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## Computer science to the rescue of endangered species

BY KAY BARNEY AND LIZ TYNAN  
SCIENTISTS at the ANU are marrying computer science with biological science to provide the most concerted push ever to preserve biological diversity both in Australia and overseas.

Databases and specialised software are now being developed at the ANU to help scientists identify potential endangered plant and animal species before the survival reaches a critical point.

The project will employ INTERNET, a huge communications web that links together tens of thousands of computers and millions of people from all over the world — by far the biggest computing network on the globe.

The establishment of a new Bioinformatics Facility at the ANU will provide the computer facilities and know-how for the project.

The Facility will be officially opened later this month as part of the 25th anniversary celebrations of the Research School of Biological Sciences (RSBS) at the ANU. Bioinformatics is the application of information science to the biological sciences — the gathering, manipulation and dissemination of biological information.

One of the staff at the new Facility, Dr David Green, said that in order to protect species diversity, a knowledge of where plants and animals were living and where it is possible for them to live was essential if re-introduction of those species was a goal.

'Ultimately we need to look at not just preventing species and areas from being disturbed but having a more systematic approach and considering the overall maintenance of each species.'

'There is an opportunity for Australia to be a leader in this area, especially as it has been a world leader in environmental research. This is a way of disseminating the results of that research and the know-how as well.'

Co-ordinator of the new Facility, Professor Adrian Gibbs, said: 'Databases are an essential part of the service but it's also the software tools to manipulate it and use it. Many people still haven't caught up with the idea of using computers in their research. This is part of the reason for setting up the Facility, to make the service available and provide a body of expertise.'

'A lack of integration is still a problem with many databases,' Dr Green said. 'In Australia, only two or three of the herbaria are actually on EMail, but people are be-

ginning to realise that they need to communicate.'

Dr Green helped set up the Environmental Resources Information Network (ERIN), which gathers data from herbaria and wildlife agencies, on the distribution of plants and animals.

He is now designing systems for the International Organisation for Plant Information (IOPI) which is compiling databases on the distribution of plants around the world.

'Information on biodiversity should be compiled and distributed on the network along the lines of the main genomic database,' according to Dr Green.

'Then, with the touch of a button, you can transmit information to anywhere in the world. The way to collate information on

— Continued on Page 2

## Federal Govt may toughen 'green labelling' scheme

BY DAVID WASHINGTON

THE Federal Government's 'green' product labelling scheme may soon be toughened considerably, forcing participating companies to prove the environmental credentials of their products from their raw materials to their eventual disposal.

Mr Nick Seddon, from the ANU's Law Faculty, told a recent seminar at the Centre for Environmental Law and Policy that the Government's *Environmental Choice* scheme could be altered considerably.

*Environmental Choice*, launched in October last year by the Environment Minister, Mrs Kelly, gives its endorsement if manufacturers verify the environmental claims they make about their products.

Manufacturers who apply to the scheme and successfully verify their claims gain the right (after paying an annual licence fee) to display the *Environmental Choice* logo on the product in question.

Mr Seddon noted that one of the remarkable features of the movement to 'green products' was that consumers were exercising choices which were essentially altruistic. Consumers were demanding products which damage the environment as little as possible, a marketing phenomenon which took advertisers and manufacturers by surprise at first.

The demand has persisted, making a green labelling scheme necessary in order to ensure claims are accurate.

Mr Seddon said much of the *Environmental Choice* scheme was 'exhortatory' in that it aimed to encourage industry to improve products, be aware of environmental impact, develop new technologies to reduce detrimental effects of products and educate consumers.

The scheme also aimed to ensure that quantifiable environmental claims were correct, define commonly used terms (such as 'biodegradable') and eliminate meaningless and misleading claims.

Mr Seddon identified several problems with the scheme.

— Continued on Page 2

## University astronomers share in \$1.5m NASA grant

BY MEGAN MCCARTHY

THE ANU's Mount Stromlo astronomers are part of a research team awarded a \$1.5 million grant from NASA to conduct research on how the universe was created.

Dr Peter Quinn from the Mount Stromlo and Siding Spring Observatory was among nine computer scientists and physicists awarded the NASA grant.

Dr Quinn's research is in computational astrophysics using high performance parallel supercomputers.

Astrophysicists and computer scientists have developed software that allows the universe to be simulated by large computers.

The other eight participants are from Los Alamos National Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, Syracuse University and Pennsylvania State University.

Earlier this year, a NASA satellite called COBE (Cosmic Back-

— Continued on Page 2

## Time up for students as fluff falls



Photo: Peter Cotton

Students Sarah Thwaites, Gavin Mercer and Shauna Jackson swot amid the fluff

TRADITION at the ANU has it that when the fluff begins to fall from the giant American Cottonwood trees that surround Union Court, it's a signal to students who are not totally engrossed in their books

that it's really too late to start. The bird has flown with the fluff.

Exams began last Friday and finish at the end of the month. Between now and then, more than 6,800 undergraduate students will sit 280 papers adding up to more

than 20,500 exam papers to be marked. The subjects range from economics to Latin.

The nail biting period for students ends on 11 December. That's the day exam results are posted.

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# Keating lobbied on 'detrimental' decision

BY JIM MAHONEY

ANU researchers have reacted sharply to a decision by a Federal Minister which prevents new recipients of two grades of research fellowship from pursuing their work in the University's world-renowned research schools.

More than a dozen current recipients of the fellowships at the ANU have written to the Prime Minister, Mr Keating, to protest at the decision.

All have asked Mr Keating to overturn the decision by the Higher Education Minister, Mr Peter Baldwin, not to permit new recipients of Australian Research Fellowships and Senior Research Fellowships – which are awarded to eminent scholars by the Australian Research Council (ARC) – to be tenable at the ANU's Institute of Advanced Studies (IAS) from 1994.

They are being supported by Fellows of the Australian Academy of Science associated with the

ANU who have petitioned the Academy to urge Mr Baldwin to have fellowships awarded solely on merit with no institutional restrictions. The Fellows are also writing to the national press.

In the first three years of the five-year scheme, 20 recipients of the fellowships have chosen to work in the IAS. If the IAS is as successful as it has been in the last two years of the scheme, it could have 30 recipients of these fellowships. However, Mr Baldwin's decision would mean these scientists would have to leave the ACT to continue their careers.

ANU Council has expressed concern at the decision which it believes is discriminatory and will be to the detriment of research in Australia, especially in the higher education sector. The University has written to Mr Baldwin officially protesting at his decision.

One current ARC Senior Research Fellow at the ANU, Dr Stephen Cox, has told Mr Keating that he (Dr Cox) is using specialised equipment not available anywhere else in Australia.

'If I had been required to take

up my present research program outside the IAS, it would have necessitated some \$300,000 in new equipment, together with around \$50,000 per annum in technical support and running costs,' he said.

Dr Cox said that because recipients of the fellowships who decided to work at the Institute were provided with the necessary support, they did not place demands on the ARC's limited financial resources by seeking further substantial research support grants which would be required if they were working in state universities.

Dr Sally Rigden, a Senior Research Fellow at ANU's Research School of Earth Sciences, has told Mr Keating that the original fellowship scheme had influenced her and her late husband, Dr Robert Hill, not to seek employment overseas.

Dr Rigden said that Dr Hill had been using equipment not available anywhere else in the world and that her own research could not be done anywhere else in Australia without the expenditure of

at least \$100,000 on equipment.

'In both cases the particular mix of equipment and infrastructure are quite unique and it is by no means clear that Australia can afford to duplicate these kinds of facilities,' Dr Rigden said.

Dr Matthew Morell, ARC Research Fellow at the Research School of Biological Sciences, said the fellowships were highly competitive rewards to young researchers with outstanding potential to contribute to Australia's research effort.

He said that his own work (into the basic mechanisms by which atmospheric carbon dioxide is utilised by plants in photosynthesis) had strategic ecological significance as rising atmospheric carbon dioxide levels induced the greenhouse effect.

To undertake it he needed interaction with chemists, plant physiologists, biochemists and molecular biologists.

'It is only at the IAS at the Australian National University that I can find the necessary expertise and equipment to support this work,' Dr Morell said.

## Endangered species and the data base

— Continued from Page 1

biodiversity is via a "public domain" database. This is a database that anyone, anywhere, can contribute to and use. In that way, you get people all over the world doing the work, rather than just a handful of people at a single centre.

'This public domain approach also eliminates the problems of getting people to share data and cost recovery and resolves the question of who owns the data. Everything is public – you don't submit it unless you are happy with it and you don't use it without waiving all liability.'

The Bioinformatics Facility also brings together other facets of the ANU's push into biological information research, notably the DELTA taxonomic database projects of Dr Les Watson of RSBS and Dr Mike Dellwitz of CSIRO Entomology.

DELTA is the world's most advanced system for handling information to help identify plants or

insects, living or dead. The Facility's DELTA plant virus database has recently become the first component of the world database of all viruses, the ICTVdB.

Another facet of the work at the Bioinformatics Facility is the use of advanced computer graphics to model and analyse the amino acid sequences from which proteins are built.

This work is being led by Dr Georg Weiller of the ANU's Centre for Molecular Structure and Function, who is modelling virus proteins and Dr Matthew Morrell of the Plant Sciences Cooperative Research Centre, who is modelling Rubisco (the most abundant protein on Earth).

The Bioinformatics Facility is a unique ANU resource to assist all interested staff. It is being set up this week above the new Robertson Lecture Theatre which is being officially opened tomorrow (Thursday) by the Hon. Barry Jones, MP. The Facility itself will be officially opened on 26 November.

## ANU astronomers share in \$1.5M

— Continued from Page 1

ground Explorer) discovered that cosmic microwave radiation contains a fingerprint of the creation of the universe.

Dr Quinn said: 'This radiation, which appears to emanate uniformly from all parts of the cosmos, is the faint echo of the Big Bang which brought the universe into existence 15 billion years ago.'

'COBE saw small ripples in this cosmic radiation which are believed to be the seeds of all the structures we see today in the universe – galaxies, stars and planets. 'But to understand these discoveries and uncover what they are telling us about how the universe was

born and how it will age, requires the use of very powerful computers.'

Dr Quinn said the ANU's advanced computing facilities would be used in conjunction with parallel supercomputers at Caltech and Los Alamos to prove the early universe theory.

'The ANU facilities have extensive links with industry and other research institutions in Australia and internationally and combine the best of both American and Japanese supercomputing technology,' Dr Quinn said.

The program will continue for three years and will involve three Canberra-based astronomers.

## Govt 'Green labelling' scheme

— Continued from Page 1

Firstly, the logo was neither striking nor easily recognised and did not convey the message that environmental claims about the product had been officially verified.

'To the ordinary consumer, the words *Environmental Choice* (borrowed from Canada which does, however, have a distinctive logo) convey somewhat less than "environmentally friendly" – the very kind of vague and unhelpful message which the scheme is attempting to eradicate,' Mr Seddon said.

He said the key element of any green labelling scheme was that the consuming public became aware of a distinctive logo and understood its message.

'The Australian scheme has not chosen an effective logo because of successful industry pressure,' he said.

Another difficulty was that the *Environmental Choice* scheme required only that manufacturers verify specific claims.

'It is therefore possible for a manufacturer to make a very limited claim about a product, which

is true, but remain silent about some other, far more important, environmentally deleterious effect,' Mr Seddon said.

'In this way, the consumer may form the impression that the product is environmentally sound (because it carries the label) when in fact it is not.'

'The *Environmental Choice* scheme may have the effect of encouraging manufacturers to choose the wording of their claims very carefully to gain the maximum in consumer approval for the minimum improvement of the product.'

However, Mr Seddon said *Environmental Choice* was considering a change to its endorsement conditions which would require products to satisfy elaborate 'cradle-to-grave' criteria.

He said this was the approach taken by the Canadian green labelling scheme, but there were 'formidable difficulties'.

The magazine *Consuming Interest* gave the example of a washing machine. A cradle-to-grave assessment would in theory involve an

examination of bauxite, iron and copper ore extraction and refining methods, sand mining, plastics, rubber and paint production, foundries, the assembly plant (or plants if the components were made in different places), transportation, and so forth.

Then there would have to be an assessment of the machine's performance in terms of the way it used water, detergents and energy and the useful life of the machine. Finally, disposal or recycling of the machine would have to be considered.

Mr Seddon said private environmental endorsement schemes may undermine the effectiveness of the official *Environmental Choice* scheme.

He said green labelling schemes would develop and were still feeling their way.

'They are needed to avoid the genuine players in the market, who wish to make real efforts to respond to the new consumer altruism, from being dragged down by unscrupulous players who are content to make bogus claims,' he said.

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# Scientists ignore public opinion at their peril: Selinger

BY DAVID WASHINGTON

SCIENTISTS need to reappraise their approach to public attitudes or much scientific work will continue to be unimplemented, even ignored, according to ANU Chemistry Professor Ben Selinger.

Professor Selinger said scientists were too narrow in their approach, and unless they accepted that public attitudes had a legitimate role to play in decision-making, much science would never be taken up by government.

'If you want to get things done, rather than just insist that you're right, you have got to take these things into consideration,' he said.

