

Unions the key to political preference: ANU survey

A national survey by ANU social scientists has revealed that voters' attitudes towards unions is the key determinant of which political party they support.

This new examination of the key issues in Australia politics confirms that party preference is based on a person's enduring ideological position and this is determined by a perception of the parties as economic managers and attitudes towards the major economic players: the unions, big business and the multinationals.

However, one of the researchers, Dr Jonathon Kelley said the survey showed that trade unions were the key to Australian politics.

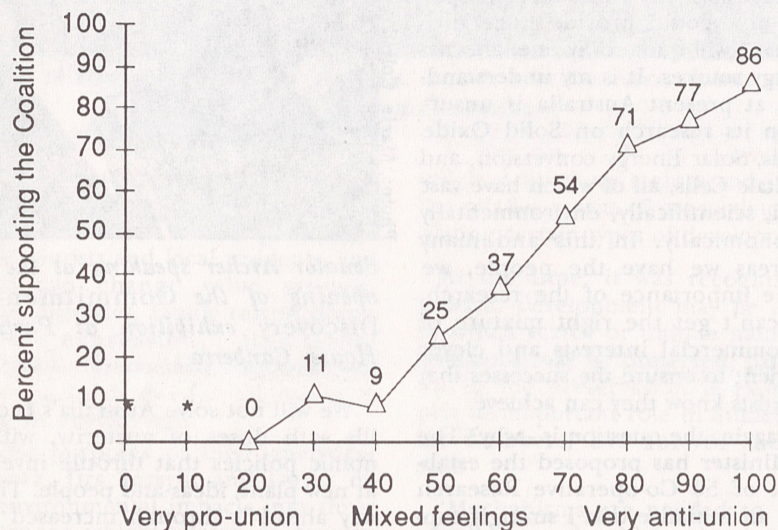
'Those who are sympathetic to unions usually support the Labor Party, while those who dislike them prefer the Coalition,' Dr Kelley said.

'Those who fall in between are the classic swinging voters. Attitude towards unions is the litmus test in Australian politics.'

Another of the researchers, Dr Clive Bean said many people might think the finding on unions unremarkable as many would have nominated unions as a key issue in Australian politics,' Dr Bean said.

'But it's likely that they would also have nominated a range of other issues, such as free enterprise versus the planned economy, as equally important determinants of political preference in Australia.'

Attitudes toward trade unions greatly influence people's choice between Labor and the coalition



* Too few cases

'Our analysis has separated union power out as far and away the key issue in Australian politics,' Dr Bean said.

He said attitudes towards unions have an impact almost three times as large as the next most important factor in determining political preference.

Dr Kelley said: 'In terms of the major political issues at stake, Australian politics is pre-eminently the politics of unions.'

Dr Bean said the conservative parties would always be on a winner in publicly opposing union power.

'Labor always needs to tread very carefully on the issue of its association with the unions,' Dr Bean said.

He said that Labor, while deriving benefits from its association with unions through the Accord, had to be seen to be in control of the relationship rather than

being seen merely as an agent of the unions.

The National Social Science Survey conducted by the ANU's Research School of Social Sciences is a large representative national survey of Australian citizens aged 18 and over. The survey on political issues was from a random sample of 2098 people taken from Australian Electoral Commission rolls and conducted by mail in all states and territories.

Four questions were put to respondents on unions and on all four, more people opposed unions than supported them. For example 75 per cent thought the Government should introduce stricter laws to regulate unions, whereas 25 percent thought no such action should be taken.

The survey also found that Australian unions were more unpopular than were unions in other countries.

Almost 69 per cent of those surveyed thought unions had too much power. Also, the range of negative opinions proffered on unions was tightly linked. If respondents thought unions were too powerful, they were also likely to think that they were not good for the country, that unions should be more strictly regulated and were unsympathetic towards strikers.

By contrast, if respondents thought that unions had too little power, they were likely to hold the range of positive opinions about unions.

— Peter Cotton

Desperately seeking the Guardian Weekly



Photo: Peter Cotton

The decision by the Manchester-based *Guardian Weekly* newspaper, to cease producing an airmail edition for Australia, has caused tapestry maker Catherine Kay great anxiety.

For Ms Kay (above), old newspapers

are good for more than just wrapping fish and chips. She specialises in tapestries that set bold colour images into a bed of weave made from the tissue thin pure white pages of the *Guardian Weekly*.

The newspaper's last airmail edition was dispatched from Manchester two weeks ago and from now on it will be printed in Australia on traditional coarse newsprint. As a consequence, Ms Kay's prime tapestry material has disappeared over night.

'I am desperate to find another source of *Guardian Weekly* airmail editions,' French-born Ms Kay told *ANU Reporter*. 'I have tried using telephone book paper, but it yellows very quickly.'

'For me the *Guardian Weekly* is not only a newspaper, it is a superb material for my art. It doesn't age like ordinary newsprint and it has a beautiful texture.'

'I have learnt to manipulate it and this is a very important in using such a material.'

'I very much want to continue working with fine newsprint,' she said. 'If anyone has a pile of old *Guardian Weekly* airmail editions that they don't want, I'd be very grateful to have them.'

Ms Kay can be contacted at the Textiles workshop at the Canberra Institute of the Arts on (06) 249 5833, or at home on (06) 247 3285.

— Peter Cotton

Tippett and Milne join 'Q' group

Professor Mark Tippett and Dr Frank Milne of the University's Faculty of Economics and Commerce have accepted invitations to join the new Australian 'Q' group.

The Institute of Quantitative Research in Australia or 'Q' group, like its New York-based namesake, was set up to help investment managers understand and develop quantitative solutions to financial and investment problems.

The 40 strong group comprises fund managers, academics and mathematicians.

One of its aims is to increase the quality of quantitative work in portfolio management and the degree to which this is used.

The Australian 'Q' Group will hold its first seminar next month and will at that time release a paper on 'performance attribution'.

Performance attribution attempts to measure how much of the return on a portfolio can be attributed to the fund manager.

An even break for Science

Comment

I have long been aware the scientists have lacked recognition because the work they do is not widely understood. I have actively encouraged scientists to spread the message about science, and what scientists do.

A few years ago I did a survey of the top fifty companies in Australia, and found that approximately eighty per cent of the directors in those companies were either lawyers or accountants, and about three per cent were scientists or engineers. I was told at the time the situation in Western Germany or Japan would be substantially the reverse. Companies there place considerable importance on having technologically trained people right at the top level.

Why are we so different? Perhaps because we have been The Lucky Country for so long, and have got rich selling our wool, wheat, minerals and forests as bulk commodities with little thought to 'added value'. Patents and ideas have usually been sold overseas for a quick return rather than nurtured and developed for long-term gain.

Our situation is now so desperate that today we are selling our land as well. What do we do when the land, and the minerals run out? I'm sorry to say that the Parliament has not been much help, probably because it has a similar composition to that of the company boards. In the last Parliament, for instance, we had 54 teachers and lecturers - many of these in economics, and 39 lawyers, but only 4 engineers and not one Member who admitted to having been engaged as a scientist at the time of their entering parliament. - NOT ONE!!

The fattest cats live closest to the bakehouse I am told, and around the

It is said that Government support for scientific research over the past 20 years in Australia has not kept pace with support for other areas of national endeavour. According to Senator Brian Archer, life may have been easier for our 'very clever' Australian scientists, some of them unsurpassed in the world, if they had pursued a career in sport or music. In his address at the opening of the ANU's Commitment to Discovery Exhibition at the National Science and Technology Centre in Canberra recently, Senator Archer, Liberal Senator from Tasmania and the man who provided the impetus for the exhibition, suggested how might go about becoming the 'clever country' that the Prime Minister Mr Hawke would like us to be. This is an edited version of Senator Archer's comments.

