

6 Sept 1968.

RESEARCH SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY OPENING CEREMONY

FRIDAY 6 SEPTEMBER

Arrangements for the formal opening of the School are as follows.

THE CEREMONY: begins at 3 p.m., in the foyer.

The official party is:

The Chancellor

The Hon. Malcolm Fraser, Minister for Education & Science

Lord Todd, who will open the School.

The Vice-Chancellor

Professor Birch

Professor Craig

The official party will assemble and robe in Room 57. Academic dress is not required for others.

All members of the School are invited to attend, and to act as hosts to visitors during the afternoon. We expect a few more than 100 guests, and while there should be seats for everyone, it will be appreciated if our School people can do a "family hold back" job to make sure that our visitors are seated. No seats are "reserved", ushers will help in placing our guests.

The ceremony is expected to last 30 - 40 minutes, and will be followed by:

AFTERNOON TEA: in the Common Room at 3.45 p.m.

INSPECTION: of the building will follow. A paper will be distributed as guests arrive for the ceremony, to indicate those parts of the School which will be available for inspection. These places are to be manned from 4.15 to 6.00 p.m. by members of the School's staff as arranged by the heads of sections, and for safety, other areas will be locked.

The University has advertised in the local press that members of the public may inspect the School between 4.30 p.m. and 6.00 p.m. Again, it will be appreciated if School people are prepared to act as guides to all visitors, and to generally keep an eye open for any actions that may entail danger.

Finally, when visitors are cleared from the building at 6 p.m., the School party to celebrate the event will begin in the Common Room.

J.K. Sharp,  
Graduate Assistant.

P.S. - Parking:

Everyone in this School is asked to park their vehicles away from the School for the whole day, leaving the School parking areas available for visitors. Thank you in anticipation.

# ANU gets aid for research

The Government has agreed to give money for the establishment of a research school of chemistry in the Australian National University's Institute of Advanced Studies.

The amount of financial assistance is not known at this stage.

The university's Acting Vice-Chancellor, Professor Sir Hugh Ennor, said yesterday two foundation chairs in the new school had been accepted by distinguished Australian chemists now in the United Kingdom.

They are Professor A. J. Birch, who has accepted the chair of organic chemistry, and Professor D. P. Craig, who has been appointed to the chair of physical and theoretical chemistry.

An appointment will be made later to a foundation chair in the field of inorganic chemistry.

Prof Birch is now Professor of organic chemistry at the University of Manchester, and Prof Craig is professor of theoretical chemistry at University College, London.

Sir Hugh said the need to develop comprehensive chemical studies had been kept constantly in mind since the university's early days, but so far the only

chemical development in the Institute of Advanced Studies had been in the specialised field of medical chemistry.

"The new research school will contribute significantly towards advanced chemical development in Australia," he said.

## 'Needs best intellects'

"The Australian chemical industry needs in its laboratories the best intellects cultivated to the limit of their capacity, and the school will help in their training."

"It will, at the same time, provide opportunities for high level research attractive enough to bring back Australians who have gone overseas, and will retain others who might otherwise leave."

The new school will bring the number of research schools in the Institute of Advanced Studies to five.

Prof. Birch, 49, was educated at Sydney Technical High School and the University of Sydney, where he obtained a Master of Science degree in 1938 and a scholarship tenable at Oxford University.

After obtaining a Doctorate in Philosophy, he stayed at Oxford carrying out research for the war effort.

After the war, as an ICI research fellow, he followed up his previous research on hormones. In 1948, this work culminated in the first total synthesis of a male sex hormone by a process now used extensively in industry.

From 1952-56 he was professor of organic chemistry at the University of Sydney. Since then he has been at Manchester.

Prof Birch is married with three sons and two daughters.

Prof Craig obtained a MSc degree at the University of Sydney.

After lecturing in chemistry at that university for a short time after the war, he was appointed a research fellow at University College, London, and later became lecturer in chemistry.

From 1952-56 he held the chair of physical chemistry at the University of Sydney and later he took up his present position in London.

Prof Craig holds the degrees of PhD and DSc of the University of London.

He is married with three sons and one daughter.

Both men are expected to arrive in Canberra in 1967.

# BRAIN DRAIN OUR WAY

The Commonwealth Government will pay for a fifth research school at the Australian National University, Canberra.

It will be a research school of chemistry, and two Australian chemists working in Britain have accepted foundation chairs.

They are Professor A. J. Birch, who will occupy the Chair of Organic Chemistry, and Professor D. P. Craig, who has accepted the Chair of Physical and Theoretical Chemistry.

Professor Birch is Professor of Organic Chemistry at the University of Manchester, and Professor Craig is Professor of Theoretical Chemistry at the University College, London.

An appointment to a chair of inorganic chemistry will be made later.

The vice-chancellor, Sir Hugh Ennor, said the school would contribute significantly towards advanced chemical development in Australia.

It would be especially valuable in training to capacity the best intellects for the Australian chemical industries.

A feature of the school would be that it would be organised on a non-departmental basis.

# University chairs for scientists

CANBERRA, Friday. — Two distinguished Australian scientists will return from Britain to join a new research school of Chemistry at the Australian National University.

The Commonwealth has agreed to provide funds for the school in the Institute of Advanced Studies.

The scientists are Professor A. J. Birch and D. P. Craig.

It was announced today that Professor Birch had accepted the chair of Organic Chemistry and Professor Craig, the chair of Physical and Theoretical Chemistry.

Professor Birch holds the chair of Organic Chemistry at Manchester University and Professor Craig the chair of Theoretical Chemistry at University College, London.

The acting Vice-Chancellor of the Australian National University, Professor Sir Hugh Ennor, said today the new research school would contribute towards advanced chemical development in Australia.

"The Australian chemical industry needs in its laboratories the best intellects cultivated to the limit of their capacity, and the school will help in their training," he said.



An architect's impression of the main building and associated lecture theatre and library for the Research School of Chemistry at the ANU.

# Tenders called for school

The Australian National University will call tenders today for a building to house the first stage of the new Research School of Chemistry.

Plans for the establishment of the school, within the Institute of Advanced Studies, were announced by the Acting Vice-Chancellor, Professor Sir Hugh Ennor, last month.

The building will incorporate some of the most recent innovations in chemical laboratory design, and will be built on part of what is now Turner sports ground.

The new school is expected to be ready for occupation early in 1967. The first stage will be built near the School of General Studies chemistry building.

This will lead to a closer working relationship between the department of chemistry and the research school.

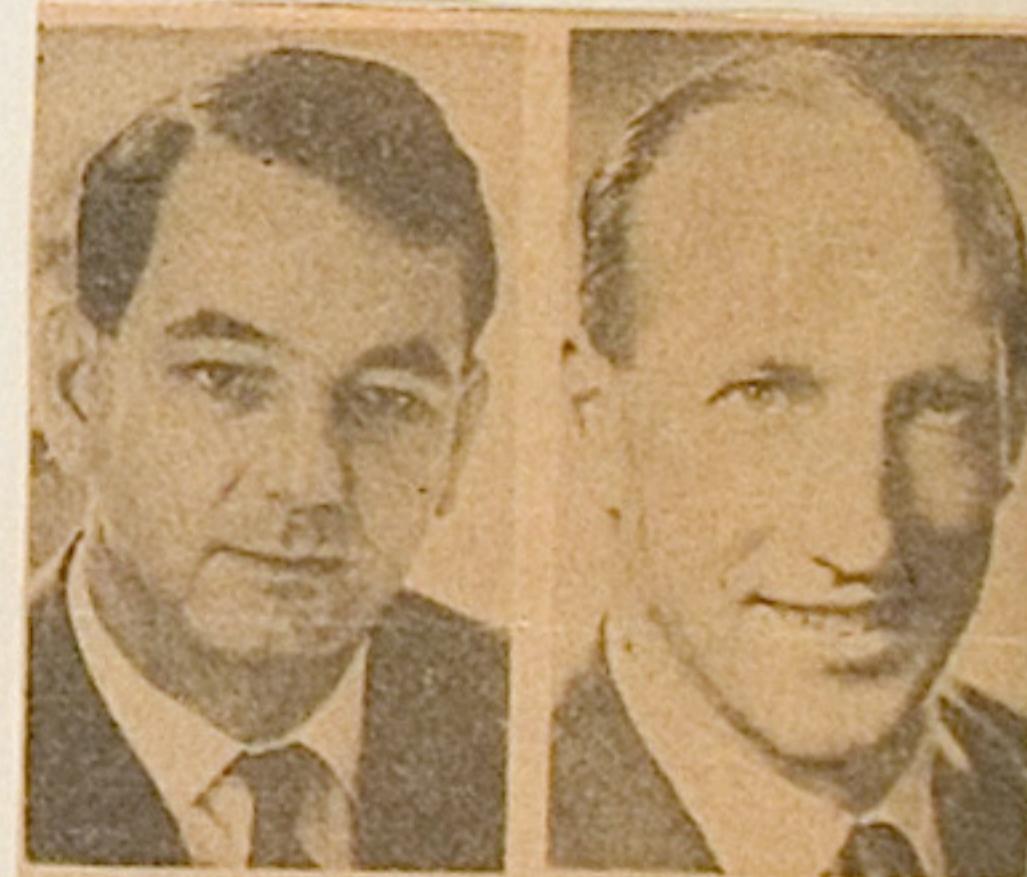
The three sections of the new school — organic chemistry, inorganic chemistry, and physical and theoretical chemistry — will each occupy a floor of the main block.

Provision has been made for two, four and six-mar-

theatre and library block will be linked to the main building by a walk-way at first floor level.

A single-storey wing behind the building will house stores, woodworking, welding and glassblowing laboratories, office accommodation, and special purpose laboratories and instrument rooms.

A two-storey lecture plant, and a repair shop.



Professor Birch Professor Craig

# Appointed to ANU

Pictured above are the two new professors appointed to the ANU's Research School of Chemistry.

Professor Birch will be foundation professor of organic chemistry. He is at present professor of organic chemistry at the University of Manchester.

Professor Craig, now professor of theoretical chemistry at University College, London, will be foundation professor of physical and theoretical chemistry at the ANU.

Both men are expected to take up their appointments in 1967.

## TENDERS

### EGGLESTON, MACDONALD & SECOMB

Architects and Town Planners

215 Grattan Street, Carlton, N.3, Victoria

and AMP Building, Hobart Place, Canberra

on behalf of the

Australian National University

Tenders are invited for the erection of the

### RESEARCH SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY

on the University site, comprising three storey block of approx 26,200 sq ft per floor, Workshop and facilities block of 17,300 sq ft and two storey Lecture Theatre Library block of 7,700 sq ft.

Drawings and specifications and Bills of Quantities are available from the Architects offices in Canberra and Melbourne. Tenderers should lodge a deposit of £50 with the Architects as security for the return of the drawings and specifications.

Tenders in sealed envelopes and addressed to the Associate Registrar, the Australian National University, Box 4, PO Canberra, ACT, must be clearly marked "TENDER FOR THE RESEARCH SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY BUILDING" and lodged in the Tender Box at the University not later than 2 pm on 21st September, 1965, or reach the University by the first postal delivery on the closing date.

Plans and specification should be returned to the Architects office in a separate envelope.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

## Research School of Chemistry building under construction

Work began in October on the erection of the first stage of a building for the Research School of Chemistry. Civil and Civic Pty. Ltd. are erecting the building at a cost of £894,120 which will be met from funds made available by the Commonwealth Government.

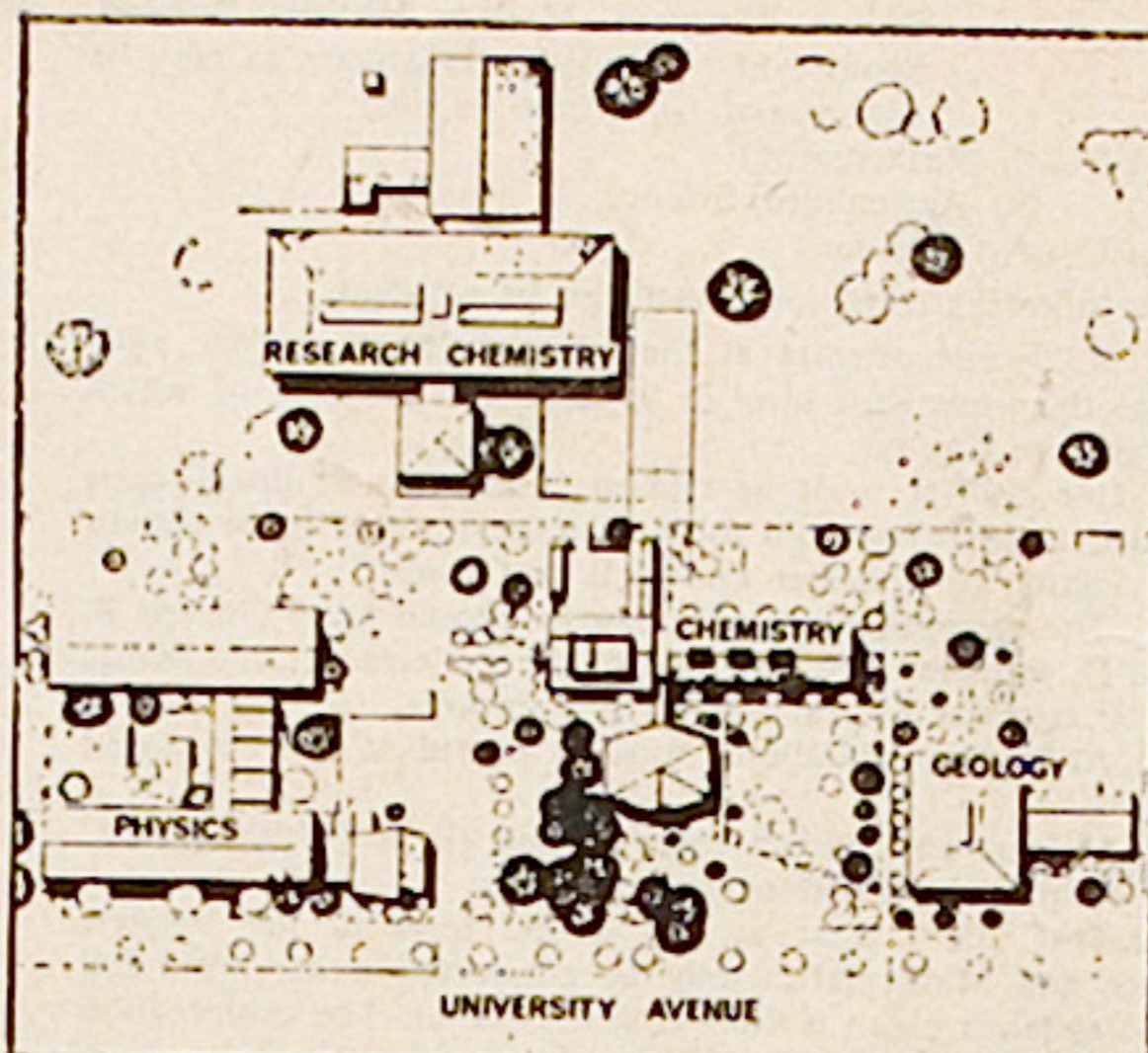
Architects Eggleston, Macdonald and Secomb, of Melbourne, have incorporated some of the most recent developments in chemical laboratory design in their plans for the building.

