parish clerk on 01323 832642.

Patients dropping ou exercise on prescript

ONLY a small percentage of patients taking p pioneering GP referral scheme actually comp

The scheme, under which GPs prescribe their patients exercise programmes at either the Lagoon, Utopia or Goldsmith leisure centres, is the first of its kind in the country.

But in a report to Wealden's Leisure Tourism and Arts committee, head of leisure services, Andrew Bartlett, says that he is concerned about the number of people who are giving up the course before completion.

Detailed research of the scheme at all three centres indicate, for example, that at the Lagoon during a seven month period 729 patients were referred to the scheme but only 21.9 per cent finished the course – and about half of those were using the centre six months later, Mr Bartlett told the committee.

The course completion rates vary from GP to GP between 4.8 per cent to 44 per cent anc that the ability of his patient on th course is critical.

by Ben

Wealden is to c cost of the initial and raise the val minds of the servi make them less li

Mr Bartlett importance of bu to prevent deser excluded from t alone.

Patients who a scription charge exempt, or charg uced rate, from tation fee.

My life, by castle gift man

THE man who bought Herstmonceux Castle two years ago returned on Saturday for a special book signing of his autobiography. Alfred Bader paid six million pounds for the castle and gave it as a gift to Queen's University of Canada which has turned it into an international study centre. Mr Bader was born in Vienna in 1924 but fled with his family to England just before the outbreak of the Second World War as a Jewish refugee. He went to Queen's University in Ontario where he studied chemical engineering. In 1951 he co-founded Aldrich, which today as Sigma-Aldrich is the world's largest supplier of research chemicals. His book, *Adventures of a Chemist Collector*, chronicles his varied and interesting life. Mr Bader is pictured with the castle gift shop manager Ruth Wilson, signing his book.

Downpour was not a da

MAYNARDS Green School fete raised nearly £1, despite a typical British summer's day of pouring events had to be moved inside the school but greasy pole were still outside for some hardy sou Vines Cross Silver Band provided musical ent tured: Jo Parks takes a ride on Dillon with help fro

Sports grant enables guides to paddles their own canoes

JARVIS Brook Guides have been awarded a grant of nearly £3,000 to buy canoes.

Delighted leader Sue Green told the Express: 'It is brilliant. I'm really thrilled.'

At the moment there are only four canoes for guides to use in East Sussex.

The grant from the Foundation for Sports and Arts will enable the group to buy a further six – to bring the total to more than twice the original number. And even better news is that they will be based in the Crowborough area.

Keen canoeist, Sue, 50, from Rotherfield, is a BCU supervisor and began learning four years ago.

Now she hopes to be able to train even more guides to canoe.

Wedding Album

Let's band together to beat developers

FIGHTING residents from Fermor Way say they will help other home-owners in Crowborough with tips on how to beat the developers.

Betty Cooper, of Fermor Way, has been campaigning for nearly eight years to stop a 50-house estate being built behind her home.

On Thursday a public inquiry into the scheme starts.

But Mrs Cooper feels that there will be many similar cases in Crowborough during the next ten years.

There are already seven outline planning permission and another nine allocated for future proposed development.

'If the community worked together instead of in small isolated groups we could perhaps make some difference to what decisions are made,' said Mrs Cooper.

And she said it is of vital importance to begin the battle early rather than leaving it to the last minute when it is too late.

Those who would like advice may contact the Herne and Luxford Residents Association at 15, St Richards

In

Dr. Alfred Bader
2961 North Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211

A Chemist Helping Chemists

August 28, 1995

Ms. Sarah Curtis
Editor
RSA Journal
8 John Adam Street
London WC2N 6EZ
England

Dear Ms. Curtis:

Thank you so much for your thoughtful letter of August 22nd.

Of course, to every author, having his book reviewed is very much of an ego trip.

I just so would like to ask your consideration for review in the *RSA Journal* because I have read the *Journal* immediately after receipt from cover to cover for many years and have been so impressed by the great diversity of subjects which you cover.

To a much smaller extent, my book also covers a diversity of subjects - it is the history of the fine chemicals business between 1950 and 1990; it describes in great detail the inner workings of the board of directors of a publicly held company; and it is the history of my collection of Old Master paintings, which I hope will go to my alma mater, Queen's University. It also gives some details of the machinations of the Getty Trust, of the American Internal Revenue Service, and the art trade.

With best wishes, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

AB/cw

bc: Jeffrey Simmons

RSA

The Royal Society for the encouragement of
Arts, Manufactures & Commerce

Founded in 1754

22 August 1995

Dr Alfred Bader
2961 North Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee
Wisconsin 53211
USA

Dear Dr Bader,

Thank you for your letter. The *Journal* has a real difficulty in reviewing all the books it would like to. For obvious reasons of space we have to keep a balance between all the interests of the Society. It had been decided that there was not space for a full review of your book but we will have another look to see if anything can be done.

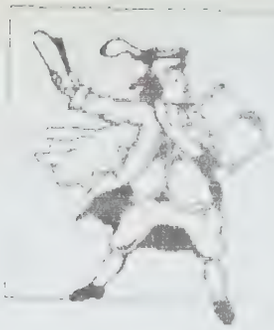
With all good wishes,

Yours sincerely

Sarah Curtis

Sarah Curtis
Editor
RSA Journal

8 John Adam Street, London, WC2N 6EZ Telephone 071-930 5115 Fax 071-839 5805



HARRY W.
SCHWARTZ
BOOKSHOPS

[illegible]

[illegible]

Reviews

Morris' Watchdog to air on Fox; Bug Stores multiply

SHOPTALK

patricia miller

WATCHDOG ON FOX: Looks like former **Germania Bank** CEO **Edward Morris'** association for embattled bank officers and directors will get some TV exposure this summer.

Fox Television plans to profile Morris **Regulatory Watchdog** association and its members for a new Fox show on the "nationally developing backlash to the RTC and other government banking regulatory practices," according to a letter written by Fox Producer **Pamela Yates** to Morris, which was published in the association's most recent newsletter.

Edward Morris

July 8, Morris was sentenced to 46 months in jail by a federal judge in St. Louis for defrauding investors who purchased $10 million in notes sold by Germania Bank through its branches.

Morris founded the association and newsletter to foster the process to regulatory legal actions, provide information and advice to targets and defendants in bank agency litigation and expose regulatory misconduct.

BUG BIZ: **Ken Miller's Bug Store,** 4472 Shaw, is getting some national attention with a write-up in the May edition of American Home Style & Gardening magazine.

Meanwhile, the three-year-old business which retails environmental products and garden accessories in addition to predator insects, is making some local news. The company is expanding with a second store in Kirkwood and adding an equity partner, Miller said.

Miller, 36, a garden designer and consultant, is majority owner of The Bug Store. Horticulturist/arborist **John Maxwell** is joining **KMOX** Garden Hotline Host **Mike Miller** as a minority partner in the business.

DOWNTOWN DENIM: **Levi Strauss Co.** is moving its regional office to downtown St. Louis. The blue jean company plans to occupy 11,000-square-feet of space in the Metropolitan Square Building, said **Theresa Ferguson,** a spokeswoman for its Management Services, the property's management team. About 40 people will work in the downtown building at North Broadway and Olive Street.

SHAW SIGHTING: **John Shaw** and **Stan Kroenke** were making the rounds of area radio stations Thursday to find a broadcast home for the **St. Louis Rams.** The top contenders are **WIL, Y-98** and **KMOX.** A decision is expected within days.

MUSEUM MUSINGS: The stock and bond market is not the only thing boxed in by the diving dollar. The **St. Louis Art Museum** was advised by a foreign currency specialist at **A.G. Edwards** to lock into the 9.3 million yen at $118,000 needed for the printing of the catalog for its upcoming Nihonga exhibit scheduled to open in November. The museum put down a 15% deposit to lock in the exchange rate.

Controller **Judy Graves** told commissioners negotiations with a New York City publisher fell through when the company could not meet museum deadlines, forcing them to have the catalog printed in Japan. Japanese sensibilities also had an impact on the decision to print the catalog in Japan. The exhibit includes more than 170 objects mostly from Japanese lenders, some of whom were loathe to release transparencies to an American publisher.

Nihonga refers to a type of Japanese painting dating back to the mid-19th century when Japan reopened its borders to the West.

BADER BIO: **Sigma-Aldrich Corp.** co-founder **Alfred Bader** has penned his autobiography, "Adventures of a Chemist Collector."

The book details the Vienna native's flight to England at age 14 just prior to World War II and his later deportation to a prisoner-of-war camp in Canada where he was interred with other "enemy aliens."

It tells the story of how Bader co-founded **Aldrich,** which today as **Sigma-Aldrich** is the world's largest supplier of research chemicals. Despite his founding role, Bader was later ousted from the company's board after he sold an option on 10,000 shares of Sigma stock — a move the company described as a "bet against the company." Bader presented the proceeds from that sale — $470,000 — to his alma mater, **Queens University** in Canada.

DEPARTURE: **Mark Twain Bankers, Inc.** has shut down its Kansas City-based public finance division.

The $2.6 billion-asset bank recently decided to close the department because its volume of business has dropped significantly in the past year, said Mark Twain Senior Vice President **Nancy Graves.** The division also was facing stiff competition from financial services providers and increasing regulatory involvement, she said.

Mark Twain purchased the public finance division three years ago, when it was an independent company called **Investment Bankers of Kansas City.** The division advised municipalities and other entities that were interested in issuing bonds and underwrote municipal bonds.

About five people in Kansas City and one in St. Louis will be affected by the closing, Graves said. All will be able to pursue alternative jobs in the company, she said.

TRUSTING HAND: **Guaranty Trust Co. of Missouri** has teamed with gerontological specialists from the **Health Policy Institute,** a local nonprofit corporation, to provide advice and consultation to the trust's growing list of older clients.

The specialists will be available to answer clients' questions on health and family situations.

Tuesday People

Dave Stacey follows a rags to riches story with a Burton connection, which is charted in a new autobiography

- Left: Marion with her brother's book
- Top: Alfred with Mama and Marion about 1927.
- Above: Marion in 1947.

Shoe shine boy to millionaire

The hundreds of hospital patients who have been cared for by Mrs Marion Bilsland during her 26 years as a nurse in Burton would never guess that she is the sister of a man who is a "millionaire several times over".

This unassuming lady, quick to make callers at her home at The Eyrie, Winshill, welcome with a cup of tea speaks with an accent that has survived half a century [illegible] birthplace Vienna. One of her friends ha[illegible] You sound like Vic Oliver

[illegible] readers will recognise the reference to the [illegible] born comedian who starred with Bebe Daniels and Ben Lyon in a hit radio comedy show in the Second World War and who married a daughter of wartime Pre[illegible] Winston Churchill.

Mrs Bilsland is much closer now to her brother Mr [illegible] Bader, now that they live thousands of miles apart [illegible] home is in Milwaukee — than when they were chil[illegible]. Even then, they were soon separated.

Alfred tells in his newly published book, *Adventures of a Chemist Collector* (Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London [illegible]), that his father either committed suicide or was [illegible] weeks after he was born.

[illegible] eventually agreed to allow her lat[illegible] Gisela, to adopt him. Alfred has un[illegible] "Mother" and his natural parent "Mama".

[illegible] and Marion as a [illegible]

[illegible] Moravia a museum [illegible] 42 years, was occupied by Mama's family and it still contains paintings — third rate paintings, says art expert Alfred — of his ancestors. In spite of being the daughter of a count, Mama was by no means wealthy and could not afford to raise both her children herself after her husband's death.

On his father's side, Alfred had a grandfather who worked with Ferdinand de Lesseps on building the Suez Canal and was knighted by the Emperor Franz Josef for services as Austrian Consul in Ismaelia.

Most of the Baders were wiped out by the Nazis after the German occupation of Austria in April 1938. After Nazi attacks on synagogues in November of that year Britain allocated 10,000 visas to Jewish children.

Alfred, then 14, said goodbye to both his mothers, not knowing that he would never see either of them again. Gisela was to die in a Nazi concentration camp and Mama — Elisabeth — was to die of cancer in 1948.

Ironically, after living with a family in Brighton Alfred, still only 16, was arrested along with thousands of refugees because of fears that there would be fifth columnists among them.

His sister comments: "It was ridiculous that a boy should be a thought a spy, but as it happened that internment was the making of him."

Alfred, who had already broken visa regulations by earning money — buying and selling stamps after a stamp dealer reported him — found a way of keeping a few pence in his pocket in the early stage of his detention on the muddy Brighton racecourse. He earned a little cleaning the shoes of his fellow internees, though he had first to buy brush and polish. These were indications of the business acumen which he was to show in later years.

He was sent to Canada, spending some time in a grim fortress, but he proved so good at studies that in 1941 he was released, went to live with a Canadian family and gained a place at Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario.

The part that the University played in his development means so much to him that when in later years he became a wealthy man, he was to buy for it the 16th Herstmonceux Castle in Sussex, home of the old Royal Greenwich Observatory.

From Queen's he went on to Harvard in the USA, further enhancing his knowledge of chemistry.

Harvard had trouble getting the substances it needed for the research projects carried on there, and Alfred saw a business opportunity. With a friend, he set up a business in a Milwaukee garage to produce chemicals. They chose its name, Aldrich, on the toss of a coin — it was the surname of the partner's girlfriend at that time.

They struggled to gain capital, but produced an acid which sold for $1m instead of the expected $10,000 and he was on the road to wealth and fame.

How the firm merged to become Sigma Aldrich, and how he was thrown out of it in a boardroom coup make fascinating reading.

This, however, is but the start of a new chapter in his life. He had already become fascinated by art, particularly the work of Dutch and Flemish painters and was not only building up a very valuable collection of his own, but was also doing very nicely buying and selling works of art.

One of his early purchases was here in Burton when he was on a visit to his sister. He visited the shop of the late Mr John Richards, watch and antique dealer in Borough Road (Mr Richards' son, John, has continued the business at premises in Abbey Arcade).

Mr Richards invited him to his home to see his collection of painting. One of them, *Still Life* by the Dutch artist Pieter Claesz, tempted him to make a £100 offer.

Mr Richards, who had turned down offers of £30 and £40 from art dealers, explained that he bought it as a wedding gift to his second wife, Nora. He was obviously tempted by the chance of £100 for a painting which cost him only £12, however.

He called Nora, reminded her that she had been asking him to buy her a washing machine.

"Why don't you take the £100 and buy your machine," he said. The deal was struck.

Mr Bader, who will calmly cough up £4m for a Rembrandt, was as happy as the Richards with the transaction.

Marion sees Alfred about twice a year. She lived in Austria throughout the Second World War, but was thrown out of the Catholic school she attended because she was regarded as half Jewish. She escaped the concentration camps and gas chambers which were the fate of so many Jews under the Nazi yoke, however.

The war ended and she fell in love with a British sergeant major who was stationed in her country.

It was because of him that she moved to this country as an au pair, working as a companion and looking after four children in Eastbourne while he lived in Burton. It cost them so much to visit each other that they speeded up plans for marriage and soon were together in Burton.

She spent 26 years working at Andressey Hospital and the Geoffrey Hodges Wing as a nurse and is now retired.

Her ex-sergeant major, Cyril (Brum) Edge, worked as a butcher for the London Central Meat Company in Station Street. He died of cancer in 1984 and three years later Marion married Mr Roy Bilsland, a Yorkshireman who worked as a fitter at Drakelow Power Station until he retired four years ago.

While her brother is still an ardent member of the Jewish faith, Marion, once a Catholic, is now Church of England. She explains: "It's the same God."

Her author brother wrote in his book "Chemistry, the Bible and art have been the interconnected motifs of my life."

He has found time to be a Jewish Sunday School teacher in America.

He is to visit his sister in Burton this week. His book, already available in this country, will also appear soon in the United States.

Fashion

● Anyone for tennis? . . . white sleeveless top with navy trim (£14.99) and co-ordinated shorts (£14.99) from Olympus Sport are practical for players and cool for spectators. (Free Robinsons Orange or Lemon Barley Water is being given away with tennis racquets bought at Olympus from June 12 to July 9 while stocks last.)

● Some like it hot . . . multi-panelled leotard, available in sizes 8 to 16, (£18.99). Teamed up with plain cycle shorts (£12.99). Both from Olympus Sport High Summer collection.

● Under cover jog . . . hooded casual jacket (£29.99), matching drawstring pants (£24.99). From Dash Summer collection. T-shirt, one of a vast range at Dash.

Bold primary shades set the pace this season for sporty styles ... and whether or not you're a serious contender or prefer to watch from the sidelines, they are a good comfy choice for warm days.

Among the favourite styles this season are sculptured sporty crop tops, clinging cycle shorts and all-in-one leotards. Complete the look with high-cut leotards in either turtle or scoop necks, which enhance and flatter the contours of the body.

For those who prefer softer lines, loose leggings and baggy T-shirts are still very much in evidence, in the summer shades of aqua, pink and lilac.

No summer sports-orientated round-up would be complete without a glance at swimwear. Here it's more a case of buy what you feel best in.

With the high summer collections now in-store at all major names now, those looking to sport the gear are on to a winner!

● Short and sweet . . . navy/cream print swimsuit with shorts-style legs (£22.99) from Olympus Sport. Available in sizes 10 to 20. Plain styles are flattering for larger sizes. Lycra content enables the suit to retain its shape.

Masterpiece of a master

Chemistry & Biology December 1995, **2**:803–804

Adventures of a Chemist Collector by Alfred Bader. Weidenfeld & Nicolson Ltd, 1995, 288 pages. $25.00 hardcover (ISBN 0-297-83461-4).

It was said of Goethe that his life was his greatest masterpiece. That applies as well to Alfred Bader. His is an intriguing and inspiring story of hard work and worthy obsessions. Now famed for his philanthropy, his art collecting and his remarkable career as a chemical entrepreneur, Bader vividly portrays the several intertwined worlds he has explored with zest and élan over seven decades.

Born in Vienna in 1924, he faced many daunting vicissitudes. His father, "described as a charming, shiftless gambler," was murdered two weeks after Alfred's birth. His mother, a devout Catholic rejected by her family because she had married a Jew, was nearly penniless. Extraordinary inflation had set in, and his mother, in return for financial help, gave up Alfred for adoption by his father's sister, a childless widow. The early years of his boyhood were happy; he recalls fondly his enjoyment of soccer, stamp collecting, adventures with schoolmates, Jewish rituals and summer visits to Moravian villages. At the age of 10 he began buying drawings with money he'd been given for gifts or ice cream cones; this resulted in an examination by a child psychologist, with a reassuring verdict. But soon his youthful idyll was overwhelmed by the financial collapse of the Depression and by mounting anti-Semitism.

Luckily, Bader was among 10 000 Jewish children allowed to emigrate to Britain after Hitler took over Austria in 1938 and blatantly attacked synagogues. Bader left Vienna, at age 14, carrying one American dollar and a small suitcase with his stamp collection; he was not to see his aunt or his mother again. After the fall of France, in 1940, when Britain feared an imminent invasion, Bader was deported to Canada and interned with other "enemy aliens" along with captured German soldiers in a prisoner-of-war camp. After more than a year, he was released and his diligent pursuit of education was rewarded by admission to Queen's University in Ontario. As well as earning BS and MS degrees in engineering chemistry with distinction, Bader won prizes for debating and helped to raise funds to buy a house for the Hillel Foundation. During summers and for a year after graduation, he worked for the Murphy Paint Company and took a BA in history "extramurally."

