



Analyst on future direction of USSR under Gorbachev

New Soviet leader 'will try to ease tension with USA'

The main foreign policy objective this year of the new Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, will be to ease the level of tension with the United States, according to Dr T.H. Rigby, Professorial Fellow in the Department of Political Science, Research School of Social Sciences.

However, Mr Gorbachev will try to achieve this objective without making serious concessions on the military balance between East and West, Dr Rigby believes.

Dr Rigby is co-authoring a new book, *Political Leadership in the Soviet Union*, to be published in London next year by Macmillan.

He told the *ANU Reporter* little more could be expected from Mr Gorbachev, given the Soviet leader's continued domestic constraints and the tough bargaining stance of the present US Administration. He was therefore unlikely to shift the USSR's foreign policy in any sharp new direction this year.

However, his meeting with President Reagan in November and his supervision of the Geneva arms control talks would be a valuable learning experience for both sides, from which improved relations might later eventuate.

Dr Rigby said that as the new General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, Mr Gorbachev had already managed to assert a dominant role in the formation and conduct of foreign policy following the elevation of Mr Andrei Gromyko to Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and the appointment as Foreign Minister of the inexperienced Mr Eduard Shevardnadze.

Dr Rigby recently gave a seminar at the ANU on the 'Structure of the Soviet Political Executive from Lenin to Gorbachev'. He has written a chapter with the same title for the new book on the Soviet leadership. Edited by Mr Archie Brown of St Anthony's College, Oxford, this book has four other contributors, from the United States and Britain. One of them is Mr John Miller, a Senior Research Fellow on secondment in Dr Rigby's Department. Mr Miller's chapter will deal with 'Co-opting into the Top Leadership'.

Dr Rigby and Mr Miller will be addressing the Third International Conference on Soviet and East European Studies in Washington, DC, at the end of October. The first and second conferences were held in Canada in 1974 and West Germany in 1980.

Dr Rigby emphasised that he was not an expert on Soviet foreign policy and that he could only speculate on its future course. He argued, however, that any such speculation must be informed by a knowledge of the Soviet political structure and internal situa-

tion, on which Dr Rigby is an internationally recognised authority.

Dr Rigby pointed out that Mr Gorbachev's position as Chairman of the State Defence Council has just been confirmed, following recent major changes in the military leadership. Plainly, the new General Secretary had been able to assume a leading role in both defence and foreign policies, which were closely connected, he said.

But it would take time for Mr Gorbachev to shift substantially the general direction of Soviet foreign policy, as fashioned by Mr Gromyko, who was still within the Politburo.

Dr Rigby's paper was concerned with the longer-term need for Mr Gorbachev to provide effective leadership within a more stable structure of oligarchical rule. He stressed the essential instability of any oligarchy and he maintained that the Soviet rule had usually been that of an oligarchy rather than an absolute dictator, except in the latter part of Stalin's rule. If the Soviet leadership was not to be restrained by some institutionalised and genuine popular influence, then stabilising elements would have to be introduced into the oligarchy. Otherwise, it would again degenerate into an absolute dictatorship or chronic instability. This problem was far from solved, even though the leadership had acquired valuable experience in the uses and limitations of certain stabilising devices.

After Stalin's death, 'the oligarchy was restored, but the inherent weaknesses in it since the days of Lenin remained unsolved. There was no institutionalised pattern of authority within it, and no clear allocation of powers among the different posts and structures in which the collective authority of the

be criticized, this is rather limiting for... encouraged - to criticize the foibles of officialdom... sometimes this touches on politically interesting... all taken from the particularly "liberal" period of... going a bit too far in the present conservative



Dr Rigby . . . stabilising elements in the oligarchy?

oligarchy was formally concentrated and distributed. This was a recipe for instability . . .

As for Khrushchev, Dr Rigby said: 'He was no despot, but he was also not content to work within the constraints of a structured oligarchy.'

Brezhnev had taken so long to build up his dominance that he had become too old and ailing to use it. Patterns of consensual decision-making through interested agencies became entrenched. When Mr Gorbachev became General Secretary, the oligarchy was in place.

Dr Rigby concluded: 'Mr Gorbachev has succeeded in asserting considerable personal authority within a remarkably brief period, but authority manifested more on the informal (though substantive) level than on the formal institutional level. Thus, he has failed (willingly or unwillingly) to follow the precedent

set by Brezhnev and observed by Andropov and Chernenko of buttressing his authority by assuming the Chairmanship of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. On the other hand he has contrived a series of changes in the Politburo and Secretariat — notably the removal of Romanov and the advancement of several younger officials, most of whom had won earlier promotion under Gorbachev's patron, Andropov — which have given both these bodies a strong core of members personally beholden to him . . .

'Mr Gorbachev has assumed the party leadership at a time when there is widespread demand for strong leadership after years of drift, when severe and manifold economic difficulties clearly call for resolute measures, and when the pent-up ambition of officials kept back by the Brezhnevian policy of "stability of cadres" has created a strong constituency within the political elite for a program of "cadre renewal".'

'The "generational change" in the Soviet elite, long predicted by Western scholars, is now well under way, and Mr Gorbachev, with his men entrenched in the Central Committee Secretariat and its Party Organs Department, is well placed to build a personal following in the various bureaucracies and in the leading organs of the party and state, such as the USSR has not seen since Khrushchev's rise in the mid-1950s.

'A further factor of possible relevance is that the powers and authority of the police, and especially the KGB, which reached an all-time low in the decade or so after the death of Stalin and Beria, have been strongly reinforced in recent years.

'A strong General Secretary, especially one whose patron, Andropov, had directed the revival of the KGB, may well be able, and perhaps not unwilling, to turn this to his own political advantage.'



Mr Gorbachev on one of his 'meet the people' walkabouts in Moscow.

TASS

\$10,000 donation for conservation workshop

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In 1955 the Australian Agricultural Company became the first major depositor of records with the embryonic Archives of Business and Labour within the Research School of Social Sciences. Thirty years later, with a donation of \$10,000, the same company has become the first major contributor to a fund to finance a document conservation workshop in the Archives.

The Archives of Business and Labour has become, in the intervening decades, a major research resource for scholars within the ANU and for tertiary institutions throughout Australia and abroad, in the fields of economic, social and labour history. Its holdings of approximately six kilometres of records now occupy a major part of Acton Underhill, the structure which sits atop the Parkes Way tunnel at the end of Balmain Crescent.

The Archives Officer, Mr Michael Saclier, says that in recent years the consciousness has grown that a significant proportion of important archival material is in need of repair.

'Paper is, by its physical and chemical nature, essentially self-destructing. When the accelerating effects of poor storage conditions before deposit and such things as acid inks and air pollution are added to the equation, it is

little wonder that an estimated 20 per cent of the Archives holdings are in need of some form of treatment,' he says.

As a result, an appeal has been made to major corporate depositors of records for funds to equip and run a conservation workshop in a cottage adjacent to the Archives. The Australian Agricultural Company is the first to respond.

