

ANU Reporter



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Joint research program started on arthritis

When Professor Lamar Field left Vanderbilt University in Tennessee in August to spend four months sabbatical leave at ANU he carried with him a black box which he didn't let out of sight. The box, now safely in his laboratory in the Department of Experimental Pathology, John Curtin School of Medical Research, contained thirty chemical compounds in test tubes.

'These compounds are precious to me', says Professor Field. 'They have taken years of work to put together and may form an important part of a collaborative work with Dr Michael Whitehouse in research on arthritis, its causes, what may relieve it and how'.

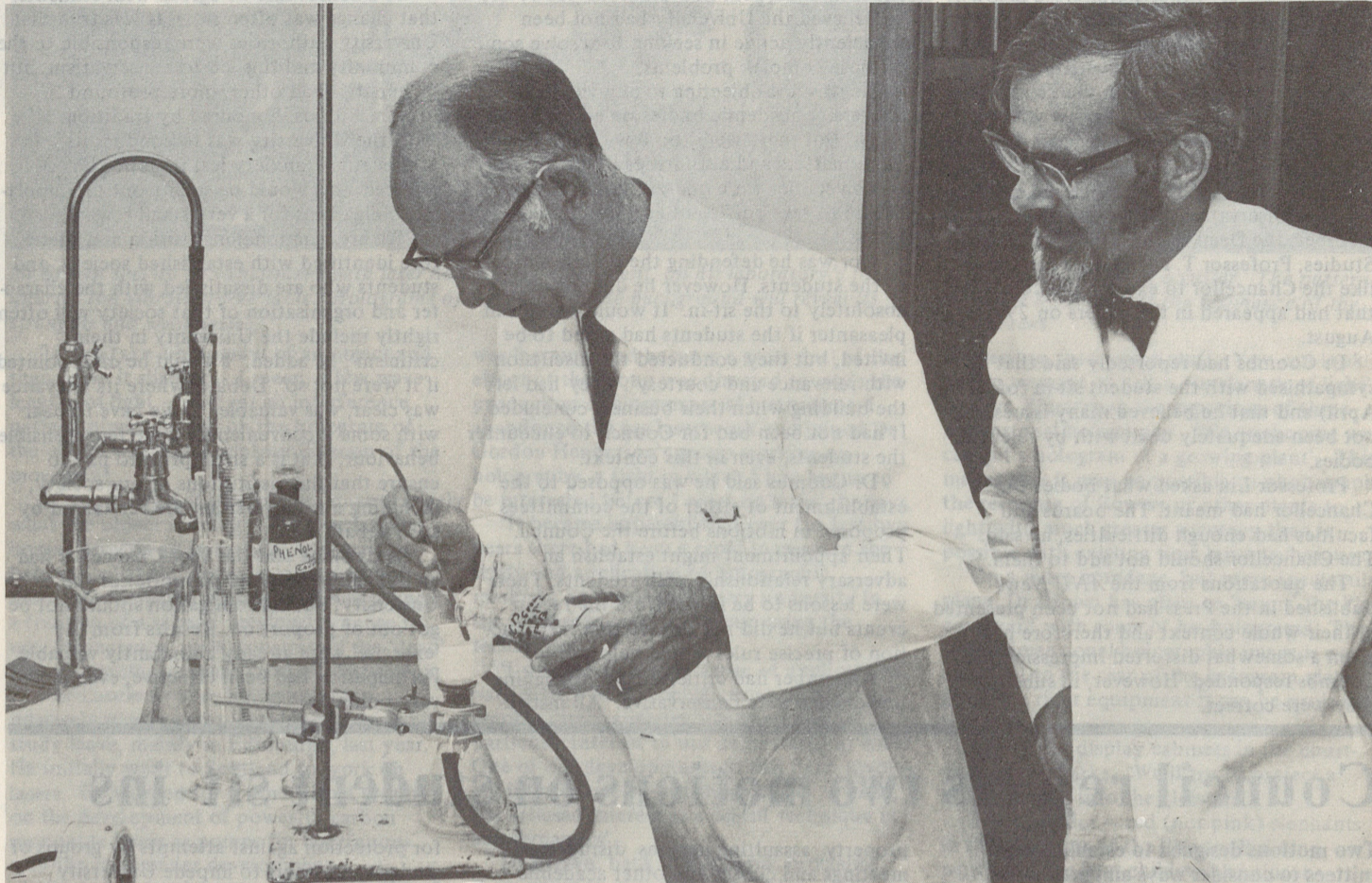
Their joint project, thought to be the first between Vanderbilt and ANU, will have three approaches: a pharmacological examination of the drug D-penicillamine which has a beneficial effect in rheumatoid arthritis; an examination of compounds of copper which may be both a cause and a cure of arthritis; experiments using Professor Field's 30 compounds which may block certain reactive groups in cell surfaces which contribute to the development of arthritis.

Professor Field, a noted organic chemist and authority on sulphur compounds, has been in the Chemistry Department at Vanderbilt University since 1949 including six years, 1961-67, as Chairman of the Chemistry Department.

His interest in applying a chemist's knowledge of compounds to medical problems came early in his career when his research team was asked to work on antiradiation drugs in the sulphur family. He later became interested in penicillamine, another sulphur compound and a break-down product from penicillin, which Dr I.A. Jaffe, of the New York Medical Centre in New York City, had found was effective in ameliorating rheumatoid arthritis. Field became aware of Dr Whitehouse's work a few years ago and since then they have corresponded and met chiefly on two occasions at Vanderbilt. Now they are busy in collaborative research on a project using Professor Field's knowledge of chemistry and Dr Whitehouse's knowledge of biological systems.

Dr Whitehouse normally uses rats for his experimental studies. They are injected in the rear paws with carrageenan, a polysaccharide extracted from a seaweed which rapidly produces an inflammation resembling that experienced in human arthritic conditions.

A more crippling but slow-developing



Professor Field (left) and Dr Whitehouse work with a copper complex to be evaluated for potential drug activity.

form of arthritis is induced by injecting very small quantities of 'adjuvants' prepared from dead tubercule bacilli and various oily vehicles. Both these forms of 'model arthritis' will respond to most of the drugs used to treat human arthritis, but not the penicillamine itself.

'Rheumatoid arthritis is a common complaint which several million Americans suffer from', Professor Field said. 'The drug penicillamine, now marketed in Britain, does ameliorate the disease but may have serious side effects. Together we want to examine the architecture of the penicillamine molecule to examine what features of it may be effective in treating arthritis. We hope to find a way of modifying it to make it more active or less toxic, and to understand the processes by which it works.'

'We want to see whether it treats merely the symptoms or whether it really strikes at the causes. So far, it is known that the skin from rats treated with penicillamine has less tensile strength, that is, it stretches with less effort. But there may be other effects as well.'

'In another approach, copper solutions are being injected into rats to see if inflammation can be relieved by the copper, because we know that another property of penicillamine in the body is that it mobilises

copper from wherever it is stored.

'It seems a paradox but recent scientific literature indicates that copper ions conceivably may provide both a cause and a relief of arthritis. We can't rule out the possibility that the penicillamine treatment may relate to copper. In a laboratory you can approach a problem from several directions only to find later that the various approaches actually relate to each other.'

'We are being helped in this approach by proximity to the Medical Chemistry Group where Dr Douglas Perrin and Mr Richard Ryall have been working extensively on copper complexes in biological systems.'

'Our third project, which is going on concurrently, is to study effects on cells of my thirty compounds, dubbed Zogs by Dr Whitehouse, from the German transliteration for cell surface poisons (Zellober flachengifte).'

'These Zogs are designed to block sulphhydryl groups on lymphocytes (a form of white blood cell) which may play a part in helping the disease develop. If we could block such cells safely, we could perhaps hinder the development of arthritis. To do this the chemist has to try to understand some of the life sciences and work with someone, such as Dr Whitehouse, who has a knowledge of biosystems, and been involved in clinical medicine.'

'Nowdays, this seems to be the best way that complex problems can be solved. Nature doesn't compartmentalise. She doesn't present the problem just to an experimental pathologist, or a cell physiologist. The problem needs to be confronted by a biologist, immunologist, orthopaedic surgeon and organic chemist. Everybody needs to get together to share his particular piece of knowledge.'

'I've been pleased to see that at ANU there is a good coming together of specialist skills to work on the same problem, a good interaction between the Research School of Chemistry and the John Curtin School'.

Professor Field will himself contribute to the multi-disciplinary approach by working partly in both Schools, giving seminars on the basic understanding of sulphur compounds in JCSMR and their place in biological systems in JCSMR. He is also giving seminars to Medical Chemistry and Biochemistry in JCSMR.

At the end of the four months, Professor Field will return to Vanderbilt, with his black box, prepared to continue the joint project by sending more Zogs carefully wrapped, to Dr Whitehouse, 12,000 miles away.

Steps to fill top-level vacancies; study of ANU decision making

Studies of aspects of senior decision-making and communication processes within the University, and of future personnel arrangements at senior levels, were initiated by the University Council at its 13 September meeting. An earlier study, asked for in July, is to continue.

The September Council meeting appointed a Committee on the Vice-Chancellorship to seek a successor to the Vice-Chancellor, Dr Williams, who has offered his resignation and, *inter alia*, to 'examine the terms and conditions of appointment' of the Vice-Chancellor; and requested the Chancellor, Dr Coombs, the Pro-Chancellor, Sir Anthony Mason, and the Vice-Chancellor 'to submit recommendations to the Council at the November meet-

ing for the conduct of the University's affairs in the light of the resignation of the Vice-Chancellor and the retirement of the Secretary'.

At its July meeting, Council approved the retirement of the Secretary, Mr R.A. Hohnen, on medical grounds, and invited the Vice-Chancellor to review the administrative consequences of the Secretary's retirement. This study is to continue.

However, the committee of the Chancellor, Pro-Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor is also to:

- arrange a study of the decision-making and communication processes of the University, especially on matters where significant change is under consideration.
- notify the vacancy in the post of Sec-

retary as widely as practicable and to invite those interested in this or a similar position to inform the University.

The related decisions rose from discussions taken together, of the impending vacancies in the offices of Vice-Chancellor and Secretary, and of related administrative matters. A paper on these questions was tabled by Dr Coombs.

Council resolved to accept the Vice-Chancellor's resignation with regret, from a date to be determined not later than 31 January 1975, and 'to offer Dr Williams congratulations on his appointment (as Chairman of the New Zealand State Services Commission) and Council's warm good wishes for a successful and rewarding tenure.'

A committee of 15 was established 'to

take such steps to make known the need for this appointment as the committee considers appropriate'. These, a Council paper suggested, might include inviting suggestions from members of the Council and the Academic Boards, the Staff Association, Staff Council, Research Students Association, Students Association and other bodies.

