LIFELINES

Katie H. Sizeland studied at Massey University and gained a Bachelor of Engineering (Chemical and Nanotechnology) in 2012. She joined Professor Richard G. Haverkamp's research group at Massey University following graduation and is now undertaking doctoral research focusing on the nanostructure and physical properties of collagen biomaterials, specifically looking at ovine leather.

Hannah C. Wells studied at Massey University and gained a Bachelor of Engineering (Biotechnology) in 2013. She joined Professor Richard G. Haverkamp's research group at Massey University following graduation and is now undertaking doctoral research focusing on the structure and physical properties of collagen materials, specifically looking at looseness in boyine leather.

Gillian E. Norris earned her MSc in Chemistry in 1976 from Massey University, New Zealand and gained her PhD from the same university in 1983. She is a senior lecturer in the Institute of Fundamental Sciences at Massey University. Her areas of expertise are structural biology, and protein biochemistry.

Richard L. Edmonds is a process engineer who obtained his Masters in Process Engineering at Massey University in 2000. Since then he has been a research scientist at the New Zealand Leather and Shoe Research Association and obtained his PhD in proteolytic depilation of lambskins in 2008. His current research focus with LASRA is on early stage hide and skin processing.

Nigel Kirby is the Principal Scientist for the SAXS/WAXS beamline at the Australian Synchrotron. Starting in 2006, he did the full optical design of the beamline and was responsible for much of the conceptual and detailed design of the endstation. His research interests are in x-ray optics, beamline automation, and rapid development and deployment of new capabilities needed by Users. Prior to working at the Australian Synchrotron, Nigel was an ASRP Research Fellow based at Curtin University and spent considerable time at the APS and NSLS. His PhD was also at Curtin University on high temperature corrosion resistant ceramics.

Adrian Hawley is a Scientist for the SAXS/WAXS beamline at the Australian Synchrotron. He gained a BSc majoring in Chemistry from Melbourne University and Australian National University and a PhD in Chemistry from the University of Bath. His research interests are time-resolved and high-throughput experiments that are well suited to

synchrotron study. Current areas of study include surfactant and drug systems that undergo rapid phase changes and nanostructured systems for which robotic sample preparation allows a wide range of samples to be studied.

Stephen Mudie is a Senior Scientist on the SAXS/WAXS beamline at the Australian Synchrotron. He gained a BSc majoring in Physics and Materials Science from Monash University and a PhD in Physics also from Monash University. Dr Mudie completed an Australian Synchrotron Research Program Postdoctoral Fellowship at CSIRO, specializing in Small Angle X-ray Scattering, before commencing his current employment at the Australian Synchrotron. His particular interests include development of scientific tools to aid in high quality data collection and analysis.

Richard G. Haverkamp earned his PhD from the University of Auckland in 1992. He is currently Professor of Nanotechnology at Massey University. His areas of expertise include: the structure and physical properties of collagen materials, specifically leather and materials with medical application, nanoparticles for electrocatalysts and catalysis, high value products from mineral resources and the application of synchrotron techniques.

Gladstone C. Jayakumar, see JALCA 106, 68, 2011

Nagarajan Usharani, see JALCA 105, 16, 2010

Arjunan Yasothai, see JALCA 104, 405, 2009

Swarna V. Kanth, see *JALCA* 101, 445, 2006

J. Raghava Rao, see *JALCA* **93**, 156, 1998

R. Aravindhan, see JALCA 106, 208, 2011

B. Madhan, see *JALCA* **96**, 120, 2001

Cheng-Kung Liu, see *JALCA* **94**, 158, 1999

Nicholas P. Latona, see *JALCA* **96**, 401, 2001

Maryann M. Taylor, see *JALCA* 93, 328, 1998

Christopher Eble, further information not available.

Mila Aldema-Ramos, see *JALCA* 102, 280, 2007



CALL FOR PAPERS FOR THE 111TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN LEATHER CHEMISTS ASSOCIATION PINEHURST RESORT VILLAGE OF PINEHURST, NC JUNE 10-13, 2015

If you have recently completed or will shortly be completing research studies relevant to hide preservation, hide and leather defects, leather manufacturing technology, new product development, tannery equipment development, leather properties and specifications, tannery environmental management, or other related subjects, you are encouraged to present the results of this research at the next annual convention of the Association to be held at the Pinehurst Resort Village of Pinehurst, NC, June 10-13, 2015.

Abstracts submitted by April 30, 2015 will still be considered.

Full Presentations are due by June 1, 2015.

They are to be submitted by e-mail to the ALCA Vice-President and Chair of the Technical Program:

David Peters
DLP Advisors
8206 Santa Rosa Court
Sarasota, FL 34243

Phone: +1 240 490 9007

Email: DLPeters99@gmail.com

The <u>Abstract</u> should begin with the title in capital letters, followed by the authors' names. An asterisk should denote the name of the speaker, and contact information should be provided that includes an e-mail address. The abstract should be no longer than 300 English words, and in the Microsoft Word format.

<u>Full Presentations</u> at the convention will be limited to 25 minutes. In accordance with the Association Bylaws, all presentations are considered for publication by *The Journal of the American Leather Chemists Association*. They are not to be published elsewhere, other than in abstract form, without permission of the Journal Editor. For further paper preparation guidelines please refer to the *JALCA* Publication Policy on our website: **leatherchemists.org**.

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Mobile Phone: (616) 540-2469 Few people realize that Leather Making is the world's oldest manufacturing process, thus the world's oldest industry. Tanning—the process of converting hides and skins into leather—is also the world's first science.

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Anyone who doubts that a sheepskin has up to 30,000 fibers per square inch has only to count them.

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