The company was founded in 1824 to breed fine-woolled sheep in NSW and was granted a million acres of land at Port Stephens. It later exchanged about half of this for equivalent amounts on the Liverpool Plains. Its operations in the 19th century resulted in the foundation of the towns of Tamworth, Gloucester, Stroud, Willow Tree, and Quirindi. It also mined coal at Newcastle from 1830 to 1920. It had a nominal monopoly on coal mining in NSW until 1859 and an actual one until about 1840.

Its operations in the 1980s are heavily weighted towards cattle rather than sheep, and to Queensland rather than NSW, and it is one of the top three landowners in Australia. Its archives are regarded as one of the finest groups of records in the country, in their reflection of the growth of the Australian economy and society.



Mr Saclier outside the conservation workshop cottage . . . 'paper is self-destructing'.

Stuart Hay

Vietnamese professor has mission 'to help my people'

Professor Nguyen Dang Liem, a Visiting Fellow at the Department of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies, during July and August, speaks with undisguised intensity: 'My mission is to help my people.'

Of Vietnamese ancestry, Professor Liem was at the ANU in 1975 when the Saigon government was about to fall. With the assistance of the American Embassy, his own family and his wife's family were evacuated.

Because of that help, and because as a linguist and anthropologist he believes himself privileged, Professor Liem has dedicated himself to the task of helping South-East Asian refugees adjust to their new environment.

While in Australia, he has been presenting a series of lectures and workshops on various aspects of refugee resettlement, methods of teaching English to Indochinese people and cross-cultural communication.

Professor Liem, Professor of Southeast Asian Languages and Literature in the Department of Indo-Pacific Languages, of the University of Hawaii at Manoa, has come to the ANU to work on Volume 5 of the *South-East Asian Linguistic Studies*.

The author of 15 books, his fields of specialisation include Vietnamese and mainland South-East Asian languages, linguistics and literature, English and French languages and linguistics, second language acquisition and pedagogy, bilingual and multicultural education and crosscultural Western-South-East Asian studies.

In Hawaii he has worked tirelessly for South-East Asian refugees there, and it was his initiative which led to the foundation of the Refugees of Indochina Culture Education (RICE), a mental health training and service program, funded by the US Government.

RICE works to prevent mental health problems and help recovery from mental health illness. The RICE organisation concentrates its efforts on education programs for people in educational and vocational services to refugees.



Professor Liem

Dave Paterson

Professor Liem said that many mental health problems resulted from culture shock which affected the various age groups in different ways.

Elderly people became homesick and missed their peers to talk to. They were accustomed to an extended family in which they had authority over their children and grandchildren. Living separately from them in Australia could lead to a feeling of isolation and loss of status. They were used to being needed to care for the household, babysit the children and have the ultimate say in family matters. Not having that role any more made them feel useless, he said. Their children, often having financial difficulties themselves, could not easily support their parents.

Professor Liem believes community centres or organisations should be established for elderly Indochinese people to meet and talk with their peers and to instruct children in their native language and culture.

It was also necessary for them to learn English, he said. It took longer to learn a language when you were older but it was important for shopping, talking to neighbours and being part of the community.

North American alumni specialists to visit

Two alumni 'experts' will visit the ANU on Friday 6 September as a part of a national tour of universities.

Mr E.B.M. Pinnington, Director of Alumni Affairs at the University of Toronto, and Ms N.W. McCabe, former Associate Director of Development at Columbia University, New York, are in Australia at the request of the Australian University Graduate Conference (AUGC). The AUGC has organised an extensive visit for them including two workshop sessions in Sydney and Melbourne.

While in Canberra they will visit the Australian Vice-Chancellors Committee as well as the University.

A final program for their visit has not yet been made, so interested members of University Convocation should contact University Information on 2633/4144/2229.

Patrick Moore talk on Halley's Comet

Patrick Moore, a well-known British astronomer whose BBC TV program, *The Sky at Night*, has explained the mysteries of the stars to millions since it began in 1957, will give a public lecture on 'Halley's Comet in History' at the Leonard Huxley Lecture Theatre, Mills Road, ANU, on August 30 at 8pm.

Patrick Moore is president of the British Astronomical Association, a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society and author of more than 65 books on astronomy. He is visiting Australia for the ANZAAS Festival of Science.

No final curtain (yet) for Film Group

The closure-threatened ANU Film Group will battle on next year — provided membership increases and running costs can be cut.

Only 25 of the group's 650 members turned up at a meeting called earlier this month to discuss whether the group might have to be wound up because of heavy financial losses.

The treasurer, Mr Peter Wishart, told the meeting the group was 'skating on thin ice'. Its financial reserves were depleted and if new members were not forthcoming the group

Lecture by Sir Zelman Cowen

The former Governor-General of Australia, Sir Zelman Cowen, will give the inaugural Esso Lecture on 'The Press, the Law and Beyond: A View from the Press Council' in the Coombs Lecture Theatre on Friday 6 September at 5.30pm.

Sir Zelman was Governor-General from 1977 to 1982. He was Vice-Chancellor of the University of New England from 1967 to 1970, and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Queensland from 1970 until 1977. He is currently Provost of Oriel College, Oxford and has been a member of the United Kingdom Press Council since 1983.

The Esso Lecture is jointly sponsored by the Australian Academy of the Humanities and Esso Australia Ltd.

Academy of Science exchanges

The Australian Academy of Science and the Academy of Technological Sciences are inviting applications from Australians who wish to visit the United Kingdom to conduct research projects in 1986.

The Academy of Science is also inviting applications from scientists to participate in a post-doctoral exchange program with the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science.

Applications in both cases close on 30 September. Further details from the Academy of Science, 473966.

Japanese scholarships

The Japanese Ministry for Education (Monbusho) is offering scholarships to Australian citizens for study in Japan beginning in 1986.

would fold very rapidly next year, he warned.

The meeting was told that membership had dropped from 1100 in 1981 — a decline attributed to poor publicity and the impact of home videos. In the past financial year the group incurred an operating loss of \$5500, on top of a loss the previous year of \$4800.

The meeting resolved to cut the number of feature films to be shown next year, to have earlier finishing times and to improve publicity. Fees are to be increased to about \$28 for students and \$40 for non-students.

Promising results from pioneering scheme

'I owe it to my patients to adapt the ideas my teachers produced for the social conditions of *their times* to the conditions in which we find ourselves now,' says Professor David Goldberg.

As Head of the Department of Psychiatry at Manchester University, Professor Goldberg has had to rehabilitate mentally disabled patients in a part of England where the unemployment rate is 18 per cent, or double the Australian average.

His experience in Lancashire became usefully available here thanks to the British Council, which flew him out for a six-week visit, primarily to the ANU's Social Psychiatry Research Unit. The purpose of his visit was to collaborate with staff about a new form of mathematical analysis suitable for studying the relationships between common psychiatric symptoms. Mr Paul Duncan-Jones and Dr David Grayson have applied their own related system, latent trait analysis, to psychiatric epidemiology as a way of clarifying the dimensions that underlie neurotic symptoms.

Professor Goldberg, 51, came to Australia with his son Paul, 18, leaving three younger daughters with his wife at home, where he likes to sail and walk in the hills of Wales and Derbyshire, and lives in a large Victorian house.

'I have strong views about the amount of work such a house generates,' he told an ANU meeting. Those views were, perhaps, partly responsible for the adaptation he has made to the ideas of his teachers. Two years ago he placed 10 patients, seriously disabled, in a large Victorian house at Didsbury, one mile from the nearest district general hospital, at Withington.

