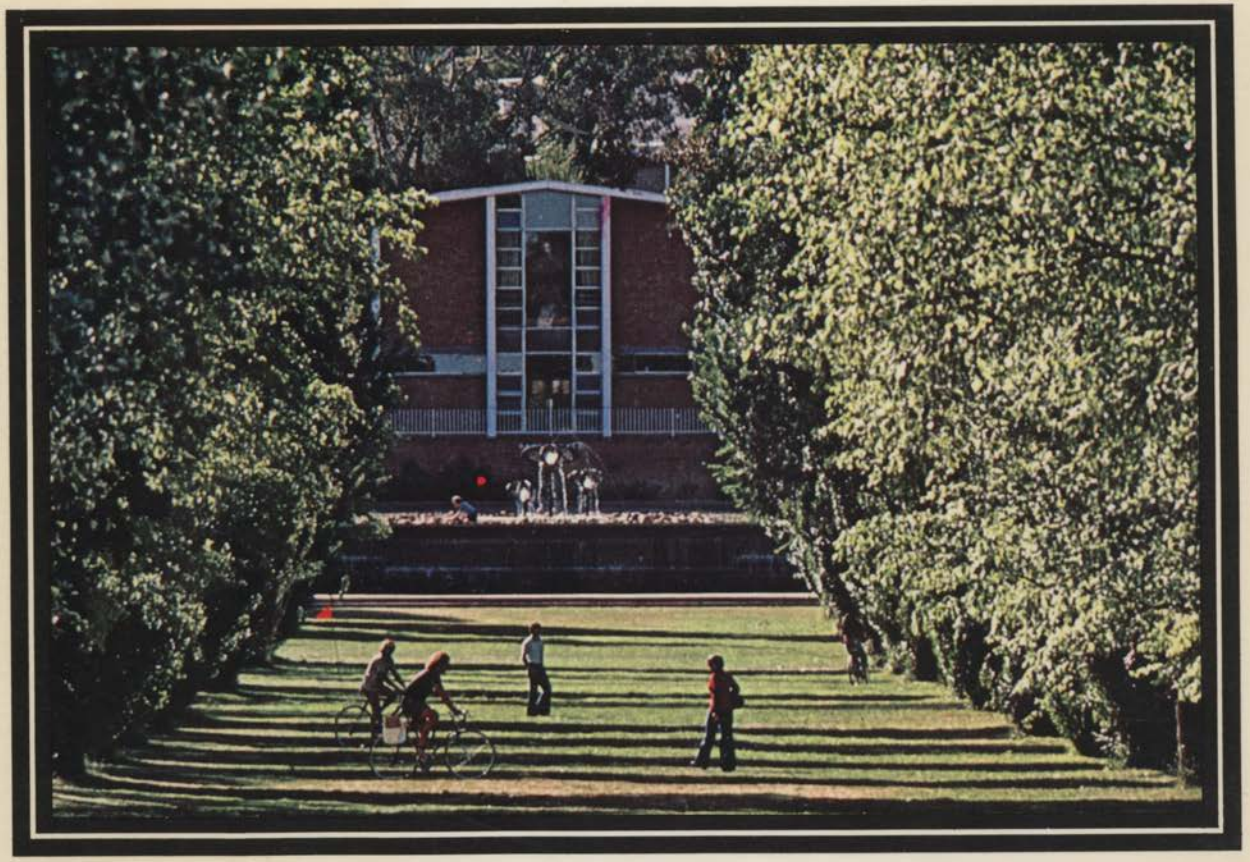
The Australian National University

People and places in a landscape



This book was published by ANU Press between 1965–1991.

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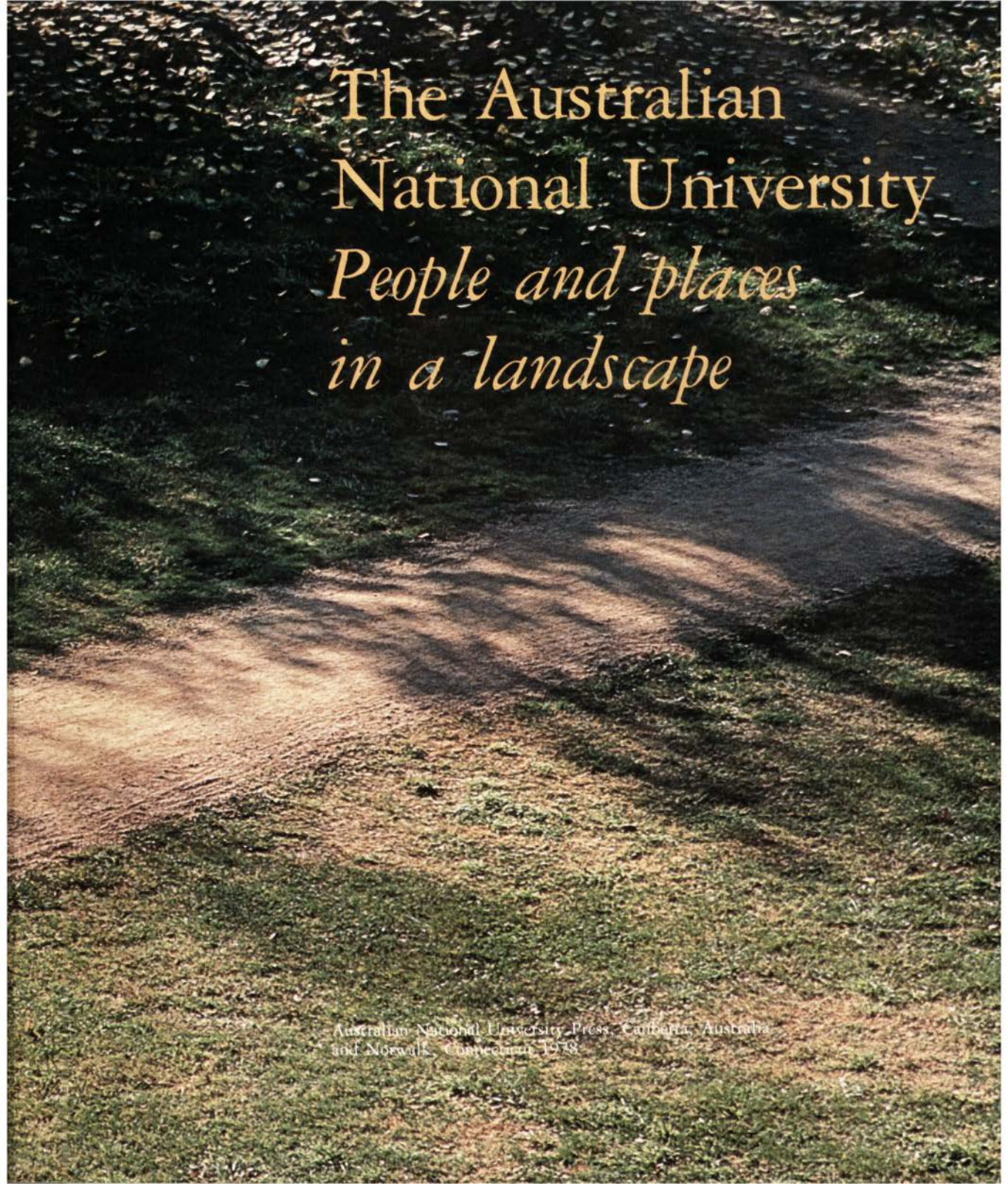

Australian National University Press, Canberra, Australia
and Norwalk, Connecticut, 1978

First published in Australia 1978

Printed in Hong Kong for the Australian National University Press, Canberra

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National Library of Australia
Cataloguing-in-Publication entry

The Australian National University
(Canberra Companions)
ISBN 0 7081 1004 5
1. Australian National University, Canberra
— Illustrations. (Series).

378'.94'7[1]

Library of Congress Catalog Card no.
78-52872
North America: Books Australia, Norwalk, Conn., USA
Southeast Asia: Angus & Robertson (S.E. Asia) Pty Ltd, Singapore
Japan: United Publishers Services Ltd, Tokyo

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Text by Anne Macneill
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Typesetting by TypoGraphics Communications, Sydney
Printed by Colorcraft, Hong Kong
Designed by ANU Graphic Design
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Foreword

The Australian National University has been glad since its foundation to welcome visitors from Canberra, from elsewhere in Australia, and from around the world. Large numbers have come to participate in its academic work. But they, and very many others, have enjoyed as well the opportunity to walk or drive around its grounds.

But how best to give the visitor an impression of the history and workings of this large and complex institution?

This booklet, while offering a guideway between the buildings of the University's research schools and faculties, its residential halls and colleges, and its libraries, attempts at the same time to sketch the extensive and unusual range of the University's research and teaching interests which have been built up in the thirty years and more since it was created by the Federal Parliament.

The University had its origin in the postwar planning of the 1940s which, among other things, recognised the need to reverse the brain drain of talented young scholars and scientists who left this country because of a lack of adequate research opportunities here. It was developed because of a conviction that new opportunities were needed in Australia for university research of international standard.

When it was first set up in 1946 the University was a wholly postgraduate and research university with four research schools in fields that were chosen for their inherent scholarly and scientific importance, their national significance to Australia, or the special advantages which their study in an Australian setting offered.

Since the 1930s there had been in this city as well the Canberra University College which prepared (largely part-time, Commonwealth public servant) students for degrees of the University of Melbourne. In 1960 the original ANU and the College were amal-

gamated, and since then the University has been both an ordinary university, and a centre for original research in the natural and social sciences, operating in two principal parts — the School of General Studies and the Institute of Advanced Studies.

The School of General Studies, with Faculties of Arts, Asian Studies, Economics, Law and Science, provides university education for 5,000 undergraduate and 600 graduate students, including 200 working for a PhD degree. It has substantial facilities for research, and several areas of its work are of considerable national importance. It includes the country's only full Faculty of Asian Studies, and the only university Department of Forestry. There is particularly notable work in several aspects of Aboriginal studies.

The Institute of Advanced Studies now has seven large research schools, of Biological Sciences, of Chemistry, of Earth Sciences, of Pacific Studies, of Physical Sciences, of Social Sciences, and the John Curtin School of Medical Research. To give them the flexibility which enables them to operate at the forefront of international science and scholarship, it is the policy of these research schools to appoint at least 50 per cent of their academic staff to non-tenured positions. They have no responsibility for undergraduate students, and most of their 400 graduate students — about half from overseas — are working for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In addition the University has a number of multi-disciplinary research centres and units, such as the Centre for Resource and Environmental Studies, the Humanities Research Centre, and (based away in Darwin) the North Australia Research Unit.

There is a distinctive Canberra component in the University's activities, reflected in its substantial enrolment of part-time

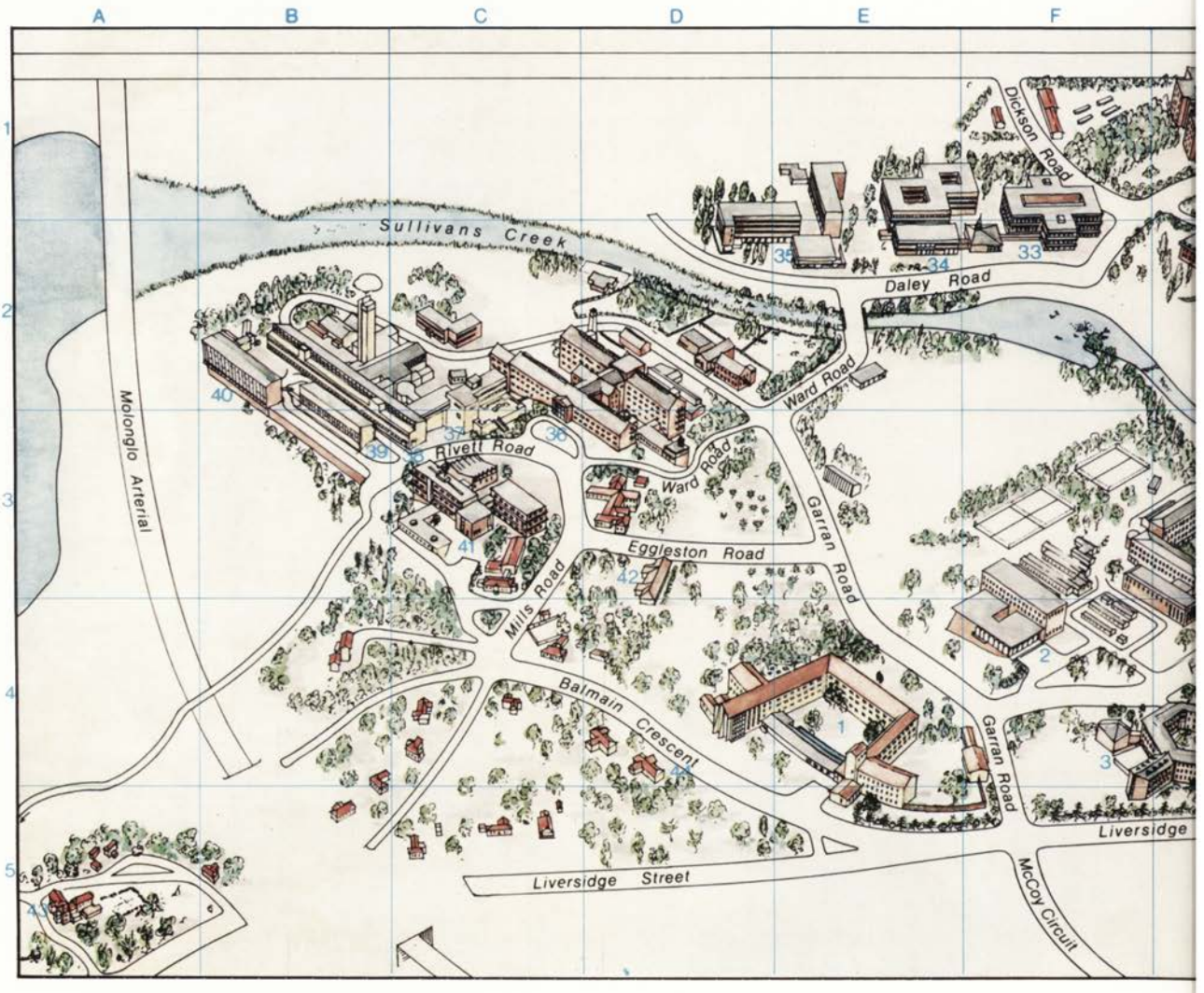
students, in its close contact with Canberra's schools and colleges, in the community education program of the Centre for Continuing Education, and in the University's public lectures which often attract large audiences.

