

# ANU Reporter

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## Editor's note

Glynne Jones, Coordinator of University Information, has gone on long service leave this month, before retiring from the University towards the end of this year. He was warmly farewelled by present and former staff of University Information, friends and colleagues.

'Glynne', as he is known around the campus, joined the Canberra University College (CUC) in February 1957. After CUC's amalgamation with ANU, Glynne was entrusted with the task of building up the University's information arm.

He initiated and developed sev-

eral information and public relations functions: the Faculty Handbook, Public Lectures Program, Conferring of Degrees and Convocation functions to mention some. He was also responsible for establishing the University's news publication—*ANU Reporter*.

Mr Peter Black has been appointed Acting Coordinator to whom information inquiries should now be addressed. *Reporter* inquiries should, however, continue to be referred to the Editor of the *Reporter* as indicated on page 3 under 'Reporter Information' heading.

## Aboriginal Australia

**Members of the University's Department of Prehistory and Anthropology are playing a key role in the organisation of the biggest yet exhibition of Aboriginal art arranged by the Australian Gallery Directors Council (AGDC) and the National Gallery of Victoria.**

The exhibition developed from an idea originally promoted by Bob Edwards at the time when he was Director of the Aboriginal Arts Board. Called 'Aboriginal Australia', the exhibition will be opened in Melbourne by the Governor-General, Sir Zelman Cowen, on 12 March. After visiting important centres in Australia, the exhibition will tour the United States and Britain from 1982 to 1986.

The ANU team from the Department of Prehistory and Anthropology consists of Professor D. J. Mulvaney, Ms Carol Cooper, Dr Nicholas Peterson and Dr Howard Morphy. They have provided not only the stimulus for this unique exhibition but have helped with the selection of exhibits and photographs, and written the text for the 170-page catalogue.

Ms Cooper, who is completing her PhD in the Department, has acted as liaison officer between the University group, the AGDC and the exhibition designers. She has been mainly responsible for getting the documentation of the objects into shape and for writing the catalogue entries. Ms Cooper together with the other members of the Department and Mr Edwards have visited many museums and galleries in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Brisbane selecting objects for inclusion.

The exhibition covers Aboriginal art for over 30,000 years—representing a culture that existed on Australian soil in isolation except for the last 200 years. 'The aim of the exhibition', Professor Mulvaney says, 'is to promote an awareness in Australia and overseas of the rich diversity of Aboriginal culture'.

About 350 Aboriginal artifacts are represented in the exhibition. Several of these have never been publicly exhibited before. Most of the exhibits have been drawn from museums and universities all over Australia, including ANU, and are fine examples of their respective areas. Many of the pieces are so fragile and irreplaceable that the organisers feel that an exhibition on such a scale may not be mounted again.

The exhibition is divided into four parts—The Origins; Art of the Riverina Cultures; Art of the Desert; and Art of Northern Australia. The four members of the ANU team have each contributed a chapter to the exhibition portfolio, the only other contributor being Eric B. Rowlinson of the National Gallery of Victoria.

*Papunya artist producing non-secret traditional paintings of the type being displayed in the exhibition.*



## Orientation message

*ANU Reporter* welcomes the new students of 1981 and hopes that its columns will encourage their interest and involvement in the life of the University. The notes in this column are intended to describe very briefly some of the University's decision-making processes in which students participate, to mention some of the channels for campus communication, and to list publications which help to give a picture of the University as a whole.

### University administration

The Council is the supreme governing body of the University with final responsibility for both academic and administrative matters. Its membership of 44 includes members of the Commonwealth Parliament, the University staff, the graduate and undergraduate student bodies and Convocation (mainly graduates of this University), and persons appointed by the Governor-General.

The Council meets every second month. Its meetings alternate with those of its Standing Committee, which is about a third the size of the full Council. The Chairman of the Council is the Chancellor, Emeritus

Professor Sir John Crawford, who takes an active interest in University developments and presides on ceremonial occasions. Council's decisions are implemented by the University administration, the executive head of which is the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Anthony Low.

The ANU Students' Association is represented on the Council by three undergraduate students—two elected annually and the third being the President of the Students' Association. (The graduate students of the University elect one of their number to the Council.) The Association is also represented on the Board of The Faculties. Students also share in the work of the faculty education committees and departmental committees.

### Publications about the University

New students will already be familiar with the *Faculty Handbook* and the *Directory of Services for Students*, which serve their immediate purposes.

For those who would be interested to know more about the University and its various activities, University Information supplies on

request copies of the *Calendar* (a booklet of general information on the history, role and workings of the University), the annual *Reports to Parliament*, several other official publications and leaflets which are produced for visitors to the campus.

University Information is located at 28 Balmain Crescent, ext 2229.

### Campus communication

The University, with its community of about 10,000 people, is served by two newspapers and a radio station based on campus.

The University's news journal is *ANU Reporter*, published by the Secretary and produced in the University Information Office; and the student newspaper is *Woroni*, published by the Students' Association in the Association office (Union Building, ext 2444). Both invite material for publication. Radio 2XX, which began as Radio ANU and a conspicuous student innovation, now exists as an independent voice commenting on the world around it and as a focus for community education. It welcomes student participation. The Radio 2XX studios are located in Kingsley Street Hall, ext 4512.

**Below:** The NSW township of White Cliffs will soon receive its electricity from a solar power station being built by Anutech Pty Ltd, a company set up by the University to develop certain marketable technology, including ANU work in solar energy. Pictured is a working solar collector unit on which the White Cliffs station is based during final testing at Sullivan's Creek. The tests were designed to reveal any problems likely to be encountered at White Cliffs to enable solutions to be worked out in Canberra rather than on the site. The power station will produce 240-volt electricity. It is being built with a grant of \$800,000 by the NSW Government. The station will have battery storage system to supply power at night and during cloudy periods. The project officer, Professor Stephen Kaneff, believes the White Cliffs power station could become a prototype for others in inland Australian communities. Solar energy could become an economic and viable means of providing electricity and power for water desalination and so help the development of inland Australia.



## The many dimensions of geographer's discipline

Reviewer: B. L. C. Johnson

*Of Time and Place*, essays in honour of O. H. K. Spate, edited by J. N. Jennings and G. J. R. Linge, ANU Press, 1980, pp296, \$11.95 (cloth).

It is a privilege to commend to readers of *ANU Reporter* this volume of scholarly essays, a fitting gift from his colleagues and disciples to an outstanding academic leader. For your reviewer who sat at the master's feet in his hectic postwar, pre—Antipodean period at The London School of Economics, and there drank spiced draughts of Indian inspiration, it is a pleasure indeed to be reminded of the breadth and depth of Spate's geographical insight revealed in the comments of many contributors.

The editors were understandably faced with an *embarras de richesses* from which they have had to select less than half the offerings, welding them into four thematic groups. The book is prefaced by a delightful 'Personal Impression' of Oskar Spate by T. M. Perry, a list of Spate's works from 1934–1979 and an Introduction by the joint editors.

Should there be any who still imagine geography is mainly concerned with capes and bays, trade winds and ocean currents, imports and exports, this volume will soon enlighten them as to some of the many dimensions of the geographer's discipline, as much involved as it is with time as with place.

The first section, 'Strangers in the Land', starts with an essay by F. H. Bauer on the frustrated attempts in the early 19th century to establish settlements on the Australian coast north of Darwin. He is followed by N. M. Wace who abandons his flora to give us a vivid glimpse of the ship-board life of migrants under sail more than a century ago. Peter J. Rimmer in "The British Expert Cometh" ventures into biographies of three railway engineers to bring to life the real world of personalities involved in the planning and plan implementation that structured Australia's economic landscape.

J. N. Jennings with characteristic style and shrewdness presents us with a gem of an essay on the work of Jiri V. Danes (1880–1928), interweaving this Central European's basic expertise in limestone geomorphology with his wider interest in Australian settlement both prehistoric and modern.

