



'Neutrality' an impossibility?

A Professor of American History at present visiting ANU is no believer in the concept of the truly 'neutral' scholar. The visitor is Professor S.G. Brown an Australian-American foundation senior scholar from the University of Hawaii.

However, Professor Brown says that a scholar with integrity should present to his class the other point of view or get someone else to do it for him.

Professor Brown himself makes no secret of his concern about the Vietnam war. He strongly criticises President Nixon for presenting his actions concerning extension of the war as at the same time hastening an eventual American withdrawal.

'Nixon got support for the invasion of Cambodia and Laos from a majority that is in fact anxious to end the war,' Professor Brown said. 'To my mind the most interesting thing about the exercise is the President's rhetoric. He, like other Presidents, adjusts his policies to public opinion. Thus the invasion of Laos is justified as necessary to protect the withdrawal of American troops. Such language may be questionable, but it does reveal the sense that the President has of prevailing public opinion.'

Professor Brown said that the Vietnam experience had badly shaken the confidence held by American leaders since World War II that their country was obliged to prevent the spread of Communism by military means.

'In future an American President, of whatever persuasion, will think carefully before he commits American forces against Communist forces anywhere in the world,' said Professor Brown. 'This does not mean that they will not, by diplomatic and economic means, attempt to support anti-communist governments, but they will not

go to the extent of active involvement in the country's affairs. As a consequence, the American Government is not resolved on the extent to which it would support Israel should the Middle East situation develop into a major confrontation between East and West.'

Professor Brown said there was now a tendency for the American people to think of any foreign war as being like any other. As a result, it may be more difficult to carry public opinion in favour of direct support for Israel than it would have been if there had been no Vietnam. And in Professor Brown's opinion the Arab-Israeli conflict is a greater threat to world peace than Vietnam.

On student demonstrations, Professor Brown said he was not the demonstrating type.

'I find I often agree with the students but I never get hot about it the way they do,' he said. 'I prefer to seek change through the party system. I certainly haven't been moved to join the students in active demonstrations against the Vietnam war.'

Before joining the University of Hawaii in 1964, Professor Brown was Maxwell Professor of American Civilisation in the graduate school of Syracuse University. He is a graduate of Amherst College and holds a Doctorate of Philosophy from Princeton.

Picture: Professor Brown at an American Studies Seminar in the Department of History, SGS.

Moon samples may date from beginnings of solar system

There is speculation in the Department of Geophysics and Geochemistry that samples from the Apollo-14 moon mission could date from the very beginnings of the solar system — some 4½ billion years ago.

Rock samples from Apollo-14 are expected in the Department next month when Dr S.R. Taylor, Dr D.H. Green, Dr W. Compston and Professor A.E. Ringwood (Geophysics and Geochemistry) and Dr B. W. Chappell (Geology) will be able to continue their investigations into the age and composition of the moon.

Dr Taylor said last week that the rocks from the latest moon mission would be much older than those that came from Apollo-12. Some of the rocks from that mission were found to be comparatively young, having come to the moon's surface about 3.3 billion years ago. These rocks came from one of the lunar seas, but those from Apollo-14 were collected from the lunar highlands, a much older part of the moon.

One of the prime tasks of the ANU investigators will be to establish the age of the new material. Preliminary reports from Houston suggest that the rocks are very primitive material, possibly dating from the very beginning of the solar system.

The ANU scientists hope to receive the Apollo-14 samples much sooner than the samples from previous moon flights because of the much shorter biological quarantine period imposed on this occasion.

Dr Taylor said that indications of organic matter in the moon material were negligible. 'They are down to the parts per billion level,' he said. 'This amount is so minute that it is almost certainly the result of terrestrial contamination.'

ANU is just one of 200 research institutions throughout the world which are engaged in studies of lunar material. So successful have the ANU studies been that the University is assured of a continuing role in this work and it has already been promised material from the next three American moon missions.

Commenting on the American decision to cut back the manned space program from ten Apollo missions to seven, Dr Taylor said there were no substitutes for manned space flights.

He said, 'While unmanned flights can give valuable results, they can only complement manned flights. The returns from the Apollo manned missions will far outweigh the returns from the unmanned Russian missions, especially in determining the age and chemistry of the samples. The lunar soil collected on the Russian flights was an extremely complicated mixture, and it is a difficult task to analyse its individual components. It is much simpler if you can exercise choice in the selection of rocks, and can report personally on how and where they were found.'

'It would have been a much more difficult task to handle the soil samples brought back by the Russian flights if we had not had the rocks from the American missions. If we had had to rely on the "scrambled" Russian samples alone, we could have made some wrong scientific conclusions because the material is so difficult in terms of analytical chemistry and age determinations,' he said.

Dr Taylor said the investigation of moon material had become more interesting with each succeeding mission. In the first stages the investigators confined themselves to accumulating facts and analytical data but

now it was becoming possible, from this data, to put constraints on theories of the origin of the moon. This is one reason why the samples from Apollo-14 will be of such interest. Coming as they will, from the highlands of the moon rather than from the maria, or seas, they should help further to elucidate the origin and history of the moon.

Said Dr Taylor, 'The small amount of material brought back from the moon missions has done more to solve the problems concerning the planet's history and origin than all the theorising that went before.'

On the future of manned flights to the moon, Dr Taylor said he believed they should continue so long as there were questions to be answered. The questions of the age and origin of the moon may be about to be answered, but there were still questions to be answered concerning recent volcanic activity on the planet and the origin of the lunar rills, which appear like meandering river valleys on the moon's surface.

Dr Taylor pointed out that it had taken 200 years and the activity of thousands of people to come to an adequate understanding of the geology of the earth, and he believed a comparable effort should be made to understand the geology of the moon.

Dr D.H. Green's interest in the moon story was stimulated when it was found that the moon rocks brought back by Apollo-11 and Apollo-12 astronauts were basalts, similar to those found on earth, although their chemistry was different in a number of important respects.

The moon basalts have been found to be a solidified silicate melt of silicon, magnesium, iron, calcium, titanium, aluminium, sodium and potassium. These elements must have been subjected to temperatures of at least 1,100 degrees centigrade before reaching a molten state and welling up from within the moon to chill rapidly on its surface.

In his studies Dr Green is working closely with Professor Ringwood, whose interests include, not only the origin of the moon, but that of the whole solar system. He supports the theory that the various bodies of the solar system condensed more or less simultaneously, about 4.5 billion years ago, from a mixture of solid and gaseous material. As far as the moon itself is concerned, Professor Ringwood believes that at a late stage in the accretion of the earth, there was a distribution of particles around the earth like the rings of Saturn. These rings then proceeded to a stage of accretion and coagulation into a single-body — the primitive moon.

The ANU studies suggest that as the moon grew in size with the accretion of material, heating began within the planet as a result of heat released by the radioactive decay of some of the elements. Temperatures within the moon must have reached 1,200 to 1,500 degrees centigrade, causing molten rocks to well up and spread out on the surface of the moon to form the maria, or seas.

Using the same methods as are employed in the study of earth basalts, Dr Green and Professor Ringwood have been able to

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The role of the research student in a 'community of scholars'

by Alastair Crombie,
Research Students Association
member on Council

At the annual general meeting in October last year, the Research Students Association passed the following motion: 'that in view of the impending revision of the Faculties statute pertaining to the Institute of Advanced Studies, the RSA makes representations to the University in support of improved representation for research scholars on Faculties and Faculty Boards in the Institute'. As the six Research Schools have been involved in discussions of the new Faculties and Faculty Boards (Institute of Advanced Studies) statute and of the new rules for each Faculty, it is an appropriate time to consider what the present arrangements in the Institute are, and how they might be improved. The situation of the large number of Master's degree and PhD students enrolled in the School of General Studies, who are also members of the RSA, is not specifically considered here.

