

# ANU Reporter



Celebrating 60 years of university education in the ACT in 1990

Volume 21 No 10 Friday 13 July 1990

## Commitment to Discovery

The Vice-Chancellor, Professor Laurie Nichol, told media representatives at the launch of the ANU's *Commitment to Discovery* exhibition at the National Science and Technology Centre in Canberra last week that university scientists had never before taken their message directly to the public in such a way.

Professor Nichol added that science had never had an audience of such willing listeners and this was because science was now on the political agenda.

The Vice-Chancellor said that if the transfer of scientific findings to industry and education in technology were not improved, Australia would no longer be the 'lucky country' but a country down on its luck.

'The new-found interest in Australian science is being fostered by the proliferation of popular science magazines and the growth of science reporting in the news media and on television,' he said.

'People are also showing more interest in what scientists have to say because of the emergence of a definite science policy for Australia.

'The Science Council, with the direct participation of the Prime Minister, and the creation of Cooperative Research



Professor Laurie Nichol at the media launch

Centres, are two welcome indicators of the emergence of science as an integral part of public policy.'

Professor Nichol said many of the exhibition projects were the work of scientists from several disciplines and had

taken a long time to come to fruition - in some cases 20 years.

The ANU was designed and funded to promote precisely this type of interdisciplinary long-term research, he said.

*Commitment to Discovery* was the initiative of a group of ANU scientists - Dr Robert Hill of the Research School of Earth Sciences, Professor Barry Rolfe of the Research School of Biological Sciences and Professor Barry Ninham of the Research School of Physical Sciences.

Professor Rolfe called for a levy on bank turnover to establish an Australian Technology Bank to raise \$1 billion per year. This would fund product development and the protection of intellectual property in the courts.

Dr Hill said the exhibition tried to show where Australian science may lead in the future, and some of the implications for Australian industry and agriculture, for the environment, and for personal and public health.

Projects on display come from astronomy, biological sciences, chemistry, computing, earth sciences, engineering, environmental science, materials science, mathematics, medicine, epidemiological studies and physics.

The exhibition will remain at the Centre until mid-September, when it will come back to the campus as part of the ANU's Open Day celebrations on 16 and 17 September. It will go on show in Parliament House during the Budget session so that parliamentarians can see it. — Robin Edwards

## Academic detectives get their shroud

The academic detective work of the ANU's Mr Ian Farrington and Ms Helen Parrott had all the ingredients of a sophisticated spy thriller.

There were Peruvian grave robbers, a mummy, its missing shroud spirited away to New York, the shroud's sale in 1974 to the Australian National Gallery in Canberra and its eventual return this year to Lima.

The brilliantly coloured Prussian blue, gold and crimson alpaca textile, which dates from between 600 BC and 150 BC, is about to go on permanent display

in the newly restored National Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology in Lima. Woven by women of the Paracas Peninsula in Peru in pre-Inca times, its return to Peru is the result of three months of painstaking research by Mr Farrington and Ms Parrott.

Mr Farrington, senior lecturer in New World Prehistory, Department of Prehistory and Anthropology in the Faculty of Arts, and PhD student Ms Helen Parrott, Research School of Pacific Studies, whose thesis includes legal aspects of the Government's attitude to

cultural heritage, prepared the case establishing the identity and history of the textile at the request of the Ambassador of Peru in Australia, Mr Gonzalo Bedoya.

Their evidence, presented in a monograph, used distinguished Peruvian archaeologist Julio Tello's 1929 descriptions of the excavation of mummy 319 and the laboratory notes of his technician, Mejia Xesspe, relating to the unwrapping of the mummy and its contents. The ANU researchers consulted published articles which included partial descriptions and illustrations of it and museum entries for the years 1929, 1931, 1952 and 1955. Similarities were drawn with another textile from the same mummy, number 319-8, which was already held in the museum.

In addition, Farrington and Parrott were able to compare details of stitching, wear and conservation status, using earlier colour pictures and a black and white photo published by the Australian National Gallery (ANG) in 1975, in its *Genesis of a Gallery* volume.

'At no stage were we allowed to view the textile in the ANG's depository, although there was no question that the textile was indeed 309-7,' they said.

## IAS Review



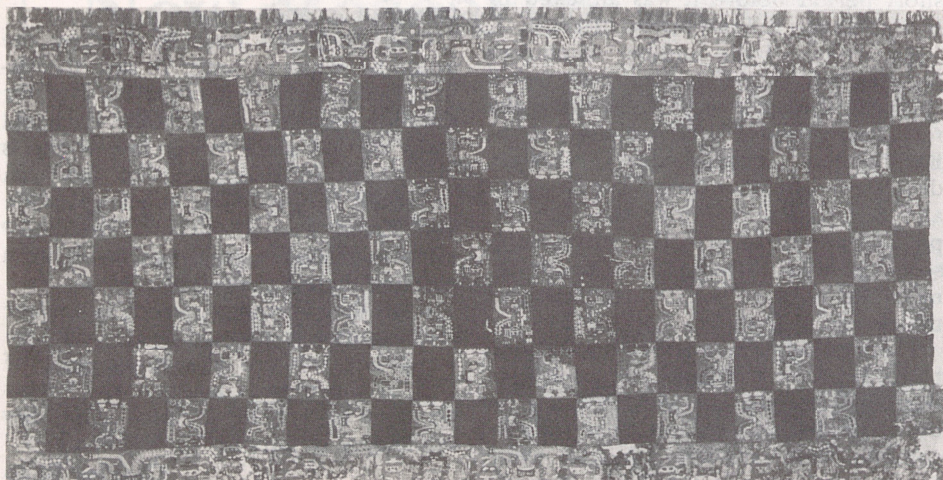
Sir Ninian Stephen

The Committee to review the Institute of Advanced Studies is due to begin its formal deliberations on campus on Monday (July 16).

The review, from 16-20 July, will be chaired by the former Governor-General and High Court judge, Sir Ninian Stephen. The Committee members are Dr Michael Deeley, Professor Keith Hancock, Professor Dame Leonie Kramer, Dr Hugh Niall, Professor Donald Stokes, Professor Brian Wilson, and Professor Max Brennan.

The Committee is expected to report to the Minister for Higher Education and Employment Services, Mr Peter Baldwin, by 31 August.

The Secretary of the Committee, Dr Hugh Preston, said the timing of the Government's response to the report depended on the nature of the Committee's recommendations and its response to those recommendations.



The Peruvian shroud

Continued on page 7

by Peter Forsyth\*

In the debate about economic policy in Australia, one of the more prevalent notions is that Microeconomic Reform is of critical importance.

Everyone seems to agree that it is a 'good thing'. There is considerable agreement about some aspects of it, though there is emerging disagreement about others. There is agreement about what it is, rather less agreement about what it can deliver, and increasingly less agreement about how it can be achieved. These three issues will be considered in turn.

The first issue is the easiest to handle. Microeconomic Reform can be defined as involving policy changes directed towards making industries and markets work more efficiently. This would enable living standards to rise, through goods and services being available more cheaply to the consumer, and a better mix of products being available. It need not raise GDP as such – its benefits could be quicker, safer journeys made possible by better roads, or less pollution made possible by pollution charges. Not all the changes that advocates describe as 'Microeconomic Reform' will achieve such gains – the test should be whether the changes proposed do, in fact, put pressure on industries and firms to perform better.

The second issue, now becoming a focus of debate, concerns what Microeconomic Reform can be expected to achieve. It has become (like the consumption tax) something of a cure-all, and it has been touted as the answer to such 'problems' as those of the current account deficit, Australia's international competitiveness, and inflation. In fact, it is likely to have little impact on any of

these since it does not affect the fundamentals underlying them. It will raise living standards, though at the cost of change in the distribution of income – there will be losers, as well as gainers, from Reform. Currently, Micro Reform is being oversold, but it is still important and worthwhile.

At the more detailed level, there is a growing body of research indicating where the gains from reform can be obtained. While the picture is not complete, there has been much done to identify which industries are in need of reform, and how large the gains could be. Thus, for example, the transport industries have been subjected to scrutiny, inefficiencies identified, and potential gains assessed.

The third issue, concerning how best to achieve the gains from reform, is where there is most disagreement.

To an extent, this involves the reliance to be placed on particular policy measures – such as deregulation, corporatisation, privatisation and industry plans. Two general issues are those of ownership (public or private) and the scope for competition. Economists disagree about the merits of public and private ownership, but they usually agree that more competition provides pressure for better performance. However, the key area of disagreement which is developing in Australia is that of how interventionist the policy should be. It is important to note that this is not just a disagreement about methods, but rather it concerns the fundamental approach to reform. It is possible to have an interventionist privatisation policy (as Britain has had) or a non-interventionist policy with privatisation (as NZ had until recently). The distinction lies in whether or not market forces are to be left to determine the structure and performance of the industry, or whether the government will

intervene to guide it. This is not an issue which has been given much attention in Australia until recently, but there is evidence of a developing polarisation between government and opposition.

The Hawke government has employed both approaches. With the car industry, intervention has been the rule. However, with the finance sector, it has removed regulations and allowed the market to adjust. In other cases, there has been a mixed policy – a good example is the domestic airline industry, which has been partially deregulated. Many of the recent changes have had a distinctly interventionist flavour, especially with regard to the waterfront, possible changes to telecommunication, and the recent reduction in the floor price for wool.

The coalition supports reform, and, until recently, has confined its criticism of the government to the pace of reform. There are signs however, that it has been moving towards a less interventionist stance. This is evident in the approaches of such shadow ministers as Ian McLaughlin and David Kemp. The coalition can be interventionist – it supported intervention in the wool price case. A non-interventionist approach would be to let the Wool Board make up its own mind about the reserve price (and, probably, bow to the inevitable and reduce it). Nevertheless, the trend appears to be away from intervention.

The recent changes do not indicate that the government has given up on Microeconomic Reform, but they do suggest it has been modifying its approach. There are problems with both approaches. The non-interventionist approach cannot be guaranteed to lead to efficient results – for example, deregulation of a market such as the airline market could lead to a monopoly. It can also be difficult to achieve politically, as no-

one intervenes to protect the losers. The problems with intervention are of a different kind. Successful intervention requires that the government be well informed and get it right – this need not happen (why is it that Australia needs three car firms, and not one or four?). An active government policy opens the way for lobbying, and consequent watering down of the reforms. Over time, with ad hoc interventions, the gains from reform can be frittered away (after all, the waterfront, one of the major problem areas, was reformed two decades ago).