Professor Goldberg recalled that when he had trained in psychiatry 20 years ago industrial therapy was the accepted way to rehabilitate patients. It valued labour by payment, it produced a work habit which could be sold in the outside world, and it prepared patients for that world.

But now, he said, 'it is not the England I knew during my training, since there is no longer enough work for our labour force ... Where once we were famous for our industrial products, we are now infamous for our social products: riots in Toxteth and Moss Side, football hooliganism and a mounting drug problem ...

'As usual, the burden of unemployment falls most heavily on the disadvantaged ... and I have had to re-think some principles which I formerly took for granted.'

Professor Goldberg pointed out that a substantial minority of young people could

Old house inspires new approach to psychiatric rehabilitation problem



Professor Goldberg (left) with Dr Scott Henderson, Director of the ANU's Social Psychiatry Research Unit.

remain unemployed without developing symptoms of mental disability by structuring their time to maintain self-respect and get satisfaction from their own activities. He believed it possible 'to preserve the useful components of work, without using industrial work as our underlying metaphor and certainly without trying to get our patients into open employment.'

The useful components of work were enforced activity, social interaction, structuring of time and an increasing sense of self-worth, as contributions were made to social well-being. These useful components did not depend on regular paid employment.

From this perception, Professor Goldberg moved to advocate rehabilitation schemes which give patients control over their personal lives.

'We think it important that patients live in a domestic rather than an institutional setting, and are allowed to participate in the sort of choices which all of us make at home. There should be opportunities for social support from others, and there should be structured activities that are perceived as rewarding.'

And so to the large Victorian house at Didsbury, because 'why go out to a sheltered workshop and pretend to do industrial work, when there is so much *real* work to be done at home?'

'Our patients choose their menus, go shopping for food, cook and serve it, wash up afterwards, clean the house, do the laundry, look after the garden and paint the house from time to time. The patio behind the house was

renovated by the patients, and when the work was complete, staff and patients held a garden party and invited our neighbours in.

'A local steel band gave their services for next to nothing, and for once it did not rain in Manchester. We were all intensely relieved that this event went so well, because it was a turning point in our relations with the community. Prior to our opening, there had been protest meetings about us; relations are now much better.

'Residents eat at small tables in the dining room. They plan their own leisure time and make many excursions into the community.

'We think it is especially important that our house really *is* in the community, and not in the hospital grounds. It feels very different, from the residents' point of view. We have shown that they spend more time shopping, going to the pub, visiting the post office to draw money and going on trips, than do matched patients in hospital. It also seems better from the nurses' point of view. They seem less constrained by their professional roles, and they are more natural and relaxed with the residents.'

Professor Goldberg then said that people hearing him talk in this way about life in the house at Didsbury 'usually begin to wonder whether these patients can really be all that ill. It seems just like a hospital hostel for patients who have recovered from their acute illnesses. But they are in fact our most disabled patients. One-third have some degree of brain damage in addition to their psychosis, and about a quarter were incontinent on arrival ...

'The house has places for ten residents, and we have had 15 though in the past two years. Three had to go back to the hospital. Two of these had been in-patients for many years and did not like the greatly increased demands upon them; the other had increasing brain damage, which led to unsteadiness and made it impossible to nurse him in a house with a staircase ...

'Most dramatic have been the improvements in illnesses which had appeared to have been in a steady state in the hospital. The new environment seems to have allowed growth, symptoms have become less obvious within a few weeks of arrival, and residents have gradually begun to speak more coherently and to emerge from their psychotic isolation.

Professor Goldberg brought with him detailed ratings on over 300 patients presenting themselves to general practitioners with new illnesses. He discussed the results of the analyses with staff in Dr Scott Henderson's unit, which became a Collaborating Centre for the Epidemiology of Mental Disorders with the World Health Organisation in November 1983.

Neal McCracken

Conference on Southern Africa

The ANU will be the venue on the weekend of 30 August — 1 September for high-level conference on Australia and Southern Africa.

Entitled 'Towards a Free Namibia — A Role for Australia' the conference will address the question of how to break the deadlock on Namibian independence.

Australia, as a member of the UN Council for Namibia, has particular responsibilities on this matter. Among the speakers will be the Foreign Minister, Mr Hayden, as well as senior officials of the South West Africa People's Organization, SWAPO, the Organisation of African Unity and the African National Congress of South Africa.

Workshops will focus on Namibia's uranium and South Africa's nuclear capa-

bility, the legality of trade with Namibia, and the need for educational and medical assistance by Namibians.

The conference will be funded by the UN Council for Namibia and organised by the Campaign Against Racial Exploitation. It will begin on Friday 30 August at 8pm at Burgmann College and continue all weekend. For registration forms, contact Dr Donald Denoon on ext. 2712 or Helen Hill on 473202.

Tibetan visitor

A lama of the Kagyu sect of Tibetan Buddhism, Lama Trigyam, will be visiting Canberra this weekend and will give a teach-in at the ANU's Asian Studies Common Room at 7pm on Sunday, 25 August. Inquiries: 514278.

Indonesia Update next week

The ANU's third annual one-day conference on contemporary developments in Indonesia, *Indonesia Update 1985*, will be held on Thursday 29 August.

The program includes lectures on the Indonesian economy, politics, social change in rural Java and the transmigration program to Irian Jaya. The conference is organised jointly by the Indonesia Project, Department of Economics, RSPacS, and the Department of Political and Social Change, RSPacS. Members of the public are warmly invited.

The conference will be held in the Asian Studies/Law Link Theatre, Fellows Road, from 9am to 5.30pm. There is no registration charge. Inquiries to the Indonesia Project, 493387, or the Secretary, Dept. of Political and Social Change, 492677.

New Registrar appointed

Dr Rosalind Dubs, an Assistant Secretary with the CSIRO and a former ANU graduate, has been appointed the ANU's new Registrar.

Dr Dubs' appointment was announced just as the *Reporter* was going to press. She is a former National Undergraduate Scholar who graduated from the ANU with First Class Honours in Science in 1973. She subsequently went to France and Switzerland where she completed a *Docteur ès Sciences* in Physical Inorganic Chemistry at the University of Lausanne in 1977. In 1979 she returned to the ANU as a Queen Elizabeth II scholar at the Research School of Chemistry.

Two ANU academics, Mr David Happold, Senior Lecturer in Zoology, Faculty of Science, and his wife, Dr Meredith Happold, Visiting Research Fellow in Zoology, have recently returned from a year's outside studies program at the University of Malawi at Zomba, in the heart of the 'Dr Livingstone' country.

They went to study rodents and bats, and found themselves virtually on virgin territory because, as yet, there have been very few studies on communities of small animals in this part of Africa.

The three main study areas were highland grasslands on the Zomba Plateau, which at 1700 metres is as high as Perisher; Miombo woodland, consisting of scattered trees and grasslands in Liwonde National Park close to Lake Malawi, and thicket-clump savanna in Lengwe National Park, in the Rift Valley.

