THE ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1962 OF THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
REPORT OF THE COUNCIL
OF
THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1962

By Authority:
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1963
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To His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount De L'Isle, V.C., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.,
K.St.J., Hon. LL.D. (Syd.), Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in and over the
Commonwealth of Australia.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency the Report of the Council of The Australian
National University for the period from 1st January, 1962, to 31st December, 1962, furnished in
compliance with Section 33 of the Australian National University Act 1946-1960.

THE COUNCIL.

The Council met eight times during the year in March, April, May, July, September, October,
November and December. The Chancellor presided over the meeting in March. Dr. H. C. Coombs,
Pro-Chancellor, presided over meetings in April, July, September, November and December. In the
Pro-Chancellor's absence, Mr. W. D. McDonald was elected to preside over the meeting in May and
Professor Wright was elected to preside over the meeting in October.

The Chancellor, Sir John Cockcroft, was installed in office at a ceremony held at the Albert Hall,
Canberra, on the 11th April, 1962. Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors of other Australian universities
were present at the ceremony.

The terms of office of the following members expired on the dates mentioned:

20th February, 1962—
Mr. K. E. Beazley.*
Mr. L. H. E. Bury.

30th June, 1962—
Senator K. A. Laught.*
Senator Dorothy M. Tangney.*

29th September, 1962—
Professor Sir John Crawford.*
Professor A. H. Ennor†
Professor Sir Mark Oliphant.
Professor T. W. Swan.
Professor L. F. Crisp.
Mr. W. J. O'Sullivan.
Mr. J. L. Carroll.

The following resignations from the Council were accepted by the Council on the dates
mentioned:
Professor B. D. Cameron, on 11th May, 1962.
Associate Professor G. K. W. Johnston, on 26th October, 1962.

An additional vacancy was caused by the death of Mr. E. J. B. Foxcroft on 24th May, 1962.


Members Ex-Officio.
LL.D. (Tor., Glas., Melb. and St. And.), Hon. Sc.D. (Dub. and Cantab.), M.I.E.E., F.Inst.P.,
F.R.S.

* Re-elected. † Term of office as Deputy Chairman of the Board of the Institute expired—elected by Heads of Research Schools.
The Pro-Chancellor—Herbert Cole Coombs, M.A. (W.A.), Ph.D. (Lond.), Hon. D.Litt. (W.A.), Hon. LL.D. (Melb.).

The Vice-Chancellor—Leonard George Holden Huxley, M.A., D.Phil. (Oxon.), Hon. D.Sc. (Tas), F.Inst.P., F.A.A.


The Principal of the School of General Studies—Herbert Burton, C.B.E., B.A. (Q’ld.), M.A. (Oxon. and Melb.).

The Deputy Chairman of the Board of the Institute—Percy Herbert Partridge, M.A. (Syd.).

Members elected by the Senate.
Keith Alexander Laught, LL.B. (Adel.).

Dorothy Margaret Tangney, B.A., Dip.Ed. (W.A.).

Members elected by the House of Representatives.
Kim Edward Beazley, B.A. (W.A.).

Alexander James Forbes, M.C., B.A. (Adel.), D.Phil. (Oxon.).
Elected 27th March, 1962; present tenure expires on the first day of sitting of the Twenty-fifth Parliament.

Members appointed by Governor-General.
Norman Lethbridge Cowper, C.B.E., B.A., LL.B. (Syd.).

John Qualtrough Ewers, C.B.E., LL.B. (Adel.).

Kenneth Barron Fraser, Kt., C.B.E., E.D., K.St.J., M.B., Ch.M., M.S. (Syd.), M.S. (Q’ld.), F.R.A.C.S.


Brian William Hone, B.A. (Adel.), M.A. (Oxon.).


Peter James Lawler, B.Ec. (Syd.).
Appointed 12th December, 1962; present tenure expires 29th September, 1963.

Alexander George Mitchell, M.A. (Syd.), Ph.D. (Lond.).

Warren d’Arcy McDonald, C.B.E.

Frank Richardson, Kt.

Arthur Thomas Shakespeare.

Frederick William George White, K.B.E., M.Sc. (N.Z.), Ph.D. (Cantab.).
Chosen by Heads of the Research Schools in the Institute.

John Grenfell Crawford, Kt., C.B.E., M.Ec. (Syd.).
Chosen for one year from 30th September, 1961; rechosen 30th September, 1962; present tenure expires 29th September, 1963.

Arnold Hughes Ennor, C.B.E., D.Sc. (Melb.), F.A.A.
Chosen for one year from 30th September, 1962.

Chosen from among the Deans of Faculties in the School.

Charles Manning Hope Clark, M.A. (Melb.).

James Desmond Smyth, M.A., Sc.D. (Dub.).
Chosen for three years from 30th September, 1960.

Elected by the Professors in the Institute.

William Keith Hancock, Kt., M.A. (Oxon.), Hon. D.Litt. (Rhodes and Birm.), Hon. Litt.D. (Cantab.), F.B.A.
Elected for two years from 30th September, 1962.

Elected by the Professors in the School.

Jack Edwin Richardson, B.A., LL.M. (Melb.).
Elected for three years from 30th September, 1962.

Elected by the non-professorial academic staff of the Institute.


Elected by the non-professorial academic staff of the School.

David Charles Corbett, M.A. (Tor.), Ph.D. (McG.).
Elected 19th December, 1962; present tenure expires 29th September, 1963.

Elected by the Research Students.

Donald Alexander Aitkin, M.A. (N.E.).
Elected for one year from 30th September, 1962.

Elected by the Undergraduate Students.

Soong Chung Yocklunn, B.A. (W.A.).
Elected for one year from 30th September, 1962.

Elected by Convocation.

William Macmahon Ball, M.A. (Melb.).

Harold George Raggatt, C.B.E., D.Sc. (Syd.), F.A.A.

Roland Wilson, Kt., C.B.E., B.Com. (Tas.), D.Phil., Dip.Econ. and Pol.Sc. (Oxon.), Ph.D. (Chic.).


Two seats vacant.

Co-opted Members.

The Registrar.
PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES.
Australian Universities Commission.

In April the University Council submitted to the Australian Universities Commission the University's plans for development in the three-year period to commence in 1964. The drawing up of these proposals involved Council and its advisory bodies in both a general review of the general concepts determining its policy of growth and the detailed proposals for the development of each department in the University. It involved planning sufficient to provide reasonable estimates of space needs and costs for the buildings needed by the University as well as detailed proposals for staffing, and the provision of equipment of all kinds for teaching and research.

There ensued discussions with the Australian Universities Commission of a most fruitful character, ranging from formal discussions with the Commission as a body to discussions with the Chairman, members and officers on the problems of the University's development.

The Commission's recommendations to the Commonwealth Government are now awaited.

Proposed Research School of Chemistry.

The four Research Schools which now constitute the Institute of Advanced Studies were established by the original Australian National University in 1946. Under its Act, the University is empowered to provide facilities for postgraduate research "both generally and in relation to subjects of national importance to Australia". Provision is also made for the establishment of additional Research Schools in such fields of learning as the Council of the University determines.

In the years since its inception, the University has proceeded systematically to build up the four foundation Research Schools providing facilities and appointing staff consistent with the idea of Research Schools of limited size and high quality, each of which covers related fields of research. The University regards this, together with a restriction of the number of Research Schools, as the proper concept of organization for the Institute.

However, the University has long accepted that its research work would benefit greatly if the fields of research adopted for the foundation Schools could be rounded out to embrace related research in Chemistry, which is of great intrinsic importance as one of the basic sciences, comparable in range and importance with Physics. It has close links in many fields of work in biology, the medical sciences and physics, and it was felt that a Research School of Chemistry would, therefore, be of great benefit to the University and would lead to a better balance in its scientific research. Chemistry, too, is of great national value, being fundamental to or a major component of many of the greatest industries in this country, such as the chemical industry, the metallurgical industries, processing of food products, textiles, pharmaceuticals and oil.

Council invited three distinguished Australian chemists at present holding senior chairs in the United Kingdom to advise it, and, as a result, a plan was produced for an integrated Research School of Chemistry. The Council, having satisfied itself as to the feasibility and desirability of the proposal, made a submission to the Australian Universities Commission and to the Commonwealth Government, and is now examining possible detailed arrangements.

Department of Clinical Sciences.

The development of the John Curtin School of Medical Research over the past fifteen years has centred around six main scientific disciplines of importance in medical science, viz., Biochemistry, Experimental Pathology, Medical Chemistry, Microbiology, Physical Biochemistry and Physiology.

The School now has national and international prestige of a high order, contributing much at the fundamental scientific level to the advancement of knowledge in the general field of medical research.

The Council was advised by the staff of the School that the rounding out of its activities required on the scientific side the establishment of one further department or discipline on which Council expects to receive further advice from the School in 1963.

The view was accepted by the Council, however, that it was now desirable to look forward to the possibility of bridging the gap between the academic or purely laboratory sciences and the more practical or clinical science of medicine.

After recommendation from the School the Council has proposed to the Universities Commission that a Department of Clinical Research be established, probably with an appointment to a Chair of Clinical Science in 1966, and the Council has proposed to the Minister for Health that accommodation and facilities for the Department be provided in the extensions planned for the Canberra Community Hospital.
An aerial view of the University site from the northern (Boldrewood Street) boundary. To the left of the site are the buildings of Canberra High School, the Institute of Anatomy and the Australian Academy of Science and (at top left) Canberra Community Hospital. To the right (west of Chullies Ross Street) are the buildings of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization.

In the foreground of this view of the University site are the Haydon-Allen Building and its circular lecture theatre; the square-shaped first stage of the General Studies Building of the University Library, the science precinct of the School of General Studies, including the Geology Building (under construction), the recently completed Chemistry Building, the H-shaped Physics Building and its detached lecture theatre, and an early stage of construction of the Zoology Building. Beyond the science area, at the western end of University Avenue, is Bruce Hall.

Grouped in the south-east sector of the site are University House, the R.G. Menzies Building of the University Library and the twin hexagons of the new building under construction for the Research Schools of Social Sciences and Pacific Studies. In the south-west area of the site are the buildings of the John Curtin School of Medical Research and the Research School of Physical Sciences. Either side of the southern promontory of the University site can be seen some of the earthworks in progress for the future Canberra lakes.
Above. The Installation of Sir John Cockcroft as second Chancellor of The Australian National University. The ceremony was held in the Albert Hall, Canberra, on Wednesday, 11th April, 1962, in the presence of His Excellency the Governor-General, the Prime Minister, and Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors of Australian universities.

Below. The Chancellor with senior colleagues on the occasion of the Graduation Dinner at University House on 12th April, 1962. Pictured (left to right) are the Pro-Chancellor, Dr. H. C. Coombs; the Chancellor; the Vice-Chancellor, Professor L. G. H. Huxley; and the Deputy Vice-Chancellor and Master of University House, Professor A. D. Trendall.
The foundation stone of the new building for the Research Schools of Social Sciences and Pacific Studies was set by the Prime Minister at an informal ceremony on 22nd October, 1962. The building has been named after the Pro-Chancellor of the University and will be known as "The H. C. Coombs Building".

During his visit to the University on 22nd October, 1962, the Prime Minister inspected a display of publications of the Research Schools of Social Sciences and Pacific Studies. Mr. Menzies is seen discussing some of the publications with the Head of the Department of History in the Institute of Advanced Studies of the University, Professor Sir Keith Hancock, F.B.A.

Below. A model of the proposed Zoology Building for the School of General Studies. In addition to providing for undergraduate teaching, the science buildings in the School have substantial facilities for postgraduate research.
Professor Sir John Eccles, F.R.S., Head of the Department of Physiology in the John Curtin School of Medical Research, who was awarded the Royal Medal of The Royal Society in 1962 "for his distinguished investigations of the function of the spinal cord ".

In 1962 the University received a grant of 60,770 dollars from the United States Public Health Service to support research into diseases caused by animal parasites which is being undertaken by Professor J. D. Smyth and Dr. J. A. Clegg of the Department of Zoology in the School of General Studies.

The 12 MeV Van de Graaff tandem accelerator and its helium-injector with which the Department of Nuclear Physics has made much progress in the investigation of the properties and structure of atomic nuclei.
Research Work in Biological Sciences.

At the suggestion of the Australian Academy of Science, the University has considered the possibility of developing a Research School of Biological Sciences. It has not reached any firm view yet on the range of research in such a school and, more important, the outstanding scholars needed to lead such a school are not at present known to be available. In the meantime the University will continue to give thought to the eventual development of a Research School of Biological Sciences by inviting distinguished biologists to visit the University and to advise on further developments in the Biological Sciences.

Establishment of a Permanent Astronomical Field Station at Siding Spring Mountain near Coonabarabran.

The Council approved a recommendation from the Mount Stromlo Observatory for the establishment of a permanent field station at Siding Spring Mountain near Coonabarabran. The Observatory decided to adopt the Siding Spring Mountain site following an extensive search for such a site which had been continuing since 1958. The New South Wales Government extended the utmost help in making a site available, and the Observatory plans to erect there a new 40 inch telescope and to transfer some existing equipment, particularly the 50 inch telescope now at Mount Stromlo. The headquarters, workshop and teaching functions of the Department of Astronomy will remain at Mount Stromlo whereas the field station will be a principal source of observational material.

Asian Fellowship.

The Council has established an Asian Fellowship to commemorate the visit of the King of Thailand to the University on 27th August, 1962.

The University will invite to this Fellowship distinguished scholars from the staffs of Asian universities, who during their stay at the University, will undertake research or teaching in their chosen academic disciplines. The University hopes that the establishment of this Fellowship will help to bring Australia more immediately into contact with the civilization, the knowledge and the philosophy of Asian peoples.

Developments of 1962 in Summary.

The Institute of Advanced Studies.

In this Report the Heads of the four Research Schools summarize the developments that have occurred in their Schools during 1962 and the lines of research that have been prosecuted in each of the departments.

The year has been a highly productive one in all Schools: the Institute has reached a point where research programmes which have been in operation for some time are producing their fruit in important publication. There have been a few new developments in the academic structure of the Schools which should be mentioned in this introduction.

The Electron Microscope Unit has been established as an autonomous Unit in the John Curtin School of Medical Research. Dr. E. H. Mercer, who has been appointed to a Professorial Fellowship, will take charge of the Unit.

In the Research School of Physical Sciences the Department of Mathematics, under Professor B. H. Neumann, F.R.S., came into full operation when Professor Neumann took up his appointment in Canberra in October. Professor J. W. Miles had arrived in January to occupy the Chair of Applied Mathematics. The Department has had considerable success in recruiting research staff and by the end of the year eight members of the academic staff were working in Canberra, all of them mathematicians who had come from abroad. The Department has early begun to fulfill the hope at its establishment that it would strengthen mathematics in this country. At the end of the year the Department had two Research Scholars. The search for a suitable site for a field station for the Department of Astronomy led to the selection of Siding Spring Mountain, near Coonabarabran, New South Wales. It is expected that the site will be ready for use as an observatory in 1963.

A new Department of Economic History has been created in the Research School of Social Sciences, and Mr. N. G. Butlin, a member of the Department of Economics, was invited to become the first Professor of Economic History and Head of the Department. Work on The Australian Dictionary of Biography is well under way, and Professor D. H. Pike, Professor of History in the University of Tasmania, was appointed General Editor of the Dictionary by the National Committee. In connection with this appointment, the Council agreed to offer Professor Pike an appointment on the staff of the Department of History, Institute of Advanced Studies, with the title and status of Professor. Professor Pike will take up his appointment in the School early in 1964.
The Research School of Pacific Studies has expanded its staff in the course of the year. Professor J. D. B. Miller arrived in November to take charge of the Department of International Relations which had been without a permanent Head since the resignation some years ago of Professor Crocker. The Director, Professor Sir John Crawford, has been successful in building up his own Department of Economics. In addition to its other interests, the School has given considerable attention to work on New Guinea; several of the departments have an interest in this area, and they are being assisted by the School's New Guinea Research Unit.

During the year applications for Research Scholarships were very satisfactory in both number and quality. In several departments of the Institute of Advanced Studies, the award of scholarships has become keenly competitive. The Director of the Research School of Pacific Studies reports that, in his School, the position is approaching where the intake of scholars will be limited by the capacity of staff adequately to supervise them without serious prejudice to their own research. This is also true of other departments in the four Research Schools.

The permanent building for the Research Schools of Social Sciences and Pacific Studies was commenced in April and is scheduled to be ready for occupation by the end of 1963. With the strong support of the two Schools, the Council has resolved to name the building the H. C. Coombs Building.

THE SCHOOL OF GENERAL STUDIES.

During 1962 the School of General Studies grew significantly in numbers and standing. For the first time the University conferred bachelors' degrees, some 73 in number, upon graduates who had completed their studies under its own degree statutes and regulations. Effect has now been given to a number of decisions taken by the University in 1961 (and in previous years). These have contributed to the steadily growing national character of the undergraduate body. The first group of ten National Undergraduate Scholars came into residence at Bruce Hall, and their results at the end of 1962 promised well for the success of the scheme. The School has undergraduate students from every State of the Commonwealth, and it is expected that the operation of these and similar scholarships, together with the growing reputation of the University, will steadily increase this number.

For some years Canberra has been in the forefront of the Australian universities in the provision of facilities for the teaching and study of Asian languages (Chinese, Japanese, and Indonesian) and the civilizations of Far East and Southeast Asia. The decision taken in 1961 to create a separate Faculty of Oriental Studies was carried out during 1962; the former School of Oriental Studies ceased to be a department of the Faculty of Arts, though it still maintains close links with its old faculty. Planning for the first stage of the building for the Centre of Oriental Studies (to house both the Faculty of Oriental Studies in the School of General Studies and the Department of Far Eastern History in the Institute of Advanced Studies) made good progress during the year. The stature of the Faculty has grown mainly as a result of two factors: firstly, the quality of its work, as a result of success in the recruitment of staff, and secondly, the improving calibre of the students. The latter has been steadily raised by the award in each of the last five years of some five or six scholarships open to competition throughout Australia; the former by the growing realization that Canberra is a convenient centre for the study of Asian languages and culture, and that it has rapidly improving facilities and library resources. The holdings of oriental material in the University and the National Library of Australia are now quite impressive. The objective of making Canberra a national centre for the study of Asian languages and civilizations has made very gratifying progress.

Another useful contribution to the national character of the student body has been made for several years past by the granting of full-time cadetships by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics; these awards permit full-time study for an honours degree and are available to students from all States. The main limiting factor in developing a national student body is residential accommodation. In 1962 Bruce Hall, with some 160 places, was unable to cope with all applications, and the University found 65 places for men students in Lennox House, the old Canberra boarding-house conducted by Commonwealth Hostels on the University site. At the request of the School the Council agreed to provide another 50 places by an extension of Bruce Hall, but failure to secure the necessary funds speedily means that these places will not be available until early 1964. There is no need to labour the point that adequate residential accommodation for students is essential for this University to become truly national in character.

Other new developments in the academic sphere deserve notice. One of the most significant was the decision of the judges of the Supreme Court of New South Wales to recognize the degree of Bachelor of Laws of this University as a qualification for legal practice in New South Wales. However, the acceptance of our degree as a qualification for practice in both Victoria and New South Wales gives our Faculty of Law a unique position among Australian law schools. Partly as a result of this there was a significant increase in the number of students in the Faculty in 1962; from 76 in 1961 the number rose to 120, of whom one half were full-time students. The Faculty was also strengthened during the course of the year by the appointment of Dr. R. L. Sharwood to the second chair.
Other new academic developments were the creation and filling of two new chairs—Geography and Theoretical Physics. The establishment of a Chair of Geography was an objective long sought; this has now been happily achieved and Professor A. T. A. Learmonth took up duty in 1962. The Chair of Theoretical Physics was established to expand the range of work of the Faculty of Science, especially in the advanced years, and honours work in Physics. The appointment of Dr. H. A. Buchdahl has ensured that this will be done.