The building, which is expected to be ready for occupation in the first half of 1967, is being erected near the Chemistry Building of the School of General Studies so that a close working relationship may be developed between the Department of Chemistry and the new Research School.

Each of the three sections of the Research School—Organic Chemistry, Inorganic Chemistry and Physical and Theoretical Chemistry—will occupy one floor of the three-storey main block of the building. There will be two, four and six-man laboratories, office accommodation, and special purpose laboratories and instrument rooms.

A two-storey lecture theatre and library block will be linked to the main building by a walkway at first-floor level. A single-storey wing behind the building will house stores, wood-working, welding and glassblowing plant, and a repair shop.

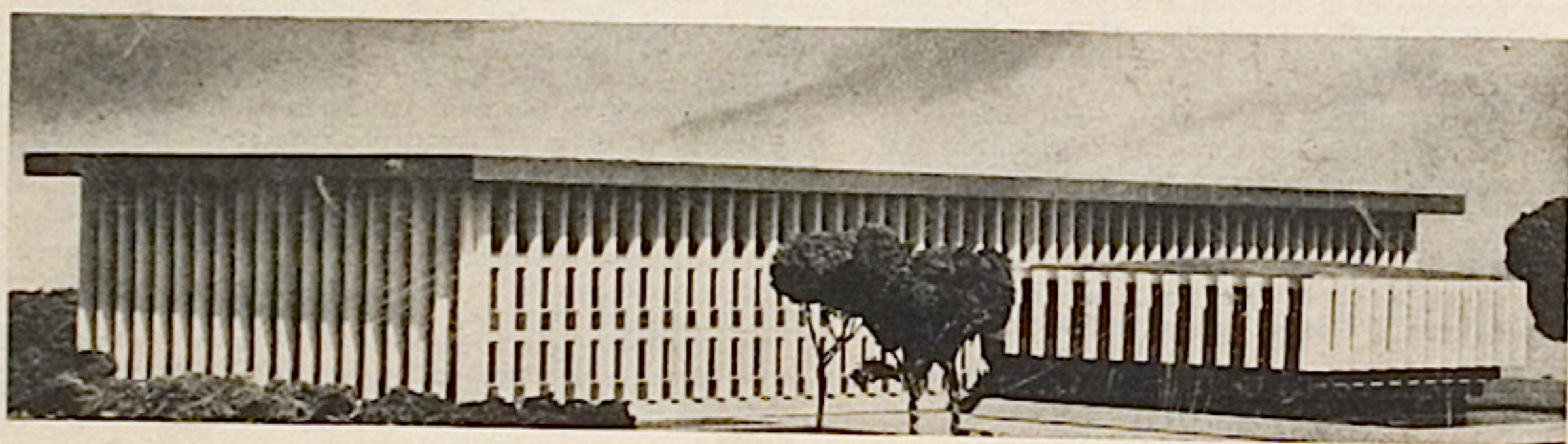
Until the Research School's laboratories are ready for use, a number of postgraduate scholars and postdoctoral fellows will work in Britain with Professor A. J. Birch and Professor D. P. Craig, who have accepted the School's Foundation Chairs of Organic Chemistry and Physical and Theoretical Chemistry respectively. Professor Birch is at present Professor of Organic Chemistry in the University of Manchester and Professor Craig is Professor of Theoretical Chemistry in University College, London. The postgraduate scholars will finish their



This site plan shows the placement of the building for the Research School of Chemistry in Science Road, between the Physics and Chemistry Buildings of the School of General Studies.

courses in Canberra when the Research School of Chemistry building is occupied, while the postdoctoral workers will come to the Australian National University as research fellows.

Professor Birch has been appointed Dean of the newly-established Research School for a period of three years. Professor Birch's appointment as Dean will be effective from the date in 1967 when he takes up his position as Professor of Organic Chemistry in the Research School. Until that time Professor Birch will be known as Dean-Elect of the Research School of Chemistry.



An architect's model of the main building and associated lecture theatre and library for the Research School of Chemistry.

## SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY Huge chemical export market in Far East

The underdeveloped countries of the Far East offered a huge export market for the Australian chemical industry if it decided to tap fully its research potential, Professor A. J. Birch said yesterday.

Prof Birch, who has been appointed Head of the Department of Organic Chemistry and Dean-elect of the newly established Research School of Chemistry at the Australian National University, is visiting Canberra this week for discussions about the building, budget and staff of the new school.

The building to house the school, at present under construction on a site adjacent to the Department of Chemistry of the School of General Studies, is due to be completed at the end of March next year.

Prof Birch, now professor of organic chemistry at the University of Manchester, will not take up his appointment in Canberra until mid-1967.

### 'Closer link'

Prof Birch, an Australian — he was Professor of organic chemistry at Sydney University from 1952-56 — said one of the jobs he hoped to undertake in his new post was to assist in the closer co-operation between industry and universities in Australia.



Professor Birch

"I don't think this connection is strong enough here," he said. "In the United States there is a much closer link between the universities and industrial research and development."

"In Australia there are reasons why research development in industry is not as sophisticated as in some areas abroad."

"The character of Australian industry in the past was mainly concerned with large-scale production of relatively simple things,

"Many of the firms here were either British or American in origin, and they were more concerned with having the research carried out in the mother countries."

"It was argued that Australia's population was too small to warrant large-scale research work in this field—but I don't believe this is a valid argument."

"Australia should be exporting more of its chemical products to the Far East, and making use of the intellect available here to produce the things underdeveloped countries can't make."

Prof Birch said that although the situation had improved enormously since he was last in Australia, lack of contact between the universities and industry still existed.

The blame for this should be shared by both parties. Many university people were not as interested in practical problems as they should be, and many industrial people did not realise what university-trained people could do for them.

He suggested a number of ways to improve the situation.

"Many departments in British universities run refresher courses for people in industry, to enable them to catch up with developments in the field," he said.

"In the United States many university people act as consultants for industrial firms, and often derive as much as 30 per cent of their income from this work."

### Parity of income

"In a number of countries on the Continent industry and universities interchange personnel—but this requires a parity of income at various levels in both fields."

"In Britain a number of universities are making use of industrial people as honorary lecturers. This has a two-way benefit — the industrial person gains some formal teaching experience to facilitate a switch to academic work, and the students are given a realistic picture of the work being done in industry."

Prof Birch said he hoped that Canberra's isolation from industry would not deter him from "spreading the word" in Australia.

Canberra Times 16/3/66

## ACADEMIC NEWS

### Australian National University

A.N.U. Research School of Chemistry

The Acting Vice-chancellor of the Australian National University, Professor Sir Hugh Ennor, *Fellow*, announced in July the establishment of a Research School of Chemistry in the Institute of Advanced Studies with funds provided by the Commonwealth Government.

Two Foundation Chairs in the new School have been accepted by distinguished Australian chemists at present working in Britain. They are Professor A. J. Birch, *F.R.S.*, who has accepted the Chair of Organic Chemistry, and Professor D. P. Craig, who has accepted the Chair of Physical and Theoretical Chemistry. An appointment will later be made to a Foundation Chair in the field of inorganic chemistry.



Dr. A. J. Birch

Dr. A. J. Birch is at present Professor of Organic Chemistry at the University of Manchester. He was educated at Sydney Technical High School and at the University of Sydney, where he obtained the degree of Master of Science in 1938 and an 1851 Exhibition Scholarship tenable at the University of Oxford. After obtaining a Doctorate of Philosophy he remained at Oxford, carrying out research connected with the war effort. After the war, Dr. Birch, as an I.C.I. Research Fellow,

followed up his previous research in hormones. In 1948 this work culminated in the first total synthesis of a male sex hormone by a process now used extensively in industry in this and related fields. Between 1947 and 1952 he was Smithson Fellow of the Royal Society at Cambridge, where he worked on the development of ideas of biosynthesis. His results were later used in defining the origins of many natural substances such as the flower pigments and a number of antibiotics.

In 1952 Professor Birch returned to Australia to the Chair of Organic Chemistry at the University of Sydney, where he worked chiefly on Australian natural products. He expects to resume his work in this field, among his other interests, when he comes to Canberra.

Professor Birch has been at the University of Manchester since 1956. He is a Fellow of the Royal Institute of Chemistry, a Fellow of the Australian Academy and a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1954 he was awarded the H. G. Smith Medal of the Royal

Australian Chemical Institute and in 1962 the Fritsche award of the American Chemical Society and the Franklin Medal of Stanford University. In 1961 he was Simonsen Lecturer of the Chemical Society of London.



Dr. D. P. Craig

Dr. D. P. Craig, *Fellow*, was educated at the Sydney Church of England Grammar School and the University of Sydney, where he obtained the degree of Master of Science.

During World War II, he served as Captain in the A.I.F. After a short time as Lecturer in Chemistry at the University of Sydney he was appointed Turner and Newall Research Fellow at University College, London, where he later became Lecturer in Chemistry. There he developed methods

which are now generally accepted for the interpretation of the spectra of crystals. These methods throw light on the forces holding together the molecules in solids.

Returning to Australia in 1952, Professor Craig held the Chair of Physical Chemistry at the University of Sydney until 1956, when he was appointed Professor of Theoretical Chemistry at University College, London.

He was made a Fellow of University College in 1963, and in the same year was National Research Council-Nuffield Foundation Visiting Lecturer in Canada.

Professor Craig holds the degrees of Doctor of Philosophy and Doctor of Science of the University of London. He is a Fellow of the Royal Institute of Chemistry.

His recent work has included a theory of the chemical bonds in a new class of cyclic compounds now coming to be of industrial interest. In these compounds, atoms of phosphorus or sulphur are joined in an alternating sequence with nitrogen or oxygen. Professor Craig's interests also cover the field of quantum organic chemistry, which underlies modern studies of the nature of chemical reactions.

Mr. J. S. Harper, *Associate*, has been appointed Laboratory Manager of the new Research School of Chemistry at the Australian National University.

Dr. T. J. Batterham, *Associate*, has taken up a Research Fellowship in the Department of Medical Chemistry.

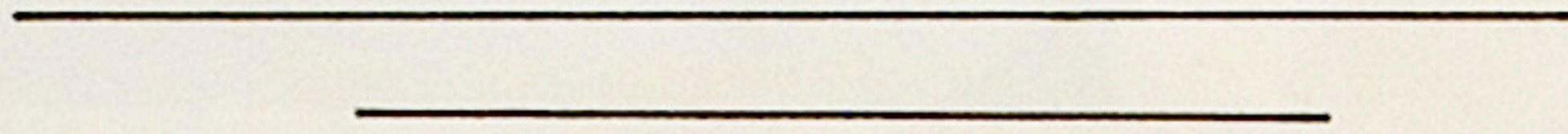


Bevan Photographic

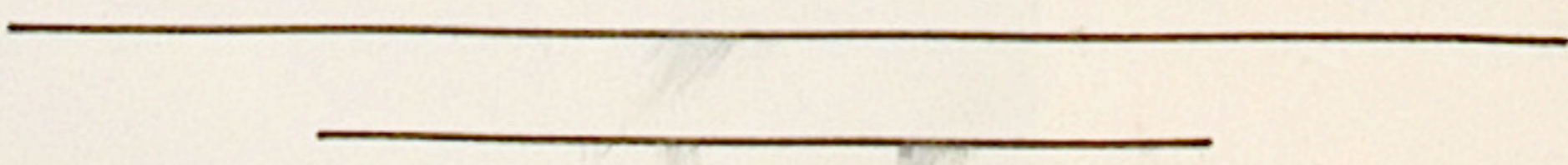
An architect's model of the main building and associated lecture theatre and library for the Australian National University's Research School of Chemistry. The building is expected to be ready for occupation early in 1967.



*An architect's model of the main building and associated lecture theatre and library for the Research School of Chemistry.*



Research School of Chemistry, 12th May, 1966.





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The new Chancellor of the Australian National University, Lord Florey, right, is met on his arrival at Canberra Airport yesterday by the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Leonard Huxley.

## Lord Florey here for ANU installation

Lord Florey of Adelaide, who arrived in Canberra last night, will be installed as Chancellor of the Australian National University at a ceremony in the Canberra Theatre on Thursday.

Lord Florey, 67, who succeeded Sir John Cockcroft as Chancellor last year, is Provost of the Queen's College, Oxford, and immediate past-president of the Royal Society.

The co-discoverer of penicillin with Sir Alexander Fleming, Lord Florey is a Nobel Prize-winner. He was born in Adelaide.

Lord Florey was closely associated with

the foundation of the ANU, serving on the Academic Advisory Committee to the Interim Council, and later as adviser to the council.

After the installation of the Chancellor by the Pro-Chancellor, Dr H. C. Coombs, addresses of greeting will be delivered by Senator Gorton, who will represent the Prime Minister at the ceremony, the Chancellor of the University of Sydney, Sir Charles McDonald, and the Vice-Chancellor of the ANU, Sir Leonard Huxley.

Members of the university council, convocation, staff, the student body and representatives of the Canberra community will attend the ceremony. Other Australian universities will be represented by their chancellors or vice-chancellors.

## It was fun while it lasted, says Eccles

"Scientists are so damned expensive to train," Sir John Eccles said vigorously, "that no country can afford to retire them at 65."

The 63-year-old Nobel Prize winner sported a natty Italian-style jumper under his coat as he gave an interview on the eve of his departure from Sydney for Chicago and a new life.

He was more interested in explaining with boyish enthusiasm the new international brain research project he will direct in Chicago than in talking about retirement.

Sir John would have had to retire from his professorship of physiology at the Australian National University, Canberra, in two years if he had not accepted the new job.

### EXPERIENCE

He shrugged and said: "I'm not at all bitter about the retirement age here. After all it's been very good fun."

"I've been here 14 years now and if you stay in the one place too long you lose a bit of your spark."

"It's time for me to leave and take on a new adventure because I believe in adventure."

Speaking in the office of the professor of physiology at Sydney University, Professor P. Bishop, Sir John said: "Of course, if the new job hadn't worked out I'd have felt differently about retirement."

"I think 65 is too young to retire good scientists."

"A decade of experience is necessary for a man who is going to lead a team — and it's time the

By GRAHAM WILLIAMS

Government woke up to this.

"You just can't pull good scientists out of the air and you can't afford to have them around and deprive them of full opportunities."

Sir John said his new project would try to understand how part of the brain functioned.

"The cerebellum, which controls automatic movements and is responsible for the finesse of a violin

player, a ballet dancer or a tradesman, is a wonderful computer.

"It has only five types of nerve cells and yet I still can't see how it functions."

"If we can find this out — and we will have an international team including anatomists, physicists, mathematicians and scientists working on it — we will have made very good progress."

Sir John will spend two weeks in Chicago then return to Australia for another two weeks before taking up his appointment in Chicago on September 1.



SIR JOHN . . . Time the Government woke up.

## LORD FLOREY'S VIEW No reason now for 'brain drain'

Lord Florey of Adelaide indicated yesterday that the circumstances that took him from Australia 40 years ago should not apply to young scientists today.

Lord Florey has returned to Australia for his installation as Chancellor of the Australian National University.