Cabinet table, scientists just don't have the numbers.

What must we do? Industry and business must be more committed to their futures and the future of the country. Government must not only adequately provide for its share of research but must provide encouragement and leadership for large and small business to participate in providing the building blocks for the future.

There are so many areas where proper support now could provide huge dividends that I will quote only one: alternative energy sources. It is my understanding that at present Australia is unsurpassed in its research on Solid Oxide Fuel Cells, Solar Energy conversion, and Photovoltaic Cells, all of which have vast potential, scientifically, environmentally and economically. In this and many other areas we have the people, we know the importance of the research, but we can't get the right mixture of clever commercial interests and clever Government to ensure the successes that the scientists know they can achieve.

Once again, the question is - why? The Prime Minister has proposed the establishment of 50 Co-operative Research Centres, an initiative that I strongly support. But we don't need excellence supported in only 50 nominated Centres, we need it supported in research and education at all levels right across the country. All institutions engaged in research, whether publicly or privately funded, should be centres of excellence.



Senator Archer speaking at the recent opening of the Commitment to Discovery exhibition at Parliament House, Canberra

We will not solve Australia's economic ills with doses of austerity, with economic policies that throttle investment in new plant, ideas and people. The only way ahead is through increased investment in people and ideas, and in the factories that turn those ideas into products. This is the course already taken by many of our overseas competitors, who see spending on research and on education not as a cost but as an investment. Let us follow this prescription.

Manuscripts for the ANU

The University Library's already formidable collection of Javanese manuscripts has recently been enlarged by a valuable set of Javanese traditional manuscripts on microfilm donated by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

The collection, filmed in 1987-1989 by a team headed by former ANU scholar, Dr Timothy Behrend, is made up of 1,350 manuscripts on Javanese history, religion and culture collected in the first half of this century and held in the Sonobudoyo Museum of the Sultans Palace (Kraton) Yogyakarta.

It covers such areas as History, Genealogy, Law, Wayang and Wayang derived Literature, Javanese ethics, Islam, Music, Dance and Customary Law.

It complements the considerable collection of manuscripts acquired from Netherlands, German and Indonesian libraries and in particular, the microfilm set of manuscripts in two other collections in the Yogyakarta Kraton filmed in 1986-1987 by Dr Jennifer Lindsay.

The development of these collections will ensure the ANU continues as one of the leading centres of traditional Javanese studies and only one of two universities in the world to give complete undergraduate and postgraduate tuition in both Old and Modern Javanese.

The ANU has three distinguished Javanese scholars on staff: Dr S. Soebardi, Dr Soewito Santoso, and Dr S. Supomo, all of who completed their PhDs in the University's Faculty of Asian Studies. Java and Javanese is studied in other disciplines at the ANU including anthropology, political science, demography and economics.

Obituary

Samuel Stoljar

Samuel Stoljar was my co-worker and close friend in twenty five years of legal research and writing.

He was my first colleague in the Department of Law at the Research School of Social Sciences. Between us, we sufficiently covered the legal field for the purposes of the infant institution, Sam in private law, myself in public law, and together from different angles the logical and moral structure of the law.

We complemented each other not only subject-wise, but also in the mindset of our approach to jurisprudence. My years of practising the law caused me to consider it as a social technology, to be used for purposes and values set by society.

Sam sought to find enduring values and techniques in the law itself - its innate values and structure. He combined a familiarity with the European law systems derived from Rome - in particular modern French law - with a thorough grounding in the English common law and equity.

His penetrating intellect and luminous style gave him an exceptional influence among legal scholars around the world, and he leaves no successor with a comparable breadth of interests and clarity of mind.

Emeritus Professor Geoff Sawyer
former Head of Law in the Research School of Social Sciences



Professor Sawyer (left) and Professor Stoljar at Professor Sawyer's retirement dinner in 1977.

It is difficult for any outsider to the grief of a family occasion to do justice to their feelings of loss. All I can do is to say something of Sam Stoljar as a scholar and colleague.

The key to Sam's approach to his writing is to be found in two factors - his historical view of legal development and his wish to give it a philosophical or theoretical framework - both designed to 'helping towards a deeper, a more intellectual understanding of the law' (to quote his own words from the preface to *Mistake and Misrepresentation: A Study in Contractual Principles* (1986).

Sam's sense of historical continuity is most obviously proclaimed in *A History of*

Contract at Common Law (1975). The stature of this work can be gathered from its review alongside Simpson's *A History of the Common Law of Contract Vol. 1* in the *American Journal of Legal History*. Simpson was concerned with the history to 1677, whereas Sam's primary emphasis was on the law after that date.

Sam's sense of historical development is also to be seen in two of his doctrinal works - *The Law of Agency, its History and Present Principles* (1961) and *The Law of Quasi-Contract* (1964), the second edition of which appeared last year.

Of the former work, Clifford Parker wrote in the *Modern Law Review of*

Sam's 'considerable historical research, the patient scholarship, the valuable flash of insight, the simple illuminating observation'.

As to the other side of Sam's intellect, if his works on Moral and Legal Reasoning (1980) and *An Analysis of Rights* (1984) were less successful, it may be because he was so much better at applying a philosophical approach to developing various theoretical frameworks for legal doctrine.

Sam wished to provoke thought about law at the deepest level and he was prepared to be unorthodox in order to achieve this effect. A charge of legal eccentricity would be one that he relished. Indeed perhaps the most significant tributes to Sam's standing as a scholar (and I am sure among those he would have appreciated most) have come from those who remained unconvinced by Sam.

One of his sternest critics said of the first edition of *Quasi-Contract* (1964) that it 'displays to the full those qualities which are always to be found in Prof Stoljar's work, namely originality and immense learning.'

Douglas Whalan said that whenever he was asked about anyone at the ANU when he is in Britain or Europe it was invariably Sam Stoljar. As to the sense of affection one only has to refer to our present Prime Minister whose feelings towards Sam are referred to in the d'Alpuget biography. So Sam, we share your family's sense of loss: we shall miss you.

Professor D. W. Greig
Dean Faculty of Law

Boost environmental safeguards to protect tourism: ANU economist

An ANU economist says environmental policy safeguards need to be reformulated and strengthened to avoid degrading tourists' 'experience' of Australia.

Dr Peter Forsyth, Department of Economics, The Faculties, said that tourism and the environment were closely linked, and Australia's natural and built landscape had made the continent a major attraction for overseas and domestic tourists, with consequent increasing pressure on natural resources.

He said natural features of the environment (such as lakes and the oceans) were the modern equivalent of 'the commons', resources with no owners and therefore no prices attached to using them.

This led to a lack of correct signals concerning the full range of costs and benefits associated with use of these resources, which would need to be assessed in a realistic fashion if they were to be used to best advantage.

Dr Forsyth's views are contained in a paper he wrote with Dr Larry Dwyer of the University of Western Sydney, which they presented to the recent Conference on the Economics of Environmental Policy, organised jointly by the ANU's Centre for Economic Policy Research and the Resource Assessment Commission. The Conference was opened on 11 October by Mr Justice Donald Stewart of the Resources Assessment Commission. The Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, presented a pre-dinner address to Conference delegates at the University on 11 October.

The paper presented by Drs Forsyth and Dwyer outlined the types of impacts an expanding tourist industry has had on the environment and presented a framework for identifying and assessing the determinants of the environmental impacts of tourism.

