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Weekly E News – NSW

March 20th 2009



Being a Mother Academic: Theory and Narrative

*Thank you to Deirdre Tronson for providing the
information*



CALL FOR CHAPTERS FOR EDITED VOLUME

Demeter Press is seeking submissions for an edited anthology, edited by Andrea O'Reilly and Lynn O'Brien Hallstein, to be published in 2011. The idea for the collection emerges from recent conversations at the ARM and Brandeis symposium, "The Maternal Wall in Academe: Academic Mothers and Strategies of Resistance and Empowerment." This volume will explore academic mothers' experiences from both narrative and theory. While previous collections such as *PhD Mama* and *Parenting and Professing* examined being a mother academic from narrative or "lived experience" and others, *Journal of the Association for Research on Mothering* issue on *Mothers in the Academe*, explored mother academics' experiences from a theoretical perspective, this is the first collection to do so incorporating both narrative and theory. The anthology will explore how *both* research and narrative can inform contemporary understandings of academic motherhood, particularly in regard to strategies of resistance and empowerment.

Proposals should strengthen the dialogue among academic motherhood, intellectual ideas, and personal narrative. The anthology will explore the topic of Being a Mother Academic from a variety of perspectives and disciplines. We welcome submissions from scholars across disciplines. Articles will be 15-18 pages long, while narratives will be 8-12 pages long.

Topics can include (but are not limited to):

the maternal wall, "opting out", mentoring and modelling, being a professor mother, work-life balance, negotiating or resisting the maternal wall, single mothers and academic work, graduate student mothering, being a mother on the tenure track, being a pregnant professor, maternity leave and academic mothering, poverty and academic mothering, juggling mothering and academic expectations, intersections between feminism and academic mothering, being an academic artist and mothering, race and academic mothering, academic job searches and mothering, teaching and mothering, sexuality and academic mothering, male organizing principles and academic mothering, the academic schedule and mothering, fertility and academic mothering, challenging assumptions about academic mothers, ethics and academic mothering, "having it all" as academic mothers, adoption and academic mothering, networking, strategies for surviving academic mothering, class and academic mothering, race and academic mother mentors, social reproduction and academic mothering, motherhood closet; being out as a mother, second/third shift in the home, academic culture and mothering, maternal pedagogy, myth of ideal worker/ideal mother, intensive mothering and academe, unboundedness of mother work and academic work, childcare, fathering, trailing spouses, academic couples, biological clock, university policies and mothering, timing and spacing of children, perceptions of mothers in academe, discrimination avoidance, discrimination against mothers in academe, motherhood penalty, "price of motherhood", adjunct work, benefits of motherhood on teaching and research.

SUBMISSION GUIDELINES:

Abstracts due by **June 01, 2009**

Final accepted submissions: **June 01, 2010**

Scholars interested in submitting abstracts to this edited volume are invited to submit proposals to: Lynn O'Brien Hallstein at lhallst@bu.edu and Andrea O'Reilly at aoreilly@yorku.ca

Seminar – hosted by NSW RACI Young Chemists



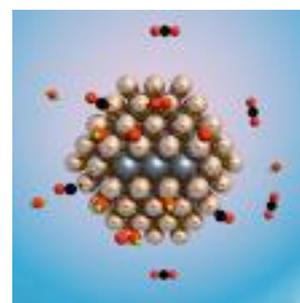
Date Thursday March 26th

Time 6pm Drinks and nibbles

6.30pm Presentation begins

Venue Seminar Room, Ground Floor, Dalton Building, School of Chemistry, UNSW

“A history of platinum metal- from the Conquistadors to Chemotherapy and Chemical Catalysis”



Guest Speaker Emeritus Professor Stanley Livingstone

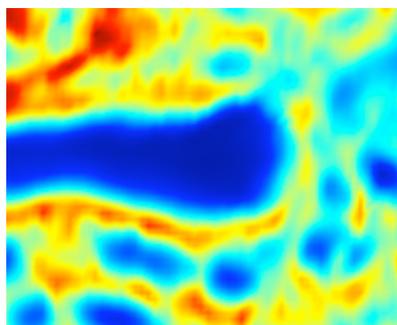
In addition to his presentation on Platinum, Prof Livingstone has kindly agreed to make some observations on the notable changes he has seen and experienced throughout his career in chemistry (from the 1950's through to today)

The NSW RACI Young Chemists is inviting anybody who wishes to attend. We especially welcome chemistry students, but we would also welcome anyone within the chemistry community- as it would be great for our younger audience to network and meet with a broad spectrum people working within the chemistry profession.