The committee is charged to consider names of possible Vice-Chancellors, to ascertain from those whose names might be put to Council whether an invitation would be favourably considered, 'to examine the terms and conditions of appointment' and 'to make an early recommendation to Council'.

In his note to the Council, Dr Coombs

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Dr Coombs defends views on student activism

The Chancellor, Dr H.C. Coombs, wishes that students would feel that better results would come from the use of civilised methods. But if the question of student behaviour is to be one of a choice between apathy and activism, he prefers student activism.

Dr Coombs made the comments at a University Council meeting on 13 September in a debate on two motions designed to produce a University policy on the handling of sit-ins and other 'direct action' (see below). He was responding to criticism of reports that he sympathised with students and had criticised aspects of the University.

The reports, appearing in the Press late in August, related to an interview with the Chancellor published in the August *ANU News*.

One member of Council criticised the Chancellor for having described the University as 'conservative'. Another Council member, the Dean of the Faculty of Asian Studies, Professor T.Y. Liu, said he would like the Chancellor to explain the comments that had appeared in the papers on 29 August.

Dr Coombs had reportedly said that he sympathised with the student sit-in (of 18 April) and that he believed many issues had not been adequately dealt with by relevant bodies.

Professor Liu asked what bodies the Chancellor had meant. The boards and faculties had enough difficulties, he said. The Chancellor should not add to them.

The quotations from the *ANU News* published in the Press had not been presented in their whole context and therefore had given a somewhat distorted impression, Dr Coombs responded. However, in substance they were correct.

'I was asked why I was happy to meet with students during the sit-in. I thought it my duty as Chancellor', he said. He had had some sympathy with the student attitude, and felt that some issues had not been dealt with sufficiently promptly.

Dr Coombs said some of the matters had been under discussion for some considerable time: assessment had been a live issue for years. Many members of staff were concerned about it and some departments had experimented with new methods. However, he believed the University had not been sufficiently active in seeking to resolve some of these complex problems.

He was not objecting to any views of University academic bodies on educational issues. But there were too few certainties in these matters and authorities in most if not all universities were open to criticism for failure to take sufficient account of student views.

Nor was he defending the precise actions of the students. However he did not object absolutely to the sit-in. 'It would have been pleasanter if the students had asked to be invited, but they conducted the discussion with relevance and courtesy'. They had left the building when their business concluded. It had not been bad for Council to encounter the students, even in this context.

Dr Coombs said he was opposed to the establishment of either of the committees proposed in motions before the Council. Their appointment might establish an adversary relationship with students. There were lessons to be learnt from the recent events but he did not believe that introduction of precise rules would help.

A member had criticised him for saying universities were conservative. 'All institu-

tions are conservative', Dr Coombs told Council. This University had demonstrated that it was a focal point for advancing thought in academic fields but people who could be challenging and adventurous in ideas might be conservative in institutional matters.

'Conservative', he added, was not necessarily a pejorative term. Many of the things universities wished to conserve should be protected. But there was room for change.

Dr Coombs said he agreed with students that change was often slow. It was true that University authorities were responsible to the community and this led to conservatism, but universities had other, more profound responsibilities, honoured by tradition.

If the University was to conduct its affairs out of anxiety lest its funds be reduced, this would be selling out on important obligations for a very small reward.

'We are a national institution and therefore identified with established society, and students who are dissatisfied with the character and organisation of that society will often rightly include the University in their criticism', he added. 'I would be disappointed if it were not so'. Debate, where its relevance was clear, was valuable. 'If we have to bear with some inconvenience, some reprehensible behaviour, that is a small price to pay to ensure that the institutions of our society, including our universities, are revitalised by such debate'.

Dr Coombs said the Vice-Chancellor had an obligation to avoid disruption of the University, but this obligation should not be got out of proportion. Results from the 'exercise' were already abundantly valuable. Participation had been effective, even if not very polite.

From page one.

reported that the Vice-Chancellor's impending resignation had led to the suggestion that he might, in consultation with the Vice-Chancellor, report to Council on action to be taken in the light of Mr Hohnen's retirement.

'The combination of circumstances suggests to us that Council should take care to ensure a stable administration next year, especially in the area of financial and business administration', he added.

Dr Coombs recalled that the office of Secretary had been established in 1968, 'in order to afford . . . business and financial support . . . but also to retain an integrated administration with a common thread of purpose and responsibility . . .

'The Secretary was thus given, in addition to the responsibility to support the Vice-Chancellor in the formulation of policy and the supervision of administration on the business and financial side, the additional responsibility, under the direction of the Vice-Chancellor, to co-ordinate and be responsible for all aspects of the administration of the University's affairs'.

The business, property and financial affairs of the University were substantial and complex. 'While I am conscious that a new Vice-Chancellor might well expect to be consulted about the filling of such a post or indeed to have an opportunity of reviewing the way in which the University administration is organised taking advantage of the opportunity afforded by the vacancy', Dr Coombs added, 'Council must nonetheless bear in mind that Dr Williams will leave in January and Mr Hohnen in March.'

'If a very early appointment of Vice-Chancellor is made the obviously desirable consultation can be achieved. But if not, and there is the possibility of delay, stability in the supervision of these affairs will become vital and I believe Council at the November meeting should decide upon an appointment of an officer to take over from the Secretary when he retires.'

'I believe it to be likely that the requisite continuity and experience can be found from among senior people associated with the University', the Chancellor added.

It had been mooted by some that the administrative structure might be changed and in particular whether the link between the business and registrarial side need be continued. 'No developed proposals have been put forward and in the present situation I would think it highly undesirable to pursue notions of change without compelling reasons so long as Council retains flexibility to deal with the needs of the institution as they arise and in accordance with the capacities of staff . . .

The Registrar, Academic Registrar and Registrar (Property and Plans) had advised against change of function or responsibility of existing posts. 'The officers concerned prefer a continuance of the co-ordinated team, maintaining and making better known the status and responsibility of the post of Secretary which have apparently been misunderstood by some within the University perhaps because they are not self-evident from the title'.

Dr Coombs said that Council would be setting up machinery for the election of a Vice-Chancellor which would provide 'a convenient and apposite means of consultation' on the choice of Secretary.

'I propose that the Pro-Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and I be empowered to bring a nomination to the November meeting of Council after notification of the vacancy and consultation within the University'. A recommendation would be deferred if there seemed a likelihood of an early appointment of a new Vice-Chancellor.

staff of the Institute, replacing Dr J.M. Bowler; Dr Beryl Rawson, elected by the non-professional staff of the School, to replace Mr P.E.M. Standish; Mrs J.A. Slee, elected by research students, and replacing Mr I.P.B. Halkett; and Mr Allan Murray-Jones, elected by undergraduate students, in place of Mr David Buchannan. Dr Taylor and Dr Rawson are each elected for three years, Mrs Slee and Mr Murray-Jones for one year.

The election of two members chosen by the heads of research schools, to replace Professor D.A. Low and Professor A.L. Hales, is uncompleted.

The five Governor-General appointees whose terms expire on 29 September are Sir Norman Cowper, Dr G.L. McDonald, Mr J.C. Moore, Sir Frederick White and Sir Warwick Fairfax.

Council rejects two motions on student sit-ins

Two motions designed to establish committees to consider ways and means to 'protect' the University from future student militancy were defeated by the University Council on 13 September, after protracted and involved debate.

At one stage, after criticism of his reported views of recent student activism, the Chancellor, Dr H.C. Coombs, said he believed the University had not been sufficiently active in seeking to resolve some of the complex issues raised by students. (See separate report, this page.)

The issue of taking steps in anticipation of student militancy was raised by Mr P.E.M. Standish, who asked that Council 'give urgent consideration to measures for protection against attempts by groups of students or others to impede University operations either in teaching areas or elsewhere'.

Mr Standish commented that he would expect there was a widespread consensus that universities existed to foster free and reasoned inquiry and to provide the means for exchange and evaluation of contending and controversial arguments.

However there were limits to the conditions under which those objectives could satisfactorily operate. They could not do so if any group of persons set about destroying

property, assaulting persons, disrupting meetings and classes and other academic activities, or seeking to intimidate others from expressing contrary views.

Mr Standish said there was risk of a situation in which a small group of individuals, in the name of freedom, sought to act in ways which seriously infringed the freedoms of a much greater number and to prevent the latter from peaceably performing their duties and pursuing their academic interests. He believed there had been an all too-prevalent unwillingness to distinguish between the merits of rights to free speech and the merits of rights to advocate causes by violent and disruptive means.

Council, he said, should consider urgently such matters as the holding of meetings under conditions of duress, damage to property and assaults on persons.

The Vice-Chancellor, Dr R.M. Williams, in a footnote to the Council agenda item on the issue raised by Mr Standish, recommended that a small committee be established to advise on which aspects of the proposals it would be useful for Council to clarify its position, and the form the clarification should take.

At the meeting Mr Standish asked that Council give urgent consideration to measures

committee, consisting of '... the full-time academic staff of the department and such non-academic members of staff, graduate and undergraduate students enrolled in the department as are from time to time elected to it, in proportions determined by the faculty concerned'.

Committees are empowered to make recommendations to faculty or advise the head of the department, on any matter affecting the department, excepting personnel matters.

Department heads are required to convene meetings at least once a term or on the request of at least one-fifth of the members of the committee, and to transmit the committee's recommendations to faculty or the Board of the Faculties (BSGS at present) as appropriate.

Other matters dealt with by the University Council at its 13 September meeting included the following:

Graduate House liquor. A request, that the Governing Body of Graduate House be permitted to establish a small liquor bar, was approved in principle by Council. Arrange-

ments for protection against attempts by groups of students or others to impede University operations either in teaching areas or elsewhere.

Another member of Council moved that a committee be established to consider whether the University should set out special 'offences' relating to sit-ins. It should consider also the circumstances in which the police might be involved and, generally, measures to protect University operations.

The President of the ANU Students' Association, Mr Michael Dunn, argued that the recent sit-ins had been fully justified by previous 'inadequacy of consultation', that they had been free of violence and had not caused damage. He believed that the establishment of a committee would increase tension.

During discussion there was support for the view that student participation in the life of the University was to be encouraged. Efforts should be made to involve a wider audience. The way ahead should be via discussion and compromise, and not suppression.

The motion that a committee to consider 'offences', the use of police and related issues was put to the vote and lost. Mr Standish's subsequent motion, that a small committee be set up to consider the issues, also was lost.

ments for its establishment are to be made.

'Initially the bar would be on a small scale and run by members of the Governing Body', the chairman of the Governing Body told Council in a letter. 'It would be located in the Common Room and the liquor stored in lockable cupboards... If it proves successful, a lockable bar will be built and installed'.