Dr Forsyth said that environmental resources could be divided into three broad categories: the natural environment; the built or manufactured environment; and the social environment. The impact on the latter



Tourists observe a sheep handler at Tralee Station near Canberra (photo courtesy of ACT Tourism Commission)

was the most difficult to categorise because socio-cultural impacts of tourism result from differences in attitudes, perceptions, values and expectations between tourists and local residents, and tourism can change value systems, collective lifestyles, family relationships, creative expression, traditional ceremonies, community organisation and the quality of social relationships in general, Dr Forsyth said.

For the purposes of their analytical framework, Drs Forsyth and Dwyer divided environmental impacts into three basic groups which related to tourists themselves, the destination area, and to the characteristics of tourist developments (including the size and spatial characteristics of tourist developments and the time horizons of investors).

In valuing the impacts of tourism development and whether or not a development should proceed in an area with expected environmental impacts, Dr Forsyth said that the relevant comparison was between the cost of the development project, the benefits of the project, and the benefits of preserving the environment by not developing the area.

A formula could be derived which weighed up these factors and indicated the relative merits of proceeding with or halting certain types of development.

At the time, it was recognised that tourism development may be a means by which scarce or unique natural environments may be preserved, particularly where the preservation is expected to play an important role in attracting visitor numbers, Drs Forsyth and Dwyer said.

'Mechanisms are needed to evaluate which areas should be developed, and also arrangements set in place to levee charges on developers for the privilege of developing. At present, the benefits largely end up with the developer. There are mechanisms for achieving what we want reasonably well, but the value we put on preserving the environment remains in dispute. It is not as though the methods of control we already have are too weak - it is a matter of choosing the appropriate level of preservation and protection', Dr Forsyth said.

— Marietta McGregor

Public lectures feature the environment, the Han and Gandhi

Access to water, land and living resources, the fall of the Han Dynasty and Gandhi's Hinduism will be the subjects of three public lectures to be held at the ANU next month.

Professor Henry Nix, Director of the Centre for Resource and Environmental Studies, will outline how access and the use of essential resources will decide their sustainability and that of humankind when he gives the Jack Beale Memorial Lecture on Wednesday 21 November in the Huxley Lecture Theatre.

Professor Nix trained as an agricultural scientist, spending 25 years with the CSIRO before becoming Director of CRES in 1986.

His talk, *Water/Land/Life: the Eternal Triangle*, will look behind the plethora of government programs and discuss whether there needs to be a new approach to total environment analysis.

The lecture will be begin at 8pm.

Dr Rafe de Crespigny, Reader in Chinese in the Faculty of Asian Studies will give the 34th Morrison Lecture on the social and economic tensions which brought about the fall of the Han and the rise to power of the men of war in a lecture titled *Man from the Margin: Cao Cao and the Three Kingdoms*.

The fall of the Han Dynasty at the end of the Second Century AD is traditionally regarded as the ruin of China's first great period of peace, prosperity and power, which was followed by the turmoil and misery of war and division.

The lecture will be held in the H.C. Coombs Lecture Theatre on Thursday 8 November at 8:15pm.

The third public lecture will be the Basham Lecture, to be given by Dr J.F.T. Jordens, Reader in Asian History in the Faculty of Asian Studies.

Dr Jordens will discuss the paradoxes in Gandhi's personality and way in which he was influenced by his religion in his lecture *Gandhi: Conscience of Hinduism and scourge of orthodoxy*.

The lecture will be held in the Asian Studies Lecture Theatre on Wednesday 14 November at 8pm.

Focus on the Gulf crisis

The Secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Mr Richard Woolcott will open a symposium focussing on the Gulf crisis at the ANU today (Friday).

Those attending the all day symposium in the H. C. Coombs Lecture Theatre include political scientists from the ANU and academics from other universities as well as senior Australian diplomats.

The symposium, *The Persian Gulf Crisis and Its Implications*, has been convened jointly by Dr Amin Saikal, of the Department of Political Science, Faculty of Arts and Mr J.L. Richardson, of the Department of International Relations in the University's Research School of Pacific Studies.

Dr Saikal, one of Australia's foremost authorities on the Middle East, said the symposium was designed to provide a

scholarly analysis of the crisis which has followed Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

He said it would be wide-ranging, with sessions on the origins and regional implications of the crisis, the options for the next phase, implications for world order and Australia's response.

It would bring together specialists on different aspects of the crisis who could make a contribution to the public debate.

In a paper prepared for the symposium, Dr Saikal said the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait had done much to derail the consensus building and cooperation which Arab nationalists had been long struggling to achieve.

He says the Gulf crisis could have deep running problems for Arab cultural cohesion and identity and the invasion had resulted in the reversion of the other Arab Gulf states to what could be described as 'Western Protectorates'.

'This has been done with the acquiescence of the Soviet Union - a superpower which had in the past cushioned the Arabs against the West,' he said.

Dr Saikal said no right-minded Palestinian could approve the use of force and territorial annexation as a means to solve a problem between two states.

As a consequence, the PLO leadership found itself in a dire predicament and had set out to promote a political solution to the problem which would be acceptable to Iraq, he said.

Other speakers at the symposium will include a former Australian Ambassador to Iraq, Mr Rory Steele, the Director of the ANU's Peace Research Centre, Mr Andrew Mack, Dr Coral Bell, of the University's Strategic and Defence Studies Centre, the former Secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, now Professor of Resource Economics in the Research School of Pacific Studies, Professor Stuart Harris, Professor Philip Alston, of the ANU's Faculty of Law, and Associate Professor Robert Springborg, of Macquarie University.



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ANU Reporter is published by University Public Relations (Director: Maureen Barnett; Editor: Peter Cotton; Staff writers: Marietta McGregor and Glenys Rogers), 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. A limited amount of paid advertising is accepted providing it meets the criteria of interest and benefit to members of the ANU community.

Printed by Paragon Printers, Fyshwick, ACT.

Public policy at the CCE

Public servants and Federal Parliamentarians will be included in the University's plans for broadening the reach of continuing education, according to the Director of the Centre for Continuing Education, Dr Geoff Caldwell.

Dr Caldwell told *ANU Reporter* that the Centre had already arranged briefings for international parliamentary delegations to China and Russia, and was planning for a series of policy 'probes' or round table workshops, in association with the Public Policy Program. These 'probes' would bring together senior public servants and academics to talk about issues such as leadership in the Public Service, and managing the policy process, for example.



Dr Caldwell

Dr Caldwell said official briefings given by the Department of Foreign Affairs tended to be based on protocol matters and Australia's national policies. In contrast, ANU experts were able to interpret political economic and social issues of another country from the country's own perspective.

He said he had been very encouraged by the positive feedback the Centre received after briefing its first two parliamentary delegations, to China and to the USSR.

Dr Caldwell, who has been Director of the CCE for the past four years and has

just been reappointed for a further three-year term, believes that the Centre had moved over the past five years from being at the margins of the ANU to being more central to University life.

He said it had much to contribute to the general community, on a local as well as a national scale.

'One way we have achieved this is by working closely with the Committee on Public Affairs and Continuing Education (COPACE), which is chaired by the Assistant Vice-Chancellor Colin Plowman,' he said. 'With COPACE, the Centre has identified emerging national social, scientific and economic issues which concern parliamentarians and senior policy makers.'

Dr Caldwell is delighted with the Centre's success in reaching out to the general community, and believes that such outreach activities help to raise a positive profile of the University within the community. One consequence is a much wider acceptance of the Centre's courses, and a greater variety of courses on offer.

'One of the areas in which we are making good progress is the Professional Development Program under the leadership of Dr Merrelyn Emery, where we've increased courses from fewer than 20 three years ago to over 100 now. These short courses are for people in business and the Public Service; therefore, they must be vocationally relevant,' he said.

