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**WHAT THE READER IS WRITING**

The following interview with Dr. Roger Brown, Reader in Chemistry, is the fourth in the series of articles on Readers at the University.

**Question:** You parried the obvious question with a quotation from a novel:

> Tilly said, "What's he?"
> "Organic chemist. Quite good I believe. I don't know much about him."
> "Organic Chemist!" said Tilly expressively. "Probably knows no statistics whatever."

(Nigel Balchin: The Small Back Room. 1943)

**Is this a fair description of your own scientific position?**

**Answer:** I think it is quite near the mark. Of course, organic chemistry has changed a lot since that was written; on one hand it has been a powerful force in recent exciting developments in biochemistry and molecular biology, and on the other it has become much more closely involved with theoretical chemistry. I began research at Sydney University, working on the chemistry of alkaloids and pigments from Australian plants, and most of that work was concerned with the determination of the molecular structure of these compounds. Modern spectroscopic methods have simplified such problems very markedly, and in addition the development of automatic X-ray diffractometers has meant that the most complex structure...
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can now be solved in a few weeks, or at worst, months. I have thus tended to move towards another aspect of the main stream of organic chemistry - synthesis.

The efficiency of the synthesis of complex naturally-occurring molecules from simple starting materials is invariably extremely low, and its difficulty is such that this will surely be the last area in which the organic chemist will be replaced by a computer, however, much he may be aided by it. It is also the area in which the subject comes closest to being an art (though some cynics would claim that the relevant art is cookery). You can see this in the language used in the review journals - "the elegant procedure of Bloggs" and "the highly sophisticated synthesis by Smithers" - it is all rather reminiscent of criticism of abstract painting. I should be glad to be able to claim that my own work had attracted such comments, but that would be quite untrue. In fact ambitious synthetic work is not yet at all strongly represented in Australian chemistry.

Q: Is there any particular reason for this?
A: The reason lies largely in the difficulty and inefficiency of syntheses involving many steps. To do such work well, given even the most brilliant synthetic strategy, may require the effort of a substantial number of doctoral and post-doctoral students over several years. It is difficult in an Australian university to be sure of such a steady stream of experimentally skilled students. We are trying one solution to this problem in the Chemistry Department at present, by attempting the synthesis of a very complex toxic mould metabolite, sporidesmin, as a joint project involving the whole of the organic staff and four or five research students at any given time.

Q: Do you yourself do experimental work?
A: The short, depressing answer must be No. The last published paper reporting work done entirely with my own hands dates back to 1966, when I was on leave in Southampton. It is true that I wear a lab coat, and occasionally I run (simple) preparations and measure spectra. But research is a serious occupation, and such dabbling cannot be described: its object is rather to keep me in close touch with the work of research students, and to give me direct experience of any deficiencies in the organisation of the labs. This brings to mind a possible facetious reply to the question of what I have written recently: since I arrived at Monash from the A.N.U. in 1968 I have written four A.R.G.C. research proposals, fifty purchase orders for equipment, and about two hundred and fifty for research chemicals. It is characteristic of organic chemistry that it requires a tremendous amount of scientific house-keeping if research students are to be able to compete with their American and European counterparts. Few research chemicals are available in Australia, and the minimum delay in their supply by air seems to be about six weeks. By sea it is from three to six months. In this situation it would be frivolous to pretend to be doing experimental work; the logistic problems of even a small group of research students are too demanding.
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Q: Are all your research interests in synthesis?

A: My other major interest is in the pyrolysis of moderately complex organic molecules at high temperatures (500 - 1000°C). In experimental method this is like turning back the clock towards the alchemist's glowing retort. The difference is that the compound is exposed to the high temperature only for a fraction of a second and at a low pressure. Under these conditions quite complex fissions and rearrangements take place, often in excellent yield and in a predictable manner. Pyrolytic methods can thus be of great synthetic value, particularly in that compounds of unusual structure can sometimes be produced. The results can further be compared with fragmentations produced by electron bombardment at 70 electron-volts in the mass spectrometer, or by ultraviolet irradiation. High temperature pyrolytic work is in an intensely competitive phase at present, with two groups active in Australia and three major groups in America.

Q: Do you, like other Readers in this series, spend much time writing?