Although staff changes and new appointments are noted elsewhere it would be proper to note here the growth in status of the Department of Classics. Associate Professor K. C. Masterman, who had nursed this young Department since its establishment in 1956, retired at the end of 1961. The responsibility for its development has now passed into the hands of Professor R. St. C. Johnson. Similarly, our regret at losing Professor K. E. M. Baier from our Department of Philosophy was tempered by our pleasure in securing his old friend and contemporary, Professor P. Herbst, as Head of the Department. Professor Baier resigned to become Chairman of the Department of Philosophy in the University of Pittsburgh.

The year 1962 was the fourth year of operation of the Faculty of Science, and the first year of teaching at fourth year honours level. It was also marked by a surprisingly large enrolment of postgraduate students both at Master of Science and Doctor of Philosophy level (more than 40) in the various science departments. In the School of General Studies there were 102 students enrolled for the degree of master, almost double the 1961 enrolment.

All faculties in the School of General Studies showed increases in student enrolments in 1962 as compared with the previous year; for the School as a whole they increased by 33 per cent. (from 1,002 to 1,328). The most striking increases were in Law—60 per cent. (from 76 to 120) and in Science—50 per cent. (from 130 to 195). But even in the old established Faculties of Arts and Economics the rise was substantial: 32 per cent. for Arts (from 480 to 634) and 12 per cent. for Economics (from 284 to 317). The detailed figures are set out in "University Statistics".

There has been some gratifying progress in the provision of permanent buildings, and in their equipment and facilities in the course of the year. The completion of the Physics Building has provided temporary accommodation for Botany for the next few years; Physics already houses Geology as a temporary tenant. The new Geology building was well under way by the end of 1962, and will be occupied in the course of 1963. The extension to the Haydon-Allen Building (Arts) which was completed and occupied in October 1962, has provided permanent accommodation for the Department of Mathematics in the School of General Studies, and temporary accommodation for some members of the staff of the Institute of Advanced Studies. The close of the year also saw the new Chemistry building almost completed, with two fine lecture theatres. By that time the building for the General Studies collection of the University Library was also well advanced, and a contract had been let for the construction of the Zoology building. Planning for the Union and a Centre of Oriental Studies was also well under way, so that a start could be made on these buildings in 1963. However, it needs to be emphasized that the Faculties of Economics, Law and Oriental Studies are still housed in the very inappropriate accommodation provided by the former workmen’s hostel in Chidlers Street. We will have, perforce, to occupy these quarters for some years to come.

Each year sees the faculties being better housed and better provided to discharge their teaching and research functions. This better provision is almost certainly reflected in the rising standard of performance of the undergraduate students, as well as the increasing amount of postgraduate and research work done in the School of General Studies, which has had the gratifying result of attracting grants from outside institutions to support special projects. The Reserve Bank of Australia and the Social Science Research Council of Australia have for some years supported research projects in the Faculty of Economics; the Australian Humanities Research Council has given similar support to work done in the Faculty of Arts. The Commonwealth Wool Research Committee and private firms have supported projects in the Faculty of Science, but the grant of substantial funds in 1962 from the National Institute of Health (in the United States Department of Health) for work in the Department of Zoology seems to warrant special mention.

The publications by members of the various faculties in the course of the year are listed later in this Report. However, three major publications by members of the School of General Studies in the course of the year might be specially mentioned. The first, The History of Australia, Vol. I, by Professor C. M. H. Clark (Melbourne University Press), has attracted wide attention and is but the first instalment of a large-scale undertaking. The second, An Introduction to Animal Parasitology by Professor J. D. Smyth (English Universities Press), makes a major contribution to his special field. Thirdly, Dr. S. Encel has made a significant contribution to political studies in this country with the publication of his book Cabinet Government in Australia (Melbourne University Press).

Taken as a whole the year 1962, while it has inevitably been marked by some frustrations and disappointments, has been for the most part a year of solid and satisfying achievement for the School of General Studies.
GENERAL UNIVERSITY ACTIVITIES.

Adult Education.

During 1962 the Department offered 34 courses at Canberra and three at Cooma, and assisted a local group to hold a Drama Weekend at Crookwell.

Lecture courses in classics and philosophy were offered for the first time and new courses were offered in art and English. Advantage was taken of the visit to Australia of Professor D. A. Prescott, University of Maryland, to arrange a very successful Child Study Workshop course.

Drama Committee.

The Council of the University created a Drama Committee with the following functions:
(i) the co-ordination of dramatic productions in the University;
(ii) the provision of a workshop and store for theatrical properties; and
(iii) to advise the Council of the development of drama in the University including such matters as the establishment of a University theatre and its organization and management.

The Council appointed to it the following members: Dean, Faculty of Arts (Chairman) (Professor C. M. H. Clark), Professor A. D. Trendall, Professor T. W. Swan, Professor R. St. C. Johnson, Associate Professor Q. B. Gibson, Dr. R. F. Brissenden, Dr. J. H. Tisch-Wackernagel, Dr. L. G. Lawrence.

Research Students' Association.

The Association's main activity was the sponsoring of the Annual Lecture, given this year by Professor Fred Hoyle, F.R.S. The Lecture, entitled "The Asymmetry of Time", created great interest and attracted a capacity audience in University House. It will be published in due course by the University.

Students' Association.

With increased numbers of students, the lack of union facilities now greatly hinders the organization of extra-curricular activities. However, the Childers Street buildings still act as a centre for social functions and meetings. The greatest of these social functions was the Commencement Ball at which the newly installed Chancellor, Sir John Cockcroft, was present.

Sports Union.

Under a new constitution the Sports Union was divorced from the Students' Association with respect to finance and government.

During the year the Sports Council (which is the governing body of the Sports Union) was concerned with the establishment of new clubs and the strengthening of existing ones. A good deal of equipment was accumulated. For the first time the University participated in inter-varsity competition on a large scale.

In local competition the Rugby Union Club, the Australian Rules Club, Women's Hockey Club and Squash Club all won premierships. The women's team triumphed in inter-varsity skiing.

Number one oval was completed late in the year and was played on for the first time in December.

The completion of the oval marks the first step in the establishment of major sporting facilities on the University's campus.

Public Lectures.

The University offered fourteen free public lectures, including one series under the general title of "What are the prerequisites for the independence of Papua-New Guinea", and a series on "Contemporary Japan". The average attendance at the lectures was 150.

The series of four public lectures on New Guinea was presented by members of the Research School of Pacific Studies. The lectures, which have since been published, were: "The Peoples of Papua-New Guinea" (Dr. D. G. Bettison); "The Economy of Papua-New Guinea" (Mr. E. K. Fisk); "The Political Development of Papua-New Guinea" (Dr. F. J. West); and "Emerging Issues in Papua-New Guinea" (Professor Sir John Crawford).

The series on Japan which was arranged by the Faculty of Oriental Studies, consisted of "Japanese public opinion as reflected in the last elections" (Mr. H. Mukai); "Japan's economic prospects in the current world" (Dr. E. S. Crawcour); "Japan between East and West" (Dr. D. H. Mendel of the University of California, Los Angeles); "Modernisation or moronisation—the trend of Japanese society" (Associate Professor Joyce I. Ackroyd); and a concluding Symposium entitled "Quo Vadis?" in which all speakers in the series participated.

The University also presented a public lecture on "Political and military development in Indo-China" by Dr. Bernard Fall of Howard University, Washington, D.C., and a public lecture by Professor J. T. Burke of the University of Melbourne on "The Art Gallery as a source of inspiration" which was arranged in association with the A.C.T. Chapter of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects.
The 1962 programme also included two Commonwealth Literary Fund Lectures—"The writing of novels and short stories" (Mr. Gavin Casey) and "James McAuley's recent poetry" (Mr. Vivian Smith of the University of Tasmania)—and the annual Morrison Lecture, given by Professor N. G. D. Malmqvist, on "Problems and methods in Chinese linguistics".

SITE AND BUILDINGS.

Details of buildings under construction, those for which tenders have been accepted and buildings in the design stage, are given in the "Building Programme Summary".

Most of the buildings included in the report of the Australian Universities Commission for the triennium 1961–1963 were under construction in 1962, or were in an advanced stage of design.

Buildings and site works proposed for the 1964–1966 triennium have been approved by the University Council and submitted for the consideration of the Australian Universities Commission.

Site Works.

The development and servicing of the site have proceeded steadily throughout the year.

A bridge over Sullivan's Creek, connecting the north and south sides of the site, is almost completed. Some work has been done to the creek bed itself in preparation for the task of straightening it to provide more building sites and to control flood waters. A detailed report on the treatment of Sullivan's Creek and the effects of the lake on the creek has been obtained and is under consideration.

Roads, footpaths and kerbs have improved access to buildings. Parking areas have been constructed to reduce traffic congestion caused by kerbside parking. Water, electricity, sewerage and drainage have been extended to keep pace with developments.

Trees and lawns are being established in accordance with a planting programme.

Boiler House.

The difficult problems associated with choosing the best and most economical means of supplying hot water and steam to new buildings, particularly scientific buildings, have been under constant review and are the subject of a recent technical report.

Organization.

An administrative structure sufficient to cope adequately with the present and future programme has yet to be developed more fully. A first step was taken at the beginning of 1962 when Mr. T. M. Owen, previously Registrar of the School of General Studies, moved to the Central Administration with the title of Associate Registrar. The Associate Registrar is responsible for the administration of the building programme. The National Capital Development Commission has given valuable assistance and advice.

Halls of Residence.

To ensure the wise and economical expenditure of funds to provide badly needed residential accommodation for students the University has appointed a strong research committee to report on all aspects of halls of residence, having informed itself of the experience of universities in other States and overseas.

ENROLMENTS.

Seventy new research students were enrolled in the Institute of Advanced Studies in 1962 (up to 31st July) and the total number enrolled on that date was 204. The new research students include:

28 Australians.
12 from the United Kingdom.
7 from New Zealand.
6 from Canada.
3 from India.
3 from the United States of America.
3 from Japan.
2 from Germany.
1 each from South Africa, France, Belgium, Philippines, Pakistan and Borneo.

Six hundred and forty-four new students enrolled in the School of General Studies in 1962, and the total number enrolled was 1,328. Of these 472 were full-time students. Students enrolled for higher degree courses numbered 102, for bachelors' degrees courses 1,122, undergraduate diploma courses 3, miscellaneous courses 151.

Details are included in "University Statistics".
DEGREES AWARDED.

The degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred on: Pamela M. Abel (Microbiology); R. A. Bell (Astronomy); B. M. Bosnich (Biological Inorganic Chemistry); J. A. Broomhead (Biological Inorganic Chemistry); D. A. Buckingham (Biological Inorganic Chemistry); R. N. H. Bulmer (Anthropology and Sociology); N. G. Cain (Economics, Social Sciences); J. C. Caldwell (Demography); G. E. Coote (Nuclear Physics); R. G. Crocombe (Pacific History); K. B. Easterbrook (Microbiology); A. Fraser (Far Eastern History); R. M. Frazer (Geography, Institute of Advanced Studies); A. G. Gregory (Nuclear Physics); D. B. Heron (Philosophy, Institute of Advanced Studies); D. Hindley (Political Science, Institute of Advanced Studies); N. W. Jacobsen (Medical Chemistry); E. Kamenka (Philosophy, Institute of Advanced Studies); Annie M. McArthur (Anthropology and Sociology); Barbara M. McDougal (Biochemistry); P. D. Marchant (Philosophy, Institute of Advanced Studies); K. Penny (Pacific History); K. H. Purser (Nuclear Physics); Margriet Roe (Pacific History); P. W. Seymour (Theoretical Physics); D. K. Singh (Law, Institute of Advanced Studies); E. Weigold (Nuclear Physics); R. L. Wettenhall (Political Science, Institute of Advanced Studies); J. B. Whiteoak (Astronomy); Gwendolyn M. Woodroofe (Microbiology).

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on: A. C. Palfreeman (International Relations); M. Wu (Political Science, Institute of Advanced Studies).


The Degree of Bachelor of Economics with Honours was conferred on: Beryl A. Seawright.

The Diploma in Public Administration was awarded to: N. G. Francis, I. R. Grigor.

The Pass Degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred on: R. G. F. Fraser, T. F. Hartnett, P. K. E. Ryan, Susanne E. Schreiner.

The Degree of Bachelor of Laws with Honours was conferred on: W. S. Palmer.

The Pass Degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred on: J. P. Hulskamp, I. J. Martin, G. H. Roberts.

HONORARY DEGREE.

The degree of Doctor of Laws (honoris causa) was conferred on Sir William Hudson, K.B.E., on the ground of distinguished eminence in public service.

STAFF.

Staff Numbers.

The total full-time staff (excluding research scholars) as at 31st July, 1962, was 1,226, representing a net increase of 216 over the corresponding figure at 31st July, 1961, namely 1,010.

The academic staff increased by 91 (33 per cent.) from 276 to 367 and the non-academic staff increased by 125 (17 per cent.) from 734 to 859.

Senior Staff Appointments and Promotions.

The Institute of Advanced Studies—

Professor N. G. Butlin, Professor and Head of the new Department of Economic History, formerly Reader in Economic History.

Professor J. D. B. Miller, Professor and Head of the Department of International Relations, formerly Professor of Politics and Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Leicester.

Professor B. H. Neumann, F.R.S., Professor and Head of the new Department of Mathematics, formerly Reader in Mathematics, University of Manchester.

Mr. D. M. B. Butt, Professorial Fellow in Economics (Pacific Studies), formerly an officer of H.M. Treasury, Britain.
Dr. H. J. F. Cairns, Professorial Fellow in Microbiology, formerly Senior Fellow in Microbiology.
Dr. W. M. Corden, Professorial Fellow in Economics (Pacific Studies), formerly Senior Research Fellow in Economics (Pacific Studies).
Dr. D. R. Curtis, Professorial Fellow in Physiology, formerly Senior Fellow in Physiology.
Dr. E. H. Mercer, Professorial Fellow in Electron Microscopy (new post), formerly at the Chester Beatty Research Institute.
Dr. J. A. Modelski, Professorial Fellow in International Relations (new post), formerly Senior Fellow in International Relations.
Dr. S. J. Stoljar, Professorial Fellow in Law (new post), formerly Senior Fellow in Law.
Dr. S. R. Taylor, Professorial Fellow in Geophysics (new post), formerly Senior Fellow in Geophysics.

Dr. P. D. Cooper, Senior Fellow in Microbiology (new post), formerly Director, Medical Research Council Virus Culture Laboratory, Surrey, Britain.
Mr. E. K. Fisk, Senior Fellow in Economics (Pacific Studies) (new post), formerly Senior Research Fellow in Economics.
Mr. S. I. Benn, Senior Fellow in Philosophy (new post), formerly Lecturer in Government, University of Southampton.
Dr. K. S. Heier, Senior Fellow in Geophysics (new post), formerly Fellow in Geochemistry, Rice University, Texas.
Dr. D. A. Low, Senior Fellow in History (new post), formerly Fellow in History.
Dr. J. F. Morrison, Senior Fellow in Biochemistry (new post), formerly Fellow in Biochemistry.
Dr. F. J. West, Senior Fellow in Pacific History (new post), formerly Senior Research Fellow in Pacific History.

The School of General Studies—
Professor P. Herbst, Professor and Head of the Department of Philosophy, formerly Professor of Philosophy, University of Ghana.
Professor R. St. C. Johnson, Professor and Head of the Department of Classics, formerly Lecturer in Classics, University of Melbourne.
Professor A. T. A. Learmonth, Professor and Head of the newly created Department of Geography, formerly Lecturer in Geography, University of Liverpool.
Professor J. E. Richardson, holder of Robert Garran Chair of Law, formerly Professor of Public Law.

Dr. D. C. Corbett, Associate Professor in Political Science, formerly Senior Lecturer.
Mr. G. K. W. Johnston, Associate Professor in English, formerly Senior Lecturer.
Dr. R. A. C. Brown, Senior Lecturer in Chemistry, formerly Lecturer in Chemistry.
Dr. Naida S. Gill, Senior Lecturer in Chemistry, formerly Lecturer in Chemistry.
Dr. A. H. Weatherley, Senior Lecturer in Zoology, formerly Lecturer in Zoology.

Senior Staff Resignations.

The Institute of Advanced Studies—
Professor I. F. Pearce, Personal Professor (Economic Theory), on appointment to University of Southampton.
Mr. G. B. Mackaness, Reader in Experimental Pathology, on appointment to University of Adelaide.

The School of General Studies—
Professor K. E. M. Baier, Professor and Head of the Department of Philosophy, on appointment to University of Pittsburgh.
Professor H. A. J. Ford, on appointment to Chair of Law, University of Melbourne.
Dr. K. V. Sinclair, Senior Lecturer in French, on appointment to University of Sydney.
Dr. K. C. T. Sutton, Senior Lecturer in Law, on appointment to University of Sydney.

Visiting Research Workers.
The University was glad to afford facilities for the work of the following overseas research workers:
Dr. L. A. Stocken, University of Oxford.
Dr. C. M. Pomerat, Pasadena Foundation for Medical Research.
Professor C. McC. Brooks, New York State University.
Mr. Anwar Bhatti, Punjab University.
Dr. J. N. Agar, University of Cambridge.
Dr. L. H. Day, Columbia University, New York.
Professor S. de Smith, University of London.
Mr. T. A. Sears, National Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London.
Dr. M. K. Aly, Helwan Observatory, Cairo, Egypt.
Dr. D. Freeman, University of California.
Professor T. H. Silcock, University of London.
Professor S. D. Porteous, University of Hawaii.
Dr. C. R. Wharton, Jr., University of Malaya.
Dr. D. D. Hagerman, Harvard University.
Dr. R. E. Willette, University of Minnesota.
Dr. M. E. McClain, U.S. Public Health Service.
Dr. R. Greenland, University of Chicago.
Dr. P. Andersen, University of Oslo.
Dr. K. G. Henize, Dearborn Observatory, Illinois.
Dr. A. R. Quinton, Yale University.
Dr. B. K. Gupta, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand.
Mr. J. Spence, Yale University.
Dr. T. Yokota, Hokkaido University.
Dr. P. E. Voorhoeve, University of Leyden.
Professor J.-H. Borneecque, University of Caen.
Associate Professor L. E. Weiss, University of California.
Dr. D. Kumar, Tata Institute, Bombay.
Dr. D. C. Regnery, Stanford University.
Dr. A. E. Scheldegger, University of Alberta.
Dr. Dietmar Rothermund, University of Marburg.
Professor D. B. Duncan, Johns Hopkins University.
Dr. Birgitta Holmqvist, University of Lund.
Professor T. H. Waterman, Yale University.
Dr. L. T. Aldrich, Department of Terrestrial Magnetism, Washington.
Professor K. Mahler, F.R.S., University of Manchester.
Professor A. Smithies, Harvard University.
Mr. H. Miller, Victoria University of Wellington.
Dr. B. Brainerd, University of Toronto.
Mr. G. Doeker, Tulane University.
Dr. C. F. Cooper, United States Department of Agriculture, Boise, Idaho, U.S.A.
Mr. K. J. Heider, Harvard-Peabody Expedition, West New Guinea.