This Canberra Companion will, I hope, persuade you to visit our campus, if you have not done so already, and then enable you to recall it with pleasure. We stand astride the original 'Canberry Creek' under the eaves of Black Mountain. We could not wish for a better setting. You are invited to walk around and enjoy it for yourself. As you do so I hope this Companion will convey something of the diversity of activity in this University, which holds an important place in science and scholarship both in Australia and internationally.

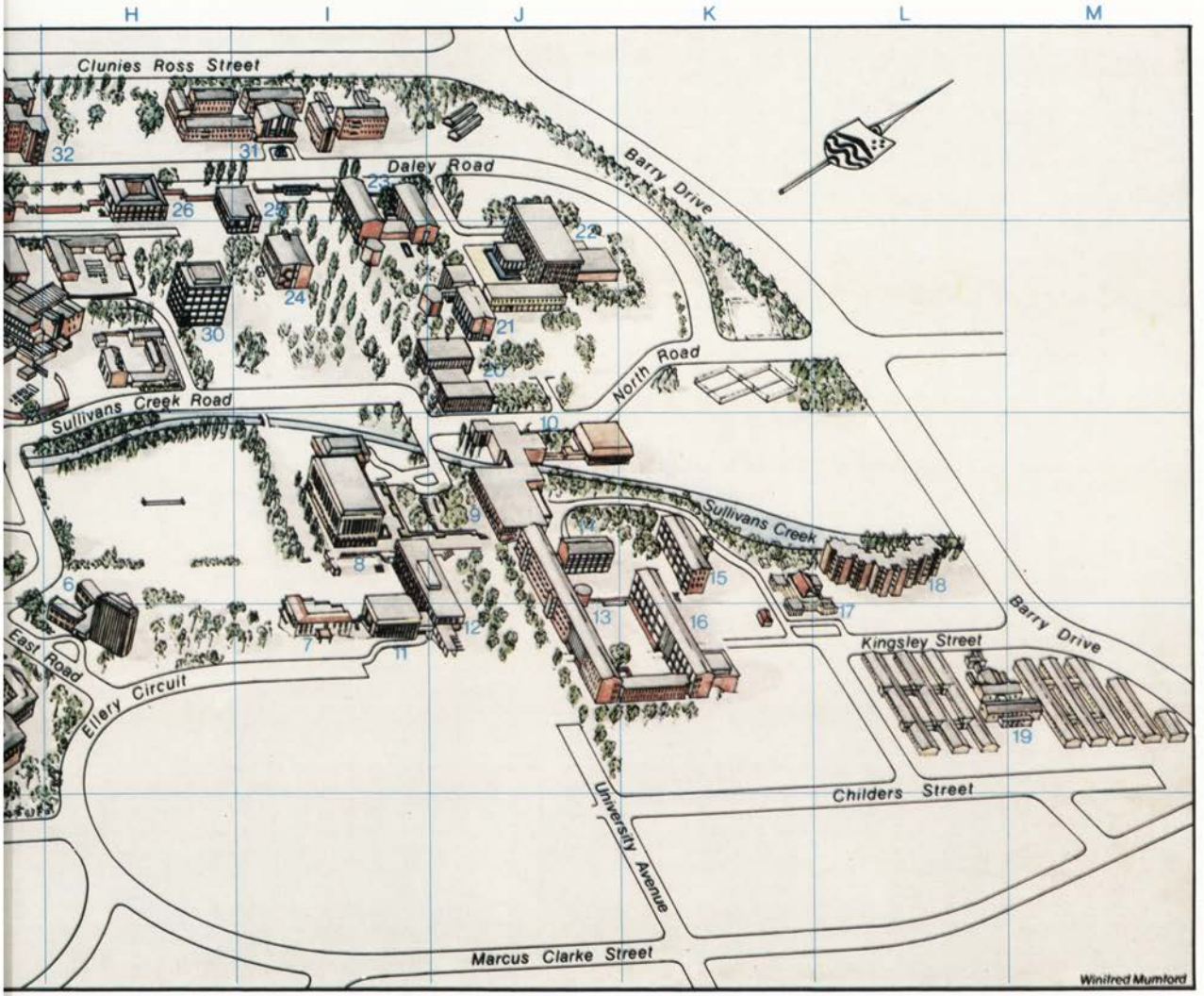
D. A. Low
Vice-Chancellor

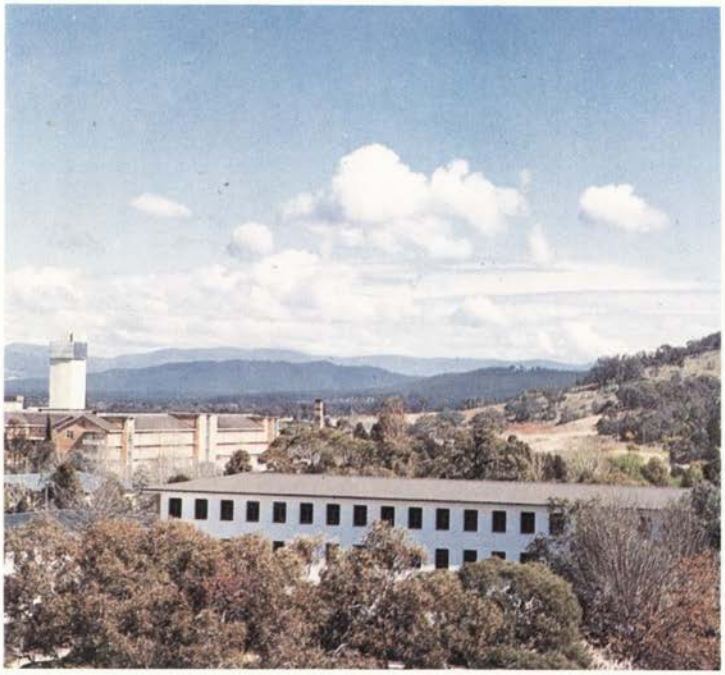
The numbering on this map follows as closely as practical the route taken in the book.

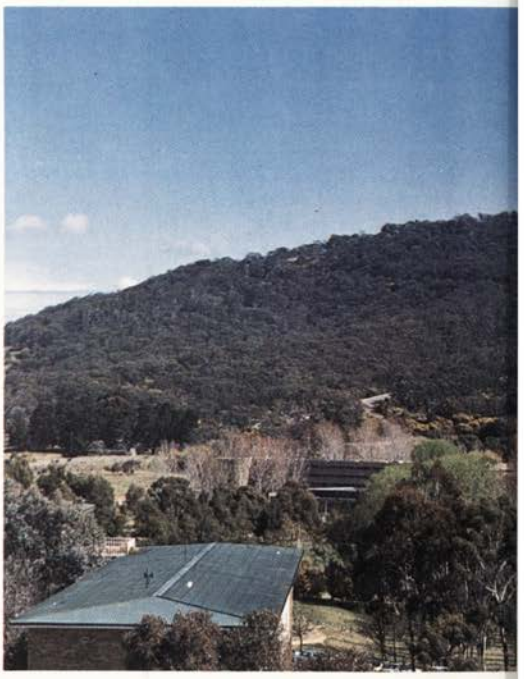
1 University House 4 D-E
2 R.G. Menzies Building 4 F (Library)
3 H.C. Coombs Building 4 G (Research Schools of Pacific Studies and Social Sciences)
4 Law School 3 G
5 Asian Studies Building 3 G
6 Chancelry 4 H
7 Chancelry Annex 4 I
8 J.B. Chifley Building (Library) 3 I
9 University Union and Union Court 3 J
10 Sports Union and Recreation Centre 3 J
11 Melville Hall 4 I
12 A.D. Hope Building 3 J (Faculty of Arts)
13 Haydon-Allen Building 3 J (Faculty of Arts)
14 Hanna Neumann Building 3 J (Faculty of Arts)
15 John Dedman Building 3 K (Faculty of Arts)
16 Copland Building 4 J-K (Faculty of Economics)



17 Kingsley Street Hall 3 K
(Radio 2XX)
18 Toad Hall 3 L
19 Childers Street Buildings 4 L-M
20 Geology Building 2 J
21 Chemistry Building 2 J
22 Research School of Chemistry 2 J
23 Physics Building 1 I
24 Biochemistry Building 2 I
25 Psychology Building 1 I
26 Zoology Building 1 H
27 Botany Building 1 G
28 Forestry Building 2 G
29 Research School of Biological Sciences 2 G-H
30 Life Sciences Library Building 2 H
31 Bruce Hall 1 I
32 Burton and Garran Halls 1 G
33 Ursula College 2 F
34 John XXIII College 2 F
35 Burgmann College 2 E
36 John Curtin School of Medical Research 2 C-D
37 Computer Services Centre 3 C
38 Oliphant Building 3 B
(Research School of Physical Sciences)
39 Mathematical Sciences Building 2 B
(Research School of Physical Sciences)
40 Cockcroft Building 2 B
(Research School of Physical Sciences)
41 Jaeger Building 3 C
(Research School of Earth Sciences)
42 Centre for Continuing Education 3 D
43 University Staff Centre 5 A
44 University Information 4 D







The University and its setting

The Australian National University, informally known as ANU, lies on the northern shore of Lake Burley Griffin in the centre of Canberra — within the area that Walter Burley Griffin marked as appropriate 'for university purposes' on his original plan for the Australian national capital in 1912.

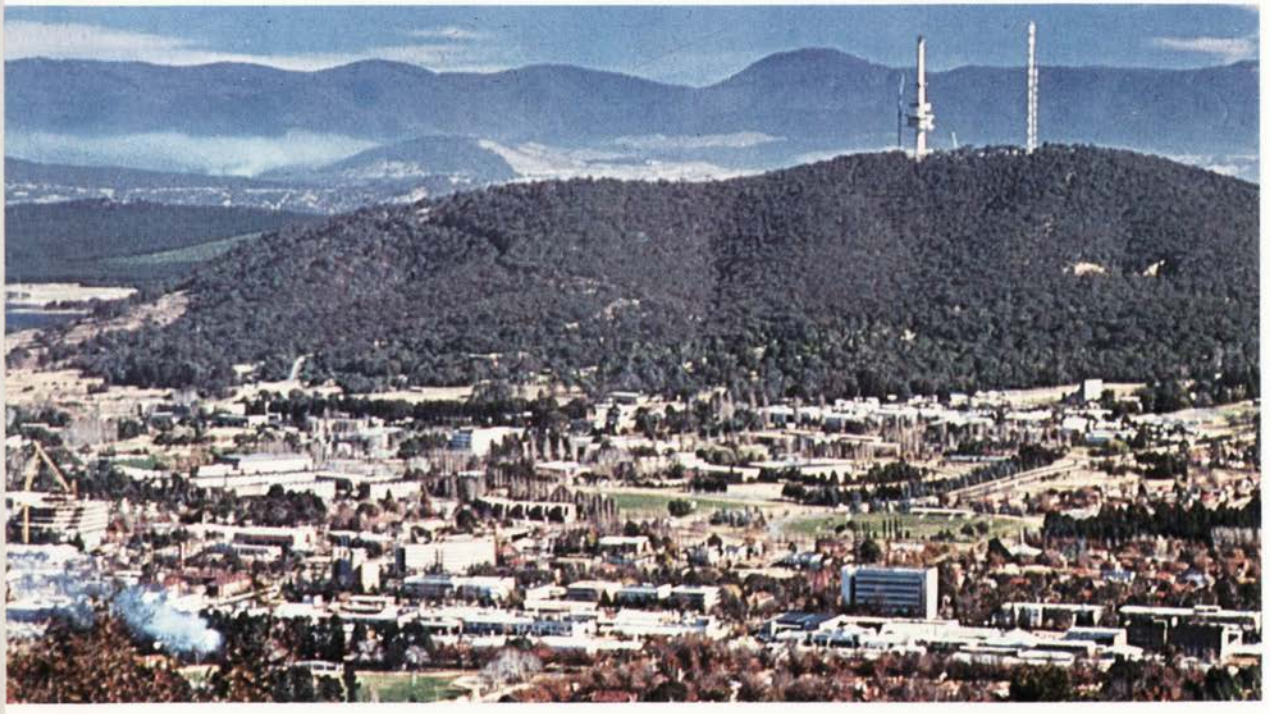
From its creation in 1946 the Australian National University has sought to blend nature and beauty together in harmony with an academic community engaged in the joint pursuits of teaching and research. Great emphasis has been placed on the landscape design of the 145-hectare site to preserve its park-like quality. Its main natural feature, Sullivans Creek, has been developed from a small stream to a willow-lined waterway linking two ornamental ponds, which reflect the changing moods and seasons of the campus.

A far-sighted planting program has endowed the University with a wealth of Australian native plants as well as exotic flora. Trees are an integral part of the campus, ranging from the pale spring green of the willow to the dark green of fir and pine, and from the autumn blaze of the poplar, birch, maple, ash and oak to the soft, subtle colours of the eucalypts. In August wattle, the emblem of Australia, steeps the campus in a shower of yellow and in every season of the year flowers, trees and shrubs come out in blossom or berry to delight the passer-by. The continual sound of birds is a reminder that the University has retained much of its bushland setting, which is a haven for wildlife — from tiny spiders and beetles, birds with a myriad of colours and calls, to rabbits, possums or even a kangaroo.