A: Certainly it takes me rather a long time to write a scientific paper. Most of my research work is published in the Australian Journal of Chemistry, which I support on the joint grounds of patriotism and efficiency; it is beautifully produced, the Editor is very generous in allowing space for diagrams, and publication is fast. One of the advantages of being a Reader is that the urge to pepper the rapid communication journals with short notes for a quite unscientific reason is considerably diminished. Multiple publication of the same work first in short and then in full form, is a dubious feature of modern chemistry; the first publication excites the interest of the reader, but the lack of detail usually prevents effective repetition of the work. But putting such cynicism aside, I would ordinarily expect to publish two or three papers a year in collaboration with a group of four or five postgraduate students.

Q: Do you enjoy undergraduate teaching?

A: There is probably nothing quite so satisfying as the feeling that one has given an effective lecture, but this tends to be a rare satisfaction. Technically speaking, I have a loud voice, but my chalk work is poor, a serious failing in an organic chemist. Elementary practical classes can be a bit tedious; this feeling is probably shared by staff and students alike, but in the present context of available staff and laboratory space all attempts to make the exercises more challenging are bound to be defeated by student numbers.

Q: Finally, does your work have any practical value, and what is its ultimate scientific worth?

A: Organic synthesis must be regarded as one of the very useful arts, which can have dramatic economic and sociological implications; the production of synthetic hormones for The Pill is a case in point. All my synthetic work has been concerned with compounds having biological activity or interest of some sort, although nothing of practical importance has emerged so far. I believe high temperature pyrolysis may have industrial applications because the method is intrinsically suitable for continuous production. In the past contact between Australian chemical industry and academic chemists has not been very effective, but we are doing our best at Monash to promote more useful collaboration.

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The question of scientific worth is much more
difficult. Chemical research is an activity pursued by a vast army of chemists; to reduce statistics to a homely level, let me merely remark that Chemical Abstracts for 1968 lists two hundred and fifty chemists throughout the world having the surname Brown who published at least one paper in the previous six months.

The volume of new work produced in organic chemistry alone is so enormous, and the quality of much of it so high, that it is very difficult to judge what is significant, what is likely to change the direction of the subject. If this is taken as a criterion, not one organic chemist in a thousand ever publishes a significant paper.

I was once fortunate enough to make a real contribution to the final solution of a structural problem (the very toxic alkaloidaconitine) which had engaged the attention of chemists for about 80 years. This was exciting at the time, and some technically pretty chemistry was involved, but it would be a mistake to confuse complexity with significance; the problem was finished, but the answer left the subject unchanged. This is a realistic view, not a pessimistic one.

Organic chemistry has never been so interesting and so challenging as it is today, and Monash is well on the way to becoming an important centre of organic research in Australia. Being a Reader gives me a little more opportunity to pursue the subject as I personally see it and, to steal a phrase, the rest is not our business.

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WHEN AUTHORITY FALTERS, RAW POWER MOVES IN

The following article is by Robert A. Nisbet, Professor of Sociology at the University of California, Riverside. It is excerpted from the magazine Public Interest.

The most striking fact in the present period of revolutionary change is the quickened erosion of the traditional institutional authorities that for nearly a millennium have been Western man's principal sources of order and liberty. I am referring to the manifest decline of influence of the legal system, the church, family, local community and, most recently and perhaps most ominously, of school and the university.

There are some who see in the accelerating erosion of these authorities the beginning of a new and higher freedom of the individual. The fetters of constraint, it is said, are being struck off, leaving creative imagination free to build a truly legitimate society. Far greater, however, is the number of those persons who see in this erosion the specters of social anarchy and moral chaos.

I would be happy if I could join either of these groups in their perceptions. But I cannot. Nothing in history suggests to me the likelihood of either creative liberty or destructive license for very long in a population witnessing the dissolution of the social and moral authorities it has been accustomed to.

I should say, rather, that what is inevitable in such circumstances is the rise of power; power
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that invades the vacuum left by receding social authority; power that tends to usurp even those areas of traditional authority that have been left inviolate; power that becomes indistinguishable in a short time from organized violent forces, whether of the police, the military or the paramilitary.

The human mind cannot support moral chaos for very long. As more and more of the traditional authorities seem to come crashing down, or to be sapped and subverted, it begins to seek the security of organized power. The ordinary dependence on order becomes transformed into a relentless demand for order. And it is power, however, ugly its occasional manifestations, that then takes over.

To see the eruption of organized power as the consequence of a diminishing desire for liberty is easy. What requires more knowledge or wisdom is to see such power as the consequence of loss of authority in a social order. Authority and power: are these not the same, or but variations of the same thing?