VISITORS.

During the year the University was honoured by the visit of:
Their Excellencies The Governor-General and Viscountess De L’Isle to Mount Stromlo Observatory.
H.M. The King of Thailand.
The Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister of Australia.
H.H. The Sultan of Selangor.

Among overseas visitors to the University were:
Professor Ungku A. Aziz, University of Malaya.
Dr. W. A. Waters, University of Oxford.
Dr. N. Jones, National Research Council, Ottawa.
Mr. R. Cross, University of Oxford.
Professor L. C. Green, University of Singapore.
Dr. D. J. Hooson, University of British Columbia.
Dr. R. Minkowski, Mt. Wilson and Palomar Observatory, Pasadena, California.
Professor H. McCarty, University of Iowa.
Professor Germaine Bree, University of Wisconsin.
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

Statements of Accounts of the University for 1962 form the final section of this Report.

BENEFACTIONS.

Special Purpose Grants and Bequests to the University during 1962 were as follows:

<table>
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<th>Donor.</th>
<th>Amount.</th>
<th>Purpose.</th>
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<td>Grants for research and training of students</td>
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<td>National Capital Development Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td>Donor</td>
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<td>New South Wales Government</td>
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<td>Reserve Bank of Australia</td>
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<td>The Hunter Douglas Fund</td>
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<td>Wellcome Foundation</td>
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UNIVERSITY STATISTICS.

The statistical tables furnished to the Commonwealth in respect of the University in 1962, are given later in this Report.

REPORTS TO COUNCIL.

Reports to Council from the Vice-Chancellor, Heads of Research Schools in the Institute of Advanced Studies, Deans of Faculties in the School of General Studies, the University Librarian, the Master of University House and the Warden of Bruce Hall, are appended.

H. C. COOMBS,
Pro-Chancellor.
I welcome the opportunity provided by the new form of the Annual Report to comment upon some aspects of the work and development of the University. It should be evident that the views expressed are my own and in no way commit my colleagues or the Council.

Although important developments in the last year are recorded in the Report itself, I shall begin, at the risk of repetition, with a glance at change and development within the University since the association on the 1st October, 1960, of the Canberra University College with the Australian National University, for it is in the light of experience gained in these important early years that we should, through reappraisal, seek to improve our practices and procedures, both administrative and academic. Writing, as I am, after the commencement of the first academic term in 1963, I shall be able to refer to statistics and conditions as they were at a somewhat later date than the end of the period covered by the more formal reports.

First, I should refer to the installation in office on the 11th April, 1962, of the second Chancellor of the University, Sir John Cockcroft, in succession to Lord Bruce of Melbourne, who had served the University with distinction for 10 years.

Sir John, a world figure with a secure place in the history of science, has already given evidence of great interest in the University and a concern for its progress; we are indeed fortunate that in him we possess a most important link with academic and scientific thought and development overseas.

Of great importance for the University Library is the progress made in its two buildings; the R. G. Menzies Building is almost completed and the General Studies Building is well advanced. The former building was officially opened by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second, on the 12th March last.

Stage 1 of the Administration building is now in the course of erection and its occupation will contribute to the more efficient working of the administrative structure.

A notable administrative innovation was the creation by Council of the new office of Fiscal Adviser to the Vice-Chancellor. Sir John Crawford, to whom the office is specific, has in a short time demonstrated its great importance to the University in bringing about fundamental improvements in the procedures and presentation of the budgetary activities of the whole University. Sir John's work in this sphere was of particular value in the preparation of the submissions for the 1964-66 triennium to the Australian Universities Commission.

Urgent and important improvements have been made to the University site; a major diversion of Sullivan’s Creek, a bridge over the creek and a connecting road. At present, in anticipation of the filling of Lake Burley Griffin, an embankment is in the course of construction near the Tandem Accelerator laboratory. Moreover, a sports oval has been prepared and is now in use.

At the time of association the School of General Studies possessed only one permanent building, the Haydon-Allen Building (Arts), whereas it now possesses a hall of residence, Bruce Hall, which is full to capacity and overflowing into an annexe, two fine science buildings in use and two others in the course of erection. An extension to the Haydon-Allen Building (Arts) has been built, and additional residential accommodation has, with the cooperation of Commonwealth Hostels, been found for 101 men in Lennox House. Total enrolments have increased steadily and have now reached the total of 1,606 in 1963 with full-time enrolments of 660. The number of students enrolled for postgraduate work exceeds 100.

A new Faculty, that of Oriental Studies, was established and the degrees of the Faculty of Law are now recognized by the legal profession both in New South Wales and Victoria.

It is a matter for great satisfaction that a project in the Department of Zoology has received support from the United States Public Health Service in the form of a valuable grant over three years of 60,770 dollars.

Turning next to the Institute of Advanced Studies, I first note that at the time of association, in two only of the four Research Schools had permanent Heads been appointed, but this unsatisfactory state of affairs was soon rectified. The newly created Department of Mathematics under Professor B. H. Neumann, F.R.S., has been remarkably successful in recruitment in a difficult field and is now well established. In Astronomy a new field station on the top of Siding Spring Mountain (3,800 ft.), near Coonabarabran, New South Wales, is being established and the new 40 inch reflector and other telescopes will shortly be installed there. The Coude spectrograph, possibly the finest of its kind in the world, was built on Mount Stromlo by Professor T. Dunham and operates as an attachment to the 74 inch telescope. The quality and importance of our work in optical astronomy was fully attested by the complimentary references to it by distinguished astronomers from overseas who attended the recent international symposium in Canberra and Sydney. Another important advance in the work of the Research School of Physical Sciences was the inauguration by the Prime Minister in May 1961, of the Tandem Accelerator laboratory of the Department of Nuclear Physics. This valuable equipment has, in the hands of Professor Titterton’s team, performed most reliably and almost continuously and has led to a steady output of important results.
The continued recognition of the quality of the work of the John Curtin School of Medical Research was put in evidence by an invitation to Professor Fenner to deliver the Leuwenhoek Lecture of the Royal Society and by the signal academic honour bestowed on Sir John Eccles, the Royal Medal of the Royal Society.

The work of the Research Schools of Social Sciences and Pacific Studies has been consolidated and extended; in particular, the creation and development of the New Guinea Research Unit is an event both of academic and contemporary importance. External recognition of the value and prestige of the work of these Schools is attested in the very tangible form of a grant of 200,000 dollars from the Ford Foundation.

Since 1959, the number of students working for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy has increased from 123 to 216 (25 of these work in the School of General Studies). Over half these students come from overseas and from 20 countries. The Institute of Advanced Studies has therefore not only a national but also an international character. It is pleasing to note that an increasing number of graduates and research fellows, on completion of their research work, have been appointed to senior posts in Australian universities as have also some permanent members of the academic staff.

There are therefore good reasons for satisfaction with the growth and tempo of the University since association; nevertheless, satisfaction should not become complacence and in what follows I am concerned more with shortcomings and imperfections than with evident achievement.

Development at the present rate, although satisfying and exciting, exacts its toll; not only do the senior academic staff find themselves concerned with much unacademic business but the load placed on the administrative staff in addition to routine administration, by large building programmes, site development and almost continual budget activity is especially heavy. Already, at the instigation of the Fiscal Adviser, an examination of budget procedures has been carried out with results of great value and it is logical that a review of administrative arrangements should also be made to ensure that experience gained in the present triennium shall serve to improve our efficiency in the next.

It is not only in administrative matters that self-appraisal may be profitable. In this triennium our attention in academic matters has been directed towards the strengthening of departments, the introduction of new courses and the modification of others, but we have given little corporate thought to the important subject of the general academic structure. We have been content so far to inherit the faculty structure that was in essence introduced into Australian universities a century ago, although it is plausible, at least, to expect that the educational needs of students and of the community may now be better served by a modified or a different system; for instance, one based on schools of related disciplines. Examples of other systems, which can serve as prototypes for study, are not lacking, as, for instance, North Staffordshire, Sussex, Oxford, Cambridge and American universities (in all their diversity). Although the result of self-examination in this context may be to conclude that on balance, the existing system is to be preferred, the effort would still be justified. The ability to introduce changes in the academic structure will be progressively lost as the university grows and for this reason, the examination, if it is to be done, should be undertaken in the next triennium. We may note that at Bedford Park, Adelaide, Australia's most recent university institution, it is proposed to depart from the traditional faculty structure.

It is pleasing to note that the departments of mathematics, physics, and chemistry have introduced general courses in the first year that open these subjects more readily to students who do not wish to pursue them beyond the first year or who require courses of an introductory character. On the other hand, an aspect of courses in science in Australian universities that provokes criticism is the excessive time devoted to laboratory work when several laboratory subjects are taken together, leaving little opportunity to the student to engage in the general student activities that are necessary for his wider education. It is possible that in this University where the departments of science are relatively new the pattern observable elsewhere is not well established. It seems to me that this matter deserves serious consideration—"abeunt studia in mores".

It may perhaps be practicable to reduce time spent in laboratories by permitting units to be achieved in a non-laboratory subject other than mathematics, such as the history and philosophy of science, or a foreign language. What is said here does not reflect in any way upon the standard of work and the zeal of the academic staff in the departments individually, but stresses rather the possible harmful consequences of such zeal in toto.

I am asked from time to time whether the School of General Studies is national or local in character. The answer, of course, is "both".

It is entirely appropriate that a major division of the Australian National University should seek to enrol students from all Australian States while at the same time seeking to ensure that among them are students of high ability. The scheme of National Undergraduate Scholarships was therefore set up, under which ten scholarships are awarded on a competitive basis to students of high academic calibre each year. In the first two years of its operation the scheme has been remarkably successful in attracting a large number of applications and there has been no difficulty in filling the first twenty places at the highest academic level. The scheme has also served to make the work of the University well known throughout Australian high schools and the value of this incidental publicity is reflected by the pressure from students outside Canberra to be admitted to residence.
It would, however, be impracticable and indeed undesirable to refuse admission to qualified students from Canberra itself, especially as most of them do not make demands upon our residential accommodation. The present practice is to admit such students. When the time comes for Canberra, because of its size and importance, to possess a university of its own, it would then be reasonable for the School of General Studies to enrol the majority of its students from outside.

In the meantime, in order to retain a reasonable balance between the national and local proportions of our enrolment it is essential that further residential accommodation be available in the next triennium. Moreover, to bring the local students more fully into the life of the university it is also a matter of urgency to make a beginning with the Students' Union for which funds have been provided and it is hoped these things can be undertaken early in the 1964–66 triennium.

In the Institute of Advanced Studies there is also pressure on accommodation for degree of Doctor of Philosophy scholars who now number 216 and there is particular need to provide separate accommodation for about 50 married scholars without children.

The future structure of the Institute of Advanced Studies is a subject to which the Heads of Research Schools have directed attention and their views are stated in the introductory section of the submission to the Australian Universities Commission for the 1964–66 triennium. It will suffice to quote the summary (§ 17): "In summary, then, the Heads of the Research Schools have been guided by this fundamental concept of growth and the ultimate character of the Institute of Advanced Studies: small, compact and relatively specialized research departments (say, of twelve staff members, but perhaps in the majority of cases, rather fewer), focussing sharply on a restricted range of selected research topics; except that, in a few cases where the Institute should be able to make either a unique or an exceptionally important contribution, some departments may, temporarily or permanently, be allowed to exceed the named maximum".

These are the principles that guide the development of the Institute at present. However, it is possible that the total number of Research Schools themselves may be increased both through the establishment of new Schools in new fields and through the transformation, for special reasons, of a few existing departments into separate Schools. The effect of such development upon the character of the Institute is a matter for future discussion.

Finally, I express the hope that the time will not be too far distant when the University will present an outward appearance of maturity with an attractive site, all its major departments properly housed, an adequate Students' Union Building and a Great Hall in which worthily to conduct its official ceremonies, and to accommodate large audiences for important public lectures and concerts. These, however, will be outward forms that will proclaim an academic maturity already achieved.
THE INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDIES.

THE JOHN CURTIN SCHOOL OF MEDICAL RESEARCH.

REPORT OF THE DEAN.

(Professor A. H. Ennor, F.A.A.)

For some years electron microscopy has been an important tool in connection with the research work in Departments such as Microbiology, Physiology and Experimental Pathology. The Unit of Electron Microscopy has been operating primarily as a service unit to these Departments under the general direction of the Department of Physical Biochemistry. Recently there has been an increased demand on this Unit, and this, together with a desire to expand the scope of its activities, has led to the appointment of Dr. E. H. Mercer as a Professorial Fellow in charge of the Unit. He will take up his duties early in 1963. The Unit will then become autonomous within the general framework of the School and, it is anticipated, will develop its own special research interests.

The School was called upon by the Commonwealth Government to provide expert technical advice to the All-India Institute of Medical Science in February, under Colombo Plan arrangements. As a result, the Technical Manager, Mr. J. B. Wight, paid a visit to New Delhi and submitted a report to the Colombo Plan authorities. A visit was also paid to several European countries, to Israel, Japan and the United States of America, by the Business Manager, Mr. W. H. Goddard, with the primary purpose of closely investigating administrative and purchasing procedures used in institutions similar to this School.

It is a pleasure to record that the outstanding research work carried out by Professor Sir John Eccles in the field of neurophysiology was recognized by the Royal Society by the award of the Royal Medal.

It will be recalled that a Unit of Biological Inorganic Chemistry was set up in the School in 1957 under the leadership of Dr. F. P. Dwyer (later Professor Dwyer). This Unit suffered a serious loss with the sudden death of Professor Dwyer at a time when its contributions to problems concerned with the role of metals in enzyme systems and a number of other biological problems were attaining maximum levels. The Unit was literally organized around the late Professor Dwyer, whose unique personal and academic attributes were such as to make him a difficult if not impossible man to replace. The future of the Unit is now under review.

Research Activities of the Departments.

The problems under investigation in the Department of Biochemistry range over some of the most difficult and important aspects of the subject. Thus, in the field of amino acid metabolism, the aim is to determine the precise pathways by which certain of the naturally occurring amino acids are completely burned by the body to carbon dioxide and water. A pathway involving two of the amino acids has now been defined in broad detail and has provided an explanation for the presence in the body of an enzyme (or catalyst) whose occurrence had been known for over 40 years but whose function was unsuspected. Such work has wide repercussions and involved a number of enzyme systems; it is closely linked, too, with another line of investigation which is concerned with the D- or "unnatural" amino acids. Most of the amino acids can exist in two forms which differ from each other only in the way in which the amino group is oriented in space—one form is called L- and the other D-.

Recently in this Department, a D-amino acid was discovered for the first time in animal tissue and efforts are now being made to determine the way in which this is actually formed. A solution to this problem might well reveal more interesting and important aspects of the metabolism of the D-amino acids which do not appear in proteins. The L-amino acids, when linked together in a particular way, form proteins, but it is not known how the linkages are actually forged in the living animal. As with all experimental work, it is often difficult to design the experimental system which will yield a definite answer to a particular question, and the field of protein synthesis is no exception. Among the many requirements is a system which can produce a single protein which is readily indentifiable, and in the work now in progress bacterial suspensions are used; these produce a protein which is actually an enzyme, and which catalyses or accelerates the degradation of starch to simpler sugar units. An intensive study of the various factors involved in the production of this enzyme will give valuable information not only on the mode of its information but more importantly on the way in which other proteins are formed in the higher animals.

Studies of enzymic mechanisms have been restricted to those enzymes which play a central part in muscular contraction. Here the chief purpose is to gain an intimate understanding of the way in which such enzymes catalyse the reversible transfer of particular chemical groups from one compound to another, the influence of closely related compounds on these transfers, the effect of metal ions such as calcium, magnesium and manganese on the reactions, and so on. Such enzymes as are used are prepared in a variety of ways from living muscular tissue—sometimes from crayfish, sometimes from earthworms, sometimes from marine worms and occasionally from warm blooded creatures such as rabbits. Since they come from different sources and catalyse reactions involving different compounds, these enzymes are, of course, different from one another. On the other hand, there is a point of similarity...
in that the actual chemical groups involved in all of the transfer reactions are the same. Such studies, combined with those mentioned in connection with protein synthesis, are leading to a better understanding of enzymes and proteins as a whole.

Such enzyme reactions involve the integrated action of a coenzyme, which is not a protein but which is essential for the reaction. Several such reactions involve the participation of a vitamin as a coenzyme—the vitamin is often folic acid. Over the past few years much new knowledge has been acquired of the importance of folic acid and the results obtained here and in other centers have led to an understanding of the way in which it is concerned with certain types of blood disease (leukaemia) and with the maintenance of processes essential to life.

The work of the Biological Inorganic Chemistry Unit is concerned with the synthesis of metal complexes, their fundamental chemistry and mechanisms of reaction and their application to biology. In the course of investigating these complexes in the past year the Unit has developed a simple method of resolving racemic amino acids into their natural and unnatural forms. Formerly the unnatural forms of the amino acids have been obtained with difficulty and the cost of the compounds has been correspondingly high, now both natural and unnatural forms may be obtained equally easily and the cost of the unnatural form should be considerably reduced. The method has been patented.

The work of the Department of Experimental Pathology concerns the study of the basic mechanisms concerned in several disease processes.

Atherosclerosis is a disease of arteries which is the main underlying cause of death or illness from coronary occlusion. Several approaches are being made to elucidate the mechanisms which cause a thickening of the vessel wall and the deposition of lipids in this thickened wall thereby narrowing the lumen. Other work in this field concerns the effect of different types of injury on the vessel wall and the possible effects of the formation of small clots or thrombi.

It is widely held that aberrations in fat metabolism are associated with the development of coronary heart disease. There is, however, a great need for more knowledge concerning the fundamental aspects of fat metabolism in health and disease before a rational basis can be given to certain currently held opinions on forms of treatment for people with incipient and overt coronary disease. Experimental work is being carried out on intact animals and in isolated perfused organs to study various factors which control the metabolism of fat in normal and diseased states.

The proper functioning of the tissues of multi-cellular animals depends on the ability of cells of various types to "recognize" and respond in an appropriate manner to other cells or their specific products. For example, the leucocytes must be capable of discriminating between matter which it is their function to engulf, such as cell debris and bacteria, and a matter which must be left alone, such as healthy structures of the host. While the necessity for such cellular discrimination is obvious we are extremely ignorant of the mechanisms involved. Studies are in progress aimed at the elucidation of this problem, which has implications in relation to infectious diseases, "autoimmune" diseases and cancer.

Experiments are also being carried out on various immunological subjects including allergy of the "delayed" type and on the cellular responses within regional lymph nodes stimulated by bacteria and foreign substances.

Studies are also being made of the mechanisms by which animals protect themselves against microbial parasites which live inside the cells of their host. It has been found that in such diseases the cells acquire the capacity to kill the bacteria within them. Evidence has been obtained concerning the nature of the immunological event which makes this possible.

The lymphatics function as a system of absorbing vessels throughout the body. The delicate thin-walled lymph capillaries collect the protein and fluid that is continually leaking out of the blood vessels and return it to the circulation thereby preventing the accumulation of oedema fluid in the tissues. The part played by the lymphatic vessels in regulating the fluid balance in various tissues of the body is being investigated. In this regard studies have been made on the functioning of the lymphatics of the uterus and mammary gland during pregnancy and of the effects of exercise on the lymphatic drainage of the liver, gut and hind limbs.