He is also Provost of Queens College, Oxford, and in 1945 shared the Nobel Prize for medicine for his work on the clinical applications of penicillin.

In the next two months he will undertake research in the John Curtin School of Medical Research.

Although he has made many visits to Australia since taking up residence in Britain, he told a press conference at the ANU yesterday that he "was getting too old" to consider making his return home permanent.

"I like to regard myself as a citizen of the world—I feel at home in the United States just as much as in Britain or Australia, but the great attraction of Britain is that there are a lot of people with whom you can talk", he said.



Lord Florey

### Experience overseas

"When the Australian National University was being set up and my advice was sought, I said it must be established on a sufficiently large scale to provide a sizeable academic community."

"I feel this has been done."

"But when I first went to Oxford as a young man such communities just did not exist in Australia."

Lord Florey said he believed it was all to the good if young people went abroad to gain experience in other countries.

What was not good was losing a substantial number of these young people who

stayed away because working conditions and facilities in their home country were not of a sufficiently high standard to attract them back again.

"I think the last 15 years have seen a great improvement in this respect in Australia — places like the John Curtin School would be considered first rate anywhere in the world."

Lord Florey said he believed it was essential for governments to establish policies for the financing of science.

"Although I am not sufficiently familiar with the situation in Australia, I believe the question of scien-

tific policy is absolutely fundamental", he said.

"Communities won't be prepared to put ever-increasing resources into all aspects of scientific research. Priorities have to be established."

Looking to the future, Lord Florey predicted that world trends of increasing populations might produce an increasing number of health problems in the psychological rather than the physiological field.

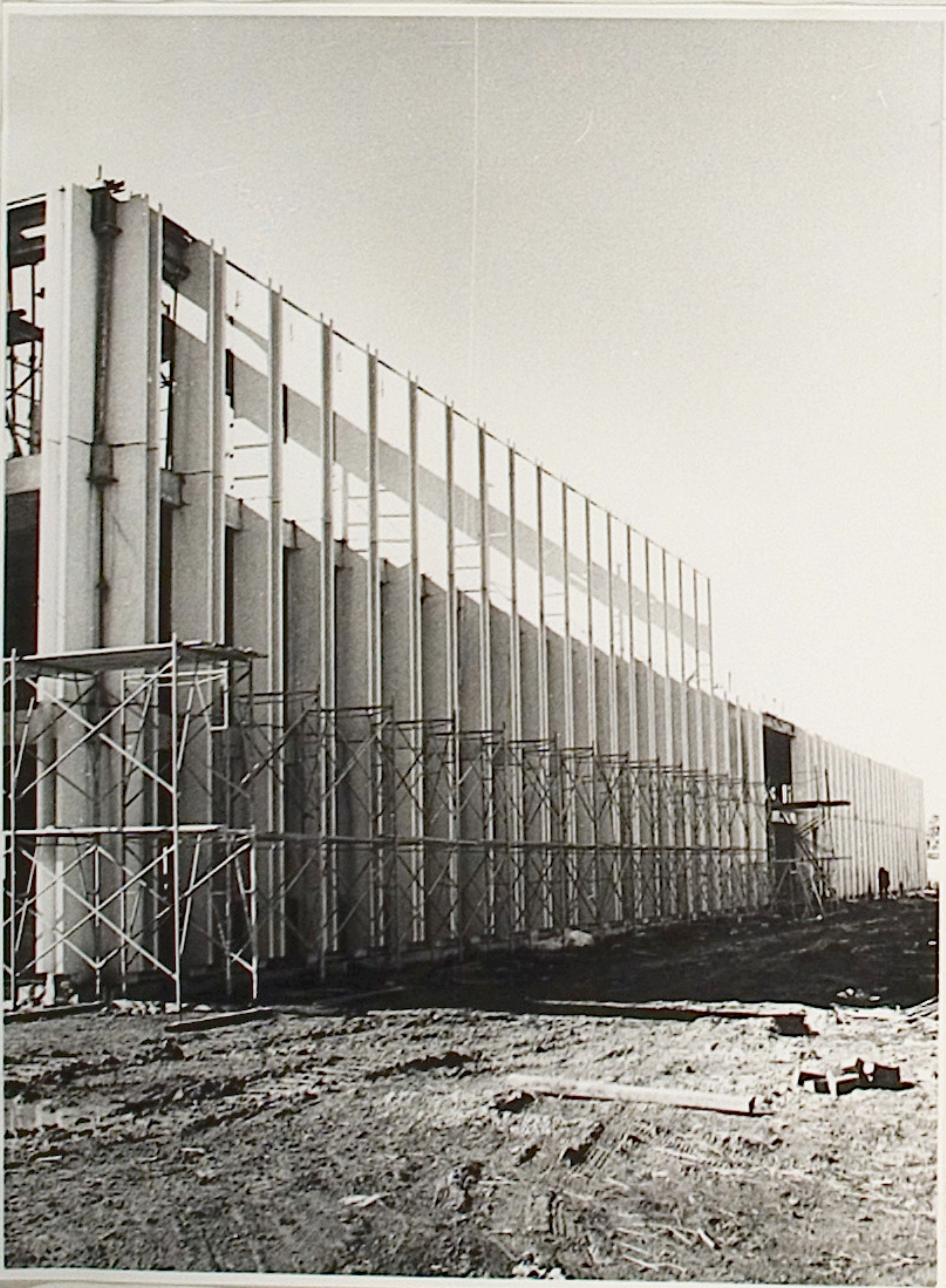
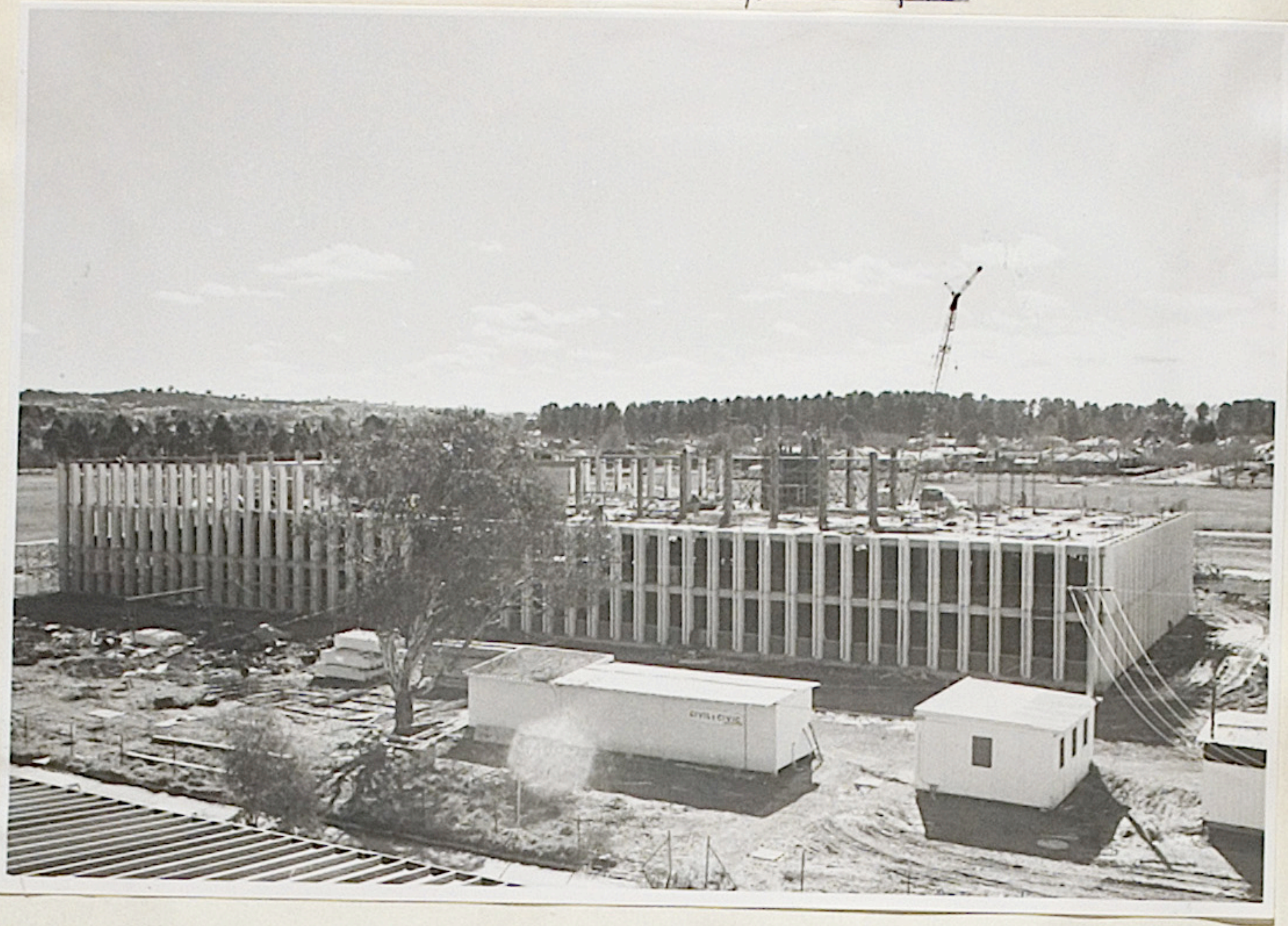
"When you look at the general health situation today you might say that efforts to combat disease have been too successful", he said. "Now we have to look around to see how we can stop the population increasing."

"It is being recognised that even the highly developed countries are going to be in a serious position by the end of the century."

"I take a gloomy view at the prospect of the quality of human life in the future."

"I think the tendency for people to congregate in megalopolises might produce a great many psychological problems".

Research School of Chemistry, 26th July, 1966



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WESTERN END G. FLOOR  
20TH JULY 1966.

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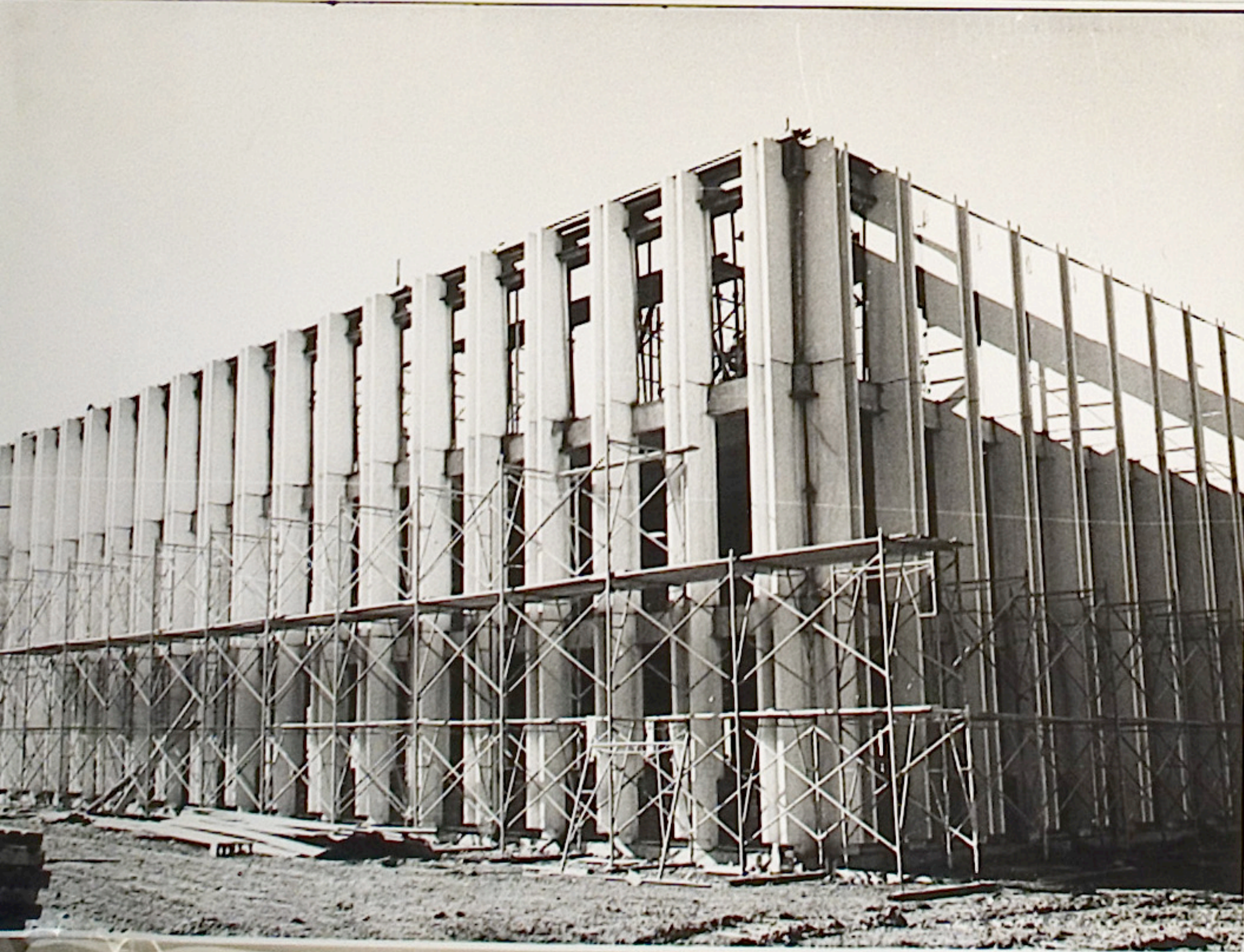
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G.O.W. BILL PEARCE.

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FRONT ENTRANCE

20TH JULY 1966.





12TH MAY 1966.



Research School of Chemistry - 16th September, 1966.



Stage II - Workshop / Store.



North-East Corner, Ground Floor.





THE JOHN CURTIN SCHOOL OF MEDICAL RESEARCH  
THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Telegrams 'Curtinschool'  
Telephone 49-5111  
Telex 62033

Box 4 G.P.O.  
Canberra A.C.T.

16 January 1967

Messrs. J. Harper &  
R. Rickards,  
Research School of Chemistry,  
THE UNIVERSITY.

*Dear John & Rod,*

I was delighted to have your congratulatory letter of 11 January and to learn that you thought my appointment a good one.

While I will be sorry, of course, to leave the A.N.U. and my colleagues in the various Schools, may I take it that your final paragraph amounts to an election as an Honorary Drinking Member of the Research School of Chemistry? This being so, I am more than delighted to accept.

Best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

*AH Ennor.*

(A. H. Ennor)

# IN THE SERVICE OF THE PUBLIC

THE reaction of the president of the ACT branch of the Administrative and Clerical Officers Association to the appointment of Sir Hugh Ennor as first permanent head of the Commonwealth Department of Education and Science is illogical and disturbing.

It is illogical because it finds something objectionable in the thought that a top Public Service post should go to a leading academic. What is the basis for that argument? Does the association suggest that departmental administration is an activity that can be carried out properly only by those who have spent their lives in the Commonwealth Public Service? A glance at the record of wartime administration and the contribution made to it by such outsiders as Sir John Crawford, Laurence Hartnett, and Essington Lewis is enough to dispose of such an assertion.