They are not, and no greater mistake could be made than to suppose they are. Throughout human history, when the traditional authorities have been in dissolution, or have seemed to be, it is power — in the sense of naked coercion — that has sprung up.

A Tissue of Authorities

Authority, unlike power, is not rooted in force alone, whether latent or actual. It is built into the very fabric of human association. Civil society is a tissue of authorities. Authority has no reality save in the allegiances of the members of an organization, be this the family, a political association, the church or the university.

Authority, function, membership: these form a seamless web in traditional society. The authority of the family follows from its indispensable function. So does that of the church, the guild, the local community and the school. When the function has become displaced or weakened, when allegiances have been transferred to other entities, there can be no other consequence but a decline of authority.

Culture, too, as Matthew Arnold wrote memorably a century ago, is inseparable from authority. There is the authority of learning and taste; of syntax and grammar in language; of scholarship, of science and of the arts. In traditional culture, there is an authority attaching to the names of Shakespeare, Montaigne, Newton and Pasteur just as sure a sense of the word as though we were speaking of the law. There is the authority of logic, reason and genius.

Above all, there is the residual authority of the core of values around which Western culture has been formed. This core of values — justice, reason, equity, liberty, charity — was brought into being through the union of the Greek and Judaic traditions 2000 years ago. Until the present age, it has managed to withstand all assaults upon it. In the 18th and 19th centuries, conservatives, liberals and radicals, however, passionately they may have fought each other, nevertheless recognized the authority of such values.

The most dangerous intellectual aspect of the contemporary scene is the widespread refusal of thinking men to distinguish between authority and power. They see the one as being as much a threat to liberty as the other. But this way lies madness — and the ultimate sovereignty of power.

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There can be no possible freedom in society
apart from authority. "Men are qualified for civil liberty," wrote Burke, "in exact proportion to their disposition to put moral chains upon their own appetites." It is out of this disposition toward fruitful self-discipline that authority emerges and its legitimacy is recognized. Abolish the disposition and you equally abolish the capacity for liberty.

There are those, chiefly political romantics and sentimentalists, who think these "moral chains" are a part of man's own nature and that there is consequently no need to worry about their dissolution. But the horrors of our century should have taught us the precariousness of the virtue that romantics think to lie in man's germ plasm. In truth, man's virtue is inseparable from - is as precarious as - his culture.

The Danger in Boredom

Boredom is one of the most dangerous accompaniments of the loss of authority in a social order. Between boredom and brute violence there is as close an affinity historically as there is between boredom and inanity, boredom and cruelty, boredom and nihilism. Yet boredom is one of the least understood, least appreciated forces in human history.

Nothing so engenders boredom as the sense of material fulfillment, of goals accomplished, of affluence possessed. It is such a boredom that goes furthest, I think, to explain the peculiar character of the New Left.

I do not deny that youth brings idealism in some degree to this movement; that disenchantment with the more corrupt manifestations of middle-class society plays its part. Youth is beyond question idealistic. But in our present society, youth is also bored. And it is from boredom that so much of the intellectual character of radical political action today is derived.

I should more accurately say nonintellectual character, for it is the consecration of the act, the cold contempt for philosophy and program and the increasingly ruthless behaviour toward even the most intellectual parts of traditional culture that give to the New Left its most distinctive character.

It is boredom born of natural authority dissolved, of too long exposure to the void; boredom inherited from parents uneasy in their middle-class affluence and who mistake failure of parental nerve for liberality of rearing; boredom acquired from university teachers grown intellectually impotent and contemptuous of calling that explains the mindless, purposeless depredations today by the young on that most precious and distinctive of Western institutions: the university.

We do well to take seriously the university and what happens to its authority in our culture. For among its prime functions traditionally has been that of serving as arbiter to that age group that has, at least temporarily, outgrown the authorities of family, church and neighbourhood. Potentially, this age group is the most revolutionary of all groups in society, far more revolutionary than, say, the workers, the unemployed, the impoverished.

High in intelligence, emotionally buoyant, at full physical tide, this is the age group that is channeled by the university into the several areas of the professions, that provides the intellectual leaders of society. In the university is acquired the lasting motivations toward learning, toward profession, toward high culture, toward membership in
part from authority. "Men are qualified for civil liberty," wrote Burke, "in exact proportion to their disposition to put moral chains upon their own appetites." It is out of this disposition toward fruitful self-discipline that authority emerges and its legitimacy is recognized. Abolish the disposition and you equally abolish the capacity for liberty.