Deciding to go for a PhD "at the best school that would admit me," Bader accepted a fellowship to Harvard and undertook research with Louis Fieser. In his first year, he failed all eight cumulative exams. Undaunted, he passed

the next six exams and completed his PhD in well under three years.

Since he felt morally obligated to Murphy Paint, for helping him pursue graduate study, Bader took a job with the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, which had purchased Murphy. That brought him to Milwaukee in 1950, where the paint research division was located. Soon, in partnership with a friend, he launched as a sideline the Aldrich Chemical Company, incorporated with the minimum required capital of $500 and run from a garage. The impetus came from his experience as a graduate student, when he found that Eastman Kodak, then the only substantial supplier of organic research chemicals, was capricious and cavalier. After one year, with no salaries paid, Aldrich posted a profit of just $20; but after three years, Bader dared to commit himself full-time and bought out his partner. By dint of rapid, reliable, enterprising service to customers and astute judgement, over the next 20 years he built Aldrich into a thriving business. In 1975, Aldrich merged with Sigma, a biochemical supplier; the combined company now has annual sales of a billion dollars.

The intricacies of Bader's business adventures are well told and instructive, including the bizarre episode of his dismissal from the board of Sigma–Aldrich in 1991. Most striking, however, is Bader's earnest humanity, exemplified in what he terms the ABC of his life: "art, bible, and chemistry." It is exemplified also in his focus on the host of friends and family who have shared in his odyssey; the index lists about 600 names. Characteristic is the story of his first Saturday in Milwaukee. He

inquired at the Jewish Reform Temple whether there was need for a Sunday School teacher, and thereby undertook a commitment to teaching 5th and 6th graders which he continued for 32 years.

In developing Aldrich, Bader was likewise evangelical. He personally sought out chemists all over the world, to find out what they needed and what new substances they could provide that he might market. Moreover, his interest was not limited to marketable items. He also established a Chemical Library, to preserve rare research samples that otherwise might have been lost. These efforts have greatly fostered research in synthetic chemistry.

The same sustained, personal devotion is manifest in his "buying, selling, trading, and giving away paintings. . . as many as 200 a year during the past decade." He slyly describes this as "a natural extension of my dealing in stamps," but confesses that "I am never happier than when hunting for dirty old paintings that might be hidden treasures," and provides a lively chapter detailing how he found many such treasures.

Foremost among Bader's treasures is his wife Isabel. Their romance is the most uncanny of his many remarkable tales: it involves a shipboard courtship, over 400 ardent letters, prophetic dreams, a separation of 25 years and other elements apt for an opera or fairy tale! Among many benefactions, Alfred and Isabel have indeed recently made a fairy-tale gift to Queen's University. This provided funds for the purchase and renovation of Herstmonceux Castle in Sussex, to serve as Queen's European campus.

This is a fine book about a wonderful life, written with verve and Pepys-like frankness. As remarked to me by Professor Michael Henchman, it is particularly to be recommended to young people, "to emphasize the importance, not of talent and social advantage, but of enterprise and resolve." It also emphasizes gratitude, joy and faith. In his final remarks, Bader says: "Whenever I have contemplated any achievement in my life, I have marvelled how many and how diverse are the people who have made it possible. . . With Isabel's vision, and if the Lord gives us time, we will find other great things to do."

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Adventures of a Chemist Collector, by Alfred Bader, Weidenfeld and Nicholson, London, England, 1995. 288 pp., cloth, £14.99, DM ?, $?.25 — ISBN 0-297-83461-4

Alfred Bader is a remarkable and compassionate Mensch (human being), whose visits with his wife Isabel to bookstores and industrial laboratories through the years as roving ambassador for the Aldrich Chemical Company (now Sigma-Aldrich), the world's largest supplier of research chemicals have made him a familiar figure, welcomed on university campuses and in industrial laboratories alike. In keeping with Bader's genuine interest in people, which is reflected on almost every page, his autobiography, characteristically dedicated to Isabel, is as much concerned with other persons, especially those who have helped or influenced him in his career, as it is with himself. It is an engrossing and romantic love story; it tells of his love for one woman, Isabel, who finally became his wife after a separation of 1949-1987 of a quarter-century; of his love for chemistry, to which he has made so many valuable contributions; of his love for Bibles, and for the city, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to which he has remained faithful.

(what he calls the ABC of his life — art collecting, Bibles, and chemistry)

despite opportunities to relocate; of his love for a company, Aldrich, which he cofounded at age 27 and with which his name is still synonymous in spite of his unjust and undeserved expulsion as director; and his love of philanthropy and public service, by which he has tried to repay his debt to society and to persons and institutions who have helped him and for which he received the American Chemical Society's 1975 Charles Lathrop Parsons Award "for his unprecedented innovation, ... for his vision and dedication as a chemist, ... but most of all, for his unflagging ambassadorship to the international chemical community, which he has helped to mold into a truly global village."

This volume is also reminiscent of the Biblical Book of Job — the saga of a moral, upright man whose triumph over tragedy, injustice and adversity without bitterness or loss of faith is an inspiring tribute to the resilience of the human spirit.

Alfred Robert Bader was born in Vienna on April 28, 1924, the son of Alfred and Elisabeth Bader (née Serényi). The Baders were middle-class Jews; the Serényis were devout Hungarian Catholic aristocrats. His father either committed suicide or was murdered two weeks after Alfred, called Bobby as a child, was born.

Because his mother was left with almost nothing to support herself, Alfred, and his sister Marion during the extraordinary inflation raging in post-World War I Austria, he was adopted by his paternal aunt Gisela Reich, whom he regarded as his mother ("Muttili"). Although his sister received a strict Catholic upbringing, he was brought up with a love of Judaism, which has served as "a cornerstone of [his] life." He attend the Sperlgymnasium, a high school close to his home, from 1934 until July, 1938 when, following the Anschluss, Jewish students above the age of 14 were not permitted to attend class. Although the rest of h immediate family remained behind, Alfred emigrated to England with thousands of other Jewish children. He attended the East Hove Boys School for Boys, followed by the Brighton Technical College until he turned 16, when he was interned as an enemy alien, first in England and then in a Canadian prisoner-of-war camp. On November 2, 1941 after Martin Wolff, "the first father figure in [his] life," agreed to sponsor him, he was released, and that same month he entered Queen's University at Kingsto Ontario, where he majored in engineering chemistry. Receiving a $30 scholarship, he said to himself, "If ever I could, I would establish such scholarships," a promise that he later fulfilled to an extraordinary degree. Bader obtained practical industrial experienc

in formulating lacquers during summer jobs at the Murphy Paint Company in Montreal. A #50 Scholarship in Public Speaking led him to join the debating society, and he admits, "I have enjoyed public speaking and debating ever since." His experiences at Queen's University "cancelled [his] hatred of Christians" and taught him that "there are two kinds of Christians, those to whom Christianity is just an empty shell and those to whom love, respect and care for neighbors are reality." (hatred of hypocrisy – cf p 43) (p. 42) In 1945 he received his B.Sc. and the medal in chemistry. He then spent an additional year at Queen's, earning an M.Sc. working on fatty acid ~~Biogenesis~~ chemistry.

Although accepted by the Universität Zürich and the Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule (ETH), in September, 1947 Bader entered Harvard University, ~~[illegible]~~ because it offered him a fellowship. In only two years he received his Ph.D. for research on naphthoquinones under Louis Fieser's supervision. Rather than accept a junior teaching position at the University of New Brunswick or continue at Harvard, on January 15, 1950 he moved to Milwaukee to ~~on January 15, 1950 he moved to~~ work with the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company which had purchased Murphy Paint (now PPG), because "he wanted to start [his] own family and that seemed more important to [him] at the time than learning a good deal more chemistry." (p. 52) His starting salary, $400 per month, was the most received by any Harvard Ph.D. in chemistry. From these humble beg-

innings Bader was to become an internationally renowned and successful millionaire chemist, collector, and philanthropist.

On July 14, 1949, during a trip from Quebec to Liverpool, England on the S.S. Franconia, Bader met Isabel Overton, daughter of a deeply religious Protestant family from Kirkland Lake, Ontario, and nine days later he proposed to her despite their differences in religion. Isabel accepted a position teaching English and history at a private school for girls at Bexhill-on-Sea, England, and in letter 79 (1950) of the 408 letters that she wrote to Bader, who has preserved and numbered them, she wrote that she did not think their marriage would work and that she would not write to him again or answer any further letters.

In Spring, 1950 he met Helen Ann Daniels ("Danny"), a Protestant girl who had converted to Judaism, long before he proposed to her on May 20, 1952. She differed from Isabel in "that she wanted to marry [him] and have a Jewish home and family. (p. 65) The two were married in July, and their two sons David and Daniel were born in 1958 and 1961. In 1975 Bader began having repeated frightening nightmares about Isabel's father. He learned that Isabel had never married, and the two resumed their correspondence.

In 1981 1982 Bader died. No data for his wife, whom he provided well, and he married

leaked. Dany died of ovarian cancer in November, 1989, in 1982.

On August 17, 1951 Bader and his friend Jack Eisendrath, a Milwaukee attorney, incorporated the Aldrich Chemical Company, named after Eisendrath's fiancée Betty Aldrich. Each of them contributed half the required capital of $500. The fledgling company's first product was methylnitrosonitroguanidine (MNNG), which Bader had learned to make while working for his M.Sc. at Queen's. All operations were first carried out in Eisendrath's office and then in a garage rented for $25 per month. According to Bader, p. 74 "the greatest problem every entrepreneur faces is how to find really good employees" and he is proud of the fact that, p. 74 "with one minor exception, no union ever threatened us, and we never had a strike." Realizing that Aldrich could not succeed if it sold only what he knew how to make, Bader decided to combine production with resale, particularly of imports. He began his practice of spending several months every year p. 76 "travelling in Europe, visiting small and medium-sized chemical companies, inquiring what we might purchase from them." He devotes an entire chapter to these visits and states, p. 114 "Jobbing have been vital to Aldrich. Knowing them personally, understanding them and working with them fueled our growth." He similarly devotes a chapter to "Friends and Competitors."

¶ Most of the sales of the rapidly growing company were for catalog items, and fro-

Aldrich's inception Bader paid special attention to its catalogs and publications, including the ~~biennial~~ 3-4/year *Aldrichimica Acta*, which, with its familiar cover usually adorned with an old master painting, has become a collector's item itself. Aldrich established prizes with the American Chemical Society, the Royal Society of Chemistry, and the Chemical Institute of Canada, and by publication the prize papers reached an audience greater than that for any chemical journal. (By the 1980s more than 200,000 copies of each issue of *Acta* were distributed worldwide). Aldrich also participated in a number of joint ventures, some successful and some not. These included ALFA Inorganics and Aldrich-Barnes, formed at Nobel laureate Herbert C. Brown's suggestion. Aldrich made its first public stock offering in 1965, and by the late 1960s Bader realized that the greatest growth in chemical research lay in the field of biochemistry. In August, 1975 Sigma, the leading supplier of biochemicals, and Aldrich, the leading supplier of organics, merged to form Sigma-Aldrich, with Dan Broida of Sigma as chairman of the board and Bader as president. Today the company employs more than 5,000 employees with sales close to $2 billion.

INSERT FROM PAGE 8-A

Since his childhood years in Vienna, when he bought and sold stamps, Bader has been an inveterate collector. In the middle 1950s he began to "rescue" rare scarce scrolls from [illegible] sources that otherwise might have been lost. Eventu-

Bader also offers pertinent and amusing anecdotes about his experiences in the art world, including problems involved in donating and appraising paintings.

this collection, now numbering 39,000 slides, became known as the Alfred Bader Chemicals (ABC) Library, a deal of immense value for generations of future researchers as well as "a great way to study the history of chemistry." Bader's collection of paintings, first Dutch and Flemish 17th-century and now "Biblical subjects by Rembrandt students and truly great works by as yet unidentified artists," is well known. (p. 217) A long chapter details his career as a collector. Another describes 18 of his "trophies of the hunt" in the art world with photos of these paintings; of one of these he writes, "I have spent hundreds of hours studying it in our living room and have often carried it into our bedroom for a last look before putting my arms around Isabel and falling asleep." (p. 241) After his dismissal from Sigma-Aldrich in May, 1992 Bader had to move the dozens of paintings hung in the Aldrich offices to his own gallery, and he now spends about a third of his time dealing in paintings, a third writing and lecturing, and a third trying to help chemists, particularly in small companies ("My life's work was to be a chemist helping chemists," p. 220). At Queen's University Bader and Isabel recently endowed a Bader Chair in Art History to begin in 1995 and contributed $2 million as seed money for an art museum. They also established prizes, scholarships and awards for students in Canada, the United States, Great Britain, and the Czech Republic. In 1986 Bader also established the ACS's Alfred Bader Award in Bioinorganic or Biorganic Chemistry. He recently donated £6 million to Queen's University to purchase and renovate Herstmonceux Castle in Sussex as an international study center. He concludes his copiously illustrated book, which will fascin

not only chemists, business students, art historians, collectors, and Bader aficionados, with a question and an answer, that aptly summarizes his long career of dedicated service to others: "The one serious problem posed by such a gift is the challenge: what can we do for an encore? But with Isabel's vision, and if the Lord gives us time, we will find other great things to do with our money, which we neither want to use for ourselves nor can take with us."

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INSERT ON P. 7

The management styles at Sigma and Aldrich were very different, and Bader's difficulties with his successors at Sigma-Aldrich revolved almost entirely on how to treat people. Tom Cori, the only child of Nobel medicine laureates Carl and Gerty Cori and Sigma-Aldrich's chief executive officer, once told Bader, "Alfred, the problem with you is that you want to be liked, even loved. I don't have a single friend in the world, not one." In contrast, many of Aldrich's suppliers and customers had become Bader's good personal friends. He regarded himself as "a useful link between academics and our company," p. 159 He believed that "People are the key to success in every

venture." In May, 1991 Bader retired but served as chairman emeritus without pay.

Matters reached the crisis stage on November 20, 1991 when Cori and David Harvey, the chief operating officer, met with Bader in London, and demanded that he sign a letter of resignation. Bader, who had always railed at injustice directed toward others and "enjoy[ed] p. 119 fights when I know on the 1 & know, I am right," refused. The purported reason for his dismissal was that he was "betting against the company." Although he was the only major stockholder never to have sold any of his stock, in August, 1991 Bader had decided to give 10,000 of his 3.66 (He is still the largest individual shareholder), million shares of stock, a mere 0.33 percent of his holdings, to his alma mater, Queen's University. To maximize the gift, instead of selling these shares outright, he wrote a call option, which he regarded as "betting with the company" because he expected the shares to rise in value. Ironically, that same month Cori, Harvey, and Peter Gleich, the vice-president, sold outright 10,000 (ca. 10 percent), 7,000 (? ca 10%) and 5,000 shares (? ca. 10%) ca. 10% each respectively, much larger proportions of their holdings. Bader's use of an option resulted in Queen's University's receiving about $60,000 more than Cori had received

for the same number of shares.

In April, 1992 Bader distributed an open letter to chemists detailing what soon became known as "the Sigma-Aldrich affair," which quickly became a *causa célèbre*. Articles appeared in *Chemical & Engineering News*, *Chemistry in Britain*, various newspapers, and even *Forbes*, a respected business magazine. The international chemical community was shocked, and Bader and journal editors received letters of support from all over the world (several of which are reproduced in the book, p. 143; "I never realized how many friends I had," he wrote). Supporters also telephoned or met with Cori, who refused to relent or discuss the issue.

Characteristically, Bader reacted with sorrow, regret, and concern with the company rather than with anger: "I regard it as a pity that an intelligent, able CEO (p. 169) should have been willing to deprive himself, his team and the company of several more years of effective, valuable help with new products, customer relations, purchasing and other profit and growth producing activities, and that the board supported him." Moreover, although he writes about the present policy of "management by fear," (p. 174) he harbors no enmity for the company and, with his typical optimism, he predicts for it a rosy future: "I am confident... that Sigma

12 Aldrich has so many good things going for it, including many very able people, that with some needed reinforcement of top management, it will continue to be a leader in its industry." (p. 171) For several weeks after his dismissal Bader was unable to sleep, but just as the gross injustice of his ouster failed to [redacted] dent his indomitable spirit, he was well on the road to recovery: "I sleep well now, but once or twice a week I dream that Isabel and I are visiting an old academic friend who is suggesting a new road (p. 194)

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Submitted to Chemistry in Britain

DRAFT - REVIEW:
Adventures of a Chemist Collector
Alfred Bader
Weidenfeld & Nicolson, London, 288 pages, £14.95 hbk
ISBN 0-297-83461-4

This is the autobiography of a remarkable man. Alfred Bader is one of the world's richest chemists and was founder of the Sigma-Aldrich Corporation, the leading supplier of research chemicals. He is also a major player in the art world where he has built up a famous collection of Old Masters. Bader had led a life full of drama, and *Adventures of a Chemist Collector* tells tales of tender love and tough negotiations, of contacts who befriend and colleagues who betray. Put them all together and you have one of the most fascinating books I have ever read.

Bader was born in Vienna in 1924, the son of a Jewish father and a Catholic mother. His father was murdered soon after Alfred was born, and his mother was disowned by her family because of her runaway marriage. Unable to support her family, she agreed that Alfred should be raised by his aunt. Despite all this, Bader had a happy childhood, spiced with a keen interest in football, but his world fell apart when the Nazis took over Austria in 1938.

Bader was lucky in that he was able to leave his homeland in December that year as one of a consignment of 10,000 Jewish children who were allowed to come and live in Britain. Here he was able to continue his education at the East Hove Senior School for Boys, followed by Brighton Technical College. But this was not to last.

After the defeat of the Allied armies in France in 1940, the British government, fearful of spies and saboteurs, rounded up all refugees from Nazi-occupied Europe. Bader was deported to Canada, but there he continued his studies, struggled to get to university, and eventually was accepted by Queen's. The kindness he found there he has never forgotten, and he has since lavished on them gifts of paintings, massive donations and a castle - Herstmonceux in Sussex - which is now their European campus.

Bader earned his PhD with the great Louis Fieser at Harvard and then went to work in Milwaukee for the paint division of Pittsburgh Plat Glass Company, where he worked on new monomers. There he became frustrated by the take-it-or-leave-it attitude of the major chemical supplier, Eastman Kodak, and so with a friend, Jack Eisendrath, they started their own

company. This they called Aldrich after Eisendrath's girlfriend, Betty Aldrich, and ran it from a rented garage. It soon gained a reputation for speedy and reliable service and grew to become the close to a billion Dollar business empire we know today.

If would-be millionaires with chemistry degrees would like to know how it's done, then here is the recipe for success: find your niche and follow Bader, paying special attention to customer relations. Bader himself became Aldrich's greatest advert and asset, touring the world asking chemists at the bench what they wanted, seeing that they got it, and sometimes buying what they themselves had made. I must confess that I found some of the details of business negotiations in *Adventures of a Chemist Collector* rather hard going, but then comes a riveting Chapter 13. In it we learn how, on 20 November 1991, disaster struck while Bader was at the Russell Hotel, London, and his life's work was wrested from him.