Dr Caldwell said the Centre focuses on activities which bring money into the University through short courses, managing and organising conferences and undertaking consultancies.

In future, Dr Caldwell sees the Centre's role as forming a bridge between the University and the public.

'The University has the knowledge and resources to act as a forum for issues that affect the wider community - for example, the fluoride debate, pornography, or school closures.

'We retain the flexibility to respond to the ACT community to take up controversial issues,' Dr Caldwell said.

- Marietta McGregor

Mixing the Romantic and politics

'I started falling in love with the male Romantic poets and wrote a book on Blake, wrote a book on Romantic irony which is mainly Byron, and Keats and Coleridge and then the women's movement came along and I focussed on the women writers of the Romantic period and did a book on Mary Shelley.'

Professor Anne Mellor, a leading feminist from University of California (UCLA) is outlining how she found her niche in academic life.

Professor Mellor has just completed three and a half months as a Research Fellow in the Humanities Research Centre at ANU.

She sees her work as contributing to the acceptance of the role of women in society.

Did the women of the Romantic period do unusual things?

'Certainly not,' says Professor Mellor.

'Unless you regard Mary Shelley running off unmarried with a married Percy Shelley as an unusual thing, which it certainly was.

'They took along her half sister and formed a ménage à trois for several years. They were certainly into that Bohemian lifestyle but the other women writers were for the most part extremely respectable, or trying to be.

'Patriarchy was alive and well in the middle of the 19th century.'

Professor Mellor has two passions in life - to gain acceptance for women writers of the Romantic Period, and her work as a member of the National Organisation of Women (NOW), the umbrella organisation for United States women's organisations.

During her time at the ANU, Professor Mellor finished her latest book, *Feminine Romanticism*, which she believed would contribute to changing the way Romanticism was taught in universities.

Professor Mellor said many women writers were left out of the academic Canon because the male Oxford Dons who established the definition of masterpiece did not consider their work interesting. Feminist writing was now challenging this definition.

'There's a tremendous push both to find all the women writers who were left

out of the Canon and read them and try to figure which ones are interesting,' Professor Mellor said.

'Feminist theory changes the way we look at the world.'

Changing the way we look at the world has been very important to Professor Mellor. She has been involved in women's rights issues including equal pay for equal work, equal health care benefits for women, changing university retirement policy and winning leave for pregnancy.

She was founding Director of Women's Studies courses at Stanford University and UCLA.



Professor Mellor

Demonstrations and street marches are a long way from academia, but they are a part of her life and she thinks they are useful methods of getting a particular viewpoint across.

Although the women's movement had achieved a great deal over the years, Professor Mellor said there were still issues to be addressed in the United States including child care, abortion and violence against women.

Her return to UCLA will undoubtedly see her stepping beyond her academic role once again to continue her involvement in 'the cause'.

- Glenys Rogers

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Briefly...

Applications for grants invited

The Staff Amenities Fund Committee has extended an invitation to staff groups to apply for grants or loans for amenities, to be considered at its meeting on Friday 7 November

The Fund Committee, chaired by Mr Colin Plowman, Assistant Vice-Chancellor, is a consultative body which approves grants and/or loans from the Staff Amenities Fund.

The Fund may be used to provide for readily accessible staff amenities for the use of a wide range of staff (for example, sporting and recreational equipment), to assist existing University supported staff amenities, to provide assistance for facilities which are joint University/Staff Amenities Fund ventures, and to finance capital projects on and off campus.

The Committee has already provided money for an electric barbecue, tables and benches, which are sited overlooking Sullivan's Creek.

Mr Plowman said that although today (Friday) was the closing date for applications to be considered at the 7 November meeting, late applications would be considered.

Application forms and guidelines are available from Anvida Lamberts, Secretary, Staff Amenities Fund Committee, G Block, Old Administration Area (ext 4593).

Comparative Austronesian project

A major three-day conference, *The Austronesians in History: Common Origins and Diverse Transformations*, will be held in the H.C. Coombs Lecture Theatre, ANU, from 12-14 November.

The Austronesian speaking populations take in the 230 million people who form most or all of the indigenous populations of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Madagascar and many Pacific Island countries. They share common cultural and linguistic origins despite their subsequent cultural divergences. Prior to AD 1500, they were the most widespread of all human ethnolinguistic divisions.

The conference will take in linguistic, archaeological, biological anthropo-

logical and anthropological/geographical aspects of their origins and subsequent cultural diversity.

Twenty two ANU academics will be joined by overseas scholars, Dr Anthony Reid of the University of Hawaii, Professor Aram Yengoyan of the University of California, Dr Geoffrey Irwin from the University of Auckland and by Dr Douglas Lewis of the University of Melbourne.

Conference details can be obtained from Dr Peter Bellwood, ext 2195 or Dr James Fox ext 2161 of the Department of Anthropology, or Dr Darrell Tryon ext 2367 of the Department of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies.

Archaeology meeting

Songlines, Trade Routes and Archaeology will be the subject of an address to be given by Professor Isabel McBryde of the Department of Prehistory and Anthropology at a meeting of the Canberra Archaeological Society.

Dr McBryde's address will be given during the annual general meeting of the society to be held in the Humanities Research Centre on 31 October at 8:00pm.

Manning Clark on ageing and The Quest for Grace

Australia's best known and most read historian Emeritus Professor Manning Clark says one of the valuable things about getting older is that you get better at recognising the people who want to hurt you, and you avoid them.

Professor Clark, who was foundation Professor of History at Canberra University College and later Professor of History at the ANU, says that, unlike when he was young, these days he doesn't like assailing people in print and, in order to avoid injury to others, he does not propose to write any more autobiography.

'When you are young you may think it funny to be severe on other people, but as you get older, you don't find it at all funny. If you don't say what you really think, you've lost your self respect. If you say what you really think, you may hurt people.'

Speaking to *ANU Reporter* on the eve of the launch of the sequel to the first volume of his autobiography *The Puzzles of Childhood*, Professor Clark said the second volume, *The Quest for Grace*, took up the story from when the 18-year-old Manning Clark goes to university. It follows his career up to the publication of the first volume of his crowning achievement, the six volume work *A History of Australia* in 1962. *The Quest for Grace* then jumps forward to deal briefly with the present day. He says many of the people in his life from 1962 onwards are still alive and some would not escape unscathed were he to write about them.

He says he now tries to have 'an eye of pity' for everyone.

One politician who probably wouldn't share Professor Clark's 'eye of pity' philosophy, especially when it comes to his political opponents, is Paul Keating. Nevertheless, Professor Clark is a self-confessed admirer of the Treasurer.

'I admire his ability to run the show,' Professor Clark said.

'I see fire and zeal in Paul Keating that make me think he could lead the party. John Curtin was a missionary leader, so was Chifley. The party needs another missionary now with skills like Keating.'

'He does have a weakness in that he's a bit too clever in his denunciations of other people. There's a malicious side in me that happens to enjoy what he says about these people and I think he's dead right about them in general, because



Professor Manning Clark talks with author Sara Douse at the launching of his book last week

they are hollow men. They've got nothing to say.'

Professor Clark's admiration of Paul Keating is not surprising given the fervour with which he talks about the Labor tradition and his disdain for conservatives, who he says 'would chain us to the past'.

He believes in Labor because he says it believes in the capacity of human beings to build a better society, and in the cultivation of an Australian sentiment - '...we should be Australian centred and not have that double loyalty of looking over the water to someone living thirteen thousand miles away.'

Professor Clark said the Hawke Labor Government had shown itself to be a competent economic manager, and had shown that Labor could be very good friends with the Americans, a relationship which was often problematical for Labor governments. The big question now was whether Labor really had anything else to offer.