Students Association fees. A decision by the ANU Students Association to alter its constitution to increase membership fees, and to charge different fees for part-time and full-time students, was approved.

The existing fee for all undergraduate students is \$11. The new fees will be \$14 full-timers, and \$12.50 for part-time students,

Council membership. Four new members of Council have been elected by members of the University, to take office from 30 September. The election of two others has not been completed. The terms of some five more, appointed by the Governor-General, expire on September 29.

Those newly-elected are Dr S.R. Taylor, a member elected by the non-professional

Standing Committee of Council meeting



Prompt implementation of Departments Statute

The draft Departments Statute adopted in principle in 1973 is to be implemented promptly. However the University's Advisers on Legislation have been asked to consider aspects of its operation, by the University Council.

The Statute was originally intended to come into effect when the School of General Studies is 'converted' into The Faculties, and the Board of the School becomes the Board of the Faculties. The recommendation of the Board of the School, that the statute be implemented 'without delay' is one upshot of the recent student sit-in in the Chancelry, and subsequent staff/student discussions.

The draft statute provides for establishment, in each department, of a departmental

Laser holography project in Physics Dept

'There's nothing up my sleeve', proclaims Dr Laurie Brown, shoving his cuffs back half an inch or so and grinning like a conjurer at a kids' party — a role for which he is physically (the beard and so forth) well suited.

On a three-quarter ton table, mounted on four stacks of inflated Mini-Minor inner tubes, as shock absorbers, he sets up a tubular instrument — a laser — a small mirror and a mount containing a glass plate, not unlike one from an old magic lantern show. With a flick of a switch the laser produces a thin beam of red light, which the mirror turns onto the plate.

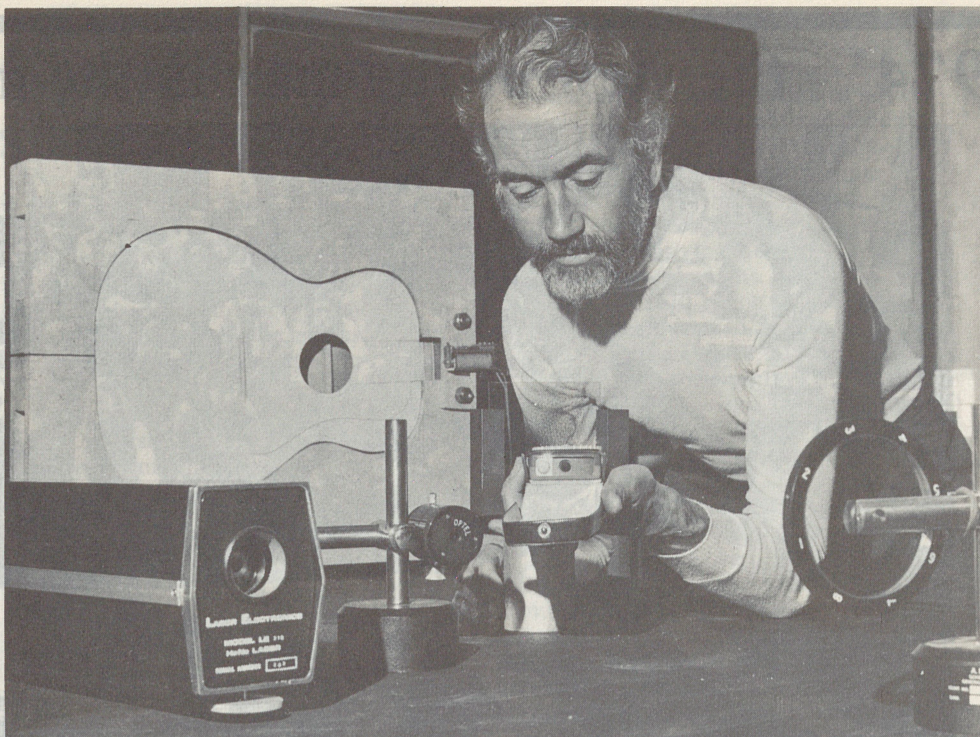
Bending closer to the plate one sees an image of a random collection of laboratory equipment, seemingly set up behind the glass, in a faint red light. All three dimensions are apparent. As one moves one's eye looks 'around' some of the instruments depicted.

The glass plate is a hologram prepared in Scotland, and one of the showpieces in the new holographic laboratory Dr Brown is setting up, with the aid of research student Steve Thurgate, in the Department of Physics, SGS.

The three-quarter ton table, on its unusual mountings, is an essential part of the laboratory. Vibration-free mountings are necessary for holography. Vibration-free tables can be bought but Dr Brown calculates he has saved ANU 'several thousand dollars' by making his own.

So far his probing of the applications of laser holography at ANU have produced only limited results. Holograms of a cheap guitar, for instance, have revealed the flaws in resonance which account for the poor quality of the instrument.

But holography potentially is a very valuable tool in many areas of construction. In Britain, where Dr Brown recently spent part of his study leave, it is used in checking laminated airframe parts, to test if a glue has 'taken'. And as yet it is only in its infancy.



Dr Brown sets up an experiment with laser holography equipment, on his laboratory's three-quarter ton vibration-free table. Holograms of the guitar in the background will reveal its strengths and weaknesses.

'If you take a hologram of an object and then move it slightly — I mean, a few wave lengths of light — you get an interference pattern superimposed on the hologram of the object which is a contour diagram of the movement.

'If you analyse it you can say quantitatively what the object is doing'. The overlapping images provide an immediate comparison between what the object is 'doing' at one moment, compared with what it was doing a fraction of a second previously: hence its use, for instance, in demonstrating the 'dead' area of a guitar or other musical instrument.

For Laurie Brown, holography is a relatively new interest, developed during his study leave, mainly in Edinburgh, last year. He initially went to Scotland to work on lasers. He worked for a time with a group on the development of powerful carbon monoxide lasers as pumps for continuous spin-flip laser under development.

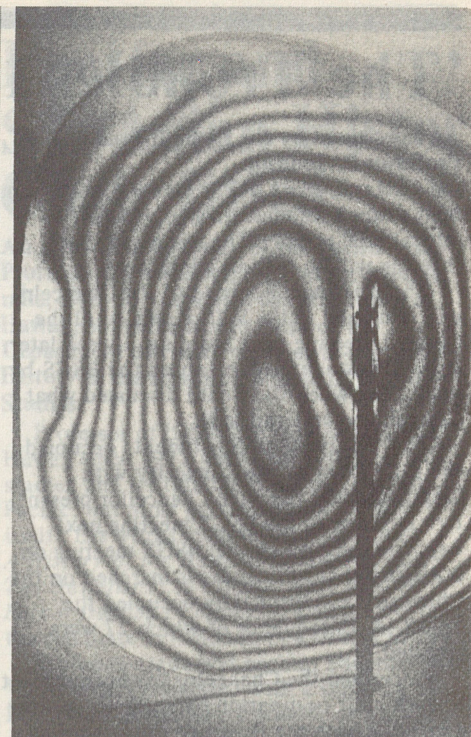
'Because I felt I was teaching more than I

was learning, and because a great deal of the effort of the group was directed towards the production of a commercial instrument, I abandoned the gas laser work and joined Dr Gordon Henderson's group working on holography, a field in which I had begun to be interested before I went on leave', he says.

'It became apparent that over the last two years there had been a rapid increase in the study and application of holographic methods, and probably every university in the UK has at least one group using the techniques.

'I worked on a wide range of applications, particularly on the applications of holographic interferometry which seemed of particular interest to our department at ANU. One of our developments in this field, involving interferometry over large angles of view, has aroused interest as a useful technique in aerodynamics'.

Dr Brown, back in Canberra, proclaims, 'I am going to stay with this. This is very



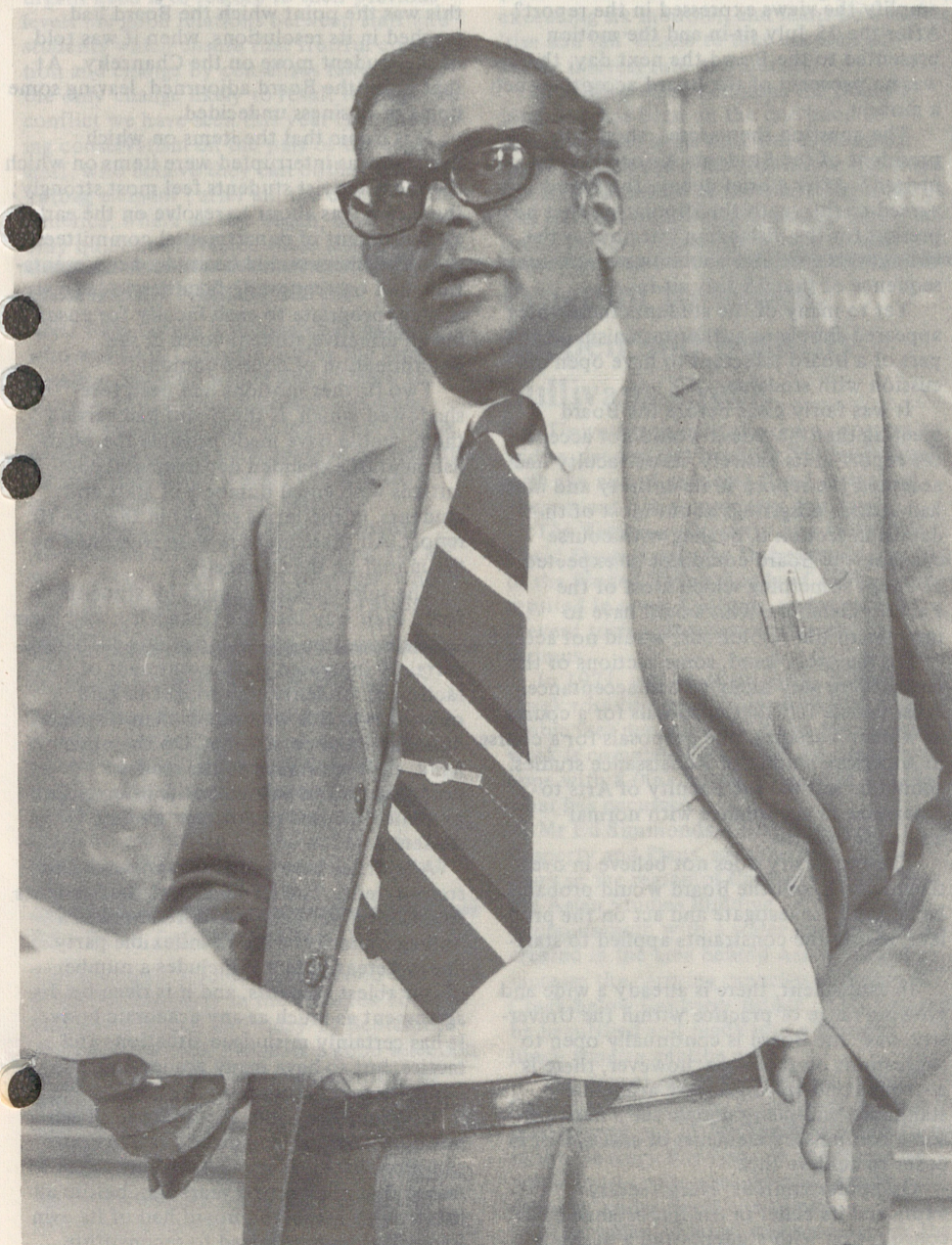
A typical hologram of a guitar. The patterns recorded demonstrate the resonance of the instrument.

interesting, fascinating stuff. You can look at a movement of half a wavelength of light', he says, illustrating the capacities of three-dimensional holography. 'We are hoping we can get a hologram of a growing plant'. This means that it may be possible to photograph the response of flowers or other plants to light with much greater accuracy than is possible with existing time lapse techniques.