At the present time all Research Schools have some research scholars as members of Faculty, with the exception of the Research School of Physical Sciences, where scholars are able to attend and to speak, but not to vote. In the Research School of Pacific Studies all scholars are Faculty members and there is a resolution before Faculty of the Research School of Biological Sciences that they should adopt the same arrangement. In the other schools there is generally one scholar per department. With the exception of the Research School of Physical Sciences, however (and to a lesser extent the Research

School of Chemistry), most of the 'management' is conducted by Faculty Boards which make all of the significant decisions. In the Research School of Social Sciences Faculty is the de facto executive body, and there are at present twelve scholars on Faculty. In this connection the Research School of Pacific Studies is again the most democratically governed School, with three elected scholars on Faculty Board. The Research School of Physical Sciences is the least democratic, having a Faculty Board of only ten out of about a hundred members of Faculty, with no scholar representatives. In fact none of the Research Schools, with the exception of the Research School of Pacific Studies, have any scholars on Faculty Board.

The RSA, representing the most junior body of the Institute, academically speaking, is concerned that the Research Schools be run as democratically as possible, and in particular that research scholars have every opportunity to make themselves heard and to influence the work of the Schools by being able to contribute ideas and criticisms, as well as research results. While it must be acknowledged that the RSA itself has not done all that might have been done to further these aims, it is nevertheless to be hoped that the other Schools will, before too long, catch up with Pacific Studies.

Meanwhile there is one specific way in which communication between research scholars as a group and the Research Schools might be improved. Presumably, with this in mind, the current constitution of the RSA says that the RSA executive shall consist of, inter alia, one representative from each of the Research Schools. There seems to be little point in this specification unless the

RSA executive member in each of the Schools is recognised and treated as a representative of the research students. He could, for example, be an ex officio member of Faculty (or of Faculty Board), and thus in a position to convey effectively resolutions and other kinds of information between the RSA and the Faculties of the Schools.

There is, however, a need for some caution over demands for 'representation'. Just as in prisons, boarding schools and other institutions, the perennial complaints about food are interpreted by wise administrators as symptomatic of more serious underlying disaffections than the purely gastronomic, so it may be that demands for representation need interpretation at another level.

In the case of research students anyway, further representation may even be a regressive step. If the University believes in the ideal of the 'community of scholars', and that the research student and his work should be regarded as an integral part of each School's research program, then it might be as well to abandon the idea of there being two (or more) separate constituencies, from which 'representatives' are chosen, and establish instead formal equality among the members of the 'community'.

It is only rarely in the machinations of Faculties and Faculty Boards, Postgraduate Degree Committees and Boards of Institutes and Schools that explicit recognition is given to the fact that research is a social activity, and that as such, the success of research efforts is in an important way a function of the social organisation of research. The availability of social supports, encouragements, rewards, and sincere criticisms, is as important as the provision of good physical environ-

ments and research equipment, and the existence of formal channels which make inter-communication at least theoretically possible. Very many research students care relatively little about the world of committed and representatives, but practically all of us, as researchers, do care about the social climates we work within.

Social barriers prevailing in the Institute manifest themselves in a number of ways. While 'staff' members are able to, and do by inclination tend to involve themselves in a number of different projects, scholars are generally discouraged from stepping far outside the restricted confines of their thesis. Time spent teaching, for example, is generally regarded as time 'lost' rather than experience gained. Science scholars are often employed (often it must be said, with their own compliance) as research assistants, and rightly complain from time to time of being under-credited in publications which issue from their work. The institution of 'trial-by-seminar' for research scholars is both a symptom and a support of social distance — a sort of academic rite de passage which may humble the scholar but seldom advances the search for the truth. Finally, the paranoia of some staff members over the alleged 'confidentiality' and high importance of matters that Faculties and Faculty Boards have to discuss may be more revealing of their uneasiness in accepting their juniors as equals, than of the real significance of agenda items.

Changes in formal representation mechanisms cannot of themselves improve social climates, but they do set the framework within which the 'community of scholars' may either become a reality or remain a dream. □

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study the melting behaviour of moon basalts at various pressures to enable them to make deductions about the moon's interior.

Dr Green said it was hoped that the older material expected from the Apollo-15 mission would tell the investigators about the lunar events of 4.5 billion years ago, including the initial accretion of particles that formed the planet and the crust-forming process. It was more than a billion years after this that the basalts flowed out from the interior of the moon to flow into depressions on the moon's crust to form the lunar seas.

Said Dr Green, 'These studies are telling us something of the history of a celestial body of a certain size, and in the same way we know the history of a body the size of earth, and we may soon know something of the history of Mars and Venus. With this knowledge we may be able to generalise on how the planets in a star-planet system were formed, and so we will be able to speculate on which bodies in other star systems are likely to have had a history similar to that of earth.

'By forming such hypotheses we are acquiring material which may one day be useful if man is to get out beyond the solar system,' Dr Green said.

Dr W. Compston, together with Mr M. J. Vernon in the Department of Geophysics and Geochemistry, and Dr B.W. Chappell and Mrs M. Kaye in the Department of Geology, is primarily concerned with measuring the ages of the basalts and other rocks that come from the moon, as well as measuring the abundances of both major and minor elements in the basalts.

Dr Compston said it was clear from the samples received from the Apollo-11 and Apollo-12 missions that the basaltic rocks were formed by at least two melting episodes of greatly differing ages. The rocks from Apollo-11 were some 3.8 billion—3.6 billion years old, while those from Apollo-12 were between 3.2 and 2.9 billion years old. This disparity in ages indicates that the moon's mantle was producing magma for more than a billion years after the first formation of the earth and the moon.

From observations made of the soil from the earlier Apollo landing sites, Dr Compston and his fellow investigators expect the samples from Apollo-14 to be at least 4.5 billion years old.

Dr Compston said this expectation was held because the soil from earlier Apollo

missions had contained a small amount of material that appeared foreign to the locality where it was found. It has been suggested that this would have come from the lunar highlands, where the Apollo-14 mission had landed. Investigators of the Apollo-12 material had identified this foreign material as 'Kreep' (potassium, rare earth elements and phosphorus) and found it to be some 4.4 billion—4.6 billion years old.

While the work being done in ANU is being found to support Professor Ringwood's theories about the origin of the moon, Dr Compston said the University did not claim to be unique in this. He said ANU was one of three groups that had reached the same answers and used the same techniques. These findings were also supported by a British team which had come to the same answers using different techniques. □

GRANTS AND TEACHING STUDIES

The Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee has made grants totalling \$23,000 to support projects related to aspects of undergraduate teaching in Australian universities.

The grants were announced last month by the Chairman of the AVCC, Professor J.J. Auchmuty, following recommendations made by a Steering Committee on Research and Experiment in Education Matters.

The resulting grants will support a study of small group teaching methods by J.A. Powell, University of Papua and New Guinea; explorations in small group learning by Dr A.E. Wood, University of New South Wales; use of audio-visual methods in physics by Dr J.R. Hanscomb, University of New South Wales; research, development and evaluation of audio-tutorial teaching methods in introductory mapping and structural geology by Dr K.L. Burns, Macquarie University; the role of discussion groups in university teaching by Dr W.A. Simpkins, University of New England; and the development of new teaching strategies in economics by Professor J.W. Neville, University of New South Wales. Reports on these projects will be made available to Vice-Chancellors and university staff.