'Diverse Faces of Historical Geography' is the title of the second section, which Bruce Ryan leads in making a case for 'Oral Historical Geography'. This is perhaps a timely reminder for Australian scholars that the generation who saw the establishment of the Commonwealth is fast dwindling, yet represents a resource worth tapping for its direct experience and oral traditions that can enhance our understanding of past and present. Larry Strenstein follows with an assessment of the accuracy of a batch of anecdotal accounts of Bangkok in the 1880s, a 'city of magnificent distances, especially if the tide happens to be

against you both going and returning!' R. Gerard Ward writes of change and continuity in the landscape of rural settlement in Fiji and the way in which the CSR's sugar mill's strong control of the individual worker persists despite the latter's promotion to the status of tenant and the dissolution of the European managed estates.

A very different aspect of environmental history is introduced by Geoffrey Hope who examines the process of natural and man induced vegetation change in the mountains of New Guinea, and the threat posed by increase of population and elaboration of the economic base with cash cropping and beef production.

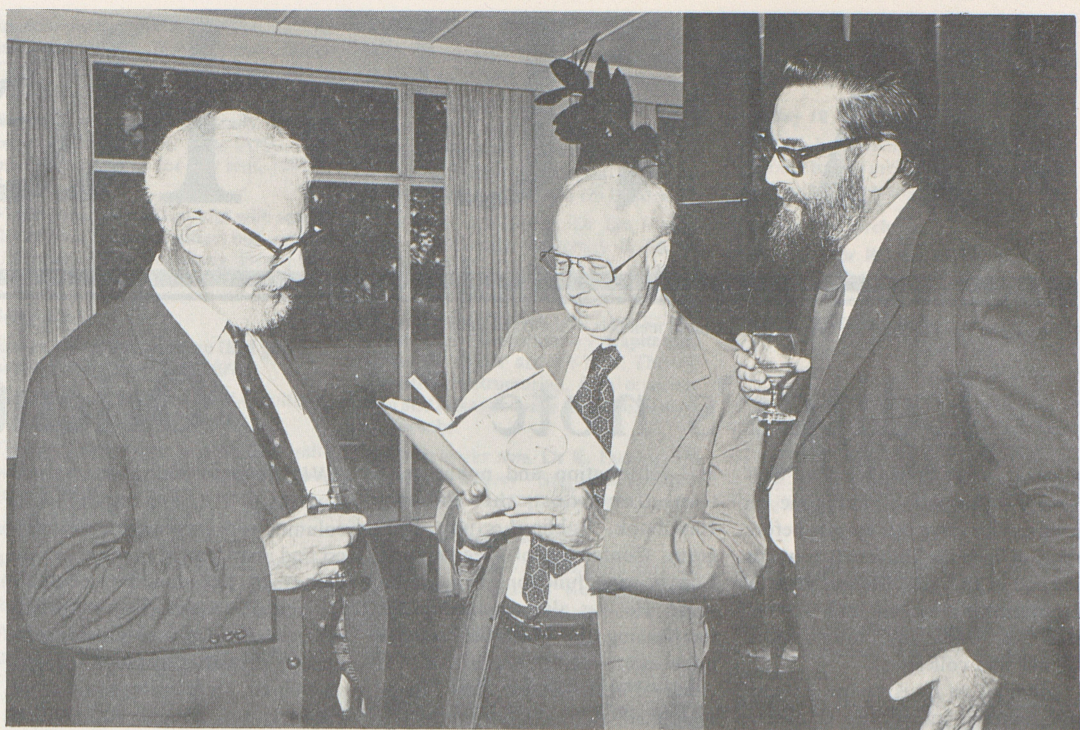
In the third section, 'Change in Third World', we enter a shorter time span. William Clarke writes on the problems of the Bomagai-Angoiang, a Papua New Guinean community living 'At the Tail of the Snake', at the margins of development, and their classic dilemma of exchanging their threatened autarchy for the economic advantages of 'contact with the different and seemingly richer world beyond their borders'.

Diana Howlett, considering rural proletarianisation in Papua New Guinea at a more general level, shows how structural changes in a society, where there are severe limits to the capacity of urban economies to absorb the increase in population, may be leading to the creation of a significant class of wage earning agricultural labourers who have little prospect of regaining their traditional stake in the land.

D. A. M. Lea debating the pros and cons of tourism as an economic enterprise for Papua New Guinea seems reluctant for the country to forego the foreign exchange that the rich (first class) international tourist brings in, but would isolate them from real contact with the people who must be 'protected from the economic and cultural danger'. For the more plebeian Aussie (economy class) he suggests a pilgrimage along a string of village Youth Hostels, and while he sees the risk of villages being over-exposed to such tourists, they are not perceived as dangerous! Yet a third category is the indigenous tourist who may by travel be undergoing some substitute form of initiation.

I. Q. Lasaqa contributes an interesting overview of 'The Fijian People: the Spate Report Revisited', taking us over some of the issues identified in Spate's important study of 1959, 'The Fijian People: Economic Problems and Prospects'. It must be warming for Spate to read that 'he can have the satisfaction of knowing that his Report has had considerable influence for the good of Fijian development during the last two decades. At the same time his Report has provided a base from which the Fijian people can confidently face the challenges of the future'.

Last in this section is a paper by W. Donald McTaggart inquiring 'into the Status of City Planning in



At the launching of *Of Time and Space*, from l to r: Dr J. N. Jennings of *Biogeography and Geomorphology*, RSPacS, Professor Spate and Dr G. J. R. Linge of *Human Geography*, RSPacS.

Indonesia' and pointing to the fundamental dichotomy between planning for a modern (meaning Western style) urban economy and catering for the continuing needs of those Indonesians who follow traditional life-styles.

Two chapters on arid Australia constitute the fourth section 'Persistently Empty Heart'. R. L. Heathcote provides an interesting summary of attitudes to resource management in the arid zone and of the role of government in trying to regulate land use. Finally, G. R. J. Linge offers an essay entitled 'From Vision to Pipe Dream' in which the prospect of developing the Pilbara Region of Western Australia as an integrated industrial complex attracting scores of thousands of settlers is surveyed dispassionately and with appropriate dryness.

In conclusion one must congratulate the editors on the scholarly fashion in which each chapter (bar the last) is supported by a full set of references, for the idea of separating the sections with line drawings, amateurish as they are, and for incorporating a picture of Harrison's fourth timekeeper on the title page, for a text devoid of printer's errors (a publishing miracle these days), and for the photograph of Oskar Spate in twinkling mood that graces the frontispiece.

## Reconsidering Othello

Reviewer: Ian Topliss

*Othello as Tragedy* by Jane Adamson, Cambridge University Press (Australia) Pty Ltd, pp301, \$43 (cloth), \$14.25 (paper).

*Othello* has often been thought to gain tragic intensity at the cost of a larger significance. Thus A. C. Bradley, discerning in the play 'a confinement of imaginative atmosphere', opened his account of it by remarking that although 'painfully exciting and terrible', it lacked what he associated with *Hamlet*, *Macbeth* and *King Lear*: the power of 'dilating the imagination' with suggestions of 'huge universal powers working in the world of individual passion and fate'.

Recent criticism has tended to agree, valuing *Othello* as Shakespeare's psychological drama *par excellence*, a piece of Elizabethan naturalism lacking any suggestive metaphorical dimension, and focussing upon the least elevated of

passions, sexual jealousy. *Othello*, it is commonly agreed, is a limited play.

Jane Adamson's *Othello as Tragedy* convincingly shows that such a view of *Othello* is mistaken and that it is indeed 'tragic in the fullest sense of the word'. *Othello* must certainly be seen as a drama of men and women, but Shakespeare, Dr Adamson argues, is essentially dramatising an interest in something which deeply pre-occupied him—the nature of perception, the reasons why people tend to inhabit a world which is largely of their own making, shaped according to their needs, desire and fears.

This is as true of Brabantio as of Roderigo, of Iago as much as of Cassio, but of no one, perhaps, so thoroughly as of Othello himself. Here Dr Adamson introduces the second strand in her argument. In what sense Dr Adamson asks, can *Othello* be called a great tragedy if it 'urges us to admire and pity a man as he disposes of his wife?' (That being more or less Bradley's position.) Equally, in what sense can it be a great tragedy if the alternative is to detach ourselves so completely from the hero (as did T. S. Eliot and F. R. Leavis) that we scarcely notice, let alone care, that the play ends not just with Desdemona's murder but also with Othello's own suicide?

