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### Inmemoriam

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## IN MEMORIAM

Professor Emeritus Hiroyuki Hatano of Kyoto University suddenly passed away on January 25th, 1998. Professor Hatano was well known internationally as a pioneer in the field of liquid chromatography within Japan. He organized the Research Group on Liquid Chromatography in 1960, and encouraged the development of High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC). His chromatographic discussion group was an international center for chromatography in Japan. Numerous chromatographers participated in the annual symposia. He organized The U.S./Japan Seminar of Advanced Techniques of Liquid Chromatography at University of Colorado, Boulder, with Professor Harold Walton in 1978, International HPLC Symposium Kyoto in 1985, Symposium on Liquid Chromatography'88, Kyoto, in 1988, and International Symposium in Chromatography at Yokohama in 1995 on the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the Research Group on Liquid Chromatography.

Born at Hyogo (Japan) on September 27, 1924, Hiroyuki Hatano earned a bachelor's degree at Kyoto University in 1947, and a doctorate at Kyoto University in 1955. In 1947, he was an instructor at Kyoto University, an assistant professor at Kobe University in 1955, and then an assistant professor at Kyoto University in 1957. Six years later, he was promoted to the rank of Professor at Kyoto University. In 1988, he was appointed Professor Emeritus at Kyoto University, a director at the Health Research Foundation in Kyoto and head of the International Institute of Technological Analysis in Kyoto since 1988. He was a professor at Kanagawa Dental College in Yokosuka from 1988 to 1991.

Hiroyuki Hatano developed an automated liquid chromatograph in 1960, equipped with a pH-monitor and a post-column reactor. The three-channel detector (440, 570, and 640 nm) was for amino acid analysis and the two-channel detector (280 and 340 nm) was for enzyme activity measurement of alcohol dehydrogenase.

Free radicals are widely known to play many significant roles in biological phenomena as well as in chemical reactions. Therefore, the detection and identification of radical species generated from biological molecules are important in exploring the mechanisms of induced reactions in biological systems. In 1974, his group used electron spin resonance spectroscopy (ESR) for the first time in a flow detector of a liquid chromatograph for separation of free radical species and the spin-adducts of short-lived radical species and for determination of parent free-radical species. The short-lived free radical species produced in gamma-irradiated aqueous solutions of amino acids, peptides and proteins were determined. New free radical species were found from nucleic acids and nucleotides. This technique has been used to study electrochemical and sonic degradation reactions.

His interest is not only chemical analysis. He was concerned about environment and health, and enlightened through several scientific papers. He published "Silent Spring Revisited" translated into Japanese (1991). He organized an International Symposium on Dioxin at Machida in 1995. He was a superintendent of WHO in Japan.

Hiroyuki Hatano was author and co-author of 182 research reports, 117 scientific papers, and 24 books. He received many honors, including The Order of the Rising Sun Gold Rays with Neck Ribbon from Japan, Analytical Chemical Award from The Society of Analytical Chemistry in Japan, Tswett Medal from Advances in Chromatography and Tswett Medal from the Association of Chromatographers of M.S. Tswett.

He was planning to summarize his philosophy in a book "Chemical Analysis" about chemical speciation and characterization. Unfortunately, he could not complete this work. The chapters completed are: "Environment of electrons and chemical characteristics," "Chemical analysis of the reaction mechanism of hydroxy radical and chemical species," "Analysis of the properties of oxygen species," "Chemical analysis of free radicals of nucleic acids," "Free radicals and heart diseases," "Chemical analysis of dynamic enzymatic activation," and "Chemical analysis of human genome."

We will always remember his smile, his charm, and his friendship. His influence will endure, not only through his numerous publications, but also through his former students and many colleagues.