Because of their great importance in the economy of the living cell, the detailed study of nitrogen heteroaromatic substances (such as pyrimidines, purines and pteridines) continues to play a prominent part in the activities of the Department of Medical Chemistry. For similar reasons, work is keenly prosecuted on quantitative aspects of equilibria in organo-metallic complexes, and on elucidation by spectrographic techniques of the changes in structure of the amide group in varied electronic environments.

A phenomenon, discovered in the Department a few years ago and named "covalent hydration", is proving to be more widespread than had been thought. It concerns the reversible addition of water in a chemical, and not simply in a physical, manner. The substances most affected are those known as the "nitrogen heteroaromatics" which, as vitamins, coenzymes, and nucleic acid constituents, play vital parts in the economy of the living cell. In the period under review, this phenomenon has been detected and measured kinetically in the following heterocyclic families: the naphthyridines, quinazoline-N-oxides, tetrazaanaphthalenes, and in six sub-families of triazaanaphthalenes.
The surprising discovery has been made that a substance (actually a pteridine) can be split into its D- and L-stereoisomers by flowing, in solution, along a sheet of paper. (Each stereoisomer turns a beam of polarized light in opposite directions whereas the original "racemic" substances do not affect light.)

An important carrier of genetic information (in the cell's nucleus) known as "cytosine", has had its fine structure inaccurately allocated in an overseas laboratory, by a new technique known as nuclear magnetic resonance or N.M.R. The application of older and well-tried methods has exposed a pitfall in this allocation, and the correct assignment has now been made.

The extraordinarily interesting reaction, known as the Dimroth Rearrangement involves the apparent migration of a methyl-group from the nitrogen atom of a molecular nucleus to that of the side-chain. It has now been shown that this process is much more complex than had been thought, and that it involves ring-fission, and rotation of the component groups, followed by ring-closure. This chain of events has been followed by varying the electronic nature of the substituents, and by kinetic methods.

The highly controversial topic of the true structure of the hydroxy-derivatives of pyridine has received clarification by spectroscopic studies, particularly those done with the Raman and the infrared instruments.

An Ultramicro-method has been worked out for the determination of nitrogen in the minute samples often supplied by medical scientists.

Although infectious diseases no longer cause the enormous mortalities which were common a century ago, they still cause over 50 per cent. of the morbidity which leads to loss of working time, and to hospitalisation, even in countries like Australia. With the advent of antibiotics which successfully control most of the bacterial diseases, infectious diseases due to viruses cause most of the morbidity.

The Department of Microbiology is concerned with the study of infectious diseases caused by viruses at all levels of complexity. With the cooperation of the World Health Organization it is conducting an investigation of mosquito-borne viruses in New Guinea, a topic of considerable importance for the development of the territory. Other workers in the Department have long been concerned with many aspects of the virus disease of rabbits, myxomatosis. Current work on this includes an examination of 250 specimens of the virus from natural cases in Britain, for this promises to give important clues on the evolution of this infectious disease. Myxomatosis is the only example available in which it has been possible to study the actual evolution of a virus disease, so that it is important both for its economic impact on Australian pastoral industries and as a model of viral evolution.

Studies on evolution are based on genetics, and in this field the Department is conducting advanced research into the genetics of animal viruses, particularly those of the poxvirus group. At a fundamental level, very elegant experiments have been conducted which have led to the visualization, for the first time, of the giant single chain of nucleic acid which constitutes the chromosome of viruses and bacteria.

Influenza remains one of the most important of human diseases, and pandemics still occur about every decade. Chemists and immunologists in the Department are engaged in a study, at the molecular level, of the composition of the antigenic groups of influenza virus; studies which should lead both to a better understanding of the disease and better methods of vaccination against it.

Finally, there is a group of workers who are studying the way in which viruses spread through the body, using special fluorescent dyes which outline only the cells in which virus is multiplying. This approach has already answered some longstanding problems of animal virology, and its full development promises to answer still more of these.

During the year work in the Department of Physical Biochemistry has been carried out along three main lines. The first of these is upon the structure of proteins, in particular, the highly organized "tertiary" folding of the polypeptide chain and its maintenance in the specific configuration which seems to be essential to the biological properties of most proteins. This has been studied by careful measurements of the conditions under which this tertiary structure is disorganized by treatments such as acid, alkali and urea at high concentration, applied particularly to proteins which are very similar in constitution, such as the genetically determined β-lactoglobulins A and B of cow's milk. In the course of this work a third member of this family of proteins—β-lactoglobulin C—had been isolated and crystallized for the first time. Another aspect of the β-lactoglobulins' behaviour which is being studied is their differing ability to form association complexes in solution.

Work has also been carried out on improved methods for isolating members of the casein group of proteins from milk, particularly the κ casein which is acted upon by rennin in the stomach, the result of which is to cause the milk to clot.

Finally, work has continued on studies related to the components of connective tissue. A new analytical study of the carbohydrate "hyaluronic acid" has suggested that this is a class of substances rather than a single substance, whose composition and properties may vary according to the species and tissue from which it is obtained. Theoretical investigations have suggested that this substance when mixed with protein in solution may form a non-uniform rather than a uniform structure. If this prediction is confirmed experimentally it should be of considerable interest in relation to the processes by which substances are exchanged between the cells of the body and the blood.
The research work of the Department of Physiology has continued to be concentrated particularly on the basic mode of operation of the brain and spinal cord. These tissues are composed of thousands of millions of living units or nerve cells, and our investigations have been devoted to the study of the individual nerve cells and the way in which these individuals are linked together in all the coordinated activity of the nervous system. This communication from one nerve cell to another is effected by the secretion of minute amounts of chemical substances at special regions of close contact between cells, which are called synapses. The problems under investigation relate in part to the attempt to identify the chemical substances and to discover the way in which they act on the recipient cells. The electrical responses of the recipient cell are also being studied in detail. There are three classes of synapses on nerve cells: those that excite the cell and tend to make it send a message on to other nerve cells, those that tend to prevent this excitation by directly antagonistic action on the nerve cell, and finally, those that tend to prevent excitation by reducing the amount of excitatory substance produced by excitatory synapses.

These investigations on nerve cells and their synaptic interaction have led on to a wider study of the lines of communication in the nervous system whereby information from skin and muscle is transmitted to the brain. There are several relay stations on these pathways and much has now been discovered about the negative feed-back that operates at every relay and which is of great importance in the sharpening of contrast and in the elimination of sensory noise.

Students and Teaching Activities.

The development of the School as a centre for postgraduate training in research has been satisfactory. In the School's early years, "medical" scholarships were awarded by the University to enable outstanding Australian students to undertake courses for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at universities in the United Kingdom. In the period 1948-54, 24 of the medical scholars received doctoral degrees from United Kingdom universities.

Since 1955, and up to the end of 1962, 30 research students have received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from this University after courses in departments of the School.

During 1962, there has been an increase in the competition for Research Scholarships. Fourteen awards were made, the countries of origin of the successful applicants being: Australia 7; United Kingdom 3; Malaya 1; New Zealand 1; India 1; Japan 1.

All Departments have undertaken active teaching programmes, with regular seminars and the individual supervision of research students. During the year, eight students from the School received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, while eleven other students subsequently completed the requirements for the degree. At the end of the year there were 32 students pursuing courses for the degree in departments of the School.

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Ryall, R. W.—

Watkins, J. C.—
During 1962 there has been a considerable development in the work of many departments, notably the coming into full operation of the Department of Mathematics. The first part of the building which will house all the mathematical activities of the Institute of Advanced Studies is nearing completion and should be ready for occupation early in 1963.

Siding Spring Mountain, near Coonabarabran, was chosen as the permanent site of the field station for the Department of Astronomy, as a result of extensive tests of all promising sites over a period of years, and considerable progress has been made in development of the reasonably flat area on top of the mountain. It will be occupied as an observatory during 1963.

A beginning was made to extensions to the stores and workshop area of the Cockcroft Building. These extensions will house also a small lecture theatre, which the School does not now possess, and an amenities area for the technical staff, the present common room, which is a converted laboratory, being far too small and unsuitable for the purpose. Unfortunately, owing to lack of finance, only the shell of the extensions can be built during 1963.

Research Activities of the Departments.

The Department of Astronomy has continued to carry out programmes of observations at Mount Stromlo Observatory and at the temporary field station near Griffith. Improvements to the telescopes and auxiliary equipment have increased the effectiveness of these instruments, but much remains to be done before they are completely modernized and reliable. The Coude spectrograph, in particular, has given results of great value and is becoming a major tool for astrophysical work in the southern hemisphere. The Magellanic Clouds continue to give new and important information, while the Southern Milky Way provides a mine of exciting new facts about the structure of the Galaxy. Work has begun on the optical observation of radio sources discovered with the giant radiotelescope at Parkes. The work on positional astronomy, combined with the provision of a National Time Service, has made good progress with the aid of its modernized equipment and the I.B.M. 1620 computer.

The Department of Nuclear Physics has made great progress in the application of the Tandem Accelerator to the investigation of the properties of structure of atomic nuclei. New nuclear reactions have been found, many new energy levels of light nuclei have been discovered and studied in detail, and a method has been developed for theoretical treatment of such energy levels near the bombarding energies where they are first detectable (the thresholds).

The Department of Particle Physics made very successful initial tests of the large homopolar generator which it has designed and constructed, obtaining currents up to 1.8 million amperes into an electrolytic test load. Following these encouraging results, which were marred by an unfortunate accident which greatly retarded the work, modifications are being designed and installed to give greater safety and to increase its effectiveness as a research tool. Work continues successfully on the study of highly ionized gases (plasma), and improvements have been made in instrumentation. Designs of large magnetic field coils and other devices to enable the homopolar generator to be applied to plasma studies, are in progress. Studies of fuel cells and their basic principles are continuing in the Physical Chemistry Unit, and considerable progress has been made in the study of diffusion processes in liquids.

The Department of Geophysics suffers severely from its makeshift accommodation, which is scattered over the University site in four widely separated buildings. Despite these great inconveniences, it has maintained its high scientific productivity in geochemistry, determination of the ages of Australian and Pacific rocks, heat flow in the earth's crust, the magnetic properties of rocks, the properties of rocks at high pressures and temperatures, the modes of deformation and fracture of rocks, and in seismology. The installation of an electronprobe micro-analyser has extended greatly the scope of mineral analyses which can be made.

During the year, the Department of Theoretical Physics worked mainly on theoretical aspects of nuclei, elementary particles and plasmas.

The I.B.M. 1620 computer was used for an average of 104 hours per week throughout the year. There were 74 individual uses from all parts of the University. The demand is still increasing and the facilities, though of high quality, are clearly insufficient for the University. The rapidly increasing demand for computing facilities in all Schools and the Administration, requires the establishment of a computing and data processing centre which is independent of the Department of Theoretical Physics, is adequately staffed and equipped with faster and more versatile computers.

The Department of Mathematics has developed rapidly into a major part of the Research School, following the arrival of its Head, Professor B. H. Neumann, F.R.S. Its main activities are research and training in research, but it was active also in a number of other ways, especially in collaboration with its sister department in the School of General Studies, with which it began a
Mathematical Colloquium and sponsored a series of lectures for teachers that led to the foundation of the Canberra Mathematical Association. A visit from Professor Kurt Mahler, F.R.S., of the University of Manchester, added considerably to the mathematical life of the University. This very important department is still in its infancy and it will make still greater contributions to mathematics in Australia when it reaches full growth in the next four years.

The Ion Diffusion Unit, which is attached to this School, but is under the direction of the Vice-Chancellor, Emeritus Professor L. G. H. Huxley, has made important contributions to studies of the drift of electrons in some gases, the attachment of electrons to molecules of water vapour, and to the elucidation of sources of error in such measurements. These observations are of considerable significance in the understanding of processes governing many properties of the upper atmosphere.

**Publications.**

**Astronomy.**

Aller, L. H., Faulkner, D. J.—


Bell, R. A.—

"Observations of some southern White Dwarfs." *Observatory*, 82, 68, 1962. (Mount Stromlo Reprint 62.)

Bok, B. J., Bok, P. F.—


Bok, B. J., Bok, P. F., Basinski, J. M.—


Buscombe, W.—


Buscombe, W., Morris, Pamela M.—


Buscombe, W., Morris Kennedy, Pamela—


Gascoigne, S. C. B.—


"NGC 1783, a cluster in the Large Magellanic Cloud." *M.N.R.A.S.*, 124, 201, 1962. (Mount Stromlo Reprint 57.)

Gollnow, H. R. F.—


Przybylski, A.—


Rodgers, A. W.—


Rodgers, A. W., Bell, R. A.—

"The pulsating variable alpha Lupi." *Observatory*, 82, 26, 1962. (Mount Stromlo Reprint 56.)

Sher, D.—

"A note on the cluster NGC 2682 (M 67)." *Observatory*, 82, 32, 1962. (Mount Stromlo Reprint 61.)

"The distance of NGC 3766." *Observatory*, 82, 63, 1962. (Mount Stromlo Reprint 66.)

Westerlund, B. E.—


* Based on work done while a member of the Department.


* Not a member of this University. † Based on work done while a member of the Department.
Ringwood, A. E., Seabrook, M.—

Ringwood, A. E., Tarte, P.*—

Robertson, W. A.—

Robertson, W. A., Hastie, L.*—

Stacey, F. D.†—

Stacey, F. D.†, Lovering, J. F., Parry, L. G.*—

Tarling, D. H.—

Taylor, S. R.—

Mathematics.

Brainerd, B.—

Coppel, W. A.—

Janko, Z.—

Macdonald, I. D.—

Miles, J. W.—

* Not a member of this University. † Based on work done while a member of the Department.
Neumann, B. H.—


Neumann, B. H. Weigold J.*—

Neumann, B. H., Neumann, Hanna*, Neumann, P. M.*—

Nuclear Physics.

Barker, F. C.†, Treacy, P. B.—

Bashkin, S.†, Ophel, T. R.—

Brinkley, T. A., Titterton, E. W.—
"Neutron doses survey in the environment of the Australian National University Tandem Accelerator." Australian National University—P/277.

Carver, J. H.‡, Coote, G. E.‡, Sherwood, T. R.—

Carver, J. H.‡, Peaslee, D. C.‡, Taylor, R. B.—

Glover, R. N.‡, Weigold, E.—


Gregory, A. G.‡, Treacy, P. B., Symons, G.—


Hebbard, D. F.—

Jenkins, J. G., Earwaker, L. G., Titterton, E. W.—

Lawergren, B. T. Ophel T. R.—


Lawrence L. G. Hay H. J.—


Mitchell I. V. Tanner, N. W.*—

Neumann, B. H. Weigold J.*—

Neumann, B. H., Neumann, Hanna*, Neumann, P. M.*—

*Nuclear Physics.

† Based on work done while a member of the Department.
‡ A member of the Department of Theoretical Physics.

* Not a member of this University.
Taylor, R. B.— "Note on the operation of the Tandem."  Australian National University—P/263.

Particle Physics.

Theoretical Physics.

Ion Diffusion Unit.

* Not a member of this University.  † Based on work done while a member of this Department.  ‡ A member of the Department of Nuclear Physics.  †† Visiting Research Worker.  HI A member of the Department of Geophysics.
THE RESEARCH SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR.
(Professor P. H. Partridge.)

Major Projects Completed.

The School enjoyed an extremely productive year. In all departments, major projects which have been in progress for some time were brought to completion; a number of substantial works were published during the year, and others were prepared for publication early in 1963. It is evident that the School has now reached the point at which the planning and research of its formative years will increasingly bear fruit in the appearance of important original work.

The first volume of Sir Keith Hancock's biography of Field Marshal Smuts, Smuts: The Sanguine Years, 1870–1914, was published by Cambridge University Press. Sir Keith also has in the press four volumes of the Smuts papers which cover the years dealt with in the first volume of the life. Professor Butlin has brought to completion the fundamental research on which he has been engaged on aspects of Australian economic growth between 1860 and 1938. The results are embodied in two large volumes which Cambridge University Press is also publishing: the first, Australian Domestic Product, Investment and Foreign Borrowing 1861–1938–39, appeared before the end of the year; the second volume will appear early in 1963. Dr. A. Barnard edited and contributed to The Simple Fleece: Studies in the Australian Wool Industry (Melbourne University Press in association with the Australian National University). This book is the product of a seminar on wool which ran for three years; the seminar was based on the Department of History and brought into focus on a common problem the work of many specialists from within the University and from other bodies—the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and the Department of Trade. Professor Moran published The Random Processes of Evolutionary Theory (Oxford University Press). Dr. E. Kamenka of the Department of Philosophy published his The Ethical Foundations of Marxism (Routledge and Kegan Paul). This was substantially the text of the thesis submitted by Dr. Kamenka for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Several other works were completed and prepared for the press. Mr. Fitzhardinge has completed the first volume of the life of William Morris Hughes. In collaboration with Professor M. G. Kendall of the University of London, Professor Moran has written a book on Geometrical Probability which will appear early in 1963. Dr. Gollan's The Coal Miners of N.S.W.: A History of the Union, 1860–1960 will appear early in 1963. Dr. Brown's Explanation in the Social Sciences, Dr. Price's Southern Europeans in Australia, Mr. Burns's book on the United Nations action in the Congo, and Professor Sawyer's second volume on the history of Australian federal law and politics from 1901 to 1949, are also in process of publication. A monograph by Dr. Low on Political Parties in Uganda has appeared in the Commonwealth Studies Series of the University of London Institute of Commonwealth Studies. In addition to these books, members of the staff and students in the School have published a considerable number of smaller writings, monographs, articles and chapters in composite works.

Professor Swan accepted an invitation from the University of Cambridge to deliver the Marshall Lectures for 1963. Dr. McArthur is acting as technical adviser to the Western Pacific High Commission concerning the plans for the 1963 enumeration of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands. Mr. Parker was appointed a member of the Interim Council established by the Minister of Territories to plan an Administrative College for the Territories of Papua and New Guinea. Mr. Starke assisted the Chief Justice's Committee on Law Reform in New South Wales in a revision of the rules of equity procedure in that State.

While on a visit to the University of Tasmania, Professor Webb was killed in a motor accident on 23rd June. Both as a scholar and a citizen he was a man of wide and active interests; his energy, initiative and versatility are reflected in the Department of which he was the chief architect. At the time of his death he was preparing to make what would, no doubt, have been a distinguished contribution to one of the subjects that most preoccupied him, the relations between Church and State; his earlier writings on this subject had already become widely known. His death is a deep loss to the university and to Australian political thinking.

Research Activities of the Departments.

In the Department of Demography work has been continued on studies relating to immigration. A major book by Dr. Price is in the press, and a second by Dr. Appleyard on British migrants is almost ready. Work is being done on the Australian population: trends in marriage, differential fertility, divorce, the changing structure of contemporary populations, by Professor Borrie, Dr. Norma McArthur and Dr. Day. Another major research project deals with areas with high growth rates, with particular reference to the Maories, the Pacific Islands, and internal migration and urbanization in India. Professor Borrie has also continued his interest in the projection of population increases in Australian universities.

In December, the Council resolved on the recommendation of the School and the Board of the Institute to establish a separate Department of Economic History. Mr. N. G. Butlin accepted an invitation to be the first occupant of the new Chair of Economic History and Head of the Department. Dr. Barnard also transferred from the Department of Economics to the new Department. In addition to carrying on industrial and institutional history, the research of the Department will aim at defining the rate and character of New Zealand and Australian economic growth over the last century, and up to the present day, and to explore the conditions of growth and the structural changes accompanying that
development. This work is planned within the context of comparative studies of several other countries. Dr. Barnard will continue with his history of Goldsborough Mort and Co., Ltd. Professor Butlin is at work on a study of recent social accounting statistics for the period 1945-60; other members of the Department are working on aspects of the main research programme of the Department.