The Happolds, who were accompanied by their two children, aged 12 and 10, also made separate expeditions to the remote Nyika Plateau in Northern Malawi, the Viphya Plateau, and Mount Mulanje (2998 metres), the highest mountain in Central Africa. It took six hours to climb to the Lichenya Basin on Mount Mulanje, and 17 porters were needed to carry equipment and food for 10 days' research.

In order to study what happened as the seasons varied from dry to wet and back to dry, captured animals were individually marked, examined and released. Most of the animals were recaptured many times, enabling a study of home-ranges, habitat preferences and seasonal changes in demography and reproduction.

They also recorded grass height and grass biomass (the amount of grass in a specified area) and several other parameters. The grass was sometimes as high as 2.5 metres.

At all times in the national parks, they were accompanied by armed game scouts because of the potential danger from lions, elephants and buffalos. On one occasion, a herd of 400 buffalos trampled a study area, and several traps were flattened.



Dr Happold examining a small rodent in Lengwe National Park.

Husband-and-wife team study Malawi's rodents



Dr and Mrs Happold in Kasungu National Park. The trees in the background are small and stunted because they have been coppiced by elephants.

They found that Malawi has a rich mammalian fauna: many antelopes (including the rare and beautiful Nyala), large and small carnivores, elephants, pangolins, porcupines, monkeys and many others. Altogether, there are about 180 species, of which approximately 50 are rodents, 50 bats and 12 shrews.

Dr Happold and his wife have added the Botswana Long-eared Bat and two small Pipistrelle bats to the list of Malawi's mammals, and completed many new records to the

known distributions of Malawi's small mammals. The new records will be incorporated into an atlas and checklist being prepared by the former chief game warden of Zambia, Mr Frank Ansell, who has retired to the UK.

The Happold research revealed that communities of the small mammals were rich in numbers and diversity. In both national parks and agricultural areas, there were often six to eight species of rodents living in one community, and as many as 20 species of bats. In each study area, there were seasonal fluctuations in numbers, and they found that there were greater fluctuations in lower altitudes.

Differing temperatures, rainfall, and seasonal changes in vegetation and the availability of food, appeared to be related to reproductive biology and population dynamics.

Dr Happold said the higher the altitude and rainfall, the longer the reproductive season

Workshop on land degradation

A workshop on 'Land Degradation and Public Policy' will be held under the auspices of the Centre for Resource and Environmental Studies on 3 and 4 September in the R.C. Mills room of the Chancery.

The workshop will be opened by the Minister for Primary Industry, Mr John Kerin.

Land degradation has been identified by the Australian Conservation Foundation as Australia's most serious environmental problem, and the aim of the workshop will be to address the policy problems and options open to the community in dealing with it.

Contributions will be made by scientists, economists, lawyers, political scientists, social scientists and representatives of major State and Federal institutions with an interest and expertise in this field.

Attendance is by invitation, and the total number of participants has been limited to about 55. A monograph based on papers to be presented at the workshop is planned for publication by mid-1986.

Further information from Dr A.H. Chisholm, CRES, 494598 or 494783.

lasted. Some of the new information assembled about species composition, distribution and reproductive patterns would eventually be related to broader aspects of mammalian studies in the southern and eastern parts of the African continent.

The results of their work will be published in scientific journals. The Happolds are particularly concerned about the conservation of mammals and will advise the Malawian authorities on some aspects of wildlife management, especially in the national parks. Their work may also help to predict potential problems with mammals which do well in farmlands. 'We know which species of rodents are most likely to form plagues and become pests,' Dr Happold said.

With his wide experience of other African countries, Dr Happold said he was particularly impressed with the Malawian Department of National Parks and Wildlife. 'The personnel are exceptionally keen. They are doing a great job of conservation under extremely difficult conditions — mainly shortage of funds.

'Their difficulties should make us realise how lucky we are in Australia to have so much money and expertise. The Malawians are dedicated people, and they deserve all the help they can get,' he said.

The Happolds have presented specimens to the national parks authorities and to the British Museum. They are preparing illustrated keys for easy identification of the mammals, most of which they photographed. They hope to publish a comprehensive natural history book.



A four-striped Grass Mouse (*Rhabdomys pumilio*). One of the most beautiful of African mice, it occurs only in the high-altitude grasslands.

Special Adult Entry

The University is inviting applications for admission next year under its Special Adult Entry Scheme.

The scheme is intended for people aged 23 or over at the end of this year and who do not have formal entry qualifications. Selection for admission under the scheme is based on performance in an essay and a scholastic aptitude test, both to be undertaken at the ANU on 30 October.

The closing date for applications for admission under the Special Adult Entry Scheme is 1 October, but intending applicants should contact the University as soon as possible. Telephone 493046.

Children's literature

A Norwegian academic specialising in children's literature, Mrs Kari Skjønberg, senior lecturer, Norwegian School of Library and Information Science, Oslo, will be speaking at the ANU Women's Studies, CCAE School of Liberal Studies, O'Connell Education Centre, the Women's Electoral Lobby and the Human Rights Commission, from September 16-18. Mrs Skjønberg is coming to Australia to give a paper on 'Literature for Youth in Scandinavia' at a conference in early September. Details of her Canberra lectures from 522906, 522312 or 497474.

Chinese turning to West for new educational models

China is in the process of turning away from Soviet-based models for its education system towards the West — specifically North America — as it attempts to make up for the loss it suffered during the 10-year desert of the Cultural Revolution, according to the Vice-Chancellor Professor Peter Karmel.

Professor Karmel recently addressed a meeting of the University Council, following a month spent visiting higher education institutions in China and Japan.

He described as 'dramatic' the changes which had taken place in China since he was last there in 1974. Chinese universities were short of equipment, there were serious gaps in their libraries and there was a lost generation of scholars. For these reasons they were anxious to develop exchange arrangements with Western universities, particularly at the graduate level and among senior scholars and researchers.

There were presently large numbers of Chinese students and scholars in the United States. It would be in Australia's interest, Professor Karmel said, to accelerate its involvement in such exchanges and in the offering of facilities.

While in Shanghai at Fudan University, Professor Karmel took part in Fudan's 80th anniversary celebrations as well as signing a formal exchange agreement which will enable ANU to exchange scholars in much the same way as it does already with Beijing University. (Professor Karmel also visited Beijing University.)

While he was in Shanghai, Professor Karmel said, the Chinese Government announced a major program of education reform which they intended to have implemented by 1990 in the east of the country and then to cover all China. The main object of the program was to provide at least 12 years' education or occupational training for all young people, nine years of which would be compulsory schooling followed by three years of further secondary (academic) education or three years' occupational education. Associated with this would be a large expansion in higher education, decentralisation of school administration and more freedom for universities in admitting students and in offering various specialisations.

As in China, education reform is a major topic of concern in Japan at present, Professor Karmel said. An *ad hoc* Commission on Education set up by Prime Minister Nakasone late last year was addressing a number of problems, among them excessive competition for places in prestigious institutions (which characterises entrance to the 'right' pre-school as much as the 'right' university), school violence, excessive uniformity, complaints of lack of moral education, the multiplicity of university entrance examinations and the undue weight given by employers to the school, college or university attended when selecting staff.