This sharpening of differences between government and opposition is to be welcomed, though not necessarily for its own sake. It is unlikely that the question of which is the 'better' approach will ever be settled – it depends on political preferences and views about how the economy works.

However, such a debate does focus on the content of reform, and make it more likely that particular proposals will be scrutinised more carefully. Thus, such questions as whether specific changes constitute genuine reforms, whether they are the best way of achieving the objectives, and whether they are likely to be watered down over time will be raised. To date, discussion of Micro Reform has been rather sterile, with everyone agreeing it is a 'good thing'. There is the chance now that reform proposals will be assessed more on their content and likely effectiveness.

*\*Dr Forsyth is a Senior Lecturer in the Department of Economics, Faculty of Economics and Commerce. He has done extensive research in the area of Microeconomic Reform and is a leading independent commentator on its implications, especially in the context of transport and government business enterprises. He is convening a conference, to be held in September, on the subject of Microeconomic Reform.*

## Letters . . .

### Consequences for Warden

Ian Warden writes in *The Canberra Times* of browsing through a Sociology journal in the ANU's School of Inconsequential Studies.

Even allowing for the possibility of inconsequential studies, my researchers have failed to unearth any school library that might answer to his description. Is this a proof that that long-hunted, long-hounded school does not exist: that it belongs in the land of snarks and boojums? Or is this just a case of the unconscientious in pursuit of the inconsequential?

Philip Pettit  
Research School of Social Sciences

### Questions for Dr Jupp

In offering his view that our current migrant intake should be maintained (*Reporter*, 22 June), Dr James Jupp's supporting observations do not address major questions pertinent to a debate on the size of Australia's immigration programme.

For instance, what is the carrying capacity of our cultivable land at this point in time – given that it is estimated that 27 million hectares of land are becoming desert (unproductive) each year? What projections can be made, following recent new findings from ecological research, across a time scale of say two or three decades ahead? The unique char-

acter of Australia's ecological system means its health has a direct bearing on the level of population we can sustain. Dr Jupp does not refer to it.

Our present rate of population growth added a further one million people, chiefly located in our burgeoning cities, in the last 4 years. This fact ensures our increasing use of the private motor car and, with it, a worsening of the rate of air pollution.

Also pertinent here is our faltering education system, struggling on less and less funding. Presently the Taxation Department has found it necessary to distribute its Tax Pack in two languages! While the *W/E Australian* (23-24 June) reports that 'At least a million workers – over half of them born in Australia – cannot read or write enough English to cope (adequately) with their jobs.' Australian industry cannot afford the cost of this inefficiency, and society should not tolerate it.

The real question is are we already overpopulated, with our numbers set to double in 43 years, and not whether Canada thinks we are under-populated, as stated by Dr Jupp.

The ANU assuredly harbours a broad spectrum of intellectual competence with the capacity to lift the level of this crucial debate. The present public preoccupation with the environment, and the bureaucratic preoccupation with the economy, are at odds with each other. It would seem there is a pressing need for ecologists, economists, and social scientists to reach a closer understanding of each other's expertise. To this end, why

has Dr Jupp not integrated his ideas with those of the research team in ANU's Centre for Resource and Environmental Studies?

It worries me that Commonwealth funding may be interfering with impartial academic enquiry

Pamela van der Sprenkel  
Member of Convocation  
Turner

### Another side of Kashmir

I read with interest excerpts from Dr Kaul's interview headed 'Three choices for Kashmir' (*ANU Reporter*, 8 June).

In theory there may be three choices, but a closer look at the background to the partition of India is 1947 and the choices given to other princely states at that time, will reduce the number of choices to two, viz, a future with India or incorporation into Pakistan. Only one princely state, Hyderabad, tried unsuccessfully to remain independent for a short period before it was annexed by India through military action in 1948.

Regardless of the number of choices for Kashmir, there is only one moral choice for India: to respect the numerous resolutions of the United Nation about Kashmir and let the people of Kashmir decide the future of their State in a free and fair plebiscite under the UN auspices. The problem will remain unresolved as long as India continues to ignore the right of self-determination of the people of Kashmir.

I am rather amazed that on the one hand Dr Kaul dismisses the option of Kashmir's association with Pakistan on the grounds that 'Kashmiris had little in common ethnically with Pakistan' while at the same time she believes that 'an arrangement with India will best serve

the State'. May I ask what do Kashmiris have in common ethnically with India? Furthermore, if the boundaries of a country were determined in accordance with ethnic commonality of its people, this would spell disaster for India herself because, being such a diverse country, she would need to be carved up into hundreds of sovereign states. I am sure that no friend of India wants that.

M I Tahir  
Department of Commerce

### Whose 'chestnut' is it?

I wish to point out a hole in the reasoning of I R Whiteway and D G Fitzgerald regarding God's ability to eliminate evil (*ANU Reporter*, 22 June).

There are innumerable evils in the world which God could eliminate without destroying any one of us. I have in mind evils such as rape, many cases of murder, and natural disasters such as earthquakes which kill thousands in a matter of seconds.

God does not have to destroy the would-be rapist in order to save the victim. He could just paralyse his arm for the time required, for instance. He could easily do the same to the father who is just about to sexually abuse his own daughter. Isn't this what any responsible and strong enough person would do? What conceivable good can result from allowing these basest of all crimes?

Until theism comes up with an answer to this question, the 'old chestnut' I have unearthed remains a burning piece of coal in the theist's lap. Are the theists prepared to carry it? Or, once again, they will choose to bury it.

Charles Bako  
Philosophy, RSSS

The Pro Vice-Chancellor (Special Projects), Professor Ian Ross retired last week on his 64th birthday after an association with the University which goes back to 1949 – the year he was awarded an ANU research scholarship.

In 1968, he was appointed Professor of Chemistry and later served as Deputy Vice-Chancellor, from September 1977 until December 1988. He has been a member of the Canberra Development Board since 1976 as an adviser on education and high technology sectors.

Professor Ross is generally acknowledged as the driving force behind some of the most significant initiatives undertaken by the ANU over the past 15 years. Among his achievements are his support for the building of the 2.3-metre telescope at the University's Siding Spring Observatory, the setting up and fostering of ANUTECH Pty Ltd, now the biggest and most successful commercial arm of any university in Australia. He was also behind the innovative undergraduate engineering program, which began taking students for the first time this year, as well as the establishment of a Graduate School, to come into full operation in 1991.

He has also been a leader in formulating science policy as a member of the Australian Research Grants Committee throughout the 1970s. He was the Committee's Chairman for three years from 1977 to 1979. Professor Ross says he became interested in science policy very early in his career when his first two PhD students were unable to get work in Australia after being awarded their doctorates.

Despite his official retirement, Professor Ross will remain as a Director of ANUTECH. He will remain on the Board of the Centre for Information Science Research and will continue as the Secretary for Science Policy at the Australian Academy of Science.

In an interview with Peter Cotton he expressed his views on a range of issues.

### ...on the Dawkins vision

There is a strong utilitarian, managerial element in the Dawkins vision.

His principal aim seems to have been to open up the tertiary higher education system, the so-called unified system, and that's a doctrinaire decision which most universities have many doubts about, though some apologists have welcomed it. It's going to put great stress on the higher education system. It's too early to say what the outcome will be.

One thing is for sure though: there is a ferment, that goes slightly crazy at times, in the higher education scene, that is utterly new. Just look at the Faculties: they're making decisions now, on the run, on proposals that in years past

# The thoughts of Ian Ross



Professor Ian Ross and his wife, Mrs Viola Ross, at their farewell

would have been ground to a fine powder over months and months and then blown away in the wind.

No doubt we'll do an audit a little further on down the line, and some institutional weddings will surely come unstuck.

### ...on the failed amalgamation

The ANU is credited with backing away from the decision to amalgamate with the CCAE.

The amalgamation would not have happened anyway. The Democrats would have blocked it in the Senate. This was pretty well known to everyone involved.

In the long run, having two universities within a few kilometres of one another in a small city isn't going to be a very appealing arrangement for Governments. It's only a matter of time before it is raised again. Just the same, I don't think amalgamation is inevitable. If the University of Canberra gets to be administered by the ACT Government, that will put a very wide barrier between us and them.

The future will also be affected by the review of the Institute of Advanced Studies. It may give the University a dif-

ferent charter and it may affect the prospects for amalgamation.

### ...on science policy

I got interested very early in science policy when my first two PhD students couldn't find work in Australia, and that leads on to why you do research and how you administer research.

One consequence was that throughout the 1970's I found myself on the Australian Research Grants Committee and was its chairman for three years.

### ...on ANUTECH

I had a call from Neville Wran in 1979 asking whether we would accept a contract to build an experimental solar power station which Professor Stephen Kaneff was promoting. There was an election coming up and Wran thought it would be a good thing to promise solar power to remote parts of New South Wales. The council accepted the work, a company was established to handle the business and a name - ANUTECH - was pulled out of the air.

Three years later ANUTECH, which had been a \$2 company, was set up with \$100,000 of share capital, and told to fly or crash. It's now the largest of all the Australian university commercial arms, with more than one hundred people on the payroll at any one time. It tries to find commercial partners for promising developments that occur at the bench but there are more good ideas chasing a market than the market is ready to invest in.

ANUTECH's total business exceeds \$15 million a year. John Morphet, John Yencken (the company's chairman) and I have been fostering ANUTECH and looking after the evolution of its policy from the beginning. There are rules in the commercial world, business rules, but inside the University, those rules are not generally known or accepted. Because of this, real problems can arise for a university company if it doesn't have a champion close to the Vice-Chancellor. I guess that's the role I've played for ANUTECH.

### ...on the MFP

The MFP is a very loose and woolly concept. All the material that's been put out on the MFP is very difficult to penetrate in practice.

There's a lot of scepticism about how much technology would be moved to Australia as part of the MFP. Japan is not well known for transferring technology outside and setting up competition for itself.

### ...on science

Australian science is as good as it could be on the funds available.

