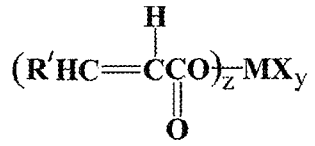
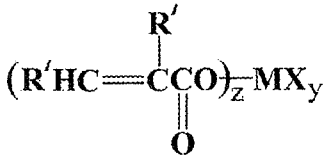
where R″ is a hydrogen atom or C_1-C_3 alkyl group, M is a group 2-13 element, y and z are integers with the provisos that z is not zero and y+z is equal to a valence of M, and each X independently is R^1, OR^1, $OC(O)R^1$, $C(O)OR^1$ or NR^1_2 in which each R^1 independently is a C_1-C_{30} alkyl group.

8. The method of claim 1 wherein said α,β-ethylenically unsaturated compound has the general formula



where R′ is a C_1-C_{10} alkyl group, M is a group 2-13 element, y and z are integers with the provisos that z is not zero and y+z is equal to a valence of M, and each X independently is R^1, OR^1, $OC(O)R^1$, $C(O)OR^1$ or NR^1_2 in which each R^1 independently is a C_1-C_{30} alkyl group.

9. The method of claim 1 wherein said α,β-ethylenically unsaturated compound has the general formula



where each R′ independently is a C_1-C_{10} alkyl group, M is a group 2-13 element, y and z are integers with the provisos that z is not zero and y+z is equal to a valence of M, and each X independently is R^1, OR^1, $OC(O)R^1$, $C(O)OR^1$ or NR^1_2 in which each R^1 independently is a C_1-C_{30} alkyl group.

10. The method of ~~any of~~ claims 7 ~~to 9~~ wherein z is 1 and wherein M is B and y is 2, M is Al and y is 2, or M is Zn and y is 1.

11. A terminally functional polymer defined by the general formula