Professor Auchmuty also announced that Professor P.C. Scott, Head of the Department of Geography, University of Tasmania, will succeed Professor Partridge as chairman of the Steering Committee for 1971-72. □

Student government's future

The Students Representative Council, the elected executive of the Students Association, has long been the standard form of student government at ANU. During its years of operation several modifications have been made, but fundamentally the same concept has been maintained. Following last year's SRC election in which there was poor interest and allegedly poorer candidates, moves were begun to have a year's break in the operations of the SRC and replace it with a two-man executive. In this article SRC President, MICHAEL WRIGHT, discusses what has happened and what might happen with student government at ANU.

A problem that continually faces all organisations is how to most efficiently govern themselves. During 1970 this question was raised by students in relation to the Students Representative Council and the Students Association.

The Student Representative Council consisted of twenty-one elected representatives who would meet regularly to act for students. Although technically the SRC was accountable to general meetings of the Students Association, in practice it usurped the power of the Association and was a hindrance, through its mere existence, to student initiative. As time progressed the SRC became more deeply entrenched and less and less responsive to student ideas and actions.

In 1970 the SRC President, Mark Cunliffe, suggested that because of the obvious failure of the SRC, it should be abandoned for a year and that this year should be used to examine the needs of student government. This suggestion attracted a great deal of attention and following several general meetings, the principle of a one year suspension of the SRC was accepted. However, this proved to be more difficult to do than was initially anticipated. The question of what form of student government should be used in the transition year necessitated several more meetings being called and a referendum held. A solution was eventually decided on late in Third Term and, providing the required constitutional amendments are passed, it should begin operation early in 1971.

The accepted system revolves around general meetings of the Association with the only popularly elected officers being the Chairman and the Treasurer. But in order that their work load is lessened and that projects can be followed up, general meetings have the power to elect ad hoc officers to carry out particular jobs.

This transition year will give students a chance to examine their needs and priorities, develop a system of government accordingly, and, at the end of the year, decide on the form of student government that should

serve ANU for the future. Students can experiment with new concepts and build a scheme that will take into account all aspects that are peculiar to ANU. I consider that there are several principles that should be kept in mind and several mistakes that should not be repeated.

Firstly, the system accepted must be flexible, not entrenched and bureaucratic like the SRC. It must be readily approachable and easily influenced. The SRC, with its Parkinson's Law structure, was too top heavy, and the little tin idols it created within itself lived in a world distinct from the needs and ideas of students.

Direct representation, rather than delegated responsibility, should be the essence of any system. Students must have the power, be able to exercise the power, and make sure that their demands are carried out. If any positions should be delegated outside a general meeting, these should go to people with expertise and interest rather than to political opportunists. Far too long the SRC was the realm of petty politicians rather than the interested and enthusiastic students.

The abolition of the SRC does not represent the end of student government at ANU. More realistically, it represents a rebirth, an attempt to discover the best form of government for this particular University, learning from the mistakes of other universities and using our own ideas. A move like this will put ANU in the forefront of universities in Australia. With a form of government that is responsive and enthusiastic we will be able to throw away our reputation as a conservative, provincial degree factory. □

HONORARY DEGREE FOR V-C

The Vice-Chancellor, Professor Sir John Crawford, will receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at the Commemoration and Conferring of Degrees Ceremonies of the University of Tasmania to be held in April. □

Wool research awaits takers

Pure research unfettered by thoughts of practical application — the classical role of the research scientist. Dr J.H. Bradbury, Reader in Chemistry, SGS, has played out that role perfectly in sharing the 1970 David Syme Research Prize.

As a sidelight to his research, which helped him share the David Syme Prize with Mr J.R. Egerton of CSIRO, Dr Bradbury discovered a new process for shrink-proofing wool. However, the shrink-proofing process in its present state of development is economically impractical. And in that state it may remain because its discoverer has no desire to develop it further.

'It is not something you could take out a patent for, or make money from, because the chemical we used is reasonably expensive. Indeed, the whole process is reasonably expensive,' Dr Bradbury told the *Reporter*. 'But it might be possible for someone else to take the principle of the process, replace the chemical we used with one much cheaper, and make the process a viable one.'

Dr Bradbury's shrink-proofing process involves only very slight modification to the surface of the woollen fibre. Other shrink-proofing methods involve a much greater modification of the fibre surface.

The key to Dr Bradbury's process is in keeping the chemical reaction on the surface of the fibre — deliberately preventing it from penetrating very far below the surface.

The discovery of the shrink-proofing process was but a small part of the research work that led Dr Bradbury to share the David Syme Research Prize of a cash award and a medal, which will be presented at a conferring of degrees ceremony at the University of Melbourne next week. It amounted to only one of the twenty research papers, published during the preceding two years, which he submitted for the prize.

The shrink-proofing process was part of Dr Bradbury's wider research on the separation of the major histological components of animal fibre, mainly wool. This has been his major research interest since coming to the University in 1961 from CSIRO, where he had also worked on wool.

Dr Bradbury had previously won the 1957 Rennie Memorial Medal of the Royal Australian Chemical Institute, and in 1968 the University of Melbourne, where he had taken his bachelor's and master's degrees, awarded him a DSc for published work. It was Dr Bradbury's second doctorate — his PhD having been taken at Birmingham in 1951.

Dr Bradbury said his work on the separation of the components of wool fibre had been part of a project to elucidate the chemistry of wool. 'This was a big project because of the complexity of animal fibre,' he said. 'Structurally these fibres are complex because they are made up of cells which grow out of the hair follicle. It seemed to me in thinking about the project ten years ago, that what we had to do was to find methods of separating, dissipating and breaking up all the different kinds of cells and then analysing them chemically.' Previous research on wool had been based on analysing the fibre as a whole.

Dr Bradbury said that most of his research time during the past ten years had been spent on developing methods of separating the histological components of wool. Another aspect of his work was using a technique called nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy to study the configuration of proteins in solution.

'The proteins we have been looking at are mainly enzymes,' he said. 'Enzymes are catalysts in living systems which make chemical reactions go much faster than when no enzymes are present.'

Dr Bradbury said that in the past there had been tremendous discussion and controversy among chemists and biochemists about how enzymes worked. It was only recently that they had been able to get much idea of the mechanism of their action.

'An enzyme is a big molecule — a macromolecule,' he said. 'But only one part of it — the active site of the enzyme — is involved in reactions. We have been using the nuclear magnetic spectroscopy tech-

nique to study the active site of enzymes and, in general terms, proteins in solution.'

A third part of the research Dr Bradbury submitted for the David Syme Prize was on synthetic peptides, or simple models for proteins. □

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Bookshop slated

Sir — In response to your solicitation for letters 'on any matter of interest in the University' (*Reporter* 26 February 1971) I would like to voice my exasperation over the service — to call it such is a travesty — given students by the University Co-operative Bookshop.

As an enrolling first year student I was fired with enthusiasm to get on with my English IA reading well before the start of First Term. To this end I went to the Bookshop before Christmas, paid \$5 to become a member (discounts of up to 20 per cent) and perused the shelves for the list of books the English Department had given me. Not one was to be found. Inquiries directed to the bookshop staff were rewarded with the most unhelpful vagaries: 'The books have been ordered'; 'they could come in any time'; 'you'll just have to keep checking.'

In mid-January I again inquired at the Bookshop to find that one out of fourteen books on the reading list was in stock. One out of fourteen! Snapping it up and paying up, I again inquired about the books not on the shelves. Alas, the same inconsequential vagaries.