The central critical problem is to resolve this dilemma, to define a response to Othello which neither sentimentalises him as the noble Moor, 'not easily jealous', loving 'not wisely, but too well', nor 'cashiers' him as a self-dramatising egotist, ignorant about Desdemona, but even more fatally ignorant about himself.

Dr Adamson's answer is to stress the complexity of a play which compels us to participate in 'the dramatically rendered process' of Iago's undoing of Othello—a process no less painful because we see how Othello collaborates in it. Othello succumbs to Iago not because he is jealous, but because a profound insecurity makes it easier for him to doubt Desdemona than live with the uncertainty that she might, after all, be innocent.

The tragedy comes to focus upon the fact that it is Othello's needs which make one version of reality seem less unbearable to him than another. Thus he is reduced, in the final scene, to his terrible attempt, ending in horrific disaster, to 'remedy the irremediable'.

In approach this account of the play is less free of 'old ruts' and 'old debates' than Dr Adamson believes, indeed its strength is that it offers an

original and convincing reading of the play with the tradition established by Bradley, Leavis and Eliot. It is, moreover, a book of enviable insight and penetration.

Of first acquaintance it does seem unnecessarily difficult to read, perhaps because the prose can lack crispness of statement. But more probably this is a result of Dr Adamson's belief that 'a detailed understanding of the play's development' must involve an argument which will follow 'the sequence of unfolding structure' of the play. This is not necessarily so and in any case a lot depends upon how strictly you interpret such an injunction.

Dr Adamson conceives her book too rigidly as a critical shadowing of the text, or a mimetic commentary upon it, and because of this it is easy to lose track of the broader argument. The good chapters on Iago and the women in the play benefit, precisely, because there is less need here to stick to the narrative of the play itself. Dr Adamson's interest might well have been better served by a freer form of argumentation.

For all this *Othello as Tragedy* is a rewarding book which will easily establish itself as essential reading on *Othello*, and make it less likely to be thought 'the most limited' of Shakespeare's major tragedies.

## Ideas books for translation into Japanese

The Japanese publisher, Mirai Sha Ltd, has bought translation rights for all books in the Ideas and Ideologies series being edited from the History of Ideas Unit by Professor Eugene Kamenka.

Six books in that series, published by Edward Arnold of London—*Law and Society*, *Human Rights*, *Bureaucracy*, *Intellectuals and Revolution*, *Justice and Law* and *Social Control*—were published in London, Melbourne and New York between 1978 and 1980. A volume on *Community as a Social Ideal* is in the press and another, *Imperialism*, is in preparation. The *Bureaucracy* volume has also been translated into Spanish for publication in Mexico.

Three previous books of Professor Kamenka's—*The Ethical Foundations of Marxism*, *Marxism and Ethics*, and *The Philosophy of Ludwig Feuerbach*—have earlier been translated into Japanese, as have a number of books of Professor John Passmore's, who is now working in the Unit.

## The fight against cancer: international ramifications of research in JCSMR

Work over the last 6-7 years in the Department of Microbiology in ANU's John Curtin School of Medical Research (JCSMR) helped to establish the significance of findings made by the three medical scientists who recently were awarded the 1980 Nobel Prize for Medicine. The Nobel Laureates showed the presence of certain antigens on cell surfaces which it was thought were involved in recognition processes during an immune reaction. Three scientists at ANU—Drs Blanden, Doherty and Zinkernagel—showed that these antigens were used by the body to signal changes in self to the immune system, particularly during viral infections. This article describes the way these findings came about and the work done at JCSMR.

By Gordon Ada

Professor Ada is Head of the Department of Microbiology, JCSMR

In the last 20 years, three Nobel Prizes in Medicine have been awarded to scientists working in the disciplines of immunology. In 1960, Macfarlane Burnet (Melbourne) and Peter Medawar (London) won the prize for their work on how the body becomes tolerant of foreign substances.

It also recognised Burnet's dogma that the central question in immunology was how the body distinguished between self and not-self, i.e. foreign components. The formation of specific antibodies by a type of cell called B lymphocytes is one of the two major arms of the response the body makes against a foreign substance. It was not altogether surprising that when the detailed structure of these molecules was determined by Rod Porter (London) and Gerry Edelman (New York) they should have shared the 1972 Nobel Prize.

### Lymphocytes

The other major component of the immune response involves lymphocytes which mature in the thymus (and hence are called T cells). They do not make antibodies and how they become activated and how they work remained something of a mystery until the mid 1970s when one particular finding, made at the ANU, allowed very rapid advances in our understanding of this system. It turned out to be such an important finding that when another Nobel Prize in Medicine was awarded to immunologists, it seemed likely that scientists whose early work made the 1974-1980 advances possible would be strong candidates.

The Prize in Medicine was awarded this year to George Snell (Bar Harbor), Jean Dausset (Paris) and Baruj Benacerraf (Harvard). Two of these were the first to discover the presence of 'self' or transplantation antigens on mouse cells (Snell) and human cells (Dausset).

Benacerraf was the first to formally show that the immune response to foreign substances was controlled by genes which mapped in the same region of a chromosome which coded for the transplantation antigens. This region of the chromosome is called the major histocompatibility gene complex or MHC. All vertebrate cells contain such a gene complex but we know most about the system in mice and to a lesser extent in humans.

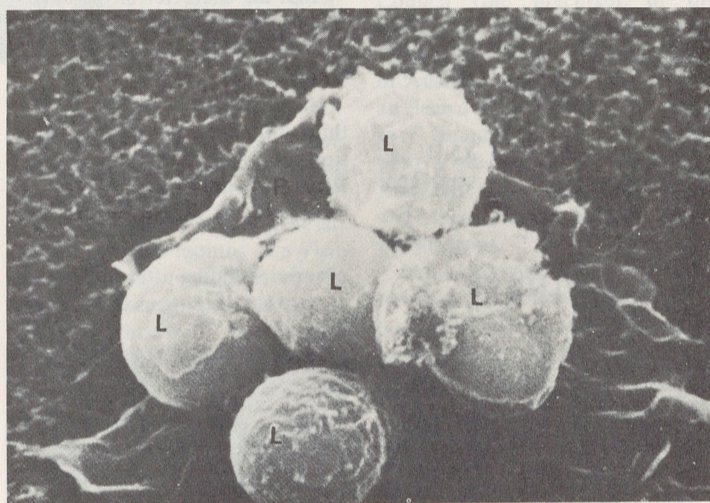
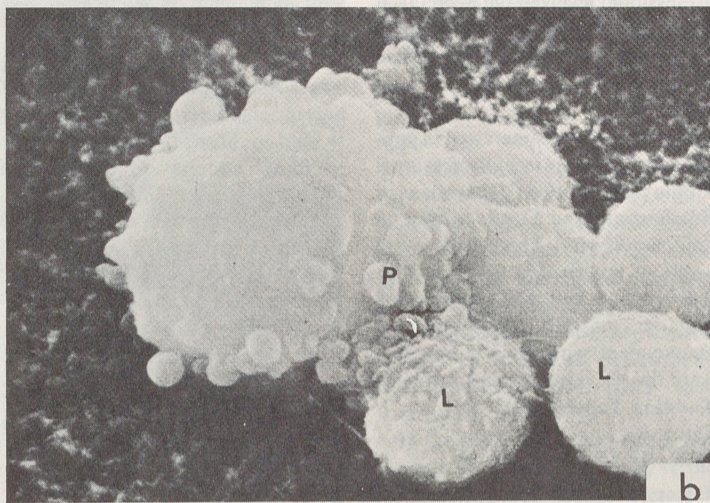
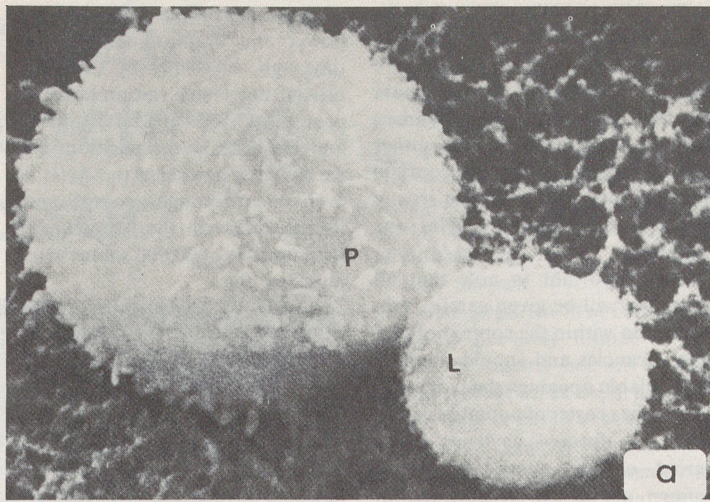
What are these self or transplantation antigens? When cells from one member are transferred to another member of an outbred mouse population (or to a different species), the transplanted cells are not accepted (graft rejection). The immune apparatus recognises these cells as foreign and the antigens on the cell surface so recognised were called transplantation antigens. They are present on most cells in the body.