'I hope that Labor in Australia can make a contribution to what I call the "great conversation of humanity".'

He said the "conversation" now related to man's ability to create a society with genuine equality of opportunity, without any restraints on liberty, humanity without conformism, without what he called spiritual bullying, without mediocrity, and 'without that terrible error that we Australians often fall into, identifying the good life with being cosy'.

Professor Clark says he had always believed the destiny of Labor was to show

that such a 'conversation' was possible, but now he's beginning to wonder.

'Australians who want something better in life are pouring themselves into such questions as the condition of the Aborigines, the environment, and the quality of life,' he said, 'and on those questions Labor has temporised too much.'

Hard-line proponents of multiculturalism claim that there is no such thing as a fixed Australian identity. They say the Australian identity is still emerging from the amalgam of the many cultures that

have come to Australia with immigration. Professor Clark rejects this notion.

'I think it is possible to identify an Australian,' he says. 'I think you identify him by the way he talks, even by the way he walks and his face.'

'I would expect that despite the huge variety of people coming here, there will always be a dominant culture, the Australian culture. It's a sign of weakness to be worried about being swallowed up and I don't think we should force our culture on other people who live here.'

'Resource is one great quality of Australians. I also like to think there's a great deal of compassion and kindness in the ordinary Australian. Indeed I think there's more wisdom in the ordinary Australian than in the over-educated Australian.'

Manning Clark remains a staunch conservationist.

'How can people seduced by creature comforts develop a reverence for life, and without a reverence for life, how can you expect to protect the environment?'

'We've got to break with the Judeo-Christian notion that everything that God made He made for man's use. We've got to get people to see that mankind is just part of a great chain of being and we're all related to each other. Once you see that, then you have to think seriously about cutting down a tree, or the effect you might have on the native habitats of birds, animals, and the fish in the sea.'

— Peter Cotton

User Group Meeting ANU Apple University Consortium

When: Thursday November 1st, 5.30pm

Where: ANUTECH, F Block Childers St

What: Come and see the new Apple Classic, SI and LC as well as productivity tools and latest virus protection.

BBQ: Join in afterwards at a BBQ - BYO or pay \$5.00. Please phone Sally Davies (249) 0616 so we know how many we're feeding.



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ANUTECH Pty Ltd

Phone: (249) 0615/3109 or drop in at F Block,
Childers St ACTON 10.30am-5.30pm

New Macintoshes - Consortium prices

Macintosh Classic: This entry level personal computer is supplied with new ADB keyboard, mouse and superdrive. It uses the 68000 microprocessor running at 8MHz. 1MB floppy \$1,156 ex tax \$1,361 inc tax. 2MB 40HD \$1,974 ex tax \$2,324 inc tax.

Macintosh LC: This affordable colour Macintosh is supplied with new ADB keyboard, mouse and superdrive. 68020 microprocessor running at 16MHz. 2MB floppy \$1,675* ex tax \$1,971* inc tax. 2MB 40HD \$2,483* ex tax \$2,922* inc

Macintosh SI: A more affordable Macintosh with many features associated with other modular Macintosh computers. It uses the 68030 microprocessor running at 20MHz. 2MB 40HD \$4,035* ex tax \$4,749* inc tax. 5MB 80HD \$5,017 ex tax \$5,905 inc tax*

Monitors: A low cost colour display 12" RGB display monitor: 512 x 384 at 64 dpi \$ 678 ex tax \$798 inc tax. A 12" monochrome display. Uses a "page-white" phosphor screen: 640 x 480 at 76 dpi \$339 ex tax \$399 inc tax.

*does not include monitor

Macintosh Training

• MPW/MacApp 19-22 November 1990

• Hypercard V2.0 26-28 November 1990

Contact Sally Davies on (249) 0616 for details, costs, and registration

Workshops on grants

Two workshops on *Applying for Research Grants* will be held on 30 and 31 October between 9:00am and 1:30pm.

The workshops will cover rules and procedures, making the most of assistance available, getting and using feedback from others, targetting applications and focussing and budgeting applications.

Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Professor Max Neutze, Chair of the Faculties Research Fund, Dr Campbell MacKnight and Research Grants Co-Ordinator, Ms Sylvia Hibberd will make up the panel.

Further information is available on ext 4594.

Humanities symposium

Ambassador for the Environment and former Governor-General, Sir Ninian Stephen, will give the opening address at the annual symposium of the Australian

Academy of the Humanities, to be held at the University of Melbourne 8-9 November.

Also to address the symposium is noted academic, Emeritus Professor John Mulvaney, former Professor of Prehistory at ANU and Secretary of the Australian Academy of the Humanities.

They will be joined by three ANU academics, prehistorian, Dr Rhys Jones, the head of the Australian National Dictionary Centre, Dr William Ramson, Department of Philosophy, Research School of Social Sciences Professorial Fellow, Dr Robert Goodin, and two Melbourne-based academics, Professor Margaret Manion and Mr Thomas Griffiths.

The symposium will look at cultural and social aspects of the current debate on environmental conservation.

Further information is available from the Australian Academy of the Humanities (06) 248 7744 or Robin Edwards, University Public Relations, ext 5003.

The Maltese experience of Australia

Empire and Race

The Maltese in Australia 1881 - 1949

Barry York, (University of New South Wales Press, Kensington, 1990).

by Kosmas Tsokhas

In this original and well written account the author, a visiting fellow at the Centre for Multicultural Studies, deals with three main aspects of Maltese emigration to Australia.

First, there is the British Colonial Office which wanted to ease the social tensions and possible outbreaks of protest and revolt caused by a population that seemed to be outstripping the resources of Malta.

To neutralise any threat to what was an important base in the Mediterranean Sea the British encouraged the Maltese to emigrate to other parts of the Empire, including Australia. This policy came into conflict with the White Australia policy. Although the Maltese were British subjects, Australian governments did all they could to exclude them on racial grounds. About one-third of the book deals with the conflicts this gave rise to.

The second major theme deals with internal Maltese politics. In particular, York focuses on differences between pro and anti-British elites, between what he calls the imperialists and nationalists, and how their struggles contributed to emigration and to the recurring clashes between the Colonial Office and Australian governments.

The third theme takes the reader into the process of emigration and traces the experiences of the Maltese in Australia.

From the metal mines of Mt Lyell to the canefields of northern Queensland, York portrays them at work in industry or the household, politics, at prayer, in

their everyday lives. Curiously, York chose to end his story in 1949 when the really great wave of Maltese migration to Australia commenced.

In following the Maltese through wars and depression his research is thorough and wideranging, his interpretation balanced and judicious.

However, other parts of the book are less satisfactory. York's enthusiasm for his subject leads to an exaggeration of the significance of conflicts over Maltese immigration for Anglo-Australian relations. After all, as York admits, only about 2000 Maltese came to Australia to stay in the inter-war period.

York's interpretations of the motives and objectives of Australian prime ministers Hughes and Bruce, are implausible. For example, Bruce is described as an imperialist who cooperated with the British. However, on a whole host of issues Bruce vigorously opposed British interests, including over Empire settlement.

Maltese emigration was a trivial aspect of Empire settlement in Australia, and the fact that the colonial secretary or the prime minister signed a letter or memo that came across his desk does not mean that the Maltese were high on the cabinet agenda. Nor is it possible to construe priorities at Whitehall and Westminster from what was going on at the colonial office alone.

The seriousness with which the British addressed the issues raised by Maltese migration cannot be estimated without also looking at what the Treasury had to say, or without considering the views and actions of key bodies like the Overseas Settlement Office and the Overseas Settlement Committee. Despite these weaknesses York has made a fundamental contribution to the history of Maltese emigration to Australia and to the history of Malta.