We have very high student to staff numbers in Australia and to do research you need time. That is a big problem for research. It is pretty hard to make the case for more basic science when people are saying we need more money for hospitals. We don't spend as much money on science as other OECD countries. Much of the deficit is in business funded science whereas Government supported science is quite highly funded comparatively.

### ...on Cooperative Research Centres

New Science Minister Simon Crean has an industry attitude: 'We must make science work for industry'.

In the guidelines for the Centres, there is strong encouragement to have industry involvement. However industry is likely to be very coy if it has to put money up front. Industry likes to be in touch with developments and to be able to get its hands on anything good that comes up, but long term blue-sky money is another thing.

Maybe the positive outcome of the exercise will be the display for all to see just how far apart we are.

### ...on the ANU

It's the most rewarding place to work in Australia. There's a marvellous diversity and richness of quality in it.

Just think of the people we have in history, astronomy, Indonesian, Chinese, mathematics, computing, prehistory, environment, surface science, economics, and more, and ask yourself where you'd rather be.

## ANU on Science Show



Ms Kirsten Garrett (above) of the ABC's *Science Show* accompanied a recent ANU study tour to NT and WA, led by Dr Richard Stanley, of the Centre for Continuing Education.

The group travelled from Alice Springs to Kununurra (WA) via the Western MacDonnell Ranges, Tanami Desert and Purnululu (Bungle Bungle) National Park. A full edition of the *Science Show* on the trip will go to air on ABC Radio National tomorrow (Saturday, 14 July) at 12.40pm, repeated at 7.15 pm on Monday 16 July.

## New Research Centres

The Deputy Vice-Chancellor of the ANU, Professor Max Neutze, says about 20 groups of scientists at the University are preparing to apply for funding under the Federal Government's new Cooperative Research Centre program.

Professor Neutze said the groups based at ANU are holding discussions with scientists off-campus. This was in line with the cooperative nature of the proposed centres.

He said institutions where successful applicants were based could be

expected to contribute resources worth around \$2 million, and possibly more, to each centre, and the Federal Government would match the contribution.

'I'm hopeful that a number of the applications involving ANU scientists will be selected as CRCs,' Professor Neutze said.

One of the joint applications from University scientists is for innovative applications in advanced computer technology from the Centre for Information Science Research, and the CSIRO.

# Big Canberra advantage in VFT: Wild

The Very Fast Train (VFT) would integrate Canberra into the big-city complex of Sydney and Melbourne while allowing the national capital to retain its advantages of clean air and rural surroundings, according to VFT Chairman, Dr Paul Wild.

Dr Wild, who was awarded a Doctor of Science degree from the ANU in 1979, was guest speaker at a University House dinner on Wednesday. He canvassed the issues of the environment, raised mainly by those opposed to the VFT project,

land acquisition and the project's financial viability.

He said Australia was a very large land mass with a sparse population, half of whom lived in the Sydney-Canberra-Melbourne corridor.

'There are obvious benefits from a fast and affordable transport link which would be a catalyst for Australian development,' he said.

In an interview with *ANU Reporter*, Dr Wild said he first thought of a very fast train in 1983 when, as chairman of the CSIRO, he was dismayed to find it took

him four hours and 47 minutes to get from Canberra to Sydney by Australia's fastest train, the XPT.

'At an average speed of 70.6 km, it was slower than the London-Bristol express of 1851,' he said.

Dr Wild thought CSIRO research might realign the track, cutting the many steep curves and so help reduce the journey between Canberra and Sydney to about three hours. However, the obstacles confronting this limited objective seemed insurmountable, and over the following weeks the concept of the VFT came into being, and with it, came the realisation that a high-speed train would need a totally new rail alignment.

Dr Wild said the idea was at first received with scepticism, until a joint venture comprising four major companies - Broken Hill Proprietary, Elders IXL, Kumagai Gumi and TNT Australia - was formed to evaluate the project. The aim was to assess whether a three-hour journey between Sydney and Melbourne was technically feasible, financially viable and environmentally and socially acceptable.

It was intended that there be a fleet of 32 trains cruising at 350 km/h and operating some 37 services a day between Melbourne and Sydney, plus some additional trains covering only part of the total journey. The Sydney to Canberra trip would be one hour, and Melbourne to Canberra would take two hours.

A major market survey carried out as part of the feasibility study led to the conclusion that 47 per cent of airline travellers in this corridor and 25 per cent of car passengers would switch to the VFT.

Dr Wild said that while some people were enthusiastic about the project, others feared its effect on their property values and lifestyle. There were concerns for the environment, but also hopes for new industries and more jobs.

'We attach great importance to public meetings, where people can give us their views. We have been talking to several public meetings a week for some years now. Our policy is to present our case and not to shirk the hard issues people raise,' he said.

'More recently we have built a mobile exhibition, including an audio visual display, housed inside a pantechicon, which has just spent two months travelling between Melbourne and Sydney. Forty thousand people visited the pantechicon in March and April as it travelled through Gippsland.'

Dr Wild said recent developments overseas in high speed rail have been spectacular and although such trains were not yet commonplace, they were a reality. High speed trains operated scheduled services in France, Japan and Italy. New routes were planned in Germany and Spain.

There has been a cautious reaction from within the University to the proposed Very Fast Train.

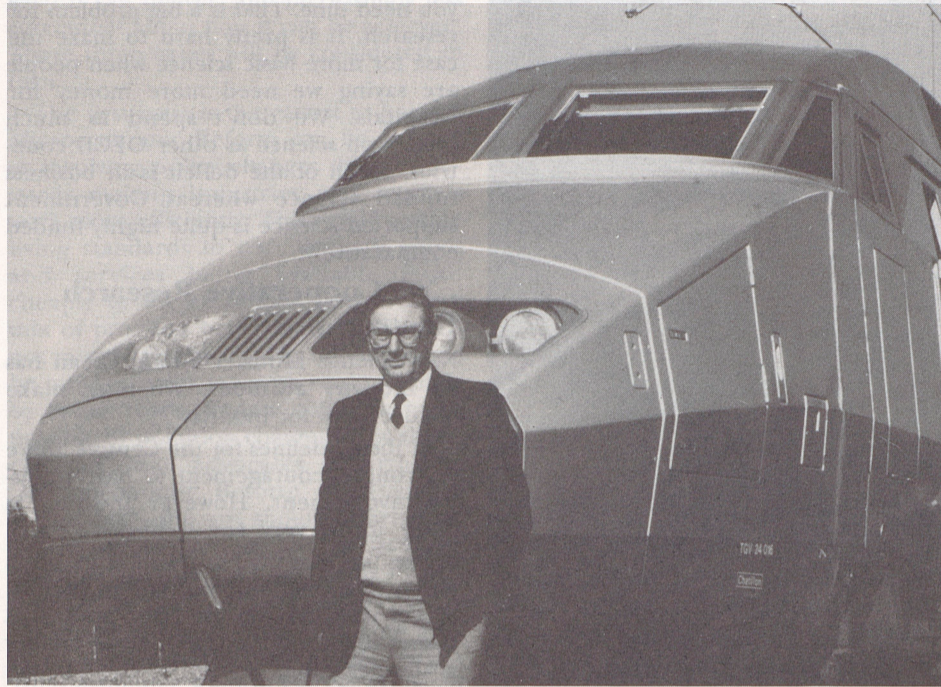
Professor Henry Nix, Director of the Centre for Research and Environmental Studies, told *ANU Reporter* that he felt 'ambivalent' about the VFT but was delighted to see attention focused on rail.

'I applaud the innovation and initiative of the VFT, but I question Australia's capacity to finance and support such a train,' he said.

'Basically, you need very large centres of population with large numbers of people travelling between them. The way things are developing, we'll probably have video telephones within five to 10 years. This, and other technologies which could impact on the need for business travel, may cause it to decline.

'What may well increase is social travel - people going to Sydney or Melbourne for the day, but I don't think

*Continued on opposite page*



Dr Wild standing in front of the French very fast train

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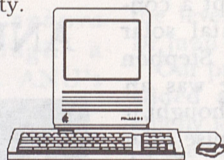


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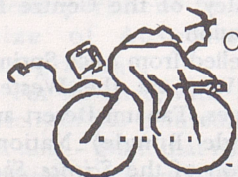
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## Finance Minister presents Nauru Report to ANU

The Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Worked-out Phosphate Lands of Nauru 1988 was presented to the ANU at a ceremony in the Menzies Building of the University Library last week.

The Vice-Chancellor, Professor Laurie Nichol, accepted the 10-volume report from the Minister for Finance for the Republic of Nauru, the Hon. Kinza Clodumar, MP.

Mr Clodumar, who holds a Bachelor of Economics degree from the ANU, praised the help his country had received from the University over the years. The late Professor Jim Davidson, of the Research School of Pacific Studies,

had been an advisor on Nauru's constitution and Professors Helen Hughes and Nancy Viviani had advised on economic strategy.

The Report was the result of an independent Commission of Inquiry set up by the Republic of Nauru. It investigates the responsibility for rehabilitation of the worked-out phosphate lands prior to the independence of Nauru and the feasibility of rehabilitation.

As a result of the findings of the inquiry, Nauru commenced action in 1989 against Australia in the International Court of Justice.



Professor Nichol and Mr Clodumar

# Violent Irishman a myth, says Murphy

The myth of the violent Irishman was debunked by Professor John Murphy of University College Cork in his lecture *Irish Politics Today* at an ANU Convocation Dinner held recently at University House.

'The Irish temperament is caricatured as at best the tempestuous and volatile Celt, at worst as intractably violent,' Professor Murphy said.

'The cool historical fact is that violence, terrorist and extra-parliamentary activity accounts for only a tiny proportion of the political experience of my country,' he said.

Professor of Irish History since 1971, Professor Murphy has also been an Independent Senator in the Irish Parliament, the Dail, since 1973.

He is the author of numerous books and articles on Ireland including *Ireland in the Twentieth Century*, the final book in the comprehensive eleven-volume *Gill History of Ireland*, which covers Irish history from the fifth century until the 1970s.

Professor Murphy said Ireland was a mother country in terms of the parliamentary politics of the Western World and led in the development of political

parties and demagogic leadership.

Politics in Ireland was deeply established, and parliamentary democracy was like mother's milk to Irish people.

That was why the politics of violence found no welcome among most Irish people.