It is disturbing because it sees political patronage in the appointment. How can it be argued that a man with an international reputation as a biochemist, and holding the twin academic and administrative distinctions of Dean of the John Curtin School of Medical Research and Deputy Vice-Chancellor of the Australian National University, is a political appointee to a position for which his qualifications are so admirably suited? It is a silly allegation.

It is to be hoped that the views of the president are not supported by the whole Canberra membership. If they are, it is a poor reflection on the public spirit of public servants. The test of all appointments at the top of the Commonwealth Public Service is whether they serve the national interest. This one clearly does. The department is a new body which can do much to increase the quality of Australian education through research and advice to the States. It needs a top educationist to run it, and it has got one.

If public servants want to run a closed shop, as Mr O'Brien's statement implies, they must logically act to prevent their fellows from transferring to top jobs in industry or the academic world.

# TOP FEDERAL EDUCATION JOB FILLED

Professor Sir Hugh Ennor, deputy vice-chancellor of the Australian National University, has been appointed permanent head of the new Commonwealth Department of Education and Science.

The Minister, Senator Gorton, said last night he could not recall a similar outside appointment to head a department since 1947. "I thought he was a pretty good bloke and just right for the job," he said.

(In 1947 Dr John Burton was appointed secretary of the External Affairs Department.)

Sir Hugh, who is 54, has an outstanding international reputation in both education and science.

He is head of the John Curtin School of Medical Research at the ANU and treasurer of the Australian Academy of Science.

His new job is based in Canberra and he will be paid \$15,000 a year.

Senator Gorton said yesterday that Sir Hugh had a number of engagements to speak in London, Russia, America and Japan during the next few months.



Professor Sir Hugh Ennor

## KEEN TO BEGIN

The new department, created as the result of an election promise by the Prime Minister, Mr Holt, has taken over control of the CSIRO, and many of the Commonwealth's other activities in science and education.

Sir Hugh said last night: "I cannot think of anything more important to Australia than education and, in this technological age, science."

"I don't know yet when I will take up the appointment — that's a matter for the Prime Minister and Senator Gorton."

"But I do know that I am keen to begin. I still have a lot of commitments, including an overseas tour. Whether I continue with these will have to be discussed."



Sir Hugh Ennor

# Sir Hugh Ennor heads Science, Education

By BRUCE JUDDERY

The Deputy Vice-Chancellor of the Australian National University, Sir Hugh Ennor, is to be the first permanent head of the new Commonwealth Department of Education and Science.

With the appointment, the ANU loses one of its "founding fathers" from the late 1940's, when Sir Hugh became its first Professor of Biochemistry.

Announcing Sir Hugh's appointment yesterday, the Minister for Education and Science, Senator Gorton, said the choice had been made after four or five other candidates had been considered.

## Date not set

Sir Hugh is Dean of the John Curtin School of Medical Research; Deputy Vice-Chancellor of the ANU; president of the National Heart Foundation. He was also a member of the Martin Committee on tertiary education.

At his Red Hill home last night Sir Hugh was uncertain when he would take up his \$15,000 a year appointment. "A decision will be made by the Prime Minister and Senator Gorton in consultation with the Vice-Chancellor and myself," he said.

"I haven't come to grips with the situation at all," he said. "It is quite premature to ask about my plans."

Senator Gorton said he and the Government felt that the fulfilment by Sir Hugh of a number of important lecturing commitments in Britain, Russia, Japan and America early this year would bring national prestige and also be valuable to Sir Hugh himself.

# Ennor's new appointment welcomed

By MICHAEL DALEY

The appointment of Sir Hugh Ennor as permanent head of the new Department of Education and Science was welcomed yesterday in academic and scientific circles.

Although there is an almost inherent suspicion among academics of other academics who become involved in politics, in the context of the new department there are few, if any, reservations.

There would have been many if a career public servant had got the job.

As far as the Government's relations with the academic community — hardly the best at present — are concerned, the appointment is good psychology.

It at least offsets the fears aroused by the appointment of a senior Treasury official, Mr C. L. S. Hewitt, as head of the Universities Commission.

## TOUGH MINISTER

But it is also logical that somebody who understands science and scientists and the needs of education should head the department which will be involved in these complex and interdependent areas.

Sir Hugh, 54, as a leading bio-chemist and deputy Vice-Chancellor of the Australian National University, combines these advantages.

Colleagues believe that he will be a strong

administrator, prepared to argue his department's and also the nation's needs in education and science with Senator Gorton, who is regarded as a tough minister.

Initially, no real surprises can be expected from the department. It will mainly consolidate under the one roof the education and science activities formerly held in the Prime Minister's Department.

## RESEARCH GRANTS

Although there have been some fears that the CSIRO will come under its control, Senator Gorton has promised the organisation's executive that there will be no change in its status which gives it direct access and responsibility to the minister.

Similarly, there are no plans yet to bring the Defence Science Service within its administration.

The main development expected, possibly this year, is the establishment of a Science Advisory Council to advise the Cabinet on science policy and to co-ordinate and plan overall spending in the widely dispersed areas of Government-supported research.

A measure of co-ordination has already been achieved between two government funding bodies, the National Health and Medical Research Council and the Australian Research Grants Committee, to avoid duplicating research grants.

# Ennor's post 'shock to PS'

The selection of Sir Hugh Ennor as first permanent head of the new Commonwealth Department of Education had come as a great shock to Public Servants, Mr E. P. O'Brien said yesterday.

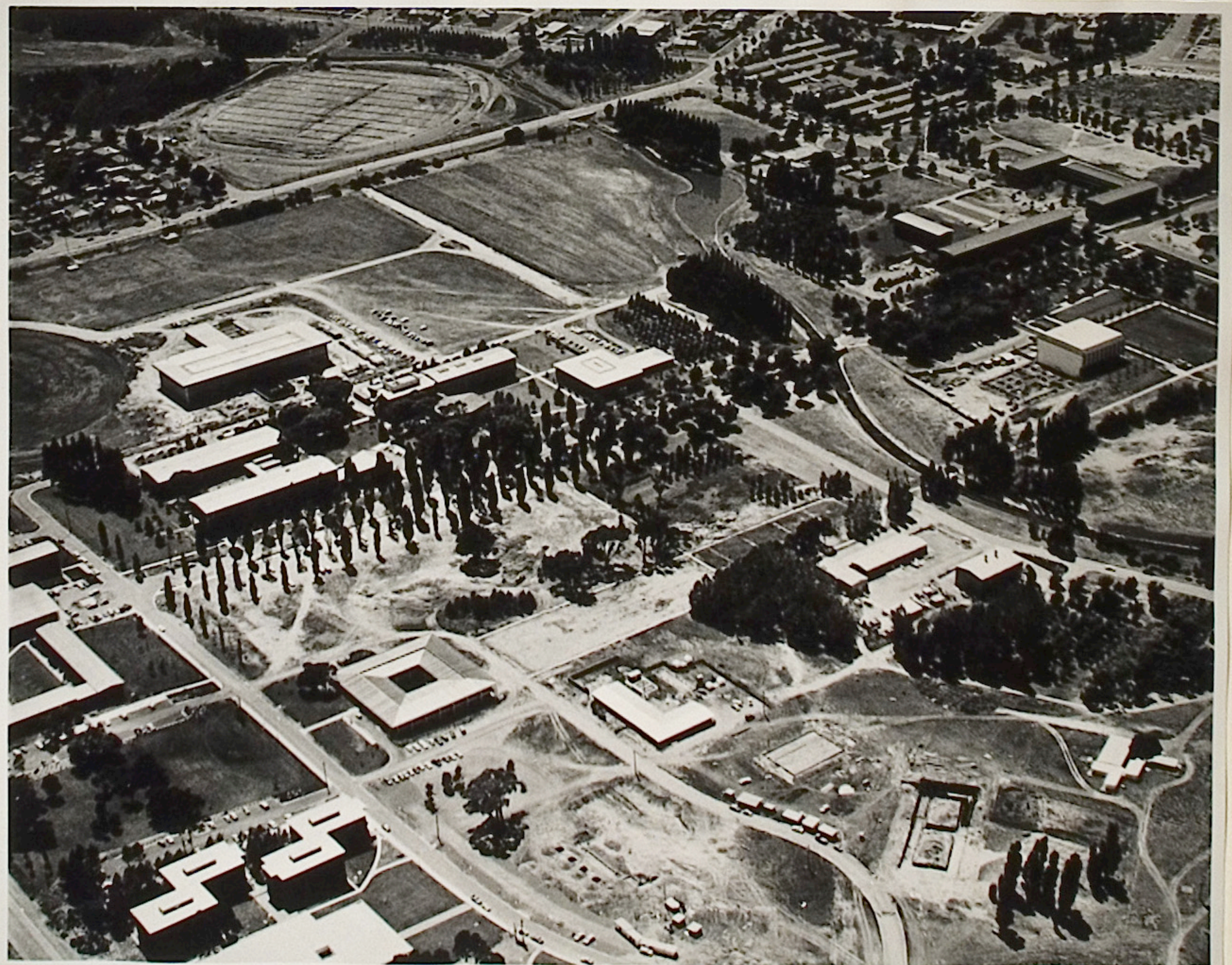
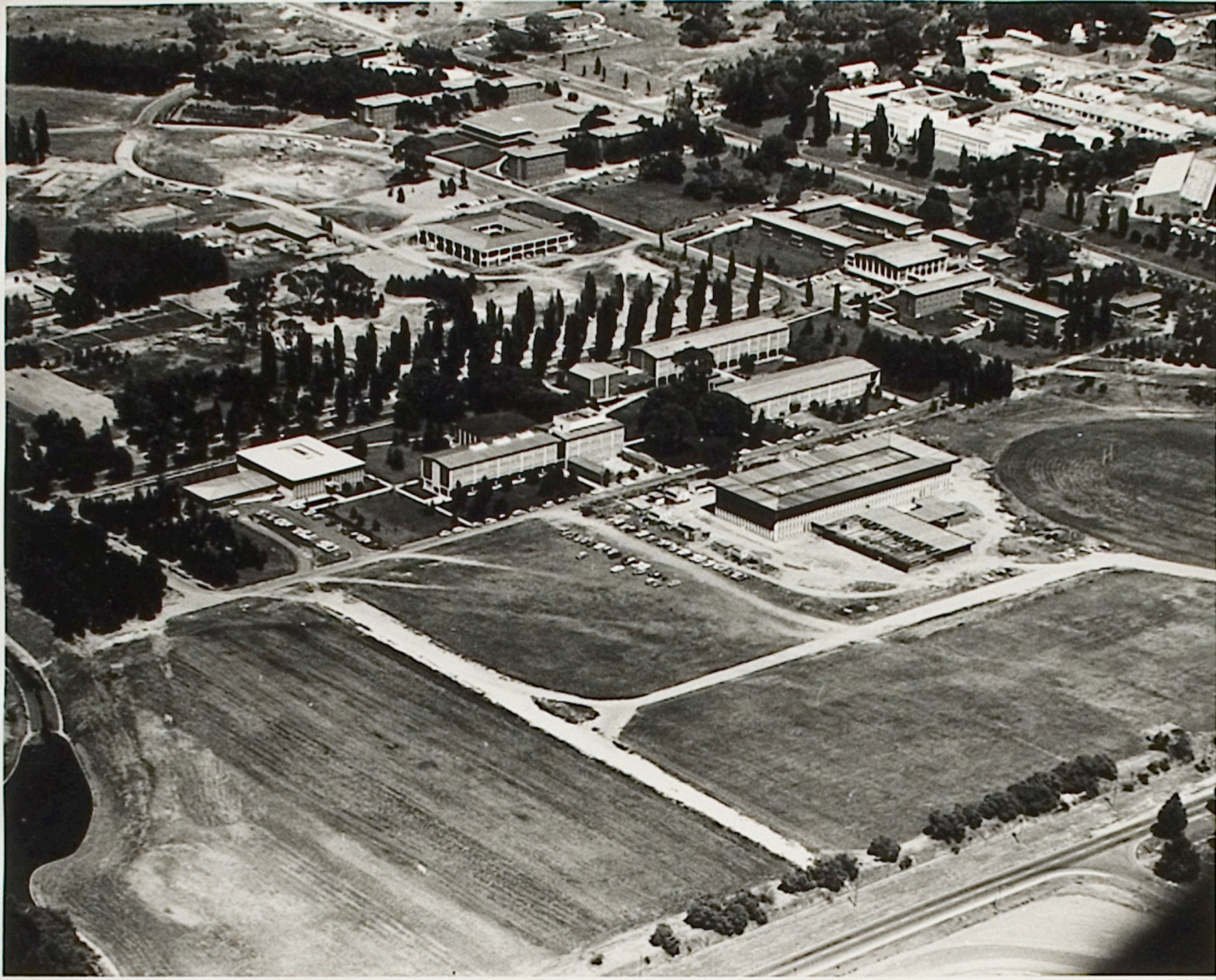
Mr O'Brien is president of the ACT branch of the Administrative and Clerical Officers' Association.

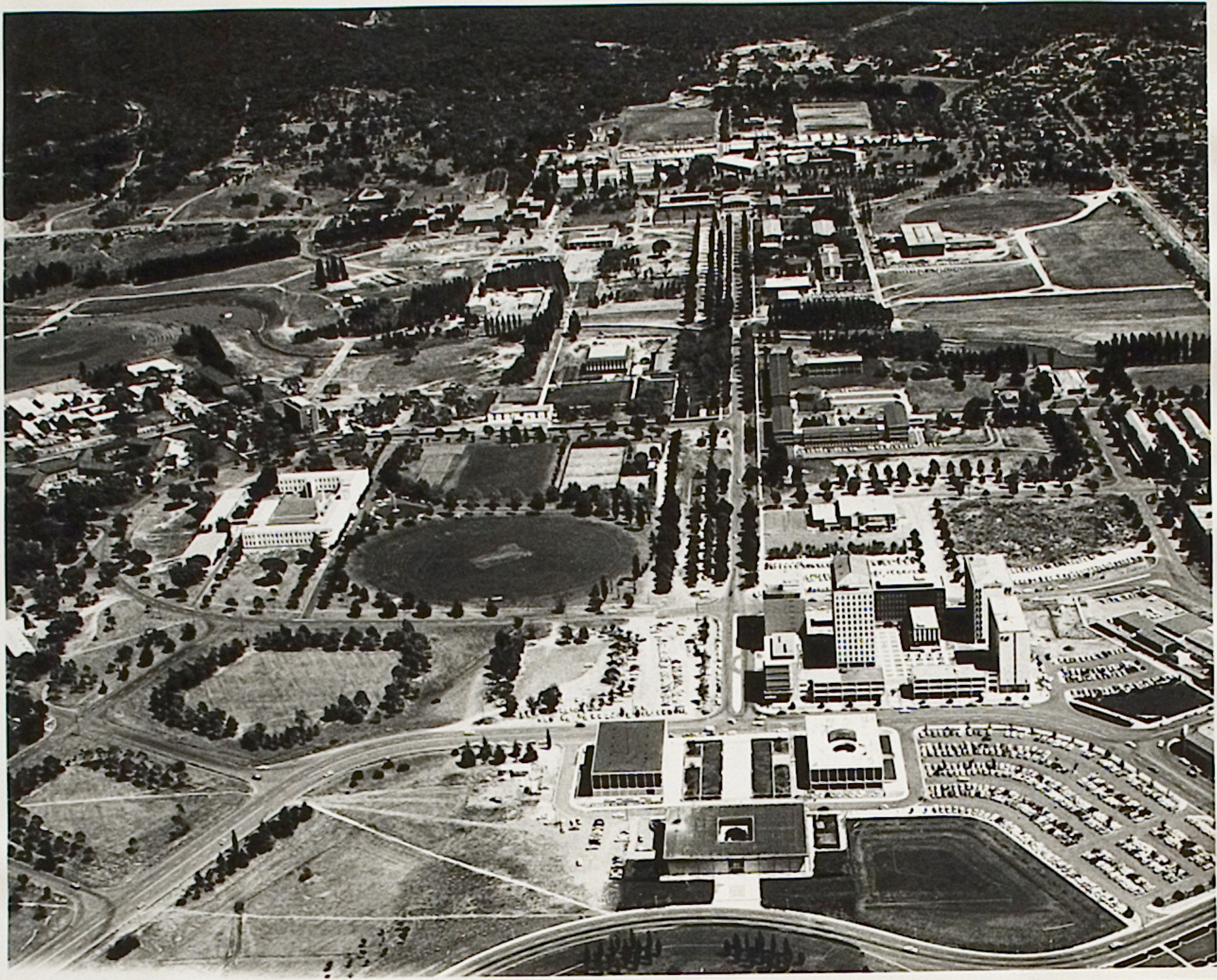
In a statement issued in Canberra yesterday Mr O'Brien said that within the Commonwealth Public Service there were a number of senior officers who had been closely associated with education since the early 1940s and who had had a wealth of experience in dealing with the major problems which would be taken over by the new department.