* Dr Tsokhas is a Research Fellow in the Economic History Program in RASSS.

Dreaming molten glass like ice

New Zealand glass sculptor Ann Robinson had a persistent fantasy when she was a glass blower working around a hot furnace; she constantly dreamt of plunging into a cold ocean.

The glass sculptures she now produces resemble giant blocks of coloured ice that have been shaped into vessels. Most weigh between 15 and 20 kilos, they are opaque, not shiny like blown glass and have the appearance of glass artefacts dug up from the cities of pre-history.

'My works remind me of water and water is very important to me,' Ms Robinson said.

She uses what's known as lost wax glass casting to produce her pieces. It involves making a wax object, and putting a refractory plaster based mold around it.

The wax is then steamed out - hence 'lost wax' - leaving a cavity which is placed in a kiln and filled with molten glass. The result is a large glass vessel which takes five days to cool.

'Glass objects produced in this way have to undergo controlled cooling to eliminate stress which will cause the object to crack,' Ms Robinson said.

The process is fraught with tension because so many things can go wrong.



Photo: Peter Cotton

Ann Robinson (right) explains the elements of lost wax glass casting to glass workshop students Cindy Hill (left) and Roberta Simpson (centre).

Glass is a super-cooled liquid which is constantly moving. Ripples develop in glass as it ages.

'A friend said to me once that I had taken the smile off the face of glass,' Ms Robinson said. 'I think glass casting makes the material more mysterious.'

Ms Robinson is currently the visiting artist at the Canberra School of Art's glass workshop. The School of Art, as part of the Canberra Institute of the Arts, is due to amalgamate with the ANU in January next year.

About one third of pieces are lost during the process but Ms Robinson says it's worth it because the pieces that survive are stunning.

'I'm hooked on it,' she said. 'The pieces that work are so powerful they make it all worthwhile.'

There are only about six artists around the world using this method to produce glass sculptures but Ms Robinson says that as those six teach their methods, more and more glass artists will take up lost wax glass casting. — Peter Cotton

Two poems

by Viv Foster*

Old House

Beneath these bricks
the age-infested wood
writhes in an effort to escape
the long imposition
of a shape
made straight
and angled
sharp as knives
in terrible replication
of our lives.

Time

Time does not maul
the mortar from a wall
but folds it
gently holds it
till it falls.

*Ms Foster, a printer in the Menzies Library Computer Unit, has been working on a Masters thesis in the Department of English on the Aboriginal in Australian literature. Poetry for publication in ANU Reporter should be submitted to Dr David Brooks, Department of English, The Faculties.

Asian art conference

Leading specialists from a wide range of Asian nations including China, Japan, India and Indonesia and from Europe, Britain, Canada and the United States will be among those at a major international art conference, *Modernism and Postmodernism in Asian Art* to be held at the ANU 22-25 March, 1991.

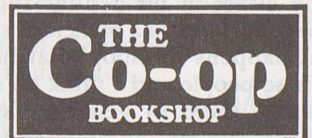
The conference is being organised by the Humanities Research Centre and the Department of Art History. Details are available from The Secretary, Department of Art History, ANU, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601.

DNA papers

The Australian Institute of Criminology and Dr Ben Selinger of the Chemistry Department of ANU have jointly edited the proceedings of a conference on DNA Profiling held by the AIC in October 1989.

Dr Selinger was co-author of two papers at the conference, the second in the series.

Proceedings of the Conference, *DNA and Criminal Justice* edited by Julia Vernon and Ben Selinger, are now available from the Australian Institute of Criminology at a cost of \$15.



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Council

The Vice-Chancellor, Professor Nichol, reported to a meeting of Council on 12 October on the Government's report *Assessment of the Relative Funding Position of Australia's Higher Education Institutions* which was released by the Minister for Higher Education and Employment Services in late August.

Professor Nichol referred to the two indicators of the model, one research-related (6 per cent of total funds) and the other, student load. In respect of the first, ANU Faculties fared well, but did not fare well on the second because of the type of disciplinary mix which the model rewards.

He added: 'The University has countered its disadvantages of geographical position, the lack of student mobility in Australia and its narrow disciplinary mix in undergraduate subjects, with the quality of its offerings. It has also begun to widen its disciplinary base and to restructure its offerings.'

'However, the relative funding model, in striving to be simple, neglects indicators of quality and ongoing restructuring. The result is ... we find that according to the model, The Faculties should have received in 1990 about \$9.8m or 17.3 per cent less than they did receive.'

Professor Nichol said that negotiation of the educational profile began on 19 September. The University argued that institutional-specific cost factors should be taken into account and that it would prefer to offset the remaining overfunding by accepting unfunded student growth staged over at least a four year period. The two faculties where growth would be welcome were Science and Asian Studies. Another meeting with the Department of Employment, Education and Training would take place on 22 October.

Professor Nichol said he wanted to assure Council that despite present uncertainties, the University was proceeding with budget planning for 1991. He added that the ANU was in a strong position to attract students and The Faculties had the ability and spirit to orchestrate any restructuring required without diminishing the quality of offerings.

Other matters on which the Vice-Chancellor reported to Council included:

IAS Review

Professor Nichol said he had been advised that the Chairman of the Committee reviewing the Institute of Advanced Studies, Sir Ninian Stephen, was expected to hand over the committee's report to the Minister 'within the next couple of weeks'. He said it should be available to the University by early November in time for initial discussions on the report to take place at the next meeting of Council on 9 November.

Co-operative Research Centres

The University would submit around eight proposals in the first round of competitive allocation by the Government of Co-operative Research Centres. The University's proposals, which were due at the end of October, would cover the general areas of environmental studies, computing and materials, involving both the Institute and The Faculties. Other proposals were being worked on for rounds in 1991.

Other matters which were considered by Council included:

Parking

The University is to introduce paid parking on campus from 1991. Council approved an annual fee to be set at \$48 for 1991. The new regulations provide for permit parking to be extended to all areas of the campus with provision for authorised vehicles, handicapped persons' vehicles, short-term visitors, loading bays, service vehicles etc. Regulated parking will be in force between 8am and 5pm Monday to Friday. The fee will be subject to an annual review.

Headship

Dr Alan Thorne has been appointed Head of the Department of Prehistory, Research School of Pacific Studies, for two years from 15 October 1990, or until a new professor is appointed. Professor Golson, whose term as Head was due to expire on 31 December 1991, the date of his expected retirement, expressed a wish to step down as Head.

Honour

Dr Ben Selinger, Reader and Head of the Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, has been elected as a Fellow of the Australian Academy of Technological Sciences and Engineering.

Reporter Classifieds 2

Continued from Page 8

November 1990, inclusive. Please assist by submitting ALL diary entries on the forms available from University Public Relations, x2106.

FRIDAY 26 OCTOBER

Philosophy, The Faculties, Sem. Professor Don Ihde, (State University of New York, Stony Brook), 'Instrumental Realism'. 11am, Rm 2097, Haydon-Allen Bldg. Inq x2793.

Contemporary China Centre, RSPacS, Sem. Keith Forster, 'Pro-life of a Cultural Revolution Worker Rebel'. 12.30pm, Sem Rm A, Coombs Bldg.

Economics, RSSS, Sem. Lewis Evans, 'Individuals' Characteristics, State of The Business Cycle, The Duration of Job Search and Hysteresis'. 2pm, Sem Rm D, Coombs Bldg. Inq x3644.

Division of Neuroscience, JCSMR, Sem. Dr E Jankowska (University of Goteborg, Sweden), 'Possible role of modulation of transmission from muscle spindle afferents in normal and pathological movements'. 3.45pm, Sem Rm 1, JCSMR.