The campus provides an ideal setting for outdoor sculpture and the University's collection includes works by established Australian sculptors as well as others purchased under the University's policy of buying works by sculptors who have not yet been recognised. The University's collection of paintings, including works by more than thirty Australian artists, is hung in buildings used daily by staff and students which are not open to the public, although some paintings are on public display.

The 'open-plan' development of the campus over the years has produced natural precincts or groups of buildings housing related interests and activities. This is particularly evident in the northern part of the site where the Arts-Economics and Science Faculties are grouped in their respective precincts and in the southern section where three of the science research schools — of Physical Sciences, of Earth Sciences and the John Curtin School of Medical Research — are grouped on a rise above the lake. University House, the H.C. Coombs Building and the R.G. Menzies Building of the University Library form another group which attracts many visitors.

The Australian National University is above all a community of people, a community dedicated to discovery and comprehension, but also a community with time for creativity, for the questioning of current and future issues, for fellowship, and for friendship.



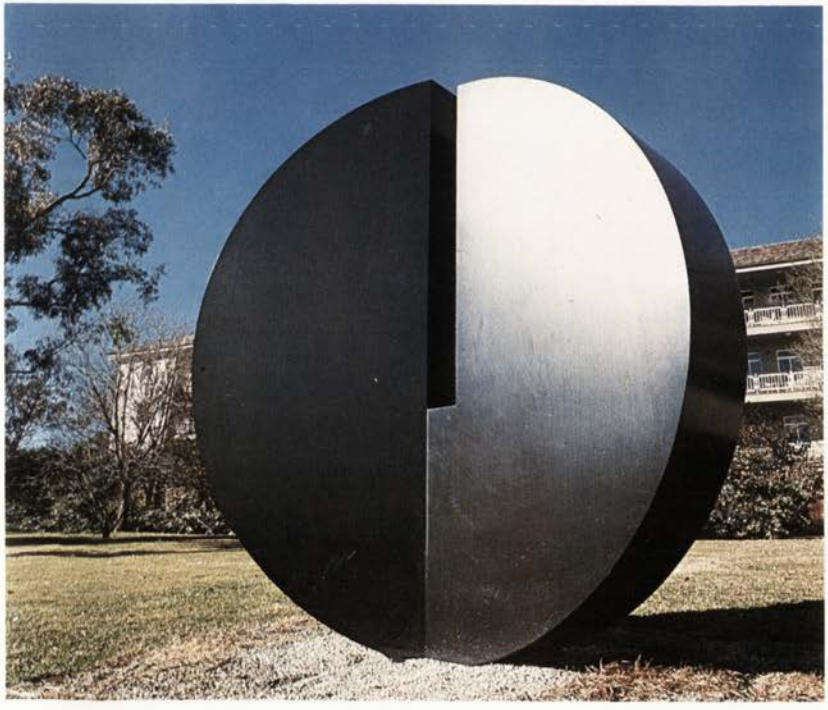
University House

University House, with its vine-covered walls, plays several roles for ANU and the wider community: as a residence for staff, postgraduate students and visitors; a club for academics and other professional men and women; a cultural centre for Canberra; and a conference centre for national and international conferences.

The long pond in the courtyard borders the common room, library, music room and conference room, while University staff and friends meet for lunch in the seclusion and warm sunshine of Fellows' Garden.

Two outdoor works of art at University House are the bronze Theaden Hancock Memorial Fountain by Gerald Lewers, and *Black Sun*, a painted steel sculpture by Inge King on the lawns between University House and the R.G. Menzies Building.

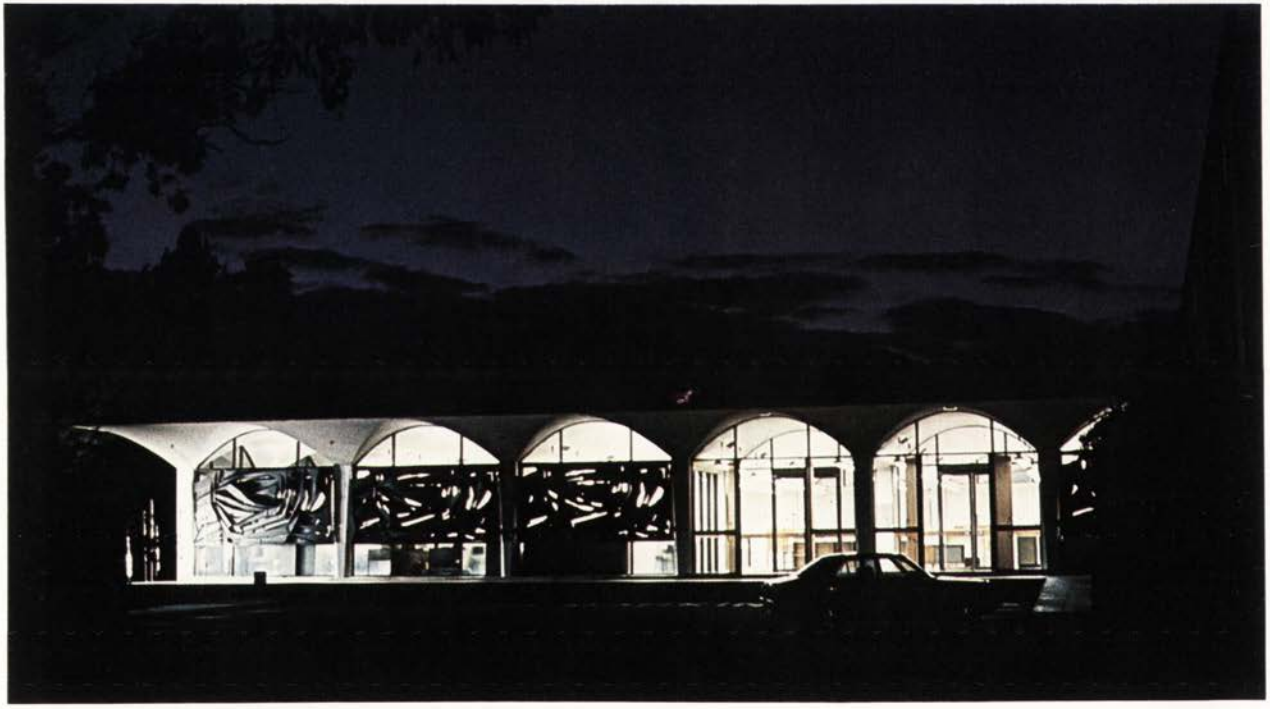
A venue for University and conference dinners is the Hall with its high, vaulted interior featuring one of the best known works in the University's art collection — the Leonard French mural, *Regeneration*. Convocation luncheons where speakers talk on current issues to graduates and staff of the University are now held regularly in the Hall.



R.G. Menzies Building

The largest collection in the University Library is housed in the R.G. Menzies Building, including the Asian Studies and Social Science Research collections. It caters mainly for postgraduate students and research staff as well as accommodating the library's administrative headquarters.

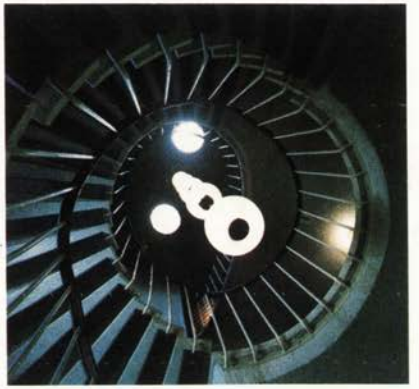
This library building makes a striking picture at night with the bronze screens by Lyndon Dadswell silhouetted against the light. The copper sheath on wood sculpture in the inner courtyard is by Stephen Walker.



H.C. Coombs Building

Across the lawns is the H.C. Coombs Building with its decorative wrought iron screens by Matcham Skipper. A tri-hexagonal labyrinth of 600 rooms on 19 different levels connected by corridors and staircases, such as pictured here, it is affectionately known as 'the Catacoombs'.

Its joint occupants, the Research Schools of Social Sciences and Pacific Studies, share research involvement in the social sciences and the humanities. The former examines the structure and functioning of human society, its ideas and problems, with a natural emphasis on Australian history, society and development. The latter concentrates mainly on the application of the social sciences to the Pacific-Asian area, although field sciences and historical studies are represented in several departments.

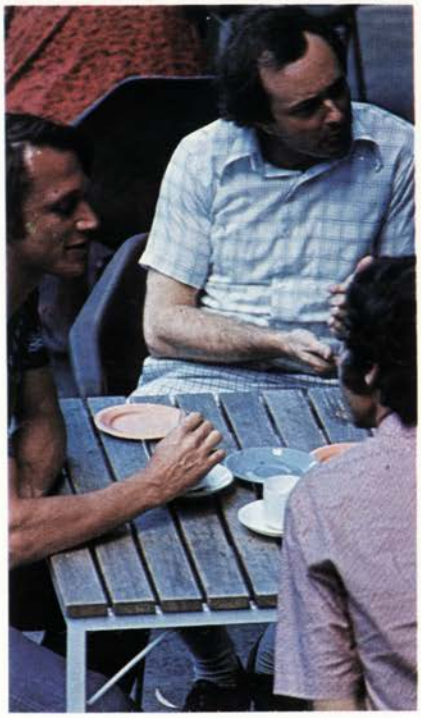


Set among the eucalypts on the western side of the adjoining H.C. Coombs Lecture Theatre are the Pukamani Poles, fire-blackened poles made by the Aborigines of Bathurst Island and used to honour their dead.

The Research School of Social Sciences conducts research within the major social sciences drawing on data from many parts of the world. However, a major proportion of its work is concerned with Australian affairs — the economy, politics, law, history, population trends and migration, class stratification and mobility, education, and urban development — and over the years many members of its staff have worked with, or advised, government and public bodies.

Osteology, the study of bones, and archaeology are just two of the disciplines within departments of the Research School of Pacific Studies which combine field work with work in the laboratory or office.

The Research School of Pacific Studies was begun in 947 out of the growing awareness, accentuated by the Pacific War of 1941-45, of the importance to Australia of an understandng of her Pacific Island neighbours andof the countries to her north. Although the chool has a regional name, this has always been interpreted broadly and work is carried out on the Australian mainland, Papua New Guinea, and Asia, as well as in all the island groups of the South Pacific.



The Chancelry

The administrative centre of the University is the Chancelry. The tall, castellated building contains the offices of the Vice-Chancellor, senior administrators and several sections of the central administration. The R.C. Mills Room on the top floor is the venue for meetings of the University Council, academic boards and faculties. Nearby the white and brown building, Chancelry Annex, contains the offices of student administration and other sections of central administration.

The Indonesian goddess of knowledge and learning, Saraswati, exemplifies the University's ideal of the pursuit of learning in a setting of peace. A gift from the Indonesian Government, the bronze sculpture by the students of Budiani is outside the front entrance to the Chancelry.

Law

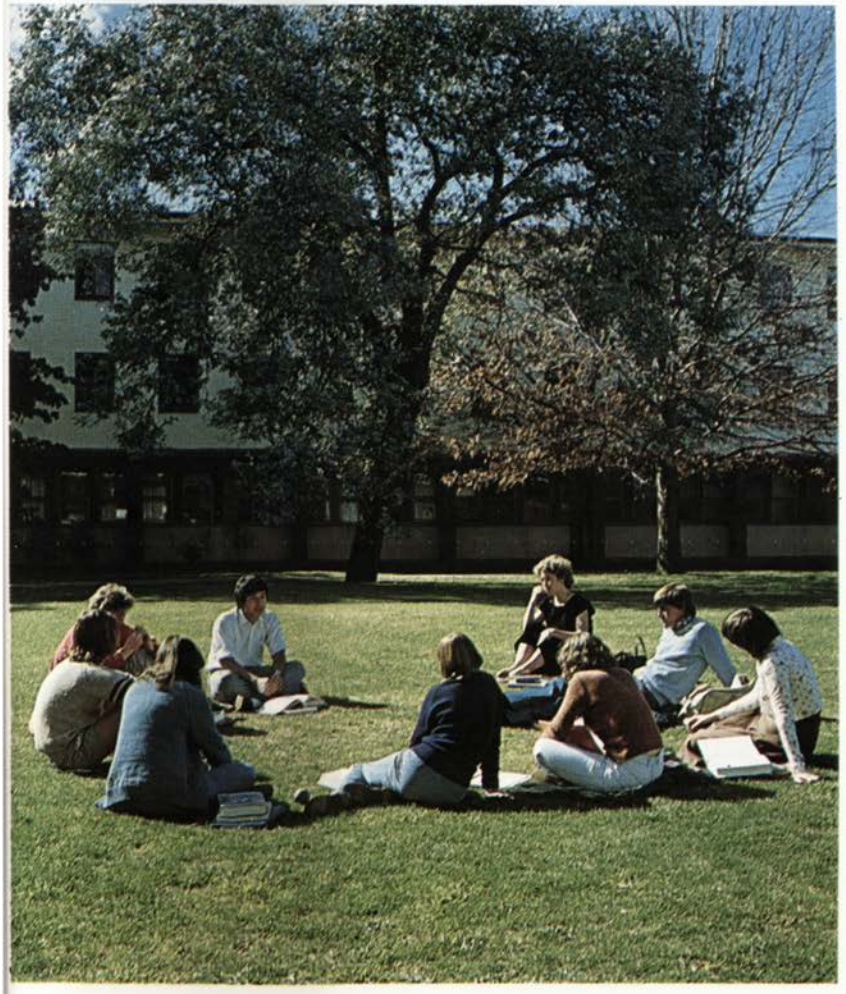
The Faculty of Law, known as the Law School, borders one of the most charming precincts on the University campus, Latham Court. This faculty is primarily concerned with the training of professional lawyers, and its degrees are recognised as the basis for entry to the profession in New South Wales, Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory. Students are also encouraged to study in disciplines other than law and the majority of them enrol for combined degrees in Arts/Law, Asian Studies/Law or Economics/Law.

The faculty's legal workshop, one of the first of its kind in Australia, provides a six-month postgraduate course which aims to introduce the graduate student to an understanding of the professional skills and techniques required for the practice of law.