Professor Selinger, who last Friday handed down the report of the Independent Panel on Intractable Waste, also questioned the

bel. This image would be damaging, particularly at a time when world agriculture markets were so volatile and competitive.

He said the bottom line was that in a democratic society, public opinion was important, no matter what the best scientific advice was about the safety of high-temperature incinerators.

'Politicians won't put through things that the electorate is opposed to,' he said. 'Politicians cannot afford to be too courageous.'

The Independent Panel recommended a range of technologies to deal with intractable waste, including re-locatable facilities which could be taken to an area, used to treat the waste and taken away.

Professor Selinger said people

Independent Panel included:

- a small tax on commercial chemicals, with the proceeds to be used to educate smaller companies about how to produce less waste;

- a moratorium on exports and imports of intractable waste, with a focus instead on exporting Australian waste management technology.

The future of the Independent Panel is a transformation into an implementation working group with State and federal Environmental Protection Agency officials.

He said that to do nothing would have serious consequences, given the build-up of intractable waste across the continent.

'We can change our habits now and move towards cleaner pro-

**'... unless (scientists) accepted that public attitudes had a legitimate role to play in decision-making, much science would never be taken up by government.'**

future of university scientists acting as independent advisers to government on important and controversial issues.

He said the push to forge closer links between scientists and industry meant there would be a lack of independent scientists, free from the 'compromise' wrought by commercial links.

In an interview with the *ANU Reporter*, Professor Selinger said there would never be decisive action on Australia's mounting intractable waste problem unless community attitudes were taken into account.

Towns in NSW suggested as possible sites for a high-temperature incinerator did not oppose such a waste disposal facility in their communities only because of 'unscientific' fears about the leakage of toxic waste.

Professor Selinger said some farmers had the legitimate concern that their community would be stuck with the 'toxic town' la-

supported waste management facilities as long as they dealt with local problems.

'The thrust of the report is that if you want solutions, they have to be technically sensible and socially acceptable,' he said.

'Very often, the science and technology community think of the first point but not the second.'

The technologies recommended, many of which are already being taken up by private enterprise and government, included:

- molten salt, in which salts heat and react with waste;

- base-catalysed dechlorination, which decomposes organo-chlorides in a simple and moderately priced process. There are virtually no off-gases and the organics can be recycled;

- plasma arc, which uses a high temperature electric arc to handle most types of non-aqueous waste.

Other recommendations of the

duction but Australia's big problem is the build-up of waste over tens and hundreds of years,' he said.

'For example, in the north of NSW, near the Queensland border, we have cattle tick dip sites which are up to 10 per cent DDT and 0.3 per cent arsenic, just from decades of using the sites to dip cattle.

'Not doing anything isn't a neutral option. If the stuff gets into the food chain we will have trouble with our food exports again.'

While the Independent Panel has recommended that the Government fund a Cooperative Research Centre to examine some of the new and developing waste management techniques, Professor Selinger has concerns about the increasing connections between scientists and commercial interests.

'Universities are a reservoir of people who can tackle jobs like this (the Independent Panel), and that's often forgotten,' he said.

'(However), I think scientists are being compromised by this great push for relevance, commercial exploitation and so on.

'It might solve our short-term economic problems but when it comes to something like this you don't have as many independent people around any more'.

**ANU staff and students are reminded that the ANU Reporter has a readership of about 25,000.**

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# Study to determine sunscreen efficacy

BY DAVID WASHINGTON

THE common, but unproven, belief that sunscreen can prevent skin cancer is under scrutiny by a landmark five-year study which focuses on residents of a Queensland coastal town.

ANU visiting fellow, Dr Adele Green, from the Queensland Institute of Medical Research, is leading a team of researchers seeking to discover whether the mass perception of Australians about the benefits of sunblock is correct.

Dr Green warns that the prevention of skin cancer is more complicated than just the screening out of most ultra-violet (UV) rays.

'Currently, sunscreen is being sold partly on the basis that it prevents sunburn - that's not being contested here,' Dr Green said.

'What we are querying is the common assumption that if you use sunscreen you're protecting yourself against cancer - that has never been proven.

'It's almost accepted, on no scientific basis, that sunblocks do prevent skin cancer. It's being dished out in buckets on that basis as well, and of course people assume that it's offering that protection.

'But prevention of cancer is a far more complex, long-term proposition than just shielding out a high proportion of the radiation in adulthood: it probably depends on protection in childhood, a person's immunity and even their diet as well.'

Dr Green, an epidemiologist, and her fellow researchers have embarked on a unique five-year study of the Queensland town of

Nambour, 15 minutes drive inland from the beaches of the Sunshine Coast.

The study, which began this year, is examining 1500 people, half of whom have been given sunscreen and asked to apply it every day 'rain or shine' to their faces, necks and upper bodies. The other half received no sunscreen or instructions.

A random half of the test subjects have been given beta-carotene to take daily, to test its effectiveness in preventing skin cancer. Beta-carotene has been shown to have some effect in the prevention of some types of cancer (such as cancer of the mouth and lung).

The researchers will follow the test subjects for five years, to attempt to measure the effectiveness of the sunscreen and, beta-carotene treatments.

Dr Green, who has been studying skin cancer in Nambour since 1986, said the previous research found that 5 per cent of the town's residents between the ages of 20 and 69 suffered from active skin cancer.

Almost all of the men in their 60s and a majority of women had solar keratoses, also known as sun spots. Dr Green said people with solar keratoses were prime candidates for skin cancer.

She said that Nambour was a typical Australian town and the incidence of skin cancer was similar to that in other towns of the same latitude.

The latest study is being funded by the Public Health Research Development Committee of the National Health and Medical Research Council.



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# US-Vietnam relations: light at the end of the tunnel

CARLYLE A THAYER\*

In April 1991 the United States drew up a four-phase road map for the normalisation of relations with Vietnam.

Each of the phases was linked to progress on two issues: a peaceful settlement of the conflict in Cambodia and a resolution of the long-festering POW/MIA (Prisoner of War/Missing in Action) question.

Phase three was to commence after the Paris Peace Agreement on Cambodia had been successfully implemented for six months and substantial progress had been achieved in resolving so-called 'live sighting' and discrepancy cases. The latter refers to 153 instances where Hanoi has indicated in the past that it had knowledge of an American serviceman missing in action but failed to provide his remains or any information.

For following the road map, Vietnam was to be rewarded by a series of US actions leading, in phase three, to the lifting of the trade and aid embargoes and the establishment of diplomatic liaison offices in Hanoi and Washington.

In phase four, the United States would establish full diplomatic relations, grant most-favoured-nation trade status and give favourable consideration to development loans in major international financial institutions.

Since the signing of the Paris Peace Agreement on Cambodia in October last year, considerable progress has been made on the POW/MIA question. The United

States has been given access to formerly classified Vietnamese Defence Ministry files, a number of joint site excavations have been undertaken, and US officials based in Hanoi have been given permission to make unannounced visits to sites of live sighting reports.

Vietnam has fully supported the implementation of the Paris Agreement. Indeed, the outcome of the Cambodian peace process is no longer in the hands of Vietnam or its allies in Phnom Penh, but with the Khmer Rouge. Vietnam has fulfilled its obligations and its relations with the United States should now be in phase three.

On 23 October this year, then US President George Bush announced a 'major breakthrough' on the POW/MIA question. Vietnam, he said, had agreed to turn over all relevant material including photographs, artifacts and records heretofore withheld. 'Today, finally I am convinced we can begin writing the last chapter of the Vietnam War.'

This dramatic breakthrough was made possible through the efforts of American Ted Schweitzer, a former medical relief worker in Vietnam. While working in Hanoi Schweitzer discovered a treasure trove of material which had been stored in an army museum.

On a later trip he was able to bring in high-tech scanning equipment to copy thousands of pages of material, including photographs taken of American pilots alive and dead, immediately after

## COMMENT

crash landing in Vietnam during the war.

These materials were turned over to Pentagon investigators. Later, American officials raised this new evidence with Vietnamese authorities and successfully argued that such material was vital to resolving the POW/MIA question. It was in these circumstances that Vietnam agreed to cooperate more fully and make more information available.

These developments have led to speculation that the United States will normalise its relations with Vietnam early in 1993. This is probably a premature judgment. When President Bush made his 23 October statement he was careful to refer to the road map. 'We have what is known as a road map, kind of a technical term for what it's going to take to normalise (relations with Vietnam),' he told CBS television news.

American Embassy officials in Canberra told this writer that it was more likely US-Vietnam normalisation would follow the China model, with a diplomatic liaison office being established first. They argued that there were still a number of technical and practical problems which would have to be solved and that full normalisation would therefore be delayed.

All these developments occurred before the US Presidential

election on 3 November. Vietnamese officials are reported privately to favour a Bush win as they could expect to build on the momentum created already.

It would seem unlikely that a lameduck Bush Administration would advance the normalisation process. Immediately after the October 'major breakthrough' was announced, a number of American politicians and Vietnamese-American lobby groups voiced their opposition to normalisation. They argued that Vietnam should respect human rights first and that normalisation should occur only after the communist regime was removed from power and freedom and democracy restored to Vietnam.

The domestic debate in America contrasts sharply with that in Australia. Since 1983 the Labor Government has avidly sought to develop a robust relationship with Vietnam.

After the signing of the Cambodian Peace Agreement, Australia was the first Western country to restore direct bilateral aid. Australia is presently the fourth largest investor in Vietnam.

Australia has also opposed punitive US actions in the World Bank and International Monetary Fund to deny Vietnam development assistance.

Some have argued that the continuation of the US aid and trade embargo presents Australia with an opportunity to get in on the ground floor before larger competitors appear. When the US

embargo is lifted, American companies can expect to challenge Australian interests in off-shore oil and gas exploration, banking, engineering and food processing. Japan would also become more active.

While there is some merit in this view, the Australian Government has taken the position of encouraging the United States to end its embargo. According to a senior advisor, in remarks made at the ANU's National Centre for Development Studies earlier in the year, 'Vietnam does not deserve to be isolated, nor to have its basic and overwhelming development needs thwarted.'

In this regard it is in Australia's interest for Vietnam to break out of this economic isolation and achieve its potential even if this were to mean that Australia would be a smaller fish in a bigger pond rather than a big fish in a puddle.'

US-Vietnam relations will be normalised. But this will occur only after the transition in administrations takes place in Washington and appropriate personnel changes are made.

It will be ironic that, if press reports are correct, Clinton will bring back Carter-era officials who nearly saw light at the end of the tunnel in their negotiations to normalise relations with Vietnam back in September 1978.

*\*Dr Thayer is a Visiting Fellow in the Department of Political and Social Change, Research School of Pacific Studies.*

## LETTERS

### Trap those cats!

I enjoyed the article *Bush Capital birds book a model product* as featured in the last issue of *ANU Reporter*.

I too am very interested in birds, especially the native varieties, that come daily to my backyard to either feed from the bird feeder or to drink at the bird bath.

Whilst working at the University I have loved seeing the wide variety of birdlife on the campus including blue wrens, king parrots, crimson rosellas, white cockatoos, water hens, etc. which often visit the grass and wooded areas around University House and the Public Relations Office.

But where have the beautiful water hens, as featured in your article, gone? Have cats, which are often seen stalking birdlife around the Public Relations area, managed to catch our little 'friends'?

If the University can arrange to kill the rabbits with poisoned carrots could they please have some traps made to catch the feral cats?

Fay Thwaites

### And then there was none...

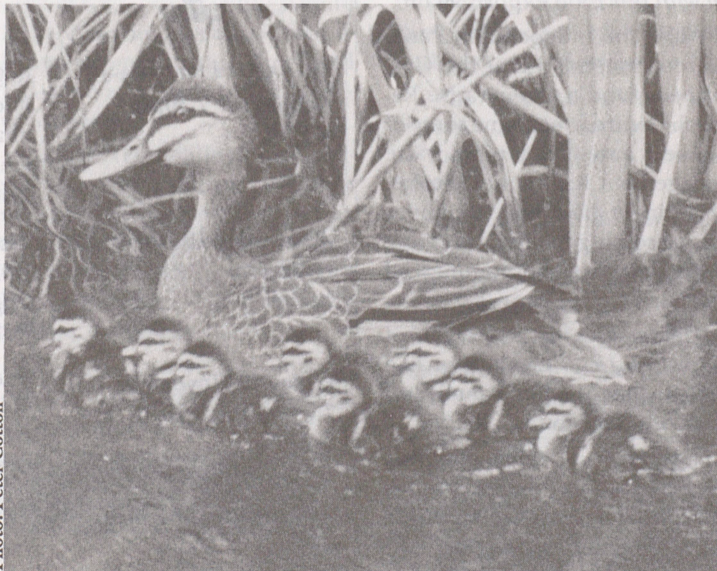


Photo: Peter Cotton

*This family of eight was spotted on the pond at University House about two weeks ago. The day after the photograph was taken, I returned to the pond to have another look but they were gone. Workmen said predators had 'taken a few' of the ducklings and the mother had taken the survivors down to Sullivans Creek. — Ed.*

### A feral solution

THE problem of control of the feral cat population on the ANU Campus is a most complex one. It is not as simple as just trapping and killing a few animals which have been killing birds on campus.