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the social order. But, by the same token, it is this age group in the university that has largely furnished the West with its steady supply of revolutionaries.

Who is to say that our society does not require its occasional infusion of revolutionaries? But in the present age, the revolutionaries have turned on the university itself, and this is not only destructive but totally self-destructive.

The university is the institution that is, by its delicate balance of function, authority and liberty and its normal absence of power, the least able of all institutions to withstand the fury of revolutionary violence. Through some kind of perverted historical wisdom the nihilism of the New Left has correctly understood the strategic position of the university in modern culture and also its constitutional fragility.

Normally, there are no walls, no locked gates and doors, no guards to repulse attacks on classroom, office and academic study. Who, before the present age, would have thought it necessary to protect precious manuscripts from the hands of revolutionary marauders?

The New Left is free to say all that it wishes, but it has nothing to say. Its program is the act of destruction; its philosophy is the obscene word or gesture; its objective, the academic rubble.

Fear of the Void

It would all be a transitory charade, a tale told by an idiot, were it not for one thing: the fears aroused in a middle-class society that has lost its anchoring in natural authority. Fear of the void is for human beings a terrible fear, one that will not long be contained. And in this state of mind, it is only power that can seem redemptive, however stained with blood it may be.

The entire country watched last summer's confrontation between New Left and police in Chicago. It was violent, ugly; and could only have aroused the chill of fear in those who had chanced to see the rise of Nazism in Germany, the burning of the Reichstag and the beginnings of a police system that was in time to enclothe the German society like a straitjacket.

But I know of no national poll or study that has shown other than approval of police actions by a large majority. The size of this majority will grow. Human beings, I repeat, will tolerate almost anything but the threatened loss of authority in the social order: the authority of law, of custom and of convention. The void does not have to be great or seem great, for the fears it arouses to become sweeping, for sanity in politics to disintegrate.

We are told by the polls that a large number of people watching their television screens that night in Chicago found even the berserk actions of police and pseudopolicemen gratifying, reassuring, healing to the sense of security. Let us not forget that there is a strong upswell of boredom in affluent middle-class society, too. And power, as history tells us, is as often the antidote to boredom in society as to anxiety.

We need, as Max Lerner recently wrote in a thoughtful column, a new social contract in our society, one that will do for our violence-torn social order what the doctrine of the social contract in the 17th century sought to do in that age fresh as it was from the horrors of the religious wars. But the task will be far more difficult.

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frontation between New Left and police in Chicago.
It was violent, ugly; and could only have aroused
the chill of fear in those who had chanced to see
the rise of Nazism in Germany, the burning of the
Reichstag and the beginnings of a police system
that was in time to enclothe German society like
a straitjacket.

But I know of no national poll or study that
has shown other than approval of police actions by
a large majority. The size of this majority will
grow. Human beings, I repeat, will tolerate almost
anything but the threatened loss of authority in
the social order: the authority of law, of custom,
of convention. The void does not have to be great,
or seem great, for the fears it arouses to become
sweeping, for sanity in politics to disintegrate.

We are told by the polls that a large number
of people watching their television screens that
ight in Chicago found even the berserk actions of
police and pseudopolicemen gratifying, reassuring,
healing to the sense of security. Let us not for-
get that there is a strong upswell of boredom in
affluent middle-class society, too. And power, as
history tells us, is as often the antidote to bore-
dom in society as to anxiety.

We need, as Max Lerner recently wrote in a
thoughtful column, a new social contract in our
society, one that will do for our violence-torn
social order what the doctrine of the social con-
tract in the 17th century sought to do in that age,
fresh as it was from the horrors of the religious
wars. But the task will be far more difficult.

The institutions of Western society are less
solid and encompassing than they were then. Two centuries of convulsive social change and of remorseless increase in centralized political and economic power have seen to that. We are plagued even by our achievements, for material progress has inevitably taken toll of traditional culture.

Above all, at this moment, we need a liberalism that is able to distinguish between legitimate authority - the authority resident in university, church, local community, family, language and culture - and mere power. Failure to make this distinction between authority and power can only result in the ever-wider replacement of the former by the latter.