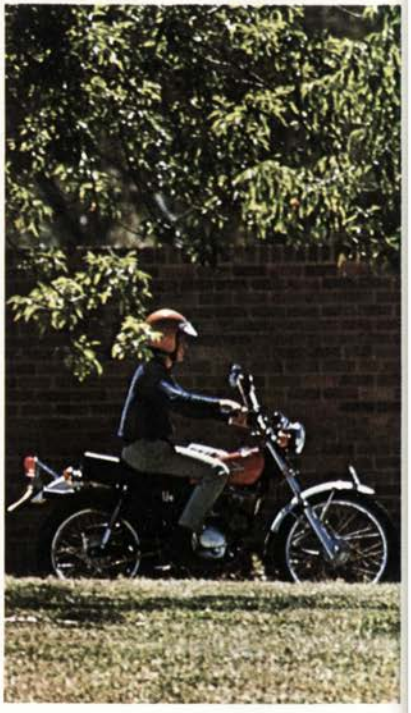
Asian Studies

On the other side of Latham Court is the Faculty of Asian Studies, which is the only full Faculty of Asian Studies in Australia. It consists of the four language departments of Chinese, Indonesian Languages and Literatures, Japanese, and South Asian and Buddhist Studies, which offer courses in the principal modern languages and literatures of their areas. As well, the Department of Asian Civilizations, which has joint membership of the Faculty of Arts, provides courses in the social and religious history of the regions relevant to the Asian languages taught.

Pottery, sculptures, paintings and other artifacts from many of these regions impart an Asian character to the faculty building. Tutorials are often taken out-of-doors at the University, such as this Asian Studies tutorial on the grass in Latham Court.

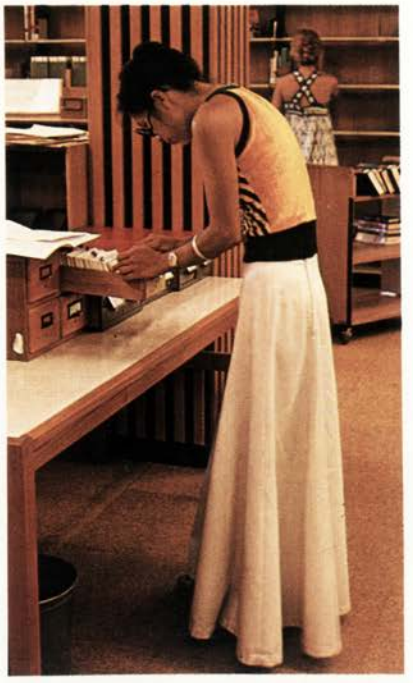


The campus at the Australian National University has many open spaces. Depending on the urgency, they can be traversed by walking or running, by bicycle, motor-bike or the ANU bus — or even by car.



J.B. Chifley Building

Perhaps the most imposing and well-known building on the campus is another section of the University Library, the J.B. Chifley Building, with its arched cloisters and high, narrow windows. Used mainly by undergraduate students, this building houses the second largest collection in the library, including the Humanities Research collection, as well as the University's Instructional Resources Unit.

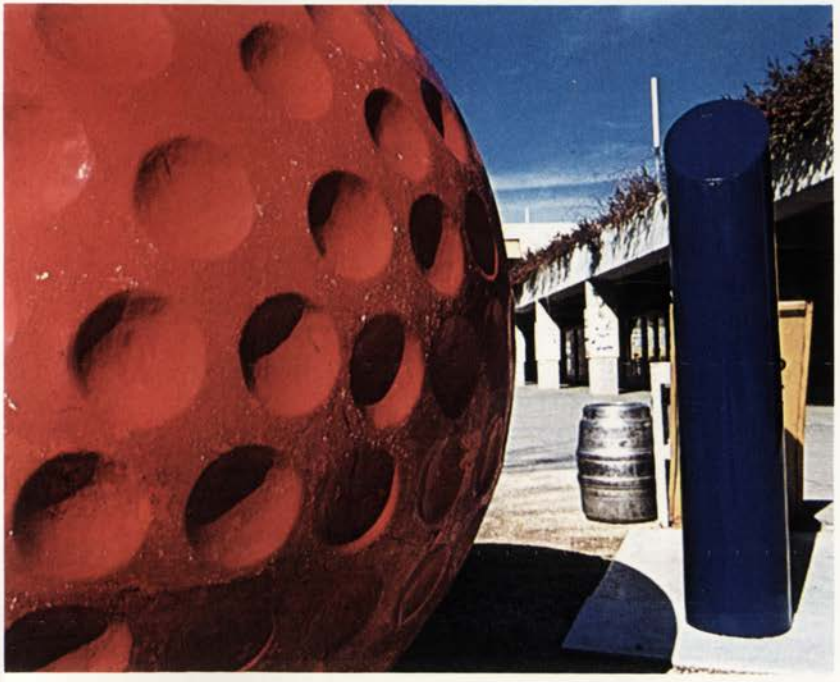


A stainless steel sculpture by Ken Unsworth is silhouetted against a turbulent sky. In the background is the J.B. Chifley Building, where books are easily found through the University's inter-library index system which lists them under author and subject and classifies them according to the American Library of Congress System.

The Instructional Resources Unit, in the J.B. Chifley Building, is equipped with modern sound and video studios to record or videotape lectures, research projects, or radio programs, while students of foreign languages have practical training in the language laboratories.

Union Court

Student meetings and demonstrations, art happenings and the fun of Orientation Week and Bush Week all take place in Union Court, the plaza under the trees between the J.B. Chifley Building and the University Union. It is also a place to meet friends, discuss current issues, or just read on your own in the sunshine.



The bookshop, post office, pharmacy, banks, credit union and travel agency are all found along the south side of Union Court.

University Union

The main community centre for students and staff, the University Union, provides a wide range of amenities and entertainment. On the ground floor is the Union shop, and the refectory and snack bar cater for all appetites and pockets as well as being used for dances, concerts and conferences. Upstairs are the bar, games room, meetings area and offices of the Students' Association and the student newspaper, *Woroni*.

Across the Union 'bridge', a glass-walled common room over Sullivans Creek, are the offices of the Sports Union and the University Counselling and Health Centres. Advice on health matters is available to all students through the University Health Service while assistance with study and work problems, finding a job, or adjusting to academic life is offered to all members of the University — staff and students — through the Counselling Centre.

Canberra's education and community radio station, 2XX, which grew out of the campus station, Radio ANU, broadcasts from Kingsley Street Hall and counts many of the students and staff among its voluntary announcers, producers and technical staff.

Arts

The Haydon-Allen Building, housing departments of the Faculty of Arts, was completed only months before Canberra University College affiliated with the Australian National University in 1960 to become its School of General Studies. It was the College's first and only permanent building.

Since then the Faculty of Arts has expanded to fill and overflow each new building that has been built to contain its increasing number of departments — the John Dedman Building, the Arts III Building, and the A.D. Hope Building — and today it is the largest faculty in the School of General Studies. Its aim is to give students a broad general education in the humanities and the social sciences, although students may also choose to incorporate units offered by the other faculties of Asian Studies, Economics, Law and Science into their studies.

The 'Tank', the circular Haydon-Allen Lecture Theatre, is a popular venue for lunch-time and evening meetings, debates and film shows, but is chiefly used for academic lectures and seminars.

The A.D. Hope Building, the newest building in the Faculty of Arts complex, is named after the poet who was the first Professor of English in this faculty.

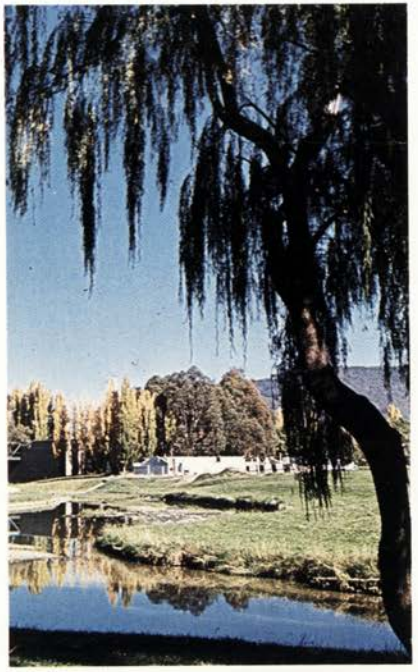
Away from the campus, students of prehistory are frequently involved in archaeological 'digs'.

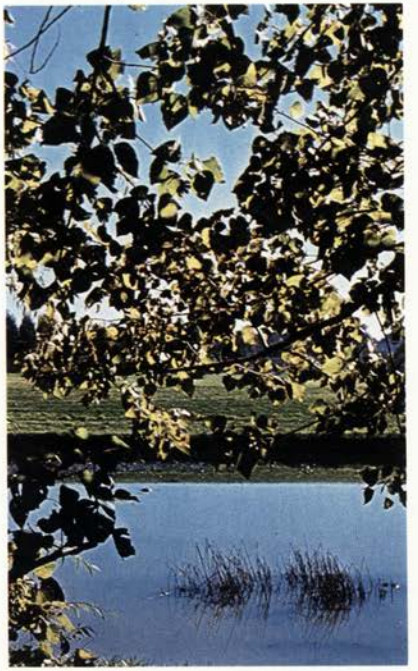
Economics

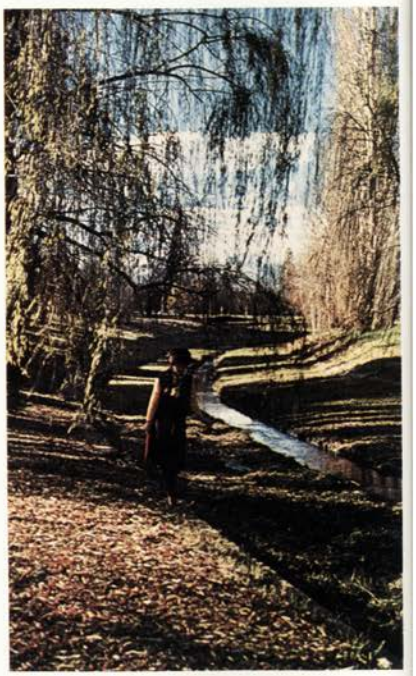
The Copland Building, home of the Faculty of Economics, is linked with buildings of the Faculty of Arts around a large, landscaped quadrangle. The main focus in this faculty is on the teaching of theories concerning the use and allocation of resources in society, and on training in the practical application of these theories, especially in Australian society.

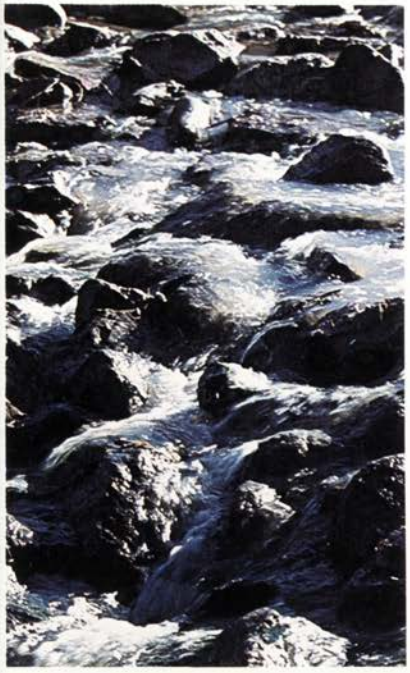
Subjects taught in the Faculty of Economics are important not only for their educational value, but also because of their relevance to an understanding of the world's major problems, how they have emerged, and their possible solutions.

Also in the Copland Building is the Centre for Research on Federal Financial Relations, which is concerned with the economic analysis of the Australian and other federal systems and their methods for determining the allocation of financial resources.









Science

The Faculty of Science, with its twelve departments — most of them housed in separate buildings — occupies a larger physical area on campus than any other faculty. It provides a general scientific training upon which its graduates may build a professional, administrative or teaching career, although research is also an important part of this faculty, which has the highest number of PhD students in the School of General Studies.

Its departments are named basically according to the traditional divisions of the physical and natural sciences: biochemistry, botany, chemistry, forestry, geology, physics, psychology, theoretical physics and zoology. But as these major divisions have grown their boundaries have become less clearly defined with certain fields of study, such as ecology, genetics, geochemistry and microbiology, overlapping two or more disciplines. Pure and applied mathematics and computer science are also member departments, and statistics is associated with the faculty.

Two research schools, the Research School of Chemistry and the Research School of Biological Sciences, are also situated in this section of the campus.

Geology. The Department of Geology is concerned with the development of eastern Australia during the Palaeozoic Era, 600 to 230 million years ago.

A replica of a Limnoscelis, a primitive reptile from the Carboniferous Period, and a globe showing the geological structure of the world are two items which aid the teaching of geology. Also pictured is x-ray fluorescence equipment which has been used in the chemical analysis of moon rocks brought back by the Apollo flights. Some of this equipment was built in the Department of Geology and won a Duke of Edinburgh design award.