The central interest of the Department of Economics is in the processes of economic growth and fluctuation. In pure theory, Professor Swan is working on international trade, models of economic growth, and population analysis. In applied economics, studies are being made of the Australian capital market and the building industry. Dr. Hall is studying the work force and Dr. Gruen the effects of changing economic conditions on the farm sector.

The completed work of the Department of History has already been mentioned. Sir Keith Hancock is engaged on the second volume of his life of Smuts. Dr. Low is finishing his book on Uganda, 1862-1902. There has been an expansion of the work on modern Indian History described in earlier reports. Dr. Low will undertake a biography of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, a prominent Indian politician of the inter-war period: the biography is being written with the full cooperation of the Sapru family. Five students have spent periods of research in India during the year, working in Indian libraries and archives. Dr. Gollan is now engaged on research for a history of the Commonwealth Bank; while in England on study leave, he also made a study of recent British work on nineteenth and twentieth century social history. Rapid progress is being made with The Australian Dictionary of Biography. Professor Douglas Pike of the University of Tasmania having been appointed General Editor of the Dictionary, the University Council offered him an appointment to the staff of the Department of History with the status and title of Professor. It is expected that he will move to the University early in 1964. The preparation of articles for the two volumes dealing with Period II (1826-50) is well advanced; work is also proceeding on Period I (1788-1825).

In the Department of Law Professor Sawyer is writing a book for the Clarendon Law Series on the sociology of law; Dr. Stoljar is working on a book on quasi contract. Mr. Starke is studying legal aspects of the A.N.Z.U.S. Pact. Other research in the Department deals with the history of personal property; Australian air law; international law and practice affecting foreign investment; the constitutional guarantees of property rights.

One of the lines of work in the Department of Political Science concerns the history, organization and strategies of political parties: studies are being made of the Australian Country Party by Dr. Graham and Mr. Aitkin, of the Australian Communist Party by Mr. Normington-Rawling and of Indian parties and elections by Dr. Graham. Mr. Burns, together with scholars in the Department, has been studying political aspects of the European Economic Community. Dr. Hughes, together with some scholars, has been studying political interests and activities of certain social groups in Australia; he is also engaged on the preparation of a Handbook of Australian Politics, 1890-1962 and on Australian electoral studies.

Selected aspects of public administration are being studied: Mr. Parker is working on executive recruitment and development and theory of administration; Dr. Caiden is working on the history of the Commonwealth Public Service; and Mr. Parker and Drs. Hughes and Caiden are engaged on case studies of particular administrative decisions or developments. A scholar of the Department is studying aspects of politics in the Philippines.

Professor Passmore, in the Department of Philosophy, has been working on the thought of Joseph Priestley, on scientific and philosophical thought of the seventeenth century, and on various aspects of the western philosophical tradition. Dr. Brown is working on the logic of the social sciences and on problems of philosophical psychology. Dr. Sykes is studying Greek and modern logic and their interconnections. Mr. Weiler is working on a book on Fritz Mauther, and on aspects of European philosophy, including the philosophy of Kant. Dr. Kamenka is making a study of philosophical and social theory in Germany in the nineteenth century, and of contemporary Soviet philosophy. Mr. Benn has been preparing a series of essays on problems in political and social philosophy for the forthcoming International Encyclopedia of Philosophy. Professor Partridge is working on certain aspects of the development of social theory in the last hundred years, especially on theories of the nature of liberty and power; and on problems in the philosophy of higher education in the twentieth century.

Although the Chair of Sociology was advertised and inquiries made in England and the United States of America, no appointment to the Chair could be made. However, arrangements have been made for Professor Kurt Mayer of Brown University, Rhode Island, to spend six months as Visiting Professor in the Department of Sociology from June 1963, and Professor Leonard Broom of the University of Texas to come as Visiting Professor for a period of about nine months from June 1964. Dr. Zubrzycki completed the manuscript of his book On Immigration in the Latrobe Valley. Mr. Redrup (who was forced by ill-health to resign in September) was engaged on a study of problems arising from the growth of Australian universities: some parts of this project are being continued by Mrs. Caiden under the supervision of Professor Borrie. A scholar, Mr. R. M. Pike, is making a study of aspects of the teaching profession in Australia.

There are three main lines of work in progress in the Department of Statistics: studies of the theory of random processes on which Mr. Moyal, Dr. Gani and students are engaged, statistical problems in genetics on which Professor Moran, Messrs. Finch and Ewens are working, and probability theory. In addition to his more technical work, Dr. Gani has made a study (with the assistance of Mrs. Bartlett) of the training and recruitment of scientists in Australia. The results will appear in a book to be published in 1963.
Students and Teaching Activities.

As is customary, a number of courses and seminars were conducted during the year, some of a more general character and participated in by staff and students from many departments in the Research Schools of Social Sciences and Pacific Studies, and the School of General Studies, others more specialized and concerned particularly with the research interests of particular Departments. On 31st December, there were forty-four students proceeding to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the School. In the course of the year twenty-five scholarships were awarded. The number of reasonably qualified applicants for scholarships exceeded the number of vacancies, and a number of applicants whose qualifications would have secured them scholarships in earlier years had to be rejected. On the experience of the past two years it appears that the number applying for scholarships in the School will continue to increase sharply, and the award of scholarships will become more competitive.

During 1962, nine students successfully submitted theses for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy; in addition, eleven students completed their courses and submitted theses, but the results of their examination were not available when this report was compiled. During the year some dozen papers by students embodying results of work in progress appeared in professional journals.

Visitors.

Visitors from other universities in Australia and overseas who worked in the School for some period during 1962 included Professor Stanley de Smith (Professor of Law, London School of Economics and Political Science), Professor Arthur Smithies, Harvard University (Economics), Mr. A. Kelley, Stanford University (Economic History), Dr. Dietmar Rothermund, University of Marburg (Indian History), Mr. A. A. Morrison, University of Queensland (History), Dr. K. Inglis (History), Dr. Lincoln Day, Columbia University (Demography), Mr. J. Normington-Rawling (Political Science), Dr. Joan Tully, University of Queensland (Sociology) and Mr. R. Overend, University of Queensland (Philosophy).

Publications.

Demography.

Appleyard, R. T.—

Borrie, W. D.—


George, M. V.†, Chandrasekaran, C.‡—

Gilson, Miriam—

"Scholastic attainments of European-born students in the School of General Studies of the National University." *Australian Journal of Higher Education*.

McArthur, Norma R.—

Price, C. A.—

Price, C. A., Zubrzycki, J.*—

* A member of the Department of Sociology. † Based on work done prior to joining the Department. ‡ Not a member of this University.
Economic History.

Barnard, A.—

“Thomas Sutcliffe Mort (Great Australians Series), Oxford University Press.”


Barnard, A., Butlin, N. G.—


Butlin, N. G.—


Lamb, P. N.—


Economics.

Gruen, F. H.—


Hall, A. R.—


Swan, T. W.—


Tisdell, C.—


History.

Broomfield, J. H.—


Dixson, Miriam—


Fitzhardinge, J. F., Eyre, Marjorie—


Gollan, R. A.—


Hancock, W. K.—

Kumar, R.—
"British attitude towards the Ibadyya Revivalist Movement in East Arabia." International Studies, New Delhi, III, iv, April, 1962.

Low, D. A.—

Mozley, Ann—

Steven, Margaret J. E.—

Law.

Doeker, G.—
"Television competence and the West German Federal Republic." 10, American Journal of Comparative Law, 277–82.

Sawer, G.—
"Australia." In Annual Register of World Events, 1961, London.

Philosophy.

Bhattacharyya, N. C.—
"Mr. Taylor on Justifying a Way of Life." The Indian Journal of Philosophy, III, 9, April, 1962.

Brown, R. R.—
"Definitions and criteria." Analysis, XXII, v, April, 1962.

Kamenka, E.—

Partridge, P. H.—

Passmore, J. A.—

Weiler, G.—
"How rational is religious belief?" The Philosophical Quarterly, April, 1962.
"Kant's 'Indeterminate Concept' and the Concept of Man." Revue Internationale de Philosophie, Fasc. iii-iv, 61–2, 1962.
Political Science.

Burns, A. L.—

Caiden, G. D.—

Graham, B. D.—

Hughes, C. A.—

Parker, R. S.—
"Is it true education for management?" The Australian Manager, II, iii, 16–21, 1962.

Playford, J. D.—

Tatz, C.—

Sociology.

Caiden, Naomi J.—

Price, C. A.*, Zubrzycki, J.—

Tully, Joan—

Zubrzycki, J.—

Statistics.

Bartlett, Cynthia—
"Some difficulties in measuring the demand and supply of pure scientists in Australian Universities." Vestes, V, 60–5.

Finch, P. D.—

Finch, P. D., Ewens, W. J.†—

Gani, J.—

* A member of the Department of Demography. † A member of the Department of Statistics, School of General Studies.
Gani, J., Pyke, R.*—

Gani, J., Yeo, G. F.—

Moran, P. A. P.—

Moran, P. A. P., Kendall, M. G.*—

Moran, P. A. P., Fazekas de St. Groth, S. N. E. E.†—

Moyal, J. E.—

* Not a member of this University. † A member of the Department of Microbiology.
THE RESEARCH SCHOOL OF PACIFIC STUDIES.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR.

(Professor Sir John G. Crawford, C.B.E.)

The Research School of Pacific Studies has now reached a degree of development which enables it, within the disciplines represented by its six departments and the New Guinea Research Unit, to undertake a comprehensive study of the Pacific area. The regional description of the School has had the great merit of attracting good staff and students who are offered a unique opportunity to specialize in the area, and the area has been liberally defined. The countries which lie around the Pacific, such as India, Malaya, Indonesia, China, Japan and the United States have been included, as well as the countries within the Pacific itself, while the previous experience of members of all departments ensure that the Pacific is treated not only in relation to Australian interests but in the wider context of other areas of the world like Europe and Africa.

Any sense of isolation or parochialism is further broken down by the extensive programme of visitors who come for varying periods to carry out their own research in Australia and then return home as, in some sense, ambassadors for the School in the academic world at large. Similarly, the School staff, on study leave or abroad by special invitation, have gained recognition for Australian academic work and for the School in an encouraging way.

Apart from the research work on problems of particular interest to Australia, the School has also pursued the other major task, envisaged in its creation, of training research students. Partly because of its area specialization and growing academic reputation, an increasing number of first-class students is applying for scholarships. Indeed, we are approaching the position where the capacity of the departments to supervise students will become a limiting factor. The training of postgraduate students is accepted and welcomed as a major responsibility and the work of students itself results in important advances in knowledge. Nevertheless, staff have a primary interest in their own research and this must, in a Research School, set a limit to student numbers in small Departments. That this dilemma exists is a healthy development, but it has raised questions of policy for the Institute as a whole especially in respect of the optimum size of the departments within the School. The policy of the School is to operate in small departments and its future progress is being planned accordingly.

Research Activities of the Departments.

In the Department of Anthropology and Sociology fifteen scholars were working on topics in social anthropology and three others in linguistics, ethnic-linguistics and archaeology, while another archaeological student without a scholarship was attached to the Department. New Guinea remained the principal field of study, but work continued in Southeast Asia and in Australia, and for the first time students were sent to East Pakistan and Indonesian Timor. Studies of social structure and culture in tribal societies were supplemented by four studies of social processes in industrial and literate communities. Two permanent staff appointments and two temporary ones were made to cope with the guidance and training of these students, but members of staff continued their own work on kinship, aboriginal religion, social control and social change, and in general theoretical problems. Work began on the systematic classification of Australian languages and preparations were made for the beginning of archaeological excavation in Australia.

The newly established Department of Economics, of which the Director is also Head, satisfactorily attracted staff and students. Its seven students were chiefly concerned with the economics of under-developed areas such as Malaya and the Philippines. Two permanent and three temporary staff appointments in New Guinea, industrial and expand work in the same field in Papua–New Guinea, Thailand and Malaya. This last interest was represented in a seminar on the economic problems of Malaya to which staff members contributed as well as short-term visitors from Malaya or closely associated with the country. The seminar will result in a major publication likely to prove valuable to those concerned with Malayan economic policy. Some theoretical work is being done in the Department, but its other main interest was economic policy matters and Australia's relations with the United States, Asia and the Common Market. The Director visited Washington to address the World Food Forum, as well as taking part in several public and academic discussions here and in the United States on questions of international economic policy.

The Head of the Department of Far Eastern History, was on leave during the year, completing work on a history of Chinese furniture. In the Department, to which two permanent staff appointments and one temporary one were made, three members continued to work in the field of Chinese history, and one in 19th century Japanese economic history. All three students carried out research in Chinese history.

For the first time the Department of Geography held a seminar devoted to methodology to be carried on throughout the year. Its ten students were engaged upon topics varying from social geography, urban settlement and land use to geomorphology, in Australia, Pacific islands such as Fiji, New Caledonia and Tonga, and in areas of Southeast Asia such as Thailand and Malaya. Staff did not increase during the year, but biogeographical work got off to an encouraging start in Queensland and Papua–New Guinea, and other members of staff continued their researches into agriculture and land-holding in New Guinea, industrial location in Australia, geomorphology in Malaya and Tasmania and historical and Soviet geography.
Towards the end of the year, the Department of International Relations, after a long interregnum, welcomed its new permanent Head, and two temporary staff positions and a visiting post were filled. Area studies continued in the Department, with five students studying countries such as Japan, India, and the Philippines in their relations with Australia, while members of staff also worked upon one of the Department's primary tasks of research into those matters in Asia and the Pacific which concern Australia. There are wider considerations which the Department keeps in mind. The systematic study of international relations calls for theoretical formulations which cannot be confined to Asia but which embrace the general behaviour of sovereign states, and members of the Department have given attention to this. Connections which Australia has with Asia and the rest of the world, through international organizations, within the United Nations, the Commonwealth and S.E.A.T.O., and connections between other powers, especially those involved in the cold war like the Soviet Union and Communist China, must also be part of the Department's concern if it is to extend the special kind of knowledge it was set up to foster.

The Department of Pacific History made two permanent appointments and two temporary ones to continue its interests in the history of particular territories and to strengthen what has always been another major pre-occupation: the government of territories in the area, especially as they turn from colonial rule towards independence. The former interest was represented by two scholars studying the history of exploration and naval activity in the South-west Pacific, the latter by three students studying government and its history in Malaya and Papua–New Guinea, while two others were concerned with economic history in Samoa and Malaya. Both major interests were represented by members of staff working on the history and government of the Pacific Islands and Malaya, with particular reference to the contact of western and non-western societies.

The New Guinea Research Unit was engaged in studies of urbanization in Port Moresby and land tenure in Papua as it affects agricultural productivity. Each of these studies was undertaken by a team of workers from various disciplines, with the Unit's staff working in conjunction with temporary assistants in Port Moresby, Popondetta and the Markham Valley. With the financial help of the Reserve Bank of Australia, research will be carried out into cash-cropping and the relationship between social organization and agricultural production. The Unit has also aided the work of the rest of the School by building up a library in Papua–New Guinea and by organizing stores, vehicles and other facilities.

The present range of research and the planned development of future work realizes the intention of the founders of the School to encourage studies within the area of especial interest to Australia, while also serving the cause of scholarship at large. The School is also promoting the aim of retaining within Australia scholars who might otherwise be lost to it. The growing interest of other Australian universities in its work has been encouraging. Every effort has been made to enable scholars from other universities to work for short periods in the School and to make available School staff for lectures and seminar work in other universities.

**Students.**

At 31st December, 51 students were studying for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Of these students 11 were from the United Kingdom, 7 from New Zealand, 15 from Australia, 11 from Asian countries and 7 from elsewhere.

**Publications.**

*Anthropology and Sociology.*

Barnes, J. A.—


Barwick, D. E.—

“‘Economic absorption without assimilation?: The case of some Melbourne part-aboriginal families.’” *Oceania,* XXXIII, 1962, 18-23.

Brown, Paula—


Epstein, A. L.*—


Epstein, A. L.*, Epstein, Trude S.†—


Golson, J.—


Golson, J., Gathercole, P. W.‡—


* Based on work done while a member of the Department.  † Based on work done while a member of the Department of Economics (Pacific Studies).  ‡ Not a member of this University.
Healey, A.—

Hiatt, L. R.—
“Local organization among the Australian aborigines.” Oceania, XXXII, 1962, 267-86.

Matthews, J. M.—

Munn, N. D.*—
“Walbiri graphic signs and analysis.” American Anthropologist, XIV.

Reay, Marie—

Salisbury, R. F.*—

Singh Uberoi, J. P.—

Stanner, W. E. H.—

Wurm, S. A.—

Economics.

Corden, W. M.—

Corden, W. M., Mackie, J. A. C.—

Crawford, J. G.—
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Fisk, E. K.—

Gray, R. L.—
“Britain's economic sovereignty in the E.E.C.” Aust. Outlook, XVI, i, April, 1962, 63-79.

Hefford, R. F.—

Silcock, T. H.—

Singh, S.—

* Based on work done while a member of the Department.
Far Eastern History.

Crawcour, E. S.—


Fang, L. T.—
"Tu-i-lou yü Te-yüeh-i (an article on two Ching bibliophiles)." Ta-lu tsa-chih (The Continent Magazine), Taipei, XXV, 8, July, 1962, 1-3.

FitzGerald, C. P.—


van der Srenkel, S. M.—

Geography.

Bird, E. C. F.*—


Brookfield, H. C.—


Jennings, J. N.
"Further remarks on the Tasmanian muttonbird." Erdkunde, XVI, 1962, 60-1.

"The limestone geomorphology of the Nullarbor Plains (Australia)." Acres du deuxieme congres international de speleologie, I, i, 1962, 371-86.

Jennings, J. N., Bik, M. J.†—

McTaggart, W. D.—

Maude, A. M.—

Pirie, P. N. D.*, Barrett, W.†—
"Western Samoa, population, production and wealth." Pacific Viewpoint, III, i, 1962, 63-96.

Smith, R. H. T.*—

Spate, O. H. K.—


"University geography in Australia." Australian Geographical Record (Institute of Australian Geographers), IV, 3-8.

Sternstein, L.—

Turner, J. S.†, Carr, S. G. M.†, Bird, E. C. F.*—

Walsh, G. P.—

* Based on work done while a member of the Department. † Not a member of this University.
Boyd, R. G.—
Communist China’s Foreign Policy. Frederick A. Praeger, New York, and Hawthorn Press, Melbourne.

Brisenden, Rosemary—

Burton, J. W.—

Hindley, D.—

Leifer, M.—

Miller, J. D. B.—
"Political implications of the European Economic Community." Aust. Outlook, XVI, iii, 229–45.

Modelski, G.—

Singh, L. P.—
"Basis of Indonesia’s claim to West New Guinea." Aust. Quart., XXXIV, i, 7–16.

Sissons, D. C. S.—

Stockwin, J. A. A.—

Vellut, J. L.—

New Guinea Research Unit.

Crocombe, R. G., Crocombe, M. T.*—

Pacific History.

Crocombe, R. G.—

Crocombe, R. G., Crocombe, M. T.*—
"Early Polynesian authors—the example of Ta’unga." Historical Studies—Australian and New Zealand, X, xxxvii, November, 1961, 92–3.