Feral cats are very territorial, as are domestic cats. Studies of feral cat populations overseas have shown that

as soon as a territorial hiatus is created by the removal of some animals, the niche is quickly filled by the migration into that area of other feral cats.

A continuing long-term trapping and removal campaign might have a limited effect. Because of the high feral cat population in Canberra suburbs surrounding the ANU Campus, it is very doubtful that even a continuing

eradication campaign would be effective, both in terms of cost and in a permanent reduction in the number of feral cats.

Dr Simon Bain, Director of ANU Animal Services, conservatively estimates that the annual cost of a campaign would be approximately \$5,500. This cost is based on an estimate of about \$500 for the trapping equipment, and about \$100 per week for labour costs in monitoring the traps.

However, it is possible that a dedicated and continuing ANU community eradication campaign could reduce these costs significantly, and could be effective in preserving a significant component of ANU's resident birdlife. The key words are 'dedicated' and 'continuing', I am talking about many years, not just a few months. Hopefully, in time, the Feral Animal Cooperative Research Group will be able to develop an effective method for the biological control of feral cats.

John B Smith

Animal Welfare Officer

### Read the Bulletin

MR W Hugh Oldham's letter (*ANU Reporter* 28 October) comments on Patrick Kilby's paper quoted in the *ANU Reporter*, 14 October, and suggests that publication of this paper reflects little credit on the journal *Development Bulletin* or *Community Aid Abroad*.

I would refer Mr Oldham to the *Development Bulletin*, No 25, July 1992 which focuses on the issue of population and sustainable development. In addition to Kilby's paper, the journal contains a considerable amount of up-to-date information on the inter-relationship between sustainable development, population growth, population policies and programs.

In keeping with the aims of the *Development Bulletin*, the papers reflect a wide variety of opinions and perspectives, including that of Kilby.

There are however some points of agreement. Many papers suggest that rapid population growth is a major constraint to development and should therefore be an important concern for the Australian aid program. In keeping with this perspective, most contributors, including Kilby, agree that there is an overwhelming need for women everywhere to have access to quality reproductive health services.

I would be happy to send Mr W Hugh Oldham a complimentary copy of this issue of the *Development Bulletin*.

Pamela Thomas

Director, Australian Development Studies Network

### Population again

Being a scientist with a long interest in population matters, I was pleased to



# Industrial relations – whose new era?

BY DON RAWSON\*

As we can all see, industrial relations in Australia are undergoing great changes, with still greater change promised or threatened.

This area will certainly be one of the most prominent and controversial at the next election and the extent of disagreement between Labor and the Coalition parties is now fairly clear. But we need also to realise how much the whole area of debate has shifted during the past five years. Labor now accepts ideas which were once characteristically Liberal; while the Liberals have moved so far that, as with the new Victorian government, they often avoid the very term 'industrial relations', speaking instead of 'employee relations' to symbolise how completely they intend to break with the past.

That 'past' dates back to the founding of federal and state systems of compulsory conciliation and arbitration, around the turn of the century. These systems were until recently a distinctive and unique aspect of Australian (and New Zealand) politics and society, on which the parties agreed in principle. But they never worked as had been intended, they were constantly being tinkered with and the parties disagreed strongly as to how they should be applied.

Initially, they were based on special courts of conciliation and arbitration and on the belief that employers and employees would accept the decisions of such courts, just as citizens normally accept the judgments of 'ordinary' courts, even if they sometimes disagree with them. From this it followed that strikes should be illegal and that governments should encourage membership of trade unions and of employers' associations, since these were necessary to the running of this system.

This was always unrealistic. It was never true that the arbitration courts had the same authority as other courts. Industrial relations was simply not recognised as an area in which refusing to accept a

court's decision was a crime. That being so, attempts to punish strikes by imposing fines were usually counter-productive.

Unions would not only refuse to obey but did so in good conscience, rejecting the idea that imposing criminal-type penalties was an effective way to run industrial relations. Putting people in gaol, as with the Victorian union official Clarrie O'Shea in 1969, only made things worse. From that time the attempt to impose penalties on strikes under these systems was abandoned in practice.

Even before this, it had been recognised, at least at the federal level, that running industrial rela-

*'...the Liberals have moved so far that ... they often avoid the very term 'industrial relations', speaking instead of employee relations...'*

tions was not really a suitable task for a court.

A Liberal government in 1956 took advantage of a High Court judgment to do away with the old Arbitration Court and replace it with a Commission. Over many years, then, the system has moved a long way from its origins. But, for various reasons, much of the facade of the old system remains.

Despite three separate Acts seeking to stop senior members having the title 'Justice', some of them retain the title to this day. People may be forgiven for thinking that conditions of employment at the federal level are decided by a 'court', though this has not been true for nearly 40 years.

For a long time, a tribunal toothless in practice suited both sides fairly well. For many years, the Coalition parties hankered after some way of introducing effective penalties to the system, while continuing their support for it (and, therefore, for the principle of strong and representative trade unions).

Over the last decade, they have ceased to do so, as shown in their recent 'Jobsback' statement on industrial relations reform and by legislation at the state level in New South Wales, Tasmania and, most recently, Victoria.

## COMMENT

The common theme of these is moving away from the tribunals as the normal or preferred way of resolving disputes and retaining them as a method which may be used only if both employers and employees wish it. Along with this goes a rejection of union membership as something which should be publicly encouraged.

In practice, this leaves the unions in a worse position than may appear. If they and their members lose the protection of the arbitra-

tion system, they become entirely subject to other laws, both other Acts of Parliament and the traditional common law. Both of these can fairly be described as anti-union in their influence. They certainly make strikes under any circumstances much more hazardous for the strikers than under the arbitration system.

The recognised anti-union bias of the common law can be seen from the fact that, even under Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government in Britain, unions and their members retained some legislative protection against the hostility of the common law. This is not being proposed by her Australian counterparts.

This is only half of the story of the move away from the arbitration system and also the move away from a centralised system of wage negotiation which has usually, though not necessarily, accompanied it. It has become common ground to all parties that we need to move to a system which gives much more emphasis to bargaining at the enterprise, or even the workplace, level, to take more account of varying local and industrial circumstances and to weaken the 'them versus us' assumptions

and Arbitration Commission. The Government's argument is that progress in these directions will only be jeopardised by antagonism and disruption arising from its opponents' attempts to enforce their more radical policies. By the time you read this, there will be some evidence as to how serious the unions' resistance may be, with the strike of Victorian unions against the State Government's industrial legislation on 10 November.

Like most things in Australia, industrial relations is complicated by our being a federation, and these complications are taking new forms. Under the conciliation and arbitration system, these could be tricky enough, but the participants had become used to living with them. Now there is a new set of complications as the various states and the Commonwealth move at quite different speeds away from the old system.

Even before the recent changes in several states, the situation was untidy. There was (and still is) very little logic in the way workers are divided between the state and federal systems. In 1990 (the most recent figures) the proportion of employees working under federal

awards varied from 21 per cent in Western Australia to 40 per cent in Victoria. People with the same occupations work under federal awards in one state and under state awards in another. Railway workers in most states work under state awards; but in Victoria they work under federal awards.

What is clear is that, under the Constitution, a federal award overrides not only a state award but legislation of a state parliament. Hence the present moves by the Federal Government to try to bring people now under Victorian awards (which will cease to exist as from next March) under federal awards, so protecting them from the rigours of the new Victorian system.

Jeff Kennett, the Victorian Premier, says that such moves would be unconstitutional. Whether or not he is right about that, this is only one of the constitutional problems raised by the new industrial moves. Whatever effect the new era has on other parts of the workforce, it will not lead to the impoverishment of lawyers!

We are about to enter a crucial period of testing for both sides of politics and for both sides of industry, which will involve not only the federal election result but the shape of the Australian economy and society for the rest of the decade and beyond. There is no getting away from the fact that employers and employees have common interests but also opposed and antagonistic interests.

The traditional Australasian way of reconciling them has already been totally abandoned in New Zealand and only fragments of it will remain in Australia, whatever happens. Whether either side of Australian politics can provide a substitute in which flexibility in negotiation leads to increased productivity and employment, while avoiding manifest injustice to those in a weaker bargaining position, remains to be seen.

*\* Dr Rawson is the Associate Director of the Research School of Social Sciences and is a Senior Fellow in the School's Political Science Program.*

## LETTERS

see a prominent article in the *Reporter* (*Over-population a 'red herring'*) stating that Labor figures like Senator Chris Schacht are calling for a greater proportion of Australia's foreign aid budget to be 'devoted to family planning and population issues'.

This is long overdue.

I was also pleased to see in the subsequent edition two letters questioning a claim by CAA's Patrick Kilby that 'population is only a problem when there are not enough resources to go around' and that the real problem is unequal distribution.

Neither letter quite made the point I would have: that this claim is less a new insight than an old myth.

Years ago, when the same claim was much favoured by old-style communists, we environmentalists would answer: Yes, issues of equity and distribution do matter very much.

They must be addressed as well as, but never instead of, environmental and population ones.

It is not true that population growth doesn't matter because there is some superior system of distribution or production that 'we' could introduce tomorrow.

If all the world's wealth were distributed equally tomorrow, human over-population would still be a deadly problem – to us and to every other species on earth.

Even the world's 1985 harvest, its richest to date, could only provide what the UN considers a fully adequate diet for about 5 billion people. We are already 5 billion and heading on towards 10.

Anne Edgworth

### Vietnam revisited

I submit my letter in opposition to an article written by Ken Inglis about the newly dedicated Vietnam Veterans Memorial.

I am a student at ANU and the daughter of an Australian Vietnam Veteran. Therefore, when I noticed the article of 14 October, 'Vietnam Memorial promotes healing and understanding', I was pleasantly surprised

at the recognition and awareness of what this memorial signifies.

But when I went on to read the comment piece I was shocked by the ignorance and lack of feeling in Professor Inglis's assessment of this memorial.

I was horrified at his idea of what the memorial should signify. That being a representation of the effort of the Australian Forces and an acknowledgment of the 'controversy at home.'

The document which outlined the suggestions as to the design of the proposed memorial stipulated that it be for those '...who served, suffered, and died', as now inscribed on the memorial, and that 'consideration...' should be given to the opposition to the war at home.

This consideration is primarily for the purposes of indicating to the Veterans and the grieving families of those who died that we are now, as a nation, aware of the situation that they were put in.

It shows our awareness of the hostility targetted at those men and women who served during that war and who

were not 'welcomed home' till 20 years later; the insensitivity of a nation that yelled 'baby burner' at boys who struggled to fight a battle on foreign shores and within themselves.

It was a war that divided a nation and the debate ultimately left Vietnam veterans out in the cold.

The number of returning soldiers at any one time was relatively small. They returned spasmodically, scattered over a nation. They were forced to retreat both from the forces of North Vietnam and then their own society, their new enemy.

Communities that praised their fathers and grandfathers for their war efforts forced shame on these returning soldiers.

They were not able to heal publicly but were forced to hide away from society. They faced this new battle not with their platoon but alone; a battle so hard that it has caused 3000 veterans to take their own lives.

Why can't we, you Professor Inglis, realise the sacrifice that 50,000 Australians made and acknowledge that this memorial, as stated by Mr Peter

Poulton, is part of the healing process that has been denied those involved for so many years.

This memorial is the initiative of the Veterans who knew that they could not let the sacrifice of so many Australians go unrecognised by future generations.

It cannot be used to commemorate a hostility far worse than 'charlie'.

The injustice of representing at the Vietnam Memorial the '232 who refused to be inducted into the army' or an understanding of 'the opposition to the war at home' as suggested by Professor Inglis would totally destroy the Memorial's aim.

The hope is that finally as a nation we are prepared to acknowledge those who fought in this war, give recognition to the perpetual sacrifice of the 501 who died, and welcome home the forgotten heroes of a war that must always be remembered.