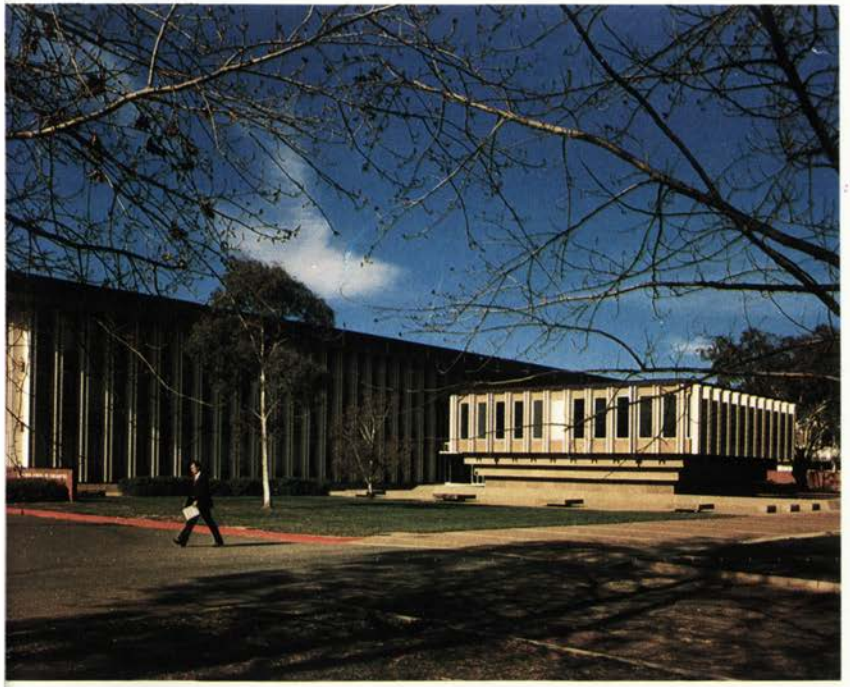
Chemistry

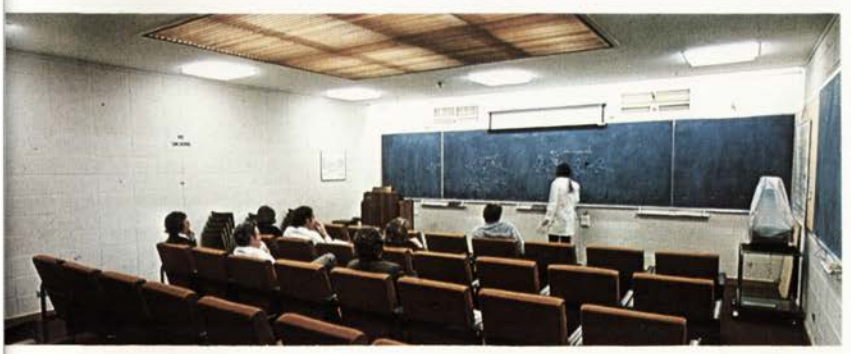
The Research School of Chemistry works in basic science, and there are many aspects of its work that are of value to the community. Organic chemists in the school study the chemistry of plant, insect and marine life as well as the chemical structures and synthesis of substances used in medicine, such as antibiotics and hormones. Work on the chemistry of a fungus which attacks west Australian hardwood illustrates how fundamental science can be brought to bear on big economic problems.

The inorganic chemistry group does much of its work with compounds of rare metals. Some are catalysts used in industry. The conversion of sunlight in plants depends on other metal-containing compounds, and so does the conversion of nitrogen from the air into ammonia, from which fertilisers can be made.

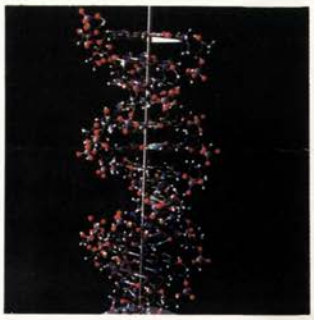
Scientists in the school use lasers to study changes in molecules that take place in less than one thousand-millionth part of a second. It relies for this and its other work on costly and complicated scientific apparatus, and on the use of computers, which are opening entirely new pathways for chemistry.

Shown here is an Ion Cyclotron Resonator which is used by specialists in mass spectrometry for the analysis of chemical compounds.





Chemistry. *Tree of Man,* a mural sculpture, decorates the eastern wall of the Department of Chemistry Building. Chemistry is the study of matter — of the structure of individual atoms and molecules and of the manner in which such structures can be transformed by chemical reactions; shown here is a structural model of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) with the coloured balls representing the individual atoms. Intricate glass instruments are handblown in the department's glass shop, such as this oil diffusion vacuum pump used for high vacuum work.



Physics. Sculpture and water are often used to enhance the beauty of the campus and the two are combined for the setting of the bronze sculpture, *Pursuit of Scientific Knowledge*, by Vincas Jomantis. Wind blasts of 45,200 kilometres an hour are created in the department's wind tunnel causing heat and shock waves to glow around this model of a German space re-entry glider. The hologram taken by laser light shows the vibrational modes of a steel plate.

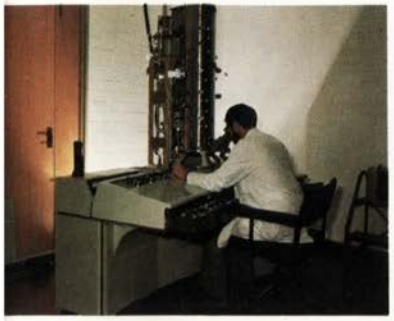
Psychology. The Greek letter 'psi' is the traditional symbol for psychology and is used to decorate the doors of the Department of Psychology.

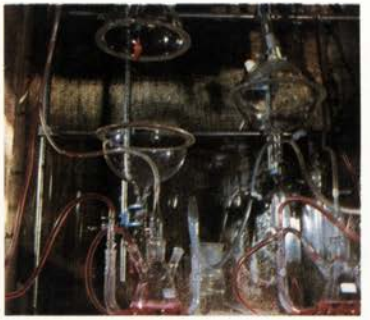
The keyboard project pictured here is concerned with the investigation of the skill of pianoforte playing using the model of the pianist as an information processor. Special attention is being given to the strategies that experienced pianists use in sight-reading performance.

The Psychology Building can be seen from an unusual angle through the glass wall of the Department of Biochemistry, also pictured.

Biochemistry. Biochemistry is the study of living things, using the methods and concepts of chemistry and physics. The Department of Biochemistry works in many areas which contribute to man's welfare and the understanding of nature.

The electron microscope in the Faculty of Science's Electron Microscopy Unit, situated in this department, is used in the examination of the very fine detail of biological and other structures, such as cells, viruses and bacteria. The glass equipment shown here is used in biochemical studies of the isolated heart as part of a program of research on heart disease being conducted by the department. Investigators are also working in the production of hydrogen gas as a potential means of solar energy conversion.

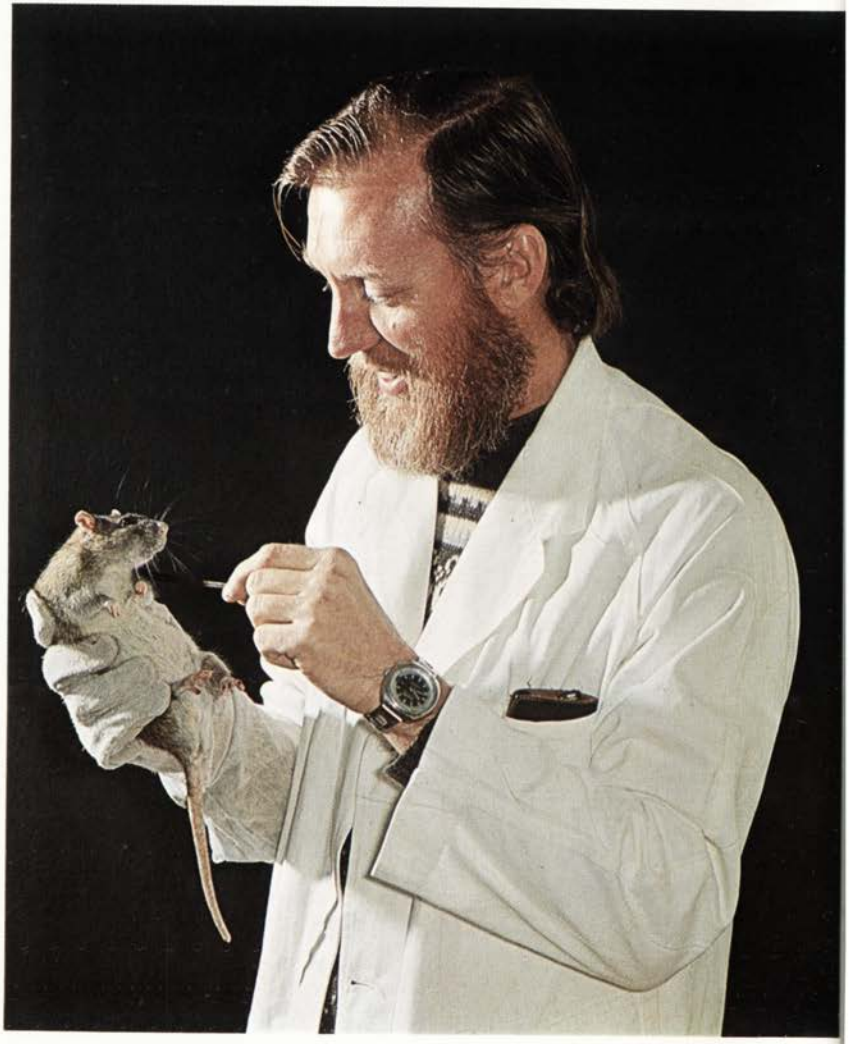




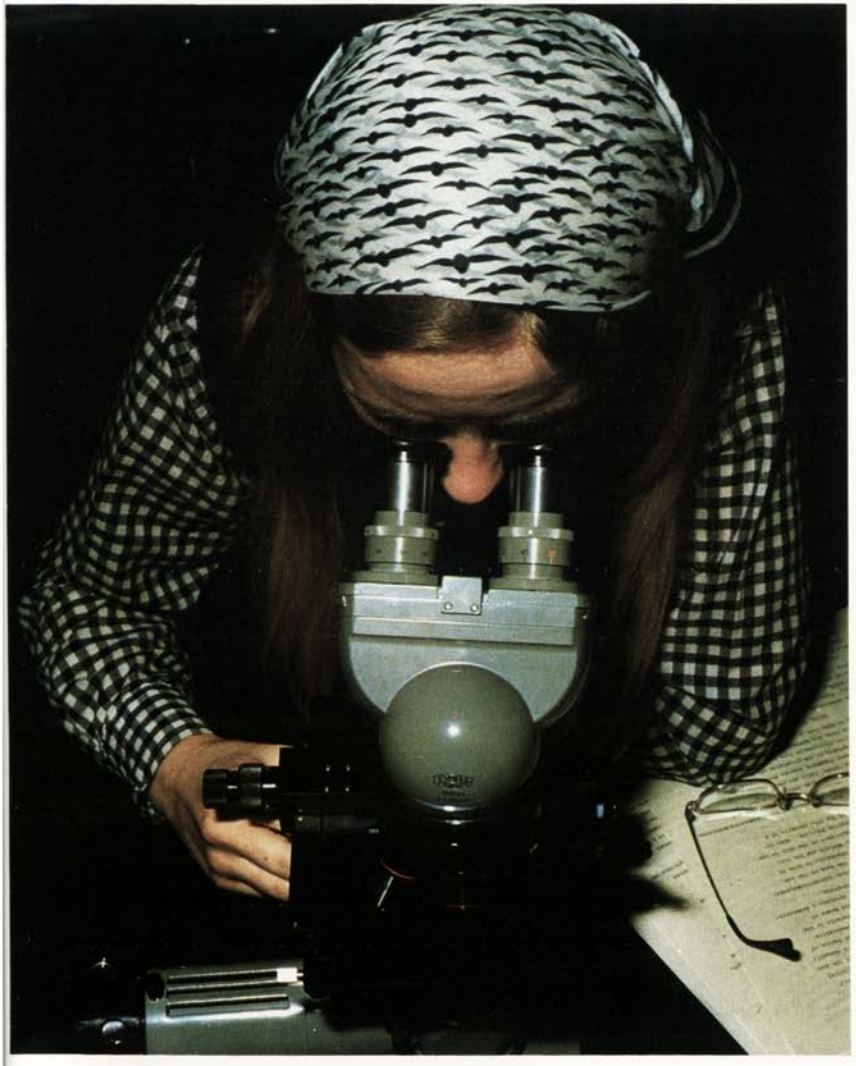
Zoology. Every aspect of the scientific study of animals from the single-celled protozoa to man is included in the work of the Department of Zoology.

Rats are used in many experiments throughout the University and especially in this department where a Norway rat is being marked for identification.

A PhD student in zoology weighs a rat as part of her studies at the University's field station at Kioloa on the New South Wales south coast.



Botany. The comprehensive study of plants in the laboratory, in the glasshouse and in the field is the main focus of the Department of Botany. Students use a controlled environment cabinet to study the various aspects of sunflower production in environmental plant physiology.



Forestry. Attractive use of timber features prominently throughout the University, but nowhere more so than in the Department of Forestry Building where timbers have been donated by Britain, Canada, New Zealand, Malaysia, the United States, and the Australian State forest services and timber producers. The laminated blackwood sculpture, symbolising the growth of a seed, by Vincas Jomantis was unveiled by the Duke of Edinburgh when he opened the building in 1968.

This department, the largest in the Faculty of Science, is recognised as the national forestry centre in Australia and attracts students from New Zealand, Asia, Britain, Canada, the United States, Africa and South America.

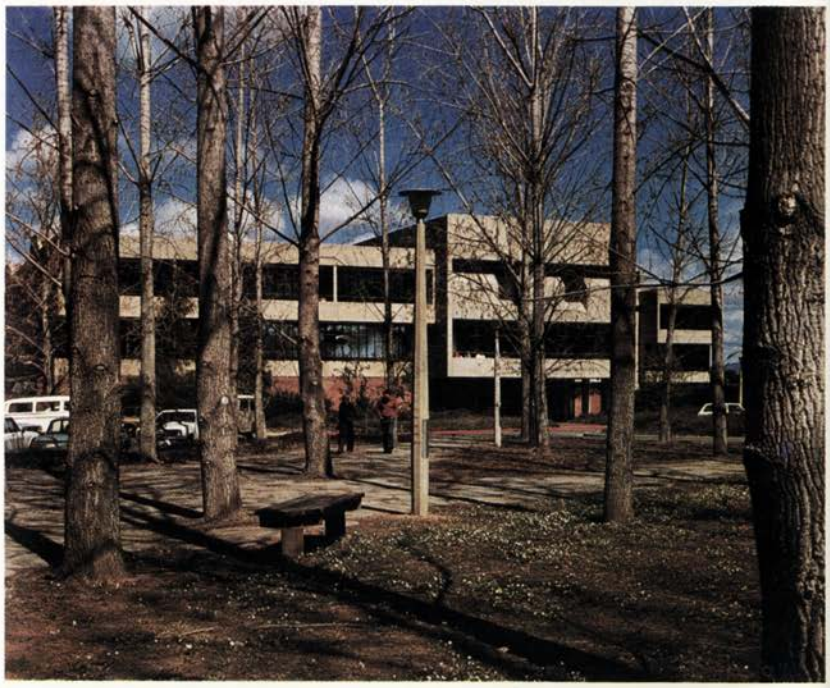
The scanning electron microscope, housed in the Department of Forestry, is used for surface studies of fungus. The television screen of the microscope shows the spores of fungus growing on the surface of camel dung which is regularly flown down from Alice Springs for special experiments.