Snell began the immensely time consuming and arduous process of producing by brother-sister mating certain inbred strains of mice. Completely inbred mice of one strain will not reject grafted tissues from another mouse of that strain. By immunising mice of one strain with cells from another mouse strain however, he was able to establish the complexity of the system and indeed it was found to be very polymorphic.

### Tissue transfers

Today there may well be over 1,000 such inbred strains with known genetic properties available to immunologists and other biologists. About 40 such strains are kept at JCSMR.

On the one hand, Snell's work enabled scientists to see whether the system could be manipulated to allow successful tissue transfers in outbred populations. But rejection of surgical transplants did not explain why these antigens exist! In fact, their existence is surprising in



These three pictures illustrate the killing and subsequent lysis of a target cell, P, by killer T lymphocytes, as seen in the scanning electron microscope. In figure a, a killer cell has contacted and become attached to a healthy target cell, with many microvilli. In figure b, many killer cells are attached to a target cell which now looks decidedly uncomfortable. The microvilli are missing, and there are many blebs or protrusions as though the cell was 'boiling'. In the final figure, killer lymphocytes remain attached to the ghostly remnants (external membrane) of a once healthy cell.

view of the requirement that a mother should not reject her foetus (a natural transplant).

Why are these antigens present on cells? This question was to be answered by work at ANU.

In the early 1970s I had encouraged a group in the Department of Microbiology at ANU to examine the role of T cells in combating virus infections, a much neglected area. Bob Blanden in the Department was studying the immune response to mouse pox virus, and found that the T cell response was crucial in the recovery phase of the infection. He discovered that a class of cell called cytotoxic T cells would kill cells shortly after their infection by virus, a very important process as failure to have such a mechanism would allow the infected cell to produce many new virus particles which would soon overwhelm and kill the host.

Two young people joined the Department in 1972. Peter Doherty was an Australian who had spent two years in the UK and Rolf Zinkernagel was a Swiss doctor who came for one year on a Swiss Fellowship and stayed to do a PhD! Using a different virus to infect mice they confirmed Blanden's findings and went on to see whether different

inbred strains showed the same effect.

One experiment, done fortuitously, gave a surprising result. Cytotoxic T cells made in one inbred strain of mice would kill virus infected cells from that strain but not from another inbred strain even though the same virus was used to infect the cells. Further work soon showed that this 'restriction' on killing involved the transplantation antigen of the target cell. This was most clearly shown when mutant cells were found which did not express transplantation antigens. These cells, though infected with virus, could not be killed by cytotoxic T cells!

It was soon realised that the T cell recognised a complex of the foreign (viral) antigen and the transplantation (self) antigen. Apart from gaining this group instant international recognition, these findings stimulated a tremendous amount of work world wide and we now know that this way of recognising foreignness is also used by other T cells. Thus, Burnet's original dogma of self and not-self recognition was expanded to include recognition of altered self as not-self.

contd on page 6 col 5

### Reporter information

ANU Reporter is published every three weeks from February to November. The next issue will be published on Friday 20 March for which the copy closing date is Thursday, 12 March am, and which covers the Diary period from 26 March to 15 April 1981.

General inquiries should be referred to the Editor on ext. 4170/2229, while inquiries about service columns, such as Classified and Diary, should be referred to John Dash, on ext. 2633/2229.

Articles and other material published in ANU Reporter may be used without prior reference; however, an acknowledgement of the source will be appreciated.

Editor: Madan Nagrath.

### Vice-Chancellor's Fourth Report

The Vice-Chancellor, Professor D. A. Low, will give his Fourth Report to the University in the Leonard Huxley Lecture Theatre on Thursday 12 March at 4pm.

He will speak on the purposes of the University's Faculties and Research Schools.

The meeting is open to all members of the University. Refreshments will be served afterwards in the Computer Services Common Room.

### Public lectures program for 1981

The Public Lectures Committee has announced a varied program of University public lectures for 1981. There are three main series and a program of about 16 lectures began this week with a lecture by Professor John Thoday of Cambridge entitled 'Genetics and Educability'.

The first series, 'Psychological Distress: problems of community mental health', will be held on 22 and 29 April, and will feature Dr Christopher Tennant and Dr Gavin Andrews of the University of New South Wales, Dr Malcolm Whyte of the Alcohol and Drug Dependence Unit, Capital Territory Health Commission, and Dr Robin Winkler of the University of Western Australia.

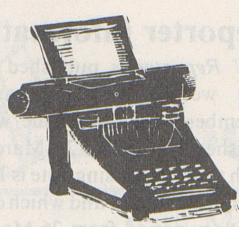
'Genetic Engineering: problems and prospects', the second series, will be held on 27 May, 3 and 10 June. Speakers will be Dr George Miklos, Dr Adrian Gibbs, Dr John Shine and Dr Barry Rolfe, all of the Research School of Biological Sciences, and Professor Max Charlesworth of Deakin University.

The third series will be the 1981 University Lectures by Professor Ian Donaldson, Director of the Humanities Research Centre. He will speak on comedy in literature from Shakespeare to Samuel Beckett. These lectures, to be titled 'Happy Endings', will be on 9, 16 and 23 September.

Inquiries to John Dash, University Information, ext 2633/2229.

### Honours

Professor Allan W. Snyder, Department of Applied Mathematics, has been elected Fellow of the Optical Society of America, in recognition of his distinguished service in the advancement of optics. Dr J. F. Morrison, JCSMR, has been awarded the 1981 LKB Medal by the Australian Biochemical Society, for distinguished contribution to the field of Biochemistry. Dr John Hickman, Mathematics RSPHYS, has been made a Member of the Order of the British Empire.



## Letters

### Greater participation of women in professional and policy areas invited

The Australian Embassy in Vienna has written to us about a series of resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the Industrial Development Board on the role of women in development. Specifically, the organisation of the United Nations system has been requested to promote and further the participation of women in professional and policy making positions.

Accordingly, in December 1978 the Secretariat was requested to increase the number of women in posts, subject to geographical distribution, to 25 percent of the total staff, over a four year period.

The United Nations has requested the active cooperation of member Governments to achieve this target and to nominate female professional candidates for secretariat vacancies and for technical and assistance programs. An advanced university degree is normally required for all vacancies as well as several years of relevant experience.

The Office (of Women's Affairs) is approaching tertiary institutions in Australia for their assistance. We would be grateful if you could inform and circularise women teachers, research workers or other staff members who have appropriate qualifications and expertise in any field of this United Nations initiative.

It is important to note that all nominees will be given careful consideration within the context of current vacancies and should there be no available openings the name will be kept in a roster of potential candidates for future vacancies for a period of two years. Australian women are under represented at professional levels in the Secretariat and there are even fewer women experts in the field. I hope you can cooperate in this important endeavour.

Women who are interested in applying can contact the Professional Employment Office, Department of Employment and Youth Affairs, in any capital city. These offices are aware of this request from the United Nations and will advise each inquirer of all possibilities of employment with the UN and forward the relevant application forms.

**Kathleen Taperell**  
Director,  
Office of Women's Affairs

### Change name to Australian Nuclear University

In the eyes of many ANU had already abandoned any semblance

of neutrality on the issue of nuclear power and uranium mining some time ago, especially by the use of official university resources for the promotion of Professor Ringwood and his pro-nuclear position. Now we have the news that the ANU has even more thoroughly compromised its neutrality on the issue through the purchase of 20,000 shares in uranium mining.

In view of the university's use of its funds and other resources to sponsor nuclear development, the initials ANU could perhaps be better taken to stand for Australian Nuclear University.