The straw that broke the camel's back (and resulted in this letter) came in the first week of term when another visit to the Bookshop revealed that of the five books required for First Term (First Term only now) only one was in stock — and a copy of this, a poetry book, I had already managed to borrow. Admittedly I was told that a few copies of one of the novels — only part of the Bookshop order — had come in a few days earlier and been sold out immediately, and also that I could reserve a copy (if I wanted to pay the 6c postage notice fee) of the rest of the order which could be coming in 'anytime'. Of the other three books on the First Term reading list, one was unavailable and a substitute had been ordered, another was coming in 'anytime', and another was 'on order'.

The result of all this has been that First Term is now well under way and I have been able to buy one book from the Co-op Bookshop and have saved about 20c doing it. Five dollars to save 20c is a poor sense of economy in anyone's language and moreover, the Bookshop hangs on to the 20c for a while yet.

Far be it from me to incite students around this far from volatile campus to riot, but if ever the more radical ones have it in mind to take over some buildings, I suggest they consider the merits of the University Co-operative Bookshop first.

Disgruntled student
(name and address supplied)

DOUGLAS HOBSON LECTURE

Dr Edward Schweizer, Professor of Theology in the University of Zurich, will give the second Douglas Hobson Memorial Lecture at St Mark's Collegiate Library, Barton, this year. The tentative date for the lecture is Friday night, 16 July. Dr Schweizer's topic will be 'Divine Service in the New Testament and Today'. The lecture will later be published in the *St Mark's Review*.

Dr Schweizer was George Scott Visiting Fellow at Ormond College, University of Melbourne, in 1968, and is the author of *Church Order in the New Testament*, *Lordship and Discipleship* and *Spirit of God*. He has been invited to preach at St Andrew's Presbyterian Church on the Sunday morning after the Memorial Lecture. □



Study of Aboriginal environment

There are observable differences in the performances of Aboriginal and European children in tests of intellectual ability. These differences are most marked when the Aboriginal children come from settlements or remote stations. However, tests have also shown that differences in intellectual performance are reduced when Aboriginal children live in close contact with a European community. In these cases their performance may be equivalent to that of samples of European children taken from populations living in poor surroundings. Associate Professor G.N. Seagrim of the Department of Psychology discussed these findings at the Australian Conference on Cognitive Development held in the University during the long vacation.

'These findings, obtained by Dr Philip de Lacey of Wollongong University College, indicated that environmental opportunity affected intellectual performance,' Professor Seagrim said. 'As an extension to Dr de Lacey's work, we have been fortunate in obtaining a sample of thirty-five Aboriginal children, mostly of mixed descent, who had been adopted or fostered early in life by European families in South Australia; their situation represents the closest possible Aboriginal-European contact. We tested these children at the end of last year and found that in most respects their performance was indistinguishable from that of Canberra children, who would, of course, be regarded as being environmentally privileged.'

The testing of the South Australian children was done by Mr Pierre Dasen, a Swiss PhD student, and by Dr de Lacey.

As a result of the above findings, Professor Seagrim is planning a longitudinal study of one particular group of Aboriginal children living in a Northern Territory settlement. As a first step in this study, eighty full-blood and mixed descent children were tested last year at the Hermannsburg Lutheran Mission near Alice Springs.

Hermannsburg was chosen because it is one of the oldest settlements (established in 1877), because it has information on genealogies and family histories, and because it has an excellent school. It was also considered suitable because Mr Dasen and a former PhD student, Dr Molly de Lemos, had previously tested most of the children there.

The majority of the tests used were of the type devised by Jean Piaget of Geneva. They are aimed at assessing the child's understanding of physical quantities, classification and spatial relations.

Professor Seagrim said the aim of the longitudinal study was to observe changes that occurred in intellectual performance as employment opportunities, teaching techniques and attitudes changed over the next few years. 'If changes occur we may be able to guess at the factors producing them,' he said. 'This is obviously desirable because a blanket term like "environmental opportunity" is too unspecific to be of much use'.

Picture: Professor Seagrim watches as a young Aboriginal girl takes part in the tests. □

Visitor makes it permanent

An American sociologist of international standing in the fields of minority studies and social stratification has been appointed to a Chair of Sociology at the Research School of Pacific Studies. He is Professor Leonard Broom, Ashbel Smith Professor of Sociology at the University of Texas.

Professor Broom, who has been a frequent visitor to ANU since 1958, is one of America's best-known sociologists. His studies of ethnic and racial minorities and problems of social stratification are highly regarded and his general works have brought sociology to many undergraduate and postgraduate students throughout the world. During his visits to ANU he has been instrumental in starting a program of research in social stratification and social mobility which will be his major commitment in Australia.

Professor Broom took his first degree at Boston University in 1933 and his doctorate at Duke University in 1937. He held teaching posts at Kent State University and the University of California, Los Angeles, where he was Chairman of the Department of Anthropology and Sociology before joining the University of Texas in 1959. He has participated in many national and international bodies.

Professor Broom expects to take up his Chair in the Department of Sociology in the second half of 1971. He will be accompanied to Canberra by his wife. □



Professor Leonard Broom as he takes a class in Sociology at the University of Texas.

DIARY OF EVENTS

Friday 12 March

Alice. Springbank Island, 6pm.

Saturday 13 March

Alice. Springbank Island, 6pm.

Sunday 14 March

Alice. Final performance. Springbank Island, 2pm.

Monday 15 March

ANU Computer Course. Fortram Programming Considerations. Florey Lecture Theatre, 9am–10am. Each day from Monday 15 March to Friday 19 March.

History of Ideas Seminar. Dr E. Kamenka, 'From Marx to Marxism: A study in the development of dogma'. Seminar Room 4, Coombs Building, 11am.

Botany Seminar. Dr A. Allaway (Carlton University, Ottawa), 'Glucosidase Localisation in Corn Root Tips'. Seminar Room, Botany Building, 12.30pm.

University Tennis Club. Annual general meeting. Sports Union downstairs meeting room, 8pm.

Tuesday 16 March

RSC Lecture Series. Dr S.H. Walmsley (University College, London), 'Group Theory and the Solid State'. On Tuesdays and Thursdays until 6 April. RSC Lecture Theatre, 9.30am.

Philosophy Seminar (RSSS). Mr G.W. Mortimore, 'Justice and Fairness'. Seminar Room 6 (Room 243), Coombs Building, 11am.

Physical and Theoretical Chemistry Seminar. Dr A.W. Mau (RSC), 'Some Chemical Applications of Laser-induced Non-linear Optical Effects'. Room 57, RSC, 11am.

American Studies Seminar. Papers and topics welcome from volunteers in any of the appropriate fields. This seminar will be held on every other Tuesday. Room 208, Haydon-Allen Building, 2pm.

St Mark's Institute of Theology lecture. Mr J. Molony, 'Vatican I, Authority in the Catholic Church'. St Mark's Institute of Theology, Barton, 8pm.

Wednesday 17 March

Computer Centre Lecture: Mr G. Grimsdale (Compunet Ltd) 'Compunet's Omnibus 11'. Florey Lecture Theatre, 10am.

Organic Chemistry Seminar. Dr K. Moody (RSC), 'Structures of Aerithionin and Homhaerthionin'. Room 134, RSC, 11am.

ANU Flying Club (glider and power). Progress reports. Future needs and plans. Can flying be made free to students? Haydon-Allen Lecture Theatre, 7.30pm.

ANU Rugby Union Football Club. Annual general meeting. Upstairs dining room, Union Building, 8pm.