'Why this image of a violent country?' he asked. 'In the past there was some ambivalence in the Republic about nationalist movements in the North, but we have been painfully educated out of that over the past 15 or 20 years.'

'There are very few people now in the Republic who either by word or any equivocation would give any sympathy to the IRA. The political wing of the IRA at the 1989 general election secured only one to two per cent of the first-preference vote and nowhere looked like getting even a single seat in Parliament. There has been a total rejection of the politics of violence in my country,' he said.

Professor Murphy said that while the Republic had remained a largely peaceful country, it had paid for violence in lost investment, lost tourism, the high cost of the maintenance of prisons and border security, which it could ill afford.

# Prestigious appointments

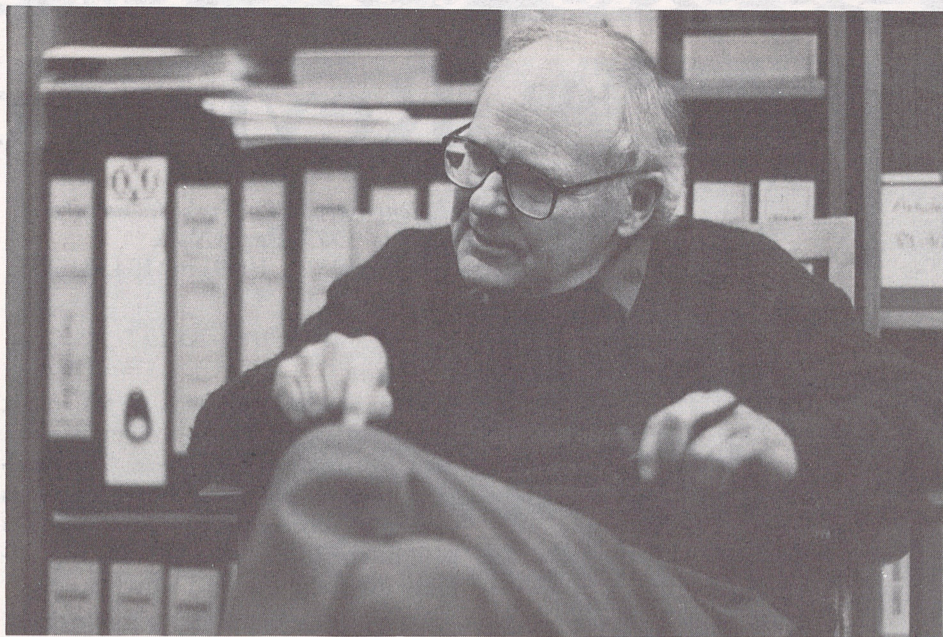


Photo: Branko Ivanovic

Professor Molony

Two distinguished ANU academics have been appointed to prestigious Chairs overseas.

**Emeritus Professor John Molony**, formerly Manning Clark Professor of Australian History, has resigned from the University to take up the Keith Cameron Chair of Australian History at University College Dublin.

Professor Molony, who came to the ANU in 1966, recently received an Italian knighthood, *Onorificenza Cavaliere OMRI*, for dedication to Italian culture, especially language. Professor Molony was for 13 years president of the Dante Alighieri Society in Canberra.

He will spend two years in Dublin where he will be engaged in both teaching and research. He hopes to write a book on Irish history and the Irish nationalist literary movement of the mid-19th century.

**Professor Ian Donaldson**, Foundation Director of the ANU's Humanities Research Centre (HRC), has been appointed Regius Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature at the University of Edinburgh. He will take up the Chair in September 1991.

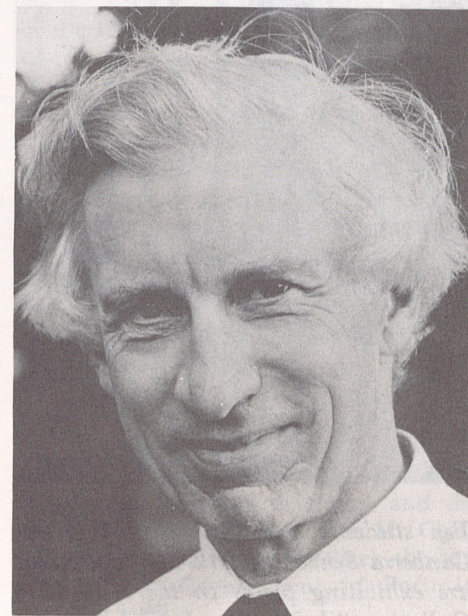
Professor Donaldson was educated at the University of Melbourne and came to the Chair of English at the ANU in 1969 from Oxford University. He set up the Humanities Research Centre and became its first director in 1974.

Professor Donaldson said the establishment of the HRC had been a great challenge. He had decided that the Centre should have a different theme every year, unlike other such centres whose focuses were either fixed immutably from their establishment, or changed every three years. Thus the HRC had seen a wide variety of themes which have included feminism, Hellenism, landscape and the arts, and film and the humanities. Next year the theme will be histories - a multi-disciplinary approach to thinking historically.

## Writing course

The National Centre for Development Studies is hosting a intensive one-week course on *Principles of Writing and Editing* for publications staff in the university during the week of 27-31 August.

The tutor for the course, Bill Smith, an experienced teacher and professional writer, has won many awards in Britain and Australia. The cost per participant will be \$350 for the week. Those interested in attending this course or another one that may be organised later, please call Philippa Kelly (Ext. 2637).



Professor Donaldson

Professor Donaldson said that flexibility was both the strength and weakness of the Centre. He said working there was as exciting as being a student.

'One is forever conducting one's education in public and exposing one's ignorance,' he said.

Professor Donaldson hopes to take outside studies leave for several months this year.

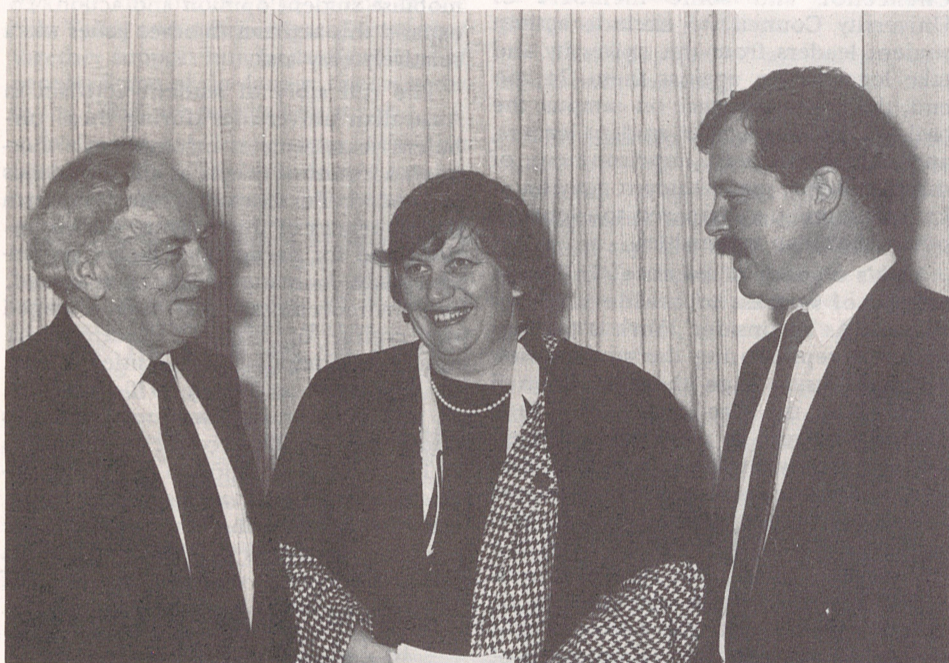


Photo: Marie Colvill

Professor John Murphy (left), the Master of University House, Dr Susan Bambrick, and the Irish Ambassador, Mr Martin Burke, at the dinner.

# Canberra advantage in VFT

Continued from previous page

that that's enough to sustain a train like the VFT, so before we even get on to the environmental argument, I'd like to be sure that the economics were viable and that it would not require a massive public subsidy within a short time.'

Professor Nix said that Australia presently had a rail freight system between Melbourne and Sydney which could take up to eight days. The major transport task in Australia was therefore freight, not passengers, he said.

He praised the work of CRES visiting fellow, Dr Phillip Laird, whose research showed that a modest expenditure of \$400m on the existing Sydney-Melbourne track, reducing the curves and grades, would give an eight-hour city to city freight service.

As far as the environment was concerned, Professor Nix wondered why the VFT should be routed through the Monaro and Gippsland. He thought that

there would be more passengers and freight for the train along the existing track.

Mr Pat Troy, a professorial fellow in the Urban Research Unit of the Research School of Social Sciences was sceptical about future demand for the VFT and he advocated a major upgrading of the existing Sydney-Canberra-Melbourne rail link.

'There is a very good case to be made for improving the rail link between the three centres, which would have the benefit of both reducing traffic accidents and the amount of freight travelling on the Hume Highway,' he said.

'If we spend \$150m - \$1b, we would improve rail service and reliability, while at the same time developing the expertise to run contemporary, high performance rail transport. We could then decide if the VFT was a good idea for us,' he said. - **Robin Edwards**



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## CSA exhibition

# Reviewing turbulent times

*Student Revolt! La Trobe University 1967 to 1973.* Barry York  
Nicholas Press, 1989, pp 184. \$15.95

by **Larry Saha\***

Twenty years after one of the most turbulent periods for universities in the Western world, it is appropriate that a renewed interest has emerged concerning those events which continue to have lasting effects on societies and universities.

As in most other countries, Australian universities during the late 1960s and early 1970s experienced their share of student activism. There were numerous issues – the Vietnam war, conscription, Aboriginal land rights, the Springbok tour, and even university structures and administration.

In this context Barry York's book *Student Revolt! La Trobe University 1967 to 1973* will attract attention. Originally written as a history thesis in 1984, the manuscript was published to coincide with La Trobe's 25th anniversary in 1989. But what is more significant is that according to York the student revolts at La Trobe were among the most sustained and militant in Australia.

York argues that a combination of causes made La Trobe unique among Australian universities: the emergence of a New Left student political culture, a new pop culture, the growing perceived anachronism of university structures, and the unusual composition of the La Trobe student body (less elite, less vocational oriented and more Arts oriented). All of these, he contends, contributed to what was, at times, among the most violent events ever to occur on an Australian university campus.