Throughout all his triumphs and tribulations, Bader has clung to his Jewish faith. He has been a life-long student of the Old Testament, sometimes profitably so, when this has enabled him to recognize the obscure subject of a painting and correct the experts. At other times, no doubt these Biblical stories helped him to withstand his tribulations.

In a curious way, *Adventures of a Chemist Collector* resembles a book of an Old Testament prophet, with its tales of greed and deception, love and loyalty. In this latter category was his love affair with his present wife, Isabel, which began as a shipboard romance and progressed through unexpected coincidences, heartbreaking letters, and even an prophetic dream.

There is also Bader's claim that Josef Loschmidt was the first to work out the structure of benzene, rather than Kekulé. This brought Bader the sting of academic venom when he wrote about it in *Chemistry in Britain*. He entertains us with extracts from a reader's letter to the editor, which naturally could not be published.

Another Bader tale is the embarrassing one of what can happen when you try to give money away to help students. What appears so easy turns out rather difficult when you do it for the Chemistry Department of Sheffield University. Members there would be well-advised to skip Chapter 22.

Much of *Adventures of a Chemist Collector* is devoted to Bader's other life as an art collector. In recent years, he has bought and sold individual paintings worth millions of dollars, but it is his joy at finding hidden masterpieces which he recounts in most detail. Pictures darkened by layers of varnish, or by an unknown artist, or of doubtful attribution, have been

rescued from obscurity. Having them cleaned and revealing their beauty was a joy he shared with the 200,000 chemists worldwide who received copies of his *Aldrichimica Acta*, the free journal sent out by his company. Bader reproduced his Old Masters on its cover, and the company has continued to publish works of art this way, unwilling to break the tradition, even though it broke with its founder.

Few people write their autobiography so well and with such candour as Bader. He tells all, including details that a normal writer might avoid. When you have a fortune, you can afford a few little luxuries like telling the whole truth. This is what really makes the *Adventures of a Chemist Collector* such compelling reading.

John Emsley

Book Reviews

Dear Alfred – I don't know Robert Winder so I still can't understand how it has happened. Best wishes John

Robert Winder looks ahead to the books of 1995

So the novel's dead, is it? In the coming months the bookshops will be full of new works by, among others, John Banville, William Boyd, Pat Conroy, Robertson Davies, Anita Desai, Pete Dexter, Victoria Glendinning, William Golding, Gabriel Garcia Marquez, Patricia Highsmith, Nick Hornby, Kazuo Ishiguro, Milan Kundera, Hilary Mantel, Arthur Miller, Ben Okri, Jayne Anne Phillips, E Annie Proulx, Carol Shields, Jane Smiley, Adam Thorpe, Anne Tyler and John Updike. And these are only the best-known names. There might be new ones to conjure with, if new works by Hanan al Shaykh, Jane Hamilton and Aidan Higgins are as good as they sound.

A high proportion of the new novels in 1995 are the author's finest work to date, several are "destined" to become classics and a surprising number are "sure" to be bestsellers. At the blockbuster end of things, there are quite a few maelstroms of nail-biting suspense, lots of naked savagery and greed, and the odd downward spiral into obsession and revenge; shattering denouements are, as always, ten a penny. So far as mayhem and murder are concerned, things are getting refined. Reg Gadney's *When We Are Safest* ("the thriller of 1995") features "a killer of unparalleled skill and savagery". Even slaughter, in these Tarantino days, is primarily an aesthetic matter, with considerations of connoisseurship gaining the upper hand. The torturer in Andrew Klavan's *Suicide* has a "psychopathic ingenuity which brings tears to Billy's eyes" – and they sound like tears of wincing admiration.

The catalogues are so full of people coming to sticky ends that even innocuous titles sound highly charged. Take *Adventures of a Chemist Collector* – it sounds destined to be a classic bestseller: presumably it describes a brutal murder-rapist whose horrifying skill with a bunsen burner and pipette brings tears to everybody's eyes. But it turns out to be a life of Alfred Bader, the chemical engineer and art collector, whose removal from the board of his company is sure to enchant chemists of all ages.

There'll be a stack of film books to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the first screening. But the noisiest celebrations will be over the 50th birthday of the end of the war in Europe, and the anniversary of Hiroshima. There will be pictorial albums and memoirs, but also some distinctive works. In *The Doppelgangers* Hugh Thomas will tell "the truth" [illegible] Hitler's Occupation of Britain 1942-5".

There will be a throng of biographies: Isaiah Berlin, Disraeli, Tom Paine, Angus Wilson, Carlyle, Marie Curie, Robert Lowell, Louis MacNeice, Cyril Connolly, Kingsley Amis, Brian Lara, Noel Coward, Katherine Hepburn, Wagner, two on Robert Graves, and several on Purcell (it's his 300th deathday).

Biography stocks remain high, partly perhaps because they so resemble bulky cradle-to-grave novels. But the growing taste for memoirs threatens to trounce even the life support machine. Maybe biography has become too trick-turning and self-conscious these days – all that imaginary chit-chat and freely indulged speculation, all that off-the-peg character assassination. The present rage for authenticity seems to demand the full horse's mouth story, even if this does turn out to be an illusion sustained by teams of ghost writers and editors.

At any rate, next year will see the confessions of Mikhail Gorbachev, Mrs Thatcher, Shimon Peres, Anthony Powell, Placido Domingo and – "in their own long-awaited words" – Torvill and Dean. Gorbachev's memoir is a "unique publishing event", and certainly some publishing events seem anything but unique. The new year will bring lots of books about Tuscany and Oxford and Marilyn Monroe (with hitherto unpublished photographs!), and frequent visits to the left bank in Paris.

Allister Sparks has a bold story to tell in *Tomorrow is Another Country*, an account of the long, secret negotiations between de Klerk and Nelson Mandela. And Tony Parker has interviewed American lifers, and no doubt captured their idioms with affectionate precision. But the wildest stories are set in the future. *Nano!* by Ed Regis could easily manage without its exclamation mark: the summary is quite avid enough. "At some point in the not-so-distant future," we are promised, all homes will have their own nano-robot-chef. "You'll open the door, shovel in some waste materials – grass clippings, old bicycle tyres and the like – then close the door again and fiddle with the controls. Some hours later, out will roll a piece of fresh prime beef." It seems an awful waste. Surely by then our nano taste buds will have evolved so furiously that we'll like nothing better than a chunky grass and inner tube sandwich – er, on ciabatta, please.

Richard Dawkins has written a hymn to the barely-plumbed wonders of DNA in *The Rivers of Eden*, but the prize for the [illegible] grandiose title goes to Pe-

Book Talk

Adventures of a Chemist Collector by Alfred Bader is due for publication in Britain this month. In this autobiography, Dr. Bader describes leaving Vienna on a *Kindertransport* at the age of fourteen, his subsequent internment in England as an "enemy alien", and deportation to a Canadian prisoner-of-war camp.

After his release from the camp, young Bader was accepted at Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario. There he studied chemical engineering, and went on to get a fellowship in organic chemistry from Harvard University.

Dr. Bader worked as a research chemist with the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company in Milwaukee, and in 1951 co-founded his own firm, the Aldrich Chemical Company. Now known as Sigma-Aldrich, it is the world's largest supplier of research chemicals.

Readers will find the story of the growth of Aldrich, and Dr. Bader's eventual ouster from the board of Sigma-Aldrich, a fascinating story of business intrigue.

When he left Sigma-Aldrich, Dr. Bader built up a career in his second great interest, art. A successful and well-known collector and dealer, his book takes us behind the scenes in the art world.

For many years, Dr. Bader and his family have been generous donors to many philanthropies (including the KTA). His largest donation was the purchase of Herstmonceux Castle in Sussex for Queen's University to use as an overseas branch.

Adventures of a Chemist Collector is priced at £14.99 in the UK and is published by:

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Book Reviews

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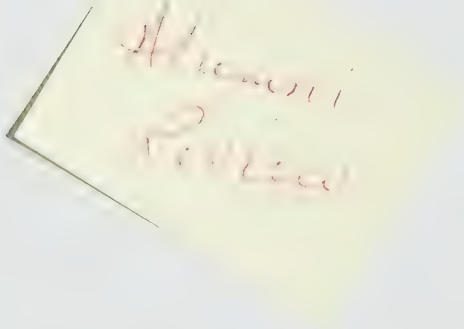

If you ask Dr. Alfred Bader about how and why he came to write his autobiography you might get the impression that the book just *happened*. After all, as Bader explains it, he first recounted the story of the founding of his chemical company a few years ago in an article for an industry magazine. "And I'd written a great many other vignettes on people and events in my life," he notes. "They fit nicely into the various chapters."

So Bader almost makes it sound that his biggest challenge in crafting an autobiography was pasting together a lot of material he'd already written. Not so. When you meet him or begin to read the book, that's instantly apparent.

One of the first things that strikes you about Alfred Bader in person is his utter lack of pretension. He's self-effacing--almost humble--about his considerable accomplishments. Thus, while his explanation about how he came to write *Adventures of a Chemist Collector* has a ring of truth to it, you sense that there's a lot more to the story than Bader lets on. If the book really did just *happen*, it's only because of the author's tenacious self-discipline.

Bader has recorded the details of his 71 years the way a good chemist (which he is!) would track a lab experiment. He's always been an assiduous chronicler of his own life, keeping detailed notes and records. And for many years he personally edited his company's publications, including the annual report. Armed with such a rich lode of resource material, a razor-sharp memory, and a lively sense of humor, Bader has written a definitive and thoroughly entertaining book.

Mind you, he did have some help from friends--most notably his beloved wife Isabel. "There's no acknowledgment in the book," Bader notes. "That's because the whole book is an acknowledgment of her part in my life."

~~Queen's business professor Bruce~~ Buchan ~~also lent a hand, assisting~~ Bader ~~with the chapters in which he~~ gives the inside story on his expulsion from the board of directors of Sigma-Aldrich Chemical Company, the firm he co-founded in 1951. Bader pulls no punches on that score. Painful as it was for him to write, he's stunningly candid in his assessment of what happened--~~so candid, in fact, that two libel lawyers were enlisted to peruse the manuscript. "They suggested that I delete a great deal of material," Bader says.~~

While students of business will be fascinated by his account of take-no-prisoners corporate warfare, the book's appeal doesn't end there. Art lovers will delight in learning how Bader amassed his superb collection of 17th Century Dutch paintings, and scientists in how he founded one of the world's largest chemical supply companies.

Quite apart from all that, *Adventures of a Chemist Collector* is an inspiring rags-to-riches story. Bader tells how a young Jewish refugee from Austria ended up Canada in 1940 and realized his dreams through pluck and luck. His style is informal. It's personal, and it's highly readable, for the book is intended for a general audience. Looking back on the writing of it, Bader says the experience made him realize a couple of things about himself.

"If I could live my life over, I'd pay more attention to my two sons, Daniel and David," he confides. "I was so busy building my company that I wasn't able to spend as much time with them when they were growing up as I'd have liked."

David, born in 1958, is an architect in Pennsylvania. Daniel, born in 1961, is president of the Helen Bader Foundation of Milwaukee, WI.

And what's the other thing that Alfred Bader learned while writing *Adventures of Chemist Collector*? Simple, really. He learned that he enjoys the literary life more than he expected. He's now at work on two more possible books: an index of Biblical subjects treated by 17th Century Dutch artists and the "further adventures" of a chemist collector.

One suspects that if Bader completes the latter project, he'll need to add to that title the words "and man of letters." **– By Ken Cuthbertson**

Rough draft

X To Marvin

Is this OK for Queen's Alumni Review

Queen's

ALUMNI REVIEW

FAX

David Smith

FAX FROM

DR. ALFRED R. BADER
Suite 622
924 East Juneau Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202
Telephone 414-277-0730
Fax No. 414-277-0709

March 29, 1995

To: Mr. Ken Cuthbertson
Editor, Queen's Alumni Review
Fax: (613) 545-6777

Dear Ken:

I am sorry that a trip to inspect our first granddaughter in Pennsylvania has delayed my thanking you for your fax of March 27.

Your "sidebar" is written with more sensitivity and kindness than I deserve.

I have now received the first copy of the finished book, and I am really delighted with it. The two most moving pages are pages 7-8, the introduction written by David Smith. Would it be possible for you to mention David's involvement? Copies of the pages are enclosed.

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This is so important that I will phone you later this morning to discuss.

Best wishes,

AB/cw
cc: Professor Bruce Buchan

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Nelle please

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Introduction

Alfred Bader is a remarkable man. No one can know him or read this autobiography without being impressed by his achievements and moral character: by the extraordinary way he was able to build a widely renowned chemical company through combining strong professional qualifications with personal attention to the needs of his employees, suppliers and customers; by his scholarly approach and discerning judgment in his lifelong appreciation of art, especially that of the Northern Baroque period; by his wit and kindness, and by his warmth and generosity in human relations.

His early years severely tested his capacity to survive and grow as an individual. The economic and political maelstrom that swept Europe prior to World War II disrupted his family relationships and exposed him, as an Austrian Jew, to the terrible persecutions associated with the rise of the Nazis. Sent to refuge in England at the age of 14, he did not fully escape. Soon after the outbreak of War, in response to the general fear, voiced by Churchill, that there might be enemy agents among the Europeans recently arrived in Britain, Alfred was deported to Canada and interned in a harsh camp south of Montreal. He was just 16. But even such gross unfairness in his youth failed to turn him into a bitter person. Instead it apparently released creative energies. (This characteristic was to be revealed clearly again in his later life when he suffered injustice in his abrupt removal from a company he had done so much to create and sustain.)

Perseverance in his studies in the internment camp and a fortuitous contact with Montreal relatives of a family he had met in England helped lead him to Queen's University, where he shone academically and developed broader aspects of his abilities, including his speaking and debating skills. Graduate studies at Harvard demonstrated his competence as a research chemist and opened doors to future contacts helpful in the subsequent development of his international company.

The story of the building of the company is not a dry case study. It is filled with human drama, and the technical descriptions of chemical substances and experiments are not a serious barrier to the non-scientist seeking insights into how he achieved success. (Nevertheless, readers like me may quietly wish they had studied more science.)

There is a sadness about the actions of the company's Board in sev-

ering all ties upon his retirement. However, as in his youth, reverses seem to energize him. His activity as an art collector and lecturer has flourished. His generous gifts for the benefit of future students and scholars have been impressive. Indeed, Queen's University has been among his major beneficiaries and, as Principal and Vice-Chancellor at the time of the gift of Herstmonceux Castle in England for an international study centre, I can attest personally to his vision and commitment to assisting others to share in the advantages of an excellent education based on international standards and perspectives.

It is the man himself who captivates one, both in person and here on paper. Grounded in deep religious faith and close family relationships, particularly with his beloved Isabel, Alfred Bader has applied his many talents constructively and with a strong sense of responsibility to helping others. What a wonderful difference his life makes!

David C. Smith
Queen's University
Autumn 1994

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Suite 622
924 East Juneau Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202
Telephone 414-277-0730
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This is so important that I will phone you later this morning to discuss.

Best wishes,

AB/cw

cc: Professor Bruce Buchan ✓ Many thanks for your understanding!

March 28, '95

Dear Alfred,

Upon returning from an all day and evening tour of Jerusalem with cousins from California, I found both copies of your fax.

At the very least, the four lines starting with "so candid" should be deleted. This reminds me of a certain letter written by your Agent referring to the same subject, which I wish had not been written. The attorney--client privilege is too important to risk doing something which could possibly be said to waive it.

In fact, in the light of the draft of the review being what it is I think it would be better to delete everything after "1951" in the second line of p,02.

I also think it would be a mistake to link your publications and professor Buchan's to-gether as the beginning of the para. starting at the bottom of p.01 could do.

Love

Marv

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924 East Juneau Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202
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AB/cw

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Best wishes

A.

The kindness he found there he has never forgotten and he has since lavished on them gifts of painting, massive donations and a cultic – tremendous or sinister – which is now their European campus.

Bates did his PhD with the great Louis Fieser at Harvard and then went to work in Milwaukee for the paint division of the Dinsmuqh Fluid Lines Company, where he researched soybean oil. There he became frustrated by the take-or-leave-it attitude of the major chemical suppliers. Fashion-sensitive and, as with a friend, Jack Greenstreth, they started their own company. The new called Aldrich after Greenstreth's pal Irvine, Betty Aldrich, and ran it from a rented garage. It soon gained a reputation for speedy and reliable service and went to become the billion dollar business empire we know today.

It would be millionaires with chemistry degrees would like to know, in a dream, there is to be the people by reviews and celebrated rather than paying special attention to customer relations. Daily Lunacy becomes Aldrich-created *Aldrich* and good, forcing the world along, humble to the tunes (who they wanted, scamp that they got it. And anyone buying what they thought had made. I must confess that I found some of the details of business negotiations in *Alchemy of a Chemist* – which rather dead prose, but the reason – five-that chapter 13 to 0 – to learn how on 9 November 1991 disaster struck while Bates was staying at the Russell Hotel, London and he lost a vast amount of money from him.

Throughout all his triumphs and tribulations, Bates has clung to his faith (and it is has been a lifelong relation of the Old Testament sanctuary, prefaces so, when he enabled him to recognise the obscure subject of a painting and contained the experts. At other times no doubt these biblical stories helped him to withstand his tribulations.

In a chemistry – *Adventures of a Alchemist Collector* resembles a book of a Old Testament prophet with its tales of greed and deception, love and loyalty to

this latter category was the over-attitude with his present wife [illegible] which began as a conjugal romance and progressed through unexpected concealments, nearthreatening letters and even a prophetic dream.

There is also Bader's claim that Joel Lachmann at the [illegible] on the evidence of forensic rather than behavior. The trouble Bader the group of academic [illegible] which he wrote about it in *Chemistry in Britain*. An interesting [illegible] from a reader's letter to the editor, which unfortunately [illegible] not for publication.

Another slender tale is the embarrassing one of what can happen when you [illegible] and give money freely to help students. What appears to [illegible] a though [illegible] you do it in the [illegible] Aspirations of Indian [illegible] Chemistry [illegible] would be well [illegible] to skip chapter 14.

[illegible] *Brain* [illegible] is devoted to Bader's [illegible] collection. In [illegible] the [illegible] unusual conventional pricing [illegible] of Dollars. But it is [illegible] pay [illegible] hidden [illegible] [illegible] increased [illegible] [illegible] of conventional attributions have been [illegible] from [illegible] reviewing [illegible], and revealing their [illegible] [illegible] pay [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] *Chemistry* [illegible] has been [illegible] out by the company. Bader reproduced the [illegible] reviews. And the company recommended to publish a [illegible] at [illegible] anything to tread the tradition, even though it looks [illegible] in summary.

Few people write their autobiography so well and with such [illegible] as Bader. He tells all, including details that a normal writer would [illegible] because of the laws of libel. When you have a turnover of a few hundred million dollars or so, you can afford a few libel lawsuits like telling the [illegible] truth. This is what really makes the *Adventures of a Chemistry Attorney* really compelling reading. John Emsley.