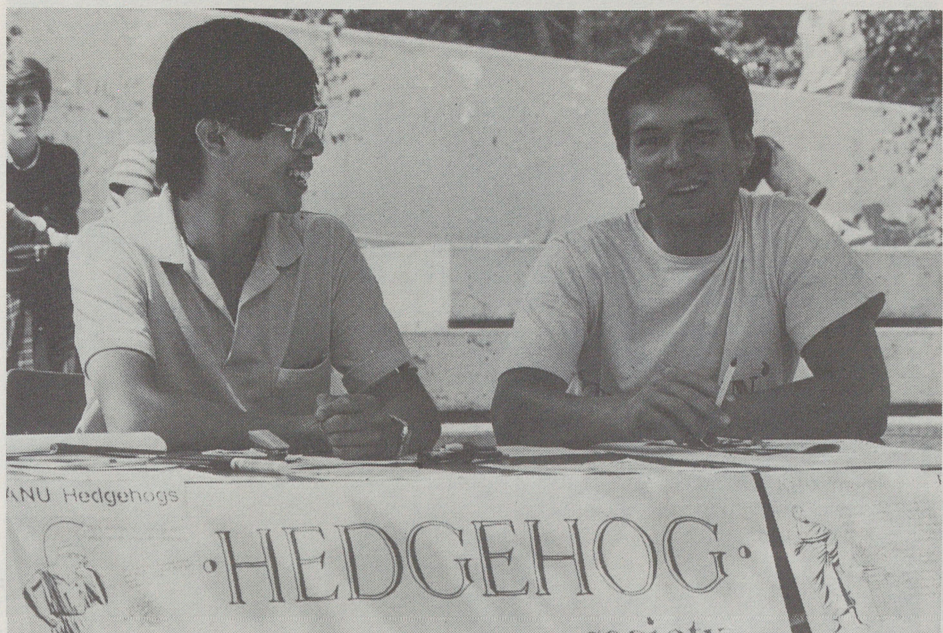
In the highly-competitive Japanese education system, approximately 95 per cent of students graduate from high school compared with 45 per cent in Australia, Professor Karmel said. Almost half of these go on to

institutions of higher education, including two-year junior colleges.

He added: 'There is a wide range of quality among the institutions, and prestigious employment follows more from the particular institution from which the student has graduated than from the quality of work done by the student at that institution.'

Apart from having discussions on educational issues and visiting universities with which the ANU has relationships, the Vice-Chancellor's visit to Japan was connected with the work of the Australia-Japan Research Centre.

He said he found interest very high in promoting research into Australia-Japan relations and into the Pacific Basin generally. The desire was also high to exchange students and staff between Australian and Japanese universities — in fact Japan had a target of having 100,000 foreign students in its institutions by the end of the century.



Hedgehog president Wen Lim (left) and Timo Hartikainen at the Hedgehogs' O-Week stall earlier this year.

Loud voices against earnest voices at the ANU Union Bridge . . . students of all backgrounds, interests and beliefs are involved in heated discussion, and wine and cheese is consumed almost absent-mindedly as people exchange ideas and opinions.

Such is the scene at any meeting of the Hedgehog Club — only six months old, yet already 60-strong. The members' informal debates, like the hedgehog's prickles, point in any and every direction — hence the club's name.

The group was set up as an alternative to the more established debating societies. Few restrictions are placed on Hedgehog members. They discuss a variety of topical issues.

Besides internal debates, members can look forward to hearing speakers from other groups who will stimulate discussion on more specific issues. The Hedgehog Club usually meets once a month in its efforts to solve the world's problems. If interested in joining ring Wen Lim on 515307. As the Hedgehogs say: 'The more the merrier!'

Letters to the Editor

Community of scholars — or education supermarket?

I am sure you do not want extended correspondence-column controversies. Further expansions of what I think of postgraduate

supervision's further bureaucratisation, and of what postgraduates think of me for thinking it, would only repeat what must already have

been said in many boring committees.

But it strikes me that this matter is only an aspect of the far bigger issue of how ANU as a whole wants to be seen in the next century. Does it want to be a great university in the best (and ongoing) traditions of great universities, or does it want to be a pedagogical establishment?

The chairman of the CTEC once told me at a meeting of tertiary administrators that, in effect, Cambridge and Woop Woop TAFE were institutions of essentially the same kind. ANU students may feel the same, in which case God help ANU if they are taken seriously.

As an old publicity-brochure writer, I offer the accompanying introduction to the virtues of a future ANU, pre-modularised for appropriate choice according to which direction it takes.

Anybody who thinks the two potential directions are ultimately compatible will be in my debt for a valuable learning experience by showing me how. Otherwise, if graduate or undergraduate students want the second kind of service, why don't they give ANU a fair chance by changing their enrolment to our place instead? Or maybe better not; *we'd* like to become the *other* thing!

Ex-ANU postgraduates tell me that their experience there was very different to mine as both student and supervisor at Sydney. I and most of my candidates kept meeting the whole staff at seminars and parties, but folk tell me there is much more socio-professional *distance* between staff and graduate students at ANU. If so, then you're already well on that second path already; that distance is a sure clue to the change from a craftsman/senior-apprentice to a service-person/customer one. More regulation and bureaucratisation can only widen the gulf and send you further along. I guess you've got problems.

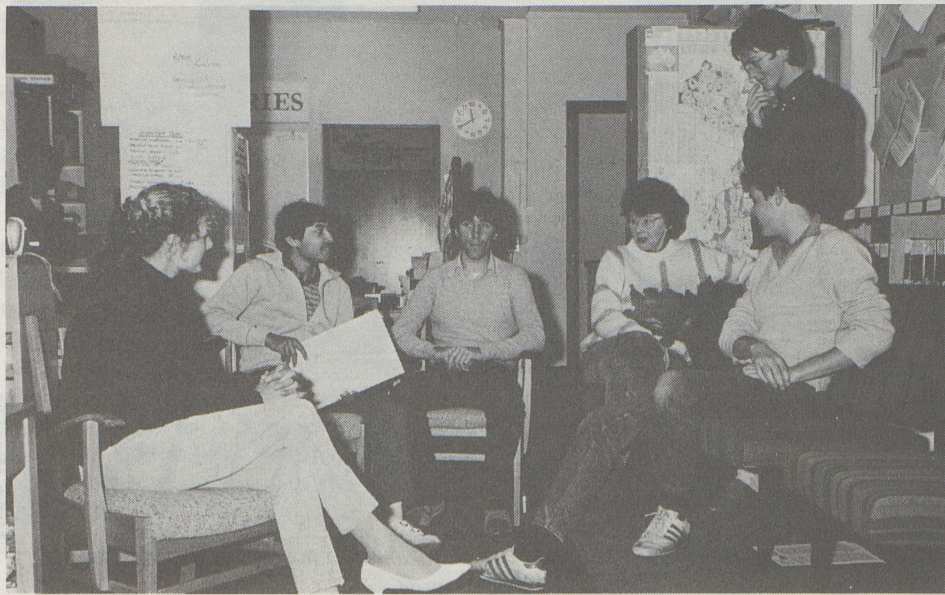
H.G. Oxley

School of Administrative Studies, CCAE

* More letters, p.6

	Good university	Good pedagogical institute
This is an institution devoted to teaching	subjects	students
according to their	logic	demands.
Students are treated as	apprentices	customers
expected to	develop their talents	acquire skills
within a	community of masters and scholars	educational supermarket,
under staff selected for	"doing" capacity	"teaching" capacity
as measured by	research, professional or other creative achievements	unit outlines, lack of complaints and doing well on unit-evaluation surveys
and are thus encouraged by	challenge and example	care and instruction
in habits of	independent thought	doing and thinking what they are told.
Admittedly there is some exploitation and alienation of	some students	most staff
but this is offset by the institution's immediate functions of	cultural/technological advance and free thought	Warehousing the economically surplus and quarantining the disease of youth
and the more long-term function of making its best students	potential leaders in all fields of human endeavour	employable underlings in all fields of human endeavour.