Davidson, J. W.—

Feith, H.†—

* Not a member of this University. † Based on work done while a member of the Department.
Gunson, W. N.—

Healy, A. M.—

Healy, A. M., Vere-Hodge, E. R.*—

Jack-Hinton, C.—

Maude, H. E., Crocombe, M. T.*—

Roff, W. R.—

Sadka, Emma—

van der Veur, P. W.—

Wake, C.—
"A note on the pre-1915 records (Johore Archives)." In Malaysian Historical Sources (ed. K. G. Tregonning), University of Singapore, 1962, 103–4.

West, F. J.—
"The study of colonial history." Journal of South East Asian History, II, iii, 7–82.
"Sir Hubert Murray: the man and his policy." Australian Territories, I, vi, 4–16.
"Towards a Biography of Sir Hubert Murray, Lt. Governor of Papua 1908–1940." Pacific Historical Review, XXXI, ii, 151–68.

* Not a member of this University.
THE SCHOOL OF GENERAL STUDIES.
THE FACULTY OF ARTS.
REPORT OF THE DEAN.
(Professor C. M. H. Clark.)

Staff.

During 1962 Professor K. E. M. Baier resigned from the Chair of Philosophy and in September, Professor P. Herbst arrived from England to take over from Professor Baier.

Associate Professor G. K. W. Johnston was appointed to a Chair of English in the University of Melbourne.

Professor A. T. A. Learmonth took up his duties as Head of the Department of Geography.

Developments.

For some time the Department of Modern Languages and members of Faculty have been discussing the problem of the teaching of those who have little or no previous knowledge of a language, but may wish to study that language for three years. After a careful study of the problem the Faculty accepted the recommendation of the language departments that such students should take, for example, German Ia in the first year, and if they do sufficiently well in the examination, the Head of the Department may permit them to sit for a special examination in the succeeding February. If students pass that examination they may take part two of the language in that year.

During the year some preliminary discussions were held between the Dean, the Director of the Research School of Pacific Studies, the Professor of International Relations, and the Associate Professor of Russian, on the extent of Russian studies in the University in general when the School of General Studies proceeds to establish a Chair of Russian in 1964. The possibility of specializing in Soviet studies is being examined.

During the year the Faculty approved a proposal to introduce a unit in Mediaeval Studies I in 1964, and Mediaeval Studies II in 1965. The definition of the syllabus, the prescription of textbooks, the teaching and examining will be managed by a committee consisting of the Dean as Chairman, and one member each from the Departments of History, English, Classics, Philosophy and Modern Languages. Dr. Tisch-Wackernagel will act as convenor of the committee.

The Faculty has approved the creation of a separate Department of Geography, and the introduction of a course for the degree with honours in Geography. Over the next triennium Geography will be a subject within the Faculty of Arts. The Professor intends to introduce it also as a science subject in the succeeding triennium. He is discussing the future of Geography in the Faculty of Economics.

The Degree of Master of Arts.

During the last two years members of the Faculty have been debating the future of the degree of Master of Arts. Because of the ever increasing prestige of higher degrees more and more students are attempting to proceed from the Pass Degree of Bachelor of Arts to the degree of Master of Arts by taking a qualifying examination and then writing a thesis. The tendency for students with a first or second class division A degree to proceed straight to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy has also tended to degrade the master's degree. Some members of the Faculty believe the time has come to change the character of the degree of Master of Arts from a degree normally obtained by a thesis to a degree similar to the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy at the University of Oxford. This question will be discussed by heads of departments early in 1963 and then views will be submitted later to the Faculty.

Number of Units in Arts Course.

During the year a Committee of the Faculty held five meetings to discuss the case for reducing the number of units for the pass degree from ten to nine. Although there was some support for the proposal on the Committee the Faculty decided against a change. Over the next year the Faculty may turn to examine the results of the existing regulations for the pass degree. They will also debate the number of units taken in other faculties for which a student may receive credit towards a degree in Arts.

Publications.

English.

Brisenden, R. F.—

Johnston, G. K. W.—

Jones, E. L.—
"Three Amorists" (review article). Prospect, V, i.
Langman, F. H.—

Moore, T. Inglis—

**Geography.**

Learmonth, A. T. A.—
*Sample villages in Mysore State, India.* Department of Geography, University of Liverpool Research Papers, I, 1962, x + 120, 40 maps.

Rose, A. J.—

**History.**

Clark, C. M. H.—

**Mathematics.**

Drummond, J. E.—

Miller, J. B.—

Newman, M. F., Kovacs, L. G.*—
“Direct complementation in groups with operators.” *Archiv der Mathematik*, 13, 6, 1962.

Van der Borght, R.—

**Modern Languages.**

Gizova, Tatjana N.—

Rigby, T. H. R.—

Rigby, T. H. R., Churchward, L. G.*—

Sinclair, K. V.—
“Another manuscript belonging to Butley Priory.” *Notes and Queries*, CCVII, 1962, 408–10.
“Another manuscript of Litario’s de Miseria.” *Italia medievale e umanistica*, IV, 1962.

Sinclair, K. V., Grundmann, H.*—

**Philosophy.**

Baier, K. E. M.†—

* Not a member of this University.
† Based on work done while a member of the Department.
Bradley, R. D.—

Gibson, Q. B.—
“Standpoints in philosophy.” Article in the presentation volume for Dr. Mahadevan, Madras, November, 1962.

Psychology.

Middleton, Margaret, R.—
“What are we talking about?” Australian Pre-School Quarterly, May, 1962, 7–8.

Pentony, P.—
THE FACULTY OF ECONOMICS.

REPORT OF THE DEAN.

(Professor G. S. L. Tucker.)

Professor B. D. Cameron in the Department of Economics began study leave in September and will spend a year as Visiting Professor at the Universities of California (Berkeley) and Pennsylvania. He was replaced as Dean by Professor G. S. L. Tucker.

In most subjects, and at the level of lecturer or above, the Faculty has experienced no great difficulty in recruiting well-qualified staff. However, a lectureship advertised in Economics was not filled, and no full-time appointment has been made in Accountancy. Recruitment of tutors will continue to be a problem in all subjects until our own numbers of honours graduates rise to a higher annual level.

Mr. A. J. Rose, formerly a Senior Lecturer in Economics, has joined Professor Learmonth in the Department of Geography.

Students and Teaching Activities.

No major change was made in degree regulations but Faculty approved the introduction of a new unit in Mathematical Economics (to become available in 1964). In Economic History, the changes of syllabus noted in the 1961 Annual Report have come into effect.

Enrolments.

Total unit enrolments in the Faculty were greater than in 1961 but there was no increase in Economics I, which is a key unit in the course structure. The proportion of students who enrolled in first-year units, but did not present for the annual examinations, was again fairly high (about 30 per cent.), but there was a fall in the failure rate among those who sat the examinations in Economics I and Political Science I.

Failure rates in Statistics I, having fallen markedly in 1961, rose again to a level approximating that in 1960.

Comparative failure rates in compulsory first-year units are:

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<th>1961</th>
<th>1962</th>
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<tr>
<td>Economics I</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>34</td>
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<tr>
<td>Political Science I</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistics I</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

More than 30 candidates worked for the master’s degree, either pursuing the course for the Preliminary Examination or preparing theses under supervision. This is a welcome development in a relatively small Faculty.

Research Activities of the Departments.

Faculty members continued a vigorous programme of research which included work on the following subjects:

Department of Economic History: British pre-industrial population trends; Australian industrial development in the inter-war period; Australian pastoral growth and organization in the late nineteenth century.

Department of Economics: Monetary theory and interest policy; the Tax Inquiry of the Social Sciences Research Council; inter-industry studies, with special reference to structural changes in the Australian economy; banking and monetary trends in Australia; decentralization in New South Wales.

Department of Political Science: Airline policy and administration; research innovation in Australia; the Australian Liberal Party; the role of the politician; the form and content of Commonwealth Government accounts; the Australian press and radio.

Department of Statistics: Multiple time series; the estimation of seasonal variation; renewal theory; aspects of genetics; sequential analysis; the application of extreme value theory to physiological problems, especially heat stroke risks; censored samples.
Publications.

Economic History.

Cain, N. G.—

Economics.

Arndt, H. W.—

Cameron, B. D.—

Hieser, R. O.—

McDougall, I. A.—

Neutze, G. M.—

Political Science.

Corbett, D. C.—

Crisp, L. F.—
"Political Science in the Australian universities." Vestes, June, 1962.

Encel, S.—
"Sources of academic staff." Vestes, June and September, 1962.

Hume, L. J.—
Two memoranda on the form and content of Commonwealth Government Accounts, submitted to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Joint Committee of Public Accounts.

Statistics.

Ewens, W. J., Finch, P. D.*—

Hannan, E. J.—
"Systematic sampling." Biometrika, 49, 281-3.

Winer, P., Maritz, J. S.,†, Wyndham, C. H.,†—

* A member of the Department of Statistics, Institute of Advanced Studies. † Not a member of this University.
THE FACULTY OF LAW.

REPORT OF THE DEAN.

(Professor J. E. Richardson.)

It was mentioned in the last Annual Report that the Faculty was in the early stages of development and concentrating on evolving a satisfactory course of study and appropriate teaching procedures. Considerable progress occurred during 1962 and the Faculty completed the year with greater all-round strength than before.

The Faculty accommodation in the Childers Street buildings is unsatisfactory and the position is likely to become acute in 1963 as the number of students increases. The Faculty hopes that there will be some relief from this increasingly difficult situation in the 1964–1966 triennium.

As in previous years, the Australian National University Law Society, the student body, was very active and there were a number of functions held in which both staff and students participated helping to build up that congenial atmosphere necessary if students are to derive all the advantage from the study of law.

Recognition of the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Except for the Australian National University Law School, Australian university law schools form part of State institutions and teach law appropriate to the requirements of the State. Although the Law School is located within the seat of federal government, so far it depends upon State outlets for professional recognition of the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In 1960, Victoria, through its Council of Legal Education, provided an outlet by recognizing the degree as a qualification for legal practice in that State on a similar basis to the corresponding degree of the University of Melbourne. An Australian National University graduate may, upon serving articles for one year after graduation and undertaking the external postgraduate subjects of the University of Melbourne, be qualified for admission to practise as a barrister or solicitor in Victoria. This arrangement, much appreciated by the Faculty, has provided a valuable foundation on which to build a law school.

In 1962 a significant advance occurred when the judges of the Supreme Court of New South Wales announced their willingness to recognize the degree of Bachelor of Laws of this University. The Faculty and the University regarded the terms of recognition as highly favourable to the future progress of the Law School and the Faculty acknowledges its indebtedness to the New South Wales Supreme Court Judges. An Australian National University graduate is now qualified to practise as a solicitor in New South Wales upon completing a period of two years’ articles undertaken after graduation and passing in a single postgraduate subject. If he wishes to practise as a barrister he may be admitted to the State Bar upon graduation.

Legal Practice in the Australian Capital Territory.

The right to practise in the Territories of the Commonwealth, including the Australian Capital Territory, rests on qualification to practise in a State.

As reported last year, an Australian Capital Territory Legal Practitioners’ Committee was formed under the chairmanship of the Commonwealth Solicitor-General, Sir Kenneth Bailey, C.B.E., to consider the formulation of a scheme for regulating professional conduct in the Territory and to provide a means of direct admission to practise in the Territory through the Supreme Court of the Territory. Professor Richardson and Dr. Sharwood have represented the Faculty on the Committee and Professor Sawer of the Institute is also a member. The Committee met on several occasions during the year and discussions will continue in 1963. The Faculty has a close interest in the possible conditions of admission of an Australian National University graduate.

Staff.

In 1962 the full-time staff consisted of one Professor, four Senior Lecturers and one Lecturer. Staff also included five part-time Lecturers and one part-time Tutor.

Guest lecturers included Professor Stanley de Smith of the University of London, Professor G. Sawer, Dr. S. J. Stoljar and Miss Alice Tay of the Department of Law in the Institute of Advanced Studies.

The Council appointed Dr. R. L. Sharwood of the University of Melbourne to the vacant Chair of Law during the year, to take up duty in 1963. Mr. K. Enderby of the New South Wales Bar and Mr. D. W. Smith, Assistant Registrar, were appointed Senior Lecturers, also to take up duty in 1963. The need to teach New South Wales and Victorian law in 1962 threw a heavy strain on the Faculty’s resources, but the position should be substantially alleviated by the new appointments to take effect in 1963.

Mr. D. O’Connor was appointed Sub-Dean as from 1st September, 1962, succeeding Mr. H. Tarlo, who left on sabbatical leave at the end of the year.
Enrolments.

In 1962 there was a sharp increase in the number of students who enrolled for the degree course; 121 students enrolled, including fourteen to undertake the combined Arts/Law course, compared with a total of 75 enrolments in 1961. Sixty students enrolled full-time to make the highest proportion of the total number yet. A limiting factor on the number of full-time enrolments proved to be the lack of satisfactory student accommodation in Canberra. It is essential, if the Faculty's development is not to be hampered, for more University accommodation to be made available to law students.

The imposition of a quota for the study of law at the University of Melbourne resulted in many enquiries for enrolment at the Australian National University. The Faculty decided to accept matriculated students who were unable to obtain an opportunity to study law at the University of Melbourne for the first time. Eleven such students were enrolled. The Faculty's policy was, however, selective in the case of students with previous university experience, but unable to study law at Melbourne by reason of their academic records and only those students considered to show potential were accepted. These numbered five.

In 1962, for the first time, the Faculty received enrolments from students as candidates for the degree of Master of Laws and two part-time candidates were admitted.

The results of the November examinations showed an over-all improvement in standard compared with the previous year, reflecting, the Faculty feels, an improvement in the general level of ability of students now enrolling in first year, and more effective teaching arrangements.

The George Knowles Memorial Prize for the student doing the best academic work in the year was awarded to Mr. T. J. Higgins. Mr. P. Lanigan was awarded the Permanent Trustee Company Drafting Prize. Miss J. Johnson, who completed the degree course in 1962, gained the University Tillyard Prize.

Four students were excluded from the Faculty for unsatisfactory progress. Twelve students discontinued their studies during the year.

Australian law schools are finding it difficult to recruit competent and experienced lecturers, a problem which has aroused concern in the Australian Universities Law Schools' Association. Although the Australian National University Law School has been more fortunate in obtaining staff during 1962 than some of the State law schools, the current situation here is potentially more dangerous because there is no substantial number of lawyers in private practice from which to draw part-time assistance as in the State capital cities.

Publications.

Richardson, J. E.—


THE FACULTY OF ORIENTAL STUDIES.

REPORT OF THE DEAN.

(Professor N. G. D. Malmqvist.)

The Faculty of Oriental Studies was formally established in June. Professor N. G. D. Malmqvist and Dr. A. H. Johns were elected Dean and Sub-Dean respectively.

Preliminary sketch plans were presented for the first stage of the Centre of Oriental Studies building. After long discussions it was finally decided that the proposed Language Laboratory will be located in the General Studies Library.

Staff.

The Faculty was fortunate in securing the appointment of Dr. Liu Ts'un-yan to one of the vacant posts in the Chinese Department. It is hoped that the remaining vacancy will be filled by a Lecturer in General Linguistics early in 1963. Mr. H. Mukai, who has proved an extremely co-operative and stimulating colleague during his appointment as Visiting Senior Lecturer, was appointed Senior Lecturer. Late in the year he left for Tokyo to collect material for his projected research. Mr. R. H. P. Mason was appointed Temporary Lecturer in Japanese history and was responsible for all lectures in this subject during the year. The Faculty looks forward to continued collaboration from him on a permanent basis. Mrs. Svetlana Dyer, Senior Tutor in Chinese, left for the United States of America in September, to take up a teaching scholarship at the Graduate School, Georgetown University. During her absence Mrs. Dyer will engage in postgraduate work leading to a Master of Arts degree in Linguistics.

Dr. I. de Rachewiltz left on study leave for Japan in October for the purpose of collecting material for a forthcoming study of the Mongol conquest of China.

Associate Professor Joyce Ackroyd visited Tokyo early in the year. During her visit she collaborated with Professors Hiramatsu and Konno of Keio University and consulted with the Japanese U.N.E.S.C.O. Committee on Publications concerning publication of certain of her research works.

Enrolments.

The total number of enrolments for subjects offered in the Faculty was 160, of which 91 were full-time (incl. 1 non-degree and 69 part-time (incl. 12 non-degree)). Eight students did not attend class. Examination enrolments in different subjects were 116 (8 failed, 3 absent); 6 students sat for the Reading Test in Far Eastern and Southeast Asian Specialisms (1 failed).

There were seventeen students holding Oriental Studies Scholarships during the year. While some of the students obtained excellent results and the general standard of the scholarship holders was quite satisfactory, it is to be regretted that two scholarship students obtained only pass results in some subjects.

Other Activities.

Members of the Faculty participated in the Eighth A.U.L.L.A. Congress held in Canberra in August.

The Faculty organized a further series of meetings of the Orientalist Colloquium at which members of staff presented papers. In addition, two guest speakers, Emeritus Professor W. Simon and Dr. H. Wulf, addressed members of the Colloquium.

Preliminary discussions were initiated in regard to the organization of a conference to discuss technical aspects of the development of Oriental studies in Australia to be held in May 1963.

Professor N. G. D. Malmqvist delivered the 1962 Morrison Lecture entitled “Problems and Methods in Chinese Linguistics”.

Associate Professor O. B. van der Sprenkel gave a public lecture on “Chinese History and Historians” at the University of Melbourne under the auspices of its Department of Adult Education and contributed a paper on “The Structure of Power in Traditional China” to the Seminar on the Politics of Power organized by the Department of Philosophy in the Institute of Advanced Studies.

Associate Professor Wang Ling was invited to attend the Tenth International Congress of the History of Science at Cornell University, from 26th August to 2nd September. He also visited and lectured at a number of universities in the United States of America and on his return journey renewed contacts at Cambridge and other British universities.

Mr. Soebardi was granted special leave to make a study visit to Indonesia, where he presented a paper on behalf of himself and Dr. Johns to the Second Conference of the Indonesian Council for the Sciences (Section for Literature and Culture).

The Japanese Department organized a series of public lectures and a symposium on “Contemporary Japan” from 4th September to 2nd October. The speakers were Associate Professor Joyce Ackroyd, Dr. E. S. Crawcour, Dr. D. H. Mendel and Mr. H. Mukai. The series was very well attended and aroused considerable public interest.

Two lectures were delivered by Dr. I. de Rachewiltz and six by Associate Professor O. B. van der Sprenkel at the request of Professor H. F. Simon in the newly established course on “Asian Studies” at the University of Melbourne. Associate Professor van der Sprenkel conducted three seminars in connection with this course.
Dr. A. H. Johns and Mr. Achdiat gave lectures on modern Indonesian literature to the Indonesian Australian Association in Sydney. Mr. Achdiat also participated in a series of University Extension Lectures on “Contemporary Indonesia” organized by the University of Melbourne.

Negotiations with the Monumenta Serica regarding the printing and publication of the Oriental Monograph Series reached their final stage late in the year. Preliminary plans were made for the publication of a series of Occasional Papers, the first issue of which will appear early in 1963.

Visitors.

Emeritus Professor W. Simon served as Visiting Professor in the Department during the period 2nd July to 21st July. Professor Simon gave seminars and lectures on Manchu and Tibetan texts and bibliography to members of staff and honours students of the Faculty. In addition, Professor Simon gave invaluable assistance to individual members of staff engaged in research on topics within his wide range of competence. This visit of one of the most eminent European sinologues was of great value to the Faculty.