This suggests some possible ways in which the many people within the University who object to uranium mining and nuclear development could protest and express their awareness of and distaste for its pro-nuclear character, for example:

- sign published work with the home address to avoid the embarrassment of being associated with this compromised institution, adding a note to explain why; sign published work 'Australian Nuclear University', appending a footnote to explain why this name is more appropriate; and
- substitute 'Australian Nuclear University' on letterheads, envelopes, in letters to colleagues, and in other appropriate places, so that the character of the university and its political commitments become more widely known.

No doubt others will be able to think of many appropriate variations on the theme.

**Richard Routley**  
Philosophy, RSSS

Menzies Building after him, as well as the road leading to the building.  
**Enid Bishop**



### K. C. Masterman

After a distinguished career as a schoolmaster, mainly at Geelong Grammar School, Kay Chauncy Masterman was Associate Professor in charge of the Department of Classics, in the Canberra University College and then the School of General Studies, from 1956 to 1961.

On retirement he taught at Canberra Grammar School, while continuing to offer Adult Education courses on ancient Greece and Rome, and to be actively involved in Scouting, the Arts Council, the Australian College of Education, and other literary, artistic and educational organisations.

Only in the illness before his death on 4 February, at the age of 84, did he really retire. With his enthusiasm for ideas and causes, and his lively interest in people, he had many friends.

**K. L. McKay**



### A. L. G. McDonald

Emeritus Librarian A. L. G. McDonald, the first librarian of the University, died in Canberra on 14 January at the age of 82.

One of the earliest ANU appointees, Mr McDonald took up duty in May 1948, after having served as Deputy Librarian at the University of Melbourne for some years. He undertook the challenging task of assembling a library from scratch to support the four Research Schools which initially comprised the Australian National University.

After organising a program of intensive collection-building and processing in premises temporarily occupied at the University of Melbourne, Mr McDonald presided over the transfer of some 40,000 volumes to Canberra in early 1951,

so that basic collections and services would be adequately housed and fully operating on the campus in time for the arrival of the first academic staff members during 1951.

From then until his retirement from the University in 1960, Mr McDonald devoted himself to the task of building strong, carefully selected collections of the highest quality and developing a library service appropriate to the aims and aspirations of the University. At the end of his 12-year term of office the collections totalled over 200,000 volumes.

Mr McDonald's philosophy of librarianship embraced a strong commitment to high professional standards in all areas of library activity. His concept of the ANU Library as an integral part of a regional and national network of interdependent libraries, developing cooperative acquisition policies and reciprocal access arrangements aimed at the maximum benefit of all users, remains completely relevant and applicable to today's needs.

During his years as ANU Librarian, Mr McDonald earned the unanimous respect of academic and library staff alike for his wise and balanced leadership in the Library, and for his fine personal qualities. The University honoured him on retirement by naming a room in the

### Life Line to hold its annual book fair

Life Line's book fair this year will be held on 30 April and 1 May at the Albert Hall.

Books are collected by an appeal through the schools and to the public generally. A large team of volunteers is now commencing the task of sorting and pricing the books donated. Some of the books

donated are rare and selections of these items will be auctioned.

In addition to books—for all ages and on all subjects—donations of sheet music, records and tapes will be appreciated.

The Fair is an important source of revenue to enable Life Line to continue its 24 hours a day crisis tele-

phone service in Canberra and district.

Gifts may be sent to schools during February or left at any branch of the Lending Library Service. If neither of these is convenient please phone Life Line on 822811 or 822222 after hours.

### Items considered by the Standing Committee of the Council of the Australian National University on Friday 12 December 1980 included those mentioned below.

**Membership of committees:** Standing Committee appointed Dr N. K. Boardman an alternate member of the Honorary Degrees Committee for three years from 10 February 1981, and Mr D. Anderson a member of the Buildings and Grounds Committee for one year from 12 December 1980.

**Union fees.** The following fees for members of the University Union, who are not undergraduate students, were approved for 1981:

Members of staff of the University postgraduate students and other approved persons  
 entrance \$25  
 annual \$65  
 associate members annual \$30  
 life membership (depending on category) \$25 to \$150

**Tariffs.** Standing Committee approved the following additional tariffs in 1981 for Corin and Lennox Houses: a weekly tariff of \$17 for non-students and a weekly tariff of \$15 for casual accommodation for non-ACT based students.

**Graduate Scholarship Allowances.** Standing Committee approved the adoption of a new policy of setting Australian National University Postgraduate Scholarship benefits at a level approximately equivalent to the estimated net income after tax of the Postgraduate Research Awards. The stipend has been increased, from January 1981, from \$4,700 to \$4,900 per annum and the dependent spouse allowance from \$1,632.80 to \$2,233 per annum

**Graduate House.** The weekly tariff for 1981 in Graduate House will be \$32 per single and \$39 per double, subject to review at the end of first term.

**Survey Research Center.** Standing Committee approved that the Survey Research Centre should cease to exist as an independent Centre, within the University, that the majority of its resources and its staff should be transferred to the Research School of Social Sciences to establish and maintain a 'Data Archive'.

**Headships.** Professor J. F. Williams' term as Head of the Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Science, was extended to 31 December 1982; Dr C. Forster was appointed as Head of the Department of Economic History, Faculty of Economics, from 1 January 1981 for two years or until a new Head is appointed, whichever is the earlier; Dr W. L. Nicholas was appointed as Head of the Department of Zoology, Faculty of Science, for two years from 1 January 1981 or until a new Head is appointed, whichever is the earlier; Professor W. M. Corden was appointed Head of the Depart-

ment of Economics, Research School of Pacific Studies, for three years from 1 January 1981; Dr R. W. Richardson's appointment as Acting Head of the Department of Mathematics, Research School of Physical Sciences, was extended to 31 December 1981.

**NARU.** Standing Committee approved that the North Australia Research Unit should become a component of the Research School of Pacific Studies.

**Emeritus Professor.** Standing Committee directed that the name of Professor S. C. B. Gascoigne be inscribed on the Roll of Emeritus Professors from the date of his retirement.

**Assistance to UN.** Standing Committee noted the re-appointment for three years of Professor G. L. Ada, Department of Microbiology, John Curtin School of Medical Research, to the Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee of the World Bank/ UNDP/WHO Special Program for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases.

## 2

### Items considered by the Standing Committee of the Council of the Australian National University on Friday 13 February 1981 included those mentioned below.

**Membership of committees.** Professor J. Hardy was reappointed a member of the Governing Body of John XXIII College until 15 February 1983. Dr W. J. Cliff was reappointed as a member of the Governing Body of Ursula College until 15 February 1983.

**National Undergraduate Scholars.** Standing Committee approved that national undergraduate scholars who qualified for full living away from home TEAS benefits should receive \$500 annual supplementation from national undergraduate scholarship funds as permitted under the TEAS regulations.

**Prizes.** Standing Committee noted the establishment of the Computer Science Honours Prize and the Davies, Bailey & Cater Prize for Law Studies.

**Headship.** The reappointment of Professor A. Alfonso of the Department of Japanese, Faculty of Asian Studies, for a further term of three years from 13 December 1980 was noted.

**University of NSW.** Standing Committee noted that Emeritus Professor L. M. Birt, foundation Professor of Biochemistry in ANU's Faculty of Science from 1967 to 1973 and currently Vice-Chancellor of the University of Wollongong, had been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of New South Wales.

### ANU Reporter dates for 1981

#### Copy closing date [am]

Thursday 19 February  
 Thursday 12 March  
 Thursday 2 April  
 Thursday 23 April  
 Thursday 14 May  
 Thursday 4 June  
 Thursday 25 June  
 Thursday 16 July  
 Thursday 6 August  
 Thursday 27 August  
 Thursday 17 September  
 Thursday 8 October  
 Thursday 29 October  
 Thursday 19 November

#### Publication date [am]

Friday 27 February  
 Friday 20 March  
 Friday 10 April  
 Friday 1 May  
 Friday 22 May  
 Friday 12 June  
 Friday 3 July  
 Friday 24 July  
 Friday 14 August  
 Friday 4 September  
 Friday 25 September  
 Friday 16 October  
 Friday 6 November  
 Friday 27 November

Thirty years to the day is how retiring Professor H. W. Arndt's record stands with ANU. A contemporary of Alec Hope, Manning Clark and Fin Crisp, on 1 January 1951 he joined Canberra University College which later became part of the University.