If our liberalism can see no profound difference between the authority of an academic dean, however fallible this may sometimes be, and the power of the police riot squad, we shall find ourselves getting ever greater dosages of the latter.

The impulse to liberty can survive everything but the destruction of its contexts; and these are contexts of authority - a legitimate authority that is inseparable from institutions.

* * * * *

MONASH CONSERVATION SOCIETY

It is proposed to found a staff/student society to further the interests of conservation, defined as "the wise long-term utilization of natural resources." It is envisaged that the Society will:

(a) promote informed interest in, and knowledge of, the principles and practice of conservation;
(b) foster non-violent opposition to bad conservation practices;
(c) liaise with other organizations concerned with natural resources.

To these ends a preliminary meeting has been arranged for FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, in THEATRE S7 at 1.10 p.m.

At this meeting it is planned to:
(a) discuss the advisability of forming such a society;
(b) debate the definition of conservation, and the aims - outlined above - and outline proposed activities of the Society;
(c) hear Mr. John Steele, President of La Trobe Conservation Club, who will address the meeting briefly;
(d) establish an interim committee which will draft a constitution to be submitted to the first General Meeting. Nominations for positions on this committee will be accepted up to and during the meeting.

Authorized by
Col. Abbott, C/o Bushwalking Club
Geoff. Edwards, C/o Zoology Department.

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FACULTY CLUB EXTENSION

In extending the Faculty Club, a section of the present east wall immediately north of the bar will be removed to incorporate into the Club's premises some 1,350 square feet of floor space, the greater proportion of which will be resumed from the Medley Library.

At the south-east corner of the new area, double doors will lead to a new staircase; and adjacent to these doors, along the south wall of the new area, male and female toilets will be situated.

A feature of the extension will be a small dance floor; and the present bar will be extended by about ten feet across the front. Between this extension and the north wall the former Medley Library Chess Room will remain for use as a multipurpose room.

Behind the bar storage area the present entrance lobby will be enclosed to form an office for use by a future part-time manager of the Club.

It is proposed to fit shade gauze screens to the north-east balcony to provide more pleasant summer conditions in the Club's adjoining area.

* * * * *

LUNCH-HOUR CONCERTS

The Monday lunch-hour concert series are held in the Alexander Theatre, 1.10 - 2.00 p.m. each Monday during terms (admission free).

3rd Term Series

Sept. 1  Susan Ellis (guitar), Aleda Johnsen (soprano), Frederick Shade (flute) Rodrigo: Songs for voice, flute and guitar; Ibert: Entrata; Fauré: Pavane and Sicilienne; Desports: Tambourin.

Sept. 8  Keith Humble (piano), Jean Charles Francois (percussion), Lejaren Hiller: Machine Music, and works for piano, percussion and tape by Humble and Francois.


Sept. 22 Monash Singers conducted by Laughton Harris, and Student Performers: Colin Rea (clarinet), Helen Cortis and Cathy Falk (violins) Gerald Keuneman ('cello): Mozart Clarinet Quintet, and choral work.

Sept. 29 Roger Holmes (piano). Programme includes works by Debussy, Schoenberg and Messiaen.

Oct. 6  Programme by Student Performers: Helen Cortis (violon), G. Keuneman ('cello), Leslie Howard (piano). Rachmaninov: Trio Elegiaque No. 2 in D minor.


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JOHN WATERHOUSE FOR LA TROBE

Mr. John Waterhouse, of the Careers and Appointments Office, has been appointed La Trobe University's first Careers and Appointments Adviser.

Mr. Waterhouse graduated as a Bachelor of Commerce at Melbourne University in 1958. Until 1962 he was involved in economic and statistical investigation within the petroleum and wool industries.

He was then appointed Personal Assistant to the Vice-Chancellor of Monash, Dr. Matheson, and continued in this position until March, last year, when he became a Careers and Appointments Counsellor.

At La Trobe, Mr. Waterhouse will advise intending students, undergraduates and graduates, on careers, and also establish close links with prospective employers of graduates.

Mr. Waterhouse, 36, is married and has one child. He has a keen interest in the theatre, painting and music. He has been the curator of the University's art collection, and is a member of the State Advisory Committee, Victoria, for the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

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THE REPORTER

Copy for the September issue will close on September 5, and for the October issue on October 6. Copy should be addressed to the Editor, Monash Reporter, Vice-Chancellor's Office.