MONDAY 29 OCTOBER

Australia-Japan Research Centre/Northeast Asia Program, Sem. Dr Chin-Seung Chung (Korean Development Institute), 'The Perspective of the Korean Economy and its International Implications'. 10.30am, Sem Rm B, Coombs Bldg. Inq x0168.

Division of Historical Studies, RSSS, Sem Series II, Reflections on the ANU. Dr David Jones, 'A New National University? Antecedents and Influences at Home and Abroad'. 11am, Sem Rm A, Coombs Bldg. Inq x3053.

Urban Research Program, RSSS, Sem. Dr Will Sanders, 'Airport Policy for Metropolitan Areas in the Jet Age: A History and Analysis'. 11am, Sem Rm D, Coombs Bldg. Inq x2297.

Geography Research Seminar. Dr N McDonald, 'The New Federalism: Progress on the Murray-Darling Basin Initiative'. 3.30pm, Lecture Rm 1, John Dedman Bldg. Inq x4344/2180.

RSBS, Biology Sem. Mr Peter Kerr (Biochemistry, The Faculties), 'Functional sites in the Ross River virus envelope glycoprotein E2'. 4pm, Biochemistry Sem Rm. Inq x3843.

TUESDAY 30 OCTOBER

Political and Social Change, RSPacS, Sem. Dr Herb Feith, 'East Timor nationalism 1974-1990'. 11am, Sem Rm C, Coombs Bldg. Inq x4790.

Economics, RSPacS, Sem. Ian Coxhead and Peter Warr, 'Technical Change, Welfare and Poverty: A General Equilibrium Analysis for Philippine Agriculture'. 2pm, Sem Rm B, Coombs Bldg. Inq x2681.

Pacific and Southeast Asian History RSSS, Sem. Robert Langdon, 'Southeast Asian Castaways in Polynesia in about 200B.C.'. 2pm, Sem Rm E, Coombs Bldg. Inq x3106.

Demography Program, RSSS, Sem. Mr T.J. Makajane, 'Labour Migration and Marriage in Lesotho'. 3pm, Sem Rm A, Coombs Bldg. Inq x2309.

Political Science Program, RSSS, Sem. Professor Barry Hindess, 'Sources of Disillusion in Labor and Social Democratic Politics: themes from Gordon V. Childre How Labor Governs'. 4pm, Sem Rm D, Coombs Bldg. Inq x2134.

WEDNESDAY 31 OCTOBER

Anthropology, RSPacS and Prehistory and Anthropology, Faculty of Arts, Sem. Margaret Jolly, 'Metropolitan Liaisons: British and French colonial culture in Vanuatu'. 9.30am, Sem Rm C, Coombs Bldg. Inq x2162.

Inorganic Chemistry, RSC, Sem. Dr D Rae (University of NSW), 'Refinability and Information Content in Crystal Structures'. 11am, Rm 134, RCC. Inq x3765

Linguistics, The Faculties, Sem. Professor Bob Dixon, 'Prototypical Versus Actual - The Semantic Bases of Grammatical Marking'. 4pm, Rm 2135, John Dedman Bldg. Inq x3026.

THURSDAY 1 NOVEMBER

Human Geography, RSPacS, Special Sem. Dr Dean K Forbes, 'Producer Services: The Jakarta Experience'. 10am, Sem Rm D, Coombs Bldg. Inq x2234.

RSSS and CCE, Sem Series. Ms Di Zeldin, 'Industrial Relations - the state of the academic profession'. 11am, Sem Rm A, Coombs Bldg. Inq x2891.

Organic Chemistry, RSC, Sem. Dr Gerald Haaima (RSC), 'Synthesis of α -Alkylidene Lactones: A Radical Approach'. 11am, Rm 134, RSC. Inq x3765.

Human Geography, RSPacS, Special Sem. Dr Bryant J Allen, 'Agricultural Intensification and Agricultural Sustainability: A Contradiction in Terms?'. 2pm, Sem Rm D, Coombs Bldg. Inq x2234.

AIATSIS, Sem. Mr Greg Anderson 'Stability and variability in the structure of songs in the Murlarra clan songs series of Central Arnhem Land'. 2.30pm, Macintosh Rm, Acton Hse. Inq 2461111.

FRIDAY 2 NOVEMBER

Human Geography, RSPacS, Special Sem. Dr John Connel (University of Sydney), 'Micronesian materialism? Socio-economic change in a Yape Outer Island'. 10am, Sem Rm D, Coombs Bldg. Inq x2234.

Economic History, The Faculties/RSSS, Joint Sem. Bob Jackson (University of Queensland), 'Did Australian Living Standards Double Between 1890 and 1940?'. 11am, Rm 1004, L F Crisp Bldg. Inq x3582.

Economics, RSSS, Sem. Jim Butler and Ruth Hart, 'The Economics of

Breast Cancer Screening'. 2pm, Sem Rm A, Coombs Bldg. Inq x3644.

TUESDAY 6 NOVEMBER

Organic Chemistry, RSC, Sem. Professor A R Battersby (University of Cambridge), 'Biosynthesis of the Pigments of Life: The Parent Macrocyclic'. 11am, Rm 134, RSC. Inq x3765.

Economics, RSPacS, Sem. Dr D P Chaudhri, 'Green Revolution: Its Genesis and Consequences'. 2pm, Sem Rm B, Coombs Bldg. Inq x0302.

Pacific and Southeast Asian History, RSPacS, Sem. Nola Cooke, 'Old, Traditional "Annam": The French Myth and Model of Pre-colonial Vietnamese Political Institution'. 2pm, Sem Rm E, Coombs Bldg. Inq x3106.

Demography Program, RSSS, Sem. Ms K Seniloli, 'Fertility Differences in Fiji: The Ethnic Factor'. 3pm, Sem Rm A, Coombs Bldg. Inq x2309.

Political Science Program, RSSS, Sem. Philip Petit, 'A Republican Conception of Negative Liberty'. 4pm, Sem Rm D, Coombs Bldg. Inq x2136.

WEDNESDAY 7 NOVEMBER

Anthropology, RSPacS and Prehistory and Anthropology, The Faculties, Sem. Deborah Rose (AIATSIS), 'Nature and Gender in Outback Australia'. 9.30am, Sem Rm C, Coombs Bldg. Inq x2162.

Inorganic Chemistry, RSC, Sem. Dr A Cauty (University of Tasmania), 'The Development of Oxidation State +IV for Organopalladium Chemistry'. 11am, Rm 134, RSC. Inq x3765.

Linguistics, The Faculties, Sem. Dr Cynthia Allen, 'Syncretism and Category of Change: An English Case History'. 4pm, Rm 2135, John Dedman Bldg. Inq x3026.

THURSDAY 8 NOVEMBER

RSSS and CCE, Sem Series. Matthew Allen and Kate Le Strange, 'Political responses of students to changes in Commonwealth tertiary education policy'. 11am, Sem Rm A, Coombs Bldg. Inq x2891.

Organic Chemistry, RSC, Sem. Professor A R Battersby (University of Cambridge), 'Biosynthesis of Vitamin B12'. 11am, Rm 134, RSC. Inq x3765.

Political and International Studies, RSPacS, Sem. Gary Klinton (Northeast Asia Program), 'Forces of Change in Indo-China'. 11am, Sem Rm B, Coombs Bldg.

Inorganic Chemistry, RSC, Sem. Dr J Latten (Monash University), 'Di-Tri and Tetra-valent Organomanganese Chemistry: An Overview and Recent Developments'. 2pm, Rm 134, RSC. Inq x3765.