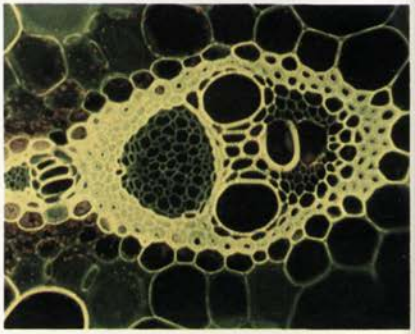
Biological Sciences

The Research School of Biological Sciences works on a wide range of problems concerned with living things — from viruses, the smallest living organisms, through to the higher organisms, including man. The relations between plants and animals in communities is also investigated and a large part of the school's work is concerned with Australian flora and fauna.

Principles in biology established by working on one organism may often be applied, to a varying degree, to other organisms such as plants and animals. For instance, many principles of genetic control, established with bacteria, can enlighten our understanding of genetics in man on whom experiments of this type must be limited. Therefore, the school encourages interdisciplinary research throughout its departments and units.

The school also plays a national role through its collaboration with other research institutions in Australia, especially the CSIRO, and by sharing its equipment for specialised work.



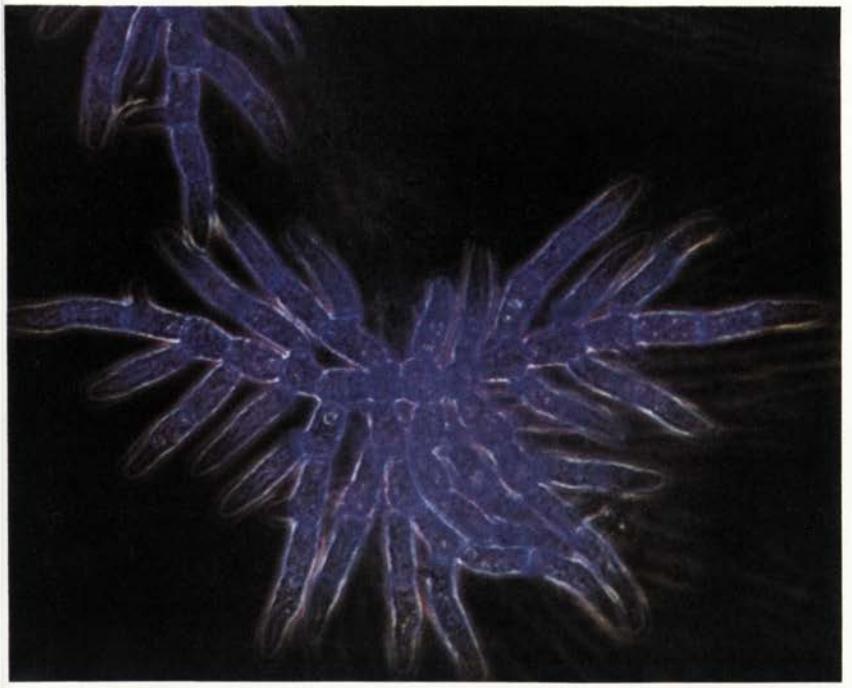


Catcheside Court, the unconventional foyer with its glass roof, long ramps and curved staircases, contains displays of the school's work.

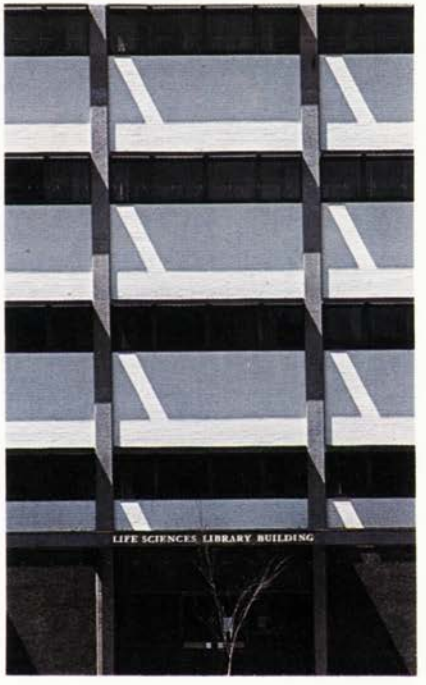
Ultra-violet fluorescence is used to take many photographs for the biological sciences, including one of the transverse section of a leaf of grass.

The mantid shrimp uses its two compound eyes to aim a deadly swipe with its forelegs at its victim. Three areas on each eye look at the same point in space and this helps the shrimp to estimate distances. The study of the compound eyes and brains of insects and crustaceans provides valuable insights into the working of brains.

Also pictured is an experimental population of transplanted corals in the Heron Island lagoon. The aggressive damselfish (upper right) keeps all other fishes out of its territory. This reduces grazing pressures on algae which grow rapidly and kill corals within the territory.



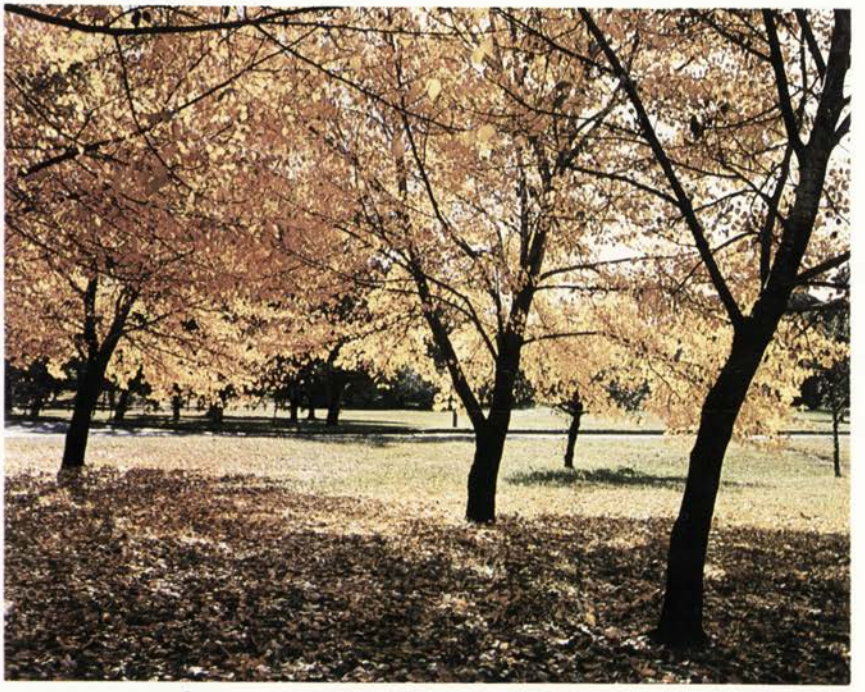
Two algae which are being investigated in the Research School of Biological Sciences. The branched filamentous alga has been coloured purple with fluorescent cell wall brightener; those cell walls not fluorescing represent growth that has occurred since the brightener was applied. Cells of the red snow alga come from the Snowy Mountains. One cell has regreened and is dividing.

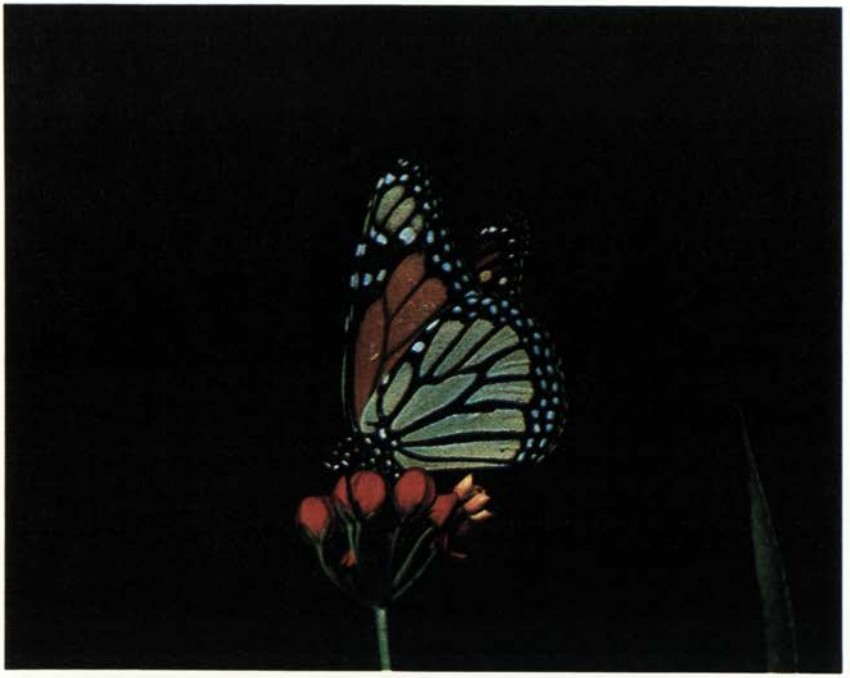


Life Sciences

The library's life sciences collection is housed in the Life Sciences Library Building, which also contains a multi-disciplinary science laboratory and the offices of the Centre for Resource and Environmental Studies.

The wide range of plants and trees to be found in the University's grounds creates a peaceful garden atmosphere in many parts of the campus, attracting a variety of birds and animals not often seen in other parts of the city.





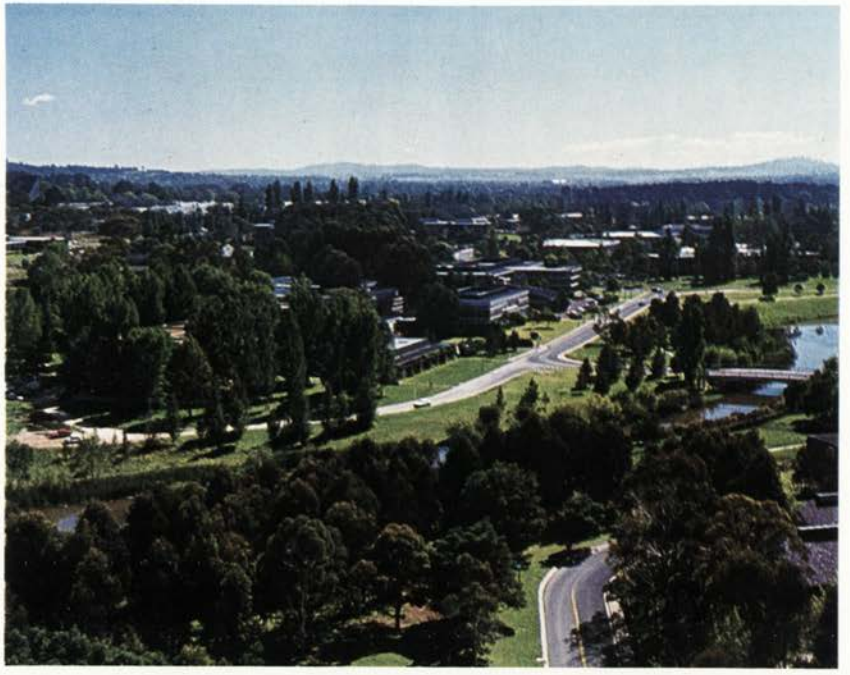
Halls and Colleges

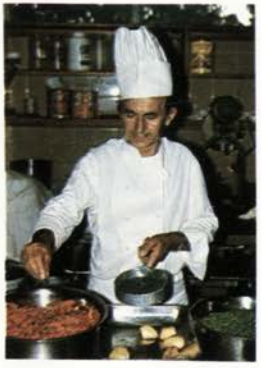
Students wishing to live on campus have ten affiliated colleges, halls and other residences from which to choose, all of them open to both men and women. Each residence has developed its own traditions over the years; some providing full board in the collegiate style while others have communal cooking facilities and a more informal life-style. All of them place students in the centre of University life with its wide range of social, religious, cultural and sporting, as well as academic, activities.

The six main residences — Bruce, Burton and Garran Halls and Burgmann, John XXIII and Ursula Colleges — are also open for conferences during University vacations.

Bruce Hall. The University's oldest undergraduate residence, Bruce Hall, blends the old and the new. Traditions, such as formal dinners four nights a week, have been maintained, but Bruce Hall was the first mixed university residence in Australia and the first to acquire a liquor licence.

The bronze sculpture in a tiled ornamental pool, by Herbert Flugelman, is affectionately known as 'the eggbeaters'.





Burton and Garran Halls. These two halls together constitute the largest and least expensive residential complex on campus and at the same time offer a choice of two different life-styles. Burton Hall provides accommodation in the traditional collegiate style while Garran Hall operates on a 'self-cooking' basis with students preparing their own meals.

Ursula College. This was the first women's college in Australia to open its doors to men and has been co-residential since 1972. A special characteristic of Ursula College, which is conducted by the Ursuline nuns, is its concern for overseas students who face problems away from their homeland.

John XXIII College. A fine modern chapel is shared by Ursula and John XXIII Colleges. John XXIII College, conducted by the Dominican fathers, is open to men and women of every creed. Six scholarships, valued at $400 each, are awarded annually to college members.

Burgmann College. This college is sponsored by four churches — Anglican, Uniting, Churches of Christ and Baptist. It has developed a tradition of being a democratic community which tolerates a variety of life-styles and views.