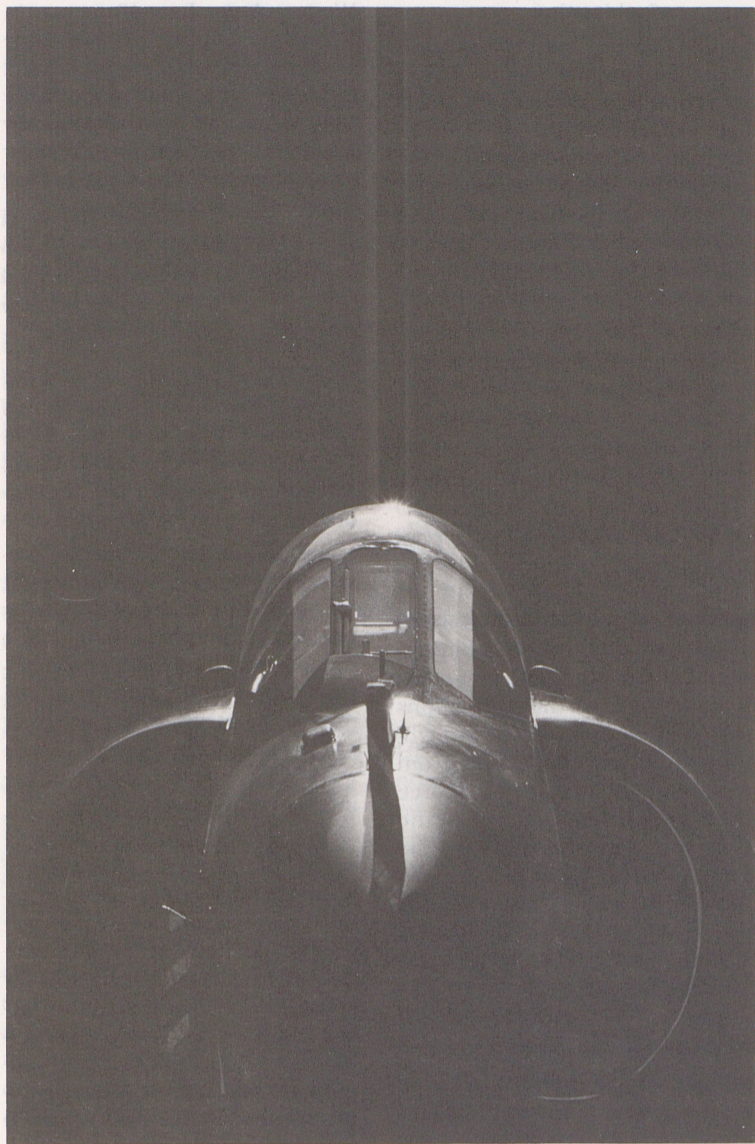
Gabrielle Tramby

Student, Bruce Hall, ANU

Letters welcome, but limited to 250 words if possible



# Angel of death/Angel of life



## THE VIVALDI PHOTO

The photos above are on the shortlist for THE VIVALDI PHOTO. *Angel of Death* comes from Bob Cooper of the Photographic Service at the ANU. Bob caught the fighter aircraft at Richmond airbase in New South Wales. *My Son Daniel ... An Orchestra of Angels* is from Tim Edmondson of O'Connor. Two very impressive efforts, both in the running for our prize: dinner for six, plus three bottles of medium priced wine at Vivaldi restaurant.

## Dislocation

by Nicolette Stasko\*

Each year  
my sister sends  
a calendar  
for Christmas  
I use it to keep track  
of the days  
neat parcels  
of time measured  
in square-inch boxes  
I note the names of holidays  
we no longer celebrate here  
like survivors of a shipwreck  
we have forgotten  
our visions of home  
replaced them  
with horizons of ocean  
unfamiliar skies  
and sun  
sorting through  
salvaged cargo  
for clues

\*Ms Stasko's book of poems *Abundance* was recently published by Collins A and R and is now generally available.

## Coordinated approach needed to combat abuse of the elderly

BY KAY BARNEY

AUSTRALIA urgently needs a coordinated approach to deal with the issue of abuse of the elderly, according to an ANU academic, Dr John McCallum.

Dr McCallum, from the University's National Centre for Epidemiology and Population Health (NCEPH), said elder abuse was defined as any pattern of behaviour that caused physical or psychological harm to an older person.

'Australian states are beginning to do something about the issue. A taskforce has been established in NSW - a broad initiative driven by the NSW police in response to the horrific murders of older women on Sydney's North Shore,' Dr McCallum said.

'Now, an Australia-wide campaign is required in the areas of public and professional education about elder abuse.

'Like domestic violence, abuse and neglect of the elderly has been in the "too-hard" basket for too long.

'While we now have Commonwealth prudential standards to deal with the mis-use of superannuation funds, there is no comparable policy for economic abuse of the elderly.

'The growing political power and voice of the so-called "grey lobby" and the entry of many more women into policy-making areas has increased sensitivity and willingness to deal with such topics.

'Women's greater awareness of the domestic scene and greater risk of victimisation than men means they take the matter more seriously.'

International studies estimate the prevalence of abuse of older people at around three per cent of people aged 65 years and over.

'Although this does not sound large, it is in terms of the way a disease would be viewed. If the incidence of a type of cancer in people over 65 was three per cent it would be regarded as a major problem,' Dr McCallum said.

'Previously, there has been trepidation about tackling this area that arose from the intense political experiences with child abuse and domestic violence.

'We need to rely on community processes to deal with it and the only way to change community attitudes is by talking about the issue sensibly and establishing community programs to deal with it.

'There is a need to move from a situation where service providers

and the community are reluctant to discuss abuse to one where it is readily reported and dealt with.'

One of the problems is that abuse of older people can fall into many different categories so it isn't possible to provide one solution to the whole problem. Abuse can range from physical abuse, sexual abuse, economic abuse, psychological and verbal abuse to neglect.

'How, for example, do you treat a case where a husband has physically abused his wife during their marriage, but when he is old and becomes bedridden she strikes back at him in revenge for all the years that she has been hurt?

'What do you do in a case of passive neglect where, say, the family is on a farm and everyone is out working so there is no one to look after the old grandfather during the day and he is left in a rocking chair on the verandah with only a glass of water, come hail, rain or sunshine?'

Because of the risk of 'mis-diagnosing' abuse cases, Dr McCallum does not favour mandatory reporting of elder abuse. He estimates there is a risk of at least one in seven of getting reported abuse cases wrong.



# How the scientist survives Japan

BY KAY BARNEY

ANYONE considering working in Japan, or even going for a short visit, should consider Dr Robert Ridge's book 'A Practical Guide to Working as a Scientist in Japan'.

A measure of the success of the book, which has just been released in Australia, is the request for copies by the Royal Society in London.

Dr Ridge is a Research Fellow funded by a Rockefeller grant at the ANU's Research School of Biological Sciences.

'It's something that hasn't been tackled before and consequently there is a great deal of interest in the book from scientists all round the world, including the Royal Society and various groups in the EEC,' Dr Ridge told *ANU Reporter*.

'It is not uncommon for foreigners going to Japan for the first time to get culture shock and leave before their term has expired. I hope my guide may prevent that happening by providing advice about what to expect and how to make those first few months easier,' he said.

Dr Ridge has been to Japan seven times in the past 11 years

and from 1987 to 1990 he was Foreign Professor at the University of Tsukuba, 70 km north east of Tokyo.

However, even if it makes the best-seller list it won't make Dr Ridge rich, because he is literally giving the book away. Although it is in short supply in printed form, he is happy to put it onto an IBM or Macintosh disc for people who would like a copy.

Dr Ridge said he would recommend a stint in Japan to any young scientist - as long as it doesn't interfere with their getting a permanent position in science research.

'By comparison with Australia and Britain in particular, Japan is still in its golden years in terms of science funding and there was an announcement last month of a large increase in government spending on research grants, equipment and buildings funding.'

Dr Ridge said the push to write the book came from the Australian Academy of Science when it realised it had no information for scientists intending to work in Japan. Dr Ridge said the Academy provided assistance in the produc-

tion of the book which will be provided to the participants in its Japan Exchange Program.

He purposely made the book brief, small enough to fit in a briefcase, to encourage people to read it.

It de-mystifies and explains in simple language (amazing for the usually jargon-prone scientist!) some of the customs in Japan and potential cultural pitfalls as well as containing strong advice on aspects such as accommodation.

The book is mainly aimed at visiting scientists to Japan. There are two large sections on the structure of academic institutions in Japan, the Japanese view of basic research and working in the laboratory. He explains that in Japan, research may often be based on the equipment in the lab and is wound around what is available rather than pursuing gaps in knowledge.

However, the other sections on the language and everyday life and culture in Japan are certainly applicable for anyone who plans a visit.

It explains the ins-and-outs of alien registration and health insurance in Japan and even covers

some aspects that may affect women scientists, e.g., advice that the contraceptive pill is difficult to obtain in Japan.

Dr Ridge is forthright in his comments about the universities. He reports that when he visited the biology laboratories of Tokyo University in 1987, they were 'filthy, under-lit, cramped and students had postage stamp-sized areas on the bench to work on'.

'Academics appeared to be resigned to the situation and the morale of the students seemed to be especially low... I should say that although Tokyo University has an incredible reputation for undergraduate teaching, the reverse is true for postgraduates.'

He provides many examples, often first hand experiences, of pitfalls for the uninitiated and how to avoid or work around them.

Another 'peculiarity' of the university system in Japan is the research grants process. Scientists apply for grants at the beginning of the financial year in April and

the successful applicants are notified around mid-July, the money arriving in late July or early August.

However, in the following January, a directive from the administration says that all funds must be spent by the last week of February. This is followed by a request for a report on the research done, including a list of publications.

The answer to managing this system, as Dr Ridge found out from his Japanese colleagues, is to only apply for money for work that is already completed, so there is no problem writing the final report and providing a list of publications.

Next year Dr Ridge is accepting an offer of a permanent Professorship at the International Christian University in Tokyo, one of the best private universities in Japan. He will be accompanied by his wife, who is Japanese, and his two children. And he is taking his own advice, contained in the book, and is organising his accommodation prior to his arrival.

## CRC aims to regulate pests' fertility rates

A new Cooperative Research Centre (CRC) based at the ANU and CSIRO will not only take a multidisciplinary approach to controlling vertebrate pests, but will also include an education program organised by the ANU.

The CRC for the Biological Control of Vertebrate Pest Populations is believed to be the only research group in the world which is taking an integrated approach using reproductive immunology, virology and ecology to tackle the control of Australia's animal pests.

In addition, an education program organised by the ANU will include Honours, Masters and PhD students, as well as summer schools for undergraduates.

The four partners in the research program are the CSIRO Division of Wildlife and Ecology,

the Western Australian Agriculture Protection Board, the WA Department of Conservation and Land Management and the ANU.

The program is examining the novel approach of immuno-contraception, with the aim of limiting the reproductive capacity of the animal without disturbing its social hierarchy.

Immunocontraception is the process of inducing the body's immune system to attack the reproductive cells of its own species. This process can prevent normal recognition between sperm and egg, thus impeding fertilisation. If enough individuals were infertile, the population would eventually decline.

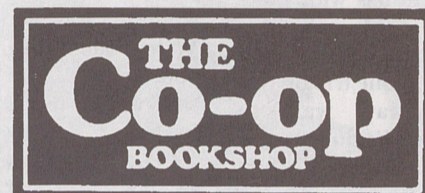
Rabbits and foxes have a distinct social hierarchy. Subordinate female foxes rarely breed and the aim is to suppress the breeding

activity of the dominant vixens while preserving their position in the hierarchy.

The CRC's Director, Dr Hugh Tyndale-Biscoe, said: 'For a biological control program to be successful against rabbits and foxes, it must regulate the birth rate not the death rate and it must not affect other species.'

The CRC, launched last month by the Minister for Science and Technology, Mr Ross Free, has four programs: reproductive immunology, virology, ecology and education.

There are an estimated 200-300 million rabbits in Australia, and they cost the nation an estimated \$90 million in lost agricultural and pastoral production every year. Foxes wreak havoc on native wildlife and new-born lambs.



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# ANUTECH PRIZE

## BUILD ME 1000 TEMPLES

Tuti made her living telling stories.

She travelled through the country from the burning volcanoes to the temples on the plains. In a van, with Wahyu the driver, she conjured up the gods who sat with Shiva, the stations of Buddhahood, and the prophets of the Muslim villages near the boiling sulphurous lakes of Dieng Plateau. Tuti collected travellers and tourists from Yogyakarta, and with the help of Wahyu the driver, transported them into a world which drove away the commonplace. Her stories were told differently each time and depended upon the responses of the travellers. Tuti was spellbinding and witty all in a language not her own. The stories were not transparent but thickly matted with the symbols and charms of other religions.

At 27, Tuti was putting herself through a local college, studying languages and comparative religion. She had to work all day to go to college at night. Her parents were poor and she lived with them in an attap hut on the edge of the city.

Tuti attracted her customers both from the hotels with blue-tiled swimming pools and from the cheap guest houses where the fans did not work. The trip on this particular Friday was to Prambanan, the Hindu temples on the plain, east of Yogya.

It was not far, an hour's drive. The ensemble had all wanted to avoid the local bus renowned for pickpockets. Besides, Tuti's storytelling evocations were a local legend.

The van passed terraced rice fields, tender with young shoots. The monsoon had newly arrived and with it the refreshing green of the landscape. An Indonesian pop tune flooded from the van stereo. The souped up gamelan orches-

tra, punctuated by the stately resonance of the gong, provided an accompaniment for Wahyu's guttural singing. The tourists loved it.

Close to Prambanan, Wahyu, who had been concocting a plan for many months, allowed a flow of words, not natural to him, to be released. To Tuti he said:

'We are good at this. We make a good business together. You are getting better as the years go on. You are in your late twenties. It is time you stopped your studies. You don't need it for business. We could cement our relationship. Perhaps you will think about marrying me?'

Delicately he picked his nose with long graceful fingernails.

Tuti sat, not completely surprised, in silence. Without the van, which was owned by Wahyu, Tuti would not be able to work with her stories or support her studies. For once she was left without words.

At the entrance to the temples, while the travellers disembarked, Wahyu said to Tuti, 'I will wait for your answer.' Tuti began to feel a story well up inside her. Wahyu sat in the van.