DEPARTMENTAL NEWS

English

Mr. D. Muecke has returned from study leave, most of which was spent in Paris studying current French Literary and Critical Theory. His book, The Compass of Irony, was published by Methuen recently. It is the first comprehensive and detailed study in English of the nature of irony.

Mr. Dennis Douglas has also returned from study leave, mainly spent in London.

Mr. John Wallace produced Anouilh's Antigone for Howitt Hall in July, with the assistance of Miss Anne Clark, and Miss Margaret Williams produced Lorca's "Blood Wedding" for the Staff Drama Group.

Dr. Eugene Le Mire is visiting the Department of English and on July 7 gave a seminar on Ernest Hemingway. Dr. Le Mire has taught at the University of Detroit and Wayne State University, and is now Professor of English at the University of Windsor, Ontario, Canada. He has spent the past year in London on a Canada Council Fellowship and is writing a study of William Morris.

Recent visitors to the Department have included Dr. Helen Watson-Williams of the University of Western Australia, and Dr. Lucille Hooke of Barnard College, New York, who gave a paper on "Shakespeare in the Restoration Period."

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For the first time since its inception the Pre-University Course was held at both Melbourne and Monash Universities. Enrolment figures have doubled since last year. Lectures given by members of staff from Melbourne and Monash on German language, poetry, plays and short stories were sometimes of general interest, and sometimes of special interest to Leaving and Matriculation students.

Professor Victor Lange has conducted some classes at Monash and attended several postgraduate seminars since he arrived in Melbourne in May. On August 5 he gave a public lecture at Monash on "Aspects of Modern Fiction."

"The Blue Angel" and "Wir Wunderkinder", in German with English sub-titles, will be shown in Lecture Theatre I, Humanities Building on October 3 and 10 respectively at 7.30 p.m.

Mechanical Engineering

Visiting Professor

Dr. Y. C. Fung who is Professor of Bioengineering and Applied Mechanics at the University of California, San Diego, joined the Department on August 4 for a month as Visiting Professor. Professor Fung has participated in both the teaching and research activities of the Department in fields as diverse as undergraduate continuum mechanics and the mechanics of the human circulatory system. On August 22 he spoke at a Faculty Colloquium on "Studies on the Blood Flow in the Lung", as an example of recent contributions of modern fluid and solid mechanics to the basic understanding of problems in physiology. He provoked much interest also in his experience of aerospace engineering.

ANZAAS Conference in Adelaide

For the first time the ANZAAS Conference has included sessions devoted to Bioengineering. Two of these sessions, chaired by Professor John D.C. Crisp, were devoted to engineering views of the circulatory system. And a significant review paper was offered by Professor Fung.

Heat Transfer and Fluid Flow Conference

Lucas Heights this month saw the 4th Conference sponsored by the Australian Institute of Nuclear Science and Engineering. Members of the Department were there in full strength and Dr. D.R. Blackman, Mr. F. Fricke, Dr. W.R. Melbourne, Mr. C.W. Ambrose and Dr. A. Williams each presented papers. It was particularly gratifying that Messrs. Fricke, McKeon, Curnick, all graduate students, also presented aspects of their work in individual papers.

Lunar Star

Dr. D. R. Blackman's appearance on Television Channel HSV 7, during the recent Apollo 11 mission, gratified his colleagues who felt that he was to be congratulated on his performance.

Medicine

There were several interesting visitors to the Faculty of Medicine during the month of June and they were as follows :

Professor A.G. Clark, Department of Molecular Biology, University of California, Berkeley.

Professor D.H. Curnow, Professor of Clinical Biochemistry, University of Western Australia.

Professor H. M. Whyte, Professor of Clinical Science, Australian National University, Canberra.
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Dr. J. Billings, St. Vincent's Hospital, Melbourne.

Professor E. C. Webb, Department of Biochemistry, University of Queensland.

Dr. R. W. Greville, Secretary, National Health & Medical Research Council, Canberra.

Dr. P. Taft, Diabetic and Metabolic Unit, Alfred Hospital.

Dr. L. Lazarus, Director, Garvan Institute of Medical Research St. Vincent's Hospital, Sydney.

All of the above visitors except for Professor A. G. Clark are members of a special N.H. and M.R.C. Committee.

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Dr. Tom Muir, a Sir Henry Wellcome Travelling Fellow, leaves the department in August to return to his position as Senior Lecturer in the Department of Pharmacology, Glasgow. He has spent the past year at Monash, working with Dr. Mollie Holman on the electropharmacology of sympathetic ganglion cells and has considerably improved our knowledge of Scotland.