In September and October the Japanese Department was fortunate to have a visit from Dr. D. H. Mendel, Assistant Professor of Political Science at the University of California, who had been appointed Visiting Lecturer in the Department of Oriental Studies at Melbourne University, and whose time was made available to us through the kindness of Professor H. F. Simon of Melbourne.

Dr. H. Wulff of the University of New South Wales again visited the Faculty and gave an illustrated lecture on Angkor to the first year students in Oriental Civilization.

Publications.


“On literary dialects during the Han period.” Ibidem.


* Not a member of this University.
During 1962 there has been a continued steady growth in all departments. For the first time fourth year courses were offered in all subjects although the total number of honours students was understandably small. There is every indication, however, from the quality of the students in earlier years of their course, that there will shortly be quite large honours groups in all subjects.

The growth of student enrolments has been greater than expected with consequent pressure on staff and facilities. Fortunately, the recruitment of staff has been sufficient to cope with the increased teaching load but it is clear that further staff will be required if strong Honours Schools are to be established. Details of staff changes are listed elsewhere.

While this year has seen further consolidation of the existing departments, the need to provide instruction in the important field of Theoretical Physics was recognized during the year by the establishment of a new Department of Theoretical Physics which will undertake advanced undergraduate and postgraduate teaching. Dr. H. A. Buchdahl of the University of Tasmania has been appointed Professor of Theoretical Physics and will take up duty early in 1963.

Side by side with the rapid expansion in undergraduate teaching there has been a very encouraging enrolment of research students. There are now more than 40 students enrolled for higher degrees—mainly for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. As they come from all States and many of them from overseas the Faculty feels that it is playing its part in maintaining the national character of the University.

The provision of permanent buildings for the experimental sciences is still occupying much of the attention of the members of the Faculty. The Physics and Chemistry buildings are now essentially complete and good progress is being maintained on the construction of buildings for Geology and Zoology. With the Departments of Geology, Psychology and Botany all being temporarily housed in the Physics Building there has been an increasing pressure for more space which it is anticipated will be relieved with the completion of the Geology Building late in 1963. Meanwhile the Department of Zoology is expanding into the temporary quarters previously occupied by the Department of Chemistry.

The research activities of the Faculty have been gradually extended with the addition of new staff and research students. A particularly pleasing aspect of this programme is the extensive collaboration between departments and the investigation of several problems of an inter-disciplinary character. It is also worthy of record that a number of organizations have accorded their financial support to these studies. Substantial funds have been received from the National Institute of Health, and from United States Department of Public Health for work in the Department of Zoology, Wool Research Committee for work in the Departments of Chemistry and Zoology, and the National Capital Development Commission for work in the Department of Botany.

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Members of the Faculty took an active part in the A.N.Z.A.A.S. Meeting in Sydney, where a number of papers were presented on research in progress. Towards the end of the year there has also been a quickening of interest in the forthcoming A.N.Z.A.A.S. Meeting in Canberra, for which preparations are already in hand. Several members of the staff have also paid visits overseas to advise on special problems and to confer with colleagues.

**Publications.**

**Botany.**

Chilvers, G. A.—


Pryor, L. D.—


Pryor, L. D., Boden, R. W.*—


Pryor, L. D., Johnson, L. A. S.*—


Turner, J. S.*, Brittain, E. G.—


Wittman, W.—

“Aceto-iron-haematoxylin for staining chromosomes in squashes of plant material.” *Stain Technology*, 37, 1, January 1962.

White, N. H.*, Chilvers, G. A., Evans, G.*—


* Not a member of this University.
56

Chemistry.
Crow, W. D.—
Crow, W. D., Hodgkin, J. H.—
Crow, W. D., Michael, M.*—

Kolar, G.—

Hambly, A. N., Foon, R.*—

Hambly, A. N., O'Grady, B. V.—

Hawes, L. L.—

Geology.
Brown, D. A.—

Crook, K. A. W.—

White, A. J. R.—

Williams, K. L.—

Physics.
Aitchison, G. J.—


Stalker, R. J.—

Tassie, L. J.*—

Tassie, I. J., Peshkin, M.*—

Zoology.
Clegg, J. A.—

* Not a member of this University.
Hughes, R. D.—

Nicholas, W. L.—
“A study of acrobeltoides (Chephalobidae) in laboratory culture.” Nematologica, 8, 1962.

Nicholas, W. L., Harsen, E., Dougherty, E. C.*—

Smyth, J. D.—

Tait, N. N.—

Tyndale-Biscoe, H., Ride, W. D. L.,* Royce, R. D.*—
The results of an expedition to Bernier and Dorre Islands, Shark Bay, Western Australia, in July, 1959 (ed. A. J. Fraser).

Weatherley, A. H.—

* Not a member of this University.
THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN.

(Mr. J. J. Graneek.)

There has been a steady expansion and development of Library services throughout the year. In all departments to which statistical measurement is applicable this is immediately apparent in the comparative figures of acquisitions and performance. There is, however, a qualitative element in library service which is not so readily assessed. As the University grows, the demands made upon the Library increase not only in number but also in complexity and it is a tribute to the work of the Reference Officers of each of the three main sections of the Library that the high standards set in previous years have been so well maintained.

Institute of Advanced Studies.

Progress on the R. G. Menzies Building was disappointingly slow and it became necessary to defer to 1963 the move from the increasingly inadequate quarters in the Old Hospital Building. Accommodation for books, readers and staff was strained to the limit of endurance but there was little or no impairment of service to readers. The libraries in the John Curtin School of Medical Research, in the Research School of Physical Sciences, and at Mount Stromlo, maintained their specialized services to members of the departments concerned. Arrangements were made to establish a library at Port Moresby for the New Guinea Research Unit; this may well lay claim to be the most far-flung branch of any academic library anywhere in the world.

School of General Studies.

Construction of Stage I of the building to house the General Studies collection was commenced and by the end of the year it was confidently predicted that the building would be ready for occupation by June 1963. Modification of the Childers Street buildings provided some additional accommodation for undergraduate readers and made possible a rearrangement of the Reference Section and the Catalogue. There was a marked increase in use of the Library, particularly in the evenings and at week-ends. The reserved book collection, which is in heaviest demand at such times, was augmented by the purchase of multiple copies of selected titles and by providing Xerographic copies of periodical articles prescribed for course work and essays.

Centre of Oriental Studies.

Considerable progress was made towards completion of the task of consolidating the Oriental collections of the Institute and the School. The combined collection has now been classified in accordance with the Harvard-Yenching system and some of the arrears of cataloguing have been made good. The return to the National Library of Australia of the Chinese and Japanese books, which had been on loan for some years, made possible a rearrangement of accommodation which provided improved reading and reference facilities and a new microfilm and rare book room. Outstanding among new acquisitions was the microfilm set of rare books of the National Peiping Library, consisting of 2,700 titles of 16th and 17th Century or earlier editions.

Accessions.

A record number of items was added to the Library during the year, 11,761 to the Institute, 12,315 to the School and 6,626 to the Oriental Library, making a grand total of 30,702. At 31st December, the total stock of the Library was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Library</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Institute of Advanced Studies</td>
<td>161,192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School of General Studies</td>
<td>71,399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centre of Oriental Studies</td>
<td>55,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>288,076</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subscriptions were entered to 374 new periodical titles, bringing the total of periodicals currently received by the Library to 4,710.

A noteworthy feature of the year's accessions was the number of back sets of periodicals, particularly in the sciences and the romance languages, added to the General Studies Library.

Gifts and Exchanges.

The total of 3,548 donations was the highest recorded in the history of the Library. Included in the total were periodicals and other works in series presented by institutions in Australia and abroad in exchange for Australian National University publications. As in previous years, the University has reason to be grateful to a wide range of donors, including the Embassies of France, Germany, Holland, Indonesia, China and Japan and the British and other High Commissioners' Offices for valuable gifts of books and periodicals.
Cataloguing.

The Cataloguing Section of the Library operated under difficult conditions throughout the year; despite all the efforts of the staff concerned, a back-log was created which will take some time to clear. The exceptionally heavy intake of books and periodicals, coupled with unusually rapid turnover of qualified staff, gave rise to a situation in which material was being received at a rate faster than it could be processed. Moreover, the essential task of consolidating into a single union catalogue the holdings of both the Institute and the School proved to be more complex and time-consuming than had been anticipated. It is, however, hoped that this operation, which is already proving its value in both sections of the Library will be brought to a conclusion in 1963 and trained staff will thereupon be released for other cataloguing duties.

Enquiries and Loans.

The following tables provide striking testimony to the rapid growth of library services in the Institute of Advanced Studies and the School of General Studies. It is particularly gratifying that we are able to make a significant contribution to the inter-library loans system of the Commonwealth in return for the substantial benefits we derive from that system. Approximately half our external borrowings come from the National Library of Australia; the remainder are distributed over a very wide range of libraries in Canberra, throughout Australia and in Europe, Asia and America. The scope of the services we can offer both to our own readers and to other libraries, has been extended considerably as a result of the installation of a 914 Xerox copier.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Institute of Advanced Studies</td>
<td>34,088</td>
<td>39,437</td>
<td>Per cent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School of General Studies—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Reserved books</td>
<td>19,227</td>
<td>28,287</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>24,630</td>
<td>28,089</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>77,945</td>
<td>95,813</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inter-Library Loans—</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borrowed—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute of Advanced Studies</td>
<td>2,503</td>
<td>4,213</td>
<td>62</td>
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<tr>
<td>School of General Studies</td>
<td>1,349</td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>3,852</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lent—</td>
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<tr>
<td>Institute of Advanced Studies</td>
<td>2,157</td>
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<tr>
<td>School of General Studies</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>391</td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>2,327</td>
<td>3,540</td>
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<tr>
<td>Photocopies supplied</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>585</td>
<td>32</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
UNIVERSITY HOUSE.

REPORT OF THE MASTER.
(Emeritus Professor A. D. Trendall, C.M.G., K.C.S.G.)

Governing Body.

The Master returned on 2nd March, after three months' absence on study leave, during which he visited New York, London, Paris, Prague, Vienna, Switzerland and Italy. The greater part of the time was spent in Italy bringing to conclusion the collection of material for his work on Campanian and Lucanian pottery. A volume on Apulian “Plain Style” pottery, in collaboration with Dr. A. Cambitoglou, was published in October under the auspices of the American Institute of Archaeology.

At the end of 1962 the composition of the Governing Body was as follows:

Master—Professor A. D. Trendall
Fellows—

Retiring 15th August, 1963—
Professor A. G. Ogston (Deputy Master)
Professor O. H. K. Spate
Associate Professor O. B. van der Sprenkel
Mr. H. A. Doyle

Retiring 15th August, 1964—
Dr. K. V. Sinclair (Bursar)
Dr. F. J. West (Steward)
Dr. E. K. Inall
Dr. D. A. Low

The Bursar (Dr. K. V. Sinclair) gave notice of his intention to resign in January 1963, on his appointment to a Senior Lectureship in the University of Sydney. His place will be taken by Dr. D. A. Low.

Members and Residents.

The number of members has increased considerably and now stands over 560. The number of permanent residents in the House fell slightly in the second half of the year and now stands at 130, of whom 82 are research students, 29 members of academic staff of the University, 11 long-term visitors and 8 members of the library staff, or wives, &c. The reason for the drop in the number of research students may be attributed to the higher incidence of marriage, to a larger number temporarily absent on field work, and to delays in the arrival of newly appointed scholars. A large influx of scholars is expected early in 1963, and the House should be completely full by the beginning of the First Term.

As the House has now almost reached the limit of its capacity, the Governing Body has asked permanent members of staff residing in the House to register for government accommodation and, when it becomes available, to vacate their rooms to make space for new arrivals. A limited number of rooms will remain, as before, at the disposal of visitors to the University.

To combat a steady increase in the running costs during the last two years, it was found necessary to raise slightly the tariff for permanent residents, with effect from the beginning of April. No change has been made in the casual rates.

The Committee set up to prepare a brief for the building of the second Postgraduate Hall met regularly during the year, and has made a number of valuable observations on problems of residence in a University. It is hoped that a start may be made shortly at least with the planning of a second Hall as, on present indications, it will be urgently needed by 1966, if not before that date.

Visitors.

The Chancellor and Lady Cockcroft were in residence between 9th April and 28th April. A dinner was given in Hall on the night of 11th April, to celebrate the installation of Sir John Cockcroft as Chancellor. The Annual Graduation Ceremony for both the Institute of Advanced Studies and the School of General Studies was held in Hall on Thursday, 12th April, and in the evening the Master and Fellows entertained the new graduates to dinner.

On 27th August, the House was honoured by a visit from H.M. King Bhumibol of Thailand, who was accompanied by his Foreign Minister, Thanit Khoman, and by the Prime Minister of Australia. They were entertained at an official University Luncheon in Hall following a reception in the Main Common Room.

H.H. the Sultan of Selangor visited the House and was entertained at morning tea on 10th March.

The flow of academic and other distinguished visitors from other parts of Australia and from overseas continues at an increasing rate. Visitors in 1962 who have stayed in the House include: Dr. and Mrs. J. N. Agar (Cambridge), Dr. R. D. Asana (New Delhi), Professor A. J. Birch (Manchester), Professor M. L. Black (Duke), Professor J.-H. Bornecque (Caen), Professor Germaine Bree (Wisconsin), Professor and Mrs. Chandler Brooks (State University, New York), Hon. Alistair Buchan (London), Professor R. O. Buchanan (London), Dr. C. F. Cooper (Boise), Professor D. P. Craig (London), Professor A. N. Duckham (Reading), Dr. A. D. Dunton (Ottawa), Dr. S. R. Elsden (Sheffield), Professor
The exterior of the House has been completely repainted and a number of rooms redecorated. The layout of the parking area has been completed and some improvements have been made to the planting of the garden areas.

A TV set has been installed in the Library for the use of residents. An intercommunication system has been set up in the House Manager’s office, and is proving a great convenience.

The Library is being used extensively, and nearly 6,000 borrowings were recorded in the past twelve months. Dr. Grenfell Price made a generous donation for the purchase of some recent Australian books. The British Council, through Mr. N. E. Williams, O.B.E., donated a large collection of books on English travels. Gifts of books have also been made by Professors W. H. E. Court and E. R. Rich, and Dr. R. R. Brown, as well as many other members.

A new record player has been installed and about 50 new records purchased by the Gramophone Committee to bring the collection up to date. A small borrowing fee has been reimposed to enable the Gramophone Committee to replace worn out records and to maintain the collection.

The usual Commencement Dinners were held to mark the beginning of each of the three terms. The speakers were: the Master, on recent archaeological discoveries; Professor L. C. Webb, on current affairs in Italy; and Mr. C. Fang on Korean books.

Guest Nights were held in April and July and the Annual Dance on 3rd November. As in previous years these functions proved very successful.

The third Annual Lecture sponsored by the Research Students’ Association was given in Hall on 11th October, when Professor F. Hoyle, F.R.S., spoke on “The Asymmetry of Time” to a very large audience.

Several other Lectures, under the auspices of the House and various learned societies, were given in the Main Common Room through the year. The Canberra Chamber Music Society held five concerts in the Hall during the year. The Residents’ Committee organized a series of film evenings and informal dances, all of which were well attended.

In addition to gifts to the Library mentioned above, Dr. Elizabeth Bradford donated a silver candlestick, an anonymous donor presented £50 to be spent in the interest of the House, and the former Bursar, Dr. R. R. Brown, donated £40 to be spent in part on books and in part on silver for the use of the House.

In addition to gifts to the Library mentioned above, Dr. Elizabeth Bradford donated a silver candlestick, an anonymous donor presented £50 to be spent in the interest of the House, and the former Bursar, Dr. R. R. Brown, donated £40 to be spent in part on books and in part on silver for the use of the House.

**Publications.**

Trendall, A. D.—


Trendall, A. D., Cambitoglou, A.—

*Australian Red-figured Vase Painters of the Plain Style*, pp. xv + 103, pls. 41 (American Institute of Archaeology, Monograph X).
Throughout its second year of existence, Bruce Hall was continuously full during the academic terms. This included accommodation originally intended for use by women members of the domestic staff but, as in 1961, used by students.

**Personnel.**

- **Warden** . . . . . . . Mr. W. P. Packard.
- **Deputy Warden** . . . . Mr. R. E. Barwick (Lecturer in Zoology, School of General Studies).
- **Women’s Sub-Warden** . . . Miss E. Bishop (Associate Librarian, Oriental Collection).
- **Sub-Wardens** . . . . Dr. A. J. Fabens (Lecturer in Mathematics, School of General Studies).
  - Mr. B. E. Kent (Lecturer in History, School of General Studies).
  - Miss B. M. Hume (First and Second Term) (Demonstrator in Psychology, School of General Studies).
  - Miss K. P. Maling (Third Term) (Demonstrator in Geography, School of General Studies).
  - Dr. M. M. Gore (Third Term) (Lecturer in Physics, School of General Studies).

**Fellows.**

A welcome and important development for 1962 was the appointment by the University Council of ten Fellows of Bruce Hall from amongst senior members of the University and people closely associated with it. Each Fellow, together with the Sub-Wardens, was responsible for the guidance of a group of about ten junior members of the Hall. They also functioned as advisers to the Warden.

The Fellows in 1962 were:

- Mr. B. S. Benjamin, Senior Lecturer in Philosophy, School of General Studies.
- Professor D. A. Brown, Professor of Geology, School of General Studies.
- Associate Professor D. C. Corbett, Department of Political Science, School of General Studies.
- Mr. W. S. Hamilton, Bursar of the University.
- Associate Professor G. K. W. Johnston, Department of English, School of General Studies.
- Dr. W. V. Macfarlane, Reader in Physiology, Institute of Advanced Studies.
- Professor J. E. Richardson, Robert Garran Professor of Law, School of General Studies.
- Mrs. R. J. Tillyard.
- Dr. D. Walker, Reader in Biogeography, Institute of Advanced Studies.

Until he was appointed Acting Principal at the end of Second Term, Professor C. M. H. Clark, Professor of History, School of General Studies, was also a Fellow.

**Senior Members.**

Senior Members in residence in Bruce Hall were—

- Mr. A. L. Andrew, Senior Tutor in Mathematics, School of General Studies.
- Mr. J. H. Morgan, Senior Tutor in Statistics, School of General Studies.
- Miss M. D. Rutledge, Tutor in History, School of General Studies.

**Junior Members in Residence.**

As in the previous year, undergraduate and postgraduate students of Bruce Hall came from every State in Australia. During the year there were ten postgraduate students and 154 undergraduates in residence. Four men and five women resigned for a variety of reasons during the year and were replaced by other students. Just under half the students in the Hall in 1962 had been members in 1961. The proportion of male to female student places was changed with the giving over of the West Wing to women’s accommodation. With this change there were eighty-three men student rooms and seventy-seven women student rooms. There were two male part-time students and one female part-time student.

**Examination Results.**

As anticipated, following the selection at the end of first year, examination results of members of the Hall showed a considerable improvement on 1961. Sixteen members graduated including one with First Class Honours and three with Upper Seconds. Sixty-nine per cent. of the Hall students passed
all the units for which they had entered and a further 15 per cent. failed only one unit. However, 3\% per cent. failed or were excluded from the examination in all their subjects and just under 14 per cent., while passing at least one unit, failed two or more. A pleasingly large number of distinctions and credits was gained by members of the Hall, and the performance of the National Undergraduate Scholars, all of whom were in residence, was remarkable in this regard.