Thursday 18 March

Inorganic Chemistry Seminar. Dr J. Ferguson (RSC), 'Spectroscopic Studies of Exchange Phenomena in Transition Metal Ion Crystals'. Room 134, RSC, 11am.

Pluralist Society. Mrs Deidre Hunter, 'Women's Liberation'. Room 5, Copland Building, 1pm.

Immunology Seminar. Mr N. Pedersen, 'Humoral Aspects of Renal Homograft Rejection'. Seminar Room, JCSMR, 1pm.

Geophysics and Geochemistry Seminar. Dr I. Nicholls, 'Santorini Volcano, Greece: A portion of Atlantis'. Seminar Room, New Geophysics Building, 4pm.

Theoretical Physics Seminar. Dr B. Kenny, 'Tests of TCP and T Invariance'. Seminar Room 105, Mathematical Sciences Building, 4pm.

ANU Club for Women. First Term Party. Dr Wurm will give a talk on her work with the Australian Aborigines, also a colour film. Acceptances to Mrs Hinds on 51 2547, Mrs Adams on 51 2718, or Mrs Cox on 81 3120, by Monday 15 March. Supper 70c. Drawing Room, University House, 8pm.

Monday 22 March

Computer Centre Lecture. Dr K. Atkinson, 'Numerical Solution of Integral Equations'. Room 105, Mathematical Sciences Building, 11am. Also Thursday and Friday.

Botany Seminar. Mr W. Nicholls,

'Inhibition of Root Initiation in Plants'. Seminar Room, Botany Building, 12.30pm.

Tuesday 23 March

History of Ideas Seminar. Dr E. Kamenka, 'Marx and Contemporary Marxism: The ambiguous legacy'. Seminar Room 4, Coombs Building, 11am.

Philosophy Seminar (RSSS). Mr R.J. Killecullen, 'Minding One's Own Business'. Seminar Room 6 (Room 243), Coombs Building, 11am.

Physical and Theoretical Chemistry Seminar. Dr T.R. Singh (RSC), 'Long Range Interatomic Forces Using Gaussians'. Room 57, RSC, 11am.

Biochemistry Seminar. Dr R. Gerdes, 'Biosynthesis of Nucleotide Ribose in Regenerated Rabbit Liver'. Florey Lecture Theatre, 1pm.

St Mark's Institute of Theology Lecture. Mr R. Campbell, 'Philosophy and Christian Doctrine'. St Mark's Institute of Theology, Barton, 8pm.

Wednesday 24 March

Computer Centre Lecture. Dr D.E. Lawrence, 'The Small Computer in the University Environment'. Room 105, Mathematical Sciences Building, 9am.

Organic Chemistry Seminar. Dr J. Huppertz (CSIRO), 'Some Abnormal Reactions of Diazonium Salts'. Room 134, RSC, 11am.

Zoology Seminar. Dr F.H. Talbot (Director, Australian Museum, Sydney), 'Tektite II - Human and Fish Behaviour on a Coral Reef'. Zoology Seminar Room, 3.30pm.

Thursday 25 March

Inorganic Chemistry Seminar. Dr A.M.

FROM THE DEPARTMENTS

Engineering Physics. Dr J.L. Hughes, formerly a Visiting Research Fellow from the Weapons Research Establishment, is now a Research Fellow in the Department. An authority on lasers, Dr Hughes has succeeded in establishing an extremely precise mode-locked laser system from which single pulses can be selected for further amplification. This work will form the basis for a high-power laser to be powered by the homopolar generator.

Geophysics and Geochemistry. Dr D.H. Green left this week for six weeks' study leave to be spent in Europe and the United States; Dr Green will go first to Holland, where he will attend a meeting of the Inter-Union Commission on Geodynamics, a planning and co-ordinating body set up by the International Union of Geological Science and the International Union of Geophysics and Geochemistry for the international program of research in the earth sciences to be conducted over the next six or seven years. The program - to be known as the Geodynamics Project - will focus on earth movements, volcanic processes and the continental drift.

Dr Green will then cross the Atlantic to give two papers on the origins of basalts and the nature of the deep crust and upper mantle at an invited symposium to honour the retiring president of the Carnegie Institute in Washington.

Back in Europe, Dr Green will attend a meeting in Germany of the International Subcommission in Experimental Petrology and a conference on the moon, being organised by the International Astronomical Union at the University of Newcastle-on-Tyne, where he will present a paper on experimental petrology and the origin of the Apollo-12 basalts.

Before returning to Australia in April, Dr Green will make another visit to the United States to attend the annual meeting of the American Geophysical Union and to give lectures at Yale University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Medical Chemistry. Mr J.A. Benbow from Macquarie University has taken up his Commonwealth Postgraduate Award to work with Dr T.J. Batterham on NMR studies on heterocycles and other biologically active substances.

Physiology. Dr M.B. Suthers arrived from Hobart on 26 February to take up a Research Scholarship in the Department under the supervision of Professor D.R. Curtis.

RSC. The Professor of Organic Chemistry,

Sargeson (RSC), 'Chemistry and Structure in Copenhagen'. Room 134, RSC, 11am.

Pluralist Society. Dr Eugene Kamenka, 'Students and Revolution'. Room 5, Copland Building, 1pm.

Immunology Seminar. Mr N. Pedersen, 'Cellular Aspects of Renal Homograft Rejection'. Seminar Room, JCSMR, 1pm.

ANU/CSIRO Joint Computing Seminar. Mr J.R.M. Wolfe (Department of Foreign Affairs), 'Experience With Information Retrieval Language INFO'. Florey Lecture Theatre, 2pm.

Medical Chemistry Seminar. Dr W.L.F. Armarego, 'Two Stereospecific *cis* - additions of the elements of nitromethane across tetrasubstituted double bonds. A concerted mechanism for the reaction of nitroacetic acid with enamines'. Florey Lecture Theatre, 3.45pm.

Geophysics and Geochemistry Seminar. Dr S. Reed, 'New Developments in Microprobes'. Seminar Room, New Geophysics Building, 4pm.

Theoretical Physics Seminar. Dr L.J. Tassie, 'A Form of the Dirac Equation that Absolutely Anyone Can Solve'. Seminar Room 105, Mathematical Sciences Building, 4pm.

Coming

Sunday 4 April

Concert on campus. Canberra Sinfonietta conducted by Christopher Nicholls (Canberra School of Music). Music by Mozart, Beethoven and Schubert, as well as contemporary composers. Tickets \$1.20 (students 50c. on production of student card) from Staff Club, SRC Office, Bruce Hall, Burton Hall, Garran Hall, Bouchiers and Travel Post. Bruce Hall, 8pm. □

Professor A.J. Birch, will be chairman and organiser of the insect chemistry section of the Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry to be held in Boston in July. While abroad, Professor Birch will also spend a month in Switzerland, working in a pure research institute attached to the perfumery and flavour firm of Givandan-Esrolko, and will spend some time in Britain. This will be Professor Birch's second study leave trip abroad this year.

This week he left to join Professor Sorm, Director of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, in chairing a symposium on the chemistry of terpenes at a meeting of the American Chemistry Society in Los Angeles. While in the United States this time, Professor Birch will spend a month in Stanford University, where he will work on a book which he is preparing in collaboration with Dr Subba Rao on the 'Birch reduction', one application of which is the manufacture of oral contraceptives. Dr Subba Rao was supervised in his postgraduate studies by Professor Birch.