The travellers walked past the water vendors and the trinket sellers. The temples numbered four hundred, but only four could now be recognised as temples. Earthquakes had seen to that.

The buildings were dark and made of volcanic rock. The main temple was Shiva's. In four directions steps led up to four central caverns. In each niche a statue stood.

Facing south was Shiva himself, grasping with his pairs of arms the

*The ANUTECH Prize is sponsored by ANUTECH, the ANU's marketing arm. The ANU Reporter published this year selected entries in the Prize competition. The winning story as judged by a panel of three will receive a Macintosh Classic II and word processing software to the value of more than \$3000. The closing date for the competition was Monday 1 June. The Reporter is now accepting stories for next year's competition. Closing date: June 30 1993. Stories printed in Reporter are short-listed. Manuscripts will not be returned. Stories have not been published previously. Maximum length: approximately 1700 words. Stories are sent to the judges anonymously. The stories we print will not carry the name of the authors because of the judges' request for anonymity. The names of authors published in 1992 will be listed when the winner is announced in ANU Reporter on 9 December.*

tools of learning. Scrolls and writing implements. Tuti looked sadly at the statue.

In the niche facing east was Ganesh. He held in his bowl, the brains of students, or so Tuti said. 'He is the figure of knowledge. The symbol to Javanese students of further learning.'

Opposite Shiva was a goddess and it was here that Tuti's tongue was truly loosened:

'There was once a prince who was searching for a wife. He travelled to distant lands but could find no-one to suit him. Back at home, in the palace of a neighbouring province, he found a princess. He cursed himself for not remembering.

Early in his travels he had killed the princess's father, an evil ogre who used to eat the live brains of children. The princess had become a wise ruler in her father's place. The people loved her because she was thoughtful and kind.

'The prince decided he wanted to marry this princess. However the princess did not want to marry him. But it was impossible for her to simply refuse. The prince was powerful and might go to war.

Finally she decided to send back a message. She would marry him if he built one thousand temples in one night in her province.

'Now the prince had magic powers and called up spirits to build

the temples. They set to work with their ghostly powers and had made, at midnight, 999 solid carved temples of volcanic rock.

'The princess had hidden herself in a cave so that she could spy

on the prince. As each new temple had gone up her fears had increased. Finally she decided to rouse the villagers and seek their help. She got them to collect wood and make a fire to represent daylight. They made early morning sounds of waking up and setting out to work.

The spirits, seeing the big fireball and hearing the sounds, thought the sun had risen, and vanished. Only 999 temples stood

when daylight came.

On hearing of this, the prince went to see the princess. He was angry. 'I have 999 temples but I want to make one more.' With that he turned the princess into stone.

'The Hindu gods in turn were angry. The prince was transformed into a stone cow, whereupon she rests her feet.'

The fourth cavern of the temple Tuti did not go into. She directed the travellers up the stairs and waited for them. She had told her last story.

In the van Wahyu waited. He smiled as everyone took their seats. The smell of a clove cigarette drifted over towards Tuti, as he lit it.

'And what do you say Tuti? Do you have an answer?'

She looked at him quietly, and said, 'Build me a thousand temples.

## Who Wrote it?

'It is to those who are thus painfully groping their way and struggling with the difficulties of composition, that this Work professes to hold out a helping hand. The assistance it gives is that of furnishing on every topic a copious store of words and phrases, adapted to express all the recognizable shades and modifications of the general idea under which those words and phrases are arranged. The inquirer can readily select, out of the ample collection spread out before his eyes in the following pages, those expressions which are best suited to his purpose, and which might not have occurred to him without such assistance. In order to make this selection, he scarcely ever need engage in any critical or elaborate study of the subtle distinction existing between synonymous terms; for if the materials set before him be sufficiently abundant, an instinctive tact will rarely fail to lead him to the proper choice. Even while glancing over the columns of this Work, his

eye may chance to light upon a particular term, which may save the cost of a clumsy paraphrase, or spare the labour of a tortuous circumlocution. Some felicitous turn of expression thus introduced will frequently open to the mind of the reader a whole vista of collateral ideas, which could not, without an extended and obtrusive episode, have been unfolded to his view; and often will the judicious insertion of a happy epithet, like a beam of sunshine in a landscape, illuminate and adorn the subject which it touches, imparting new grace and giving life and spirit to the picture.'

*We received no correct entries to the last Who Wrote it? The author of the passage was Ruth Prawer Jhabwala writing in Get Ready for Battle.*

*The prize now jackpots to \$60. To be in the running simply identify the author of the above passage.*



# ARTS DIARY: 16 November - 29 November

## Monday 16 November

**CSA Gallery**, But Never by Chance. Much discussed but rarely seen, erotica by women is of great interest. Curated by Linda Marie Walker for the Experimental Art Foundation, Adelaide. Until 21 November. CSA. **Graduation Recital**, Paul Brimstone, piano, 6pm. Llewellyn Hall. CSM.

## Tuesday 17 November

**Graduation Recital**, Emma Hayes, violin, 8.15pm. Llewellyn Hall. CSM.

## Wednesday 18 November

**Graduation Recital**, Alison Cameron, piano, 6pm. Llewellyn Hall. CSM. **Graduation Recital**, Emma Paillas, clarinet, 8.15pm. Llewellyn Hall. CSM.

## Thursday 19 November

**Graduation Recital**, Jane Williams, cello, 6pm. Llewellyn

Hall. CSM.

**Graduation Recital**, Judith Dodsworth, mezzo-soprano, 8.15pm. Llewellyn Hall. CSM.

## Friday 20 November

**Graduation Recital**, Christopher Harris, trombone, 8.15pm. RR3. CSM.

## Sunday 22 November

**Carillon Recital** by Joan Chia, 2.45pm. Aspen Island. CSM.

## Monday 23 November

**Graduation Recital (Diploma in Jazz)** at Players, Canberra Theatre Centre, Bronwen Mackenzie, trombone, 6pm. Admission is free. CSM.

**Graduation Recital (Diploma in Jazz)** at Players, Canberra Theatre Centre, Nathan Moore, piano, 7.15pm. Admission is free. CSM.

**Graduation Recital (Diploma in Jazz)** at Players, Canberra Theatre Centre, Nick McBride, drums, 8.30pm. Admission is free. CSM.

**We Eat Our Greens**,

**The Institute of the Arts (ITA) at the ANU comprises the Canberra School of Art (CSA) and the Canberra School of Music (CSM) and the Australian Centre for the Arts and Technology (ACAT). Most entries in Arts Diary relate to the two schools but any organisations or individuals with an association with the University or the Schools are welcome to submit information for publication. The deadline for Diary entries for the next issue is 5pm on Monday 16 November, and will be for the period 30 November to 13 December inclusive. Further information please contact Clare Bayada, ANU Reporter, x2106.**

Photomedia. 10am - 4pm. Until 27 November. Photospace, CSA.

## Tuesday 24 November

**3 Above Average**, Gold and Silversmithing Workshop. 10am - 4pm. Until 1 December. Gold and Silversmithing Workshop Mezzanine, CSA.

**Glass Workshop**. 11am - 4pm. Until 27 November. Glass Workshop. CSA.

**Graduation Recital (Diploma in Jazz)** at Players, Canberra Theatre Centre, Graham Monger, guitar, 6pm. Admission is free. CSM.

**Graduation Recital (Diploma in Jazz)** at Players, Canberra Theatre Centre, Christopher Booth, trumpet, 7.15pm. Admission is free. CSM.

**Graduation Recital (Diploma in Jazz)** at Players, Canberra Thea-

tre Centre, Murray Jackson, saxophone, 8.30pm. Admission is free. CSM.

## Wednesday 25 November

**Graduation Recital (Diploma in Jazz)** at Players, Canberra Theatre Centre, Adrian Basso, guitar, 6pm. Admission is free. CSM.

**Graduation Recital (Diploma in Jazz)** at Players, Canberra Theatre Centre, Adam Bodkin, bass, 7.15pm. Admission is free. CSM. **Graduation Recital (Diploma in Jazz)** at Players, Canberra Theatre Centre, Matthew Moore, drums, 8.30pm. Admission is free. CSM.

## Thursday 26 November

**Graduation Recital (Diploma in Jazz)** at Players, Canberra Theatre Centre, Megan Hunter, voice, 6pm. Admission is free. CSM.

**Graduation Recital (Diploma in Jazz)** at Players, Canberra Theatre Centre, Andrew Piper, trumpet, 7.15pm. Admission is free. CSM.

**Graduation Recital (Diploma in Jazz)** at Players, Canberra Theatre Centre, James Ryan, saxophone, 8.30pm. Admission is free. CSM.

**Personal Space**, Leather Workshop. 10am - 4pm. Until 27 November. Conference Rm, CSA.

## Friday 27 November

**Lake George - a Survey**, Graphic Investigation Workshop, CSA. **Sleeping Earth**, Graphic Investigation Workshop. CSA.

## Sunday 29 November

**Carillon Recital** by Suzanne Magassy, 2.45pm. Aspen Island. CSM.

Examination recitals will be held in the Canberra School of Music from 23 November to 2 December. Admission is free and members of the public are welcome. Please Phone 2495700 for details.

All Graduation Recitals (Diploma in Jazz) are supported by the Canberra Theatre Trust.



## Food book a must read for global trade negotiators

*Disarray in world food markets: a quantitative assessment*

Rod Tyers and Kym Anderson: Cambridge University Press (July 1992) 444pp., \$59.95

BY RIC SHAND\*

THIS book addresses the current challenge of excess supply and price instability in world foodgrain markets due to the distorted domestic foodgrain policies of industrial and developing countries.

Published in the midst of the perilous crisis in multilateral trade negotiations on agriculture, this book could not have been better timed and gives quantitative strength and precision to the arguments for reform. Tyers and Anderson are in the forefront of studies on the international economics of agriculture, and this work is a powerful amalgam of their individual and joint contributions over the past 10 years.

At the outset, the authors paint a dismal picture of the international market. Prices are on a declining long-term trend, fluctuations are substantial around this trend, and these have widened in the 1970s and 1980s. These features have been exacerbated by domestic policies of foodgrain producers.

Advanced industrial countries discriminate in favour of agriculture to support producer incomes, while developing countries discriminate against agriculture to protect urban consumers. Both types of policies work to the detriment of international markets.

The growth of protectionism

since the 1950s, the reasons for it and its effects form the subject matter of this book. Its analytical core is a behavioural model of world food markets which is used to gauge the effectiveness of existing distortionary policies in achieving domestic insulation, to measure the international repercussions of these policies, and to assess quantitatively the effects of alternative policies of partial reform.

The analysis of existing policies clearly demonstrates the high and escalating domestic and international welfare costs of agricultural protectionism in industrial countries. If the food policies of the 1980s are unchanged in the 1990s the annual cost to industrial market economies will more than double. But worse, increasingly these policies are failing to transfer welfare to rural low income earners as the larger farmers scoop the pool.

Internationally, they reduced average food prices by around one-seventh, and increased price fluctuations by 50 per cent in the early 1980s. The effects of the same policies in the 1990s would be half as large again with proportional effects on traditional exporting countries. They are also shown to be detrimental to developing countries by reducing welfare and self-sufficiency.

Alternative policies considered are a halt to growth in protection, a conversion of import restrictions to tariffs and phased partial lowering of tariff rates. The likely effects of such partial liberalisation of domestic markets would be to reduce their insulation from international markets and thereby reduce international price fluctuations, and second, to facilitate the process of liberalisation of inter-

national trade with more transparent distortions rather than the existing non-tariff barriers.

Potential welfare effects will be considerable even if these reforms only take place in industrial countries, but such liberalisation would encourage developing and centrally planned economies to introduce their own reforms because of the reduction of risk in international food trade.

The authors offer some hope for agricultural policy reform. First, high domestic prices which lead to growth of exportable surpluses engender more domestic opposition than those which encourage only import substitution.

Second, export subsidies cannot be used to support the argument of domestic food security, and third, high production levels lead to high levels of chemical input which damages the environment. They also argue that the increasing awareness of the costs of agricultural protection is strengthening the argument of domestic lobbies in opposition.

Finally, the authors suggest that the growth of a generally more outward-looking orientation and expanding global links in industrial countries will reduce the tolerance of protectionism.

The authors use a combination of factors to explain the incidence of agricultural taxes and subsidies including income distributional effects of protectionism on interest groups and the economic and political power of these groups. In doing so the authors appear to understate the political power of rural interests in these countries with an assumption that all votes have equal value.

In practice, the electoral influence of the relatively small number of rural voters far exceeds their numerical strength in many industrial countries because adjustments to the number and size of rural electorates has not kept pace with the decline in rural population which has followed the rapid rates of industrialisation and urban migration.

The authors see a need for further research towards greater understanding of the way the political market works for agricultural policies. Research into this lagged adjustment would appear to be a fruitful direction.

\*Dr Shand is Senior Fellow in the Department of Economics, Research School of Pacific Studies.

## No place for Madonna



Photo: Peter Cotton

BY DAVID WASHINGTON

EROTICISM – very much the media theme at the moment – is being examined in an eclectic exhibition at the Canberra School of Art Gallery until 21 November.