On July 23, Professor J. L. Malcolm, Dean of Science and Chairman of the Physiology Department at the University of Aberdeen, Scotland, visited Monash en route to New Zealand and gave a seminar on "Science Courses in Physiology".

Dr. Ian McDonald, Senior Lecturer in the department leaves in August to spend six months study leave visiting Universities and Institutions in Europe and North America. Most of his time will be spent at the Institute of Animal Physiology at Babraham, Cambridge, England.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

General Motors-Holden's Pty. Limited – Postgraduate Research Fellowships

General Motors-Holden's Pty. Limited, under its Postgraduate Research Fellowship Plan, provides eight Postgraduate Fellowships at any one time to enable the recipients to undertake a recognised course leading to a degree of Master or the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at an Australian university.

The Fellowships are tenable for a maximum of three years and under no circumstances will an extension beyond three years be granted.

The Fellowships are open to all persons who have graduated, or expect to graduate, from an Australian university with at least upper division second-class honours. But, other things being equal, preference may be given to applicants desirous of pursuing postgraduate studies in engineering (including traffic theory), science, commerce or economics, and who intend to follow careers in industry or teaching on completion of their studies.

Each Fellowship is valued in the first year at $3000, second year $3200 and third year $3400.

The Dependant's allowance is $480 a year (i.e. $40 a month).
Dr. J. Billings, St. Vincent's Hospital, Melbourne.

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Netherlands Government Scholarships

Three scholarships are being offered by the Netherlands Government to Australian students wishing to undertake postgraduate study in the Netherlands during the academic year 1970-71.

Applicants must have graduated from, or be at least in the final year of, courses at universities or other tertiary institutions.

No restrictions are prescribed regarding the fields of study. However, applicants in the fields of Art and Music will be required to submit photographs or tape recordings of their work.

The Scholarships are tenable for a period of ten months' study at a university or other institution of higher learning in the Netherlands. The academic year in the Netherlands runs from September to July. Each Scholarship is valued at approximately $A 1,500.

Application forms may be obtained from and should be returned to The Secretary, Department of Education and Science, P.O. Box 826, Canberra City, A.C.T., 2601.

The closing date for the receipt of applications is Friday, November 28, 1969.

Queen Elizabeth II Fellowships – Physical and Biological Sciences

Queen Elizabeth II Fellows must be either Australian or United Kingdom citizens. They should have a Ph.D. or equivalent qualifications, in one of the physical or biological sciences (which are deemed to include mathematics and the scientific aspects of statistics, engineering, metallurgy, agriculture and medicine).

Awards will in general, be restricted to applicants who are not more than 30 years of age on the date when applications close.

The stipend is $6,000 (Australian) per annum increased to $6,500 per annum at age of 28 years.

Persons interested in applying for the above fellowships should obtain application forms and a statement of the conditions of award from the Secretary, Queen Elizabeth Fellowships Committee, Department of Education and Science, P.O. Box 826, Canberra City, A.C.T., 2601.

Applications for the next round of awards, which will be announced in December, 1969, close on October 10, 1969.

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AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT

Mr. J. Robinson, of the Overseas Telecommunications Commission, and Mr. J. Bouchier, of the Telecommunications Division of the P.M.G., will both speak on "Systems and Techniques of Modern Communications" at the Australian Institute of Management, 31 Queens Road, between 6.30 p.m. and 8.30 p.m. on Tuesday, September 16.

Anyone interested in attending should telephone Miss M. Elms, Extension 512, University of Melbourne.

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BOOKS FOR SALE

The Monash representative on the Women of the University Fund has the following books for sale in aid of the Fund's charities. They are all in good condition, with hard covers, and anyone interested should telephone Netta McLaren at 25.3424.

Wilson, John  The Isle of Palms. Pub. Edin. 1812. $10.00
Slim, Sir. Wm.  Defeat into Victory. 21 maps. Pub. Cassell 1956. $2.50
Quiller-Couch, A.  Two Sides of the Face. Pub. Macmillan 1903 $1.00
Crankshaw, Edwd.  Russia by Daylight. Pub. M. Joseph 1951. $1.00
Curry, W.B.  Education for Sanity by Head of Dartington Hall School. Pub. Heinemann 1947. $1.00