This is a **free** seminar (you don't need to be an RACI member). It will include pizzas at the conclusion. Please RSVP racinsw@chem.unsw.edu.au so we can appropriately cater

VIBRATIONAL SPECTROSCOPY COURSE:

Introduction to Practical and Theoretical Aspects of Vibrational Spectroscopy



The University of Sydney will be holding an introductory course that examines the theoretical and practical aspects of Vibrational Spectroscopy.

Venue: *School of Chemistry, The University of Sydney*

Date: *6th – 9th of April, 2009*

The aim of this course is to introduce participants to the capabilities and limitations of Vibrational Spectroscopy. A variety of spectrometers and accessories, in addition to those located within the Vibrational Spectroscopy Facility, will be available for use for hands-on instruction.

The course will cover the following topics:

- Fundamentals of Vibrational Spectroscopy
- Introduction to Spectrometers
- Sample Presentation and Preparation
- Data Manipulation
- Sampling Techniques for Infrared & Raman Spectroscopy
- Applications of Vibrational Spectroscopy
- Specialised Techniques
- Near Infrared Spectroscopy
- Multivariate Analysis

Course Registration Fee

The registration fee includes all course lecture notes, morning/afternoon tea, lunch and refreshments. The number of participants per course is ***limited*** to 16.

	Registration Fee
Introduction to Vibrational Spectroscopy	\$1000
Near Infrared Spectroscopy	\$500
Multivariate Analysis	\$500
All 3 Courses	\$2000

(GST Inclusive)

To register online for the Vibrational Spectroscopy workshop please go to http://spectroscopy.chem.usyd.edu.au/courses_and_training/index.shtml

Nominations for RACI Awards are now open

Like last year we will feature a detailed description of one award each week during the nominations period. This week we feature *Green Chemistry Challenge Awards*

Green Chemistry Challenge Awards

The Green Chemistry Challenge Awards are to recognise and promote fundamental and innovative chemical methods that accomplish pollution prevention through source reduction and that have broad applicability in industry, and to recognise contributions to education in Green Chemistry. Green chemistry is relevant to all Divisions of the Institute and the Awards are non-Divisional based.

Green Chemistry involves a reduction in or elimination of the use or generation of hazardous materials, including feedstock, reagents, solvents, products, and by-products, from a chemical process. Green chemistry encompasses all aspects and types of chemical processes, including synthesis, catalysis, analysis, monitoring, separations and reaction conditions, that reduce impacts on human health and the environment relative to the current state of the art.

The evaluation of the new technology's impact will include considerations of the health and environmental effects throughout the technology's lifecycle with recognition of the necessity for incremental improvements.

The Green Chemistry Challenge Awards are open to all individuals, groups and organisations, both non-profit and for profit, including academia, government, and industry. The nominated green chemistry technology must have reached a significant milestone within the past 5 years in Australia (e.g. been researched, demonstrated, implemented, applied, patented, etc.).

Full details for your application can be found at

<http://www.raci.org.au/national/awards/greenchemistry.html>

Applications (4 copies) close 30th April and should be forwarded to The RACI National Office, 1/21 Vale Street, North Melbourne Vic 3051.

Other Chemistry News

Thank you to John Zavras for providing the information

Korean researchers have combined human smell receptors with nanotechnology to create a new kind of 'bio-electronic nose' that they hope will help improve understanding of the human sense of smell.

<http://www.rsc.org/chemistryworld/News/2009/March/17030903.asp>

Chemistry Joke Time

A Chemical is a Substance that:

An organic **chemist** turns into a foul odour.

An analytical **chemist** turns into a procedure.

A physical **chemist** turns into a straight line.

A biochemist turns into a helix.

A chemical engineer turns into a profit.