On a more mundane, but more spectacular plane, Dr Brown has plans to 'haunt' the Physics courtyard with some of his holograms. The three-dimensional holographic image is not confined to the rear of the hologram plate; given the right equipment it can be projected before it.

'We've got display cabinets in the courtyard', he remarks. 'We'll try to project a hologram out into the cloisters'.

The prospect — red (not pink) elephants in the precincts of the Physics Building — is worthy of the best children's conjuror.



Professor Krishnamurti

Language — dropout link seen by visiting Indian linguist

A leading Indian linguist, Professor Bh. Krishnamurti, believes that many children drop out of school because they speak and use language 'differently' and their middle-class teachers pick on them for not acquiring the accepted standard in that language.

'This is a problem throughout the world. In every language there are dialects spoken in the home as well as a standard version. The children of the rich and well educated have a head start because they learn the standard language in the home and so speak in an acceptable way in the classroom. Children from poor, migrant, or black families acquire a home dialect which is perfectly fine and adequate for communication. However, in the schoolroom a vast amount of time is spent trying to change the "I ain't got nothin'" speakers to standard speakers. This seems to be both boring and disheartening and lessens a child's interest in schooling'.

Professor Krishnamurti, Professor and Head of the Department of Linguistics, and Dean of the Faculty of Arts, at Osmania University, Hyderabad, says that in some countries middle-class teachers' hangups over 'correct' pronunciation and use of language has led to, for instance, black children being put in classes with retarded children. Instead the teacher should have grasped that variation is a characteristic of language: it is not something inferior or superior.

Professor Krishnamurti is directly concerned with the vast, but little known, dropout rate in India where only 40 out of 100 children who enter primary school remain to fourth class primary.

'In India, most children learn three languages in the classroom — their local language, Hindi and English (or another State language). This entails one-third of the time in the classroom so it is only natural children may get bored. Of course the

economic situation is another factor but I can't help thinking that the derision of middle-class teachers to working class children's dialects is a major contributory factor'.

Professor Krishnamurti cites *My Fair Lady* (based on Shaw's *Pygmalion*) as a play dealing with class assumptions in a socio-linguistic framework. 'Here we see Eliza, a flower girl, improving her status by dropping her dialect to acquire standard English. What she said before was quite adequate for communication and was not incorrect: it was merely lacking in prestige.

'Today I would hope her speech would be acceptable without applying class prejudice to it. But we will have to start by training young teachers and re-training old ones to be less obsessed with standard language.

'Just as fashions are not taught but acquired through imitation, standard language is acquired by children in the process of becoming sensitive to the socially respected value system and not by the authoritarian correction of the teacher. Teachers should think of subtler ways of developing such sensitivity to language use in children who come from economically deprived and uneducated homes than using the correctional approach'. Professor Krishnamurti admits it could be an uphill battle against sticklers for the King's English and other equivalents.

Professor Krishnamurti, also an authority on the 23 Dravidian languages, is visiting the University as an Asian Fellow in the Department of Linguistics. He is giving students of Anglo-European languages a descriptive course on Dravidian languages to expose them to the way a new language family works.

The Dravidian languages bear many structural similarities to the Australian Aboriginal languages but', says Professor Krishnamurti, 'we still do not know whether there ever was any genetic relationship between the two families'.

While at ANU he will also lecture to Geography and Asian Civilisations students between lecturing visits to Queensland, Newcastle, Melbourne, Monash and Macquarie Universities.

'The Troubles 1974' - the view of the man in the middle

An assessment by the Dean of Students, Professor R. Johnson.

On 18 April, the ANU Students Association held a lunch-time meeting to consider an educational policy. The results of that meeting will be with us a long time.

The meeting adjourned to the Chancery and remained in the Mills Room until the Council meeting next morning; a week later, some 300 students confronted the BSGS by invitation, when the Board discussed what Council had referred to it.

On 25 July about 50 students occupied the third floor of the Chancery with 'demands' that the Vice-Chancellor present two motions to the BSGS meeting next day; and during a special BSGS meeting on 8 August about 60 students marched on the Chancery and ultimately occupied the PABX in consequence of which 27 were arrested.

Since then the Chancery has been subject to a 48-hour occupation by students seeking a meeting with the Board of the School to discuss 'immediate implementation' of the recommendations of the 10/10 committee report. This episode ended in compromise. The Board has since agreed to a proposal for departmental committees to give students and sub-professorial staff a voice in the running of departments — a proposal that was to have been endorsed at the abandoned 8 August Board meeting.

What was it all about? Where is it getting anybody?

The original sit-in has been described by those with comparable experience elsewhere as 'stage-managed', planned ahead by a small group of students. Whether or no, it is hard to doubt that a genuine feeling of frustration and dissatisfaction affected to some degree a large number of students.

Some were dissatisfied with the content of the courses in which they were enrolled; some with the size of the classes they attended; several with the methods of assessment imposed upon them.

Some among them felt frustrated by the slow pace of change operating through the normal University mechanism of committees, faculties and board; they felt that these bodies were reluctant to take ultimate decisions, and continually passed responsibility from one to another, so that little or no actual change occurred.

When the 18 April meeting was in progress, in their mood of discontent the students attached two further grievances to their list: the lack of a women's studies course and the lack of representation of non-academic staff on the University Council.

The sit-in at the Council meeting showed the strength and extent of this mood of discontent. This mood was heightened at the Board meeting a week later, so that it was impossible for calm discussion to take place; indeed most of the meeting was taken up with procedural discussions on which motions should have precedence, or whether the meeting should be taking place at all. Such discussions did nothing to lower the temperature.

In these meetings, and especially in the Board meeting, both staff and students made errors. The students in their impatience presented non-negotiable motions, and gave an unfortunate impression of intransigence; some of their motions, or, to use their phrase, 'demands', were vaguely worded, especially those relating to course content and overcrowding. Many staff resented the fact that because of alleged deficiencies in the practices of one department of another, the students had chosen to present demands which affected every department, including those in which there appeared to be no evidence of student dissatisfaction. Other staff resented claims that these issues had been raised before without effect, pointing in particular to the women's studies proposal, which had never come before any formal body in the University.

On the Board's part, many would say that it was an error for the Standing Committee to agree to invite the presence of students; I cannot personally agree with that criticism. It was also said that the Board should not have agreed to adopt such wide-ranging objectives, which necessarily would affect all teaching staff, without consulting the teaching staff through the faculties, as would be the normal practice of the Board.



As a consequence of the Board meeting of 26 April, the celebrated '10-10 committee' was established. That committee worked in haste and not without heat, both of which increased as time went on, in an atmosphere not conducive to dispassionate consideration of issues.

Nevertheless, personally I was surprised at the amount of genuine agreement which was reached. Some of the staff members felt that they were being bulldozed into acquiescence prematurely; some of the students felt that the resistance by staff to equality of representation, in committees discussing course content, was a discrimination by those staff members against themselves and other students as persons; marginal issues, such as the grading of results, or equality of staff and students in all aspects of departmental administration, were dragged in and bedevilled the discussions.

Despite all these difficulties, the voting on that committee was by no means divided into blocs of staff versus students throughout most of the discussions; usually members of each group could be found on both sides of a question.

The report was to be presented to the Board at its meeting on 26 July, and the dominant group in the Students Association thought they would strengthen the possibility of its acceptance if they visibly demonstrated student support for the report; and so they organised the occupation of the third floor of the Chancery on 25 July.

This was a disaster in public relations for them. For one thing, only a tiny fraction of students took part. For another, the academic staff were completely fed up with the sort of pressures which had been exerted in the earlier sit-in, and which continued to be exerted by leaflets from the Labor Club, and by a general meeting of the ANUSA in which at least some members of the 10-10 committee took the extraordinary step of censuring themselves for their own lack of progress, as a means of expediting the committee's work.

At a time when the student leadership needed most of all to win goodwill and respect as a responsible and intelligent body, it alienated almost all the academic staff. Although the leadership knew and accepted that the Board was almost certain to defer discussion of the report for about two weeks, in order to give faculties an opportunity to study and comment on it, the student group nevertheless presented to the Vice-Chancellor a demand that five students — any five students — be invited to the 26 July Board meeting.

Their other demand attempted to restrict the discussion of the report by the faculties, which could hardly be expected to endear them to the membership of those faculties. The unfortunate Dean of Students felt it part of his office to move these motions at the Board on behalf of the students; his credibility was thus damaged in debates over the next couple of weeks, and perhaps for a good deal longer than that.

The report was discussed assiduously by faculties and faculty education committees

in the ensuing fortnight, and these were perhaps the best and most productive discussions, since they took place in a relatively calm atmosphere. Some of the student publicity suggests that the faculties rejected the report wholesale, or that faculties paid no attention to their faculty education committees.

The first claim is completely untrue, since every faculty endorsed quite important sections of the report, and the Faculty of Law especially endorsed almost the whole of it. The second claim is untrue except for one faculty, the Faculty of Arts, and in the relevant vote the division was 30 to 29.

On 8 August the report came before the Board for consideration, accompanied by the reports from the faculties and the faculty education committees. First of all some procedural questions had to be resolved: should all the members of the 10-10 committee be invited to attend, to explain and amplify the views expressed in the report? After the 25 July sit-in and the motion presented to the Board the next day, there was no prospect of the Board accepting such a motion.

The question then arose: should the president of the Students Association be invited? After a brief debate the Board agreed to this, with the stipulation that he be present for the discussion but not for the voting; this vote also could be seen as a consequence of that 25 July sit-in.

Yet to many of the students these votes appeared simply as authoritarianism on the part of a Board reluctant to have open discussion with students.