Friends of the ANU Classics Dept Museum, Illustrated Lecture. Dr Judith McKenzie (Oxford), 'The Architecture of Petra'. 8pm, Haydon-Allen Lecture Theatre. Inq x2901.

Far Eastern History Centre, RSPacS, 34th Morrison Lecture.

Dr Rafe de Crespigny, 'Man from the Margin: Cao Cao and the Three Kingdoms'. 8.15pm, Coombs Lecture Theatre. Inq x4144.

FRIDAY 9 NOVEMBER

Physical and Theoretical Chemistry, RSC, Sem. Dr N Williams (Dulux Research and Development Laboratories), 'Tracer Diffusion in Concentrated Non-aqueous Dispersions'. 11am, Rm 134, RSC. Inq x3765.

MONDAY 12 NOVEMBER

Historical Studies, RSS, Sem Series II, Reflections on the ANU. Dr Stephen Foster, 'Oral and Archival Sources for the History of the University'. 11am, Sem Rm A, Coombs Bldg. Inq x3053.

Urban Research Program, RSSS, Sem. Patrick Troy, 'Owner Occupation'. 11am, Sem Rm D, Coombs Bldg. Inq x2297.

TUESDAY 13 NOVEMBER

Economics, RSPacS, Sem. Dr Anne Booth, 'Persistent Poverty in a Boom Economy: The Problem of Thailand's Northeast'. 2pm, Sem Rm B, Coombs Bldg. Inq x0302.

Political Science Program, RSSS, Sem. Frank Castles, 'Three Worlds of Welfare Capitalism or Four?'. 4pm, Sem Rm D, Coombs Bldg. Inq x2134.

WEDNESDAY 14 NOVEMBER

Inorganic Chemistry, RSC, Sem. Dr E Kaifer (RSC), 'Mono- and Dinuclear Ferrio-Dimethyl phosphanes'. 11am, Rm 134, RSC. Inq x3765.

Linguistics, The Faculties, Sem. Takako Toda (Japan Centre), 'Why is Phonology so Abstract? Theoretical Problems in the Relation between Phonetics and Phonology'. 4pm, Rm 2135, John Dedman Bldg. Inq x3026.

Asian Studies, The Faculties, Basham Lecture. Dr J.T.F. Jordens, 'Gandhi: Conscience of Hinduism and scourge of orthodoxy. New light on the centre of his religious universe'. 8pm, Asian Studies Lecture Theatre. Inq x4144.

MONDAY 19 NOVEMBER

Urban Research Program, RSSS, Sem. Dr Linda Weiss (Griffith University), 'Forms of Industrial Cooperation and National Competitiveness'. 11am, Sem Rm D, Coombs Bldg. Inq x2297.

TUESDAY 20 NOVEMBER

Economics, RSPacS, Sem. Dr Thee Kian Wie, 'The Investment Surge from the East Asian Newly Industrialising Countries into Indonesia'. 2pm, Sem Rm B, Coombs Bldg. Inq x0302.

Pacific and Southeast Asian History, RSPacS, Sem. Li Ta Na, 'Central Vietnam 17th - 18th Centuries: Some Social and Economic Aspects'. 2pm, Sem Rm E, Coombs Bldg. Inq x3106.

Political Science Program, RSSS, Sem. Trevor Matthews, 'Australian Business and the Problem of Col-

lective Action'. 4pm, Sem Rm D, Coombs Bldg. Inq x2134.

WEDNESDAY 21 NOVEMBER

CRES, Jack Beale Memorial Lecture. Professor Henry Nix, 'Water/Land/Life: The External Triangle'. 8pm, Huxley Lecture Theatre. Inq x4144.

Conferences

Resources, Development and Politics in the South Pacific, RSPacS. 7-9 November 1990, Coombs Lecture Theatre. Inq Larissa Taylor, x4790/3097 or Stephen Henningham x3818/4191.

CALL FOR PAPERS: The Inner Ring: The Mythopoeic Literature Society of Australia Sixth Annual Conference to be held at St Ann's College, North Adelaide, SA from 19-23 April 1991. *The Fields of Sleep* Papers should run to no more than twenty minutes' time (10-12 double-spaced pages), and should be forwarded by 1/11/90. Inqs: The Conference Convenor, Dr Virginia Kenny, ph (08) 3447810, fax (08) 2323375.

Visitors

BELL, Professor R.A., McMaster University, visiting Research School of Chemistry until 31 August 1991. Interests: Synthetic organic chemistry and nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy. x3645.

BRYSON, Professor Normal, Harvard University, visiting Humanities Research Centre until 31 December 1990. Interests: Art History and Critical Theory. x3438.

CRANSTON, Maurice, London School of Economics, visiting HRC for three months. Interests: Romanticism; J.J. Rousseau; The Enlightenment. x2744.

DIRNBERGER, Dr T., University of Würzburg, visiting Research School of Chemistry until 25 June 1991. Interests: Organometallic Chemistry. x3640.

HEINELT, Dr Uwe, University of Hannover, visiting Research School of Chemistry for the period 21 Sept 1990 to 20 Sept 1991. Interests: Synthetic Organometallic Chemistry. x3645.

JOHNSON, Dr Paul, London School of Economics, visiting Economic History Program, RSSS until 30 September 1991. Interests: The Economics of ageing and British social history since 1850. Rm 3019 Coombs Bldg. x4667.

KLÄNING, Professor U.K., Aarhus University, Denmark, visiting Research School of Chemistry for the period 3 Sept 1990 to 26 April 1991. Interests: Radiation Chemistry. x3765.

LANE, Mr Peter W., Rothamsted Experimental Station, England, visiting Statistics Department, Faculty of Economics and Commerce until 9 December 1990. In-

terests: Computational Statistics; Genstat. x3473.

STOCKWIN, Professor J.A.A., Oxford University, visiting AJRC until 30 November 1990. Interests: Japanese politics and foreign policy. x0752.

Awards

CSIRO Division of Horticulture Postgraduate Research Studentship. For a graduate interested in joining a group using biochemical and molecular biology techniques to study enzymes involved in browning in plant tissues. Work will be largely at the Division's Adelaide laboratories but will also involve travel to Queensland. Close 30.11.90. Inq x3593.

Ridley Scholarship for Social Science Research 1991. For a student to undertake the fourth honours year of a BA(Hons) degree course or a B Litt degree course. Applicants intending to undertake research in Sociology, Population Studies or Women's Studies will be given special consideration Value A\$5000. Close 30.11.90. Forms avail Faculty Secretary, Faculty of Arts.

Medical Science Fourth Year (Hons) Scholarships 1991. Several scholarships to enable students with strong academic records to undertake fourth honours year of BSc (Hons) degree in medically related science fields within the Faculty of Science, normally the School of Life Sciences. Supervision will be provided by members of both the Faculty of Science and JCSMR. Scholarship value A\$5000. Close 30.11.90. Forms avail School Secretary, JCSMR.

A.L. Hales Honours Year Scholarships in Geophysics and Geochemistry 1991. Five scholarships to enable students with backgrounds in physics, chemistry, mathematics or geology to undertake the fourth honours year of a BSc(Hons) degree. Research for the thesis will normally be undertaken in RSES and supervision will be shared jointly between the relevant department in the Faculty of Science and RSES. Scholarship value \$8000. Close 30.11.90. Forms avail School Secretary, RSES.

Arts and Entertainment

ANU Friends of the Australian Archaeological Institute at Athens, Evening Concert, Sophia Dimitriadis (mezzo soprano) and a wind trio from CSM. Tuesday 30 October, 8pm, Uni House Common Rm, \$15 (incl supper) - bookings by 26 Oct. Inquiries and bookings 2492913.