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MEMBER YEAR ENDING 06/30/95
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Queen's
ALUMNI REVIEW

May/June 1995 Vol. 69, No. 3

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EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

An international perspective

When Dr. Bill Leggett became principal last fall, he cited as one of his priorities the need to expand and strengthen the University's international ties. With that goal in mind, he recently led a four-person Queen's delegation on a tour of what used to be colloquially known as "the Far East," with stops in Tokyo, Seoul, and Hong Kong. These days, with the increasingly free flow of goods, services, communications, and people worldwide, that old term seems curiously out of date — and hopelessly ethnocentric! Hence, most people in the know now refer to "Far East" simply as "Asia." The change in thinking is subtle, but it's significant.

Our cover story this issue describes Bill Leggett's Asian tour. The Principal, his wife Claire, Vice-Principal (Advancement) Florence Campbell, and director of the Queen's Centre for Canada-Asia Business Relations Dr. Lorna Wright met with alumni, Canadian diplomatic personnel, and local academic, business, and government officials. It was, by all accounts, a busy, successful, and exhausting two weeks.

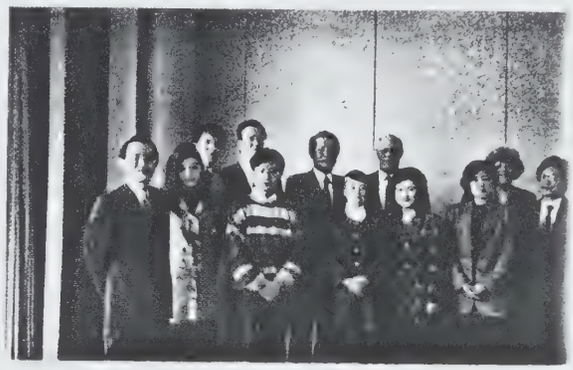
The *Review* enlisted Claire Leggett as its "roving correspondent" on the trip. She's an accomplished amateur artist, and painting a picture with words was something of a departure for her, however, her debut as a writer of feature articles is an impressive one. You can judge for yourself. Her article, "Building bridges to the new Asia," begins on page 14.

Although this issue wasn't planned that way, our other featured story for May-June also has an international flavor. It deals with a distinguished alumnus who came to Queen's from another country, made good, and has then given back to the University selflessly and out of a deep and abiding affection for the institution and all that it represents. We offer an excerpt from *Adventures of a Chemist Collector*, the autobiography of Dr. Alfred Bader, Sc'45, Arts'46, MSc'47, LLD'86.

Bader's name has been much in the news lately in connection with Herstmonceux Castle, which he gave to Queen's for use as an international study centre. What many people may not realize is that Bader's involvement with the University goes back more than a half century.

He arrived on campus in the fall of 1941, fresh from a detention camp in Quebec. Bader had been shipped there from England as an "undesirable alien" after fleeing the threat of Nazi persecution in his native Austria.

That Bader arrived at Queen's was a stroke of good luck both for him and for the University. He found a home here at a time when opportunities for young Jewish refugees like himself were limited, and Queen's gained a brilliant student and one of its most loyal boosters.



Principal Leggett and his party met with enthusiastic alumni and friends at each of the stops on their recent Asian tour. In Seoul, they attended a luncheon organized by Richard Emmerson, Arts'80, Law'83. The photo above shows Leggett (back row, second from right) with some of those who attended.

The story of how Alfred Bader fell in love with the University and of how he became co-founder of the world's leading chemical supply company and an internationally renowned art collector and dealer is as compelling as it is unlikely. I think you'll enjoy the excerpt from his book, which begins on page 17. — *K.C.*

The March-April *Review* Readership Survey draw winner is John Stevens, Sc'44, North York, Ont.

PHOTOGRAPH COURTESY OF CLAIRE LEGGETT

Queen's

ALUMNI REVIEW

May/June 1995

Building bridges to the new Asia

A report on Principal Leggett's recent tour

PLUS an excerpt from Alfred Bader's book Adventures of a Chemist Collector

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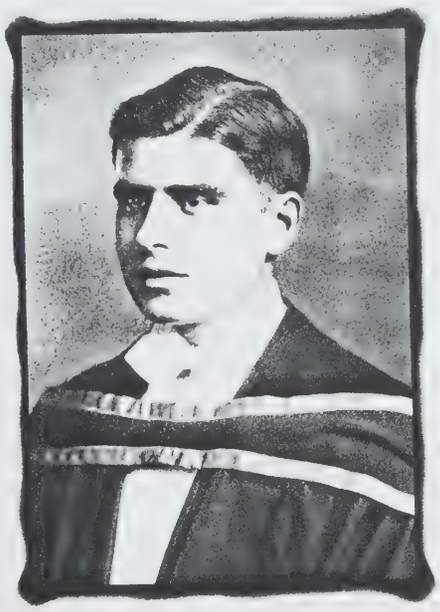
In this excerpt from his autobiography ADVENTURES OF A CHEMIST COLLECTOR,

A celebration of small miracles

Alfred Bader, Sc'45, Arts'46, MSc'47, LLD'86, relates the story of a young Jewish refugee from wartime Austria who fell in love with a Scottish Presbyterian university.

MY FIRST DAYS AT QUEEN'S were scary. I had been warned that I must never tell anyone where I had been, but how could I expect not to be asked that question? However, when I arrived on Thursday, November 15, 1941, and was greeted by Jean Royce, the Registrar, a kindly, firm lady who introduced me to Professor Art Jackson, the Secretary of the Faculty of Science, neither questioned me about my past. With my fellow students, the situation was more difficult. By mid-November most of the freshmen already knew one another, but I was a curiosity. Appearing so late in the term and with a strong German accent, I was naturally asked where I was from. This was an on-going worry to me. Yet there was an advantage to my late arrival: I was not subject to the freshman initiation, which I considered pretty horrible when I saw what happened the next year.



Alfred Bader proved to be a brilliant student and upon graduation he was offered a job at $250 a month, the highest salary paid to any member of Sc'45.

Professor Jackson showed me the campus layout, then told me to go into the chemistry building to claim a locker and get equipment for the lab work. Mr. Heiland, the stockroom manager, gave me my first scare at Queen's.

"Have you paid your fees yet?" he asked. When I said I had, he just roared with laughter.

"Why, this is highway robbery. You can't come here in mid-November and expect to pass. Go back, boy. Get your money back and then come next September."

Since neither Jean Royce nor Art Jackson struck me as highway robbers, I stayed, but with trepidation.

Bennie Scott, Meds'43, took me under his wing. He introduced me to people and helped me find a pleasant room near the campus, three dollars a week for bed and breakfast. Every day except Friday, I had lunch at the Students' Union, 35 cents a meal, and once a week I bought bread, cheese and apples for supper. Friday evenings were very special. Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Cohen, who lived just a block from the campus, invited me to their Sabbath dinners, sumptuous chicken with all the trimmings. So I saved the 35 cents for lunch that day. Years later, their house was acquired by Queen's and torn down to build the John Deutsch University Center, and whenever I enter that building, I still think of those wonderful dinners.

The academic work was difficult and very dif-

PHOTOGRAPHS COURTESY OF DR. ALFRED BADER

ferent from that in the camp. I am totally unmechanical and very clumsy, yet I had chosen engineering because I thought it was expected of me. My paternal grandfather had been a civil engineer and so was Martin Wolff, who sponsored my release from internment camp. I had done well in chemistry in my matriculation exams, and Queen's had a course in engineering chemistry with the emphasis on chemistry, but all first-year students in engineering had to take the same 11 courses, and only one was in chemistry. How I envied the students working for their BAs—only five courses! But what could I do with a BA?

The course I found most difficult was engineering drawing, taught by Professor Jackson. As he took me into the large room with many drafting tables, he explained that all the students were busy drawing plans of a Model T engine block. This was my first assignment. Model T? Engine block? I had never heard of either and had, in fact, never looked closely at a car. Yet Art Jackson and the students were immensely helpful, and I passed the course with an A. To me it was a miracle.

"How silly could I get? Public speaking — and me with a thick German accent! Still, $50 was $50, and so I tried and won... I have enjoyed public speaking and debating ever since."

The following September I proudly related to Mr. Heiland that I had passed with nine As and two Bs, and he admitted grudgingly that miracles did still happen. But the greatest miracle was that I won a Roberta McCulloch Scholarship in engineering English, worth $30. I still have Jean Royce's two-sentence letter, now yellowed and faded. I looked at that letter many times that summer and wondered just who Roberta McCulloch was and said to myself that, if ever I could, I would also establish such scholarships.

My first summer in freedom was boring, but at least I had a job, at 45 cents an hour inspecting soldering of radios at RCA Victor, near the Wolff home in Westmount, where I stayed. I worried about small things. Why was I making so little? I disliked what I was doing, but I did a good job and could not understand why I was not given a five-cent raise after two months of hard work.

Little did I know what a horrible time my mother was experiencing, forced to leave the apartment and go to a Jewish old-age home in Vienna. I still have her very last postcard, written from the home in the Malzgasse on June 5, 1942. It is much like all her notes, full of care and worry about me, never a complaint about herself. Later that month she and Aunt Helene were in the first transport from Vienna to Theresienstadt, arriving there on June 21. Mother was prisoner No. 821. Helene, aged 84, died there in September, and my mother, aged 68, died on November 23, 1942. "The memory of the righteous is a blessing." I have been truly blessed by her goodness.

Life at Queen's changed dramatically in my second year because the recently founded Science '44 student co-op invited me to join. At the time I did not know why I was asked; now I believe that Professor Jackson suggested me. The members of the co-op lived near the campus in Collins House, which had been donated to the university by former Alumni Association president (1939-41) Everett A. Collins, BSc'05, LLD'47, vice president at Inco. The students paid eight dollars a week, shared the housework and all expenses, and in the spring received a refund of a dollar or two per week. Clearly this was much better than living by myself. Most of the members of the co-op were a year ahead of me at Queen's, engineers in Science '44, but my roommate, Harry Daggett, was in engineering chemistry in my year, Science '45. Harry was a tall, thin, rather dour fellow, a religious Baptist who totally abstained from liquor and girls. He was very interested in re-writing the co-op's constitution and keeping the minutes of its meetings, and of other organizations he served as secretary.

Alfred Bader did little dancing during his Queen's years, but recently he has become an avid dancer with his partner in all things, wife Isabel.

I often wondered what Harry's parents were like. His father was mayor of Prince Rupert in northern B.C., but Harry seldom talked about them. I liked him very much. He was kind, but very shy. We were both hard workers, but conversation between us was rather difficult even after we had shared the same room for a couple of years. I was very relieved when I finally plucked up enough courage in my third year to tell him about my life in the internment camp. He in no way held this against me. On the contrary, he told me that he was relieved to know the reason for my saying so little about my past. By then the weekly requirement that I visit the local office of the RCMP had become a formality—just a quick wave to the officer, his smile, and I was gone. I no longer feared that I would be put back into the camp if I talked about it. Also by then about a dozen other internees had been admitted to Queen's and all of us were doing well.

Harry's end was very sad. He went to Brown University for his PhD in electrochemistry. While there, one of his professors persuaded him to try alcohol. On graduation, he returned to British Columbia to an assistant professorship at UBC. I learned later that he killed a child while driving

under the influence, and then committed suicide. If only we had talked more, perhaps even got drunk together! Life is full of "what ifs."

I do not think I was a good member of the co-op. I certainly didn't enjoy snow shoveling or peeling potatoes, yet most of the members were patient with me and I admired their savvy. They all knew what a Model T engine block was, and so much more. Harry may have known nothing about girls, but most of the other fellows did, and some were even engaged!

In Vienna, I had not talked to any girls except my sister. In Hove I observed the Scharff's younger daughter, Diane, several years my senior, and asked a girl in Hebrew School for my first date. (The Scharffs were the family with whom Bader stayed briefly in England. — Ed.) Phyllis Cooper had been evacuated from London to Brighton the previous year. Unfortunately I could not keep our date at the West Pier because that very morning I was picked up by the police and interned.

At Queen's I dated a number of girls, one of whom, a pretty girl from Ottawa, Helen Ewers, BA'44, took me seriously. We spent many evenings together. She taught me a little about dancing and somewhat more about bridge, her favorite pastime. Although she was an Anglican, she became very interested in Judaism. I really liked her, but I just was not ready for marriage. She planned everything, right down to the names of our three sons. Worst of all, she seemed so wealthy: the only child of an accountant in Ottawa who owned his own home! I had nothing. As Helen became more serious, I got more and more scared.

In fourth year Bader was elected president of the Hillel Foundation. That's him in the photo below (centre), looking dapper in a white sweater. "I still have the sweater, but it has turned ivory," Bader notes. "And I have lost my hair."

After my second year at Queen's I had the good fortune to find a great summer job as lab technician with the Murphy Paint Company in Montreal, at the fabulous salary of $130 a month. It was such interesting work, formulating paints and lacquers, with such a genial and helpful boss, the chief chemist, James Rankin. I was in heaven when Jim asked me to return the following summer, at $160 a month, and for my first full-time job on graduation at $250 a month, the highest salary paid to any Queen's Sc'45 graduate.

My summer savings and various scholarships and prizes covered my expenses; not of course by strict accounting, because during the holidays I lived at home with the Wolff family at no cost. But dating was expensive. A Friday evening dance at Grant Hall cost $1.25, and with two milk shakes afterwards, there went two dollars. So I found myself a little short of cash in my third year, and combed the university calendar to look for prizes or scholarships that might be available in mid-year. I found the Andrina McCulloch Prize for Public Speaking, worth $50. How silly could I get? Public speaking—and me with a thick German accent! Still, $50 was $50, and so I tried and won.

Dr. William McNeill, one of the judges in the competition and the vice-principal of the University, took me aside and urged me to join the Debating Union—something engineers never did. Still, I joined and won that year's debating cup. There was no inter-university debating in wartime,

but three years later, while working for my MSc, I joined the debating society again, won the cup and then also the inter-university debating championship. I have enjoyed public speaking and debating ever since.

In my fourth year, I was elected president of the Queen's Hillel Foundation, and we worked hard to buy a house for the society, very close to the campus. Eleven thousand dollars seemed a lot to raise, and we were proud when we succeeded. My association with Hillel made me think about the problems Jews faced in universities.

The only difficulty facing orthodox Jewish students at Queen's was that each year they failed exams held on a Saturday. They would wait until they were held again the next autumn. One such student, Willi Low, Arts'46, who had come from the Ile aux Noix and later became a well-known physicist and founder of the Jerusalem Institute of Technology, went to Jean Royce and said, "Look at my record. Each year I have all As and one F. I will be able to explain why. But will Queen's?" Miss Royce asked Willi just one question,"Can I have your word that you will not discuss the exam with anyone if we allow you to take it later?" From then on Willi got all As.

What a different reaction from that of Colonel Stetham, who had objected so strongly to orthodox Jews not working on the Sabbath in the camp. Curiously, Colonel Stetham retired to Kingston, found out that some of us were attending Queen's and wrote a scathing letter to the *Kingston Whig Standard*, inquiring why Queen's admitted "enemy aliens." Jean Royce called me into her office and assured me that the University's view would not change. Stetham died in Kingston in 1943, unmourned by me.

While I experienced no anti-Semitism at Queen's, a protracted discussion went on at the University's Board of Trustees meetings regarding the increasing number of Jewish students. Before the war, two or three per cent of the students were Jews; by 1944 this had risen to 10 per cent. They came mainly from Montreal, where McGill enforced a *numerus clausus*. Jews had to have higher marks than Christians to be admitted, so Jews who were refused by McGill sought admittance to Queen's. Should Queen's limit the number of Jews? Much later I learned about these discussions at the Board meetings between 1942 and 1945, and I found them fascinating. Principal Wallace worked hard to delay a decision, with a practical rather than a moral rationale: should one discriminate in wartime? The obvious question — should one ever discriminate? — must have been asked in private, but was not recorded in the minutes. But one of the practical consequences of non-discrimination was the admittance of the first Jews from the internment camp to a Canadian university. Our two years in the camp, education without distraction, followed by four years at Queen's, made a great beginning for a successful life. Many of us have done remarkably well. Carl Amberg, Arts'46, MA'47, became dean at Carleton University; Arno Cahn, Sc'46, director of research at Lever Brothers; Klaus Scheye, Sc'46, vice-president of Grace; and Kurt Rothschild, Sc'46, started his own very successful electrical engineering company in Toronto. *(Continued on page 22)*

Bader's skills as a public speaker have made him a popular lecturer whenever he visits campus. Afterwards, he invariably draws a crowd of eager students ready with additional questions.

PHOTOGRAPH BY BOB WEISNAGEL

The story of an amazing life

If you ask Dr. Alfred Bader about how and why he came to write his autobiography you might get the impression that the book just happened. After all, as Bader explains it, he first recounted the story of the founding of his chemical company a few years ago in an article for an industry magazine. "And I'd written a great many other vignettes on people and events in my life," he notes. "They fit nicely into the various chapters."

So Bader almost makes it sound that in writing an autobiography his biggest challenge was pasting together a lot of material he'd already written. Not so. When you meet him or begin to read the book, that's instantly apparent

One of the first things that strikes you about Alfred Bader in person is his utter lack of pretension. He's self-effacing—almost humble—about his considerable accomplishments. Thus, while his explanation about how he came to write *Adventures of a Chemist Collector* has a ring of truth to it, you sense that there's a lot more to the story than Bader lets on. The truth is, if the book really did just happen, it's only because of the author's tenacious self-discipline.

Bader has recorded the details of his 71 years the way a good chemist (which he is!) would track a lab experiment. He's always been an assiduous chronicler of his own life, keeping detailed notes and records. And for many years he personally edited his company's publications, including the annual reports. Armed with that rich lode of resource material, a razor-sharp memory, and a lively sense of humor, Bader has written a definitive and thoroughly entertaining book.

Mind you, he did have some help from friends—most notably his beloved wife Isabel. "There's no acknowledgment in the book," Bader notes. "That's because the whole book is an acknowledgment of her part in my life."

Former Queen's principal Dr. David Smith also lent a hand, contributing an eloquent and heartfelt Introduction.

If he had his life to live over again, Alfred Bader confides he'd spend more time with his sons David (left, in photo below), and Daniel (right).

But ultimately this is Alfred Bader's story, and he tells it with an unflagging verve and candor. For example, he relates the full inside story on his expulsion from the board of directors of Sigma-Aldrich Chemical Company, the successor of the firm he co-founded in 1951. Bader pulls no punches, painful though that was.

While students of business will be fascinated by his account of take-no-prisoners corporate warfare, the book's appeal doesn't end there. There's a lot more to it. Art lovers will delight in learning how Bader amassed his superb collection of 17th Century Dutch paintings and scientists in how he founded one of the world's largest chemical supply companies.

Quite apart from all that, *Adventures of a Chemist Collector* is an inspiring rags-to-riches story. Bader relates how as a young Jewish refugee from Austria he ended up in Canada in 1940 and realized his dreams through pluck and luck His literary style is informal. It's personal, and it's highly readable, because the book is intended for a general audience. Looking back on the writing of it, Bader says the experience made him realize a couple of things about himself.