After the month at Stanford and visits to other laboratories in the U.S. and Mexico, Professor Birch will return to Australia via Europe, Russia (where he will visit the Natural Products Institute, Moscow), and India. In India he will go to Delhi and Bangalore, where he will visit the Indian Institute of Science to discuss with Dr Subba Rao their progress with the book on the 'Birch reduction'.

Dr S.H. Walmsley of University College, London) is a visitor in the Research School. Dr Walmsley began a series of eight lectures yesterday and these will continue each Tuesday and Thursday. The lectures, entitled 'Group Theory and the Solid State', are being given in the main RSC lecture theatre.

Solid State Physics. Professor W.A. Runciman arrived last month from England to take up his appointment as Professor and Head of the new Department of Solid State Physics in the Research School of Physical Sciences. Professor Runciman was formerly Head of the Solid State Physics Division of the Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell.

With his staff, he will use the homopolar generator and magnet laboratories of the Research School to study a wide range of magneto-optical effects, including experiments involving steady fields of lower strength.

Professor Runciman has an office in room 11, first floor, Oliphant Building. □

NOTICES

ACU Travelling Fellowship. This year the Association of Commonwealth Universities is offering a Travelling Fellowship to enable a university administrator from Australia visit universities abroad to study matters of professional interest to himself and of importance to his university.

The Fellowship is for one to three months. The maximum grant is normally Stg£1,250 to cover both travel and expenses.

Applications, addressed to the Vice-Chancellor, should be lodged with the Registrar by 1 May at the latest. The successful candidate would now early in July and would be expected to use the Fellowship within twelve months.

A copy of the full details of the Fellowship may be obtained from the secretary to the Registrar (ext. 2385).

Social science travel grants. The Social Science Research Council of Australia offers supplementary travel grants for social science research in East and Southeast Asia and in the Pacific islands, including the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

Applications for the grants close on 31 March. Further information is available from Mr E. Helgeby.

NATO Study Program. The NATO Advanced Study Program each year sponsors a number of international meetings and courses at which various scientific topics are presented and discussed at advanced level. Information about the 1971 program is available from Mr Helgeby.

Higher education in Britain handbook. The 1970-72 edition of *Higher Education in the United Kingdom* for students from overseas and their advisers is now available from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (36 Gordon Square, London) at a cost of 12s., plus 1/4d. for surface post or 18/6d. for airmail (second class). □

BOOKS FROM ANU PRESS

The following books have been published by ANU Press this year.

Structural Landforms (An Introduction to Systematic Geomorphology Volume 5) by C.R. Twidale. - New thinking in geomorphological interpretation. \$5.

Lang and Socialism: A Study in the Great Depression by Robert Cooksey - The struggle for power between Lang's inner groups and the socialisation units. \$2.50.

The Army in Papua-New Guinea (Canberra Papers on Strategy and Defence No. 10) by Robert J. O'Neill - Close scrutiny of the Army's role as New Guinea moves closer to independence. \$1.50.

A Bibliography of the Sanskrit Texts of the Saddharmapundarikasutra (Oriental Monograph Series No. 5) by Akira Yuyama - A systematic bibliography of the whereabouts of Saddharmapundarikasutra manuscripts and references to them. \$5.

Integration and Harmonic Analysis on Compact Groups (Notes on Pure Mathematics No. 5) (Department of Mathematics, IAS, and Department of Pure Mathematics, SGS) by R.E. Edwards - An elementary exposition of certain aspects of commutative harmonic analysis. \$3.50.

Secondary Plant Succession in Tropical Montane Mindanao (Biogeography and Geomorphology Series No. BG/2) (Department of Biogeography and Geomorphology, RSPacS) by M.C. Kellman - The results of an intensive research program on the Mount Apo massif. \$2.50.

Aboriginal Man and Environment in Australia edited by D.J. Mulvaney and J. Golson - Twenty-five papers correlating research data in Australian pre-historic studies. \$12.50.

George Ernest Morrison Lectures in Ethnology: New Perspectives in Chinese Literature (The 29th Lecture, 1968) by J.D. Frodsham - New techniques of literary criticism are applied to the study of Chinese lyric poetry, prose and drama. 9s.

The Assimilation of the Chinese in Australia (The 30th Lecture, 1969) by Arthur Huck - Assimilation continues smoothly and uneventfully. 90c; *Agriculture: A Key to the Understanding of Chinese Society Past and Present* (The 31st Lecture, 1970) by Karl A. Wittfogel - China's agro-hydraulic way of life, pointing to an understanding of pre-Communist and post-Communist society. 90c. □



Prospective residents inspect the accommodation being offered in the new postgraduate residence in Northbourne Avenue. Units in the motel-style residence will be allocated next week and the first occupants move in on 1 April.

New postgraduate residence

The first occupants of the new postgraduate motel-type residence in Northbourne Avenue will move in on 1 April. Prospective tenants have inspected the accommodation offered in the \$864,000 buildings and units will be allocated on 20 March.

The block of 100 single and eight double self-contained flats has provisionally been referred to as Northbourne Hall. The University's Committee on Naming is considering a permanent name and a recommendation is expected to go before Council shortly.

The hall, which has a squash court, sauna bath facilities and a large common room, differs from other student residences in that it has no common dining area. Each unit has its own kitchen facilities, small bathroom and balcony. All are fully-furnished, including carpeted floors and bedding. Occupants have to provide their own sheets, towels, cooking utensils, cutlery and crockery.

The hall has laundries equipped with washing machines, dryers and ironing boards (but not irons) and there is off-street parking for one car per unit. The exterior of the hall will be landscaped.

Single full-time postgraduate students are eligible for permanent residence in the hall. Students who marry after arriving at ANU or who are otherwise ineligible for University housing assistance, can apply for a double unit.

In the event of insufficient applications for permanent residence, temporary residence will be given to other postgraduate students (staff or part-time), master's qualifying students, second degree and final year honours undergraduates, and postgraduate students of other tertiary institutions. Married postgraduates eligible for University housing but waiting for accommodation are eligible for temporary residence in the double units. Vacant flats may be used for short-term University visitors or residents' visitors.

Final rentals have yet to be determined but they are expected to be about \$12.50

per week for a single unit and \$15 per week for a double unit. The units will be let under a signed tenancy agreement with a \$25 bond.

The address of the hall is 77 Northbourne Avenue (at the corner of Barry Drive, opposite the Travelodge).

The conduct of the hall will be under the control of a Residents' Committee, probably of seven members, five of them residents elected by the residents, one a member of Council appointed by Council for two years, and the Dean of Students as the other member. The Residents' Committee will regulate admission to and exclusion from the hall, and the conduct, management and discipline of the hall.

The first Residents' Committee will be appointed to office with effect from 15 April. To meet needs arising before that date the Vice-Chancellor has been authorised to make arrangements for the operation of the Hall.

The Residents' Committee will be assisted administratively by a full-time hall secretary, whose salary will be paid from hall funds. The secretary will be appointed as a University officer with responsibility to the Residents' Committee for clerical and other duties. The secretary will not have a disciplinary role.

Mr G.E. Dicker, Assistant Registrar, said last week that the new postgraduate hall would be an interesting place to live in. There would be cross-fertilisation of academic interests and ideas because the residents would come from an extremely wide range of disciplines.