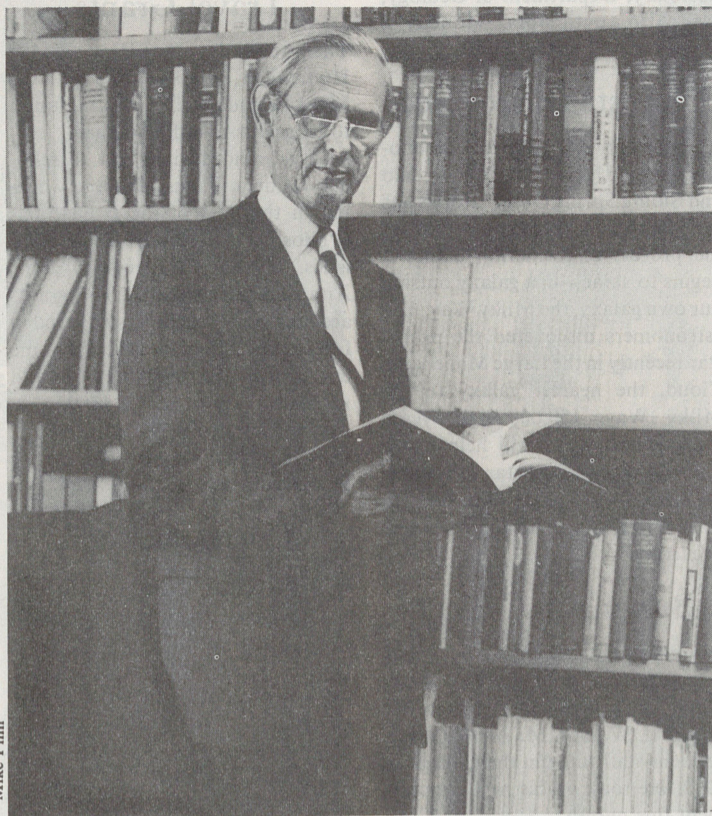
However, Professor Arndt's retirement on 31 December 1980 has not meant the end of his association with ANU—he is now a Visiting Fellow in the University's Development Studies Centre. Nor will he be retiring in the literal sense of the term. He is continuing work on some of the projects with which he has been associated for years, and has recently taken on another. Last year he was appointed Chairman of the Australian Steering Committee of the ASEAN-Australia Joint Research Project. Partly in this connection Professor Arndt is about to spend two months in Singapore as a Visiting Fellow in the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies and Economic Research Centre of Singapore University.

The joint project had its origin in a proposal which the Australian Prime Minister put forward at the ASEAN Summit Meeting at Kuala Lumpur in 1977. Its general purpose is to organise research likely to be useful to policy makers concerned with improvement of ASEAN-Australian economic relations. A series of studies is planned which will be published as research papers, articles or monographs.

Professor Arndt continues this year as Editor of the *Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies* (BIES) which he founded and has edited for 16 years. The journal was launched following the establishment in 1964 of the Indonesian Project in the Department of Economics of the Research School of Pacific Studies. Despite initial difficulties, the Project soon became and remains the leading centre of Indonesian economic studies outside Indonesia.

BIES itself has become an authoritative journal on the Indonesian economy. A distinctive feature of BIES from the first issue—a feature

# Busy schedule ahead for retiring professor



Professor Arndt

particularly appreciated by its non-academic (official and business) readers in Indonesia and abroad—has been a regular 'Survey of Recent Developments' which, as a series, provides a continuous narrative record of current developments and professional analysis of policy issues.

Professor Arndt is also working on a book on the history of development as a policy objective of the Third World countries. It will be a counterpart to his recent book on economic growth as a policy objective in developed countries and will

draw on his many years of involvement in the development problems of the Third World.

This involvement began in the late 1950s with some months as a Visiting Professor in India, first with the Indian Statistical Institute in Calcutta and then with the Planning Commission in Delhi. Later the countries around Australia became the prime focus of his attention.

After 13 years as a teacher of macroeconomics, ending up as Dean of a fledgling Faculty of Economics, Professor Arndt in 1963 took over the Department of Eco-

nomics, RSPacS, established some years earlier by Sir John Crawford. The Department became the centre of studies on Indonesia, Malaysia and Papua New Guinea in particular. Over the years Professor Arndt visited some 20 Asian countries. He adopted the practice of keeping 'Asian Diaries' which he hopes to publish one day.

'Over the past 17 years Arndt has built up a Department of Economics which is probably unique in the world,' comments one of his colleagues. 'Most other departments aim in their research at additions to the body of general economic theory. This Department has made it its job to apply economic analysis to data, largely collected by its own members through intensive field work, with the object of throwing light on the particular economic problems of the countries of the region'.

In addition to his academic work, Professor Arndt was Deputy Chairman of the Board of the Institute of Advanced Studies (BIAS) from 1976 to 1980. One of his contributions was to secure acceptance of a restructuring of the Board to limit its size. BIAS became an elected body with five members from each Research School.

In the 1950s, Professor Arndt was for varying periods Secretary to the Australian Social Science Research Council (the precursor of the Academy of the Social Sciences), President of the Economic Society of Australia and New Zealand and an elected member of the ACT Advisory Council. Since 1977, he has been President of the Australian Association for Cultural Freedom and a member of the Editorial Board of *Quadrant*.

In his long career Professor Arndt has been a prolific writer of articles and books on economics. Of his first book, *The Economic Lessons of the Nineteen-Thirties*, published in 1944, a Japanese translation was published 35 years later. A fifth edition of his book, *The Australian Trading Banks*, is in print but he says it will be the last. A book on *Development and Equality in Indonesia* edited and partly written by him is due out later this year.

*contd from previous col*  
RSPPhysS by Dr J. N. Israelachvili. It is used to measure forces between molecularly smooth surfaces in liquids at very small distances. The forces studied are essential to an understanding of a wide range of industrial and energy related processes, and to phenomena in nature at the cellular level which were not hitherto understood.

A few of many applications are to refinement of metallic ores by flotation, soil science, coal liquefaction, paper, paint, photographic industries, lubrication, clean water programs and proposed tertiary oil recovery mechanisms. The same forces are those which hold our biological cells together.

Experiments carried out over the past few years have been widely acclaimed overseas as a major advance. The apparatus has extreme sensitivity. It can measure distances between surfaces and changes in the forces occurring when the surfaces are moved over distances of one ten millionth of a millimetre (less than the size of the small molecules). Just how delicate the measurements are can be understood if the apparatus is pictured on a different scale: the surfaces can be imagined to be two smooth spheres, each as large as the earth with bumps of at most six inches, held 20 feet apart. Then the spheres are brought together several inches at a time, and the forces measured at each step to contact.

## Lively debate at history conferences

There was animated discussion at a series of bicentennial history conferences which took place in Burgmann College between 9 and 13 February. About 180 people, drawn from every state and the Northern Territory, attended.

The meetings had been called to exchange views about the making of Australia 1788-1988: A Bicentennial History, which will be published between 1986 and 1988. Four of the nine projected books were discussed: Australia in 1838, Australia in 1888, Australia in 1938, and Australia 1939-1988.

Debates went on at three levels. First, papers were devoted to specific topics, such as the treatment of female convicts in 1838, regionalism in 1888, science and technology between 1939 and 1988.

At the next level, there was much debate about the shape of specific volumes. The makers of the series were not attempting to impose a uniform format. Instead, the character of each book would emerge in response to the interests of its writers. This diversity was seen by the projects organisers as a means of declaring forcefully to readers that the past could be viewed in many different ways.

This led naturally to the third level of conference debate. What was really being discussed much of the time was the nature of historical inquiry in an Australian context, as well as the relationship of the historian to his or her readers. In accord with the spirit of the project, participants were constantly looking for new ways of imposing order on the past. The 1888 convenors, for example, rejected the well worn subdivision of the past into topics such as 'politics' and 'education', and Graeme Davison, in a stimulating lecture on 'energy', showed what could be done with a little lateral thinking.