Marilee Maxwell



Discussing the aftermath of another successful Employer Visits Program are (from left) Catriona Vigor, Dimesh Perera, Peter Koruga, Beryl West, Acting Head of the Careers and Appointments Service, Nigel Gray (sitting) and Guy Hazel.

These programs are held annually in July, when representatives of employer organisations meet final-year students, individually and in groups. This year's EVP week, in Melville Hall, attracted more than 200 students, after many weeks of preparatory

briefing by the Careers and Appointments Service. The advice was 'Upgrade your knowledge about the current graduate job market . . . This program will help you to assess how you rate in different job markets and allow you to become more competent in your job search.'

The employers came from 20 Public Service Departments, bodies such as the ABC, CSIRO, ASIO, banks and insurance companies, and firms such as BHP, IBM, CRA and Woolworths.

Stuart Hay

Books wanted for Indonesia

During my recent visit to Indonesia I visited a few universities, including the University of Andalas in Padang, Central Sumatra. I met with the Dean and staff of its Faculty of Arts. We talked about student matters, staffing, library and problems of obtaining books. The latter took most of the three hours I was there. Directly after the meeting I was taken to the library. It was spacious but many shelves were empty. The librarian was trained in England and used to work at the library of S.O.A.S., London. She complained of not having enough work to occupy her.

With your help I would like very much to help fill one corner of that library with books. I am collecting used books, which are still in good condition, to be sent there. I have telephoned around contacting the right places and talking to the right persons who may be able to help me send the books I am collecting to Padang. The reactions were encouraging.

The books they're interested in having are those of English Literature, Anthropology, Sociology and English dictionaries.

Now I would like you, after reading this letter, to cast your eyes over your bookcases to check if you have any of the books mentioned above that you no longer need and are prepared to part with. I would like to have them.

Please help to make my dream come true.

Yohanni Johns
Southeast Asia Centre.
Tel: 3184

Honorary doctorates at Queensland University

Having been caught up in other things, I only recently read the account in the *ANU Reporter* of 24 May last of the honorary doctorate bestowed on the Vice-Chancellor of this University by the University of Queensland. The occasion was Queensland University's 75th anniversary. It was also the occasion on which it had been planned to grant an honorary doctorate to the Premier of Queensland. The coincidence of these two events seems to me a cynical abdication of academic responsibility.

As Premier, Joh Bjelke Petersen has consistently opposed freedom of thought, of speech and of action. He has been actively hostile to the university and to any concept of learning or education outside a narrow technical training. The action of the University of Queensland in offering official recognition to such a man is more than a tarnishing of the academic ideal. It is a capitulation to the processes of undisguised political manipulation to which the only response of fellow universities should have been disassociation. Instead, the Vice-Chancellor of the National University offers public support by accepting a similar honour at what was to have been the same ceremony.

The silence of other members of this University appears to betoken either approval of the situation or an apathy that refuses to recognise the implications of this action. Either interpretation augurs ill for the future of an institution supposedly committed to the fostering of an environment within which learning may take an active and positive role in confronting fundamental social questions and in achieving freedom, justice, and equality.

Mary Edmunds
Dept. of Prehistory and Anthropology,
Faculty of Arts

Plea for the ABC

Auntie ABC is presently on a starvation diet. Maybe she was a bit overweight, but the prescription is clearly causing her some distress. Let us not forget that she does some things rather well, at least in comparison to her North American and British counterparts. The whole gamut of news and commentary programmes on the sound radio in the morning are one example:

Getting up with Auntie

Here I lie,
Under my doonah
I'll have to get up —
Later or sooner

But if good old Auntie ABC
Keeps on entertaining me
With the sort of early morning fare
That they put each weekday on the air
Twixt six and eight
Then I'll just be late:

How can I even get out of bed
If I might miss hearing what HOFFNUNG
said?

That upmarket Alf Garnett tetchy twerp
Has my morning jogging begun to usurp

And how can I even shave my beard
If the BBC cannot clearly be heard?

I'll have to return to blade, lather and
brush

If the razor's buzzing disturbs the hush.

And unless I take my morning shower
At just precisely the right hour

Then I'll surely miss the WEATHER
PREDICTION

(They're often quite right — it's not just
fiction!)

Should I venture outside with a hat on my
head?

Or cycle to work with umbrella instead?

But I haven't finished with Auntie yet!

I twiddle the knobs on the radio set
From 2CY and 2CN

And hear the NEWS all over again.

Half an hour without adverts, too
Such times are becoming increasingly few.

Silence at the breakfast table!

Or else we will be quite unable

To hear what RED HARRISON has to say

About what was happening yesterday

A.M. is not repeated — NEVER!

If you miss it now, it's gone for ever!

How came that Auntie ABC

Can such a disciplinarian be?

Her weekday mornings are bad enough —

But it's nothing compared to the Sunday
stuff:

The British Weeklies, Correspondent's
Report

Then Robyn Williams brings you up short
He's not usually about until very much

latzer,
But he sneaked in there with an Okkam's
Razor

What a relief when Ralph Collins arrives!
At least we now can talk to our wives.

Later we'll all join the Cargher cult:
Good for Auntie — she deserves no insult

From Hawkes or Peacocks, those
meddlesome birds

Who could ruffle her feathers with
unfeeling words.

Nigel Wace
RSPacS

Rhodes Scholarships

I am disgusted that you still advertise Rhodes Scholarships. Rhodes was a racist imperialist who enslaved and exploited Africans.

Susan White
Arts III

Book review

Detective stories of human migration

Out of Asia: Peopling the Americas and the Pacific. Edited by R. Kirk and E. Szathmari. xiii + 226 pp. Journal of Pacific History. \$18.50

By **O.H.K. Spate***

Thirteen scholars from six countries — the USA, Australia (all ANU), Japan, New Zealand, Brazil and Canada — present a dozen fascinatingly complex detective stories, using the most modern techniques.

All is grist to their mill — human skulls and teeth, finger and palm prints, blood groups, genes, languages, pots. Some of the papers are undeniably tough reading for the non-specialist, but on the whole the authors maintain a high standard of clarity; technical terms are generally explicable by careful reading of the context, and even those papers which most bristle with novel polysyllables have many intervals of lucidity for the lay reader.

There is a good deal of incisive criticism but no debunking of earlier workers simply because they are earlier. By and large traditional and 'commonsense' ideas on the entry of humans into the Americas and their spread from Asia across the Pacific are confirmed, but with important modifications and infinite refinements.