"It is disturbing to find that a top job in the public service is to be given to an undoubtedly highly intelligent member of the community who has technical and perhaps administrative skills in the research facilities of a university", Mr O'Brien continued.

"If we are to discard the current system of advancing public servants as their contributions to the Commonwealth administrative function warrants in favour of the United States system of political patronage, there should be a public announcement by the Government".

Aerial Photographs of Research School of Chemistry  
taken February, 1967.





### Research set up industry

The basis of a new future, was being laid by scientists in the Research School of Chemistry, the Registrar of the Australian National University, Mr R. A. Hohnen, said yesterday.

A strong research group was working on one of the most interesting and challenging fronts in the whole of chemistry — organometallic compounds, he told students at a vacation school on Canberra — the National capital and Inland Metropolis, at Bruce Hall this week.

(Organometallic compounds are comprised of metals with organic groups of chemicals, most of them carbon-based. The subject of a great deal of basic research in many parts of the world, they are expected to provide new varieties of synthetic substances, perhaps including new paints, cloth and other materials.)

The Research School of Chemistry, a new school, had available equipment for mass and nuclear resonance spectrometry, coupled with computers, and infra-red, ultra-violet and electron-spin resonance spectrometers as well, Mr Hohnen said. X-ray analysis equipment would soon be added.

## BID TO GET SCIENTISTS BACK HOME

An Australian professor who cause of opportunities in Australia has returned.

ONE of the main aims of his new job will be to try to attract scientists back to Australia.

He is Professor A. J. Birch, 52, newly-appointed Dean of the Research School of Chemistry at the Australian National University in Canberra.

"If I had had the same facilities as they have here now I never would have left," he said yesterday.

"Things have improved out of all recognition in the past 11 years, particularly since the Australian Universities Commission was set up.

"One of the centre's major aims is to produce very highly trained people, both for the other universities and for the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, and to attract Australian scientists back from abroad.

### Hampered

"We have advertised a number of research fellowships and we have had a number of applications, mainly from Australians abroad.

Professor Birch said the State universities had done a good job with limited finances but were hampered by the big numbers of undergraduate students.

"I think there are more than 2000 students in first year chemistry at Sydney University.

"If you want to produce research results you must use more highly trained people—at present a lot of the work is done by undergraduates."

Professor Birch is best known as the man who discovered the basic compounds for the oral contraceptive.

"It was not my idea to use it, but it was the first in the sex hormone series and is still being made in this way," he said.

Some of his work will continue to deal with hormones—but in insects, not humans.

New Equipment at the Research School of Chemistry in Canberra will enable research scientists to examine minute particles of organic matter weighing as little as a few millionths of an ounce.

"THE ORIGINALS"

JULY 1967



A. SARGESON	N. SHIELDS	B. FENNING	B. TOOMBS
A. MURPHY	L. MILLAN	R. SMITH	J. HARPER
R. RICHARDS	R. CAMPISI	S. LIND	
B. MEKZ	M. WAIGHT	C. LAMMAS	
J. HUSH	G. McINTYRE	D. MANNING	

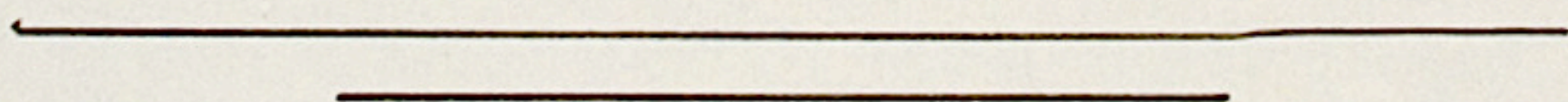
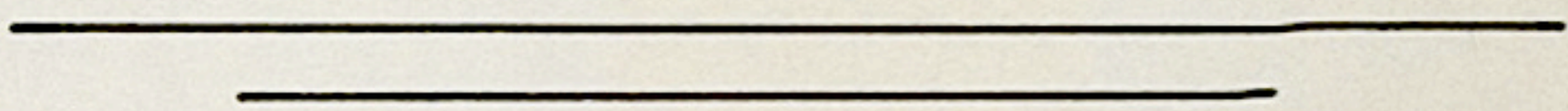
1967



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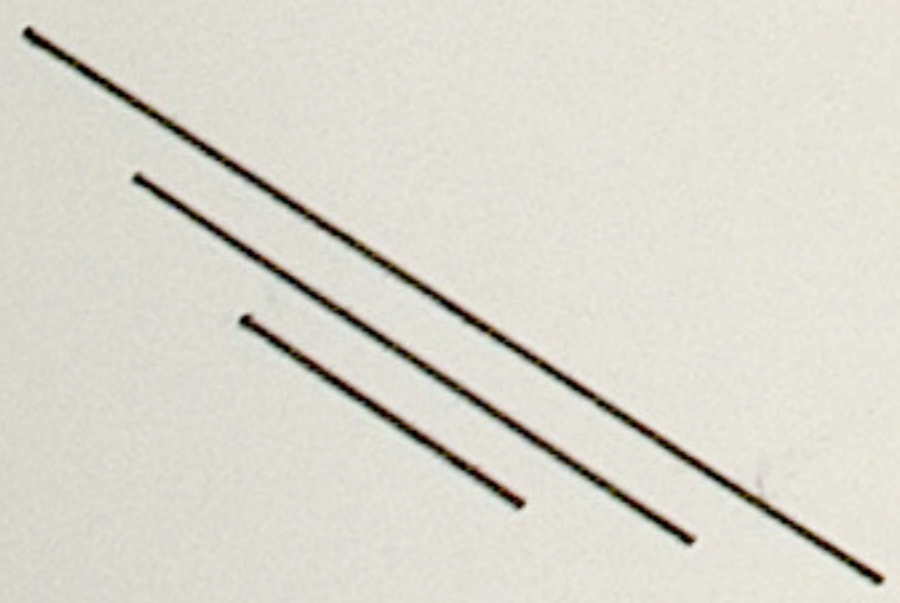
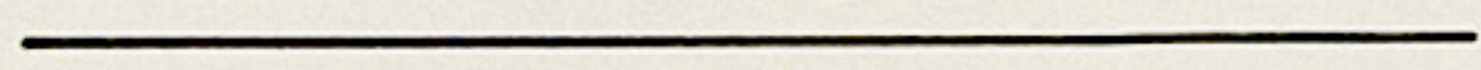
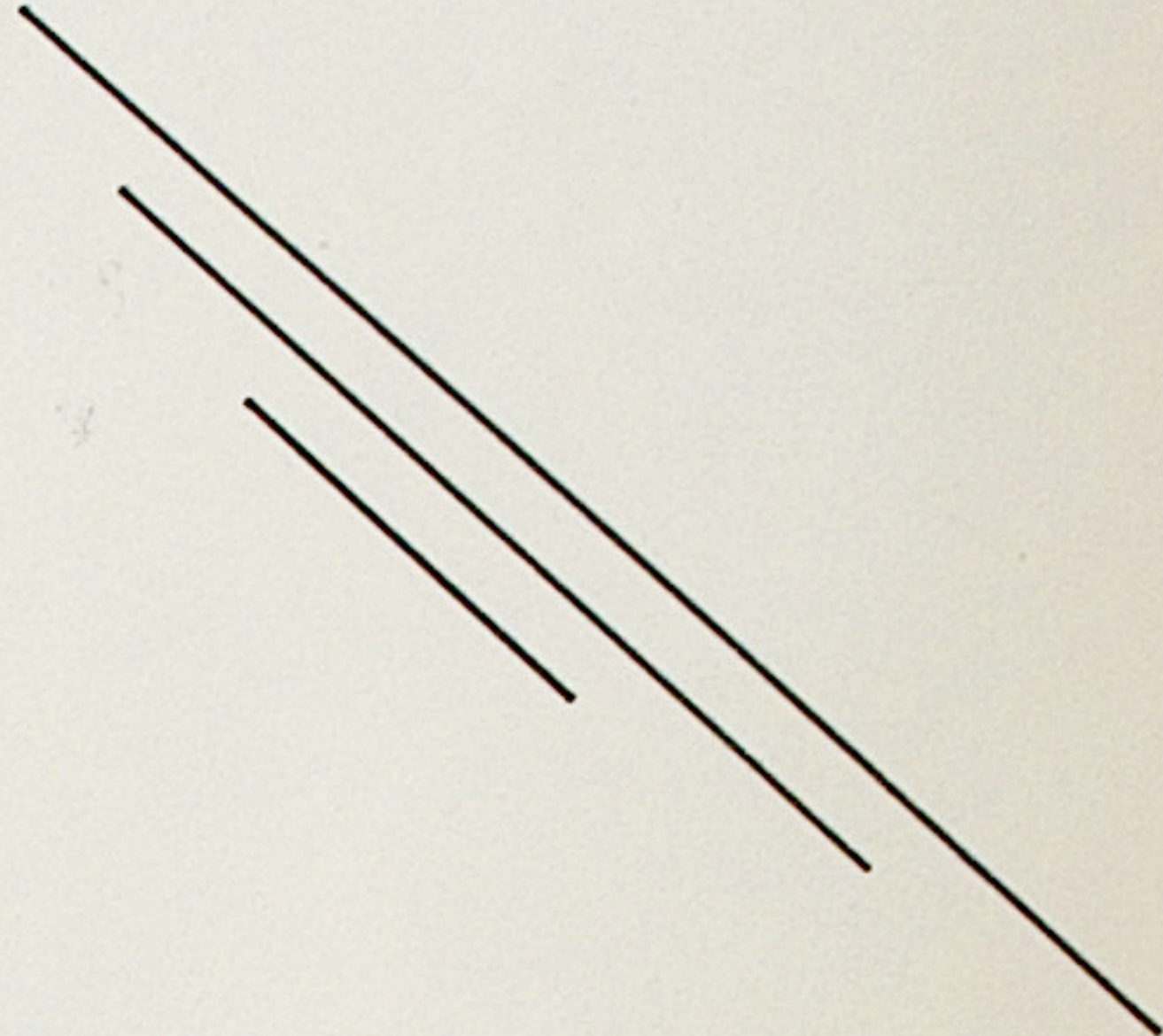
Dr Ross

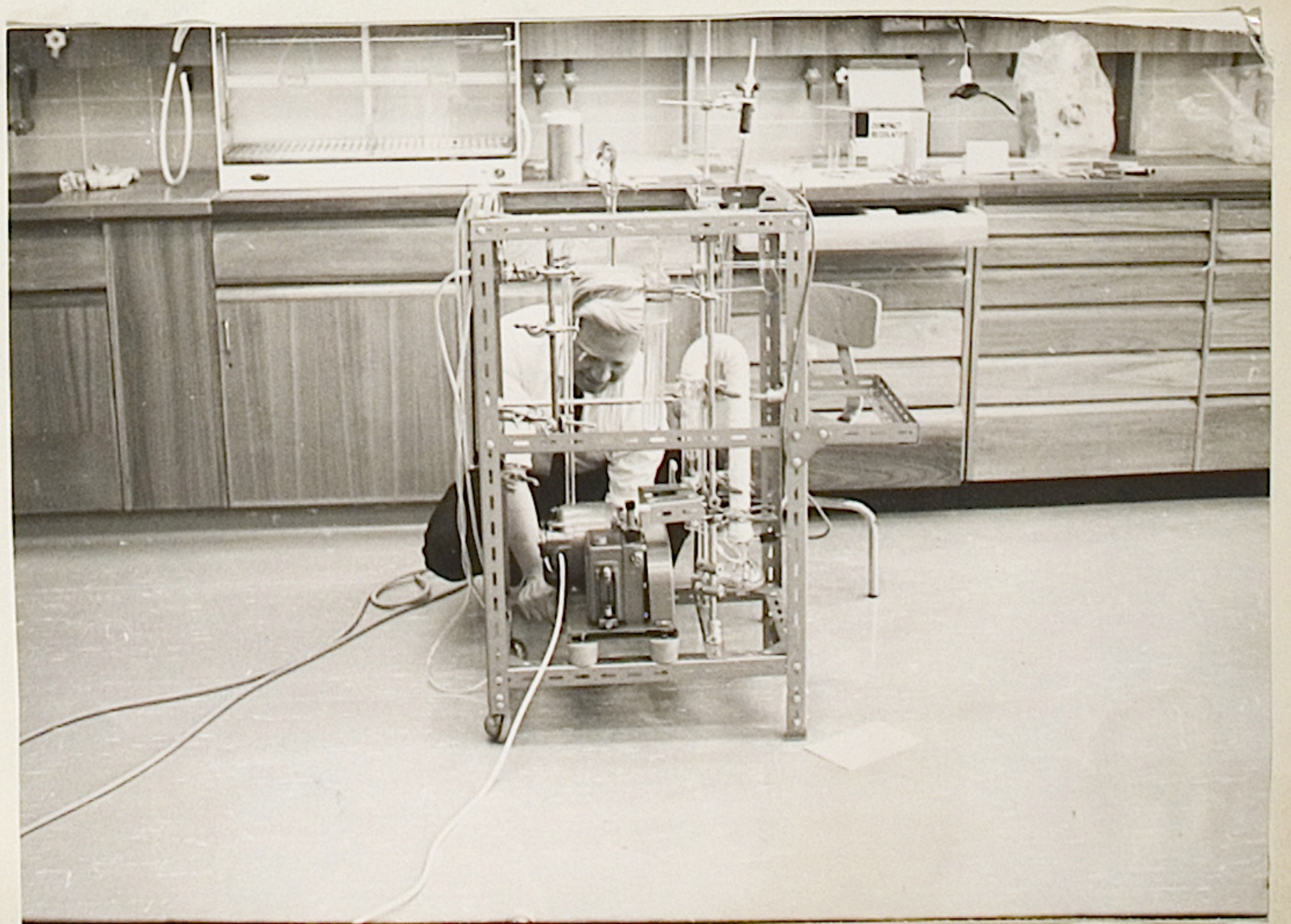
### SCIENTIST NAMED FOR ANU

A Sydney scientist who has gained an international reputation for his work in physical and theoretical chemistry has been appointed a Professor of Chemistry at the Australian National University. He is Dr I. G. Ross, a reader in physical chemistry at the University of Sydney. The ANU announced yesterday that he would take up his new appointments to a second chair of chemistry in the university's Faculty of Science in February.