"If I could live my life over, I'd pay more attention to my two sons, Daniel and David," he confides. "I was so busy building my company that I wasn't able to spend as much time with them when they were growing up as I'd have liked."

David, born in 1958, is an architect in Pennsylvania, while Daniel, born in 1961, is president of the Helen Bader Foundation of Milwaukee, WI.

And what's the other thing that Alfred Bader learned while writing *Adventures of Chemist Collector*? Simple, really. He learned that he enjoys the literary life more than he expected. He's now at work on two more possible books: an index of Biblical subjects treated by 17th Century Dutch artists and the "further adventures" of a chemist collector.

One suspects that if Bader completes the latter project, he'll need to add to that title the words "and man of letters."

— By Ken Cuthbertson

"While students of business will be fascinated by his account of take-no-prisoners corporate warfare, the book's appeal doesn't end there."

THIS STORY OF NON-DISCRIMINATION HAS an amazing sequel. In 1980, Dr. Robert Bater, the principal of the Queen's Theological College, proposed that all Christian prayers be removed from Queen's convocations, lest non-Christians be offended. Predictably there was an uproar, much directed violently against Bater. I wrote to him at the time: "I can just hear those who are against your suggestion saying, more or less strongly: this is a Christian (or Protestant or Presbyterian) university; let those who don't like it go elsewhere. And of course, historically they have a point: Queen's was founded as a Scottish, Presbyterian university, and there was a time when every principal was a minister of the Church and every member of its Board of Trustees was a minister, or at least a Presbyterian. I seem to remember that our current charter, I believe of 1912, still calls for Queen's to be a Christian university. But obviously times have changed: we live in a pluralistic society, and there are at Queen's today many students who are not Christian. And you should weigh—as obviously you have done—whether the hurt caused by Christian prayers at university functions is in consonance with true Christianity, as you understand it.

"...What is important to me is that you, a Presbyterian theologian, are making that suggestion out of a spirit of true love: you do not want to do anything that might hurt someone unnecessarily. That is in the best Queen's tradition as I know it."

Actually, I doubt that many non-Christians were ever really offended by the Lord's Prayer. I really enjoy it, and whenever I hear, "Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be Thy name..." I translate it into Hebrew and feel at home. Matthew 7: 9-13 is a universal prayer and traditional Judaism at its best. What mattered most to me in this discussion was that the principal of the Queen's Theological College would be so considerate. Only at Queen's.

Eventually the university senate voted against Dr. Bater's proposal, 22:11, but a year later reconsidered and voted to delete the Lord's Prayer. Since then I have thought a good deal about a letter written to me by Kurt Rothschild. We were in the camp and at Queen's together, and since then Kurt has worked immensely hard to help Jewish causes in Canada and Israel. He wrote: "The question of Christian prayer or religious instruction in public schools and universities is not an easy one. Most certainly, I appreciate and applaud the courageous and humanitarian stand of Robert Bater.

"On the other hand, I am greatly bothered by the entire problem of State and Religion. No doubt, the Church—whether Catholic or Protestant—has brought great unhappiness to our People over the centuries and yet, a world without churches is no better place. The claim that religion is exclusively the private domain of an individual—not deserving encouragement and support from Government—is self-defeating. We are creating a secular, materialistic, permissive society, which has not enhanced the general feeling of brotherhood and mutual understanding that we look for.

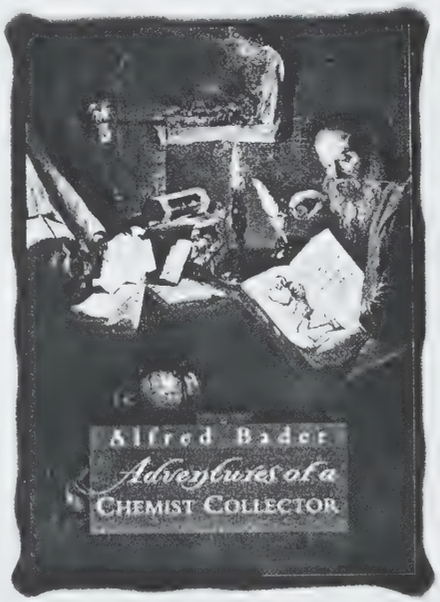
"I sometimes feel therefore that Christian prayer in a Christian land is not quite as detrimental as people think, and I have felt uncomfortable with some of the extreme positions taken by American Jewish Congress in their battles on the issues of State and Religion.

"The open society of the West is devouring and alienating our Jewish youth at a clip as fast as the Holocaust. I do not mean to welcome the antisemitic expressions in Christian prayer books and from Christian pulpits; nor do I welcome hypocrisy—whether it be in Church, or in Synagogue. But I do look with great uneasiness at a world that is freeing itself from the shackles of Divinity.

"The quest for a better world is studded with many thorns."

Ever since childhood, I have taken a keen interest in Christianity. Perhaps it was a defense mechanism at first. In Vienna, the word "Christian" became abhorrent to me, whether connected with the Christian Socialists or this or that Christian school or athletic club, for it meant that I, a Jew, was excluded. But only study could convince me that the Christians were wrong. The Church preached brotherly love, but that seemed pure hypocrisy since it did nothing whatever to help Hitler's victims. Joseph Klausner's *Jesus of Nazareth* and *From Jesus to Paul* taught me about early Christianity. Queen's taught me that there are two kinds of Christians, those to whom Christianity is just an empty shell and those to whom love, respect and care for neighbors are reality.

The principal, the registrar and the professors treated me with care and respect; one family, that of Professor Norman, MA'10, LLD'61, and Grace Miller, BA'14, MA'20, treated me with love. Norman was a distinguished teacher of mathematics, a graduate of Queen's and Harvard to whom teaching at high school and undergraduate levels seemed more important than research. Grace was also an able mathematician, yet mathematics never dominated the conversation in their home. I have no idea why I was invited there so often. Norman was not one of my teachers, but he and his family treated me most kindly. Principal Bater's thoughtfulness confirmed that indeed there were Christians who wanted to live justly. All this consideration for me cancelled my hatred of Christians. Years later, Principal David Smith, LLD'94, and his wife, Mary, MDiv'82, a minister, again proved that the Millers and Principal Bater were not isolated examples. Q



Dr. Alfred Bader has chronicled his incredible rags-to-riches story in a revealing and highly entertaining autobiography entitled, *Adventures of a Chemist Collector.* The book's eye-catching cover (above), a detail from a 1648 painting entitled "The Alchemist" by Dutch artist David Ryckaert, comes from Bader's personal gallery; the Tricolor design of the rest of the dustjacket comes from his heart.

For more on the Bader book, please see ad on page 13.

NEWS RELEASE / MAY 10, 1995

For Immediate Release:

Dr. Alfred Bader

Adventures of a Chemist Collector

This is first and foremost a Milwaukee story that will fascinate many, not just chemists, students of business, art historians and collectors around the world.

As John Emsley, an English critic wrote recently: "*Adventures of a Chemist Collector* tells tales of tender love and tough negotiations, of contacts who befriend and colleagues who betray. Put them all together and you have one of the most fascinating books I have ever read."

To chemists, it is a history of the fine chemical business between 1950 and 1990. To would-be entrepreneurs, it is a guidebook: Bader started the Aldrich Chemical Company in 1951 with sales of $1,705 the first year; today Sigma-Aldrich employs over 5,000 with sales close to $1 billion. In April the American Chemical Society gave Bader its most prestigious award for public service "for his unprecedented innovation ... for his vision and dedication as a chemist ... but most of all, for his unflagging ambassadorship to the international chemical community, which he has helped to mold into a truly global village."

To art historians, Bader is the curator of "The Bible through Dutch Eyes" (1976) and "The Detective's Eye" (1989) at the Milwaukee Art Museum and one of the connoisseurs of Rembrandt and his students. He is also the only Milwaukeean to have sold a Rembrandt to the Rijksmuseum.

To many of us, he is the teacher who has made the Bible come to life Sunday after Sunday for 31 years.

You will have but one problem when you pick up the book: you will find it difficult to put down until you have finished Chapter 24, describing the gift of Herstmonceux Castle, home of the old Royal Greenwich Observatory, to Queen's University, Bader's alma mater.

Chapter 6 describing Isabel and Helen Bader may make you cry; chapter 13, Bader's expulsion from his company, will astound you; many chapters will make you see Milwaukee in a new light.

The Schwartz Bookshop in Shorewood is honored to celebrate the publication of this autobiography at a reception on Wednesday, May 24 at 7:00 pm.

DR. ALFRED BADER

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1995

7:00 PM ♦ PUBLICATION RECEPTION

Harry W. Schwartz Bookshop

4093 North Oakland Avenue, Shorewood / Phone: 963-3111

This event is free and open to all

the amalgamator

VOL. 50 MAY 1995 NO. 3

MILWAUKEE SECTION
AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

MAY MEETING

Section Annual Meeting and Election
Education Awards Night

Presentation:

"TEACHING CHEMISTRY IN THE NINETIES"

also in this issue:

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE 1996

THE MILWAUKEE SECTION OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

1995 PROGRAM

General schedule for meetings:

6:00 p.m.	Networking and social hour
7:00 p.m.	Dinner
8:00 p.m.	Business meeting and speaker
9:15 p.m.	Adjournment

Exceptions will be noted in detailed programs in *The Amalgamator*. You are welcome to join us at 8 p.m. if you cannot make it earlier.

May 18 (Thursday)	Panel Moderator: Dr. Kenneth Miller, MATC Topic: "TEACHING CHEMISTRY IN THE NINETIES"
September 15 (Friday)	Dr. James J. Bohing, Chemical Heritage Foundation Topic: "SUICIDES IN SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY"
October 20 (Friday)	Dr. James N. BeMiller, Purdue University Topic: "STARCHES—ADVANCES IN CHEMISTRY AND APPLICATIONS"
November 16 (Thursday)	Rick Broniec, Case High School Topic: "CHEMISTRY DEMONSTRATIONS BY BOZO THE CHEMIST"

DEADLINES FOR *The Amalgamator*

September-October 1995 issue:	**August 1, 1995**
November-December 1995 issue:	**October 3, 1995**

A MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRPERSON

Welcome again from the chair. In spite of a touch of spring fever, we're looking forward to the rapidly upcoming meeting schedule.

We've been in touch with the land, air, and water in our January, February, and March meetings. April will enlighten us as to how serendipity has enhanced the advancement of science. In May we will be brought up to date on how chemistry is taught in the nineties.

After a breather for the summer, we'll take a look at the impact of the stress on scientific investigators, to the point that they take their own lives. In October, we'll visit the latest in the chemistry of starches, then top off the year in November with a visit from Bozo the chemical clown who will entertain us with his feats of chemical legerdemain.

I want to express my personal deep appreciation for all those very talented people who have given of their precious time to help enrich our association and its members. I hope we the members will take advantage of it!

Bud Douthitt
Chair, Milwaukee Section, ACS

MAY MEETING

Section Annual Meeting and Election
Education Awards Night

"TEACHING CHEMISTRY IN THE NINETIES"

Panel Moderator: Dr. Kenneth Miller, MATC

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Armstrong Park—Lower Club Room & Lounge (Combined)
JMBA Recreation & Fitness Center
3901 Highway 31
Racine, WI 53402
(see map on opposite page for location and parking)

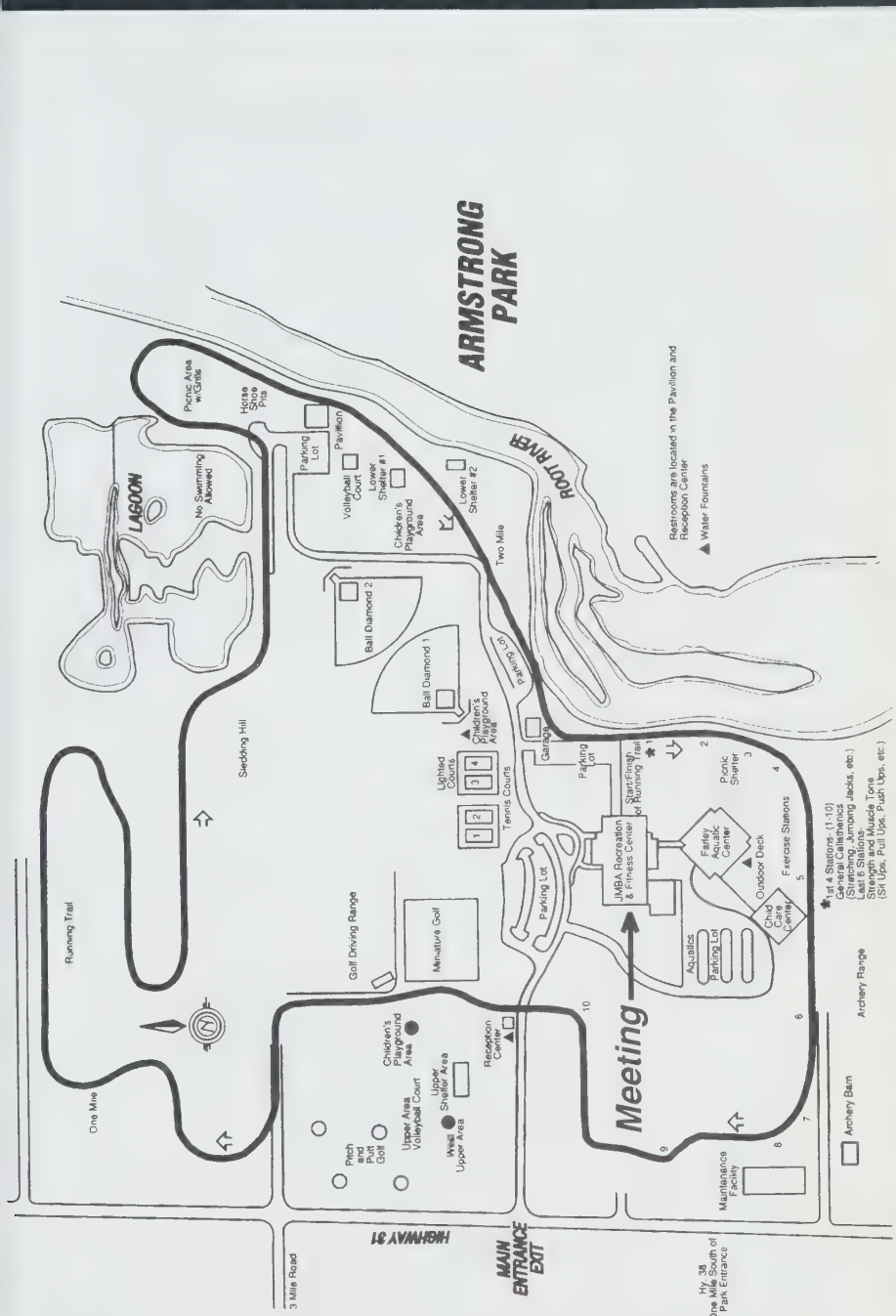
Social Hour/Networking:	6:00 p.m.
Dinner:	7:00 p.m.
Meeting and Program:	8:00 p.m.

Menu: Buffet Dinner, including chicken, pasta, vegetables, rolls, coffee, and desert.

Members/Guests:	$12.00
Chemistry Students:	$7.00

For dinner reservations, please call by WEDNESDAY, May 10, 1995:

Stan J. Flashinski	Cindy Andrist
SC Johnson Wax	SC Johnson Wax
631-2726	631-4011


ARMSTRONG PARK
ROOT RIVER
Restrooms are located in the Pavilion and Reception Center
Water Fountains
Picnic Area w/Grills
Horse Shoe Pits
LAGOON
No Swimming Allowed
Parking Lot
Pavilion
Volleyball Court
Lower Shelter #1
Children's Playground Area
Lower Shelter #2
Two Mile
Ball Diamond 2
Ball Diamond 1
Children's Playground Area
Parking Lot
Garage
Sledding Hill
Lighted Courts
Tennis Courts
Parking Lot
Start/Finish of Running Trail
Picnic Shelter
Farley Aquatic Center
Exercise Stations
Outdoor Deck
Child Care Center
JMBA Recreation & Fitness Center
Parking Lot
Aquatics
Parking Lot
Running Trail
Golf Driving Range
Miniature Golf
Meeting
1st 4 Stations- (1-10) General Calisthenics (Stretching, Jumping Jacks, etc.) Last 5 Stations- (11-15) Strength and Muscle Tone (Sit Ups, Pull Ups, Push Ups, etc.)
Archery Range
Archery Barn
Maintenance Facility
One Mile
Pitch and Putt Golf
Upper Area Volleyball Court
Upper Shelter Area
Wheel Upper Area
Children's Playground Area
Reception Center
HIGHWAY 31
MAIN ENTRANCE EXIT
3 Mile Road
Hy. 38 One Mile South of Park Entrance

EDUCATION AWARDS PROGRAM

Each year the focus of the May meeting of the Milwaukee Section is on High School chemistry. As part of that meeting we will honor four participants from the Chemistry Division of the 1995 Southeastern Wisconsin Science and Engineering Fair and four participants from the Section's 1995 High School Competitive Chemistry Exam — the top two scorers from a first year chemistry course and the top two scorers from a chemistry course beyond the first year course.

The award winners (and their high school) from the competitive exam are:

First Year Chemistry Course

Michael Colsher	Marquette University High School
Eric Gausche	J.I. Case High School

Chemistry Course Beyond the First Year

Marc Berte	Menomonee Falls High School
David Meuler	Marquette University High School

The award winners (and their school) from the Science Fair are:

Junior Division

Christopher Miller	Richfield Elementary School
Lesley Richter	Paris Consolidated School

Senior Division

Efrat Lelkes	Nicolet High School
Ilana Morgan	Nicolet High School

The students will be invited to the May meeting to receive their awards.

In addition to honoring these students we will also present an award to the Section's 1995 High School Chemistry Teacher of the Year Award, Erling Antony.

1995 High School Chemistry Teacher of the Year

Earl Antony

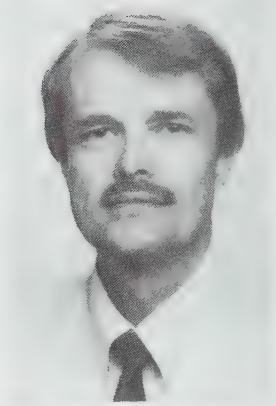
Arrowhead High School

Earl Antony was born in La Crosse, WI (1950) and received his B.S. degree in chemistry from the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse in 1972. In addition, he has earned over 30 graduate credits at a number of institutions including UW-Madison, UW-Whitewater, UW-Oshkosh, UW-La Crosse, Alverno, and Cardinal Stritch.

He has been voted Teacher of the Year by the Arrowhead High School National Honor Society twice (1991 & 1993), the first teacher in Arrowhead history to be so honored. He has received similar recognition from previous schools dating back to his first year (1975) in education, and consistently receives outstanding evaluations from administrators.

A large percentage of Earl's students successfully pursue advanced degrees in chemistry, chemical engineering, medicine, and other related fields. His general chemistry students are required to write a research paper, involving a face-to-face interview with practicing professionals including chemists and medical researchers. They are also frequently involved in extracurricular projects, such as basic research or the development of techniques and methods.