It was fairly clear before the Board meeting that the Board would not accept the report in its entirety, as no faculty had accepted the report in its entirety and most had serious misgivings about most of the details in section 6, dealing with course content; the Board could not be expected to adopt something which most of the Faculty members, who would have to implement the resolutions, would not accept.

On the other hand, some sections of the report were very likely to win acceptance. Most people felt that proposals for a course in women's studies, like proposals for a course in American studies or Renaissance studies, should be left for the Faculty of Arts to determine in accordance with normal academic criteria.

The University does not believe in oversized classes, and the Board would probably be happy to investigate and act on the problem, within the constraints applied to staffing.

In assessment, there is already a wide and growing range of practice within the University, and the Board is continually open to suggestions on this issue; however, there is a strong concern to preserve academic standards, and many people see a need for some compulsory elements of assessment in order to achieve this.

On course content, every faculty expressed its belief in the importance of consultation with students and a desire to involve them more in the determination of

course content; however, there was a strong feeling that the methods should be adapted to each faculty and department, and there was reluctance to accept the one method proposed by the 10-10 committee as applying to all sections of the University.

There was also strong resistance to the possibility that course content might in an extreme case be determined by all the student members and one staff member out of a committee composed equally of students and staff.

Against this background, the Standing Committee framed its recommendations. These referred women's studies to Arts; requested investigation and further action on oversized classes; and on assessment would require a teacher of a unit to justify any compulsory element in assessment; these measures went a long way towards meeting student dissatisfactions in these areas.

In the actual Board meeting on 8 August this was the point which the Board had reached in its resolutions, when it was told of the student move on the Chancery. At that point the Board adjourned, leaving some items of business undecided.

It is ironic that the items on which decision was interrupted were items on which the most activist students feel most strongly; the Board was about to resolve on the early establishment of departmental committees, on which there would be student representation, and on requesting faculties to suggest ways appropriate to each faculty for ensuring an effective student voice in the determination of course content.

Two further motions had been foreshadowed which, if the Board had carried them, would have made possible the establishment of expanded departmental committees with equal numbers of staff and students, in the terms set out in the 10-10 report. All these matters were frustrated by the march on the Chancery.

The subsequent attempts by students to force their way into the Chancery, and their later occupation of the telephone exchange, certainly increased staff resentment of the faction of students who sought to gain objectives in this way rather than through discussion and persuasion. On the other hand, staff resistance to the student proposals and in particular the intervention by police aroused resentment among students.

All parties have been misrepresented to some extent. The leadership of the Students Association has been misrepresented as a 'ratbag minority' with an inflexible party line; whereas in fact it includes a number of our ablest students, and it is riven by disagreement as much as any academic body. It has certainly misjudged situations and tactics, but so have many academic groups at one time or another.

On the other hand, the Board has been misrepresented as completely intransigent and monolithic. Very few students seem to realise that almost two years ago, before all this trouble arose, the Board had of its own free will already resolved to reconstitute itself as a Board of the Faculties, on which there would be substantial student representation.

From page 4

The delay in implementing that proposal has been largely because of a dispute arising from the Students Association concerning its right to recall student representatives from that body.

In the issues of 1974, the Board has been anything but monolithic in its debates and in its voting; in the meeting on 8 August, insofar as any votes could be construed as going against the students, the proportion was usually one to two; even on the proposals which the Board would least accept, the minority was substantial.

So what is the balance? Where are we now? On the positive side, there has been throughout the faculties much more discussion of the issues raised by the students, and much more awareness of the problems, their complexities, and the depth of feeling they engender, than had existed before, and probably more than would have been possible without the actions particularly of April.

However, personally I cannot help but feel that the losses far outweigh the gains. Dialogue between staff and students has become more difficult, and occurs against a background of threat and in a heated climate.

The student leadership seems to have formed the misapprehension that because the sit-ins in April got some results, sit-ins are automatically a way of getting positive results. In fact sit-ins, like surgery or aspirins, can easily be taken to excess.

The staff in general have become suspicious of the leadership of the Students Association, whom they suspect of being a small left-wing group, so dissimilar from most of the students whom they see every day.

The role of the Dean of Students as the official spokesman for students on the Board of the School has been virtually destroyed; he will do well to confine his attention in future to ensuring that students are housed, fed, counselled and paid and should not bother seeking for them a greater voice in the affairs of the University.

For the students an enterprising politician prepared to display sweet reasonableness and work through the normal channels of consultation, in departments and on faculties, would probably find that he could make remarkable gains, though he might not make headlines in *Nation Review*. The most urgent need is to restore to their previous levels the good relations between staff and students which ensure that fruitful consultation and change by consensus takes place; the only change likely to result through the conflict we have seen this year is an increasing conservatism on the part of the academic staff, who believe they can outlast the 'ratbag element', after all, the campuses of America, where all this began, have been not only quiet but depleted these last few years.

FILM GROUP NEEDS PEOPLE

ANU Film Group is interested in people who will be in Canberra during the long vacation and who would like to learn to become 35mm projectionists. The Film Group would also like to hear from people who would like to participate in its activities during Orientation Week 1975 and from people interested in film making.

Messages can be left at the Students Association office, Union Building, for Mr W.L. Abbott, Film Group treasurer, who can also be telephoned (61 3431) during business hours.

SUNRISE COMMUNITY SCHOOL

Members of the University interested in the development in Canberra of a school based on the Sunrise Community School in Sydney, which aims at developing the physical, mental and spiritual aspects of children, are invited to contact David Meachan or Anthony Downs, 9 Westgarth Street, O'Connor (473278).

RSA WINE TASTING AND PARTY

The Research Students Association will hold a winetasting-party in the common room of University House on Friday 27 September at 8pm. The RSA promises a good selection of wines, as well as copious quantities of other beverages. Music will be provided for dancing and members' friends will be welcome.

Tickets (50c members, \$1 non-members) are available from social committee and executive members.

Credit Union statement on interest rates

The University Credit Union has provided the following statement on why it has recently raised the interest rate payable on some savings deposits. The increase follows increases in the interest charged on Credit Union loans.

After prolonged consideration, the Board of the University Cooperative Credit Society (the Credit Union) recently decided to create a new type of savings account on which higher interest is payable. Deposits of \$200 or more are now accepted for a term of three months, the interest payable on these deposits being at the rate of 10 per cent per annum which is considerably higher than the interest rate on money at call.

After three months, withdrawals can be made. If any withdrawal (minimum \$200) is made, the interest payable for the month in which the withdrawal takes place is calculated on the minimum balance in the relevant calendar month; the balance is not to fall below \$200. The interest rate payable after the initial three-month period (at present 10 per cent) may be reviewed by the Board.

The Board took the decision to pay higher interest on fixed deposits following forecasts and indications of reduced deposit funds being available to meet the borrowing needs of members. For a while the Board had believed that the Credit Union could continue to hold its own on deposits despite rising interest rates being offered elsewhere, but it eventually became clear that it could not.

The decision to pay increased interest on some deposits is in addition to increases in the interest rate charged on loans announced earlier. Loan interest increased initially to 1.25 per cent a month on the reducing balance and more recently to 1.5 per cent a month reducing. The loan rate had previously been 1.0 per cent a month reducing.

In addition new loans are at present subject to a waiting time of two months (some credit unions have waiting periods exceeding six months), and loans now have a 'rise and fall' clause to take account of future interest rate movements.

In making these decisions the Board's intention has been on the one hand to dampen down somewhat the demand for loans and, on the other, to reverse the trend towards a decrease of members' deposits. It was felt that borrowing members would prefer to have reasonable access to loan

funds, even at a higher interest rate, than no access at all. The measures adopted have been successful in both directions.

Some members have questioned not the creation of the new type of fixed deposit savings account, but the fact that some increase in the interest rate on savings accounts had not been made sooner. This attitude fails to recognise the fundamental philosophy underlying the creation and existence of credit unions.

The ANU Credit Union was formed, as all credit unions are formed, for the mutual advantage of its members. It was not formed as an investment society. It exists to help those of its members who, for whatever reason, require credit, and to enable them to obtain that credit at a reasonable rate of interest.

The demand for credit is met from funds provided by members saving with the society. As there is no other source of loan funds, it is the responsibility of all to save. Of course members are entitled to expect a reasonable return on their savings, but the Credit Union has not, and will never be, the place for the investor who requires the highest return on his capital. The Credit Union works on the principle that each member has experienced, or will experience, the need for credit, and that this need can be supplied by the surplus funds of other members.

The Board has also been criticised over its policy of leaving the onus on the member to nominate fixed-term deposit savings where their savings account stands at more than \$200. This step was taken deliberately in the knowledge that many members would wish to continue at the existing rate as a contribution towards the strength of the Credit Union. Others would need to withdraw from their savings before three months and so would not want them treated as fixed-term deposits even though there is provision for withdrawal of these, with a penalty, if unforeseen circumstances arise. Automatic transfer of all savings in excess of \$200 to fixed-term deposit would be against the wishes of some members and in other cases would lead to unnecessary and wasteful accounting procedures.

—R.W. Crompton
Board of Directors
University Cooperative Credit
Society Ltd

ANU GUEST ABC 'GUEST OF HONOUR'

Professor Richard A. Falk, Albert G. Milbank Professor of International Law at Princeton University, who visited ANU recently to give the 1974 Arthur Yencken Memorial Lectures, recorded a 'Guest of Honour' program for the ABC while in Australia. It will be broadcast on ABC Radio two and three on Sunday 29 September at 7.15pm.

Pacific and SE Asian History Chair filled

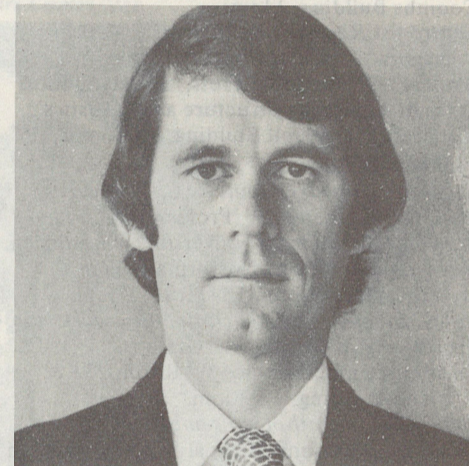
An Australian historian of the Pacific area, Professor Gavan Daws, is to return to Australia, after 15 years with the University of Hawaii, as Professor and Head of the Department of Pacific and South-East Asian History in the Research School of Pacific Studies.

Professor of History in the University of Hawaii since 1972, Professor Daws has studied and written on many parts of the Pacific, but most particularly on Hawaii itself. His works include *Shoal of Time: A History of the Hawaiian Islands* (1968), *The Hawaiians* (1970) and *Holy Man: Father Damien of Molokai*, a biography of the celebrated missionary, published in 1973.