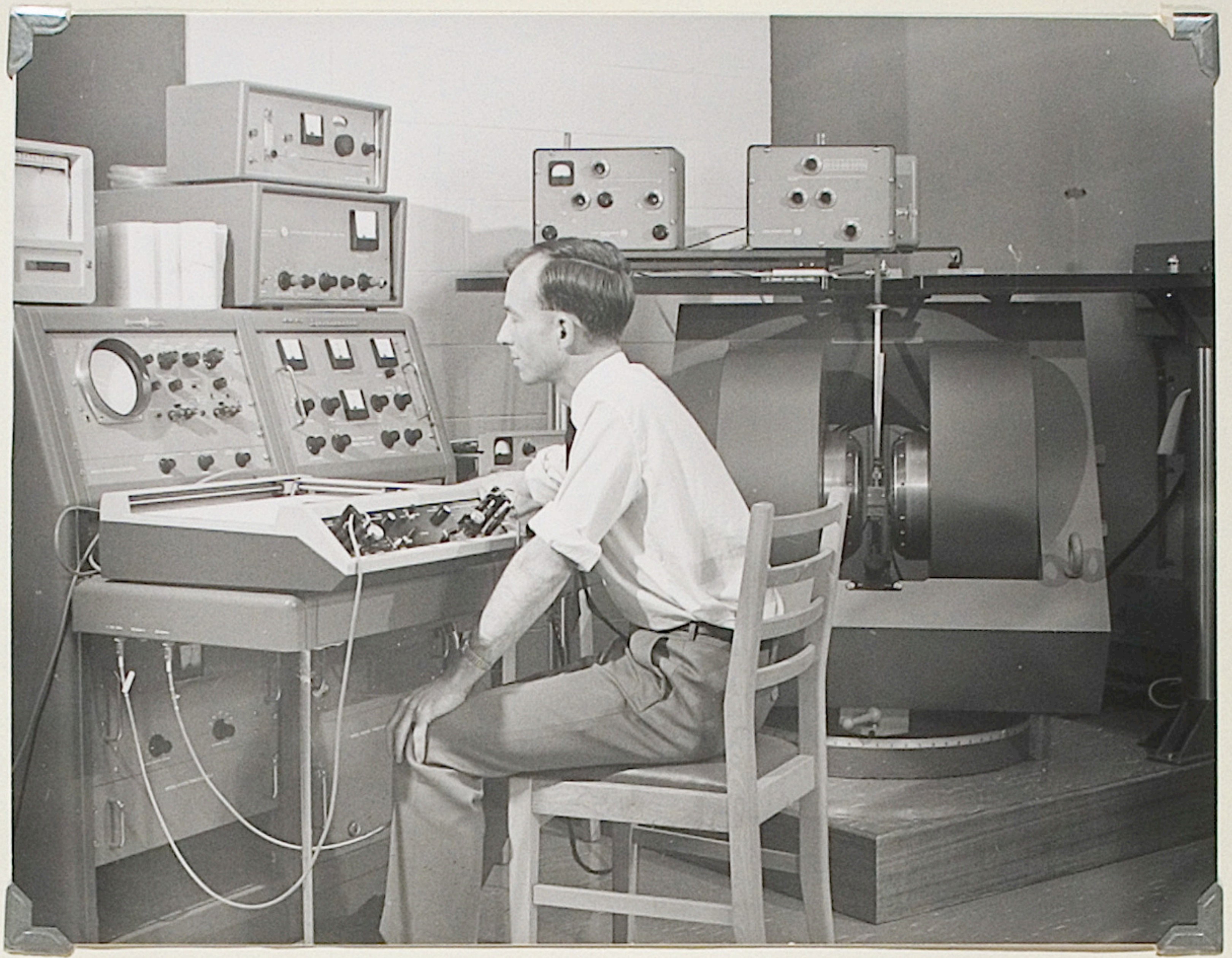
### Traffic adviser

A Canberra man has been seconded to the United Nations to advise the Government of oil-rich Saudi Arabia on traffic problems. The former Registrar of Motor Vehicles in the ACT, Mr J. C. Mitchell, of Duffy Street, Ainslie, will leave late next month for Riyadh, where he will undertake studies from which he will advise the Government on motor-traffic legislation and administration. He will also carry out surveys in Jeddah and Damman. Mr Mitchell, who is now the business manager (buildings and grounds) at the Australian National University, will be away about six months.