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE



CHAIRMAN ELECT:

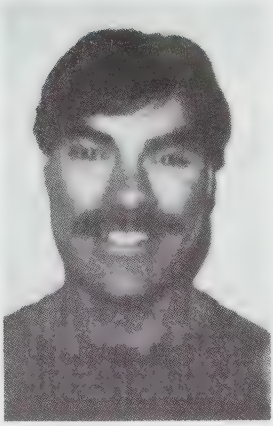
➤ **Michael A. McKinney**

Michael A. McKinney was born in Chicago, IL (1939) and received his B.S. degree in chemistry from Loyola University in 1961. He received his Ph.D. degree from the Illinois Institute of Technology in 1966 under the direction of Professor A.J. Kresge. This was followed by a postdoctoral appointment as an NSF fellow at Yale University in the laboratory of K.B. Wiberg. He joined the faculty of Marquette University in 1967 where he is currently Associate Professor of Chemistry. He served as Chair of the department from 1981-1992. While on sabbatical leave he has been a Visiting Professor at the University of Toronto (1980-1981), Northwestern University (Spring 1986), and University College Dublin (1994-1995). His research interests are in the general area of physical organic chemistry centered on the mechanism of ring cleavage of spiroactivated cyclopropanes under the influence of electrophiles, nucleophiles, and thermal energy. He has been a member of the ACS since 1962, has served on the ACS Organic Chemistry Standardized Exam Committee, and on several Local Section Subcommittees.

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE

SECRETARY:

➤ **Mike Beckmann**



Mike Beckmann received his B.S. degree in chemistry (cum laude), with specialization in coatings and polymers, from the University of Missouri–Rolla in 1982. While attending college, he participated in co-op programs with the US-EPA in Kansas City, KS performing environmental analyses, and with Monsanto in St. Louis, MO working in polymer research, dental formulations, and detergent formulations. After a brief assignment with Weston, Inc. in Kansas City, he worked for Reichhold Chemicals, Inc. in Pensacola, FL from 1983 to 1987 as an epoxy technical service representative. From there, Mike moved to PPG Industries in Oak Creek, WI where he was a Paint Chemist/Lab Manager until 1992. He is currently President of Roybeck Technical Consultants in Greenfield, WI where he provides testing and consulting services for the coatings industry. He is also President of Bonstone Materials Corporation in Mukwonago, WI involved in the manufacture and sale of construction adhesives. Mike is a member of the ACS, Wisconsin Paint & Coatings Association (Immediate Past President), Steel Structures Painting Council, Federation of Societies for Coatings Technology, ASTM, Society of the Plastics Industry, and the International Concrete Repair Institute.

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE

SECRETARY:

➤ **Alan R. Dodds**

Alan R. Dodds is the Quality Assurance Chemist for the Chemical and Metallurgical Laboratory of Kohler Co., Kohler, WI with 15 years of experience in analytical, inorganic, and organic chemistry and five years experience in the quality assurance field. He received his undergraduate training in chemistry at Geneva College (Beaver Falls, PA) and did graduate work in inorganic chemistry with his mentor Dr. Robert W. Parry, receiving the Ph.D. degree in 1980. He earned certification by the American Society for Quality Control (ASQC) as a Quality Technician (CQT) and as Quality Engineer (CQE) in 1993, and recently took the pilot exam for certification as a Quality Manager (CQM). Prior to his current position, he was a project chemist in the Analytical Services Group of the Kohler Lab. He has also worked for Aldrich Chemical Co., Syntex, and UOP Inc. (now Allied-Signal). He was active in the ACS-Chicago Section while living and working in the Chicago area, serving on the section Professional Relations Committee for several years. He has been an ACS member since 1970 and a member of ASQC since 1992.

Nominations Solicited for

1995 MILWAUKEE SECTION AWARD

The purpose of the Milwaukee Section Award is to honor a Milwaukee Section member for outstanding contributions or service to the industry, the profession, or the Section in the Milwaukee area.

Members of the Milwaukee Section, with the exception of those serving on the Milwaukee Section Award Committee, are eligible. A person who once was a member of the Section but by change of locale is no longer a member is eligible, provided the achievements for which that person is nominated shall have been accomplished during the nominee's membership in the Milwaukee Section.

Any member of the Milwaukee Section, except those serving on the Milwaukee Section Award Committee, may submit the name of an eligible person as nominee. The nomination must be in writing and must be submitted to the Section Secretary on or before September 1. The nomination must include a biographical sketch of the nominee, specific identification of the work or service which is the basis for the nomination, and an evaluation and appraisal of the nominee's accomplishments. Seconding letters are not desired.

If you wish to submit a nomination, please contact Clint Lane, Chairperson of the Section Award Nominations Committee, or Mary Bishop, Section Secretary, for a copy of the form which is to be used for submitting nominations and a copy of the instructions contained in the Section By-Laws.

Citation for the 1995 Charles Lathrop Parsons Award

"By this award, the members of the American Chemical Society honor Alfred Bader

"For founding and nurturing to maturity the Aldrich Chemical Company, now a leading supplier of chemicals for research, the indispensable ingredients for the development of new products for safeguarding and improving the public health and welfare;

"For his unprecedented innovations in the distribution of Aldrich products, through which the *Aldrich Catalog* became a recognized handbook of fine chemicals, *Aldrichimica Acta* became a highly respected journal featuring review articles by leading chemists, and the various *Aldrich Libraries of Infrared and NMR Spectra* became universal references;

"For his vision and dedication as a chemist, through which thousands of rare chemicals from researchers around the world have been made available to all through the *ABC Library of Rare Chemicals*, or regular commercial channels;

"For his corporate and personal acts of philanthropy which made possible continuation of the *ACS Award for Creative Work in Synthetic Organic Chemistry*, and initiation of the *Alfred Bader Award in Bioinorganic or Bioorganic Chemistry*, and of *ACS Project Seed Summer II*;

"For his continued mentoring and unrestricted grant support of promising young chemists throughout North America, Europe, and Israel at crucial stages in their careers;

"For decades of sharing his enthusiasm, passion, and expertise, as a lecturer on topics of chemistry, art, and Biblical history, as an ACS tour speaker and independently;

"But most of all for his unflagging ambassadorship to the international chemical community, which he has helped to mold into a truly global village."

In Memory . . .

Hamilton A. Pinkalla, founder and former owner of American Biosynthetics Corporation, died January 25 at age 87. "Ham", as associates and friends knew him, was a 59-year member of the American Chemical Society and served the Milwaukee Section with distinction in numerous capacities, including Chairperson. Ham received the Milwaukee Section's Distinguished Service Award. Most recently, Ham and his wife Emily organized the activities of a retired chemists group and co-edited its bimonthly newsletter, CHEM-VETS. Many allied chemical societies, trade associations, and civic groups shared Ham's interest and support.

John Hinebauch, 78, former sales representative for Allied Chemical, died February 17. John's activities in the Milwaukee Section of the American Chemical Society included numerous committee assignments. For several years he served *The Amalgamator* as advertising manager.

PART-TIME TEACHING POSITION
CARTHAGE COLLEGE

Fall and spring terms: 6 September 1995 - May 1996
Physical Chemistry Lecture, 3 hours per week and, if interested, Physical Chemistry Laboratory, 3 hours per week. Qualifications: at least an M.S. in Physical Chemistry or equivalent. Contact:

Tim Eckert
Department of Chemistry
Carthage College
Kenosha, WI 53140
414-551-5874
internet: te@cns.carthage.edu

Councilor's Report
Anaheim National Meeting

The Anaheim meeting had one event of signal importance for the Milwaukee Community: Alfred Bader received the Charles Lathrop Parsons Award for outstanding public service by an ACS member. You may read the complete citation at another location in this issue of the Amalgamator.

At the spring meeting the councilors select the two candidates who will vie for the position of President-elect for 1995; the candidates are Paul S. Anderson and Ethan C. Galloway. The other traditional vote at the spring meeting is to set dues for the next year; dues for 1996 will be $99.

Our president, Brian Rushton noted the lack of involvement of industrial chemists in the Society. One reason for this is believed to be the lack of support from management for these activities. Rushton will write to the chief executives of the major chemical companies to encourage them to have their people involved in the Society.

President-Elect Ron Breslow announced the establishment of a new award, the Helen Free Award in Public Outreach. The first recipient will be Helen Free; those who know Helen know that she has been very active in this area and the award is well named and the initial recipient is very worthy. The Society, and particular its committee on Education, SOCED, is beginning a study of the adequacy of Ph.D. training; one question is are two few courses required?

Chairman of the Board Paul Walter reported on efforts between the Society and the Smithsonian to modify the exhibit in the museum to show more of the good things and less of the warts of our science. He also announced an expansion of career services for graduate students and more help for the unemployed and the underemployed.

A minority scholarship program was announced in December. Funding is available to provide up to 200 scholarships per year to black, Hispanic and American Indian students majoring in chemistry, biochemistry, and chemical engineering. More than 700 applications for these scholarships have been received and the first will be awarded for the 1995-96 academic year. It is recognized that mentoring of these students will be very important and workshops in mentoring will be offered by the Society.

Chuck Wilkie

MILWAUKEE SECTION OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

Minutes of the Board Meeting March 21, 1995 5:30 P.M.
Todd Wehr Chemistry Bldg. Marquette University

Present: John Bergman, Mary Bishop, Bud Douthitt, Dimitri Gorjestani, Bob Heitzer, Alex Hill, Tom Jones, Clint Lane, Pat Meller, Ken Miller, John Murphy, and Ken Welch.

Secretary's Report: The Minutes from the January 24, 1995 board meeting were read and approved with the following correction to the Treasurer's Report. Ken Miller objected to the use of the term deficit budget and the listing of $1894.48 spent for the Minigrant program by the Education Committee as a deficit item in the 1994 budget. He reminded the board that it had previously been agreed that the proceeds from the 1992 Great Lakes Regional Meeting were supposed to have been put into a separate account dedicated to spending on the minigrant program, therefore, it is incorrect to state that money spent on this program is deficit spending. Tom Jones will prepare a financial summary for the May board meeting to include the original sum of the 1992 GLRM proceeds, monies spent to date on the Minigrant program, and monies left to be spent by the Education Committee. Using this financial summary it should be possible to separate the GLRM proceeds from our other savings when our Certificates of Deposit are up for renewal in May/June of this year.

Treasurer's Report: Tom Jones gave board members copies of the Section's financial report which was presented in a new format. Five categories were itemized: Budget 1994, Actual 1994, Budget 1995, Actual 1995 YTD, and % of Budgeted. Tom was able to transfer $2037. from one of our CDs to our checking account to cover our expenses until we received our dues allotment from ACS National. The cost for this transfer was $79.00. Our dues allotment was received so our checking account balance is at $7309.43 as of 3/21/95. The treasurers report was approved as presented.

Nominations: Bob Heitzer presented the slate of candidates for 1996 Section officers. Nominations are: Chairperson Elect, Michael McKinney; Councilor 1996-98, Dimitri Gorjestani; and Alternate Councilor 1996-98, Stan Flashinski. Nominations for Secretary are still being taken. To date no one has volunteered. Nominations for officers will be taken from the floor at the March 23 section meeting.

Milwaukee Section Award: Alex Hill had nothing new to report. He is still working on getting this committee together.

Chemical Education Committee: Ken Miller presented a handout summarizing the activities of the Education Committee. On March 11 the High School Competitive Exam was given to 28 students. The students with the eight highest scores have been invited to write the U.S. National Chemistry Olympiad Qualifying Exam which will be held on 4-28-95. The students represent eight high schools: Menomonee Falls, Arrowhead, South Milwaukee, Marquette Univ., Rufus King , Kettle Moraine, JI Case, and Oconomowoc. Two other students with the next highest scores were designated as alternates. The committee is reviewing nominations for the Section's High School Chemistry Teacher Award which will be awarded at the May Section meeting. The May 18th meeting will be held in Racine at SC Johnson. Information about and applications for '95-'96 Minigrants will be sent to teachers in early April.

Chem-Vets: No report from this committee.

Environmental & Regulatory Affairs: John Murphy will investigate the idea of sponsoring a special symposium on the reformulated gasoline controversy.

Membership: Pat Meller reported that the section has 8 affiliate members. John Bergman presented the idea of trying to communicate with local teachers and potential affiliate members through a BBS run by the section.

Project Seed: John Bergman has obtained $3000. in promised funding to sponser two Project Seed candidates for the summer of 1995. He has sent our forms to schools to try to locate two needy students

by this summer. John may serve as a sponser and take the interns on at Mount Mary College.

Publicity: There was no report.

Great Lakes Regional Meeting: Two names have been listed as chairs for the Great Lakes Regional Meeting in *The Amalgamator*. Since the regional rules only allow one person to represent the Section on the GLRM committee Ken Miller will serve at Committee chairperson and Cindy McLinn will serve on the committee. Alex Hill is also helping out on the committee. He is investigating having the meeting held at UWM if parking issues can be resolved.

Other Business: Chuck Wilkie will attend the April ACS meeting as our Councilor. Dimitri Gorjestani and Ken Welch are unable to attend. Ken Welch will notify Stan Flashinski that he could serve as our second Councilor at the meeting if he is certified by the Secretary.

The meeting was adjourned at 7:10 P.M .

Respectfully submitted,

Mary F. Bishop, Secretary

1995 BOARD MEETINGS

The board meetings for the Milwaukee Section are scheduled as follows:

May 23
September 19
November 21

All meetings will be on Tuesdays at 5:30 P.M. in Room 103 of the Todd Wehr Chemistry Building on the Marquette University Campus.

THE MILWAUKEE SECTION OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

BOARD MEMBERS

Chairperson	Bud Douthitt	MilSolv	252-3550
Chairperson-Elect	John Bergman	Mount Mary College	258-4810
Secretary	Mary Bishop	Sanofi Bio-Indust	547-5531
Treasurer	Tom Jones	Carroll College	524-7156
Councilor (94-96)	Charles Wilkie	Marquette Univ.	288-7239
Councilor (93-95)	Dimitri Gorgestani	Cook Comp. & Poly.	377-5620
Alt. Councilor (93-95)	Stan Flashinski	SC Johnson	1-631-2726
Alt. Councilor (94-96)	Ken Welch	SC Johnson	1-631-2993

EX-OFFICIO

Awards	Alex Hill	UW-Milwaukee	229-4256
Mil. Section Award	Alex Hill	UW-Milwaukee	229-4256
Section Award Nom.	Clint Lane	Aldrich Chemical Co.	273-3850
Nominations	Bob Heitzer	Milsolv Corp.	536-2385
Chem Education	Ken Miller	MATC	297-7441
Chem.-Vets	Hubert Ranger		351-3423
Continuing Education			
Environ. & Reg. Aff.	John Murphy		1-681-2690
Long Range Planning	John Bergman	Mount Mary College	258-4810
Membership	Pat Meller	Sci-tech Document.	798-1078
Natl. Chem. Week	Dale Wheeler	UW-Parkside	1-595-2487
	Anne Arendt	UW-Milwaukee	229-4468
Professional Relations	Wes Olmsted	Brady USA, Inc.	332-8100
Program	John Bergman	Mount Mary College	258-4810
Project SEED	John Bergman	Mount Mary College	258-4810
Publicity	Jacqlynn Behnke	Aldrich Chemical Co.	273-3850
Great Lakes Regional	Ken Miller++	MATC	297-7441
Meeting Committee	Alex Hill	UW-Milwaukee	229-4256
++*Chairperson*	Cindy McLinn	Miller Brewing Co.	931-2864

THE AMALGAMATOR

Editor	Mark Drezdzon	Aldrich Chemical Co.	273-3850
Business Mgr.	Tom Jones	Carroll College	524-7156

The Amalgamator

A Free Press for the Milwaukee Section Chemist

The Amalgamator is published bimonthly September through May by the **Milwaukee Section, American Chemical Society**. The Milwaukee Section and the American Chemical Society are not responsible for individual opinions published in this publication.

Correspondence for *The Amalgamator* should be addressed to the persons listed on the inside back cover. Other correspondence should be sent to:

Editor:
Mark Drezdzon
Aldrich Chemical Co., Inc.
P.O. Box 355
Milwaukee, WI 53201
(414) 273-3850

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Dr. Alfred Bader

author of

Adventures of A Chemist Collector

Dr. Alfred Bader, the founder of Milwaukee's Aldrich Chemical Co. is a renowned chemist and art collector. *Adventures of A Chemist Collector* is the fascinating story of how a Jewish refugee made good in America.

Wednesday, May 24 • 7 pm

free & all are invited!

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Thanks,

Bob Tanzilo

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Join us for a publication party...

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Adventures of A Chemist Collector

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To BOB
TANZILO

Bob: Fine - if the books are here. Please delete cropped out text. Thanks

5/8/95 Ann

MAY/JUNE
Events at Schwartz

Michael Cunningham • *Flesh & Blood*
Tuesday, May 2 • 5:30 pm reading • Downtown
The acclaimed author of *A Home at the End of the World* will read from his new novel, which has been garnering widespread praise.

PaineWebber Investment Talks
Tuesday, May 2 • 7 pm • Mequon
Estate Planning
Tuesday, May 16 • 7 pm • Mequon
Investment Themes for the End of the 20th Century

Barbara Park • *Mick Harte Was Here*
Thursday, May 4 • 4 pm Brookfield & 7 pm Mequon
Park's latest book for middle-graders is a very real novel about a boy's death. Park is hoping the book will promote bike safety.
Sign up to win a bike safety helmet (one winner per store).

In-store reading groups • Brookfield
Thursday, May 4 • 7 pm / Wednesday, May 17 • 7 pm
Thursday, June 1 • 7 pm / Wednesday, June 21 • 7 pm
We'll discuss *Fifth Business* by Robertson Davies in May and Michael Ondaatje's *The English Patient* in June.

In-store reading groups • Shorewood
Thursday, May 4 • 7 pm
Thursday, June 8 • 7 pm
The books to be discussed will soon be decided
Please contact the Shorewood shop for further information.

Mary Leonhardt • *Parents Who Love Reading, Kids Who Don't*
Saturday, May 6 • 11 am talk • Mequon
Veteran educator Leonhardt explains how parents can motivate their kids to turn off the television and curl up with good books.

Open Reading • Brookfield
Monday, May 8 • 7 pm
Monday, June 12 • 7 pm
Come share your writing during our open reading sessions, held the second Monday of each month.

Sue Miller • *The Distinguished Guest*
Tuesday, May 9 • 6:30 pm reading/signing follows
Milwaukee Public Library's Centennial Hall, 733 N. 8th St.
Don't miss the author of *The Good Mother* and *Family Pictures*!
Co-sponsored by The Library Literary Society.

In-store reading groups • Mequon
Tuesday, May 9 • 7 pm
Tuesday, June 13 • 7 pm
We'll discuss Willa Cather's *My Antonia* on May 9.
The book for June will be chosen at the May meeting.

If you are unable to attend an author's appearance, but would like an autographed copy of a book, please call the host shop in advance of the event.