Professor Daws was born in Shepparton, Victoria and graduated with a Diploma of Education as well as a Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Melbourne in 1955. He spent some years teaching in Australia before going to the University of Hawaii as a graduate student. He earned his masters degree in 1960 and in 1966 his PhD.

He joined the teaching staff of the University of Hawaii as an instructor in 1963, becoming an Assistant Professor in 1965, an Associate Professor three years later and a full Professor of History in 1972.

Professor Daws enjoys a reputation as a brilliant lecturer but also as an enthusiastic and original research worker. At the University of Hawaii he for several years presented an introductory course in world history and is interested in questions of the meaning and changing interpretation of history.



Professor Daws

Program to widen, deepen and beautify Sullivans Creek

The University is carrying out a program to widen, deepen and beautify Sullivans Creek with the aim of reducing flood levels and consequent risk to property and life.

The Registrar (Property and Plans), Mr David Dexter, says the University is mindful of the Woden Valley floods of 1971 which resulted in seven fatalities, and want to prevent such a situation arising on the campus.

In 1971, and again recently, Sullivans Creek rose to a peak of about 3,000 cusecs (cubic feet per second). When the current work is completed there will be capacity to cope with 8,000 cusecs, more than double what has occurred.

Mr Ed Simmonds, Chief Engineer, Property and Plans, says the first task is work in the region of Canberra Bridge near the Asian Studies Building. A flood plain in conjunction with a water feature is being created in the area behind Asian Studies to increase the carrying capacity of Sullivans Creek below Canberra Bridge. This area will be beautified and made into a pleasant lunch time/recreation area.

The deepening of the riverbed under Canberra Bridge, now in progress, follows tests carried out by Mr Simmonds in a flume in the Geology Building. In the flume he was able to create a model and test its capacity under flood conditions.

'The widening work was hindered by the recent rains, but even they proved the



The swollen Sullivans Creek following heavy rains earlier this month, with the Chancelry in the background. The University's chief engineer, Mr Ed Simmonds, believes the rains proved that work already done to widen and deepen the creek bed has reduced the risk of serious flooding. When further excavation is completed the creek will be able to hold more than double its previous capacity and a berm near Canberra Bridge will provide additional flood protection.

already increased capacity of the bridge. The main result of the project will be to make the basement of buildings like the Chifley Library safe from flood damage.

'Another project will be to deepen under University Avenue Bridge and another water feature will be erected further upstream when funds are available.'

'A result of the future changes will be the removal of the existing footbridge near the Maintenance Depot. An assessment of pedestrian needs will be made before a

decision is taken and as to where and in what form a replacement will be made.

The pond near Toad Hall has been cleaned out and a rubbish rack and oil trap erected at the University side of Barry Drive. This is cleaned regularly and extra attention is needed after every rainy day.

'It is surprising how many dead dogs and cats and junk from further up the town find their way into Sullivans Creek. The University is doing its best to keep its section clean without upsetting the natural ecology.'

Diary of events

AUG 1974 23 JAN 1974
27 MAY 1974
3 SEP 1974 19 JUL 1974
4 FEB 1974

Because of difficulties with production, the deadline for diary notices is now 3pm on the Thursday week before publication (3 October for the next issue which covers the period 14-27 October). Diary items should be sent to the *Reporter*, University Information; they cannot be accepted by telephone.

Monday 30 September

Contemporary China Centre seminar. Neville Maxwell (University of Oxford), 'Rural communes in the People's Republic of China'. Seminar room A, Coombs Building, 2pm.

Political Science (RSSS) seminar. Mr W. McMahon, 'Policy making in my Government'. Seminar room A, Coombs Building, 4pm.

Tuesday 1 October

Philosophy (RSSS) seminar. Dr E.M. Curley, 'Descartes on God'. Seminar room F, Coombs Building, 11am.

Biological Aspects of Organic Sulphur Chemistry (joint JCSMR/RSC) seminar. Professor Lamar Field (Vanderbilt University, Nashville), 'Irradiation injury and anti-radiation drugs'. Seminar room, JCSMR, 1pm.

Demography seminar. Mr P. Byatt (Australian Bureau of Statistics), 'The 1971 Census: I Census evaluation procedures'. Seminar room E, Coombs Building, 4pm.

Theoretical Physics colloquium. Professor W.E. Stephens (University of Pennsylvania), 'Recent developments in neutrino physics'. Seminar room, Oliphant Building, 4pm.

Wednesday 2 October

History of Ideas seminar. Professor H. Arvon, '1845 - a break in the development of Marx's thought'. Seminar room A, Coombs Building, 11am.

Centre for Research on Federal Financial Relations 'State and Local Taxation' seminar. Professor W. Prest, 'State and local taxes in Australia: structure and statistics'. Room 231, Copland Building, 12.30pm.

Thursday 3 October

Organic Chemistry (joint RSC, Chemistry SGS, CSIRO) seminar. Professor H.C. van der Plas (Agricultural University, Wageningen, Netherlands), 'Ring transformations in Heterocycles'. Room 134, RSC, 11am.

Public Finance and Accountability workshop. Professor R.L. Matthews, 'Grants Commission methodology'. Room 231, Copland Building, 12.30pm.

Experimental Pathology seminar. Dr D. Caughey (Auckland Medical School), 'Human leukocyte antigens: variations between races and association with connective tissue diseases'. Seminar room, JCSMR, 1pm.

Forestry seminar. Professor J. Bauch (University of Hamburg), 'Bordered pits and their significance in the treatability of wood'. Room 4, Forestry Building, 1pm.

RSSS 'Growth' seminar series. Professor F. Fenner, 'Hidden costs of some current and projected technologies'. Seminar room A, Coombs Building, 2pm.

Earth Sciences seminar. Professor A.E. Bence (State University of New York), 'Recent developments in lunar petrology'. Seminar room, Jaeger Building, 4pm.

ANU Film Group. 'The Party' and 'A Marx Bros. special'. Coombs Lecture Theatre, 7.30pm.

Canberra Classical Association meeting. Mr K.L. McKay, 'The life behind the Papyri' accompanied by a film 'Greek Papyri'. Haydon-Allen Lecture Theatre, 8pm.

Canberra Association of University Women meeting. Mrs Marie Coleman (Social Welfare Commission), 'The present work and future plans of the Commission'. Common room, RSC, 8pm.

Friday 4 October

Psychology seminar. Mrs Svetlana Dyer, 'Universities in China', Room 210, Physics Building, 2pm.

Shaw film on kung-fu and the Chinese martial arts. 'The New One-Armed Swordsman'. Coombs Lecture Theatre, 7.30pm. (Tickets at Union Shop or at the door).

Sunday 6 October

University House film group. 'Little Big Man'. Common room, University House, 8pm.

Tuesday 8 October

Germanic Languages seminar. Dr C. Cull,

'Two synchronic studies of the use of the genitive in German prose'. Room 213, Dedman Building, 10am.

Zonal centrifugation seminar. Mr J. Laszlo Schmidt (Damon Corporation IEC Division, USA), Florey Lecture Theatre, JCSMR, 10am.

ANU Club for Women coffee morning. Dr de Stoop (Attorney-General's Department), 'The Human Rights Bill'. Club rooms, 20 Balmain Crescent, 10.15am.

Philosophy (RSSS) seminar. Professor K. Walton, 'Representation and the representational arts (cont.)'. Seminar room F, Coombs Building, 11am.

Biochemistry (JCSMR) seminar. Dr M.W. Whitehouse, 'Normal and aberrant drug metabolism'. Seminar room, JCSMR, 1pm.

Physical and Theoretical Chemistry seminar. Professor N. Hush (University of Sydney), title to be announced. Room 134, RSC, 3.45pm.

Political Science (RSSS) seminar. Professor W.J. Stankiewicz, title to be advised. Seminar room D, Coombs Building, 4pm.

Demography seminar. Professor J. Caldwell, 'Demographic aspects and implications of the African drought'. Seminar room E, Coombs Building, 4pm.

Newman Graduate Society meeting. Mr Simms, 'The library is for the people (illustrated talk)'. Ursula College, 8pm.

Wednesday 9 October

History of Ideas seminar. Dr Tilo Schabert, 'Revolutionary consciousness'. Seminar room A, Coombs Building, 11am.

Theoretical Physics colloquium. Professor H. Hora (University of Kiel), 'Improved compression for laser produced nuclear reactions'. Seminar room, Oliphant Building, 4pm.

Thursday 10 October

Organic Chemistry (joint RSC, Chemistry SGS, CSIRO) seminar. Dr J.R. Hlubucek, 'Flavour constituents of tobacco'. Room 134, RSC, 11am.

Contemporary China Centre discussion lunch. Mr M.L. Lam (Canberra Grammar School) will open the discussion. Room 5, Staff Centre, 12.30pm.

Forestry seminar. Mr R.L. Singh, 'Forestry education and training in India'. Room 103, Forestry Building, 1pm.

RSSS 'Growth' seminar series. Professor D. Harding (University of NSW), 'Legal controls over bigness'. Seminar room A, Coombs Building, 2pm.

Earth Sciences seminar. Dr I.A. Nicholls, 'Potassium-rich volcanics in the Sunda arc, Indonesia'. Seminar room, Jaeger Building, 4pm.

ANU Film Group. 'One day in the life of Ivan Denisovich'. Coombs Lecture Theatre, 7.30pm.

Friday 11 October

Psychology seminar. Mr R. Stebulis, 'Regional cerebral blood flow and temperature during natural sleep in the rat: a preliminary report'. Room 210, Physics Building, 2pm.

Saturday 12 October

ANU Choral Society concert. J.S. Bach 'Jesu Meine Freude'. Dining hall, University House, 8pm.

INOCULATION FOR STUDENTS ONLY

Due to increasing use of the overseas inoculation clinic and limited staff, the University Health Service regrets that the Monday afternoon clinic will be available to students only from 30 September.

Staff members can obtain vaccinations and inoculation from the Commonwealth Department of Health which is open Monday to Friday on the first floor, CML Building, University Avenue.

The University Health Service will continue to meet emergency and occupational requirements for tetanus toxoid inoculation, for staff.

C'WEALTH UNIVERSITIES YEARBOOK

The Commonwealth Universities Yearbook 1974, a comprehensive guide to university institutions in countries of the British Commonwealth published by the Association of Commonwealth Universities, London, is now available. Leaflets containing order forms have been distributed to heads of departments, business managers, laboratory managers and halls of residence.

Letters. The *Reporter* welcomes letters to the editor on any matter of interest to members of the University. Letters, concisely expressed, should be sent to University Information.