As York aptly notes, La Trobe has no monopoly on student activism. At the time the University was opened in 1967, Melbourne and Monash students had already engaged in considerable political activity such as a library sit-in, anti-hanging campaigns and numerous demonstrations against the Vietnam war, conscription and apartheid.

Student political life at La Trobe during the first two years had been described as 'dead'. The precursor to the events of 1970-1971 took place in August 1969 when 17 students invaded the University Council meeting to demand rights of observation. The allegedly weak

### Volunteers needed for stage fright study

The School of Music, Canberra Institute of the Arts, (CITA) has called for 40 volunteers from musical members of the CITA and University communities to test different methods of managing performance anxiety (stage fright). The project is limited to classical performers over the age of 15.

The program is the third part of a PhD project being carried out by CITA's psychologist/counsellor, Mr David Roland, to develop better methods of helping musical performers deal with the stress of performing. He hopes to publish a treatment handbook for all sufferers of stage fright, including actors, lecturers and dancers. For further information, telephone Mr Roland at the School of Music, ph 249 5700 or 249 5850.

reprimand which the Vice-Chancellor directed to these students has been interpreted as a invitation to further radical activities. The emergence of several left-wing organisations, the attempts by students to force the resignation of the Chancellor because he was '... a symbol of imperialism and how the University served it', and repeated occupations and blockades of university buildings dominated 1969 and 1970. York attempts to guide the reader, most of the time successfully, through a highly complex period of La Trobe political life.

Probably the most important event leading up to the 'La Trobe Revolution' took place at the time of the 1971 moratoriums. The first Waterdale Road march was intended as a prelude to the distribution of moratorium material. It resulted in the first violence against students. This confrontation with the police resulted in a continuing conflict between students and the university administration. Throughout the second half of 1971 and during 1972 student leaders of the left-wing organisations protested against, and resisted, attempts by university administrators, particularly the Vice-Chancellor and some members of University Council, to exclude activist student leaders from the university and take legal action against them. In the end, the police presence on campus, the civil proceedings against student leaders, and the subsequent imprisonment of three students, made student activism at La Trobe unique compared to events at other Australian universities.

York's account of events at La Trobe will be of interest to a wide range of readers. As an 'insider', York is perhaps better at representing the student view on these issues than those of Council members or the Vice-Chancellor. He is probably correct in pointing to numerous occasions when the sustained conflict between students and administrators could have been avoided but in fact escalated. York also carefully describes the division among the students themselves. Not all students were sympathetic to the activists, and the student Right controlled the SRC throughout most of the period. Finally, York emphasises that

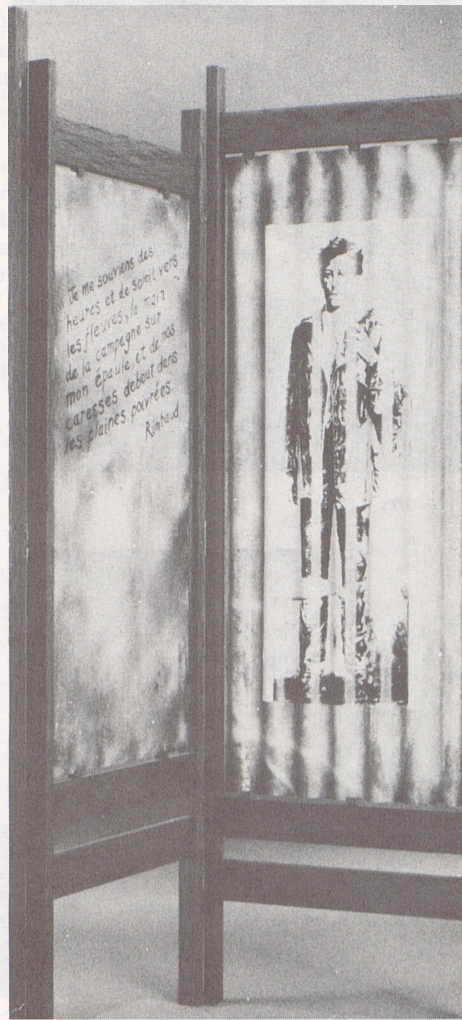
the number of leaders who directed activism during this period was small. In this respect, the events at La Trobe parallel other student movements and social movements generally. York's account is rich in detail from which these general patterns can be analysed.

One gets the impression that throughout the student movement at La Trobe, the ANU remained a relatively quiet, peaceful and conservative campus. York does document major activist events at other universities, in particular Monash, Melbourne, Sydney and Queensland. The ANU, however, receives only two mentions, once with respect to the ANU students' 1969 action for Aboriginal land rights, and the second a reference to the court injunction against the ANUSA from donating \$200 to the local moratorium committee. Yet there was considerable activity at the ANU during this period: the protest against the Springbok tour, the Aboriginal land rights march, and the referendum as to whether the ANU campus should be a sanctuary for those resisting conscription.

York and most other scholars have argued that the Vietnam war served to mobilise student opinion and action. To expand this activism to other issues was a relatively easy task.

The full story of student activism in Australian universities during these turbulent years remains incomplete; a thorough account of events at all universities is needed. Furthermore, the long-term consequences of this activism for institutions and for participants merits systematic study. As many writers have argued, student movements have often changed the course of history. Certainly the events in Australian universities during the late 1960s and early 1970s have had an impact extending far outside campus boundaries. York's account of the events at La Trobe from 1967 to 1973 is an interesting and important beginning in the attempt to describe and explain the complex dynamics not only of the La Trobe student movement, but of Australian student movements generally.

\* Dr Saha is a Reader in the ANU's Department of Sociology



Ten students and three staff from the Canberra School of Art's wood workshop are exhibiting pieces in the Drill Hall Gallery until 30 July. Included in the exhibition is a screen (a section of which is featured above) by student Simon Hill, made from casuarina, recycled corrugated roofing iron, and bromide posters.

### Children's book display

A nostalgic display of award-winning 20th century English-language children's books will form an exhibition, *Children's Books of the Century*, organised by the University Co-op Bookshop in the Menzies Building of the University Library from 21 July to 2 August.

A book of the same name to accompany the exhibition, an annotated record of all the books which have won Newbery, Caldecott, Carnegie and Greenaway medals, and the Australian Children's Book Council awards, has been compiled by the Co-op Bookshop's Mr Stephen Matthews.

### The Bard lives!

The opening night of Studio Theatre Company's production of Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night*, on Friday 20 July at 8 pm in the ANU Arts Centre promises to be most memorable. According to the invitation, 'In the intermission the author will sign your program!'

The play will also be performed on 21 and 25-28 July and 14 August.

### Silkscreen missing

A silkscreen print by artist Colin Lanceley has disappeared from a tutorial room on the first floor of the L.F. Crisp Building, according to the University's Art Curator, Ms Johanna Owens. She asks that it be returned to the University as soon as possible.

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# The ANU fighting global salinisation



Irrigation channel in the Mildura area

A team of scientists from the ANU has called for more international cooperation combating the salinisation of the world's land and water resources.

Dr Fred Ghassemi, Dr Tony Jakeman and Professor Henry Nix, from the Centre for Resource and Environmental Studies, have been investigating global salinisation for more than a year, building on the centre's previous research on Australian salinity problems.

They say salinisation affects many countries in the world's arid and semi-arid regions, and estimates show that about three hectares of arable land every minute is lost to salinisation. Australia, Argentina, China, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Thailand, the USA and the USSR are among the many countries affected in a substantial way.

The team is identifying management strategies that can cope with the worsening salinity problem.

'The research that we do is aimed at developing general models that can be useful here as well as in other countries. But we need to promote global collaboration through an international meeting on the topic,' Professor Nix says.

'The really big problem is that salinisation is removing the best land from cultivation in India, in Pakistan, in river valleys like the Indus Valley, some of the Nile Valley and other irrigated areas that together support hundreds of millions of people. Some of the largest river systems in the USSR are particularly at risk.

'We're not only losing some of the best land, but very often it's a double loss because we have a huge investment in

dams and irrigation works as well. But most importantly we lose food production and that's much more serious.'

Professor Nix said there was also concern about the greenhouse effect and changes in climate in areas affected by salinisation.

'Unfortunately, with greenhouse, we're not yet in a position to predict what climate change will occur in a given region,' he said.

'I would estimate we're more than a decade away from that. For at least the next decade we will have to live with a great deal of uncertainty as to the directions and impacts of climatic change.'

Research shows that salinity is caused primarily by:

- Excessive irrigation and poor drainage;
  - Land clearing and the removal of deep-rooted native vegetation;
  - The construction of reservoirs in areas with saline groundwater;
  - The discharge of mining and industrial effluent to water courses;
- Some of the options considered by the team to combat salinisation include:
- Reafforestation and the establishment of deep-rooted perennial pasture;
  - The provision of subsurface drainage to lower water tables by groundwater pumping or tile drainage;
  - The adaptation of agriculture to a saline environment.

The team has established contact with most of the relevant government agencies responsible for salinity management in affected countries. Dr Jakeman says the main objective of the global evaluation is to facilitate on-going exchange of information and improved management of the world's land and water resources.

The conference that is planned, once the current CRES study is complete, will bring together scientists, engineers, bureaucrats and other interested parties. The team hopes that this will lead to the establishment of official mechanisms to combat the problem. — Susan Symons

## Academic detectives get their shroud

Continued from p.1

In fact, the 1975 black and white photograph of the textile published by the ANG had been seen by the late Professor Jane Dwyer, Professor of Anthropology at Brown University in the United States. She alerted the Peruvian Government in 1981 that she believed it to be from mummy 319, but was unable to present a case for its restitution.

In 1982 the Peruvian Government requested the return of the textile from the Australian National Gallery and, to support its case, produced a negative print of a part of a textile for purposes of comparison. The photograph was in fact of mantle 319-8, still held by the National Museum in Lima. According to Farrington and Parrott, it was not clear why this photograph was sent, but the result was a reply from the ANG that the two textiles were distinctly different. The ANG did not have the missing textile, it said.

In 1988 the Peruvian Government formally asked the Australian Government to return the missing textile. Peru's claim was based on its membership of the UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Prevention

of the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970), which provides that cultural property should be restored to its state of origin when it has been stolen from a public institution and illegally exported.