The exhibition, ... *but never by chance* ..., includes the work of 15 women – seven artists and eight writers – who explore the different forms in which the erotic impulse can be expressed.

Perth's Carol Rudyard (pictured), the recipient of a 1992 Australia Council \$50,000 Creative Fellowship, was present at the opening and delivered a public lecture about her work.

Ms Rudyard, who gave up painting in 1979 to concentrate on video, contributed a video installation to the exhibition in which she examines three well-known images of women, all related in some way to betrayal.

Exhibition curator, Linda Marie Walker, conceded that the works in the exhibition were far from the

popular view of women's eroticism, as displayed recently by Madonna.

However, she says: 'There are as many forms of eroticism as there are women and people. People have different ways of expressing it, especially materially.'

She says the exhibition examines eroticism from a 'thinking' perspective, rather than focusing on explicitness (although the book which accompanies the exhibition does contain some more conventional erotic images).

'I felt a lot had been spoken in that way (explicitly) and this was an opportunity for women to take another view, if they wished,' she says.

The exhibition's title is derived from a quotation from the French novelist and playwright, Marguerite Duras, who points out that viewers (voyeurs) do not look at women accidentally but always (by implication) deliberately. Linda Marie Walker posed the question: What, then, if women look at themselves?

### Writing Fellows program

FOR many years the ANU had a program whereby writers – usually, but not always, Australian – spent a semester or so with the English Department, funded jointly by the ANU and the Literature Board.

It kept the University in touch with the writing community, and gave up-and-coming writers an opportunity. With the Literature Board now unlikely to fund such projects for Canberra in future, the ANU, the University of Canberra and the Australian Defence Force Academy have decided to cooperate in a joint-funding, writer-sharing arrangement.

Writing Fellows are being of-

fered no less than \$800 a week plus some assistance with removal expenses to spend a total of 12 weeks in Canberra (four weeks with each of the three institutions). They are expected to participate in campus life but, above all, to use the time to write.

Applications are invited from writers, to locate themselves in Canberra during first or second semester 1993. Enquires: Dr Livio Dobrez, the Department of English at the ANU, via the departmental secretary (Ph 2492884). Applications for next year close on 7 December. Enquires for 1994 and 1995 are also welcome.

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# CLASSIFIEDS

## For Sale

2 cane chairs & table \$70, 2 matching table lamps (pink), \$40, cutlery set for 6 (pink handles), \$45. Ph Ivan 2582748.

**ABORIGINAL** art, Arnhemland, Kimberley bark paintings. Desert canvases, didgeridoos, boomerangs, carvings, other artefacts. Ph 2953694.

**AKAI** amp/stereo receiver, Sony turntable, Brother CE60 electric typewriter (with memory, auto delete), all in gd cond. Ph 2494578/2413460(ah).

**ARMCHAIRS**, four sturdy, high back chairs with swivel bases. Vinyl upholstery shows some wear. \$140. Ph 2548337.

**AS** new Dick Smith 75mm oscilloscope (Cat Q-1280), \$350. Ph 2492794.

**BABY** Childcare pram, \$60; wooden coffee table, \$20; student desk, \$15. Ph 2532487.

**BACKPACK** 70L, cordura, Trailmaster, never used, \$180. Paint, 20L, white, interior, Taubmans, never opened, \$80. Ph 2581465(h)/2495100(w).

**BICYCLE** boys' 10spd, Apollo, 19" frame, 24" wheels, exc cond, \$110. Ph 2812378.

**BICYCLE** Speedwell, 6spd, Classic women's frame, \$100. Ph Yuka 2516750.

**BIKE** Hardrock specialized Curz, 16.5", lightweight, only three months use, \$395, with Bell helmet, \$435. Ph 2512290.

**BIKE** men's 10spd only \$25; Cyclops 'Javelin' 10spd 1/2yrs old \$145. Baby's pram, convertible, gd cond, \$35. Ph Jiger 2493951/2472389(ah).

**BIKE** men's Spokeman vgc \$280ono; 2 large fl rugs - 4x3m approx natural wool col. \$115; 3x2m cream with pattern, \$85. Ph 2810015(ah).

**BIKE** women's, 3spd, as new, \$150ono, portable space heater, as new, \$40; pine square coffee table, \$30. Ph 2810122(h)/2494146(w).

**BIKES** lady's 3 spd, \$60, men's 5spd \$70; colour TV + video recorder, National GT, \$270. Palsonic microwave oven, \$100. Ph Soung 2490726(w)/2577681(h).

**BLINDS** several types and widths, from \$3 each; large dog kennel, \$65; shop workbench \$40; cassette tape storage shelves, \$5 each. Ph 2494288/2950630.

**BOOKS** mostly suitable girls 10 to 12 years old, some Shakespeare and others. Ph Lyn 2492572(w).

**BRASS** bed QS \$225. Mattress and base to suit, \$175. Ph 2476091(ah).

**CAR** manuals Toyota Corolla 1200 1970-76; Sigma GH Series. \$10ea. Ph 2931689.

**CARIBEE** Tourer I person light wt tent \$140, three thread Janome Overlocker (JL-603), as new, \$350. Ph Martin 2494496.

**CHILD'S** car seat, Safe-n-Sound, suit 6 mths-4 years; adjustable harness, \$35ono. Ph 2490621(am).

**CRICKET** bat, child's Duncan-Fearnley attack, with cover. Size 6 - Harrow, suit 10-12yr old. Double grip, gd cond, \$40. Ph 2951439(ah)/2494110(w).

**COLOUR** TV, Casio, UHF & VHF, 13cm x 9cm, \$150; table lamp, adjustable, red, \$10; electric kettle, 0.5 litres, Russell

Hobbs, \$25. Ph 2794704.

**COMPUTER** desk and chair, \$75, washing machine twin tub gd cond, \$100, lady shaver Epilady new, \$25. Ph 2864355(ah).

**CZECHO-SLOVAKIA** skiing holidays - 3 weeks for great fun for under \$2000. Separate charge flight, return air fare only \$1250. Ph 2492820(w)/2480116(ah).

**DRYER** (tumbler) Simpson, microwave oven, overlocker 4 threads, doona cover, curtains, girls bike suits 5-10yo, piano as new, Ph Jacky 2498751/2551278.

**EXTENDABLE** timber dining table (approx 4' x 3', 5'6"x3' extended) with 4 chairs, vgc, \$300ono. Brown lounge suite (1x 2 seater & 2 large chairs) vgc, \$200ono. Ph 2851768(ah).

**FRUIT** tree Dutch Medlar, edible brown fruit deciduous with red autumn leaves, large white flowers, in container 2.5m tall \$30. Ph 2493632/2816641(ah).

**FUTON** bed, QS, 2nd hand, top of line quality, mountain-ash wood base. Originally made by 'Possum Futon' of Mitchell, \$300ono. Ph 2470593.

**FURNITURE** 2 pine bar stools, \$50 each, linen press or pantry, \$100, all as new. Ph 2862497.

**HANDYCAM** Sony Hi 8 Stereo (TR 705E), bought 3mths ago for \$2300 duty free, sell \$2000ono. Ph Jim 2492288.

**HEATER** oil filled column, Electricaire 2400W, vgc, \$150ono. Ph 2496959.

**HOUSEHOLD** furniture at bargain prices - pine wardrobes (2), lounge suites (2), bookshelf, QS futon and base, TV, bike and misc. Ph Lindsay 2470593.

**HOUSEHOLD** furniture must sell quickly, bed QS, kitchen table, lounge, desks, all cheap. Ph 2496951 after 5pm.

**HOUSEHOLD** items, Sony Radio/Cass, \$20; pressure cooker, \$10; electric blanket, single, \$10. Ph 2494367(w)/2575078(h).

**GARDEN** furniture, 2 tubular sun lounge chairs, \$90. Buffet, walnut laminex (offers), light fittings, various (offers). All items vgc. Ph 2494184.

**LATHE** hobby mat 65mm centre height, screwcutting, standard accessories, two years old. \$900ono. Ph 2492818(w)/2512547(h).

**MANUAL**, owner's workshop for Fiat 128, 110 & 1300 models from 1969 to 1974. Ph James 2492572(w).

**MOVING** must sell, dbl mattress \$5, desk, \$20, swivel chair, \$40, linen, clothes 60s onwards, coffee table black, \$40, table, \$10, palms, herbs, indoor plants, cheap. Ph Janet 2494148.

**PENTAX** P30T with 28-80mm zoom lens, new, \$380 - Pentax Spotmeter V, new, \$490 - DURST M600 enlarger, B&W/colour, A1 condition, \$200. Ph Nick 2164546(bh).

**QUIPMASTER** 2000 series pool filter tankbase unused. New price \$125+. Sell \$50. Ph 2548337.

**RADIO**, stereo, double cassette recorder, continuous play, high speed synchronous dubbing, 4 speaker system, FM-SW1-SW2-MW waves, Sanyo, \$100. Ph 2794704.

**SAILING** boat 420 (4.2m long), fibreglass, jib, spinnaker, new mainsail, trailer, spare wheels,

Advertisements are restricted to staff and students of the University, and members of Convocation, and to 20 words each. 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. All advertisements must be accompanied by the name and contact phone number of the lodger (not for publication). The closing date for advertisements for the next issue is Monday, 16 November 1992. Inquiries x2106.

vgc, \$1900ono. Ph Elena 2495069(w)/2312188(h).

**SONY** FH-515R, High density compact stereo, CD, Radio/Cass, 3 way speakers, fully remote, dual voltage, \$590ono. Ph 2512290.

**SPINNING** wheel, upright 'traveller' type, double drive, hand crafted in Tumut \$200ono. Ph 2852681.

**STEREO**, AIWA midi system plus Sony, 5 disc remote control CD player. \$1500 must sell, \$700ono. Ph Nikki 2495968.

**TELEVISION** Pye, colour UHF/VHF, with aerial and stand \$140. Radio Cassette player - AIWA, 4 band radio, 5 band equalizer \$60. Ph Ken 2492950/2492496(w).

**TENNIS** racquet for junior unused, \$40. Ph 2497649ah.

**TENT** 3-man igloo, plus heaps of camping accessories. Tarps, poles, lamp, stove, stools, etc \$200 the lot. Ph Andrew 2493763.

**TV** Colour 48cm Rank Arena \$210. Volta upright vacuum cleaner hardly used \$160 include attachments. Ph Heather 2492297.

**VENDRAMINI** moto-cross boots, all leather, as new, size 9, \$120; built-in gas BBQ burners (4) \$40. David Thomson 2492691.

**VIOLIN**, 3/4 size, quality instrument - would suit beginner. \$300ono. Ph 2498209(ah)/2493598(bh).

**VIOLIN**, Suzuki 1/8 size, includes case, Vol 1 book and cassette, very good cond. \$330. Ph 2478895(ah)/2493207(bh).

## Computers

**DISK** drive Apple Macintosh 3.5 external disk drive (800K double sided) with instruction manual. \$265. Ph Ross 2492089.

**IBM** compatibles, software, disks. Buy PC to type thesis and I'll print on laser printer: NEC Powermate 1+ with 386SX, 40m HD, colour \$700. ASI XT, 20m HD, mono, \$450. Delivery and setup included. Ph Don 2413764(ah).

**NINTENDO** entertainment system, control deck, RF switch, power pack, control pads, joystick & 4 games \$200ono. Ph Tim 2515737(ah).

**NINTENDO** games, six games, all with original instruction booklets and packaging, from \$20 to \$40each. Ph 2492193(w).

**STACKER** disk compression program. Double your hard disk. Unopened new package. Retail \$270, best offer over \$170. Send note to Robert Early, Linguistics, RSPacS.

## Motor Vehicles

**CAMIRA** SLE, 1983, stn wgn, 140,000km, new rego, \$4,000. Ph Thomas 2494107(w)/2816190(h).

**COLT** XL manual, hatch, 1990, 33,000km, vgc, NRMA inspected, \$8,500 neg, TV Sony Trinitron 34cm, 9mths old, \$350ono. Pine furniture vgc; w'drobe \$190. Ph 2494316(w).

**DAIHATSU** Applause Li, 1991, air cond, 33,000km, rego May 1993, dark blue. Great little car. Owners going O/S. Reluctant sale. \$13,500ono. Ph Matthew 2495551(w)/2496747(h).

**DATSUN** 120Y 1974, ex mechanically, new clutch, very reliable, for quick sale, \$1400ono. Ph 2589354.

**FORD** Cortina TE sedan, auto, late 1979, gc, 3 mths rego, 172,500km, tow bar, Radio/Cass, \$2,400ono, colour TV, Tandy 34cm vgc \$240, TV/video table as new \$45. Ph 2591891.

**FORD** Falcon GL station wagon, 1984, exc cond, rego 3/93, manual, air-conditioned, trailer hitch, roof rack, \$8000ono. Ph 2492945(w)/25164759(h).

**FORD** Fairmont XF 1986, s/wagon, rego 7/93, pwr str, air cond, gd cond, \$9,000ono. Ph 2927031(ah).

**HOLDEN** Camira, 1983, manual; gd cond, new brakes/tyres, recond engine, \$4,000ono. Ph 2814982.

**HONDA** Civic 1984, 3dr hatch, rego 3/93, full service history, Canberra drive, lady owner, extras, urgent sale, \$7,200ono. Ph 2512290.