The President of the Research Students Association, Mr M.H. Worthington, told the *Reporter* that postgraduate students were happy with the way the new hall had developed. He said the concept of a self-controlling residence had been achieved despite the wishes of some that it should have been a master-student establishment of the University House type. Mr Worthington said it was desirable that a committee composed mainly of residents should decide on rules and then have responsibility for enforcing them. □

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY NOTES

Librarian returns. The Librarian, Mr J.J. Graneek, has returned from ten months' study leave. He spent six months as a Visiting Fellow, pursuing his academic interests in ancient history, at Clare Hall, Cambridge. He also spent some time in North America investigating applications of computer technology to library procedures, and a fortnight in Paris as the Australian delegate at a UNESCO meeting of governmental experts on the standardisation of international library statistics. Wearing his academic hat, he visited Athens, Rome and Israel.

Guides to the University Library. New members of staff and new students are reminded that an illustrated *Guide to the Libraries: Institute of Advanced Studies* was issued late last year and copies are available in all libraries on the campus as well as from the secretary to the Associate Librarian, Institute of Advanced Studies, ext. 2102. *A Guide to the Library: School of General Studies* is now available. These major guides, as well as the guide to the University Law Library, are supplemented by leaflets in the Branch Libraries.

Science Services. At the request of a special committee set up by the National Library to enquire into scientific and technological services in Australia, the University has seconded Miss C. James, the Library's Science Bibliographer, to work with the Secretariat of the committee for a period of six months, commencing in February 1971. During Miss James' absence from the Library, science enquiries may be addressed to ext. 2005 (IAS) or 2989 (SGS).

In a circular of 4 February, 1970, given wide distribution throughout the University, details were announced of the introduction to Australia of the computerised retrieval system in the field of bio-medicine known as MEDLARS. The system, developed by the National Library of Medicine in the United States, was made available to Australia in 1970 under a formal agreement with the National Library of Australia. The Aust-

ralian National University was invited to participate in the first selected group of users. Now beginning its second year of operation the service would welcome greater participation and for this reason we would like to draw attention again to what MEDLARS offers. The MEDLARS data base contains citations to over 1,000,000 articles from the world's medical literature indexed from about 2,300 of the world's medical journals. In response to an inquiry, the computer produces a bibliography, giving for each paper, the author, title, bibliographic details and a list of all the subject headings assigned to it. For simple problems a manual search of *Index Medicus* is more efficient and cheaper. For the more complex problems a search of the MEDLARS tapes will be more fruitful. There are three trained search analysts at the National Library who formulate searches within 24 hours of receipt. Searches are at present being carried out on a computer in Sydney, but in a few months the Department of Health's computer in Canberra will be used. Searches are being returned within about a week from the time of the despatch to the computer. Further details of the service are available on request to Mrs B. McEwin (ext. 3417).

Branch Libraries IAS. The alterations to the John Curtin School of Medical Research Library are now complete except for some small items of equipment, and readers now have much more space, including study carrels.

The Geophysics and Geochemistry Sub-branch of the Research School of Physical Sciences Library is now located on the ground floor of the Department of Geophysics and Geochemistry. The Librarian in charge is Mrs R. Brauer, ext. 3521.

The extensions to the Mathematical Sciences Building have commenced but it is not expected that the Research School of Physical Sciences Library located in that building will be affected for some time. The planned extensions will give greatly improved facilities to the Library. — Jean M. Waller

VISITORS IN THE UNIVERSITY

Departments are asked to notify Mr Black (ext. 4171) when senior academic visitors arrive, giving their room number and telephone extension, and briefly mentioning their particular interests. This information will be published in the *Reporter* so that interested members of the University can readily make contact with the visitors.

Professor K. Awaya, Yamaguchi University, Honorary Fellow in Experimental Pathology until November; main interest — the structure and activities of the lymphocyte; room 4009a, JCSMR, ext. 2457 or room 2155, ext. 4250.

Professor S.G. Brown, University of Hawaii, Visiting Professor in History, SGS, until 18 April; main interest — the history of American foreign policy; room 127, Haydon-Allen Building, ext. 2613.

Professor W. Bartley, University of Sheffield, Visiting Professor in Biochemistry, SGS, until November; main interest — the control of biochemical mechanisms in multicellular organisms; Block G, ext. 3517.

Dr Vera J. Daniel, St Hugh's College, Oxford, Visiting Lecturer in French for First Term; main interest — Paul Valéry, and French poetry since Baudelaire; room 124, Arts II Building, ext. 2736 or 2728.

Professor C. Duncan, University of Waikato, Visiting Fellow in Human Geography until end of July; main interest — resource utilisation and the location of productive activities; room 266, Coombs Building, ext. 3153.

Dr H.M. Edwards, New York University, Visiting Senior Lecturer in Pure Mathematics until November; main interest — analytic number theory; room 248, Haydon-Allen annex, ext. 2709.

Dr P. France, formerly Secretary to the Minister for Fijian Affairs and Local Government in Suva, Visiting Fellow in the

Department of Pacific History until April; main interest — Fijian reaction to European contact and colonial rule; room 175, Coombs Building, ext. 2298.

Dr R.W. Marsh, Victoria University, Wellington, ANZAC Fellow in Department of Psychology until July; main interest — mental subnormality; room 223, Physics Building, ext. 2803.

Mr F. Miyashita, Waseda University, Junior Leverhulme Fellow with Department of Geography for ten months from end of November 1970; main interest — industrial geography and marketing geography; room 22, Arts II Building, ext. 2640.

Dr Mubyarto, Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia, Visiting Fellow in Economics, RSPaCS, for one year; main interest — agricultural economics; room 137, Coombs Building, ext. 3653.

Professor K. Okutsu, International Christian University, Tokyo, Visiting Fellow in Department of Japanese until May; main interest — linguistic analysis of Japanese, and methodology of teaching the language; room 115, Asian Studies Building, ext. 3206.

Assistant Professor L. Parai, University of Western Ontario, Honorary Fellow in Demography until end of April; main interest — Australian immigration; room 225, Coombs Building, ext. 2395.

Dr G. Polya, Cornell University, Honorary Research Fellow in Environmental Biology for two years; main interest — biochemical control mechanisms in plants; room 235, RSC, ext. 4213.

Professor D.C. Rowan, University of Southampton, Visiting Fellow in Economics, RSSS, until mid-April; main interest — monetary economics; room 13, Coombs Building, ext. 2291.

Dr Pamela Russell, Walter and Eliza Hall Institute, Melbourne, Visiting Research Fellow in Microbiology until April; main interest — immune responses in tissue culture; room 4021, JCSMR, ext. 2553. □

SOUTH PACIFIC STRATEGY

The Strategic and Defence Studies Centre will hold a series of seminars on South Pacific political and economic development during March-May. The seminars will try to identify problems which, if left unsolved, could lead to tension and violence in Australia's northeastern neighbourhood.

The Director of the Strategic and Defence Studies Centre, Dr R.J. O'Neill, said last week that for two decades Southeast Asia had dominated discussions of Australian defence policy. 'This concentration of interest on Southeast Asia has been at the cost of Australian understanding of the South Pacific and of the strategic problems which this area can pose for both Australia and the islanders in the future', Dr O'Neill said. 'The 1970s seem likely to witness an accelerated growth of populations and problems in the South Pacific which could lead to increased international tensions and perhaps to violence'.

Dr O'Neill said the emphasis of the seminars would be on the present situation in the South Pacific and likely future developments. Most of the papers would be largely political or economic in their content and there would be discussions afterwards on aspects with particular strategic significance or importance in terms of Australia's future policy in the region.

'Although firm conclusions regarding these aspects may not be drawn, their discussion might make some contribution towards a wider understanding of an area which will have increasing interest as its problems magnify and as Australia's military commitment to Southeast Asia decreases', he said.

The seminars will be held in Seminar Room 1, Coombs Building, at 4pm on Thursdays beginning on 18 March. The topics for individual seminars will be divided between individual States, colonies or territories, and regional aspects.