However, although Australia did not become a signatory to the Convention until March 1990, on receipt of the evidence provided by Mr Farrington and Ms Parrott, the Australian Government agreed to return the missing textile to Peru without asking for compensation. Mr Farrington and Ms Parrott said this action was unique in the history of the restitution of cultural property.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, Senator Gareth Evans, and the former Minister for the Arts, Mr Clyde Holding, formally handed back the textile to the Government of Peru in October 1989.

Mr Farrington and Ms Parrott will make a public presentation to the Canberra Archaeological Society and discuss the history and politics of the return of the Paracas textile to Peru at the Humanities Research Centre on Wednesday 25 July at 8 pm. — Robin Edwards

**ANU Reporter** is published by University Public Relations (Director: Maureen Barnett; Editor: Peter Cotton; Senior Writer: Robin Edwards), 28 Balmain Crescent, Canberra, 2601, telephone (06) 249 2229, Fax (06) 249 5568. **ANU Reporter** is printed twenty times a year, on the second and fourth Friday of the month during the academic year. Editorial inquiries should be made on (06) 249 4171; inquiries about classifieds, diary, arts, awards, meetings, visitors, mailing lists, circulation, etc., should be made to Jenny Kerr on (06) 249 2106. Printed by Paragon Printers, Fyshwick, ACT.

## Reporter Classifieds 2

Continued from Page 8

**Faculties, Sem, Dr David Lee** (Edinburgh University). Ways of gearing action to the environment. 3.30pm, Psychology Rm 105.

### TUESDAY 24 JULY

**Political and Social Change, RSPacS, Sem, Dr Stephen Henningham.** New Caledonia and French Polynesia: towards independence-in-association. 11am, Sem Rm C, Coombs Bldg. Inq x4790.

**East Asian History, RSPacS, Sem, Ms Josephine Fox.** Industrial Organisation in Tianjin. 11am, Sem Rm E, Coombs Bldg. Inq x3140.

**Economics, RSPacS, Sem, On-kit TAM** (Visiting Fellow, Contemporary China Centre). Capital Market Development in China. 2pm, Sem Rm B, Coombs Bldg. Inq x2188.

**Demography Program, RSSS, Sem, Mr W I De Silva.** Consistency Between Reproductive Preferences and Behaviour: The Sri Lankan Experience. 3.30pm, Sem Rm A, Coombs Bldg. Inq x2309.

**Humanities Research Centre, RSSS, Work-in-Progress Sem, Dr Lorna Clark.** Sarah Harriet Burney: The Life and Letters. 4pm, HRC Reading Rm, Top Flr, AD Hope Bldg. Inq x4357.

### WEDNESDAY 25 JULY

**Anthropology, RSPacS & Prehistory and Anthropology, The Faculties, Sem, Nicholas Thomas.** Colonial conversions: alterity in religious and secular colonialism. 9.30am, Sem Rm C, Coombs Bldg. Inq x2162.

**History of Ideas Programme, Division of Historical Studies, RSSS, weekly Sem, Dr Knud Haakonssen.** The Conservatism of Rights-Theories in the Eighteenth Centu-

ry. 11am, Sem Rm A, Coombs Bldg. Inq x3265.

**Geology Department, The Faculties, Sem, Dr P Blevin** (Geology Dept, ANU). Feldspars in the Hydrothermal Environment. 4pm, Main Lecture Rm, Geology Dept. Inq x2068.

### THURSDAY 26 JULY

**Division of Historical Studies, RSSS, Sem, Dr David Denholme.** The Anzac Tradition Revisited - What Again?. 11am, Sem Rm A, Coombs Bldg. Inq x2347/2354.

**Humanities Research Centre, RSSS, Lunchtime Talk, Dr David Norbrook.** The Tempest. 12.30pm, HRC Reading Rm, Top Floor, AD Hope Bldg. Inq x4357.

**Economics, The Faculties, Sem, Dr David Kelsey, ANU.** The Arbitrage Pricing Theorem with Non-Expected Utility Preferences. 2pm, Rm 1048, Copland Bldg. Inq x3365.

**School Secretary's Office, RSES, Sem, Dr Ken Collerson** (University of California, Santa Cruz). Early crust/mantle evolution: constraints from pre-3800 Ma ultramafic sequences in Labrador. 4pm, Sem Rm, Jaeger Bldg. Inq x2865.

**Sociology Program, RSSS, Sem, Dr D Friedman.** Social origins of maternal child custody in the USA and Western Europe. 4pm, Sem Rm E, Coombs Bldg. Inq x2220.

### FRIDAY 27 JULY

**Physical and Theoretical Chemistry, RSC, Sem, Dr W Kaczmarek.** Trends in magnetic materials - overview of the INTERMAG '90 conference'. 11am, Rm 134, RSC. Inq x3732.

**Political Science Department, The Faculties, Sem, Dr John Hart.** Why

don't we recall? An American remedy for unpopular government in the ACT. 11am, Rm 2069, Copland Bldg. Inq x3672.

### SATURDAY 28 JULY

**East Asian History, RSPacS, Public Lecture, Professor Shuichi Katoh,** Sophia University, Tokyo. Time and Space in Japanese Culture. 3pm, Sem Rm A, Coombs Bldg. Inq x3140.

### MONDAY 30 JULY

**Department of Psychology, The Faculties, Sem, Dr Linda Hort** (University of Canberra). Academic staff appraisal: more than a behavioural rating scale. 3.30pm, Psychology Rm 105. Inq x3094.

### TUESDAY 31 JULY

**Political and Social Change, RSPacS, Sem, Professor Maeve O'Collins.** Social and political impact of West Coast Manus logging projects. 11am, Sem Rm C, Coombs Bldg. Inq x4790.

**Demography Program, RSSS, Sem, Dr Paul Meyer.** Population Mobility and Industrialization in East Java. 3.30pm, Sem Rm A, Coombs Bldg. Inq x2309.

**Humanities Research Centre, RSSS, Work-in-Progress Sem, Dr Harriet Guest.** British Perceptions of Tattooing and Masculinity in the South Pacific. 4pm, HRC Reading Rm, Top Floor AD Hope Bldg. Inq x4357.

### WEDNESDAY 1 AUGUST

**Anthropology, RSPacS & Prehistory and Anthropology, The Faculties, Sem, Mark Mosko.** Yali's message and mission: structure, history and cargo. 9.30am, Sem Rm C, Coombs Bldg. Inq x2162.

**History of Ideas Programme, Division of Historical Studies, RSSS, weekly Sem, Professor John Robson** (English, Toronto). Mill and the History of the Book. 11am, Sem Rm A, Coombs Bldg. Inq x3265.

### FRIDAY 2 AUGUST

**Division of Historical Studies, RSSS, Sem, Professor Anthony Wohl.** Race and the Victorian Working Classes. 11am, Mills Conf Rm. Inq x2347/2354.

**Humanities Research Centre, RSSS, Lunchtime Talk, Professor William M Johnston.** The Waldheim Affair and Australian Identity. 12.30pm, HRC Reading Rm, Top Flr, AD Hope Bldg. Inq x4357.

**Women's Studies Centre, The Faculties, Sem, Dr Thelma Hunter.** Feminist and Feminism: Chapter of an Autobiography. 12.30pm, AD Hope Bldg, Rm 156. Inq x4355.

**Sociology Program, RSSS, Sem, Mr Gary Marks.** Voting in Historical Perspective: Party Choice, issues, and leaders: 1967-1987. 4pm, Sem Rm E, Coombs Bldg. Inq x2220/0119.

**Division of Historical Studies, RSSS, Sem, William M Johnston.** The Cult of Anniversaries. 5pm, Arts Meetings Rm, Haydon Allen Bldg. Inq x2347/2354.

## Conferences

**History of Ideas Programme, Division of Historical Studies, RSSS, Seventeenth Hume Conference.** Programme and Registration forms available from Mrs V Wetselaar, Rm 2129, Coombs Bldg. x3265.

**RSPacS, Conference, Vietnam's Economic Renovation (doi moi): Pol-**

icy and Performance. 19-21 September 1990, at RSPacS. Inquiries: Dr Marr, x4147; Mr Brogan, x4763; Dr Hull, x2817; Dr Forbes, x4344.

## Visitors

**Dr Deirdre Bair** (Independent Scholar, New York), HRC: July-August. Interests: Biography, contemporary literature. Contact: Dr Ian Donaldson x2700.

**Prof John Bender** (Stanford University) Visiting Fellow, HRC: 2 July - 23 September. Interests: 18th Century English Fiction. x0596.

**Professor Paul John Eakin** (Indiana University), Visiting Fellow, HRC: 29 June - 3 October. Interests: Autobiography. Contact: Prof Ian Donaldson x2700.

**Dr Harriet Guest** (University of York), HRC Visiting Fellow until 20 Sept. Interests: 18th Century representations of the South Pacific and India. x2744.

**Professor Hiab Hassan** (University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee), HRC: 18 June - 24 August. Interests: Travel, autobiography, contemporary literature. x3447.

**Professor Anne Mellor** (University of California, Los Angeles), Visiting Fellow in English and Women's Studies, HRC: 1 July - 1 October. Interests: English romanticism, women writers. x3451.

**Professor Ronald Mellor** (University of California, Los Angeles), Visiting Fellow in History, HRC: 1 July - 30 September. Interests: Ancient History and Religion. x0595.

## Awards

**International Cultural Society of Korea Fellowship.** For students pursuing advanced studies beyond the level of a Master's degree to carry out in-depth research in Korea on Korean studies in the fields of the humanities, social sciences and arts. Close 31.10.90.

**Murdoch University Veterinary Internships.** For veterinary graduates to obtain clinical experience at Murdoch University. Close 21.8.90. Inq x3593.

**Arthritis Foundation of Australia.** Rheumatological Research and Professional Education Awards. Close 3.8.90. Inq x3593.

**Research Scholarships:** A number of scholarships tenable in Australia by Australian or permanently resident medical/scientific graduates or related health field graduates. A grant to assist a medical graduate from an Asia-Pacific developing country, working in that area, to undertake studies in Australia. Inq x3593.