Upcoming RACI Meetings

March 26th: ***Young Chemists Meeting*** – “A history of platinum metal- from the Conquistadors to Chemotherapy and Chemical Catalysis” held at UNSW

Website of the Week



Making Sense of Chemical Stories

<http://www.senseaboutscience.org.uk/index.php/site/project/13/>

A briefing document for the lifestyle sector on misconceptions about chemicals

The 2009 Honours prize (RACI Western Sydney Section)

YOUR HONOURS STUDENTS have had a break since finishing their thesis - NOW is a good time to consider their eligibility for the 2009 Honours prize (Western Sydney Section) if they reside, or have done their research, in Western Sydney. ALL WE NEED IS AN EXTRA COPY OF THEIR THESIS. NO NEED to wait for examiners' reports. Deadline 31st March, 2009; earlier submissions encouraged. Contact Deidre Tronson, deidre@bowtie.com.au **Please pass this information on to any colleagues in other departments who have Hons students who may be eligible**

The 2009 Honours prize (RACI Western Sydney Section) will be awarded for the best Honours thesis produced in 2008 by a student who is resident and/or has studied or undertaken research in western Sydney[1] throughout the year.

The RACI Western Sydney Section Honours Prize is now open to eligible applicants enrolled in ANY University, within ANY department/school/faculty. The project must include either 'pure' or 'applied' chemistry. This could be applied to fields such as agriculture, horticulture material science, nanotechnology, pharmacy, neuroscience, medicine, biochemistry, biology, environmental analysis, forensics, or any other discipline.

The winner will give an oral presentation at a meeting of the Royal Australian Chemical Institute Western Sydney Section during 2009 (date to be determined). This is an opportunity to showcase the research to a range of RACI members and other students.

The prize will be awarded to a project that demonstrates a high level of innovation, creativity and contribution to chemical knowledge. If more convenient, the thesis may be spiral- or 'perfect'-bound and may be submitted prior to examination because the final grade is not a determining factor.

Students should forward a copy of the thesis plus a covering letter containing personal details (including student's email address) to one of the contacts below. The thesis will be returned.

DEADLINE: MARCH 31ST 2009. Earlier submission is encouraged

Enquiries and submission to:

Dr Deidre Tronson (FRACI), 21 Eagle Creek Rd, Werombi, 2570.

Ph 02 4653 1430; email: deidre@bowtie.com.au.

OR leave the thesis, clearly marked "WSS Honours Prize", at the RACI office, UNSW.

[1] 'Western Sydney' is defined by the following postcodes: 2076-2077; 2111-2126; 2128; 2133; 2140-2168; 2170;2171; 2173; 2174; 2176; 2177; 2190-2200; 2205-2214; 2216-2234; 2558-2560; 2563-2579; 2745; 2747-2768; 2770; 2773-2787; 2790

Olle' Prize

The NSW Branch invites nominations for the **Archibald D Ollé Prize**.

Archibald Ollé was very active in the chemical and scientific life of NSW in the first 40 years of the twentieth century, and his wife, who outlived him, left a bequest to the RACI NSW Branch to his name with an annual prize. It is awarded to a member of the Institute who submits the “best treatise, writing or paper” on any subject relevant to the Institute’s interests. Examples of previous winners include books and book chapters on key areas of chemistry, as well as critical scientific and technical reviews.

The NSW Branch Committee controls the Prize and has established the following conditions:

1. Nominations are invited from candidates themselves or from persons knowing suitable candidates and must be members of the RACI.
2. Each nominee shall submit a single scientific work published during the period 1st January 2008 until December 2008.
3. Nominations must be in writing, setting out the name, address, academic qualifications and present position of the nominee and be signed by the nominee and nominator.
4. Where the work involves more than one author, the nominator should arrange for **all** the other authors to send an indication of the contribution of the nominee. Though submission of multi-authored works is not discouraged, authors should be aware that in the past the adjudicators have found it very difficult to establish the relative merits of single and multi-authored works in terms of making an award to an individual.

5. Nominations should be addressed to:

The President

The Royal Australian Chemical Institute Inc. NSW Branch

School of Chemistry

UNSW

Sydney 2052

And must be lodged on or before Friday 27th March 2009

6. In all matters relating to this Prize, the decision of the NSW Branch Committee shall be final, and the Committee may not make an award if, in the opinion of the assessors, the submissions are not of a sufficiently high standard.