**MAZDA** 626 1991, 2.2i, as new, 5dr sdx hatch, white, auto, air cond, pwr str, cruise ctrl, rad/cass, elec mir/win, cent lock, reg 7/93, wrty 4/94, \$25,000. Ph 2822684(ah).

**MAZDA** 929, 1976, new engine; Yamaha piano 3 years. Ph Helen 2810141.

**MAZDA** E1400 Van 1981 commercial vehicle, long rego, reliable, new tyres, ex band vehicle, \$1500ono. Ph Tony 2492148/2584313(ah).

**PULSAR** Gli, current model (3mths old), 5000km, auto, cruise control, air/cond, 1.6L eng EFI, pwr str, forced sale, \$21,500. Ph 2880204.

**SUBARU** 4WD s/wagon 1980, 12mths rego, gd cond, includes new bull-bar, tow-bar, removable roof racks, full log books. \$3250ono. Ph 2851124.

**TOYOTA** Corona urgent sale, 1981 s/w, white, always garaged, reg 4/93, tinted windows, tow bar, new exhaust, A1 cond inside & out, reluctant sale, offer over \$2,700. Ph Don 2475718(h)/2495610(w).

**TOYOTA** Corolla 1977, rego 4/93, mechanically excellent, new tyres & battery. Ph Daniel 2577061.

**VOLKSWAGON** Beetle, Can-

berra car with no rust and gd straight body with exc mechanicals. An economical & reliable car. 12mths rego. \$2,600. Ph 2888679ah.

**VOLVO** 245 1978s/wg, auto, pwr str, 7 seats, long rego, exc cond, full service record, \$4,500. Ph 2490407.

## Accommodation Wanted

**ACADEMIC** couple seek 1-2 bedroom house/unit to rent from mid Jan 1993. Furnished or unfurnished, long lease preferable. Ph 2495070(w)/2886505(h).

**HOME** to care for: from Jan 93 for 6-12 mths; trees and garden, pets no problem, sole parent with two Uni student daughters, all non-smoking & ideologically sound!?!? Rent negotiable. Ph 2411217.

**HOUSEMINDERS** avail for 1993, early Dec 1992. Much experience. City/country locations, pets & gardens welcome. Non-smokers. References supplied. Ph Mark & Jenny 2513675/2382482.

**HOUSEMINDING** available or rental sharing wanted over the Christmas break. Mature male, non-smoker, gd references. Leave a message 2493083 for J Robens.

**HOUSESITTER**, reliable, non-smoker, female, long term, excel refs. Ph Jane 2880679(h).

**RESPONSIBLE** professional couple will look after your home from Dec/Jan onward, fond of pets and gardens, rent negotiable. Ph 2592630(after 6.30pm).

**VISITING** academic (USA) and 5yr old son require accommodation close to campus/Turner Primary School 20 Jan 1993 - 20 May 1993. Ph 2494244.

**VISITING** Swedish academic wishes to rent a fully or partly furnished house for his family, for at least half a year from January 1993. Ph Dr Svensson, 2688679(w)/2498867(h).

## Accommodation Available

**BYRON** Bay 3 bdrm house 2.1.93 -23.1.93, 5 mins walk from beach. 10 mins drive from Byron. Ph Diana 2489144(am).

**BURRILL** Lake near Ulladulla. Absolute lake frontage cottage, perfect getaway for holidays or weekends 2.5hrs from Canberra. Ph 2544453ah.

**DOWNER**, non-smoker, over 25 yr old for sunny, 3br house with one other. Ph 2895388(w).

**FLOREY** 2 bd u/f t/house, garage, from Dec 1992. Suitable for professional couple caring for house. Ph Richard 2490593(w).

**HAWKER**, contemporary townhouse, low maintenance courtyard. Furniture if required. Ph Jacqui 2498751/2551278.

**HOLIDAY** flat available at Eden over Xmas - fully self-contained sea views. Cheap rates. Bookings Ph 0649 61756/2492771.

**LYNEHAM**, two rooms available @ \$70 and \$50, or will share with 1 person @ \$90. Ph Stephen 2476628.

**PAGE**, person needed to share spacious house in quiet, leafy nbd with one other. Own ensuite, close to shops, \$95pw. Ph Conrad

2492953/2542218. **PAGE**, townhouse (new), 3bdrm, garage, opposite quiet parkland, avail end Nov, \$210pw. Ph 2412608.

**PALMERSTON** 2br u/f terraced t/house, sandstone arched balcony, gas heating, int access to garage, views to city. 12 min to ANU. Available mid Nov. 12 mth lease. \$190pw. Ph 2494075(w).

**PERSON** to share a pleasant house in Chisholm. Interesting place to experiment and to upgrade the soil, welcome to accept new ideas, \$70. Ph 2925587.

**ROOM** in Turner available from late Nov. Share with 2 males & 1 female, non-smoker, \$70pw+ expenses. Ph 2577035.

**ROOM** only accommodation, with shared kitchen and bathroom facilities, avail at Uni Halls, Bruce/Burton & Garran from end Nov 1992 to mid Feb 1993. Ph 2492829/2495524.

**SUSSEX** Inlet - small waterfront holiday cottage available anytime including weekends and holidays, quiet bushland setting. Ph 2494049/2582016(ah).

**TOWNHOUSE** 2 storey, 2br, fully furnished, Hackett, avail 5 Dec 1992 - early February. Rent negotiable or swap for Sydney accommodation. Ph 2477038(h).

**TURNER**, sunny quiet, 1brm, unit, furn if required, laundry, carport. Avail Nov 21 or now. Long lease, \$135pw. Ph 2493880/2474929.

**WATSON** 1 bedroom/carport, \$105pw + bond. Ph 2476863.

## Real Estate

**3br** house on good block, in Torrens, Woden area, carport, leaving 5 Jan 1993, \$125,000. Ph 2493706/2864604(ah).

**LATHAM** 4brm + ens, modern kitchen, quality fittings, slow comb heater, fully insul, exc cond. Established garden. \$164,000. Ph

- continued on Page 11

## ANU on Radio 2XX

'Tuesday Review' with Peter Cotton (every Tuesday 9.05 - 11am) Interviews and comment from ANU academics Science with Kay Barney. Federal Politics with Ross Peake of The Canberra Times newspaper, and Films with Fiona MacDonald



## ANU Weekly Diary

For information about our wide range of interesting activities, ring our recorded message, up-dated each Thursday. Phone: (06) 249 0742

## Drill Hall Gallery

Changing exhibitions from the ANU Kingsley Street, Acton Open Wed-Sun, 12-5pm

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# ACADEMIC DIARY: 16 November - 29 November

Diary entries for the next issue close at 5pm on Monday 16 November, and will be for the period 30 November to 13 December inclusive. Please assist by submitting ALL diary entries on the forms available from University Public Relations. Forms detailing academic diary cutoffs and classified deadlines for 1992 are available from Public Relations or by phoning x2106.

**MONDAY 16 November**  
**Biogeography & Geomorphology, Research School of Pacific Studies, Sem.** Dr Lawrence Band, 'Effect of land surface representation on simulated evapotranspiration and net carbon assimilation'. 11am. Sem Rm C, Coombs Bldg.  
**Urban Research Program, Research School of Social Sciences, Sem.** Dr Don Haurin, 'House price indices in the US'. 11am. Sem Rm D, Coombs Bldg.  
**Linguistics, Faculty of Arts, Sem.** Nick Enfield, 'Greetings in Lao: evidence for the link between language and culture'. 2pm. Rm 2135, John Dedman Bldg.

**TUESDAY 17 November**  
**Division of Pacific & Asian History, Research School of Pacific Studies, Sem.** Helen Creese, 'Ritual and rivalry: political relationships in nineteenth century Bali'. 2pm. Sem Rm E, Coombs Bldg.  
**Demography Program, Research School of Social Sciences, Sem.** Dr Marvin McInnis, 'Infant survival in late 19th century Canada'. 3.30pm. Sem Rm A, Coombs Bldg.  
**Humanities Research Centre,**

**Research School of Social Sciences, Sem.** Dr Bryan Coleborne, 'Northern Ireland: themes in contemporary political fiction'. 4pm. HRC Reading Rm, Top fl, A D Hope Bldg.  
**Political Science, Research School of Social Sciences, Sem.** Professor Barry Hindess, 'No end of ideology; or Althusser and the end of enlightenment'. 4pm. Sem Rm D, Coombs Bldg.

**WEDNESDAY 18 November**  
**ANU Convocation/The Canberra Times, Literary Lunch.** Michael Ondaatje. 12.30pm. The Great Hall, University House. Tickets \$20. Ph 2494144.  
**Australia-Japan Research Centre, Research School of Pacific Studies, Sem.** Lu Weiguo, 'Price-induced fibre substitution in the Chinese textile industry (preliminary results)'. 12.30 - 2pm. Sem Rm 4, Crawford Bldg.  
**Geographical Science, Graduate Program, Sem.** Professor G J R Linge, 'Russia's far east: political pawn or Pacific power'. 3.45pm. Sem Rm C, Coombs Bldg.  
**John Curtin School of Medical Research, Sem.** Dr Wayne Gerlach, 'Gene inactivation - approaches and applications'. 4pm. Florey Lecture Theatre, JCSMR.  
**Demography, Research School of Social Sciences, Public lecture.** Dr Lincoln Day, 'The future of low-birthrate populations'. 8pm. Coombs Lecture Theatre.

**THURSDAY 19 November**  
**National Centre for Epidemiology and Population Health, Sem.** Dr Jane Thompson, 'Having a premature baby: some women's experiences in the ACT'. 12.30pm. NCEPH Sem Rm

(C10), NCEPH, Cnr Mills & Eggleston Rds.  
**Research School of Earth Sciences, Sem.** Dr Malcolm Sambridge, 'Genetic algorithms in seismic inversion'. 4pm. Jaeger Bldg.  
**Sociology Program, Research School of Social Sciences, Sem.** Dr Mariah Evans and Dr Sally Zanjani, 'The vote for women's suffrage in the early American west'. 4pm. Sem Rm E, Coombs Bldg.

**FRIDAY 20 November**  
**Economic History, Research School of Social Sciences and the Faculties, Sem.** Professor Marvin McInnis, 'A reconsideration of staples in nineteenth-century Canadian development'. 11am-12.30pm. Sem Rm E, Coombs Bldg.  
**Philosophy Department, Faculty of Arts, Sem.** Bill Child, 'The dualism of scheme and content'. 11am. Departmental Sem Rm, 2nd flr, Haydon-Allen Bldg.  
**Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research, Faculty of Arts, Sem.** Dr Bill Tyler, 'The context of Aboriginal socioeconomic achievement: the 1991 Census'. 12 noon. Sem Rm G28, A D Hope Bldg.  
**Australia-Japan Research Centre, Research School of Pacific Studies, Sem.** Yiping Huang, 'An economy-wide model of China'. 12.30-2pm. Sem Rm 4, Crawford Bldg.  
**Economics, Research School of Social Sciences, Sem.** Dr John Altman & Dr Anne Daly, 'The CDEP: a very different labour market program'. 2pm. Sem Rm D, Coombs Bldg.

**MONDAY 23 November**  
**Quaternary Dating Research Centre, Research School of Pa-**

**cific Studies, Sem.** Dr Rainer Grun, 'The kinetics of TL peaks and their significance for dating studies'. 11am. Sem Rm C, Coombs Bldg.  
**Urban Research Program, Research School of Social Sciences, Sem.** Professor John Repts, 'Thomas Jefferson as anti-urbanist: the evidence reexamined'. 11am. Sem Rm D, Coombs Bldg.

**TUESDAY 24 November**  
**Biogeography & Geomorphology, Research School of Pacific Studies, Sem.** John Magee, 'Late Quaternary fluvial and lacustrine events in the Lake Eyre Basin: stratigraphy, chronology and palaeohydrology'. 3.30pm. Sem Rm C, Coombs Bldg.  
**Demography Program, Research School of Social Sciences, Sem.** Dr Nick Parr, 'Multi-level analysis of fertility in Liberia'. 3.30pm. Sem Rm A, Coombs Bldg.  
**Political Sciences, Research School of Social Sciences, Sem.** Professor Richard Mulgan, 'The Westminster model, elite capture and popular revolt: the New Zealand experience'. 4pm. Sem Rm D, Coombs Bldg.

**WEDNESDAY 25 November**  
**Division of Pacific & Asian History, Research School of Pacific Studies, Sem.** Professor William Johnston, 'The history of tuberculosis in Japan'. 2pm. Sem Rm E, Coombs Bldg.  
**History of Ideas Program, Research School of Social Sciences, Sem.** Professor Wolf von Engelhardt, 'Records of meteorite falls in mythology, literature and visual arts'. 2pm. Mills Rm, Chancelry.