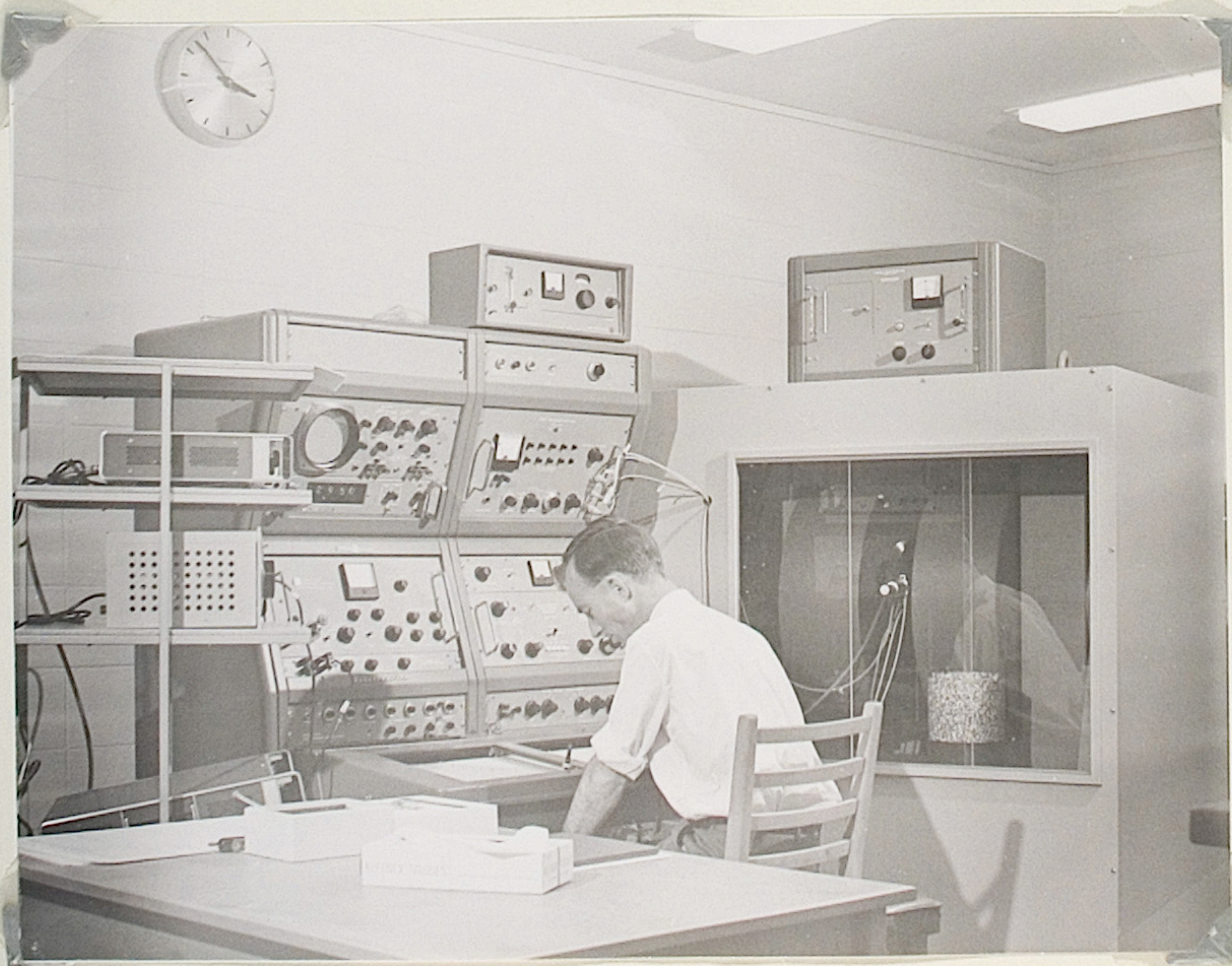


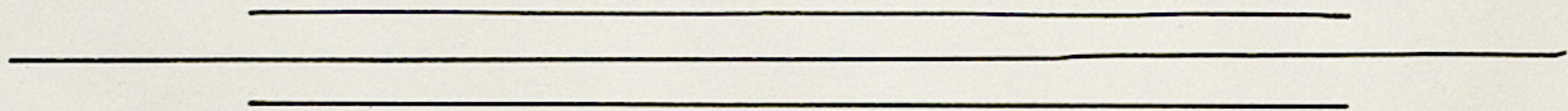




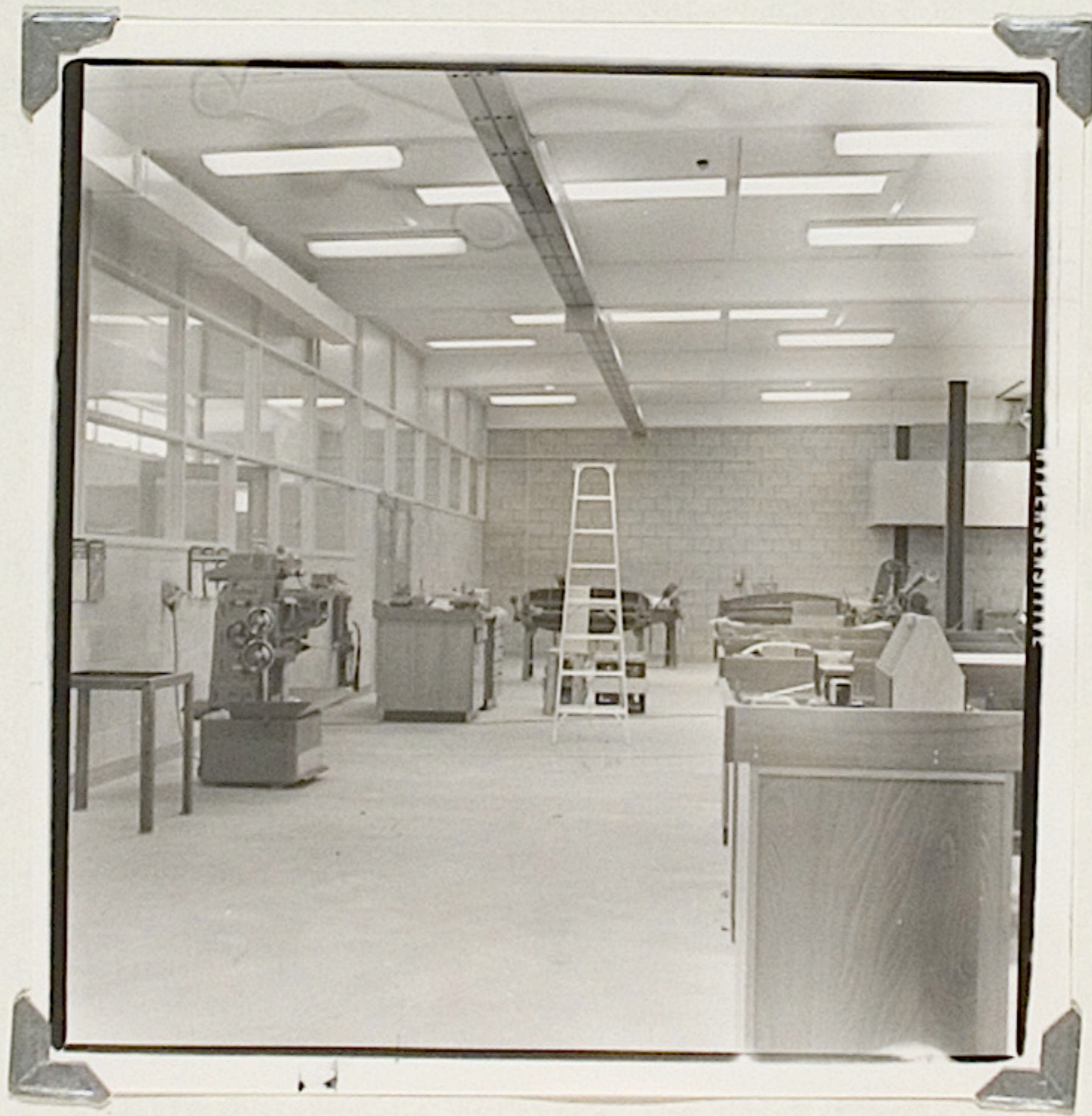


RICHARD BRANLEY,





Brenda Stevenson



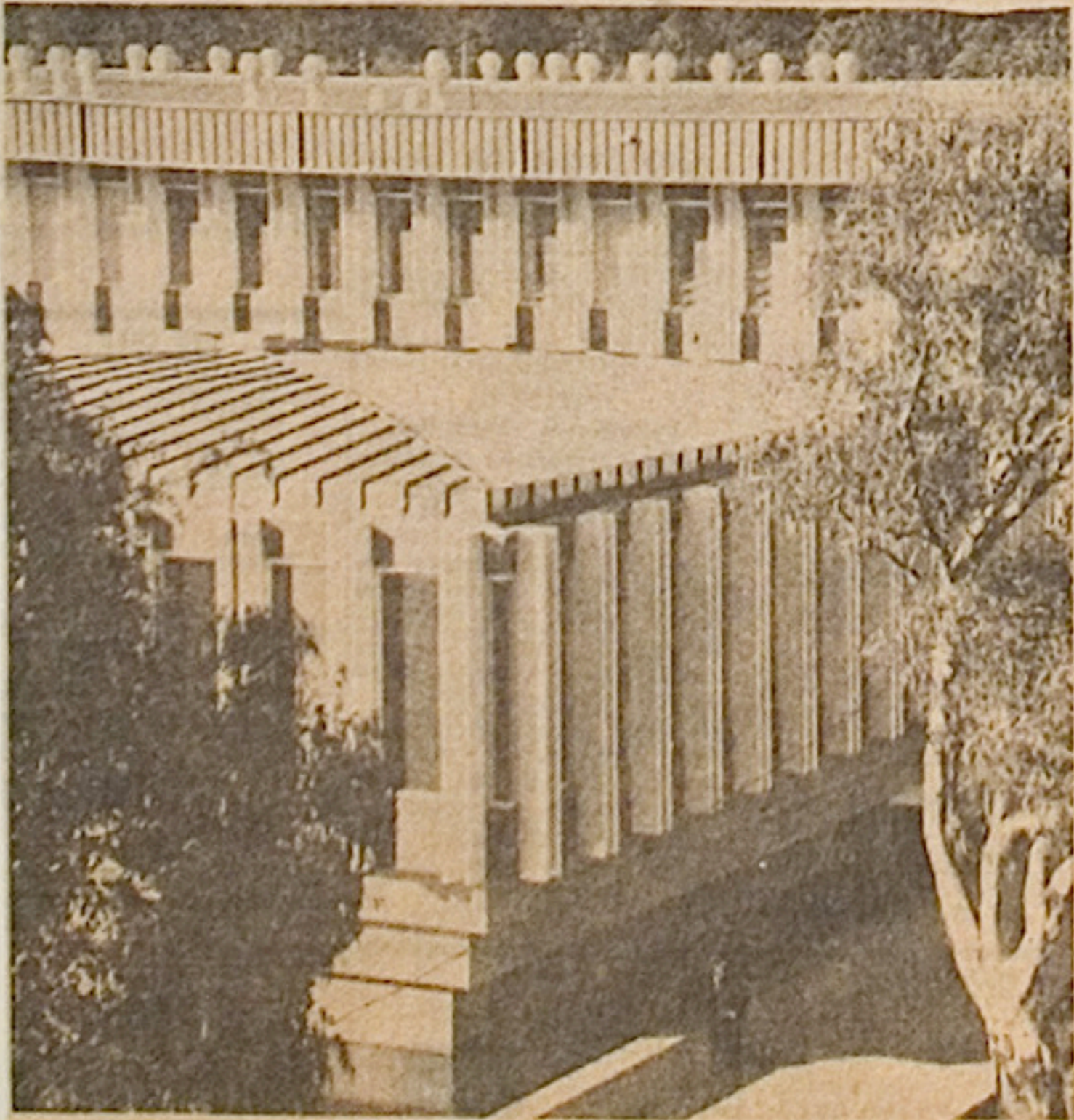


NOVEMBER 1967

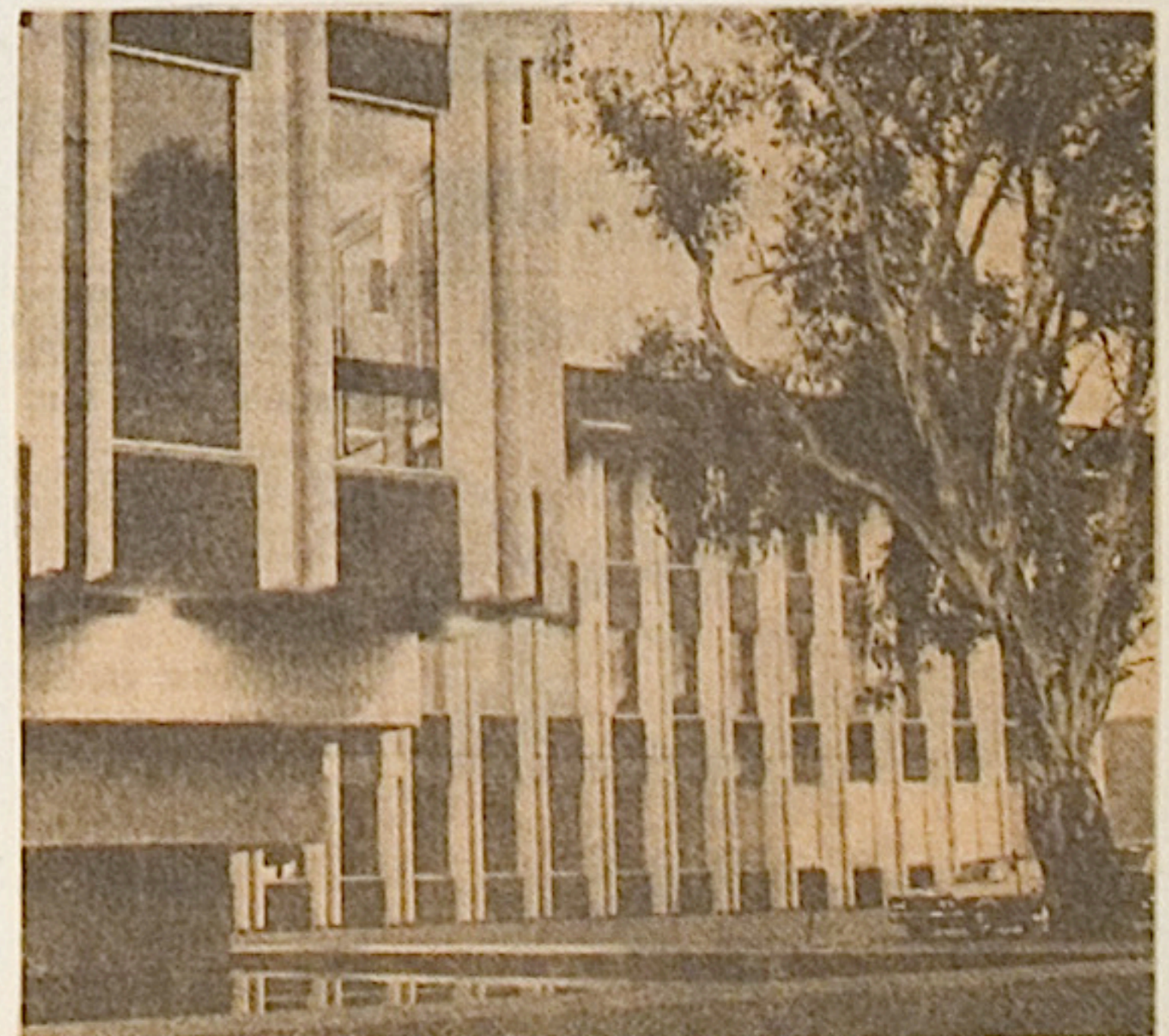




*Addition to  
ANU buildings*



Civil & Civic Pty Ltd handed over the new Research School of Chemistry building at a completion ceremony at the Australian National University last night. This view shows part of the library with its moat which runs partly around the building.



The Research School of Chemistry building illuminated for the opening at dusk last night. The \$2 million building was completed ahead of schedule.

#### ANZAS CONGRESS

Approximately ninety members of the University attended the 40th Congress of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science at Christchurch, New Zealand from 24 - 31 January.

The Vice-Chancellor, Professor Sir John Crawford, delivered the Presidential Address, "The Malthusian Spectre in India". Five staff members presided over sections: Professor Titterton, Mathematics, Physics and Astronomy; Professor Craig, Chemistry; Professor Brown, Geology; Professor Gibson, Microbiology, Epidemiology and Experimental Medicine, and Dr Morris, Veterinary Science. Eight staff members chaired sessions, and eighty-one papers were contributed, or contributed in collaboration with others, by members of the University.

#### RESEARCH SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY

The Research School of Chemistry last month moved into its permanent building and became fully operational with the arrival of its first two professors - Professor A.J. Birch, who occupies the Foundation Chair of Organic Chemistry and is first Dean of the School, and Professor D.P. Craig, who occupies the Foundation Chair of Physical and Theoretical Chemistry.

The Research School is organised on an integrated basis, with a minimum of emphasis on traditional departments. Its policy is to pursue a wide range of chemical studies within the most flexible possible structure in order to promote cross-fertilisation of ideas and techniques. Specifically, the methods of achieving this cross-fertilisation will be by making it possible for staff to work in a variety of fields, and by encouraging experimentation

/3...

full use of the equipment and on techniques concerned with the use of major instruments.

Postgraduate teaching is likely to play an important part in the activities of the staff. Most staff members will be temporary, and teaching experience is likely to be as necessary as research experience in their subsequent posts at other universities. Both Professor Birch and Professor Craig have strong convictions about teaching. Professor Birch believes it is important that all research staff should spend some time teaching because it forces them not only to go back to the grass roots of their own field but to keep in touch with a wider range of interests. Also, they benefit from what Professor Birch believes is the valuable stimulus of student contact. He sees teaching as a stimulating and creative experience for both student and teacher. The best scientists, he maintains, are men of creativity whose ways of thinking and working and expressing themselves are closely allied with those of the artist. He himself has had wide experience in teaching at all levels, from undergraduate to postgraduate, and he hopes to undertake some undergraduate as well as postgraduate teaching within the University.

Professor Craig shares Professor Birch's attitude to teaching. He attaches importance to series of formal lectures for postgraduate students and research workers. He believes that further formal instruction at postgraduate level is necessary because it is impossible for undergraduates to learn all the methods and to collect the factual material they need for advanced research. Future plans for the School aim at about a 50-50 proportion of postgraduate students and postdoctoral workers, with a small nucleus of permanent staff.

Both Professor Birch and Professor Craig will be involved in their own research projects as well as being associated with the work of the School generally. Projects in the field of Organic Chemistry research will be concerned especially with topics of long-term interest in the Australian environment. These include aspects of inorganic chemistry and organometallic chemistry connected with developments in minerals, and biologically active compounds connected potentially with plant and insect control. Preparative photochemistry is another area of both scientific and Australian interest. Professor Birch will continue his work in total synthesis in the sex hormone field: hormonal research carried out by Professor Birch after the war culminated in 1948 in the first total synthesis of a male sex hormone by a process now used extensively in industry, in the production of oral contraceptives and in related fields. Hormone control is extensively used in animal as well as in human medicine. In Physical and Theoretical Chemistry, physical chemists and theoretical chemists will work closely on two or three projects. One of the main fields of study by both the theoretical and physical groups will be the crystalline solid state, particularly aspects which have not yet been greatly studied in Australia although they have been intensively worked on in the United States and Britain (transistors are perhaps the best known product of solid state technology). Professor Craig was one of those responsible for developing methods which are now generally accepted for the interpretation of the spectra of crystals. These methods have helped in the understanding of the forces holding together the molecules in solids. He will continue his studies in solid state photochemistry and will study the processes in which light is absorbed by and emitted from a solid, using spectroscopic methods.

The School's new building has been carefully planned to allow for future development and expansion. All interior walls are non-structural so that rooms and laboratories can easily be enlarged or altered if necessary. Careful design has been extended to many small details. For example, even the taps have been designed to eliminate any difficulties due to variations

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AUSTRALIAN National University people will deliver 45 of the 250 or so papers at the 40th Congress of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science in Christchurch between January 24 and 31.

President of the Congress will be the Vice-Chancellor elect of the ANU, Professor Sir John Crawford, currently Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Director of the Research School of Pacific Studies, and Professor of Economics.

Sir John's presidential address, "The Malthusian Spectre in India", is expected to arouse world-wide interest. His eight trips to India to advise the Indian Government and the World Bank on agricultural and food policies have given him an insight into the problem which is probably unique.

And poor old Malthus might be in for another battering. Sir John told us that the difference he had noticed in India even in the past two years had been phenomenal. High-yield grains and the application of modern methods had had a marked effect.

The president of the mathematics, physics, and astronomy section will be Professor E. W. Titterton, of Forrester, who will deal with Matter and Energy.

Even this does not exhaust the ANU star cast at the congress. President of the chemistry section will be Professor D. P. Craig, of O'Connor, whose address will be New Themes in Theoretical Chemistry, while Professor D. A. Brown, of Yarralumla, will preside over the geology section and will discuss Some Problems of Terrestrial Vertebrate Distribution during Permian-Triassic Times.

The microbiology, epidemiology and experimental section will be presided over by Professor F. W. E. Gibson, of Forrester, who will talk on Microbiology and Biological Research.

Professor B. Morris, of Yarralumla, has been appointed president of the veterinary science section. His paper will be on the Lymphatic System and the Immune Response.

Helping to keep Canberra in the folk will be Dr F. H. W. Morley, of Hughes, deputy chief of the Division of Plant Industry of the CSIRO. As president of the agriculture, forestry and horticulture section he will give an address on Computers and Decisions, Calories and Designs.

# Lord Florey of Adelaide



Lord Florey

**L**ORD Florey, who shared the Nobel Prize for medicine in 1945 for his discovery of the uses of the neglected antibiotic, penicillin, and in whose Oxford rooms plans for the Australian National University were drawn up, died on Wednesday at Oxford. He was 69.

His title, a life peerage, bestowed in 1965, Baron Florey of Adelaide, Commonwealth of Australia and Marston, City of Oxford, was itself evidence of a career shared between this country and Britain, where he lived most of his life.

Since 1965 he had served as Chancellor of the Australian National University. Lord Florey regularly visited Canberra in this role, most recently in March and April last year when he presided over both the annual graduation ceremony and the selection by the University Council of a new Vice-Chancellor, Sir John Crawford, to succeed Sir Leonard Huxley. At the same time he served in the more arduous role of Provost of the Queen's College, Oxford, a post which he had held since 1962.

Howard Florey was born in Adelaide on September 24, 1898. A brilliant student, he graduated as Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery from Adelaide University and, in 1921, won a Rhodes Scholarship to Oxford.

At Magdalen College he added to his laurels the degrees of Master of Arts and Bachelor of Science.

In 1925 Dr Florey, as he was, was awarded a Rockefeller Travelling Fellowship to the USA. Returning, he married another brilliant doctor, Mary Reed, in 1926. A year later at Cambridge, he gained his Ph D.

In the years following he occupied the positions successively of Freedom Research Fellow at London Hospital, Joseph Hunter Professor of Pathology at Sheffield University and Professor of Pathology at Oxford from 1935 until 1962.

It was his work in developing practical uses for the drug Penicillium notatum, however, that secured Lord Florey's reputation. Penicillin, — as it is universally known today — a chemical substance able to destroy many strains of bacteria, had been discovered in 1929 by the eminent scientist Sir Alexander Fleming, but had been put aside as of little practical value because it was thought too difficult to extract and refine.

**O**NE group, however did not put it aside. In late 1940 Dr Florey began his study of the substance with a team that included his wife and, as his chief assistant, Dr E. B. Chain. In 1941 the first dose of penicillin was injected into a human being. Lady Florey, who died in late 1966, pioneered clinical applications of the new drug.

In later years Lord Florey headed a team which developed the newly discovered

family of antibiotics, the cephalosporins.

In 1945 Howard Florey was knighted for his work and a year later he shared with Sir Alexander Fleming and Dr Chain the Nobel Prize. Other honours followed — the Lister Medal in the same year, the Albert Gold Medal of the Royal Society of Arts the next, the USA Medal of Merit in 1948, the Royal Medal of the Royal Society in 1951 being only a few. In 1960 he became the first Australian to be elected president of the Royal Society, a post he retained until 1965, when he was elevated to the peerage and awarded the Order of Merit.

**F**OR Australia, and especially Canberra, Lord Florey made an important contribution during the middle and late war years, when he made his rooms in Oxford available for meetings of four Australian scholars, who had been asked by the Australian wartime Government to prepare recommendations for a postgraduate university in Canberra. They were Sir Keith Hancock, Sir Mark Oliphant, Professor Raymond Firth and himself. Lord Florey's particular recommendations saw fruit in the establishment of the John Curtin School of Medical Research; he retained a close connection with the school and its lecture hall was named for him before he became Chancellor of the university.