Visitors in the University

Newly-arrived visitors are invited to supply information for inclusion in this column. A short form setting out details needed is available from department/unit/centre secretaries, and should be sent to *ANU Reporter*, University Information, for inclusion in the next issue.

Professor H. Arvon, Universite de Paris X (Nanterre), Visiting Fellow in History of Ideas Unit until 25 October; main interests - human philosophy, aesthetics, Room 2134, Coombs Building, ext.4008.

Professor A.E. Bence, State University of New York (Stonybrook), Visiting Fellow in Earth Sciences until September 1975; main interests - petrology of the lunar highlands and mare regions, petrology of basalts recovered in deep sea drilling programs. Room 144, Jaeger Building, ext.4174.

Dr D.N. Butler, York University, Visiting Fellow in Research School of Chemistry until September 1975; main interests - organic chemistry, proximity effects in hydrocarbons. Room 215, RSC, ext.3736.

Professor W. Kaufmann, Princeton University, Visiting Fellow in the History of Ideas until December; main interests - philosophy and religion, poetry and art. Room 2132, Coombs Building, ext.4008.

Letters to the Editor

STUDENT OBJECTIVES ENDORSED

The Philosophy Department consisting of the head of the department, Professor Herbst, all full-time members of the academic staff at present in Canberra, together with student representatives, met on 5 September and decided unanimously in the following terms:

'We believe that the current objectives presented by students as desirable are reasonable and practicable. We have, therefore, decided to implement immediately those recommendations of the report of the Joint Committee of the Board of the School and the ANU Students Association, on which we, as a department, can at present take action'.

We were instructed by the meeting to communicate this result to you.

Kim Lycos,
Lynda Tennenbaum
Philosophy, SGS

SURNAMES OF CHILDREN

There is an ACT ordinance that requires a legitimate child to take *only* the name of its father. I feel this is grossly unfair to wives who have retained their birth name and who, along with their husbands, wish to give their children one *or* the other of their surnames

Traditions should not inhibit choice, new graduates told

The difficulty of universities was not 'that we unwilling to be inventive enough and receptive enough, but rather that we have an embarrassment of invention', the Director of the Research School of Social Sciences, Professor A.J. Youngson, suggested on 13 September. Professor Youngson was addressing the University's conferring of degrees ceremony in the hall of University House at which 66 PhD, master and bachelor graduands received their degrees.

One of the tasks of universities was to hand down tradition - established ways of looking at the world and reacting to it, said Professor Youngson.

'But the trouble is that today there are so many traditions. We have a Christian tradition, very powerful till the 19th century; we have a secular humanist tradition, gaining force since at least the 18th century; we have a scientific tradition...; a Marxist tradition, which we may reject, but we are entitled to reject it only if first we understand it; and we are increasingly aware that there are other points of view in the world, made in India or

Professor G. Ledyard Stebbins, University of California (Davis CA), Fellow with Australian-American Educational Foundation until 25 January 1975; main interests - plant genetics and evolution; distribution of flowering plants. Room 35, Botany Building, ext.3634.

Professor R.W. Marsh, Victoria University Wellington, Visiting Fellow in Education Research Unit until 30 January 1975; main interests - mental abnormality in children and the determinants of human abilities. Room 4205, Coombs Building, ext.3564.

Dr N.H. Pratt, University of Southampton, Senior Visiting Fellow in Physics until 12 October; main interest - chemical kinetics of high temperature air. Room 110, Physics, SGS, ext.2325.

Mr A.D. Triln, Massey University, New Zealand, Visiting Fellow in Demography until September 1975; main interests - migration, urban residential patterns of immigrants, social demography, impact of population change upon society. Room 2237, Coombs Building, ext.2312.

Professor H.R. Wenk, University of California (Berkeley), Visiting Fellow in Earth Sciences until 31 October 1974; main interests - crystallography, structural geology and experimental rock deformation. Room G47, Jaeger Building, ext.3125.

Professor J.F.G. Wilkinson, University of New England, Visiting Fellow in Earth Sciences for 9 to 10 months; main interest - mineralogy and petrology of igneous rocks. Room 115, Jaeger Building, ext.3406.

or a hyphenated combination.

I would like to form a research and discussion group on this and other issues pertaining to retention of women's pre-marriage names. Interested persons of either sex can contact me, or my husband, C. Thomas Rogers, Philosophy, RSSS (ext.3757).

-Sara M. Simkowitz
(814949ah)

MORE ABOUT BOOKS AND THE MAIL

The 23 August *Reporter* carried a brief and courteous letter from my colleague, Miss Donnithorne, asking that the decision to cease delivering books to members of University staff from the University Cooperative Bookshop be reconsidered by the University administration. In the following issue (13 September) appeared a letter signed by Paul Hauff accusing Miss Donnithorne of being uniquely selfish in questioning a 'very necessary and practical decision'. Could we now please have answers to three questions:

1. Has Mr Hauff any authority to answer on behalf of the administration to whom Miss Donnithorne's question was addressed?
2. If he has, is his offensive and personal style that which is now to be adopted by the administration in answering the queries of its staff?
3. If he has not, has the University approved the change of arrangements?

-David Butt
Economics, RSPack

China or...?

Although we were free to choose, or not to choose, Professor Youngson felt that all *ought* to make a choice. 'It is true that the modern world is astonishingly large and various and populous and complex... and perhaps the course of destiny cannot be controlled...'

'But we do not know that. We are not entitled to say that strong tendencies cannot be resisted or reversed simply because they are strong. Changes do not occur, they are made to occur'.

The most effective, perhaps the only way, to influence great changes was to do one's work within one of the traditions, 'to believe in and work for some general point of view', Professor Youngson counselled the new graduates.

DR FREDERIKSEN RETURNS TO ANU

Dr J.S. Frederiksen has returned to the Department of Theoretical Physics, RSPHyS, as Honorary Fellow after spending two years at the University of Groningen, The Netherlands. In addition to winning a Rothman Junior Fellowship, he has been awarded Peter William Stroud Prize for 1970-73 for his ANU PhD thesis.

Dr Frederiksen's interests are dispersion relations in particle physics. He can be contacted in the Mathematical Sciences Building (ext. 3066).

MUSICAL TO HELP ANU ARTS CENTRE

ANU performing groups will present 'Hits of the Blitz', wartime London music hall entertainment, early next month to raise money for the ANU Arts Centre project.

Organiser Tony Martin told the Reporter that the show would bring together many of the songs sung in London during the dark days of the blitz in the early 1940s. 'The entertainment troupe - drawn from the fighting services - will be led by the famous and ever-popular Wing Commander Jon Stephens and features the return of Clean Living Clive's Good Time Palace Orchestra', says Tony Martin.

Other members of the entertainment troupe will include Paul Thom, Penny Chapman, Bobbie Gledhill and Megan Stoyles - all of whom have become well known to ANU audiences over the past seven years.

Mr Martin said entertainment groups on campus supporting the Arts Centre project intended to revive the music hall show format, which had been popular in ANU in recent years, to raise money for the Arts Centre projects. 'Funds raised from the shows will help bring the Arts Centre one step closer'.

'Hits of the Blitz' will be on 4, 5, 11, 12 October in the Childers Street Hall at 8pm. Tickets (\$6; students \$5), which include a three-course meal, are available from Bouchiers, Tuffins and the Union Shop.

LEARNING EXCHANGE IN CANBERRA

Support is being sought for the setting up of a learning exchange in Canberra. Its function would be to enable the resources of the community - its knowledge, skills, sources of energy, equipment and locations - to become known and more readily available to those wanting to use and contribute to them.

The learning exchange would keep files on things people want to learn or teach and provide a point of contact for others with similar interests. A public meeting/workshop/seminar may soon be held on the matter.

Anyone interested can telephone 47 3114 9pm Monday-Saturday, or write to P.O. Box 85 Campbell 2601.

JOHN CURTIN MEMORIAL LECTURE

Professor L.F. Crisp, Professor of Political Science in the Faculty of Arts, will give the fifth John Curtin Memorial Lecture on the topic 'Gravediggers and Undertakers - then and now' on Monday 14 October in the Coombs Lecture Theatre at 8.15pm. The John Curtin Lecture is presented annually.

ANU ANNUAL REPORT

The 1973 Annual Report of the University has been sent to Parliament for tabling and will be available for distribution when it has been tabled. Those interested in obtaining a copy should ring University Information (ext. 2633/2229).

Free performance of 'The Freedom Cycle'

Ian Macdougall, the Music Board Fellow currently working in the University, is planning to give one more performance of 'The Freedom Cycle' during third term. He recently returned to Canberra after taking the ballad opera on tour as far north as Cairns.

He gave performances of 'The Freedom Cycle', which is essentially a one-man show, at universities, teachers' colleges and folk clubs along the way.

The University of Sydney performance went down so well that he was invited to come back and present 'The Freedom Cycle' as a musical lecture for students taking the 'Liberty and authority in Australia' course run by the Department of Government. This he did last week and the 45-minute performance was followed by a discussion session on music as a medium for communicating ideas about freedom.

The ANU performance of the ballad opera, which is seven songs dealing with different aspects of freedom interspersed with poems, will be at 1pm on Wednesday 2 October in the Haydon-Allen Lecture Theatre (the Tank). Admission is free.

During his fellowship, which runs until the end of the year, Ian Macdougall has been working on two other ballad operas. Another major work he is planning is a rock opera based on a new interpretation of Thomas Becket by French playwright Jean Anouilh.



At the opening of the recent Union Art Exhibition the Chancellor Dr Coombs spoke with young Canberra artist, Peter Harris, whose painting 'Telegraph Pole' was overall winner of the competition. Dr Coombs opened the exhibition, which attracted about 95 entries in several sections.



Penny Wong, a first-year Asian Studies student from Hong Kong, performs the Chinese lotus lantern dance in 'At the end of the Rainbow', a presentation of dances from many countries at The Playhouse during the recent Cultural Activities Week organised by the ANU Cultural Affairs Committee.



ANU Creative Arts Fellow, John Hopkins, and his wife, Barbara Grosman (foreground), at the opening of an exhibition of Hopkins paintings at the Albert Hall recently. The exhibition, which is being held by the ACT Division of the Arts Council of Australia, in association with the University, is open 10.30am-5pm Monday-Friday, 7-9pm Fridays and 2.30-5pm Sundays until 10 October.



In it he will present Becket not as a man coming to terms with his Christian conscience but as someone taking up the Anglo-Saxon cause against the Norman king who had previously been his intimate. Macdougall believes we have been too overawed by the

T.S. Eliot version of Becket and, while his own may not be historically correct either, it is time to have a fresh look at the legend. Ian Macdougall works at his O'Connor home (486717) during the day and in room 13, E. Block, Childers Street, ANU, in

Ian Macdougall (left) accompanied by guitarist friend Alan Smart at a recent recording session at the Radio ANU studios. the evenings. He welcomes contact with others interested in his area of music.