*The result will be communicated to all entrants and will be published in
“Chemistry in Australia”*

Important Dates in Chemistry's History March 20 -26

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b. 1735 **Torbern Bergman**, researcher on carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulfide & preparation of artificial mineral water.

b. 1834 **Charles W. Eliot**, teacher of chemistry, president of Harvard University.

b. 1879 **Maude Leonora Menten**, developed an equation (Michaelis-Menten) with Leonor Michaelis that relates the velocity of enzyme catalyzed reactions to the concentration of reactants

➤ Bausch & Lomb incorporated as Bausch & Lomb Co., 1908.

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b. 1817 **George W. Rains**, chemistry teacher & Confederate Army chemist.

b. 1932 **Walter Gilbert**, researcher on the determination of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) base sequence; Nobel Prize (1980) with Paul Berg & Frederick Sanger for their contributions concerning the determination of base sequences in nucleic acids.

➤ Michael Tswett gave first description of his chromatographic method before the Warsaw Society of Natural Sciences, 1903.

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b. 1788 **Pierre J. Pelletier** discovered quinine, strychnine & other alkaloids; obtained toluene by distilling pipe resin with Philip Walter, 1836.

b. 1868 **Robert A. Millikan** measured the charge/mass ratio of the electron; Nobel Prize in Physics (1923) "for his work on the elementary charge of electricity and on the photoelectric effect".

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b. 1867 **Charles L. Parsons**, researcher on beryllium (Be, 4); obtained federal charter for ACS; helped establish Petroleum research Fund.

b. 1881 **Hermann Staudinger**, researcher on the chemistry of macromolecular substances; Nobel Prize (1953) for his discoveries in the field of macromolecular chemistry.

➤ William Crookes identified new gas (isolated from air by William Ramsay) as helium (He, 2) that had been discovered in the Sun 27 years earlier by Norman Lockyer, 1895.

➤ Neil Bartlett made the first noble gas compound, XePtF₆, 1962.

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b. 1494 **Georgius Agricola**, "Father of Minerology"; described mining and metallurgical processes.

b. 1711 **William Brownrigg**, first to describe platinum & use of pneumatic trough for collection of gases.

b. 1860 **William Frear**, researcher on beet sugar, cereals, culture of tobacco, soils, fertilizers; helped organize the first National Pure Food Congress.

b. 1903 **Adolf F. J. Butenandt**, researcher on sex hormones; offered Nobel Prize (1939), for his work on sex hormones; declined on account of Nazi decree against foreign awards.

b. 1884 **Peter Joseph William Debye**, researcher in dipole moments and powder method of x-ray diffraction; Nobel Prize (1936) for his contributions to our knowledge of molecular structure through his investigations on dipole moments and on the diffraction of X-rays and electrons in gases.

b. 1917 **John Kendrew**, research on structure of hemoproteins with x-rays; Nobel Prize (1962) with Max Ferdinand Perutz for their studies of the structures of globular proteins

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b. 1863 **Simon Flexner**, isolated common strain of dysentery bacillus, *Shigella dysenteriae* (1899); developed curative serum for cerebrospinal meningitis (1907).

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b. 1753 **Count Rumford (Benjamin Thompson)** invented simple photometer; researcher in heat; demonstrated first law of thermodynamics; improved cooking & heating systems & animal breeding; married Antoine Lavoisier's widow.

b. 1838 **A. Crum Brown** devised modern structural formulae, 1864; formulated rules for substitution in benzene derivatives named after him; researcher in theory of isomerism & organic compounds of sulfur.

b. 1893 **James B. Conant**, researcher on acid-base catalysis and superacids; President of Harvard University

b. 1903 **Ferdinand G. Brickwedde** codiscovered deuterium, 1932, with Harold C. Urey & G. M. Murphy.

b. 1911 **Bernard Katz**, Nobel Prize in Medicine or Physiology (1970) with J. Axelrod and U. Von Euler for discoveries concerning humoral transmitters in the nerve terminals and the mechanism for their storage, release and inactivation.

b. 1916 **Christian Anfinsen**, received the Nobel prize (1972) with Stanford Moore and William Moore, for studies on the relationship of structural properties of proteins and biological functions, particularly ribonuclease.