Toad Hall accommodates men and women students in a style different from other halls and colleges. It is designed with study-bedrooms clustered in groups of five or ten around their own common lounge, kitchen and bathroom areas. It has no warden or master, but is administered by a governing body with a majority of resident members.

Medical Research

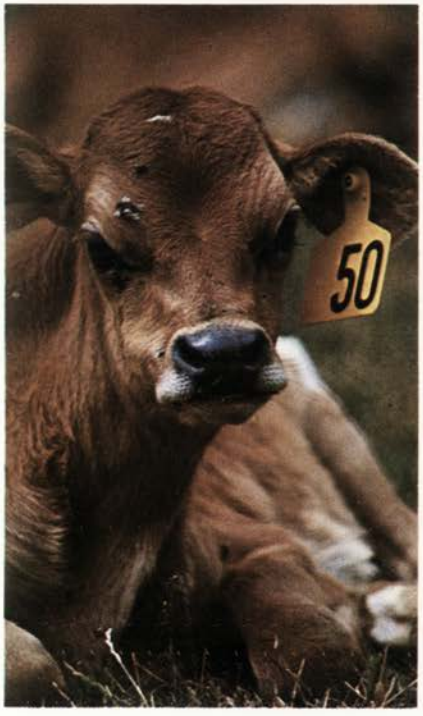
The John Curtin School of Medical Research was set up in the period 1948-56 under the guidance of Sir Howard Florey (later Lord Florey, the Australian-born scientist who developed penicillin) with the aim of providing facilities for research into the 'basic sciences of medicine'. The main emphasis of the school's work is on understanding the basis of human diseases and disorders and their treatment. Much of the work concerns the interaction of man with his environment.

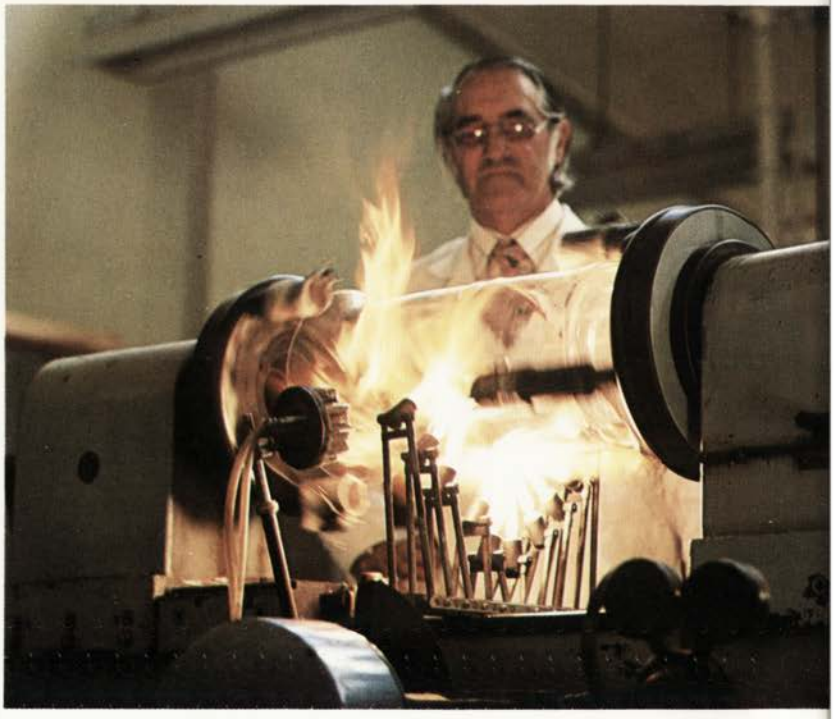
The wide range of projects under study includes the effect of diet on coronary heart disease, the mode of transmission of the virus which causes Murray Valley encephalitis, the influenza virus and the production of a vaccine to counteract it, the mechanisms of immunity, environmental and genetic factors in cancer, and the mechanisms underlying asthma. The school maintains a close link with the Canberra Community Hospital through its Department of Clinical Science, which is based in the hospital.

Poultry and calves are two of the variety of animals reared in the John Curtin School of Medical Research's animal breeding establishment for experimental purposes.

Chicken embryos are inoculated with influenza virus for detailed studies by chemical and serological methods of the viruses which cause human influenza.

Burners flare in the school's glass workshop as a skilled glass-blower makes an instrument needed in medical research.



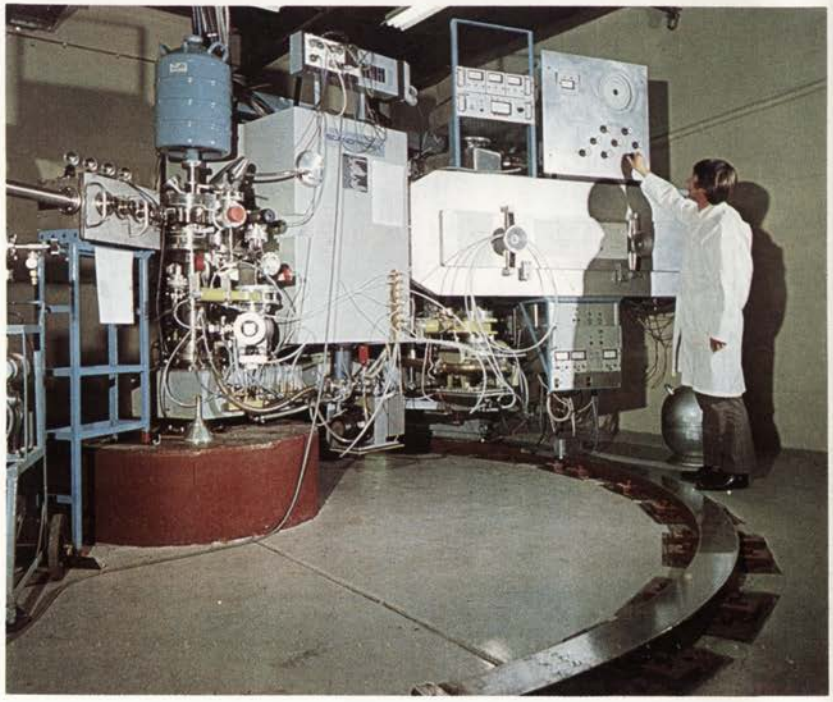


Computer Services Centre

The Computer Services Centre provides general computer services to the University and remote access facilities are supplied by means of a campus computer network. Computing facilities are available to all staff and students of the University with permission of the head of their department.

Physical Sciences

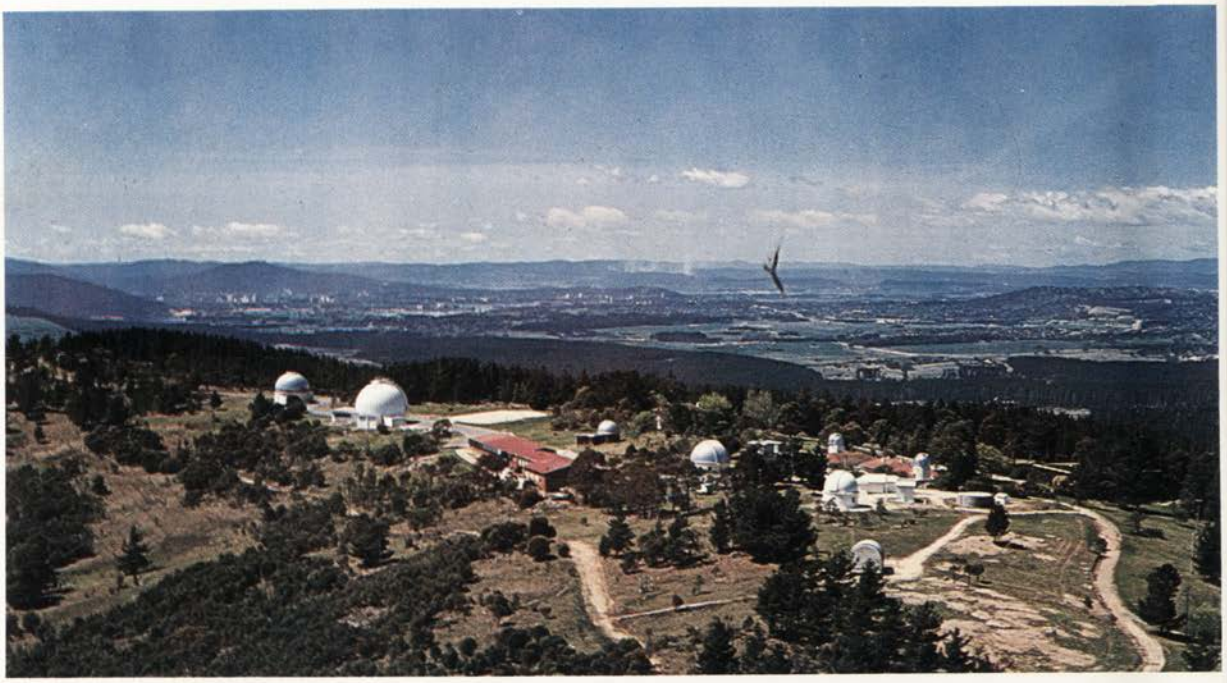
The Research School of Physical Sciences, overlooking the lake, provides opportunities for research at the frontiers of international science and mathematics. The Enge spectrograph (lower right) is part of the unique facilities of the Department of Nuclear Physics used for experiments on the structure of nuclei. It is used in conjunction with the 14UD accelerator whose tall tower is a dominant campus landmark.



A research scientist lights a piece of wood from the heat generated by a solar energy reflector, which has been used in solar energy experiments on the roof of the building housing the Research School of Physical Science's Department of Engineering Physics.

One of the two high-powered laser facilities in the same department which can deliver 1,000 megawatts of infra-red light in about one thousand-millionth of a second. The two high-powered lasers are used to study the interaction of very powerful beams of light with matter.

This massive Cincinnati milling machine forms part of the school's workshop, which is well equipped for the machining of experimental apparatus and component parts requiring a high degree of accuracy.



Mount Stromlo. The Department of Astronomy in the Research School of Physical Sciences is the chief Australian centre for optical astronomical research through the facilities of the Mount Stromlo and Siding Spring Observatory, which has its headquarters at Mount Stromlo, sixteen kilometres from Canberra.

Earth Sciences

The Jaeger Building is named after Professor John Jaeger, the first Director of the Research School of Earth Sciences, which was established in 1973 after having existed for two decades as the Department of Geophysics and Geochemistry in the Research School of Physical Sciences.

The school still maintains its original research interests, namely problems concerned with the earth's crust and deep interior, but it has also expanded into many new areas of research. A section of the school was involved in the study of samples collected from the moon by the Apollo flights. It has continued its interests in the lunar science program and has also recently put forward the theory that the moon was not derived by condensation from solar nebula but instead was derived from the earth after the earth's core had separated.

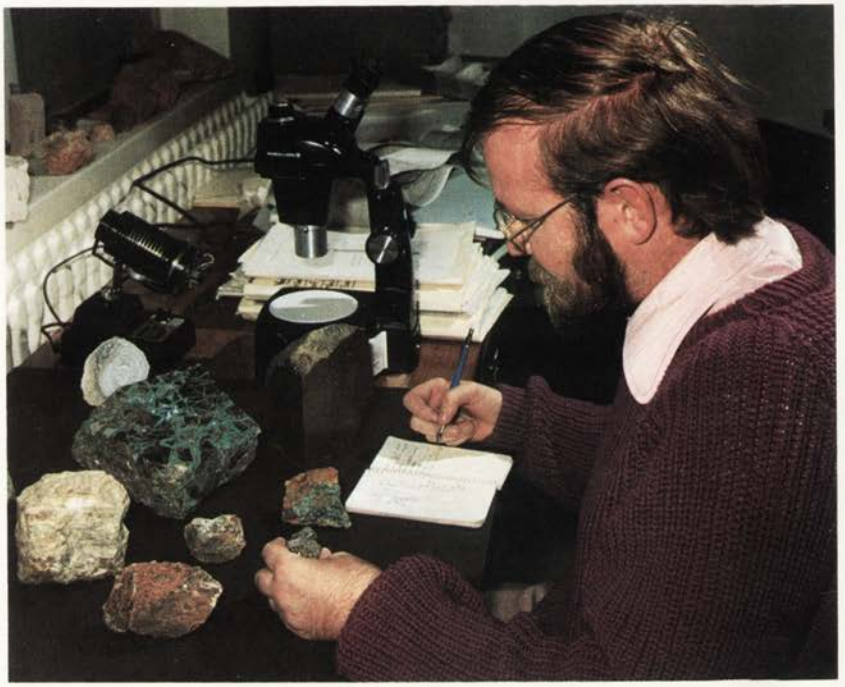
A recently developed PhD program in economic geology, which studies mineral deposits and the processes of ore formation, is attracting students with mining and industrial backgrounds to the school.

The old stamp mill erected in front of the Jaeger Building was collected from one of the disused mines near Canberra by Professor Jaeger.

An earth scientist working in the high-pressure petrology laboratory (above left) while another scientist is measuring the deformation properties of rocks.

Australia is well placed for research in seismology and the Research School of Earth Sciences studies earthquake activities within Australia and in the active seismic zones to the north. The school has a seismic array station near Tennant Creek in the Northern Territory and a seismic monitoring network in south-east Australia. Seismologists reproduce seismic records in digital form on special play-back machinery.