Classified

The deadline for classifieds is now 3pm on the Thursday week before publication. (Thursday 3 October for the next issue, 11 October). Advertisements which must be brief, can be placed by members of the University and should be sent to *ANU Reporter*, University Information. Advertisements cannot be accepted by telephone.

For sale

Puppies, crossbred females, brown and white and very attractive, accustomed to children, grow to medium/small size. Very inexpensive. Johnston, ext.4017/2563.

Holden Premier, 1967, excellent condition, many extras (incl. floor change, sway and tow bars, radio, etc.). What reasonable offers? John Little, room A217, John XXIII College.

Carpet, hand-made Tai Ping, 10'x8', dull gold, 5/8" pile, indented key design, \$375 ono. Ext.2795/6 or 512031ah.

Mazda 1500, '69 model, reg. March '75, low mileage, very good condition. \$1450ono. Ext.4660 or 63 Carroll St., Hughes.

Cow hides, beautifully tanned, unusual colours, ideal for rugs, wall hangings, seat covers, clothing, etc., 6 only. Ext.2407.

VW 1300 Deluxe, 1968, top mechanical condition, \$950ono. 496694ah or weekends.

Peugot 403, registered to April 1975, engine only fair but otherwise very sound car, no rust. \$225. Ext.2903 or 487893ah.

Singer Vogue station wagon, 1965, with Humber Vogue sports motor, reg. till December, good rubber, \$500ono. Ridgeway, 490618 or 541103ah.

Indian silk saris, reasonable prices, boys 27" bike, hardly ridden. Ext.2650 or 814099ah.

Church pew, old, ornate, Gothic-style church choir bench with individual arm-rests, high backs. 10'x4' Conversation piece, \$200. ext.3764 or 821244.

Playpen, round, modern, mesh sides. \$12 ono. 581941 or 612239.

Washing machine, Lightburn twin-tub, good condition, \$80. Ext.4258.

Lady's XSSW red summer suit (jacket, skirt and matching slacks); long pure silk dress, blue and green tones SSW, both new.

Campbell primary uniform — blazer size 28, sweater size 30, tie, etc., excellent condition. 474103ah.

Pram, Steelcraft, \$10; carry basket and mattress, \$4. 810352.

TV 23", HMV Warwick excellent condition but too big for my flat, \$50. Ext.2902.

Lady's cream Kangaroo skin coat with matching hat worn very little. Best offer, David Price, ext.2823.

Canon 35mm camera, Demi EE 28 Half frame, f2.8 28mm lens, plus skylight filter, completely automatic, \$40. I. Mackenzie, ext.2205 or 32/12 Fitzroy St., Forrest.

Holden EK special, 1962, excellent condition, extras, rego., \$450, ext.4631 or 485757.

Mini de luxe, 1968, 40,000 miles, 6 months rego., exc. cond., previous owners 2 careful females, \$950ono, ext.4658 or 546010ah

Bicycle, gents 27", 3 speed hub, dual brakes, carrier, new front tyre and tube, narrow wheels. Shows some wear but reliable, \$30. I. Mackenzie, ext.2205 or 32/12 Fitzroy St., Forrest.

Camera, Kodak pocket Instamatic 200 as new with leather case, \$15. Ext.4687 or 813985ah.

Child's car seat, \$5; wooden packing cases, \$5 and \$10. 816376.

Pram, converts to foldup, wheels and carry basket with hood, rain cover and carry bag, \$25; playpen with hardboard base and sun canopy, \$5; vacuum cleaner Electrolux, sausage dog model, rare condition, \$5. Ext.4330 or 956480.

Single bed, and mattress, \$15; two 4'x2' tables, \$10each; kerosene heater and 4 gallons kerosene, \$15; GEC steam iron, \$10; Krup bathroom scales, \$8; electric blankets, \$3each; 3ft bookcase, \$10. Other small items of furniture, kitchen utensils and children's wheeled toys. 476370.

Holden, 1967, HR auto sedan, really excellent condition, 12 months rego., \$1100. Malleys Whirlpool fully auto washer, \$120; cassette recorder, National RQ2215, \$40; Safe'n'Sound car seat, \$12; Cyclops Pedigree pram, \$15; wooden high chair, \$3. Ext.3329 or 491563.



One of the ANU Sailing Club's racing crews (from rear) Philip Nott, Graham Dennett and Mike Robey, on board 'Daring' — a yacht infamous for its collision on Sydney Harbour with a boat crewed by women of Sydney University.

To begin the new sailing season, the club will run a sailing program for novices over two days on Saturday and Sunday, 5 and 6 October. On the Saturday, training will be followed by a barbecue at the Staff Centre. Details are available from the commodore, Kevin Fahey (ext.4173) and secretary, Peter Stewart (ext.2666). (Photograph — by courtesy of the Canberra Times.)

Wanted

Senior tricycle or a bicycle (with supporting wheels) for five-year-old child. Small cassette recorder, good condition. Mrs Long, ext.3675.

House, young couple searching for small house in old established suburb, up to \$30,000. Ext.3557.

Spectrophotometer. PhD. student in Psychology with experience on spectrophotometers needs the loan of a simple model (eg, B & L Spectronic 20) for 1 to 2 months for blood glucose measurements. Department willing to lend, contact Len Storlien, ext.2044.

To let

Flat, from 1 Dec.'74—26 Feb.'75, fully furnished (incl. TV), 2-bedroom, double bed and three singles. Opposite Civic shops and 10-min. walk to campus. \$19 per week. Eileen Curtain, flat 6, block 6, Allawah flats, Ballunbir St, Braddon.

Wanted to let

Urgent, for three months only, by uprooted family, furnished house in inner southside area. 485623.

Responsible married couple, both doing legal workshop in 1975, require furnished house/flat from 1 January. Will mind pets. Symons, ext.2828 (Bruce Hall).

Cottage at coast, preferably Rosedale, for one week late December or early January by family. C. Heathcote, ext.3477 or 732755.

Accommodation required by Dr B.B. Schaffer and wife when visiting Canberra 18—31 October. Sussex trained and reliable. G. Hawker, ext.2134.

Accommodation for post-graduate students from Adelaide for January. Write to Cheng,

Flat 2, 4 Devon Street, S. Brighton, SA, 5048.

House, 3-bedroom, fully furnished anywhere in Canberra, for US visiting research scientist and family (2 school age children). Required early January to early November '75. References available. 465635 or 465357.

Furnished flat or small house for Visiting Fellow and wife, late October or early November for about 6 months. Ext.3591 or 732454.

Accommodation wanted

Accommodation wanted for family, mid October—end November. Gray, ext.2892.

House exchange

House in Christchurch NZ from 1 January—early February 1975 with 4 bedrooms/2 living rooms and a large section, for house in Canberra. Also car ('65 Holden wagon) and tent-trailer (sleeps 4—5) may be available. Ext.4236.

Public notices

Concreting, tree lopping, rubbish removed, A. Meli, 957040.

Typing, theses, essays, etc. IBM electric typewriter golf ball, reasonable rates, 486107bh or 491054ah.

Small creche, Red Hill, has vacancy for baby under one for full-time day care. Trained nursing staff. 952271bh or 958612ah.

Anyone interested in forming an informal group of French language students for regular casual soirees, and mutual assistance by conversation in French culture including music, literature, drama, etc., contact Tony Collins for inquiries and suggestions, ext. 2467.

Experienced typist requires typing at home, correspondence, essays, theses, etc. Ext.2206 or 810378ah.

Higher hall fees set, and subject to review

The first-term residential fee in Bruce Hall in 1975 will be \$365; in Burton and Garran Halls it will be \$320. Though fees for the year have been set, they are subject to review.

The provisional estimate for the 1975 year fee for Bruce Hall is \$1,200, up from \$900 in 1974, and for Bruce and Garran Halls is \$1,056, up from \$860. The University Council adopted these estimates at its 13 September meeting, but noted that in each case, fees for second and third terms would be subject to review.

The Academic Registrar, Mr George Dicker, in a report to Council, noted that 'in preparing their financial statements, the Wardens (of the halls) had taken into account the continuing high level of cost increases...

'The Wardens would prefer not to have to increase fees during the academic year but all agreed that it might be necessary'.

The proposed fees were assessed by the governing bodies of the halls after discussion with residents' representatives.

In the case of Burton and Garran Halls, a commercial firm will take over catering for both halls in 1975, and cleaning of student rooms will be discontinued from the beginning of the year. Bruce Hall's estimates were prepared on the assumption that services offered will remain unchanged.

SEMINAR ON CHINESE COMMUNES

Neville Maxwell, former India correspondent for the London *Times* and author of *India's China War*, will address a special seminar of the Contemporary China Centre on Monday 30 September in seminar room A, Coombs Building, at 2pm. His topic is 'Rural communes in the People's Republic of China'.

PARTY VISIT TO FRANCE

The Societe Romance of the University of New England is organising its third annual visit to France to take place during the Australian summer vacation. It is open to staff and students from universities and colleges in Australia and New Zealand and to other persons interested in improving their spoken French.

The cost is about \$1150. Further information can be obtained from Mr Rupert French, Department of Romance Languages, University of New England, Armidale, NSW 2351.

WEEKEND SEMINAR ON PRISONS

The Faculty of Law in association with the ACT Bar Association and the NSW Department of Corrective Services will hold a weekend seminar on imprisonment on 12—13 October. The seminar will deal with changes in the penal correction system, short prison sentences and the civil consequences of conviction.

Attendance is open to all interested. The program and enrolment form is available from Mr F. Rinaldi, Senior Lecturer in Law (ext.4217).

1975 ORIENTATION WEEK HANDBOOK

The 1975 Orientation Week Handbook editors, Jane Drake-Brockman, David Brooks and Michael Bozic, want information about clubs and societies on campus for the 1975 Orientation Week Handbook. Officers or members of any club (including sporting clubs) or society can send information about aims, ideologies, activities, benefits, membership fees, meeting place, address on campus, etc. to 'O-Week Handbook', Students Association Office, Union Building, or to Michael Bozic, Bruce Hall, as soon as possible.

In addition, articles, poetry, cartoons, drawings, photographs and assorted paraphernalia are also needed. Anybody who would like to contribute anything should not hesitate to send to the above address.

ANU REPORTER

The *Reporter* is published on the second and fourth Fridays of each month and contributions are welcome from departments and from staff and students. The next issue will be published on Friday 11 October.

The deadline for general copy is 3pm on the Friday before publication (4 October for the next issue). The deadline for classified and diary notices is a day earlier — 3pm on the Thursday week before publication (3 October for the next issue).