## Arts and Entertainment

**The Wood Workshop, Canberra School of Art.** An exhibition of work by staff and students. 4-30 July 1990, Drill Hall Gallery

**University House Ladies Drawing Room, Thursday July 19, Luncheon \$12.00.** Mr Leo O'Connor-Risch: The University of the Third Age. 12.30pm. Acceptances by 17 July to 2865014.

# Reporter Classifieds

Advertisements are restricted to staff and students of the University and members of Convocation and to 20 words each. Normally only one advertisement per person can be accepted for each issue. Typed advertisements should be sent or delivered to ANU Reporter, University Public Relations. The envelope should be marked 'Advertisement'. No advertisements will be taken over the telephone. The closing date for advertisements for the next issue is Wednesday, 18 July 1990. Inquiries x2106.

## For Sale

**ABORIGINAL ART**, good selection paintings, didgeridoos, coolamons, boomerangs, ceremonial spears, pipes and other objects. 2953694.

**AMPLIFIER**, Guitar Ross Reverb 40, as new, \$250 ono. 2992066(ah).  
**AMWAY PRODUCTS**, campus distributor. Kelly 2492809; Craig or Kelly 2924232.

**AXE**, \$25; bed base dble, wood, \$10; 4 Japanese blinds (120x240) & (150x180), \$10 ea; all exc cond. Holger x5591/2576162(ah).  
**BACKPACK**, Hallmark Kodiak, metal frame, 88l capacity, \$120. Christina x4032/2472655(ah).

**BED**, dble ensemble, \$300; Goldair fan heater, \$15; pine chest of drawers, \$75; white chest of drawers, gd cond, \$20, all as new cond. Kim x3645/2811737.

**BEDS**, sofa/trundle style, 2 matching sets in pine (with backs, arms, cushions, storage), vgc, \$150 ea. x0348/2486002(ah).

**BICYCLE**, 10-sp, small men's, \$80. 2478842.

**BICYCLE**, Spokesman, mens 29" tourer, rack, lights, exc cond, \$250. 2886928/2308216 (after 6pm).

**BIKE**, 10-sp + access, \$170; B/W port TV, \$85; Panasonic radio cass, \$80; AKAI cassette deck, \$150 immediately. Takashi 2498690.

**BIKE**, all terrain, all quality gears/brakes etc. exc cond, \$360 ono. x2771.

**BIKE**, ladies 3-sp, Apollo, \$50 ono. Cynthia x3339/2493320(ah).

**BIKES**, 2 Repco Mountain, man's and ladies, 10-sp, lights, mud guards, security locks, spare chain, \$450 ono for both, will separate. 2816893.

**BIKES**, ladies 22", \$60; 26", \$50; prof BMX chrome, \$140, all in good working order. 2961274.

**BOOTS**, Rossi Falcon, size 8, as new \$50, sleeping bag, Dacron Hollifill, dble skin, no zip \$50. 2414646.

**BYCYCLE**, French Citane racing bike 10-sp, wheel 27", small frame 21.5", \$140. 2733870.

**CAMERA BODY**, Minolta 7000 autofocus SLR, \$550. Precision instrument in perfect cond, case incl. X0255/2490255.

**CAMERA**, med. format Pentax 645, motor drive, 3 auto modes plus manual, superb 120mm macro (1:1) lens, vgc \$1950. 2821399.

**CAMPER TRAILER**, Sunwagon 6 berth, fridge, sink, stove, \$2500. Bryan x2755/2488650.

**CANE SETTING**, suit family rm, 1x2, 2x1 (Rattan) Blue covers, \$120; Rega Planar Turntable, \$200. x0553/2516696.

**CANOPY**, Challenge fibreglass to suit Ford XD, XE, XF Falcon, vgc, \$800. Alan x0628.

**CAR RADIO/CASSETTE**, AM/FM stereo (Bettec) metal pos. trakton speakers, \$110 ono. 2886929/2308216 (after 6pm).

**CARPET SWEEPER**, Sabco, \$15; Sabco carpet shampoo-cleaner, \$15; Terracotta chicken cooker, \$10. 2958388.

**CHAIR**, Scandinavian Balans, \$100 ono. x2527.

**CHEST OF DRAWERS**, Antique Colonial Pine, 3 large drawers, \$130. 2474814.

**COMPUTER**, Macintosh SE, RAM, 1mb, twin disk drive, 2yo, \$2990. x2716/2496104(ah).

**COMPUTER**, NEC-APC3, IBM compat, 2 x 720K floppy disc drives, monitor, as new, \$800. Alan x0628.

**COT**, large pine colonial-style dropside, vgc, plus innerspring mattress, \$100; wooden playpen, \$15; car seat, Steelcraft, \$15. Stephen x4076/2880132.

**DINING SETTING**, 5-pce, solid pine, lacquered; table 105cm diameter; 4 fabric covered chairs, good cond, \$300 ono. will separate. 2480970.

**DINING SETTING**, exc quality 'Post and Rail' design, lge oblong table, 6 leather chairs - 2 carvers, \$1200 ono. 2961274

**DINING SUITE**, new round table, 4 chrome and red velvet chairs, \$300. 2961274.

**DISC DRIVE**, Macintosh external floppy, near new \$350 ono. x4749/2480230(ah).

**DOC MARTENS**, Womens size 9, flat sole, gold buckle, never worn. Nicole x2130/2573195.

**DRESSING TABLE**, 1930s, \$450; Lounge suite, Parker, 2 X 1, 1 X 3, \$550, good cond, ono. x3105/2889115.

**EXERCISE BIKE**, exc cond, Akawa, strong and sturdy frame \$300 ono. x5944/2548697(ah).

**FLUTE**, Open hole, suit grade 6 student. 2511587.

**FRIDGE/FREEZER**, Ignis, 2yo, exc cond, \$350 ono; colour TV, 24", aerial, good cond, \$200 ono; study lamp (new), \$25; kettle and toaster \$15 ea. 2816893.

**GOLF CLUBS**, full set, L H Slazenger, bag & buggy, vgc, \$320. 2858210.

**GOLF CLUBS**, Prosimon 'Black Knights', 3 to SW (cavity back), 1,3,5 woods and MK putter, \$275. x4366/2825332.

**HEATER**, elec 2 bar 1500W, \$28; wardrobe (2 drawers) \$150. x4589/2319272.

**IBM DISPLAYWRITER**, vgc, (text-pack 4), printer, noise reduction cabinet, disks, user manuals, \$1200 ono. 2957249.

**JUMPER**, large size, heavy knit grey and brown, hardly worn, brought in NZ for \$200 sell for \$50. 2474814.

**KAWASAKI 100**, good cond, no reg, used as trail bike on farm by girl, + helmet, \$550. x2917/2369362(ah).

**LEATHER JACKET**, ladies, red, \$95; skirt, leather, black, \$35; ladies cream cable handknit sweater; \$75; all size 14, exc cond. x0787/2472147(ah).

**LOUNGE SUITE**, modular, 5 pce, \$80. 2512528 (after 3pm).

**METAL TRUNK**, large, best offer. x5603.

**MICROWAVE OVEN**, good cond, ideal for hardworking students, \$100. x4749/2480230(ah).

**MICROWAVE OVEN**, with brown-er, \$150; Heater, Dimplex (3) 3kW, elec conv wall mounted, \$100 ea, \$250 for three; 1.5kW bar heater \$30. x4389/2884286(h).

**MOVING SALE**, bookcase, books, wall unit, chest of drawers (3), coffee table (old), lamp, desk lamps, kit/ware, plants, aluminium screen doors, records, vac cleaner etc. 2472147(ah) or weekend.

**NIKON**, FG, 35-70, \$450; FG-20, 35-70, \$400; both with case in good cond. x0157/2811875.

**RADIO/CASSETTE PLAYER**, National RX C-39, 36W, detachable speakers, recording, graphic equaliser, \$110. Christina x4032/2472655.

**RANGEHOOD**, for ducted system, new \$140. x2513/2815897(ah).

**RECORDS**, mint cond: Hank Williams, J Tull, Yardbirds, E Cochran, Blues, Country, Rock and more. Chris 2516325.

**REEBOKS**, ladies size 9.5, white, brand new, never worn, \$50. x3104/2814958.

**ROWING MACHINE**, as new, adjust cylinders, \$50. 2479279(ah).

**SECURITY SCREEN DOOR**, bronze, \$100 ono; Sgl bed with storage under, \$50. 2958020.

**SCOUT UNIFORM**, incl hat, suit 12yo, \$45. x4790/2862643.

**SKI BOOTS**, Nordica, ladies size 8, white \$35, mens size 11, light grey, \$30. Elena x5069.

**SKIS**, Rossignol, Tyrolia bindings; 2 pairs 180 and 185cm, \$70 ea, ono. David x2463/2475704(ah).

**STEREO**, Dual, turntable, AM/FM tuner & speakers. Great speakers!

\$150 ono. Po x2253/2823576(ah).  
TV, colour, UHF/VHF, 56cm, Rank Arena, vgc, \$165. 2494442/2823359(ah).

TV, colour, VHF/UHF, \$250; Bike, men's, \$150; Child's bicycle seat, \$25. 2815404.

**TYPEWRITER**, Brother WP600, portable with disc-drive and all wordprocessor functions, \$490. x2140.

**TYPEWRITER**, elec, Brother 3912, as new, \$130. x3640/2953060.

**UNIVERSITY PLATES**, Bing and Groendahl (complete set), \$1500. 2811440.

**VACUUM**, wet/dry, almost new \$50. 2992066(ah).

**VULCAN CONRAY HEATER**, 4 heat settings, \$50 ono; tile top coffee table, \$20; acrylic plush pile single bedspread, \$20. 2883421.

**WARDROBE**, white with hanging space, 5 drawers and vanity mirror, suit child's room, \$70. x4284.

**WASHING MACHINE**, automatic, Simpson minitactic heavy duty, \$250 ono. 2480970.

**WASHING MACHINE**, Malley's \$150; Hermes electric typewriter \$60; Men's 10-sp \$120. Reas ofers. David x0308/2823963(ah).

**WATERBED**, Bliss QS, soft-sided waveless, heater, thermostat, base on castors with drawers, near new \$490 ono. Po x2253/2823576(ah).