The papers stem from the 11th International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences held at Vancouver in 1983 'to bring together archaeologists, linguists, physical anthropologists and genetecists to make a synthesis around [the] two themes' of the subtitle. Four papers deal with the Americas, one with Japanese origins, one with the Negritos of the Philippines, and five with the South Pacific, while one on DNA variation takes a wider range.

My only criticism would be that there seems to have been no attempt to marry the two themes; there are of course references to ancient connections between South-east Asia and the Pacific, but otherwise the only link that I can see is the hint, in the chapter by Francisco Solano of Brazil, that some old sites in South America 'may have originated from descendants of people from the Pacific' — Thor Heyerdahl and Bob Langdon, please note!

All the papers in one way or another illustrate the amazing variety and complexity of modern techniques for unravelling the earlier phases of our human story, and have thought-provoking methodological discussions. From our part of the hemisphere, one may instance Susan Sergeantson's very balanced remarks on the strengths and weaknesses of genetic analysis, or Matthew Spriggs's warning that lexicostatistics by itself is not enough as dating technique for Oceanic dispersal. On the local region, his paper and those of Darrell Tryon on a linguistic appraisal of peopling the Pacific, Andrew Pawley and Roger Green on the Proto-Oceanic language community, and Patrick Kirch on the Polynesian outliers (perhaps a misnomer) in Melanesia, in a sense traverse much-trodden ground; but the insights are fresh.

Altogether the book is a notable example of that will-o'-the-wisp, 'interdisciplinary co-operation', brought down to earth.

*Emeritus Professor Spate is a Visiting Fellow in the Department of Pacific and South-east Asian History, RSPacS, and is currently engaged in a multi-volume history, *The Pacific Since Magellan*, two volumes of which have appeared.

Two new appointments to Harvard chair

Two new appointments have been arranged for filling the Chair of Australian Studies at Harvard. Professor Max Corden will occupy the Chair during the academic year 1985/86 and will be succeeded during 1986/87 by Mr Patrick McCaughey.

Professor Corden is Professor of Economics in the Research School of Pacific Studies at the ANU. His basic interests are in problems of the international economy. Professor Corden will present lectures at Harvard on Australia in the world economy, raising the issues that confront a small trading economy in relation to its large economic partners.

Professor Corden was educated at Melbourne Boys' High School, Melbourne University and the London School of Economics.



Professor Corden

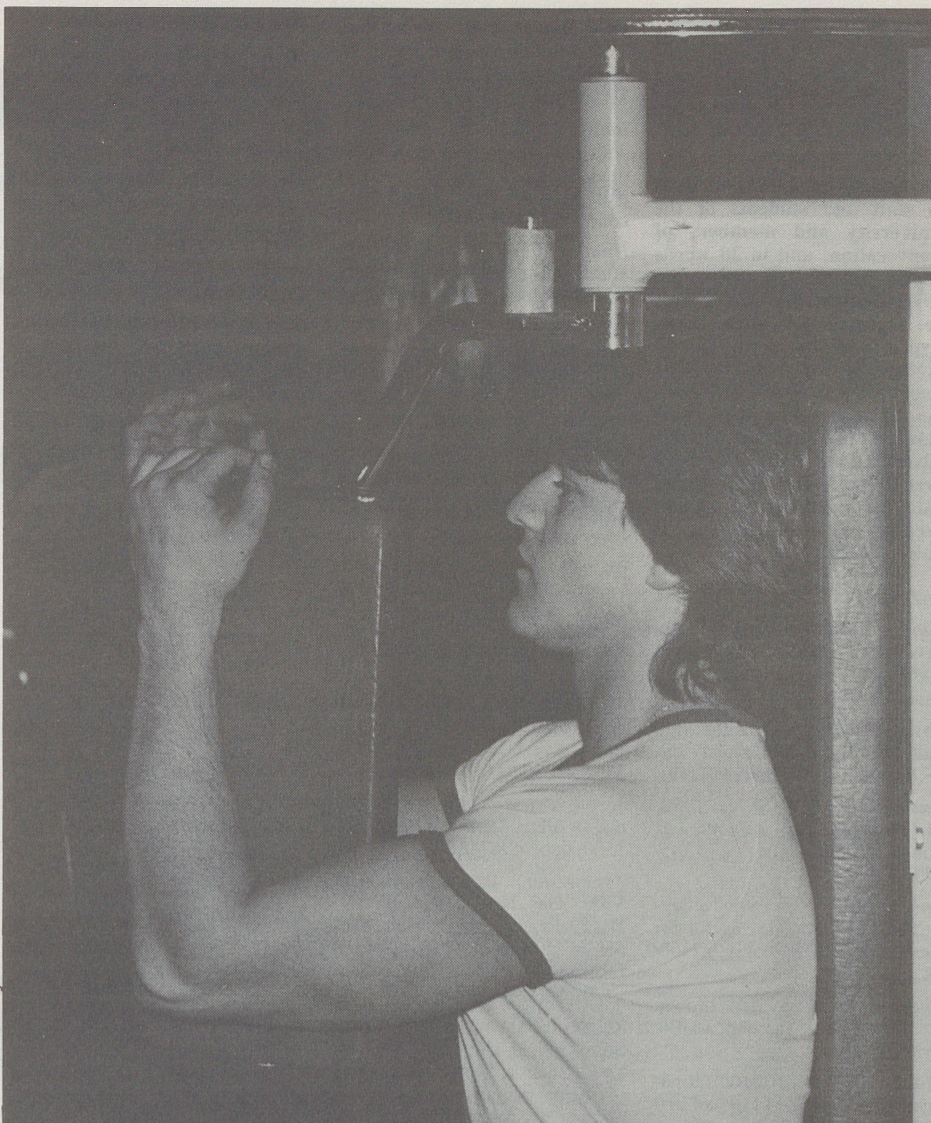
Before becoming Professor at ANU he was Reader in Economics at Oxford University and has since acted in a consultative role to, or as a member of, a large number of international bodies.

His successor at Harvard in 1986/87, Mr Patrick McCaughey, has been Director of the National Gallery of Victoria since 1981. Prior to that Mr McCaughey had been Foundation Professor of Visual Arts at Monash University. He is well-known for his books on Australian art, including the studies of Fred Williams and Picasso (the latter edited in association with Judith Ryan).

Mr McCaughey will lecture on the history of Australian art over the whole 200 years of European settlement. This synoptic view will offer opportunities for comparison of Australian and American art development, particularly comparing the different responses by artists of the two countries to environmental, cultural and technical change.

The Chair of Australian Studies was established as a result of a donation by the Australian Government on the occasion of the American Bicentennial celebrations. It has been occupied in the past by Professors J. La Nauze, Manning Clark, N.G. Butlin, A.R. Davies, G. Blainey, Dame Leonie Kramer, and Professors K. Inglis and J. Mulvaney. Professor Mulvaney will shortly be returning to Australia after concluding a year's occupancy of the Chair.

Stuart Hay



Concentrating hard on working his pectoral muscles in Ned Baric, using one of the Sports Union six new weightlifting machines. The machines are housed in the Union's recently-opened \$250,000 extension, which works on a 'user-pays system' — \$10 a year for students and \$15 for members.