In 1965 Lord Florey succeeded Sir John Cockcroft as Chancellor, or formal head, of the ANU.

Lord Florey is survived by his second wife, whom he married last year, and a son and daughter by his first wife.

## LORD FLOREY

Professor Partridge will be representing the University at the memorial service for Lord Florey to be held in Oxford this month. The Vice-Chancellor has sent a message of sympathy to Lady Florey on behalf of Council.

Lord Florey, Chancellor of the Australian National University since 1965 and Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, was closely associated with the foundation of the University and, in particular, the John Curtin School of Medical Research.

In 1944 he visited Australia at the invitation of the then Prime Minister Mr Curtin, and reported to him on the development of medical science in this country. Florey's initial proposals in 1944 envisaged the establishment of a "National Institute for Medical Research", to be located in Sydney, and the disbursement of a sum of money equal to the annual grant to the Institute amongst other Australian universities and medical research institutes. This proposal was modified by the men who had a vision of a unique research university in Canberra and Florey was attracted by this concept and thereafter the School of Medical Research became a focus for the development of the Australian National University.

He served on the Academic Advisory Committee to the Interim Council and later as an advisor to Council. Under his guidance, senior appointments to the new School were made, and he advised on the design of the School's laboratory accommodation. The academic plan of the School, as a group of investigators engaged in different aspects of the basic medical sciences, housed in one building and served by a single central administration, store, library and workshop was originated by him.

Lord Florey was elected Chancellor of the Australian National University in 1965 and re-elected for a further two year period in 1967. He last visited the University in April 1967 when he conferred degrees, including an honorary degree on Professor R.D. Wright with whom he was closely associated in the establishment of the John Curtin School. He had been planning to visit the University in August this year to preside over a major university conference on medical practice and to attend the quinquennial Congress of the universities of the British Commonwealth.

He won international fame for his work on the clinical applications of penicillin, work for which he shared the Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1945 with Dr E.B. Chain and Sir Alexander Fleming.

Lord Florey was elected Fellow of the Royal Society in 1941 and was President from 1960-65. He was knighted in 1944. He was created a life peer in the New Year Honours list of 1965 and was awarded the Order of Merit in the following June. He was associated with many scientific and medical societies throughout the world and received many university honours. He has also been awarded numerous prizes and medals, including the Royal Medal and the Copley Medal of the Royal Society, and the United States Medal of Merit.



#### Research School of Chemistry

Professor Craig, Professor of Physical and Theoretical Chemistry, has been made a Fellow of the Royal Society. He was one of thirty-two Fellows announced in London recently. He was appointed to his present Chair at the foundation of the Research School of Chemistry in 1967. Since 1956 he had been Professor of Theoretical Chemistry at University College, London.

Professor Craig's research is in the quantum mechanics of complex molecules. Working closely with experimentalists, he is seeking to explain the properties of matter through an understanding of the way in which they depend on the electrons and nuclei of which matter is made. A potential development from his work is the better understanding of chemical changes taking place in the solid state, especially those energised by light absorption. Many chemists believe that fundamental work in this field will prepare the way for new methods of synthesis of materials of value in technology.

#### Professor now an FRS

Professor David Parker Craig, of the Australian National University, has been made a Fellow of the Royal Society.

This was announced in London when 32 new fellows were named, taking the total number of fellows to 782 — the highest in the society's 308 years. Professor Craig is professor of physical chemistry in the research school of chemistry at the ANU.

#### Honour for scientist

Professor D. P. Craig, Professor of Physical and Theoretical Chemistry in the Australian National University's Research School of Chemistry, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, the seventh at the ANU.

Professor Craig joined the recently established Research School of Chemistry in October last year. His research has concentrated on the structure of molecules, especially in crystalline materials, and his theoretical contributions have been the basis of considerable advances in this field.

July 1968

#### THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY NEWS

## Research School of Chemistry now in permanent building

The University's Research School of Chemistry moved into its permanent building in September 1967 and at the same time became fully operational with the arrival of its first two professors — Professor A. J. Birch, who occupies the Foundation Chair of Organic Chemistry and is first Dean of the School, and Professor D. P. Craig, who occupies the Foundation Chair of Physical and Theoretical Chemistry.

The Research School is organised on an integrated basis, with a minimum of emphasis on traditional departments. Its policy is to pursue a wide range of chemical studies within the most flexible possible structure in order to promote cross-fertilisation of ideas and techniques. This cross-fertilisation will be achieved by making it possible for staff to work in a variety of fields, and by encouraging experimentation in applying techniques from one field to another. Research workers are appointed primarily on grounds of ability — particularly creative ability — rather than because their research interests fall narrowly into preconceived fields.

An important part of the School's policy concerns equipment. Since one of the major grounds for the establishment of the School was the tackling of problems beyond the range of other Australian universities, the policy has been to concentrate on obtaining the most sophisticated equipment available, even when this has meant doing without some more "bread and butter" equipment. Research will concentrate both on projects which make full use of the equipment and on techniques concerned with the usage of major instruments.

Postgraduate teaching is likely to play an important part in the activities of the staff. Most staff members will be temporary, and teaching experience is likely to be as necessary as research experience in their subsequent posts at other universities. Both Professor Birch and Professor Craig have strong convictions about teaching. Professor Birch believes it is important that all research staff should spend some time teaching because it forces them not only to go back to the grass roots of their own field but to keep in touch with a wider range of interests. Also, they benefit from what Professor Birch believes is the valuable stimulus of student contact. He sees teaching as a stimulating and creative experience for both student and teacher. The best scientists, he maintains, are men of creativity whose ways of thinking and working and expressing themselves are closely allied with those of the artist. He himself has had wide experience in teaching at all levels, from undergraduate to postgraduate, and he hopes to undertake some undergraduate as well as postgraduate teaching within the University.

Professor Craig shares Professor Birch's attitude to teaching. He attaches importance to series of formal lectures for postgraduate students and research workers. He believes that formal instruction at postgraduate level is necessary because it is impossible for undergraduates to learn all the methods and collect all the factual material they need for advanced research. Future plans for the School aim at about a 50-50 proportion of postgraduate students and post-doctoral workers, with a small nucleus of permanent staff.

Coremonial and Naming Committee: Professor Craig, Research School of Chemistry, has been appointed as a member of the Coremonial and Naming Committee.

#### Research School of Chemistry

Dr D.A. Buckingham, Fellow in the School, was an invited speaker at the 1968 Gordon Research Conference on "Metals and Metal Binding in Biology" in the United States during August. Dr Buckingham also visited a number of universities to discuss the results of recent studies by members of the Inorganic Section of the School.

Annual Report, Research School of Chemistry: Professor A.J. Birch, Dean of the School, presented the report. He pointed out that the School is organised on an integrated basis with a minimal emphasis on traditional divisions of the subject. This allows for the cross-fertilisation of ideas between the basic sections of inorganic chemistry, physical and theoretical chemistry, and organic chemistry.

Prospects for recruitment of staff and students are good, and contacts with industry have indicated that industrial firms will seek more highly trained graduates.

Computers are becoming increasingly important to the School's work. Research in X-ray Crystallography is being established.

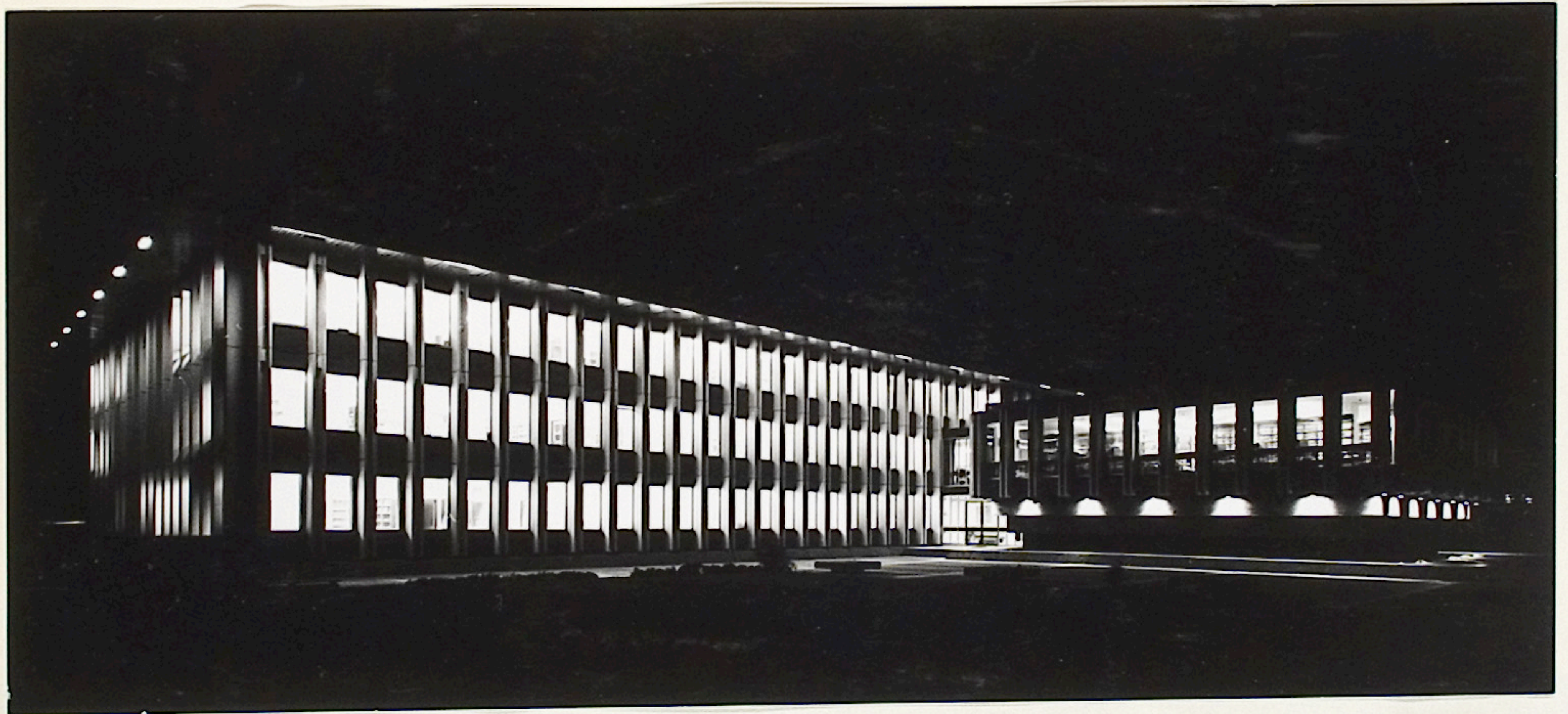
1968



BACK ROW: I. Maxwell M. Dwyer, C. Campbell, S. Kagal, S. De Vries, W. Orr, V Powell, M. Wein, A. McMurray, S. Lind, P. McDonald, J. Harper, J. Daniel, J. Hush, B. Toombes, B. Merz, J. Ball, L. McMillan, B. Fenning, G. Small, R. Bramley, J. Christie, M. Chick, Subba Rao, R. Body, J. Wright.

SECOND ROW: P. Marzilli, G. Wills-Johnson, G. Fischer, J. Dickson, A. Arandjelovic, D. Williamson, R. Smith, R. Rickards, G. Wyllie, T. McDermott, C. Lammas, C. Dahl, A. McDonald, N. Shiels, J. Macleod, J. Reid, D. Manwaring, M. Haas, R. Lehrer, P. Schmidt, L. Dessardo, R. Watt, J. Sharp, M. McKague, D. Milner, M. Bennett.

FRONT ROW: J. Peck, S. Thomas, O. Paxton, I. Duncan, M. Hill, J. Serjeant, M. Wright, G. Kearney, L. Murray, M. Sky, J. Harding, Professor A.J. Birch, Professor D.P. Craig, B. Stevenson, J. Craft, M. Langley, M. Peake, P. Sherrington.





INSTALLATION - CONFERRING - OPENING

A full schedule of events is being planned in the University for Friday, 6 September. It includes:

- Installation of Dr H.C. Coombs as Chancellor of the University.
- Conferring of Degrees.
- Opening of the Research School of Chemistry.

The installation of the Chancellor will be the first activity of the day. Immediately after the installation Dr Coombs will confer honorary degrees on three men who have made significant contributions to their fields. Lord Todd, Baron of Trumpington and Professor Organic Chemistry in Cambridge, will receive an Honorary Degree of Doctor of Science; Emeritus Professor Sir Mark Oliphant, first Director of the Research School of Physical Sciences, will also receive an Honorary Degree of Doctor of Science, and the Australian artist Sidney Nolan, Creative Arts Fellow in 1965, will receive the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws.

On the afternoon of 6 September Lord Todd will open the Research School of Chemistry. Lord Todd was awarded the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1957 for his work on the chemical structure of the nuclei acids, the basic material of genes and important biological organisers. The work made possible, among other things, the synthesis of the units forming nucleic acids, and Lord Todd himself developed most of the synthetic methods used.

**Chancellor  
to be  
installed**

The new Chancellor of the Australian National University, Dr H. C. Coombs, will be formally installed by the pro-chancellor, Mr Justice R. M. Eggleston, at a ceremony at the Canberra Theatre beginning at 10am on September 6.

After he has been installed, Dr Coombs will confer honorary degrees on an artist, Mr Sidney Nolan, a physicist, Sir Mark Oliphant, and a chemist, Lord Todd of Trumpington.

In the afternoon, Lord Todd, professor of organic chemistry at the University of Cambridge and winner of a Nobel Prize for his work on the chemical structure of nucleic acids, will open the ANU's new Research School of Chemistry.

Twelve doctor of philosophy graduands and two master of science graduands will receive their degrees at the ceremony.

Mr Nolan, a former ANU creative arts fellow, will become an honorary doctor of laws "for his contribution to Australia through his art".

Sir Mark, who was the first director of the ANU's Research School of Physical Sciences, and Lord Todd will become honorary doctors of science.

**THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY**

The Chancellor and members of Council invite

to be present at the opening of

**THE RESEARCH SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY**

by

**THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD TODD, F.R.S., F.R.I.C.,**

on Friday 6 September 1968 at 3.00 p.m.

Please reply on the enclosed card by Friday 16 August

OPENING OF RESEARCH SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY

Lord Todd of Trumpington will open the Research School of Chemistry at a ceremony starting at 3 p.m. on Friday, 6 September, at the School.

Lord Todd is Professor of Organic Chemistry in the University of Cambridge and is Master of Christ's College, Cambridge. He is also Chancellor of Strathclyde University.

Lord Todd's work on the basic chemical structure of nucleic acids, which earned him the Nobel Prize in 1957, has been of basic importance in the whole recent development of genetics at the chemical level. In addition to leading to the understanding of the genetic code, it also made possible the synthesis of the units forming nucleic acids and later the biochemical synthesis of new nucleic acids.

Chemists began moving into the new building for the Research School of Chemistry a year ago, when Professor A.J. Birch took up the Foundation Chair of Organic Chemistry and became the first Dean of the School, and Professor D.P. Craig took up the Foundation Chair of Physical and Theoretical Chemistry.

The present academic staff numbers twenty-eight, and sixteen Research Scholars are enrolled. The facilities of the building will allow for considerable expansion of staff.