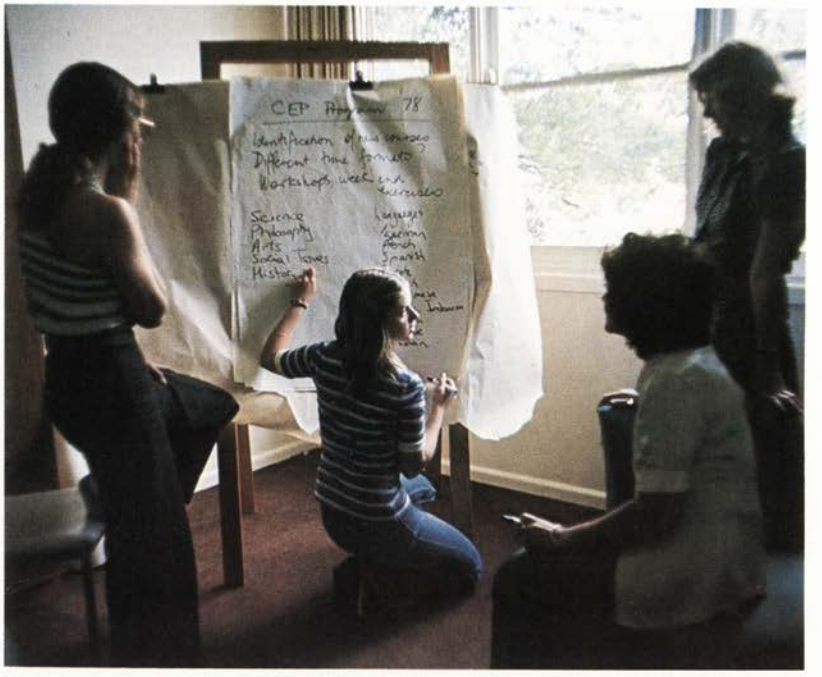
Also shown here is an earth scientist examining rocks of economic importance. Below, apparatus for the school's new giant ion probe is lifted into place. The core samples were collected by Professor Jaeger and incorporated into the wall of the first section of the building.



Continuing Education

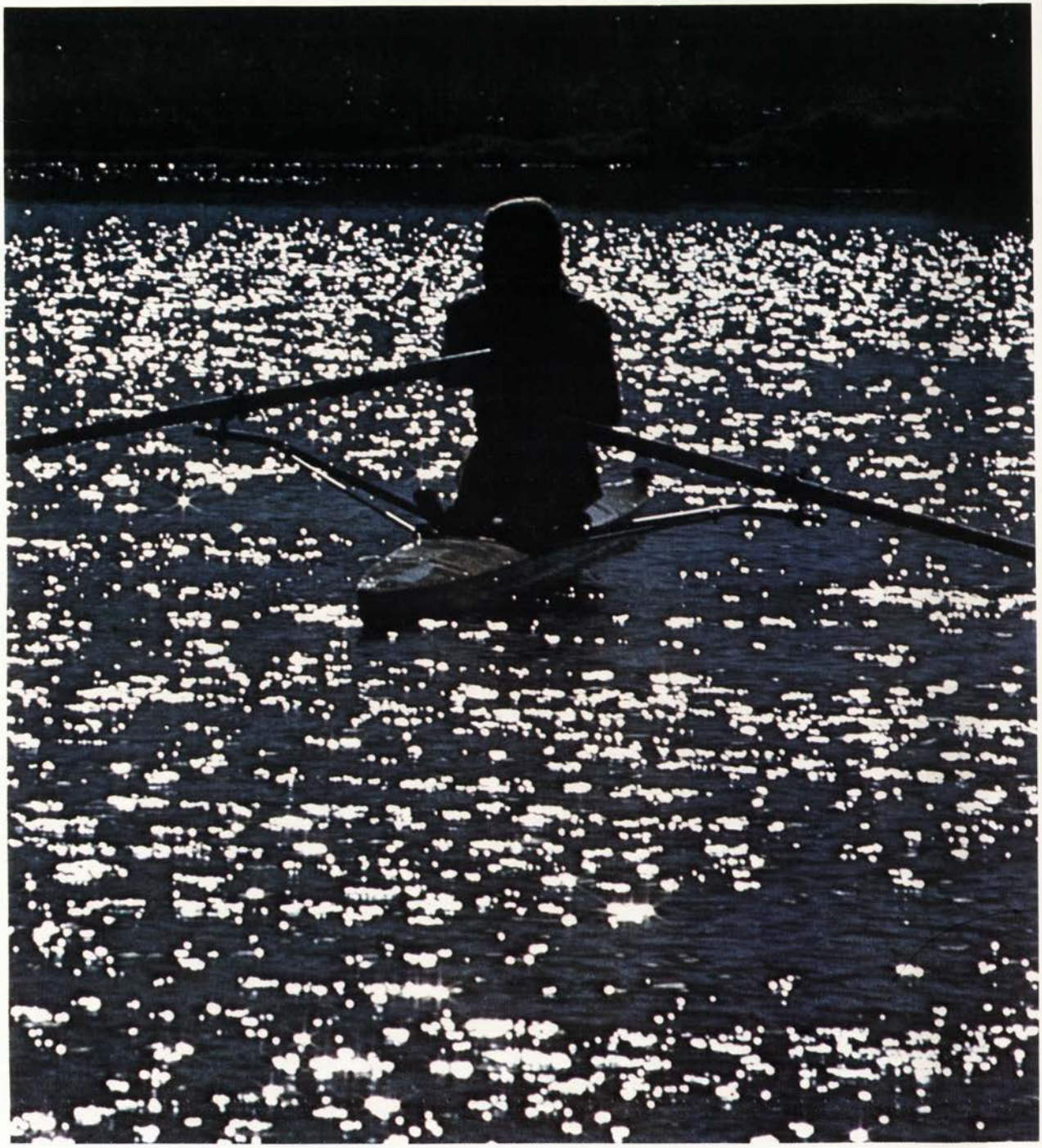
The Centre for Continuing Education extends the University's teaching outside the degree structure to the wider community. Its continuing education program offers a wide range of non-vocational courses in Canberra. It organises conferences and seminars on important national issues, and workshops on social and educational problems, such as the changing role of professions and career renewal. It provides consultation to government departments, industry, trade unions, educational institutions and community groups, and responds to their training and development needs.

The Centre also conducts research into continuing education in the broadest sense and explores the implications of social, community and organisational change for education. Among the areas it studies are the school to work transition; the relationship between work, education and leisure; Aboriginal education; and Third World education strategies. It also prints and publishes the results of many of its studies.



'Our magic stocking leads us to secret places' — children from the Parents-on-Campus Child Care Centre go for a walk strung out along an old pair of pantihose. Those from the University's Child Care Centre prefer to be driven, three to a pram. Then it's time for a story and a birthday party.

Another scheme of family day care for children is run by the Research Students Association.



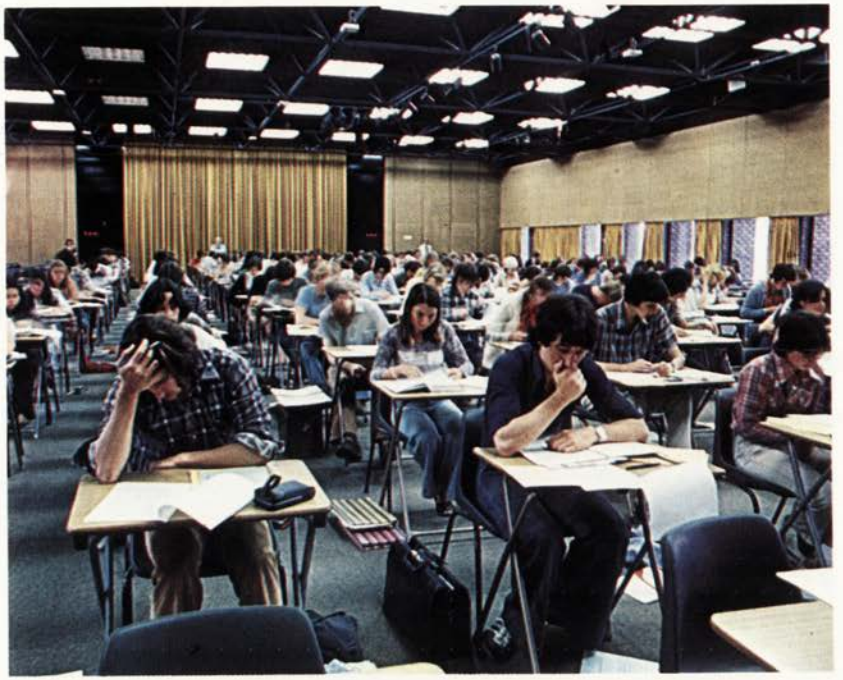
Staff and students alike can relax by choosing from the wide variety of sporting activities available on or within easy reach of the campus.

Staff Centre

The University Staff Centre occupies one of Canberra's historic buildings. 'Canberra House', as it was originally known, was erected in 1913 as the residence for the Administrator of the Federal Territory and was subsequently occupied by several other leading public servants. From 1936 to 1953 it was the home of four successive British High Commissioners. It became the property of the University in 1953 and was leased to the Commonwealth Club from 1955 to 1965.

It has been occupied by the Staff Centre since February 1966. It roaring log fires in winter and summer barbecues under the eucalypts with glimpses of the lake make it a favourite meeting place.

The Vice-Chancellor's residence (far left) is another charming house in the southern section of the campus.



The tension of recalling theories, figures, and facts, and the race against time charge the atmosphere of examination rooms, of which the largest is Melville Hall, adjoining the A.D. Hope Building. Melville Hall is also the venue for national and international art exhibitions.

The examination results are posted on the walls of the J.B. Chifley Building — revealing for many the successful end to a course of three or four years.

The Conferring of Degrees ceremony with its academic procession is the most traditional and colourful occasion in the University calendar. It is held twice a year, in April and September, in the concert hall of the Canberra School of Music.

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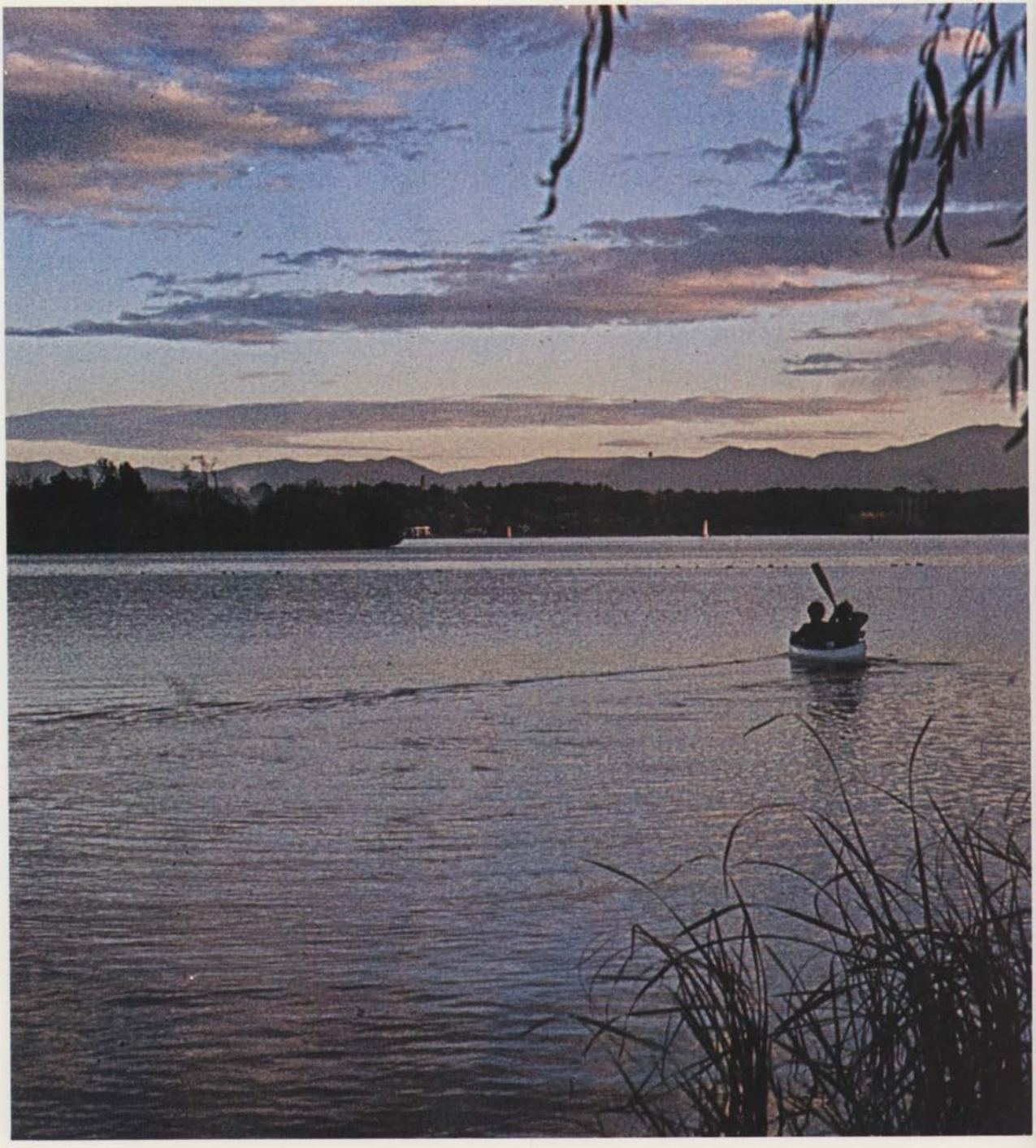

The Australian National University

People and places in a landscape

The Australian National University welcomes to its campus visitors from Canberra, from elsewhere in Australia and from all around the world. This book offers those visitors a guide to the buildings and the grounds of the University campus, and it outlines the wide range of the University's research and teaching interests. It is a valuable aid to those who wish to explore the campus for themselves and will be an enduring reminder of their visit, while its extensive illustrations present an inviting picture of the University campus for those who have not yet had the opportunity to visit it.

Canberra Companions are published by the Australian National University Press as a contribution to the cultural, educational and recreational life of the immediate area served by the University. Titles available or in preparation include:
Rambles around Canberra by Allan J. Mortlock and Gillian O'Loghlin
Tales and Legends of Canberra Pioneers by Samuel Shumack
Episodes of Old Canberra by Ged Martin
Canberra's Embassies by Graeme Barrow
Fishing around Canberra by Bryan Pratt
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Australian National University Press Canberra
ISBN 0 7081 1005 3