The role of class as an organising principle excited a good deal of argument. One ANU participant likened a discussion on class in 1888 to a revivalist meeting.

The most passionate discussion was reserved for the place of Aboriginal history in the series. A group of Aboriginal historians presented an eloquent case for the right of Aborigines to present their own view of their past. This suggestion received warm support from many other participants.

The conferences were organised by members of ANU's Research School of Social Sciences, and Monash, Melbourne and Adelaide Universities.

## China exchange agreement

ANU and Beijing University have signed an agreement for academic exchange whereby both universities will maintain a continuous relationship and will exchange relevant information on teaching research plans. Academic staff will be exchanged as visiting scholars to engage in research, advanced study, and in teaching.

Each university will assist the other to obtain current and out of print library material relating to their respective countries, for the other's library.

The agreement was signed by the Chancellor, Sir John Crawford, and the President of Beijing University, Professor Zhou Peiyuan, during a visit by an ANU delegation to China in December 1980, at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.



At a ceremony to mark the completion of the Applied Mathematics new laboratory are, from l to r, Professor Ninham, Dr Israelachvili, Professor Carver and Professor Le Couteur.

## Basic research gives answers to industrial puzzles

The Department of Applied Mathematics, Research School of Physical Sciences, will be hosting an international symposium, between March 16-28, of distinguished overseas scientists from chemical engineering, applied mathematics, and chemistry departments throughout the world to report on and discuss new advances in colloid science. This meeting is one of the first ever sponsored jointly by two international scientific unions—the International Unions of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics (IUTAM) and Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC).

The Department recently celebrated the completion of its new laboratory at an occasion which also marked its tenth anniversary. Among its many interdisciplinary activities the Department has a large theoretical and experimental program devoted to Colloid and Surface Science, and to the physics and biochemistry of biological membranes. These areas are concerned with a world of small particles where the whole hierarchy of complex phenomena not previously accessible have recently been revealed through ANU work.

The laboratory houses a unique facility designed and built in

# RSPacS' modest but significant part in the Solomons

**In the last 15 years, the Solomon Islands have been transformed from a sleepy British Protectorate into a thriving independent country. Scholars in the Research School of Pacific Studies, with interests in Solomons languages, cultures, history, and political emergence, have played a part in recording the heritage of the past and helping Solomon Islanders create their future. This article describes their work.**

RSPacS researchers whose work in the Solomons has spanned many years include Professor Roger Keesing, Head of the Department of Anthropology, and Dr Douglas Yen of the Department of Prehistory.

Professor Keesing has spent more than four years living among the Kwaio of Malaita Island, a people of great anthropological interest because of their continuing commitment to ancestral customs—a project that now spans 18 years and has resulted in four books and some thirty papers.

Dr Yen, who first worked in the Solomons in 1963, has for more than a decade been studying the prehistory of the Southeast Solomons, in collaboration with Professor Roger Green of the University of Auckland. Dr Yen, a plant geneticist, has become—through years of collaboration with anthropologists—the world expert on the history of plant domesticates and their uses by Pacific peoples.

Over the same period, research students in the Department of Pacific and Southeast Asian History have studied missions and colonial history in the Solomons: Dr Hugh Laracy, Dr David Hilliard, Dr Peter Corris, and Dr Judy Bennett have become leading authorities on recent Solomons history. The same Department produced the definitive work on European discovery of the Solomons, by Dr Colin Jack-Hinton.

More recently, scholars in the Department of Linguistics have turned to the Solomons. Professor Stephen Wurm has been studying the languages of Santa Cruz and the Reef Islands, and Dr Darrel Tryon is nearing completion of a massive comparative study and classification of Solomons languages.

Research on the complex political, social and economic developments of the last decade has become increasingly urgent, and has been pursued in several departments of

the School.

Dr Ralph Pettman and Philip Potterton, in the Department of International Relations, have studied contemporary Solomons politics; Ian Frazer in Anthropology has studied the adaptation of north Malaita migrant workers in Honiara; and Jo Herlihy has studied rural development planning, in the Department of Human Geography—a department that had, in 1968, produced a pioneering study of the economy in the hinterlands of Honiara by Dr I. Q. Lasaga.

Ms Herlihy, while on secondment to the Solomons Government, also served as an adviser to the constitutional committee considering the crucially important plans for provincial government.

The increasing engagement of RSPacS researchers in the challenges of a new nation has been reflected in commitments by scholars working on languages and traditional cultures to contribute usefully to the country and the communities where they have worked.

Thus Dr Tryon and Professor Wurm have been training Solomon Islanders in the development of orthographies and the production of dictionaries. Professor Keesing has helped the Kwaio people establish a pioneering small Cultural Centre where literacy training in the vernacular and the development of craft co-operatives to produce traditional combs and ornaments are being pursued, supported by the Australian Government and US Peace Corps.

Professor Keesing and Dr Tryon have taught courses for Solomon Islanders in the University of the South Pacific Centre in Honiara, and they and other researchers have worked closely with the staff of the Solomon Islands Museum and Solomon Islands Cultural Centre, in training staff and promoting the collection of information and oral tradition.

Professor Keesing is seen here talking to a Kwaio friend, Mr Ai'arifu.



## Geology dinner

The Department of Geology is hosting a dinner at Burton Hall on Friday 6 March at 7.30pm to farewell Professor D. A. Brown on his retirement. Anyone in the University who would like to join in this occasion is welcome. Tickets are \$15 a person, and can be purchased from the Secretary, Department of Geology, ext. 2056, until 4pm, Monday 2 March.

## Protostar discovered

An international team of astronomers at the University's Mt Stromlo and Siding Spring Observatories has found the first protostar—a star in the process of formation before it begins to shine—in a galaxy outside our own galaxy, the Milky Way. The astronomers discovered the protostar recently in the Large Magellanic Cloud, the nearest galaxy to the Milky Way, 150,000 light years away. They say it will help prove that the processes of star formation are similar in all galaxies in the universe and that star formation is still occurring.

## Burgmann College

Reverend Donald A. Affleck has been appointed Master of Burgmann College in succession to Mr Trevor J. Wigney. Mr Affleck was a resident staff tutor in the College in 1971. He took up his new appointment this month.

## Friends of Library

In conjunction with the Colophon Society and the library staff, the Friends of the ANU Library have organised an expedition to Berkeley's Book Barn at Berrima on Saturday 21 March 1981. The Barn opened in 1980 and stocks over 10,000 volumes. Bibliographical rari-

## Briefly...

ties are also on exhibition. The coach leaves from Menzies Library at 9am and is expected to return about 6.30pm. Cost \$9 bus fare. Bookings to Lucille Bannister, Menzies Library, 492981 before 13 March.

## Travel Grants

The Australian Academy of the Humanities, in association with the Myer Foundation, is offering up to four grants-in-aid for short term study abroad during 1981 to scholars resident in Australia and working in the field of the Humanities (Philosophy, Literature and Linguistics, History, Archaeology, Fine Arts and Musicology). The grants are designed for scholars engaged in full time teaching or other full time employment through the year and will ordinarily comprise \$800 each. Applications close with the Secretary, Australian Academy of the Humanities by 30 June 1981.

## Correspondent wanted

The 'Cultural Center of the North Coast' of Brazil—'Central Cultural Do Litoral Norte'—has been established to promote the cultural and artistic development of people in the underdeveloped areas of this region. The President of the organisation is seeking an Australian correspondent who would be prepared to send information periodically on cultural and artistic movements in Australia and to receive and publish similar information from Brazil. Send a curriculum vitae and photograph with copies of publications to the President, 'Centro Cultural Do Litoral Norte', rua Miguel Varlez, 52 Caraguatuba—CEP 11660-Sao Paulo, Brazil.

## New research awards

Some 500 new awards will be offered on a competitive basis to overseas postgraduate students of outstanding merit and research potential who will in 1981–82 be beginning or are already undertaking full time study for a higher degree by research at a UK university. The awards (under a British government scheme set up in 1979) cover the difference between the tuition fee for a home postgraduate student and that chargeable to an overseas student. Further information from the ACU Information Department.

## Journalistic contest

'Diario de Mexico',—the Public Education Ministry, the Cultural Affairs Division of the Foreign Relations Ministry and the Mexican National Press, are inviting people to take part in the International Juvenile Journalistic Contest, 1980–1981. Inquiries to the Embassy of Mexico, ph 952591 and 952063.