Martin Amis • *The Information*
Thursday, May 11 • 7 pm reading • Shorewood
This is an uncommon Milwaukee appearance by one of the most extraordinary authors of our age. The author of *London Fields* and *Time's Arrow*, Mr. Amis will read from his latest novel

Dr. Gary Guten & Jon McGlocklin
Exercise, Nutrition & Cancer
Thursday, May 11 • 7 pm Q&A • Brookfield
The authors will answer your questions about proper diet, regular exercise, and the effect they may have on reducing the risk of cancer
A part of the proceeds from this event will benefit the MACC Fund

Hopkins Street School • *Jazz Stories*
Saturday, May 13 • 2 pm reading • Shorewood
Music lovers of all ages will get a kick out of hearing Doug Smith's remarkable third graders read from the Hopkins Street Schoolers' third collection.

Ellen Bravo • *The Job/Family Challenge*
Monday, May 15 • 6 pm talk • Shorewood
You *can* juggle the competing demands of work and family without risking either. Ellen Bravo, executive director of 9to5, National Association of Working Women, will explain how.

Mary Higgins Clark • *Let Me Call You Sweetheart*
Tuesday, May 16 • 7 pm talk/Q&A • Brookfield
Mary Higgins Clark is the author of 11 bestselling mysteries and two collections of stories. Don't miss this chance to meet and ask questions of America's Queen of Suspense.

Alfred Bader • *Adventures of a Chemist Collector*
Wednesday, May 24 • 7 pm publication party • Shorewood
Dr. Alfred Bader, the founder of Milwaukee's Aldrich Chemicals, is a renowned chemist and art collector. *Adventures* is the fascinating story of how this Jewish refugee made good in America.

Nell Peters • *Nell's Story*
Robert Peters • *Crunching Gravel*
Wednesday, May 24 • 7 pm reading • Brookfield
This brother and sister Wisconsin team will read from their respective autobiographies

Edward Marshall • *Transforming the Way We Work*
Tuesday, May 30 • 7 pm talk • Mequon
Edward M. Marshall has helped transform many companies into collaborative workplaces. He will discuss why collaboration is vital to 21st-century survival.

Thom Jones • *Cold Snap*
Thursday, June 1 • 7 pm reading • Shorewood
The *L.A. Times Book Review* called him "an audacious and powerful talent." Don't miss Thom Jones (*Pugilist at Rest*) as he reads excerpts from his latest collection of edgy, irresistible stories

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The David Milne 'Dominion Square' Project

Focus Gallery
7 May to 18 June 1995

Guest curators Dr Ian Hodkinson and Janice Chutter of the Art Conservation program at Queen's University recently undertook a study of three paintings by David Milne.

David Milne had visited Montreal in 1924 and was inspired by a scene of Dominion Square decked out in carnival flags. He immediately committed the image to canvas, although it is clear he was not satisfied with the outcome. Subsequently he produced two other versions. One painting comes from the Art Centre's own collection, one from the Art Gallery of Windsor and one from the National Gallery of Canada in Ottawa.

This exhibition presents these three paintings with accompanying aesthetic, documentary and technical material that will address the question of chronology and add to our understanding of David Milne's materials and methods.

Dorothy Farr

David Milne
Carnival Dress, Dominion Square, Montreal 1924
oil on canvas
▼ *Purchase 1964*

Claude Tousignant: Serigraphs

Grey Room
21 May to 6 August 1995

Claude Tousignant is one of the 'great masters' of Quebec art. During the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s he, along with Guido Molinari, shifted the *avant garde* focus of interest from Paris to New York and developed a Minimalist style that is both an intellectual achievement and an elegant presence in the art of North America. His work explores the process of art-making. In particular, Claude Tousignant is famous for his use of circular images.

Works in the exhibition are selected from a gift to the Art Centre in 1993 of 18 serigraphs. The prints provide a survey of a significant decade in the artist's career. They combine an austerity of means with a richness of colour that results in a rewarding exhibition.

Dorothy Farr

◄ *Claude Tousignant*
#2-75 1975
serigraph on paper
Gift of Judith Terry 1993

BFA on View

Main Gallery
28 May to 9 July 1995

The 1995 graduates of Queen's University's Bachelor of Fine Art program present work in a major exhibition. This graduation exhibition is an annual event at the Agnes. This year a variety of media and treatments are included; during their final year of study, students specialize in painting, printmaking or sculpture.

Montreal sculptor Liliana Berezowsky has been invited to jury the exhibition, selecting one work by each student.

BFA on View gives student artists an opportunity to exhibit their work in a professional context and affords the public a chance to see the challenging work of the coming generation of Canadian artists.

An opening reception for graduates, family and friends will be held following graduation exercises on Friday 2 June at 12.30pm.

Dorothy Farr

Recent Acquisitions Corner

Cy Twombly (b.1929)

Sarajevo Yugoslavia
lithograph and aquatint
on view 16 May to 11 June 1995

A lithograph and aquatint work by American artist Cy Twombly is featured this month. *Sarajevo Yugoslavia*, 1984, contains the anxious graphic text characteristic of Cy Twombly's work. Viewing this work a decade after its making, the fragmented scrawl seems to predict the current social, political and physical dissolution of the war-torn city that is its subject.

Sarajevo Yugoslavia is part of a gift of twenty-four works on paper donated to the Art Centre in 1994 by Herbert Bunt, a retired school teacher and alumnus of Queen's University.

Jan Allen, Associate Curator

J.W. Phillips

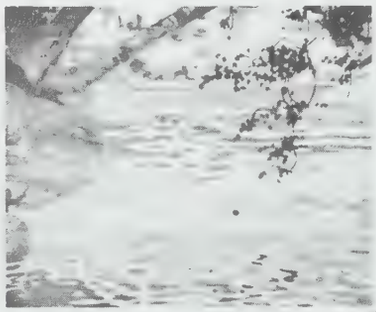
woodcuts on paper
on view 13 June to 9 July 1995

Walter Phillips is recognized as Canada's leading woodcut artist. He is particularly known for his mastery of the technique of colour woodblock printing. Although he was born and trained in England, Walter Phillips' career in Winnipeg (1913-40), in Calgary (1941-43) and at the Banff Summer School (1940-59) secured his place in the history of Canadian art.

These two woodcuts were given to the Art Centre in 1994 by Sandra and Stephen Graves. They are on view from 13 June to 9 July.

Dorothy Farr

◄ *J.W. Phillips (Canadian 1884-1963) Winnipeg River colour woodcut on paper Gift of Sandra and Stephen Graves 1994*



◄ *J.W. Phillips Mamalilicoola woodcut on paper Gift of Sandra and Stephen Graves 1994*

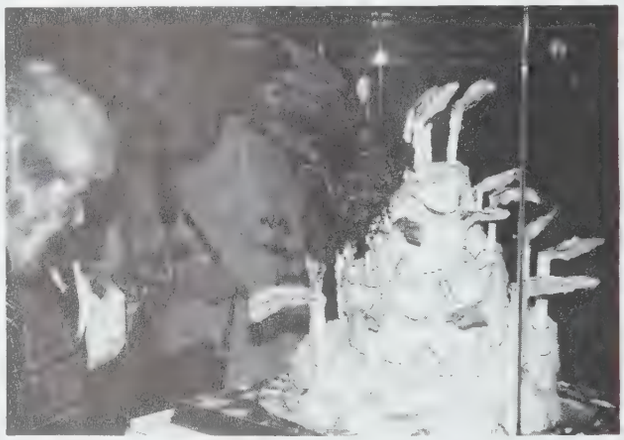
Continuing Exhibitions

You Can't Get Younger: T. L. Pfliger Retrospective

Main Gallery
to 14 May 1995

You Can't Get Younger, an exhibition of over twenty mixed media pieces, looks back not only on Terry Pfliger's career from the 1970s to the present, but on history. The exhibition explores Terry Pfliger's ironic interpretation of the relationship between history and cultural identity. Using humour and irony he provides gentle promptings for us to reevaluate the credibility and the value of the historical structures to which Western society clings.

Drawing of the cake by a nine-year-old girl (name unknown), 25 February 1995



Bob Weisnagel, Queen's Gazette

▲ ***Tickets are still available for the raffle on the Pfliger sculpture,*** Into Each Life a Little Fall Must Rain *(on view in the reception area). Tickets for the draw, which will be made at 3 pm on Sunday 14 May, are $2 each and are available at the Art Centre (545-2190). Proceeds of the raffle will go to the Partners in Mission Food Bank.*

We asked visitors to jot down their personal observations on the meaning of Terry Pfliger's cake. Here are a few comments:

Thank you for the cake quake – it's refreshing to see art that doesn't take itself so terribly seriously. L.C., Montreal

I think it perfectly reflects modern society

Whatever happens in your life, never give up, let all your fires burn!

Great Work! Beautiful. To me this work means that in our lives we construct cakes that are beautiful – they're works of art – but sometimes, through no fault of our own, something disrupts – even destroys – some, or all, of the beauty. But there is always something left – and perhaps the thing that has done the destroying is beautiful, too. I like the deliberate, almost garish glitziness of the cake. My kids would love it. I think our childish love of glitter and pizzazz never leaves us. What a wonderful comment this is, too, on the geometric, stainless steel 60s art. Bravo! N.C.

Architects Books & Libraries

Print Gallery
to 15 May 1995

This exhibition explores various facets of the love affair between architects, books, and libraries. The rare prints and association copies on display include Palladio's 1570 treatise, *I quattro libri dell'architettura*; a book with the only Christopher Wren drawings in Canada pasted in the back; volumes from the personal collection of Canada's own William Berczy; a display of engraved designs for the Codrington Library at Oxford by Wren's pupil Nicholas Hawksmoor. On loan from Montreal's Canadian Centre for Architecture are two copies of Vitruvius's *Ten Books on Architecture*. The exhibition was organized by graduate and undergraduate students in Queen's Department of Art under the guidance of Professor Pierre du Prey.

Joan Frick: Light Line Drawing

Old Gallery
to 18 June 1995

Toronto artist Joan Frick has used daylight as her drawing tool and the Old Gallery as a surface to create a unique light line drawing installation. Strategically placed mirrors direct and redirect light beams entering the Art Centre; the planes of light draw lines across the floors, walls and ceiling of the darkened gallery space and produce fascinating patterns and textures. Visitors are invited to view the installation more than once and at different times of the day in order to witness the unique variations brought about by changes in light and weather.

Animal Representation in West African Sculpture:

A Selection from the Justin and Elisabeth Lang Collection of African Art

Lang Gallery
to 27 August 1995

This exhibition presents animal images from several peoples in West Africa (Bamana, Dogon, Yoruba). Many of these representations relate to religious and cultural practices, myths and proverbs.

Education News

David and Patty Bain Decorative Arts Program

Program Alert

Due to a series of unforeseen circumstances, the Gala Reception and Gourmet Dinner and the Heirloom Discovery Day with Sotheby's experts scheduled for the weekend of 2/3 June have had to be cancelled. We deeply regret the cancellation and hope that no one has been inconvenienced.

Just a reminder

In addition to a successful trip in April to *Victorian Glanmore*, the elegantly restored and refurbished Hastings County Museum in Belleville, other spring decorative arts programs have been planned:

30 May: *GA Spring Fling to Toronto* [tour of Museum for Textiles plus Casa Loma, Spadina House and gardens]

4 to 8 June: *GA Trip to New York* [tour of Christie's and Sotheby's fine art auction houses, the Metropolitan, Guggenheim and Cooper-Hewitt Museums and the Frick Collection] Spaces still may be available; please call Betty Lou Miller (613 382-4356 or Marie Shales (613 353-6740).

Secondary School Art Enrichment

Kingston artist Suzanne Charo will be teaching at the Art Centre for a week in May as part of a Queen's University Enrichment Studies program for high school students. Suzanne Charo intends to combine looking at art in the galleries with making art in the studio, to show slides and videos of artists and their works and to arrange a special behind-the-scenes tour with Art Centre staff. This is the fifth year that the Art Centre has welcomed Ontario secondary school students participating in this program.

Holiday Hours

For the convenience of tourists and residents of the Greater Kingston area the Art Centre will be open on the following statutory holidays between May and September 1995:

Victoria Day, Monday 22 May	1 to 4.45pm
Canada Day, Saturday 1 July	1 to 4.45pm
Civic Holiday, Monday 7 August	1 to 4.45pm
Labour Day, Monday 4 September	1 to 4.45pm

Art with Artists
Summer Art Classes for Children

The Art Centre, in cooperation with Kingfest, is offering morning art classes during the month of July. Each class lasts one week. Children participating will not only be involved in making art in the studio, but also in looking at works of art in the galleries. The instructors are professional working artists with extensive background experience in working with young art students.

Prints Charming

Children will have fun making rubber stamps, stencil prints, screenprints, photographic prints, prints from 'found' objects, vegetable prints, styrofoam prints and even a self-portrait print. Young artists will use the Art Centre and its surrounding gardens as a rich resource of visual ideas. Parents and friends will be invited to a class exhibition of prints on the last day of the week of classes.

Instructor:
Susan Beyette, BFA, BEd (Queen's)

Ages	6 and 7 years
Dates	4-7 July
Time	9am to 12noon
Limit	12 participants
Fee	$75 (all materials supplied)

Fables and Fantasy

Imagination is the focus of this exciting week of morning classes. Children will create their own stories and then transform them into visual art while exploring a variety of artists' media: drawing, painting, photography, sculpture and printing. Films, songs and games will be used as sources and resources. Participants will work in the studio, galleries and garden. Parents and friends will be invited to a final show of work by the young artists.

Instructor:
Susan Beyette, BFA, BEd (Queen's)

Ages	6 and 7 years
Dates	10-14 July
Time	9am – 12 noon
Limit	12 participants
Fee	$85 (all materials supplied)

Ride the Circus Express

Run away to the circus for a week! A lucky group of young artists will create banners, animals, costumes, designs and mobiles to transform the studio into a circus tent. Crayon, magic marker, collage and painting techniques will be explored to make the circus 'scene' vibrant, fanciful and fun. Each participant will build and decorate one rail car to be assembled into a circus train. Parents, watch for your invitation to the show under the big top.

Instructor:
Pamela Allen, BFA, Queen's

Ages	8 to 10 years
Dates	17-21 July
Time	9am – 12 noon
Limit	15 participants
Fee	$85 (all materials supplied)

Map Mania

Maps are much more than geography in this unusual art class. With the help of techniques, such as, crayon resist, collage, pop-up sculpture and painting, participants will chart their way into different worlds. Maps will be created based on house plans, school routes, Kingston's market, etc. The map exhibition on the last day is bound to challenge your views on maps and mapping.

Instructor:
Pamela Allen, BFA (Queen's)

Ages	8 to 10 years
Dates	24-28 July
Time	9am – 12noon
Limit	15 participants
Fee	$85 (all materials supplied)

Registration for all classes:

Phone
Kingfest Registrar
613 545-6497

Education Volunteers Celebrate

Our hardworking Education volunteers took time out to get together for dinner in April and reflect on their contributions to the Art Centre's public programming since September 1994. Director David McTavish was there to help celebrate their accomplishments. Working in teams and as individuals under the supervision of the Education Officer, these volunteers presented 90 theme programs for schools and conducted 35 general tours and four Sunday talks. In addition they assisted with three afternoon salons, five Sunday open studios for families, seven art classes, two film programs and a family concert. At the same time they attended 16 training and briefing sessions. Several volunteers worked behind the scenes on research and teaching resources preparation. All in all they contributed 2,476 volunteer hours to the Art Centre's Education programs.

It is estimated that the Education volunteers interacted with approximately 4000 visitors and in doing so helped to maintain the Art Centre's reputation as a community resource for learning about art in enjoyable ways. What an impressive record for just 35 people who are either fulltime students at Queen's or active citizens from Kingston and area communities. The Art Centre's wide variety of education programming would be impossible to offer without these talented and committed contributors.

Applications are now being accepted for the 1995/96 Education volunteers group. Pick up a form at the front desk or contact Jeri Harmsen, Education Officer, Agnes Etherington Art Centre, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario K7L 3N6.

Queen's art history student Lindsay Reid signs on for a second year as an Art Centre docent

Jeri Harmsen
Education Officer

Gallery Association News

Annual General Meeting

Thursday 15 June

Raymond Moriyama, a partner in the architectural firm Moriyama and Teshima, winner of the design competition for the Art Centre's expansion project, will be the guest speaker at the Annual General Meeting of the Gallery Association on Thursday evening 15 June. Join us at 6.30 for a buffet dinner before the presentation by Mr Moriyama and the business sessions.

Please call the Art Centre at 545-2190 before June 12 to make reservations for the dinner which includes wine ($25, payable on arrival).

If you cannot attend the dinner, please plan on arriving at 8pm in time for the guest speaker and the business meeting which follows.

Raymond Moriyama's approach to architecture and planning is grounded in a very personal aesthetic and social philosophy. He believes it is possible to create a human environment that is healthy in the broadest sense – psychologically, emotionally, socially and ecologically, through the cooperative effort of everyone concerned.

From the Ontario Science Centre to the Scarborough Civic Centre, Metropolitan Toronto Reference Library, Canadian Embassy in Tokyo and, more recently, the Bank of Montreal's Institute for Learning in Scarborough and the Bata Shoe Museum in Toronto, Raymond Moriyama's highly visible projects earn praise for their attention to the needs and purposes of the people who use them.

Born in Vancouver, Raymond Moriyama received a Bachelor of Architecture degree from the University of Toronto and a Master's in Civic and Town Planning from McGill University. He began his own architectural firm in Toronto in 1958; Moriyama and Teshima Architects was formed in 1970; in 1980 Moriyama & Teshima Planners Limited was established.

Eight Canadian universities have granted him honorary degrees. A recipient of the 1992 Confederation of Canada Medal, Raymond Moriyama lectures internationally on architecture, urban design and planning issues.

At the Gallery Association Annual Meeting, he will talk on ***Making Connections: On Designing the New Agnes Etherington Art Centre.***

Art Rental and Sales Gallery Summer Closing

The GA Art Rental and Sales Service will close for the summer at 4pm on Thursday 15 June. Reopening is scheduled for 11.30am Thursday 7 September. Appointments may be made throughout the summer by calling 545-2190.

Until mid-June you will find the usual wonderful variety of original, contemporary paintings, prints and photographs by local and regional artists to add that special artistic touch to your home or office.

Membership

President Ned Franks welcomed Ontario Premier Bob Rae as an honorary member of the Gallery Association at the New Members' party on 8 March. Premier Rae, in Kingston for a cabinet meeting, met with new members of the Gallery Association as well as Art Centre supporters and representatives of several heritage and arts organizations in Kingston. In his remarks, the Premier reemphasized the importance of the Art Centre expansion and renovation to the creation of jobs in design, construction and tourism, acknowledging the enormous economic potential of cultural tourism.

Curator Dorothy Farr and Projects Manager Patricia Howorth conducted tours behind the scenes at the Art Centre, including a visit to the adjacent quarters of Dr Ian Hodkinson, Director of Queen's Master of Art Conservation program. Marie Shales handled hospitality admirably, ensuring that everyone tasted the fine Ontario wines and gourmet delicacies. Daphne Franks and Gayle Johnstone invited guests to the Art Rental and Sales Gallery to view the colourful variety of original works by local and regional artists. Draws for two signed, limited edition photographic prints, donated by Ottawa artist Jennifer Dickson, were won by Blaine Allen and Roy Turner.