'It is also hoped to have papers on Australian policy towards the South Pacific islands, Australian-New Zealand co-operation in the area, and on ways in which sea and air power might be employed by any of the nations with interests in the South Pacific', Dr O'Neill said. □

STAFF CENTRE MEMBERSHIP

Membership of the University Staff Centre — old Canberra House set in beautiful grounds overlooking Lake Burley Griffin — is open to every University staff member.

Following are some of the amenities offered to members of the Staff Centre:

Bar (trading hours): Noon—2.30pm; 4.30—10pm Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Noon—2.30pm; 4.30pm—12 midnight Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Closed Sunday.

Barbeques: Barbeque your own steaks at lunchtime on Saturday. Counter meals are available over the bar between 5—8pm.

Discounts: Membership of the Staff Centre entitles a person to discounts of up to 5c per gallon on petrol and percentage discounts on tyres, furniture, household requisites, hardware and timber.

Luncheons: Smorgasbord luncheon is available daily, and a members' luncheon is served in the upstairs dining room. The 'a la carte' menu is available each evening.

Dining room: Changes are being made in the dining room; an announcement will be made shortly.

Meeting rooms: Rooms are available for meetings, private luncheons, or other small gatherings.

Outside catering: The Staff Centre caters for functions outside the Centre for its members.

Membership of the Staff Centre from 1 January—31 December costs \$10. Associate membership is available to husbands or wives of members for \$6 per year. Membership fees can be paid in cash or by 40c fortnightly salary deductions. Inquiries about the University Staff Centre can be made by telephoning ext. 3549 or 496428. □

Letters wanted: The Reporter welcomes Letters-to-the-Editor on any matters of interest in the University. Letters, concisely expressed, should be sent to the Information Section. □



Staff regains cricket 'Ashes'

By Mike Gore

The annual staff-student cricket match is one of the final events of Orientation Week. This year it resulted in a win for the staff, who regained the 'Ashes' for the first time since 1966.

The student side batted first and was soon reeling under the withering opening attack of Colin Plowman and Scott Bennett. It was Plowman who did the initial damage. Bowling with mysterious venom he took the wickets of Morey, Easom and Feletti in two devastating overs. Morey was brilliantly caught by wicket-keeper Bryant, while Easom and Feletti lofted identical shots to mid-wicket into the saving hands of George Garnsey.

Very shortly afterwards Scott Bennett took two wickets in quick succession. He had Robilliard dismissed lbw and then claimed Waring with an unbelievable one-handed terpsichorean catch by Eric Bachelard at point.

This initial disastrous spell in, which the students lost 5—31, was followed by a sound stand between Harrison and Fraser which took the students' total past the hundred mark. Eventually Harrison, throwing his bat around, was stumped for 54 off the bowling of George Garnsey, and Fraser snicked a catch to Bryant off the teasing bowling of Mike Howell. Berents compiled a bright 14 runs in the tail-enders and the students' final total was 132.

Bryant's skilful use of his bowlers was amply justified by the fact that every one of them took wickets.

The staff innings began in the same disastrous manner as that of the students. John Kaye was brilliantly caught and bowled by Frilay with the score at 3. Five runs later Berents clean bowled Colin Plowman, and with only one more run on the scoreboard, the same bowler had Eric Bachelard lbw. The procession ended when Frilay bowled Tony Howells and the staff score stood at 4—22.

At this point Mike Howell and Ray Sloan came together. Together they took the score to 128 before Ray Sloan (28) was caught deep on the long-on boundary attempting to hit Robilliard over the sight-screen. Mike Howell went on to score 89 runs and eventually retired unbeaten. His score included 13 boundaries and the only six of the match. The staff amassed a total of 168 and the innings closing with a delicate last wicket partnership between Ian Ross and Mike Gore, both of whom displayed a knowledge of country-style agricultural stroke-making.

The students — fulfilling every requirement of this type of match — bowled every member of their team, including the wicket

keeper. Berents (2 for 23), Frilay (3 for 7) and Robilliard (2 for 27) were the most successful. However, not sufficient can be said of the achievements of Harrison and Wright. Both bowled only one over and each claimed a wicket.

It must also be reported that throughout the day there was a steady stream of members of staff who gave their time to turn up and umpire sections of the game. This greatly enhanced the spirit of the day and the Deputy Vice-Chancellor added a touch of official dignity to the first hour's play.

All in all it was universally agreed to have been a very successful day and full marks must go to the Union and in particular, Gene de Toth and his staff for their organisation. □

LOST PROPERTY INQUIRIES

Members of the University wanting to inquire about lost property should contact Mrs V. Rosling, room 24 in the Student Administration Building (ext. 3454). Mrs Rosling keeps lost property for three months before disposing of it to charities. Books are sent to the Library and lecture notes are destroyed after the three-month holding period. Persons finding lost property are also asked to contact Mrs Rosling. □

REPORTER DEADLINES

Contributors are reminded that copy for the next issue of the Reporter (26 March) must be submitted to the University Information Section by Friday 19 March. This deadline applies for news items, letters to the editor, notes from departments, notes on visitors, classified advertisements and diary items for the period 29 March—11 April. □

R.U. TRAINING BEGINS

After a notable 1970 season, highlighted by the visit of the University of California team and the winning by the Forestry side of the local fourth grade premiership, the ANU Rugby Union Football Club has begun training for 1971.

Practice is held on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5pm on North Oval and all interested players are encouraged to participate.

On Saturday 13 March and Saturday 20 March, trial games will be played on North Oval against other Canberra clubs.

The annual general meeting of the Club will be held on Wednesday 17 March at 8pm in the upstairs dining room of the Union and nominations have been called

As part of their training program University Rugby League players are holding an eight-a-side competition on the Library Lawn most lunchtimes. The teams play barefoot or in sandshoes to protect the lawn. Rugby League inquiries should be made to Mr R. Sloan (ext. 3250 or 3322).

for office-bearers for the year.

The Club would welcome the support of non-playing students or staff members. □

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

For sale

Olympia portable typewriter, recently serviced. \$27. Ext. 4251.

1965 Holden sedan, manual, ten months' registration. \$800. Phone ext. 2957.

Florian 1969, 1600 c.c., excellent condition, all extras, low mileage, 12 months' rego. Urgent sale, owner going overseas. \$2,100. Ext. 2879.

Quality four-bedroom home, main with en suite, large lounge, separate dining, modern kitchen. Long front terrace, double garage under. Excellent views. Close schools. Handy transport. Almost full transferable Government loan. Price \$24,500. Ext. 4082.

Public notices

ANU General Staff Association Inc. The annual general meeting will be held on 31 March 1971, 10.30am—12.30pm. Coombs Lecture Theatre.

Open to all members of the non-academic staff. Further details will be given in the next issue of ANU Reporter.

HAREA (ANU branch). All members of HAREA have been invited to attend the annual general meeting of the university welfare body, the ANUGSA, on 31 March 1971.

Matters of interest to all staff will be discussed.

I. Simpson
HAREA ANU Branch

Challenge. The Biochemistry Department (SGS) is currently conducting a series of experiments on the response of the male academic to the rigours of squash. Evidence to date suggests that members of this department are better fitted for survival under these stress conditions than are those of other ANU departments. However, further data are required as our present results are insufficient for a full statistical analysis. Contact ext. 4291 for experiment details.

K. Reed,
Biochemistry Department,
SGS.

Wanted

Home for a five-week old tabby kitten. 73 1441 evenings.