**WEDDING DRESS**, lace, size 10, \$350 ono. 2976100.

**WHEELBARROW**, solid rubber tyre, as new, \$50; handmower, recently sharpened, \$60. 2512031 or 2958040.

**WHIPPER-SNIPPER**, Partner Yard Pro, new via raffle, \$160. 2363214.

## Motor Vehicles

**BARINA**, '86, great little car, very well cared for, new tyres, 12 mths reg, miser on running expenses, \$8200. Tom 7-286/2924573(ah).

**COROLLA**, SE, '78, man, 2dr, yellow, new tyres, ACT reg 8/90, \$2390 ono, owner going away. 2575309 after 9am/Sat.

**DATSUN STANZA**, '82, 1600cc, 11 mths reg, manual, vgc \$5200, owner going overseas. 2852851.

**DATSUN**, 120Y Coupe, man, vgc, 11 mths reg, \$2400. 2886928/2308216 (after 6pm).

**DATSUN**, 180B SSS, '74, reg 4/90, good cond, reliable, new front brakes and radiator, \$2000 ono. 2496457.

**DATSUN**, 180B, late '76, 12 mths reg, good runner, owner going overseas, \$2750 ono. x2940/2821788.

**FORD CORTINA**, '79, sedan, 6mths reg, rad/cass, t-bar, exc cond, owner going overseas, \$3950 ono. x2316/2815404.

**FORD ESCORT**, MKII, 1.6L, 2dr, '80, exc cond, new tyres, battery, starter motor & rear brakes, all have 1 yr warr, reg 9/90. \$3900. 2816893.

**FORD FAIRMONT**, XB '73, 6 cyl, auto, rad/cass, t-bar, long reg, \$1800. x3758/2543002.

**FORD TRADER**, 4 ton tipper, exc cond, 11 mths ACT reg, low kms, \$27,000 ono. 2302259.

**HOLDEN COMMODORE**, Berlina, '85, auto, reg 6/91, exc cond, well maintained, 90,000kms, \$12500 ono. x4734/2823646.

**HOLDEN GEMINI**, s/wagon, 2 dr, '83, white, air cond, long reg, exc cond, \$6500 ono. 2861359.

**HONDA ACCORD**, '80, exc cond, 4dr, auto, rad/cass, air cond, t-bar, \$5900 ono. x2776/2571403.

**HONDA CIVIC**, '74, exc cond, 2 dr, stereo, 12 mths reg, \$2300. Tony x2315/2498658(ah).

**HONDA CIVIC**, '81, 3 door hatch back, 5-sp, manual, exc cond, economical, well maintained, urgent sale \$5400. x3798/2952151(ah).

**HONDA**, CX500 Custom, V-twin, shaft drive, vgc, econ, reliable, looks great, regretful sale, \$1500 ono. Nigel x2230/2516949(ah).

**KINGSWOOD HQ**, 4.2L, V8, 12mths reg, radiator & auto vans recently renewed, tow bar, exc cond, 105,000 miles (orig papers), \$3000. x0199/2488650.

**LANCIA BETA**, '79, 11 mths reg, vgc, goes well, \$2200. x3392/2513032.

**MAZDA**, 121, '88, exc cond, rad/cass, air cond, under warr, \$10,600. x2179/2498272(ah).

**MAZDA**, 323, 1.5 Sedan '81, low kms, exc cond, Diplomat's leaving, \$7000 ono. 2824654(ah)/2882865.

**NISSAN BLUEBIRD**, '84 s/wagon, GX immac cond, NRMA report

avail, stereo/cass, air cond, t-bar, \$8600 ono. x3642.

**RENAULT 12**, 1.4L, bought new 1977, very good appearance, exc cond mech, well maintained, 166,000 km, one owner. x0055/2881924(ah).

**SAAB**, 99EMS, another silver stalker! New tyres, 12 mths reg, stereo & console, good cond, \$3800 ono. Po x2253/2823576.

**TOYOTA COROLLA**, Seca CSX, April '86, 5-sp man, air cond, exc cond, one owner/driver, going overseas, \$14,000 ono. x3868/2511078.

**TOYOTA UTE**, '76, Hilux, goes well, reg 11/90, \$1800. x3605/2369362(ah).

**VOLVO**, 144 Delux 1974, good cond, one careful owner, \$3000 ono. 2816129/2493126.

**VOLVO**, 264 GL, '77, auto, power steering/windows, air cond, trailer brakes, new exhaust, 10mths reg, \$7200. 2823494.

**VW BEETLE**, '72, 1600cc, very reliable, reg serviced, 6 mths reg, \$2600. x3842/2813941.

**VW CAMPERVAN**, '75 pop-top, fridge, stove, fully fitted for touring, urgent sale, \$5500. x4702/2951562.

## Real Estate

**KAMBAH**, 3br, elec & open fire, new carpet, 2 dbl garages, exc for storage or workshop, paved and covered Pergola. Est gardens, \$90,000. C Vest 2490235/2310250.

## Accommodation available

**AINSLIE**, 4br hse, ff & equipped, lge garden, cl shops, bus, reserve, avail 1/9/90-1/9/91. Suit visitors. x3050.

**CARAVAN**, O'Connor. Alan 2951616(bh).

**CURTIN**, n/s to share with 2 females, cl to shops and buses, \$50pw + bond. Juliet x3466/2851406.

**DICKSON**, n/s F to share quiet leafy veg hse with 1M + 1F, 2 rms as bedroom/study for \$90 neg. Jonathan 2712141(w)/2489660(h).

**EMU RIDGE**, 2 br unfurn townsh, neutral decor, car accomm, garden, avail soon, \$150pw. 2882786.

**FREE/LOW RENT** for visiting fellow in return for housework. Tian 2492321/2477170.

**GRIFFITH**, grp hse, 2 br (one lge/one sm) in lge attractive n/s quiet hse. \$62/\$42pw resp, suit p/grad, person 24+, semi-vego. x4653/2952041.

**HACKETT**, lge 2 br hse, low rent in return for responsible hse sitting, short term. Liz or Peter 2487940 (h).

**HACKETT**, reliable, easy going person n/s, to share lge well kept 3 br hse, \$60pw + bond and exps. 2470584(ah).

**HACKETT**, unfurn rm avail for n/s in 3 br hse, quiet loc, suit postgrad or postdoc (25-30). Share with 1 M and 1 F, \$60pw. x3876/2472859(ah).

**NARRABUNDAH**, bright, ff, lge dble rm for n/s, nr Griffith shops/buses, avail 7/7 to 27/8, \$70pw, incl pw. Bill 2772443(w)/2952207(h).

**NARRABUNDAH**, lge semi-furn rm, n/s, \$50pw + exps and bond, incl cooked meals and cleaning. Enq: 7 Nimbin Street.

**O'CONNOR**, n/s wanted to share 3 br hse, walking distance to ANU, \$57pw + share exps. Jack x5100/2488466.

**O'CONNOR**, two furn self-contained halves of hse, 5 mins ANU, 1br \$90, 2br \$140. Avail July. 2487126.

**O'CONNOR**, woman p/grad or staff member to share 2 br cottage, \$70pw. Andrea x2972/2479702(ah).

**RED HILL**, n/s 1 br ff flat cl shops/buses, 10 mins ANU, \$110 avail Aug/Oct. 2522419(bh)/2952795(ah).

**REID**, 1 br garden flat, part furn, \$125pw, long lease pref, avail end July. 2479279.

**WARAMANGA**, bedsitter with ensuite, avail 14 July, short-term, n/s, 10-15 mins on freeway to ANU. x3105/2889115.

**WESTON**, n/s to share 3br, 2 1/2 bath hse, with F owner, 1 dog, 2 cats, \$60pw. Lift avail to and from

Civic most days. 2880453(ah).

**YARRALUMLA**, person wanted to share lge, modern 4 br hse cl to shops/buses, own room and study, \$100 pw. 2724134(bh)/2811440.

## Accommodation wanted

**GRANNY FLAT**, bedsitter, rm in hse for 37yo Art Lecturer and 7mth baby girl. Sep-Oct, 2-3 nights pw (Thurs-Fri), (064) 563018.

**QUIET** part-time RSBS tech, req rm nr ANU, store things, stay 1-2 night wk. (02) 419 8518 eves, will ring back.

**VISITING** family looking for furn 2-3 br hse, will look after pets, garden etc. 2712413/2479652.

## Secretarial

**TYPING**, wordprocessing, private correspondence, thesis, reports, essays, etc. x0156/2825452.

**WORDPROCESSING**, fast typing of essays, theses etc, reas rates. 2477187 (home).

## Miscellaneous

**HOLA AMIGOS!** Learn Spanish with South American native speaker. Conversation-Grammar. \$10ph. 2516814.

**PIANO**, exp teacher has few vacancies. will take beginners, but esp looking for more advanced students. Sharyn Keper BA (Music, UWA 1988) 2823470.

**SWAP**, small electric fan heater for small 2 br electric heater. Amanda x5004.

## Academic Diary

Diary entries for the next issue close at 5pm on Wednesday 18 July 1990 and will be for the period 27 July to 16 August 1990, inclusive. Please assist by submitting ALL diary entries on the forms available from University Public Relations, x2106.

### MONDAY 16 JULY

**Economics**, The Faculties, Sem, Professor David Vines (University of Glasgow). Adjustment difficulties in a European monetary union: an analysis and comparison with alternative regimes. 3pm, Rm 1048, Copland Bldg. Inq x3365.

**Department of Psychology, The Faculties**, Sem, Dr Norman Freeman (Bristol University). Natural contexts for assessing when young children acquire a theory of mind. 3.30pm, Psychology Rm 105. Inq x3094.

### TUESDAY 17 JULY

**Political and Social Change**, RSPacS, Sem, Tan Chee Leng. Thesis proposal. 11am, Sem Rm C, Coombs Bldg. Inq x4790.

**Economics**, RSPacS, Sem, Prof David Vines. The Empirical Modelling of NIE Exports: An Evaluation of Different Approaches. 2pm, Sem Rm B, Coombs Bldg. Inq x2188.

**Demography Program**, RSSS, Sem, Ms Josie Cabigon. Changes in Philippine Mortality: Some Explanations. 3.30pm, Sem Rm A Coombs Bldg. Inq x2309.

**Humanities Research Centre**, RSSS, Work in Progress Sem, Dr Hazel Rowley. On Writing a Biography of Christina Stead. 4pm, HRC Reading Rm, Top Floor, AD Hope Building. Inq x4