## Staff centre

Monthly wine tasting commenced at the Staff Centre this month—next tasting will be on Monday 16 March at 7.30 for 8pm. Other special functions planned are a mid-winter dinner probably a Roman Night, another 'Colin Plowman' breakfast, and the Poet's Luncheon in December. Further details from the Centre.

## Twilight concert

A Twilight Concert is being held at the National Botanic Gardens on Sunday 1 March from 4.30 to 5.30pm in the Nancy T. Burbridge Memorial Amphitheatre. 'Colla Voce' (a group of 12 female voices) and SCUNA (ANU Choral Society) will present a program of music for unaccompanied voices.

## From the AVCC

Listed below are requests and items of international news. If you would like further information, contact the Secretary, AVCC, PO Box 1142, Canberra City, ACT, 2601; or write direct as indicated:

- Interested Australian men and women in mid-career with significant experience in the subject of a particular seminar are invited to participate in the programs of the Salzburg Seminar in American Studies. The purpose of the Salzburg Seminar is the study, at the highest level, of contemporary problems of world wide scope as well as of significant aspects of American society. Each year the Seminar offers seven or eight sessions lasting from two to three weeks, each on a different subject and each with a different faculty and group of Fellows. All sessions are held at Schloss Lepoldskron, Salzburg, Austria. For further information contact the AVCC or Sir John Bunting, KBE, 8 Arnhem Place, Red Hill, ACT, 2603.
- To celebrate the 15th Century of Hijra the Centre for Islamic Legal Studies, Zaria, is planning to hold a book exhibition on Islam entitled "The Message of Islam in Print", in October 1981. The Director of the Centre has invited the Australian universities and other interested persons to despatch their publications on Islam to be displayed in the exhibition. The Centre would also welcome any gifts of books, journals, reprints, monographs, or proposals for the exchange of publications. If you are interested in this event please correspond direct with Professor Abdur Rahman I. Doi, Director,

Centre for Islamic Legal Studies, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria.

- The Faculty of Agricultural Sciences of the Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium is organising a postgraduate course on 'Irrigation Engineering' commencing in the 1981/82 academic year.

## Credit Union increases deposit rates

The University Credit Union has announced substantially increased interest rates on all deposit accounts from 1 February 1981. A new type of deposit account paying interest monthly has also been introduced for the convenience of members receiving a lump sum payment, such as on retirement, and requiring a regular income from the investment to meet living expenses.

The new deposit rates range from 7 percent a year to 9.5 percent a year on call accounts and up to 12 percent a year on term deposits.

The Secretary/Manager of the Credit Union, Mr Barry Murphy, said that the new rates on deposits and the recently announced decrease in the loan interest rate, together with the other services now available to members, reflect the desire of the Credit Union to provide a financial service to ANU staff and students equal to any in Canberra.

## Outlook

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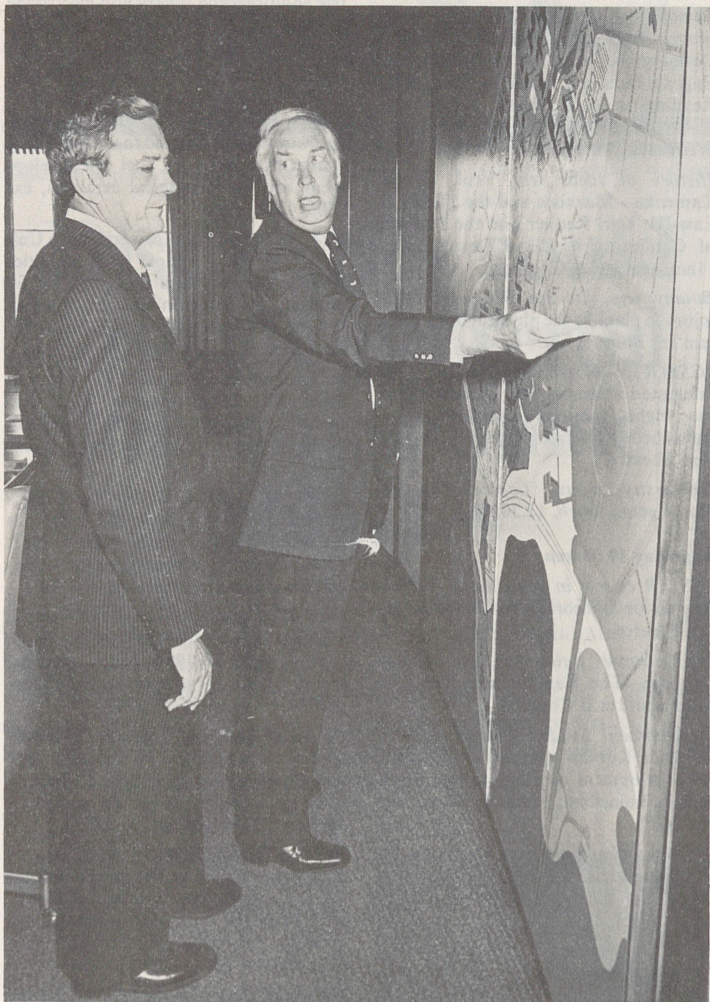
The finding provided the first physiological explanation for the existence of transplantation antigens. Doherty and Zinkernagel proposed that the major histocompatibility gene complex had evolved as a method of signalling changes in self to the immune system. In nature, most of these changes would occur during infections, particularly by viruses.

While there is no doubt that the Canberra work would not have been done without the pioneering work of Snell and Benacerraf, it is equally certain that the findings of the Canberra group on the *raison d'être* of these antigens would have been an important factor considered by the Nobel Committee in their decision to recognise the great importance of the work of the three 1980 Nobel laureates.

The Department has remained in the forefront of this area of research on T cell recognition during infection by viruses. A further important finding which again implicates the same gene complex was made this year by Chris Parish and colleagues in the Department. They have shown that compounds coded for by genes in this region are involved in a non-immunological process which the cells in the body use to recognise each other.

These two findings within the Department of Microbiology reinforce the significance of the award of the 1980 prize to Snell, Dausset and Benacerraf for their work on histocompatibility antigens.

# On the campus



Stephen Berry

**Above:** The Minister for Education, Wal Fife, recently paid a visit to the University. He is seen here with the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Anthony Low, before starting on a tour of the campus. Mr Fife saw the work on the Australian Dictionary of Biography and the work of the John Curtin School of Medical Research. **Below:** A number of former colleagues and students of Professor Arthur J. Birch, including some 200 chemists from Australia and overseas, attended an international conference this month to mark his contributions to science. A highlight of the conference was the presentation to Professor Birch of the Leighton Memorial Medal, the highest honour of the Royal Australian Chemical Institute, by the Governor-General, Sir Zelman Cowen. Professor Birch, who retired as Professor of Organic Chemistry in ANU's Research School of Chemistry at the end of last year, has achieved a distinguished reputation as an organic chemist, particularly for his work on the synthesis of organic compounds. A synthesis process he discovered, known as the 'Birch reduction', enabled mass production of the oral contraceptive pill. Apart from his research interests, he has been involved in the industrial, social and political implications of science. Recently he was chairman of the independent inquiry into CSIRO, and is Chairman of the Australian Marine Sciences and Technologies Advisory Committee and of the Marine Funding Advisory Panel. On his retirement, Professor Birch was appointed first occupant of the Newton-Abraham Professorship at Oxford University for 1981.



**Above:** A part composition by Harry LeGrand at a photography course organised by the Centre for Continuing Education and run by Dr Russell Darroch. The picture shows self in relation to others. A similar course to emphasis psychological issues in self-awareness is being currently held. **Right:** Mr Roger Wellman conducting a rehearsal by members of the ANU Choral Society. The Society gives public performances on and off the campus and provides music during the conferring of degrees ceremonies. It invites participation from members of the campus community.



Paul Tranter

**Below:** The Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Dr W. S. Ramson, recently hosted a reception to celebrate the award of Australian of the Year to Professor Manning Clark and Companion of the Order of Australia to Professor Alec Hope. Pictured above are, from l to r, Professor Clark, Dr Ramson and Professor Hope.



Bob Cooper



Rob Little