Bob Weisnagel, Queen's Gazette

Travel Tours

Ottawa
Thursday 7 September

A day trip to our nation's capital to view Queen Elizabeth's collection at the National Gallery of Canada and to enjoy a gourmet lunch at the Beaux-arts Café is scheduled for Thursday 7 September. The enclosed flyer covers all the details. Marg Atack (613 273-6312) and Moira Cartwright (613 542-1930) are the tour leaders.

Chicago: A City of Art and Architecture
Autumn, 1995

Sign up early for this 'don't miss' art experience at the Art Institute of Chicago. See **Claude Monet (1840-1926)** – a blockbuster retrospective of his work. Enjoy Frank Lloyd Wright's Oak Park home and studio, Unity Temple and more. Full details will be found in the flyer enclosed. Tour leaders are Kathie Wherrett (613 546-8838) and Mary Skinner (613 549-4620).

Reciprocal Benefits at Ontario Galleries

With summer travel in the offing, don't leave home without your GA membership card. The card will entitle you to free general admission at many public galleries in Ontario which have compulsory admission fees as well as a discount on gift shop purchases at several of the institutions.

General admission fees are waived at:
Art Gallery of Peel, Brampton
Art Gallery of Hamilton
McMichael Canadian Art Collection, Kleinburg
The Gallery/Stratford
Art Gallery of Ontario, Toronto
The Power Plant, Toronto

Gallery Shop discounts (10%) are offered at:
McLaren Art Centre, Barrie
Art Gallery of Peel, Brampton
Durham Art Gallery
Grimsby Public Art Gallery
McMaster Museum of Art, Hamilton
Kitchener/Waterloo Art Gallery
London Regional Art and Historical Museums
Art Gallery of Mississauga
Niagara Falls Art Gallery
The Robert McLaughlin Gallery, Oshawa
Rodman Hall Arts Centre, St. Catharines (minimum $10)
Laurentian University Museum and Art Centre, Sudbury
Thunder Bay Art Gallery
Timmins Museum
A Space, Toronto
Justina M. Barnicke Gallery, University of Toronto

Now is the time to introduce the many other benefits of membership in the Gallery Association to friends and family and encourage them to join. Call the Art Centre (613 545-2190) to arrange to send a complimentary copy of *Currents*, along with a membership application, to a prospective member.

Membership Fees

Family/Dual	$ 40
Individual	30
Senior (65+)	18
Student (12+)	15
Patron	100
Benefactor	200
Business	200

N.B. An income tax receipt is issued for a portion of the fee.

Aftermath: Report on the Symposium on Feminist Art Practice

The Art Centre hosted this Symposium, organized in conjunction with the exhibition, **The Female Imaginary**, on the last Saturday of January. The event has come and gone like a tidal wave. For months it gathered force to reach a crescendo of interest and activity as registrations arrived in droves. Over 200 attended the event, converging on Kingston from as far afield as Thunder Bay and Sackville, New Brunswick. And, like a wave, the formidable energies amassed are all too soon dispersed.

Jeanne Randolph gave a riveting and provocatively idiosyncratic keynote talk in which she raised a range of issues, such as, the evocation of 'transitional space,' the exercise of powers of interpretation, pansexuality and the concept that caught the imagination of many participants: an ethics of luxury. Dr Randolph's presentation was a *tour de force* of speaking out of the personal: she presented an elaborately woven tapestry of art, feminism, psychoanalytic theory and confession.

The panel discussion moderated by Dot Tuer featured brief presentations by three of the artists in the exhibition, Shelley Niro, Diana Thorneycroft and Mireille Perron. In this session and the ensuing discussion, the huge range of intentions and strategies that constitute feminist art practice in 1995 was apparent. If any consensus emerged, it was that this very lack of purity or coherent narrative is a sign of the maturity of the movement. Feminism in its current state affirms the productive capacity of a refusal to consolidate stable and hegemonic interpretation.

The Symposium wrapped up with a performance of Shawna Dempsey and Lorri Millan's *The Thin Skin of Normal*. The monologue, delivered by Shawna Dempsey in a nail-studded plastic wrap dress, contained a galvanizing mix of humour and scathing anger. This performance provided an energetic transition from the more esoteric considerations of the afternoon session back to the world of experience.

Jan Allen

Quotable Quotes

I thought it was a fabulous symposium, with just the right balance of theory, practical talk and performance. I especially enjoyed seeing Diana Thorneycroft's early pseudo-erotic chicken drawings ...

Lee Parpart

It has sparked much discussion around the Institute (Ontario Institute for Studies in Education) and artist circles in Toronto. For those of us who had been involved in the Feminism and Art Conference in Toronto in 1988, it was like a welcome home.

Pam Patterson

Bernard Clark

◄ *Performance artist Shawna Dempsey in The Thin Skin of Normal*

◄ *Toronto psychiatrist Dr Jeanne Randolph addresses the Symposium on Feminist Practice in the Visual Arts*

▲ *The artists involved in the Symposium, from left to right: Mireille Perron, Diana Thorneycroft, Shelley Niro, Lorri Millan and Shawna Dempsey*

Free Public Lecture

7.30pm Tuesday 20 June

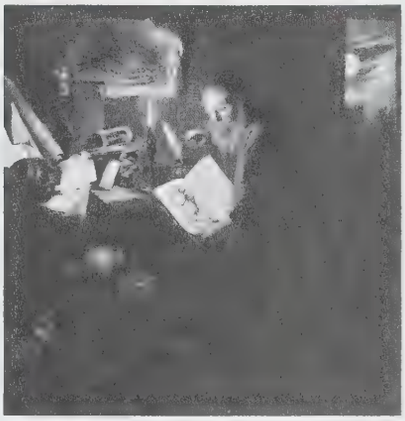
Anne Koval will deliver an illustrated lecture at the Art Centre at 7.30pm on Tuesday 20 June on **James McNeill Whistler and the Idea of the Modern Artist**. A native of Kingston and graduate of Queen's University, Anne Koval has just had two books published: **Whistler and His Time** (for the Tate Gallery, London) and **Whistler, Beyond the Myth** (co-author).

James McNeill Whistler, an exhibition organized jointly by the Tate Gallery, le Musée d'Orsay in Paris and the National Gallery of Art, will be on view at the National Gallery in Washington DC from 28 May to 20 August 1995.

BOOK TALK

Adventures of a Chemist Collector

One of the Art Centre's major benefactors, Dr Alfred Bader, has written a book entitled *The Adventures of a Chemist Collector*. The autobiography reveals the story of how a young Jewish refugee came to Canada in 1940, proceeded to build in the United States one of the world's most successful chemical supply houses and became an internationally renowned art collector and dealer. The book, published in Canada by Little Brown & Co., is available at the Art Centre at a cost of $29.25 (including GST).



▲ *David Ryckaert*
The Alchemist 1648 (detail)
Collection of Isabel and Alfred Bader

STAMP TALK

Canada Post Corporation will commemorate the 75th anniversary of the Group of Seven with the release for Canada Day of ten stamps featuring images by the famous Canadian artists. Included in this special issue is *Mill Houses* by A. J. Casson, from the permanent collection of the Agnes Etherington Art Centre. *Mill Houses* is currently on loan to the National Gallery of Canada which has organized a travelling exhibition devoted to the Group of Seven.

Blocks of the ten stamps, with photos of the artists and sources of the images, will be available for purchase at face value at Canada Post outlets from 30 June until the supply is exhausted.

To celebrate this significant anniversary, art cards bearing the *Mill Houses* image have been produced and may be purchased at the Art Centre ($2.75 each).

Exhibition Assistance Grants

Visual artists and craftspeople in Eastern Ontario are invited to apply for financial assistance for costs related to an upcoming exhibition. The deadline for submissions is 15 May 1995. For applications and further information, please contact *Jan Allen* at the Art Centre (afternoons) at 613 545-2190.

This program is funded by the Visual Arts Office of the Ontario Arts Council.

Tourism Awareness Week

As a way to create or increase interest in the multitude of attractions in the city and environs and also with a view to boosting the economy in Greater Kingston, the Kingston Area Economic Development Commission is spearheading a campaign for Tourism Awareness Week (15 to 21 May).

As a Tourism Partner, the Art Centre is offering free admission to all visitors on Saturday afternoon 20 May. Combined with free admission as usual on Sunday, this means you have two afternoons to introduce friends, relatives, guests and newcomers to your neighbourhood, etc., to Kingston's only public art gallery. Tourism is everybody's business!

PEOPLE TALK

Heather Mau-Tewfik is working at the Art Centre for three months as an assistant in the Education office. She is a trainee with the Futures program sponsored by the Ontario Training and Adjustment Board and offered through St. Lawrence College. Heather is a graduate of Concordia University's BFA program and hopes to pursue a career in the gallery/museum field.

Education Officer **Jeri Harmsen** was a delegate at the National Art Education Association's convention in Houston, Texas in April. While there she represented the Canadian Art Gallery/Art Museum Educators (CAGE) and attended professional development sessions, including a preconference meeting of North American art gallery educators.

Director **David McTavish** addressed a meeting of Probus, an association of retired professional and business people in Kingston recently. He talked about the proposed expansion and renovation project.

Communications Officer **Betty Clark** gave an overview of the Art Centre at an orientation session for new staff members at Queen's University in February.

A retirement banquet in honour of **Dr Ian Hodkinson,** Professor and Director of the Master of Art Conservation program for the past 20 years, will be held in the John Deutsch University Centre, Union Street and University Avenue, commencing with a reception at 5.30pm on Saturday 6 May. Coincidentally the twentieth-year reunion of MAC graduates will get underway on Friday 5 May. To reserve reception/dinner tickets ($40 per person) and for further information, please contact Linda Graham, Art Conservation (tel 613 545-2156; fax 613 545-6889).

Janet Cowperthwaite, who joined the Art Centre as Administrative Secretary in February, has worked at Queen's since she came to Kingston nearly two years ago from Toronto. In Toronto she was Administrative Assistant to the executive of one of Canada's largest law firms.

Book Reviews

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The ABCs According To Alfred Bader

Reviewed by Ernest L. Carpenter

Alfred Robert Bader is no stranger to the chemical community. With a doctorate in organic chemistry from Harvard, he set the fine chemicals industry on its ear by founding Aldrich Chemical Co. more than four decades ago, made many millions of dollars as the company flourished, and then gained a wide reputation as a philanthropist. In the latter role, he has supported many chemical causes, such as endowments for awards and scholarships, as well as other gifts—in the U.S. and abroad.

Then three years ago he became the center of an awkward controversy when he was kicked off Sigma-Aldrich's board of directors. As many friends in the chemical community rallied round him—making no apparent impact on the company's decision—the American Chemical Society bestowed on him its Charles Lathrop Parsons Award for public service.

I became acquainted with Bader while preparing an article for C&EN about his expulsion from the Aldrich board. Later, I received the assignment of writing a more extensive article about the Parsons Award winner. So it didn't surprise me earlier this year when he gave his award address at the ACS meeting in Anaheim to hear him speak of religion: "The very beginning of the world's greatest book, the Bible, gives us what is surely the Magna Carta of humanity," he said. "Man was created in the image of God. There is some of God in each of us."

However odd it may seem to some in the chemical community for religion to be mentioned in an award address, it's not at all out of character for Bader. The overall theme of his award address happened to be about chemophobia, but his remarks brought to mind the first time I heard him speak several years before at an ACS function: his talk was on what he called his ABCs—art, the Bible, and chemistry. These three areas really have been—and continue to be—the main driving forces in his life.

Indeed, they are a central theme throughout his autobiography, "Alfred Bader: Adventures of a Chemist Collector." The Bader revealed here is a compassionate, creative, and cunning fellow who had the good sense to recognize a good thing when he saw it—whether it was an opportunity to fill a niche in the chemical community or a dirt-covered old master painting that nobody seemed to want.

Renowned founder of Aldrich Chemical offers many glimpses into three areas that have governed his life—art, the Bible, and chemistry

■

"Alfred Bader: Adventures of a Chemist Collector," by Alfred Bader, Weidenfeld & Nicolson, Orion House, 5 Upper St. Martin's Lane, London WC2H 9EA, 1995, 288 pages, $25.95, £14.99 (also distributed by ACS Books)

Bader, now in his early seventies, describes himself in the book as an inveterate collector. He began collecting stamps as a youngster, but quickly expanded his interests to drawings and then paintings—especially 17th-century Dutch masters. Later, he also collected rare chemicals—those synthesized and bottled in research projects—that he might offer for sale to research chemists. Along the way, it would seem he also collected many friends, and it is through Bader's description of them that the book unfolds.

Bader was born in 1924 in Vienna to a Catholic mother of Hungarian descent and a Jewish father of Czech descent. His father died two weeks after he was born, and with Alfred's mother unable to support both him and his young sister, he was adopted by his father's sister—a wealthy widow.

Raised in Vienna, young Bader faced an increasingly difficult time as his adopted mother's fortune declined. As the Nazi menace there heightened, Bader, at age 14, was sent off to England to live with strangers under a British program allowing entry visas for Jewish children. He finished high school there and started at Brighton Technical College. But in 1940, because of fear that Nazi sympathizers might aid the German war effort, the British government imprisoned as enemy aliens all German and Austrian males in the country between the ages of 16 and 60. Having just turned 16, Bader was rounded up with hundreds of others, interred in England temporarily, and later shipped off to Canada. Canada and Australia had agreed to help Britain by receiving prisoners of war.

He was held for 15 months at a guarded camp on an island in Lake Champlain near Montreal, where he says he obtained "a great education." By a happy coincidence, Bader made contact with a member of a family that had befriended him in England, and soon an offer was forthcoming for him to live with them in a suburb of Montreal.

Since he and other "prisoners" at the camp school had taken (and passed) matriculation exams for McGill University in Montreal, he applied to attend McGill but was turned down immediately. The University of Toronto also turned down his application. However, Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario, did accept him, and became, he says, the first place since arriving in Canada where he was treated as an equal.

At Queens, Bader pursued a degree in engineering chemistry—a subject he chose because he thought engineering, at least, was expected of him. His paternal grandfather had been a civil engineer, and so was his newly adopted "father" in Montreal. In addition, he says, he had done well in chemistry in the matriculation exams. He also obtained a B.A. degree in history and an M.S. degree in organic chemistry. In the summers during this period, he worked as a lab technician for Murphy Paint Co. in Montreal, formulating paints and lacquers.

Recognizing Bader's competence in paint technology, his employer encouraged him to temporarily leave the company to obtain a doctorate degree. Bader applied to and was accepted at Harvard University, among others. Harvard offered him a fellowship, and he studied there under Louis F. Fieser. While there, he became fast friends with such soon-to-be-famous chemists as Gilbert Stork and Robert B. Woodward.

After receiving a Ph.D. degree in only two years, Bader felt obligated to return to Murphy Paint. The company had just been acquired by Pittsburgh Plate Glass (PPG) and all of its paint research consolidated in Milwaukee, where Bader relocated in 1950.

Bader first began to consider that he might "have a niche in the fine chemical business" in 1949 while still a graduate student at Harvard. "In those days," he writes, "when you needed a research organic, you looked into one catalog, Eastman Kodak's. If it was in there, you bought it; if not, you made it." It turned out that for his Harvard research, Kodak offered what he needed, but after waiting for six weeks after ordering, he grew impatient and inquired of his order. Kodak's reply was one of disinterest; they'd send it when they were good and ready. Naturally, Bader thought a company of his own could do better.

At PPG, he tried to convince his supervisor to let him use some of his spare lab space to make and sell small quantities of research chemicals as a small division of PPG. He was advised that he couldn't compete with Kodak and was turned down. But because Bader was "a workaholic" and needed more to do, he and an attorney friend decided in 1951 to start up a company to make and sell research chemicals, which they operated in the evenings and on weekends in a garage.

The partners tossed a coin for the privilege of naming the new company, and Bader lost the toss. His partner was engaged to "a charming girl," Betty Aldrich, and so named the company after her—Aldrich Chemical Co. Three years later, when PPG decided to move its paint research labs to Pittsburgh, the company wanted Bader to move, too. But he declined to go because he liked Milwaukee too much to leave.

By the mid-1960s, with Aldrich's sales at more than $2 million and its stock being traded publicly, Bader realized that even greater growth in chemical research lay in biochemistry. So he began pursuing a merger with a biochemical producer, the ablest and most interesting of which, Bader says, was Sigma Chemical of St. Louis. Sigma initially rebuffed a merger proposal, but it finally agreed in 1975.

With a greatly enhanced catalog of chemicals, and with an emphasis on fast filling of orders and high-purity compounds, Sigma-Aldrich grew to one of the world's preeminent suppliers of custom chemicals and fine organics and inorganics. Its sales in 1994 totaled $851 million.

As Bader charts the growth of Aldrich Chemical, often with detailed syntheses of new chemicals to offer, he also traces the history of much of the fine chemicals business—both in the U.S. and Europe. This history takes in a large scope of pharmaceutical intermediates and familiar company names—J.T. Baker, Sandoz, Fluka, Ciba-Geigy, and others.

Bader's career at Aldrich spanned 41 years, beginning in 1951 and ending unexpectedly a little more than three years ago. Bader had been chairman of the board from 1980 to 1991, when he officially retired. The company had agreed to let him remain on the board in an unpaid position, however, and granted him the title of chairman emeritus. In that position, he expected to continue traveling as a company "ambassador" and consultant, doing what he had done for years—paying personal visits to chemists and their labs around the world and obtaining ideas for new chemicals that Aldrich could sell to researchers.

In less than a year, however, the board changed its attitude toward him after he sold a "call option" on 10,000 shares of company stock of the 3.6 million that he owned. Bader had arranged the call option to maximize a gift to his alma mater, Queen's University. But the board claimed that Bader's action amounted to "betting against the company," and it insisted that he "was no longer fit to work for the company." It forced him off the board and out of the company's service.

At the time, Bader was both incensed and heartbroken at the board's decision, insisting that he had done nothing wrong. But his pleas to individual board members were of no avail. Nonetheless, he began to see a "silver lining" in his situation: It freed up more time to pursue dealing with art. And it gave him more freedom to sell Sigma-Aldrich shares to use the proceeds for his philanthropic interests. After leaving Sigma-Aldrich, he purchased for millions of dollars a Rembrandt painting (which he later sold to the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam) and a Rubens painting (which he later sold to the Getty Museum in California). He also negotiated the sales price of a medieval castle in England and made a gift of the amount to Queen's to purchase the castle to be used as an international studies campus.

Not only does Bader's book provide many interesting glimpses into the personal life of this rather eccentric chemist-turned-art-dealer, but it also provides an impressive collection of photographs. Here is the small child in Vienna with his sister and mother. Another of the aunt who raised him. And one of the young chemist at Harvard, the bridegroom, the middle-aged executive at Aldrich, the children. The photographs go well beyond Bader's family and include many of his friends lovingly described in the book.

Bader once got quite tickled when I described him in an article as a "fascinating mixture of ego, modesty, and almost boundless energy"—and he alludes to that briefly in one of his book's chapters. "Me, modest? What next?" he writes. His lighthearted protest belies the hard work, the heartbreaking difficulties, and the disappointments he describes in his autobiography. Reading it reminds one that life rarely follows a well-set plan but develops from one surprise after another.

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