Briefly . . .

Lecturer in Japan

A vacancy exists for a lecturer in Australian Studies at the University of Tokyo and other institutions for one year from April 1986, with a probable extension for a second year. Further information and application requirements from the Department of Education, Woden, ACT.

Movements

The Personnel Manager, Mr D.H. Gill, has resigned and will leave the University on 3 September. With effect from 12 August 1985 Mr Gill will work on a number of policy papers; Mr D.R.L. Hindmarch will be the Acting Personnel Manager until further notice. Mr Hindmarch may be contacted on 2101 and Mr Gill on 4738.

Mr Alan Bunsell, Acting Accountant since 25 March this year, has been appointed Chief Accountant with effect from 5 August. He may be contacted on 2534.

Social Work course

The Department of Social Work at La Trobe University is calling for applications for entry next year to its Bachelor of Social Work course. Applicants should normally either hold a degree or other equivalent tertiary qualifications, or have completed two-thirds of a degree. Further information from the Department of Social Work at La Trobe, tel. (03) 478 3122 ext. 2570. Applications should be made as soon as possible, and not later than 4 October.

Bicentennial commissions

The Australian Bicentennial Authority is inviting applications for financial assistance under the ACT and Island Territories Bicentennial Commissionings Program. The list of art forms eligible for commissioning includes literature. Submissions close of 27 September. Further information from the authority, 491988.

Conferring of degrees

All members of the University are invited to attend the Conferring of Degrees ceremony to be held on Friday 6 September at 2pm in Llewellyn Hall, Canberra School of Music.

Degrees will be conferred on bachelor, master and doctoral candidates from all Faculties and Research Schools, the Centre for Resource and Environmental Studies and the Centre for Continuing Education. An honorary degree will be conferred on the Rt Hon. Sir Zelman Cowen, who will address the congregation. Refreshments will be served in Melville Hall.

Members of the University who would like to attend are requested to contact University Information on 4144/2633/2229.

Lecture on Irish

Professor Oliver MacDonagh, W.K. Hancock Professor of History in the Research School of Social Sciences, will give a public lecture titled 'The Irish in Australia: a general view', on Wednesday 28 August at 8.15pm in the H.C. Coombs Lecture Theatre.

The lecture will be given as part of a conference on *Ireland and Irish-Australia 1750-1950* which is being held under the auspices of the Department of History, RSSS, and the School of Liberal Studies, Canberra College of Advanced Education.

Further information about the lecture is available from Pam Crichton on 493055.

ANU Reporter

ANU Reporter is published on the second and fourth Friday of each month by University Information (Director Maureen Barnett), 28 Balmain Crescent, Canberra 2601. Editor, Peter Trickett. Staff: Judy Cannon, Stewart Harris (journalists), Betty Bohmer (advertising). Printed by Canberra Publishing and Printing Co., Fyshwick.

From p.8

Sunday 8 September

ANU Film Group, 1.30pm, Reds, Coombs LT.

Tuesday 10 September

ANU Film Group, 7.30pm, Les Enfants Du Paradis, Coombs LT.

Thursday 12 September

ANU Film Group, 7.30pm, Le Joue Se Leve, 9.30pm, Juliette Ou Lacle Des Soncs, Coombs LT.

Canberra School of Music, Harpsichord Series, Roger Heagney, works by Haydn, Forqueray, Scarlatti, 8.15pm, St John's Church, Reid.

Friday 13 September

Canberra School of Music, Mid-day music, students of Piano, Trombone & Voice, 12.30-1.30pm, Light lunch on sale, Recital rm.

Canberra School of Music, Staff Recital III, Vernon Hill — Flute, Roger Heagney — Harpsichord, works by Bach, Handel, Telemann, Mozart, 8.15pm, Recital rm.

Saturday 14 September

Canberra School of Music, Guitar Series II, Julian Byzantine — programme includes works by Bach, Cimarosa, Martin, Weiss, 4pm, Recital rm.

Sunday 15 September

Canberra School of Music, Students of voice department, A Recital, 2.30pm, Recital rm.

Tuesday 17 September

ANU Film Group, 7.30, To Be or Not To Be, 9.30pm, High Anxiety, Coombs LT.

Thursday 19 September

ANU Film Group, 7.30pm, Lady from Shanghai, 9.30pm, Strangers on a Train, Coombs LT.

Friday 20 September

ANG at ANU, The University

Drill Hall Gallery, Kingsley Street, Lunchtime Lecture Programme, From the US with love: Komar and Melamid's *Poster Series*, Michael Wardell, 12.45pm.

Meetings

The New England Seminar in Social Science, 19 September 1985, Armidale, Closing date 25 August 1985, Contact: Mrs Jenny Post, C/- Dean, Faculty of Arts, University of New England, Armidale NSW, 2351 (067) 732223.

Visitors

Professor K. Segerberg, University of Auckland, Visiting Fellow, Philosophy, RSSS, until mid September 1985, interests: Philosophical logic, x2156.

Dr L. Gill, University of Manchester, Visiting Fellow, Statistics, Faculty of Economics & Commerce, August-September 1985, interests: Econometrics, x4508/3471.

Dr C. Ashwe, University of Jos, Nigeria, Visiting Fellow, Centre for Research on Federal Financial Relations, 29 August — 29 November 1985, interests: Fiscal federalism in Nigeria; comparative study of federal systems in developed and under developed countries, x4485/3668.

Professor A. Udagawa, Yokohama National University, Japan, Visiting Fellow, Centre for Research on Federal Financial Relations, 1 September — 6 October 1985, interests: Fiscal equalisation grants, x4256/3668.

Dr D. Nonhebel, University of Strathclyde, Scotland, Visiting Fellow, RSC, 29 July — 25 October 1985, interests: Free radical chemistry, x2925.

Professor D.L. Reger, University of South Carolina, USA, Visiting Fellow, RSC, 5 months from August 1985, interests: Metal-alkenyl complexes and the organometallic chemistry of early metals, x3713.

Dr D. Berry, University of Victoria, British Columbia, Canada, Visiting Fellow, RSC, 29 July — 31 December 1985, interests: Synthesis of organotransition metal complexes, x3640.

Awards

Fellowships and Grants 1986, O.P.S.M. Research & Charitable Foundation Ltd, Closing date 20 September 1985, Contact: Mr D.H. Fraser, x3692.

Details on the following scholarships may be obtained from the Graduate Students Section located on the lower ground floor of the Chancelry Annex.

The Gowrie Scholarship Trust Fund. Research Scholarships — 1986 Awards. 31 October 1985.

Harkness Fellowships — 1986 Awards. Closing date 31 August 1985.

The Sir Robert Menzies Memorial Scholarship in Law and Medicine. Closing date 31 August 1985.

Australian-American Educational Foundation. EWC Graduate Student Degree Awards. Closing date 31 August 1985.

Shell Postgraduate Scholarships in Arts and Science/Engineering 1986. Applications close 30 September 1985.

National Health and Medical Research Council. Biomedical Postgraduate Scholarships. Closing date 30 September 1985.

National Heart Foundation of Australia. Vacation scholarships 1985/86. Closing date 1 October 1985.