**THURSDAY 26 November**  
**Biogeography & Geomorphology, Research School of Pacific Studies, Sem.** Dr Jacky Croke, 'Fluvial geomorphology in the western Lake Eyre Basin'. 11am. Sem Rm C, Coombs Bldg.  
**Australian Japan Research Centre, Research School of Pacific Studies, Sem.** Jiro Okamoto, 'The making of Australia's foreign economic policy towards East Asia'. 12.30 - 2pm. Sem Rm 4, Crawford Bldg.  
**National Centre for Epidemiology and Population Health, Sem.** Dr Margaret Hartley, 'Risk assessment of chemicals'. 12.30pm. NCEPH Sem Rm (C10), NCEPH, Cnr Mills & Eggleston Rds.  
**History of Ideas Program, Research School of Social Sciences, Sem.** Professor Wolf von Engelhardt, 'Morphologic, geologic and petrologic effects of hypervelocity impacts on earth'. 4pm. RSES, Sem Rm, Jaeger Bldg.  
**Sociology Program, Research School of Social Sciences, Sem.** Dr Johnathan Kelley, 'Typologies of social class: Goldthorpe, Wright and a suggested alternative'. 4pm. Sem Rm E, Coombs Bldg.

**FRIDAY 27 November**  
**Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research, Faculty of Arts, Sem.** Dr Jon Altman, 'The role of indigenous Australians in the National Tourism Strategy'. 12 noon. Sem Rm G28, A D Hope Bldg.

## Visitors

**Rönnquist, Dr Ralf.** Department of History, University of Lund. Visiting Fellow, Department of

History. The Faculties. October-February. Main interests: the development and political significance of different forms of territorial and cultural identity in relation to state and nation-building processes. Ph 2492716.  
**von Engelhardt, Professor Wolf.** History of Ideas Program, Research School of Social Sciences, and the Research School of Earth Sciences. Last week of November. Presenting a double feature on hypervelocity impacts on earth: first, a paper on the history of meteorite falls in mythology, literature and the visual arts, and second, one on their geological aspects.

## Awards

Details of the following scholarships and awards may be obtained from Careers and Appointments Service located on the lower ground floor of the Chancelry Annex, extension 3593.

**Heron Island Research Stations/P & O Australia** for PhD and Post-Doctoral Fellows who wish to undertake coral reef research at Heron Island. Closing date 1 December 1992.

**British School of Rome, Ancient Medieval & Later Human Studies.** Grants in support of archaeological research or excavation at postgraduate or early doctoral level. Closing date 15 January 1993.

**The Australian Federation of University Women,** for women at a Masters or PhD level with no restriction on field of study. A Bursary is also on offer for Masters or higher degree in dentistry or some allied field. Closing date 28 February 1993.

## CLASSIFIEDS

continued from Page 10

2545080(ah).  
**MANUKA** solid brick home for sale on large block. Enquiries Ph 2824637ah.  
**O'CONNOR** large 2/3 bedroom brick veneer home with sep. garage. Attached large flat 10mins to ANU/Civic. \$248,000 neg. Ph 2480916.  
**O'CONNOR** solid brick 5 br house, 3 bath/toilet, studio/garage, fam room, dbl carport, elevated, native gdn, \$290,000 neg. Ph 2492666(w)/2491774(h).

**ORGANIC** farm south west NSW, 3.5 hrs drive, from Canberra, 1/3hr from Wagga. House, river frontage, 483 acres. For auction 27 Nov. Ph Adele 2494355/2886404(ah).  
**YARRALUMLA,** 3br cottage, quiet tree-lined street. Spacious rear garden. Separate garage, storage, and workshop. 20 Rodway St, open for inspection Saturdays/Sundays 3-4.15pm. \$227,500. Ph 2812378.

## Secretarial

**WORDPROCESSING, MSW/AppleMac/laser,** editing (ANU grad), essays, theses, CVs, tape transcriptions, free pick-up & del, reas. rates. Ph Cynthia 2886662.

**WORDPROCESSING, pte,** correspondence, theses, essays etc. Ph 2490156/2977603(h).

## Miscellaneous

A reunion of all Accounting graduates of the University of Canberra (CCA) is to be held at Gold Creek Homestead Gungahlin on December 4. Guest speaker is Assoc/Professor Don Maund who is retiring soon. For details ph Penny Cameron at UC on 2012989 between 9am - 12.30pm.

**ARE** you looking for a baby sitter in January? If so ph 2412680(ah) for details.

**GARDEN** plot, sunny, gd soil, avail free to a frustrated gardener. Ph 2959433.

**QUALIFIED,** experienced Piano teacher now has vacancies for 1993. Beginners to Grade 4. Ph 2581663(ah).

**QUALIFIED,** piano tuner technician, 16 years experience, 9 years tuner for Canberra School of Music. All areas. Ph Stefan Zywcak 2856140/2313449. 24hrs 7 days a week.

## Wanted

AN audience for Irish/Australian/American traditional music band. Catalpa. Sunday 6-10pm. Irish Club, Weston Creek. **SEMPRE** Avanti coursebook. Ph 2493146/2882712.  
**SMOCKING** pleater. Ph Mary 2492599/2977493(ah).  
**THREE** or four drawer lockable filing cabinet in gd cond. Ph 2490537.

## In Brief

### Administrative Review

GENERAL information sessions on the Student Administrative Procedures Review will be held from 2.30-4pm on 19 November and 26 November in the Karmel Room 1, First Floor, Union Building.

The sessions will give the University community an opportunity to hear about the review, ask questions and provide input.

Further sessions can be arranged with the Review Executive Officer, Chris Hogan, on 249 3724.

### Maltese honour

Dr Barry York, from the ANU's Centre for Immigration and Multicultural Studies, has been honoured for his work in the field of Maltese-Australian historical research and writing.

Dr York was one of five people honoured with Manuel de Vilhena awards in Melbourne last month.

The awards, presented annually by the Maltese-Australian cultural organisation Harmonic 65, are usually reserved for people who have contributed to Maltese culture in Melbourne, but the organisers made an exception in Dr York's case.

The Prime Minister of Malta sent a video-recording to congratulate recipients.

### Summer school

ADULT art classes ranging from life drawing to creative photography will be held during the Summer School of the Arts, Canberra School of Art from 4-24 January 1993.

In addition to the two to five day adult classes, there will also be sessions for younger people, including Seeing Australia for 8-9 year-olds, Faces, Portraits, Masks and Caricature for 10-12 year-olds; Drawing Cartoons and Comics for 12-16 year-olds; and Wire Jewellery for 12-16 year-olds.

The adult classes will include Portraiture, Water Media and the Human Figure, introductory and advanced life drawing, Gesso Panel Painting, Screen Printing, a range of oil painting classes, weaving, lithography and many more.

### Christmas Cards

CHRISTMAS cards depicting a beautiful hand-coloured engraving of the Rose Cockatoo are now available from ANU Public Relations. Telephone (06) 249 4144. Special orders which include names, addresses and/or greetings are available at an extra cost of 10 cents per card.

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## A support act many follow: PMs' wives

BY DAVID WASHINGTON

'The war goes badly and I have a cable fight with Churchill almost every day... The truth is that Britain never thought Japan would fight and made no preparations to meet that eventuality. But enough, I love you, and that is all there is to say.'

— John Curtin in a letter to his wife Elsie, January 1942.

Love and the future of the world: not all Australian Prime Ministers shared the politics of the job with their wives as John Curtin did, but most would have been lesser leaders without their spouse.

Some of our leaders, according to a new book, were heavily dependent on and moulded by their wives, not only on a personal level, but on the political front as well.

Dr Diane Langmore, from the ANU's Australian Dictionary of Biography, has traced the development of the role of Prime Minister's wife, through the public and private lives of 10 wives, from Pattie Deakin to Hazel Hawke.

*Prime Ministers' Wives*, published by Penguin Books and to be launched by Mrs Annita Keating on Friday, shows how the role of Prime Minister's wife moved from 'the woman behind the man' to a highly public job.

The trend, says Dr Langmore, really started in 1966 with Zara

Holt, whose private life with Harold was brought to the public through the burgeoning media of television and women's magazines.

While she apparently played little part in her husband's political life, she did take some positions of great independence (including voting informally at an election because of her opposition to the conscription of young Australians to fight in Vietnam).

Despite this defiance, Zara Holt had little knowledge or interest in politics. This did not stop her, however, from becoming the first Prime Minister's wife who could be called 'a media personality'.

'A local reporting industry had grown up giving coverage to domestic events and personalities,' Dr Langmore says. 'Zara responded exuberantly to its demands, talking freely and candidly on issues such as interior decorating, affairs of the heart and fashion. But not politics. She once confessed that she had "missed the bus" in that area...'

'She said that one of the few occasions on which she tried to

influence her husband was when she opposed his plan to bring out South Vietnam's president, Marshal Ky, to Australia in 1967. He listened courteously to her advice but ignored it.

'When a reporter asked her what she thought was the role of the Prime Minister's wife, she replied cheerfully, "I wouldn't have a clue about that".'

Dr Langmore believes percep-

Dr Langmore says that Margaret Whitlam, in attempting to make something more creative of the role, was a victim of larger social changes at the time, particularly the debate about the place of women in society and the influence that had on her thinking.

'It was perhaps her misfortune that she was caught between the new ideas and commitments of the women's movement and the

overcome a strong aversion to her loss of privacy when Bob Hawke became Prime Minister in 1983.

'She also had to overcome some regret at giving up her job as a social worker with the Brotherhood of Saint Laurence which, after years of unhappiness, was giving her a new sense of self-esteem and purpose,' she says.

'And she missed being the pivot of a busy household. She later recalled her first days at the Lodge; "When I first came here and everybody was doing something, I remember standing out in the hallway and thinking if I dropped through the floor, no-one would notice".'

But once she committed herself to the job, her attitude to it became thoroughly professional. She threw herself into public life, but on her terms, often operating independently of her husband.

'Times are changing,' Hazel explained. 'In the past some wives have been seen as "the little woman" hovering about two steps behind her husband.' Now, Hazel said, 'I'm not working for him, but I am working with him.'

Dr Langmore's book also contains fascinating insights into more distant lives, covering nearly a century of Australian domestic life and politics.

She delves into the care and patience showered upon Billy Hughes (Prime Minister 1914-22) by his wife Mary; a role which seems to have sustained Hughes during his turbulent career.

There is also a fascinating insight into the strong and influential Enid Lyons, the first woman elected to the House of Representatives, and her extraordinary role in Joe Lyons's political career. Also, the book examines the little-known Elizabeth Chifley, who in contrast led a life almost completely separate from Ben Chifley's political career.

*'...she was regarded as her husband's secret weapon — her warmth and humour an antidote to his perceived aloofness and arrogance.'*

tions might have changed at that time due to the impact of the Kennedy years in the USA, particularly John Kennedy's assassination and the image of the glamorous 'first lady'.

'Although Zara was no Jackie Kennedy, her glamorous, fast-moving life and effervescent, breezy modern style had some of the same appeal to consumers,' Dr Langmore says.

Despite having little interest in politics, other Prime Ministers' wives were seen as important political foils, often balancing their husbands' perceived coldness with their warmth and humour.

Margaret Whitlam, says Dr Langmore, took the evolution of the role of Prime Minister's wife a step further than Zara Holt, accepting its public nature but at the same time attempting to give it some independent identity and content.

Margaret grew up with a similar philosophy of a wife's role to that of wives of earlier Prime Ministers: 'My life had to become his. I didn't find it a bit strange. To me that was what marriage was all about'.

As the 1972 election drew near 'Margaret assumed an increasingly public role, campaign organisers believing that her wit and charm would counteract perceptions of her husband as cold and distant'.

She denied she was a 'political plant', but was uninhibited in her comments on controversial issues such as abortion, contraception and wages for housewives.

In the Lodge, she found herself cut off from political involvement and set about becoming involved in a range of media commitments and organisational duties. Eventually the press turned on her, after she was appointed to the Board of Commonwealth Hostels Ltd.

'Originally applauded for her strong-minded, independent and forthright views, she was castigated for her outspokenness,' Dr Langmore says.

'She said to me last year: "the press made me and the press destroyed me". She became very bitter about expectations of the Prime Minister's wife, accusing the nation of wanting "two for the price of one".'

continuing cautious social conservatism of many Australians,' she says.

According to Dr Langmore, Margaret Whitlam's successor, Tamie Fraser, retreated from her predecessor's definition of the role of Prime Minister's wife.

Although she too was seen by party organisers as a useful tool in political campaigns, she deliberately shied away from commenting on political issues and did not take any public offices.

'She agreed to be used in political campaigns: like Pattie Menzies she was regarded as her husband's secret weapon — her warmth and humour an antidote to his perceived aloofness and arrogance.'

However, she refused to fill a separate campaign program and insisted on being a support act for Malcolm Fraser.

She would not be drawn far on topical issues. Asked about economic policy, she replied: 'Oh, come on, you're talking to a girl now'.

It is difficult to recall Hazel Hawke ever being distant or uncomfortable with the role of Prime Minister's wife, yet Dr Langmore reminds readers that Hazel had to

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There are still delays with installation of the Rediteller ATM at the University of Canberra. We are working on this and still hopeful it will be installed late October/early November.

The machine will be located on the outside wall beside the entrance to the Refectory.

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BY PAT