**Conferences.**

Heavy demand was made on the Hall during 1962, for the accommodation of conferences both large and small. The following groups have used the residential facilities of the Hall:

- Australian Mathematical Society Summer Research Institute
- Australian National University Vacation scholars
- New South Wales College of Nursing
- Third Australian Conference in Soil Science
- Second Year Geography Students from Newcastle University College
- Fourth Year Soil Science Students from the University of Sydney
- Melbourne University Classics Players
- Australian Political Studies Association
- A.U.L.L.A. Conference
- C.S.I.R.O. Environmental Control of Plant Growth
- Perception Psychologists.

**Catering.**

The Hall has continued to provide catering for functions mainly for the School of General Studies and for Student Common Room occasions.

**Gifts and Donations.**

The Junior Common Room donated some £75 worth of books to the Hall’s recreational library and a table-tennis table to the Games Room. In addition, members of the University staff, as well as individual members of the Hall, have kindly given books. The Canberra Branch of the Association of University Women donated a framed etching to the Hall. The Fellows of the Hall for 1962, donated a sum towards the purchase of candelabra for High Table.

**Functions and Activities.**

Commencement Dinners were held at the beginning of each term and a Valete Dinner celebrated the end of the academic year. Professor W. D. Borrie of the Department of Demography in the Institute of Advanced Studies, was guest speaker at the middle term Commencement Dinner, his subject being “The millions around us.” The Bruce Hall Ball again proved a very popular function for the members and their guests and was held in the middle of the Second Term.

The Hall was privileged to entertain to luncheon, on the occasion of the installation of the new Chancellor, both Sir John and Lady Cockcroft and all the visiting Chancellors, Vice-Chancellors and other official University guests.

The Committee of the Junior Common Room again organized, amongst other activities, informal dances in the Junior Common Room, debates and regular film evenings.

**Buildings and Grounds.**

The lawns are well established in and about the Hall and a welcome innovation has been the installation of an automatic sprinkler system. Unfortunately, the absence of a fountain or similar feature which was planned to occupy the central portion of the forecourt still mars the approach to the Hall along University Avenue. Adequate shelters and stands for bicycles were erected during the year and their presence has immediately tidied up the term-time appearance of the Hall. Plans for a Warden’s house to be built as part of the Hall complex were finally approved and when built this will rationalize the Warden’s task. Because of the pressing need to accommodate women students particularly, plans for an additional wing to hold approximately fifty women students have been actively prepared. With this additional accommodation, the facilities of the Hall will be taxed completely.

**Visitors and Guests.**

A continuing pleasant feature which has marked the life of the Hall has been the number of visitors and guests it has been able to entertain. Among these in 1962, have been the Australian Universities Commission, the New South Wales Headmasters’ Conference, the rugby football team of St. Paul’s College, Sydney, the Japanese Youth Goodwill Mission, Delegates to the Colombo Plan Regional Conference, Sir George and Lady Currie, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bunning, Professor Graham H. Lawton and Dr. M. McCaskill.
BUILDING PROGRAMME SUMMARY.

Buildings Under Construction.

Animal Breeding Unit—Stage 1—John Curtin School of Medical Research
Chemistry Building—School of General Studies
Cockcroft Building Extensions—Research School of Physical Sciences
Geology Building—School of General Studies
Haydon-Allen Building (Arts) Extensions—School of General Studies
Library—The R. G. Menzies Building
Library—Stage 1
Mathematics Building—Research School of Physical Sciences
Maintenance Depot—Stage 1
Physics Building—Completion—School of General Studies

Research School of Social Sciences and Pacific Studies Building

Buildings for which Tenders have been Accepted.

Administration Building—Stage 1
Bruce Hall—Warden's House
Nuclear Physics Office Laboratory Block—Research School of Physical Sciences
Zoology Building—School of General Studies

Buildings in the Design Stage.

Animal Breeding Unit—Stage 2—John Curtin School of Medical Research
Astronomy Building, Mount Stromlo Observatory—Research School of Physical Sciences
Botany Department—Ancillary Buildings—School of General Studies
Oriental Studies Building—Stage 1—School of General Studies
Union Building—Stage 1

Estimated Date of Completion and Remarks.

March, 1963
Building was occupied December, 1962
July, 1963
October, 1963
Occupied October, 1962

This building was almost completed by December, 1962
May, 1963
May, 1963

March, 1963
The Department of Botany occupied the new wing of this building in September, 1962. The lecture theatre should be completed by the beginning of the 1963 academic year
The completion date is uncertain—probably in 1964. The lecture theatre section still has to be designed

Date of Commencement.

Construction due to commence in January, 1963
Construction due to commence in January, 1963
Construction due to commence in February, 1963
Construction due to commence in January, 1963

Proposed Dates.

Tenders to be invited in March, 1963
Working drawings almost completed in December, 1962
Sketch plans prepared
Advanced sketch plans prepared

This important building for students is in the early design stages
**UNIVERSITY STATISTICS.*

**STAFF.

**As at 31st July, 1962.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Total Positions</th>
<th>Filled Positions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>Females</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **TEACHING AND RESEARCH POSITIONS**—
  (School of General Studies)
  Full-time—
    Professorships       23   19  19
    Associate Professorships   13  11  12
    Readerships            55  36  2  38
    Senior Lectureships    22  10  7  17
    Lectureships           55  46  8  52
    Assistant Lectureships
    Demonstratorships, Tutorships, Teaching Fellowships
    Special Full-time—
      Professorships
      Associate Professorships, Readerships
      Senior Lectureships and Lectureships
      Assistant Lectureships, Demonstratorships, Tutorships, Teaching Fellowships
    Total Full-time Teaching and Research
    Part-time Teaching (Hundreds of hours per annum)—
      Lecturing positions
      Tutoring and Demonstrating positions
    Research Only Positions—
  (Institute of Advanced Studies)
  Full-time—
    Senior positions       247  172  9  181
    Junior positions       46  11  25  36
    Special Full-time—
    Senior positions       8  1  9
    Junior positions       1  1  2
    Total Full-time Research Only Positions
    Library Positions—
  Full-time—
    Professional positions
    Other positions        21  4  16  20
    Total Full-time Library Positions
    Part-time (equivalent full-time units)—
      Professional positions
      Other positions
    Sundry Positions—
  Full-time—
    Adult Education positions
    Public Relations positions
    University Colleges positions
    Total Full-time Sundry Positions
    Part-time (equivalent full-time units)—
      Adult Education positions
      University Colleges positions
    Technical Staff Positions—
  Full-time—
    Technical Officer positions
    Assistant positions
    Total Full-time Technical Staff Positions

* Compiled in the forms required by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.
### STAFF—continued.

As at 31st July, 1962—continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Total Positions</th>
<th>Filled Positions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION POSITIONS</strong>—</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-time—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Administrative Officer positions</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior Administrative Officer positions</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Officer positions</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Assistant positions</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerks, Typists, &amp;c., positions</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Full-time Headquarters Positions</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION POSITIONS**— | | | |
| Full-time— | | | |
| Chief Administrative Officer positions | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Senior Administrative Officer positions | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Administrative Officer positions | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Clerks, Typists, &c., positions | 124 | 3 | 108 | 111 |
| Total Full-time Departmental Administrative Positions | 132 | 10 | 108 | 118 |

Part-time (equivalent full-time units)—
| Administrative positions | | | |
| Clerks, Typists, &c., positions | 1 | 1 | 1 |

| **DEVELOPMENTAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION POSITIONS**— | | | |
| Professional positions | 5 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Tradesman positions | | | | |
| Other positions | 12 | 10 | 2 | 12 |
| Total Developmental Work and Construction Positions | 17 | 13 | 3 | 16 |

<p>| <strong>MAINTENANCE AND OTHER STAFF POSITIONS</strong>— | | | |
| Full-time— | | | |
| Maintenance of Buildings positions | 50 | 49 | 49 |
| Caretaking and Cleaning positions | 65 | 52 | 13 | 65 |
| Gardens, Grounds and Playing Fields positions | 23 | 22 | 22 |
| Messengers, Porters, Attendants and Other General Services Positions | 91 | 33 | 53 | 86 |
| Stores positions | 26 | 18 | 6 | 24 |
| Total Full-time Maintenance and Other Staff Positions | 255 | 174 | 72 | 246 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Professors</th>
<th>Professorial Fellows, Readers</th>
<th>Senior Fellows and Fellows</th>
<th>Senior Research Fellows and Research Fellows</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Biochemistry</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>..</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electron Microscope Unit</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medical Chemistry</td>
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<td>1</td>
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4138/63.—7
**B. THE SCHOOL OF GENERAL STUDIES**

**As at 31st July, 1962.**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Professors</th>
<th>Associate Professors</th>
<th>Senior Lecturers and Lecturers</th>
<th>Assistant Lecturers, Demonstrators, Tutors, Teaching Fellows</th>
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<td>23</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>13</td>
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ENROLMENTS.

As at 31st July, 1962.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institute of Advanced Studies—</th>
<th>Full-time</th>
<th>Part-time</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ph.D. Courses</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>201</td>
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<td>Courses of research not leading to a degree</td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>204</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>School of General Studies—</th>
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<tr>
<td>Higher Degree Courses—</td>
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<td>M.A.</td>
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<td>42</td>
<td>57</td>
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<td>M.A. (Oriental Studies)</td>
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<td>M.Ec.</td>
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<tr>
<td>M.Sc.</td>
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<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>102</td>
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</table>

| Bachelor Degree Courses—       |           |           |       |
| Arts—                          |           |           |       |
| B.A.                           | 214       | 319       | 533   |
| Law—                           | 60        | 60        | 120   |
| Economics—                     |           |           |       |
| B.Ec.                          | 63        | 221       | 284   |
| Oriental Studies—              |           | 1         | 1     |
| B.A. (Oriental Studies)        |           |           |       |
| Science—                       | 126       | 58        | 184   |
| Total                          | 463       | 659       | 1,122 |

| Diploma Course—               |           |           |       |
| Public Administration—         |           | 3         | 3     |
| Total                          |           | 3         | 3     |

| Miscellaneous (Single Units)— (Not for any purpose referred to above)— | | |   |
| Arts                          | 10        | 90        | 100   |
| Economics                     | 2         | 31        | 333   |
| Law                           |           | 7         | 7     |
| Oriental Studies              |           |           |       |
| Science                       | 2         | 9         | 11    |
| Total                         | 14        | 137       | 151   |

| Summary—                      |           |           |       |
| Higher Degree Courses         | 25        | 77        | 102   |
| Bachelor Degree Courses       | 463       | 659       | 1,122 |
| Diploma Courses               |           | 3         | 3     |
| Miscellaneous Courses         | 14        | 137       | 151   |
| Total                         | 502       | 876       | 1,378 |

| Adjustments for students in more than one category | 30 | 20 | 50 |

| Corrected Grand Total         | 472       | 856       | 1,328 |
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1962. (i)

General Funds—

Current Assets—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash at Bank—</td>
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<tr>
<td>General Account</td>
<td>126,775</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interest Bearing Deposit—General Account</td>
<td>150,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Restricted Funds</td>
<td>131,200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Held in Imprests</td>
<td>407,975</td>
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<tr>
<td>Debtors</td>
<td>2,001</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advances and Prepayments</td>
<td>23,901</td>
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<tr>
<td>Materials in Stores and Service Pools</td>
<td>370,935</td>
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Fixed Assets—

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buildings—</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buildings and Service Installations</td>
<td>5,259,673</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dwellings</td>
<td>1,532,723</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6,792,396</td>
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<tr>
<td>Teaching and Research Equipment and Furniture—</td>
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<tr>
<td>Institute of Advanced Studies</td>
<td>3,283,648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School of General Studies</td>
<td>539,627</td>
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<tr>
<td>Library</td>
<td>58,320</td>
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<tr>
<td>Administration and General Services</td>
<td>135,797</td>
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<tr>
<td>Residential Properties</td>
<td>77,818</td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>4,095,210</td>
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<td>Library—</td>
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<tr>
<td>Halls of Residence—</td>
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<tr>
<td>University House (v)—Buildings</td>
<td>966,821</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bruce Hall (vi)—Equipment and Other Assets (net)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lennox House (vii)—Equipment and Other assets (net)</td>
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Liabilities—

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<tr>
<td>Creditors</td>
<td>13,514,373</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capital Accumulation Account (ii)</td>
<td>13,514,373</td>
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<tr>
<td>Restricted Funds (viii)</td>
<td>824,313</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The costs of Bruce Hall and the Arts and Physics Buildings for the School of General Studies are not included in this Statement as the final costs have not been determined by the constructing authority.

L. G. H. HUXLEY,
Vice-Chancellor.

J. RYAN,
Accountant.

The above Statement of Assets and Liabilities, and the accompanying Statement of Income and Expenditure have been examined and are in agreement with the accounts which have been audited. In my opinion these statements exhibit fairly the affairs of The Australian National University as at 31st December, 1962.

V. J. SKERMER,
Auditor General for the Commonwealth.

26th June, 1963.
### CAPITAL ACCUMULATION ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1962, (ii)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance, 1st January, 1962</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transfer from Income and Expenditure Statement</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commonwealth Grant for Capital Works and Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>Purchases from Restricted Funds</td>
<td>£56,839</td>
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<tr>
<td>Profit on sale of houses to members of staff</td>
<td>£1,458</td>
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<tr>
<td>Furniture and Equipment purchased by the National Capital Development Commission</td>
<td>£308</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>£1,840,556</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Less</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Losses on adjustment of asset values</td>
<td>£15,846</td>
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<td>Houses sold to Staff</td>
<td>£8,736</td>
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<td>Transfers to School Reserves (in Restricted Funds Statement (viii))</td>
<td>£20,092</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gifts to other Institutions</td>
<td>£6,936</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>£51,610</td>
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<td><strong>Balance, 31st December, 1962, as contra to assets in statement of Assets and Liabilities (i)</strong></td>
<td>£13,383,173</td>
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### STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1962, (iii)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Income—</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Commonwealth Grant for Running Expenses</td>
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<tr>
<td>Student and Examination Fees Received</td>
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<td>Rentals Received</td>
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<td>Sundry Income</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td>The John Curtin School of Medical Research</td>
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<td>The Research School of Pacific Studies</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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### Statement of Income and Expenditure for the Year ended 31st December, 1962—(iii) continued.

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## THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

### ATTACHMENT TO INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT 31ST DECEMBER, 1962. (iv)

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**THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.**

**Attachment to Income and Expenditure Statement, 31st December, 1962.—(iv) continued.**

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## Operating Statement for the Year Ended 31st December, 1962 (v)

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### Expenditure—

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>£</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operating Costs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>98,253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of Foodstuffs</td>
<td>26,349</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel, Light and Power</td>
<td>9,411</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleaning, Laundry and Sundry Materials</td>
<td>3,888</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Staff Wages and Gratuities to Staff</td>
<td>39,061</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Losses, Breakages and Replacements</td>
<td>1,763</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Transport, Freight and Supply Expenses</td>
<td>143</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>80,615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Salaries</td>
<td>6,532</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pay-Roll Tax</td>
<td>1,095</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workmen’s Compensation</td>
<td>363</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superannuation Contribution</td>
<td>1,066</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertising and Appointment Expenses</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posts, Telegrams, and Telephones</td>
<td>393</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery, Printing and Office Expenses</td>
<td>483</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspapers and Periodicals</td>
<td>139</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master’s and Fellow’s Entertainment Expenses</td>
<td>739</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Travelling Expenses</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Maintenance and Service Expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10,818</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rates and General Services</td>
<td>864</td>
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<tr>
<td>Building Maintenance</td>
<td>1,138</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundry Repairs</td>
<td>1,562</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Operating Expenditure</td>
<td>98,253</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated Depreciation on Furniture and Equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net operating loss transferred to University Statement of Income and Expenditure (iii)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,676</td>
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</table>

### Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at 31st December, 1962.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>£</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Debtors</td>
<td>5,591</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock on Hand (including Glassware, &amp;c.)</td>
<td>10,236</td>
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<tr>
<td>Works of Art and Record Library</td>
<td>1,727</td>
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<tr>
<td>Furniture and Equipment</td>
<td>144,934</td>
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<tr>
<td>Less: estimated Depreciation to date</td>
<td>74,753</td>
<td>70,181</td>
<td>87,735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less—Creditors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Included in University's Statement of Assets and Liabilities (i)</td>
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<td>83,143</td>
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THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

BRUCE HALL.

OPERATING STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1962. (vi)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>£</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tariff Received—Residents</td>
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<td></td>
<td>56,850</td>
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<tr>
<td>Income for Casual Meals and Catering</td>
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<td>1,452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration Fees</td>
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<td></td>
<td>435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reimbursement of Board—House Staff</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundry Income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canteen—Net Proceeds</td>
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<td></td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Expenditure—                          |       |       |       |
| Operating Costs—                      |       |       |       |
| Cost of Foodstuffs                    |       |       | 19,645|
| Fuel, Light and Power                 |       |       | 8,194 |
| Cleaning, Laundry and Sundry Materials|       |       | 2,175 |
| Domestic Staff Wages                  |       |       | 27,003|
| Losses, Breakages and Replacements    |       |       | 852   |
| Local Transport, Freight and Supply Expenses |       |       | 220   |
| Other Expenses                        |       |       | 194   |
|                                       |       |       |       |
| Expenditure—                          |       |       | 58,283|
| Administrative Expenses               |       |       |       |
| Pay-Roll Tax                          |       |       | 687   |
| Superannuation Contribution           |       |       | 364   |
| Advertising and Appointment Expenses  |       |       | 5     |
| Posts, Telegrams and Telephones       |       |       | 198   |
| Stationery, Printing and Office Expenses|       |       | 262   |
| Warden's Entertainment Expenses       |       |       | 200   |
|                                       |       |       |       |
| Property Maintenance and Service Expenses—|       |       | 1,716 |
| Rates and General Services            |       |       | 154   |
| Building Maintenance                  |       |       | 571   |
| Repairs                               |       |       | 138   |
|                                       |       |       | 863   |
|                                       |       |       | 60,862|
| Estimated Depreciation on Furniture and Equipment |       |       | 949   |
|                                       |       |       | 3,045 |
| Net operating loss transferred to University Statement of Income and Expenditure (iii) |       |       | 2,096 |


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets—</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>£</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Debtors</td>
<td></td>
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<td>473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock on Hand (including Glassware, &amp;c.)</td>
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<td>6,190</td>
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<tr>
<td>Furniture and Equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>49,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less—Estimated Depreciation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,462</td>
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<td>44,088</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50,751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creditors</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Included in University’s Statement of Assets and Liabilities (i)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>48,725</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

### LENNOX HOUSE.

### OPERATING STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1962. (vii)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>£</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income—</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration Fees</td>
<td></td>
<td>325</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Expenditure—</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Administrative Expenses—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warden's Entertainment Expenses</td>
<td>186</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warden' Residence Fees</td>
<td>202</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Expenses</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated Depreciation on Furniture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Loss transferred to Statement of Income and Expenditure (iii)</td>
<td></td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>£</th>
<th>£</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assets—</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture and Equipment</td>
<td>955</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less—Depreciation</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Liabilities—</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refundable Deposits</td>
<td></td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance transferred to Statement of Assets and Liabilities (i)</td>
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<td>617</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### STATEMENT OF FUNDS GRANTED FOR RESTRICTED PURPOSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1962. (viii)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The University—</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The John Curtin School of Medical Research Reserve</td>
<td>7,719</td>
<td>7,719</td>
<td>1,840</td>
<td>9,559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Research School of Physical Sciences Reserve</td>
<td>6,771</td>
<td>6,771</td>
<td>3,229</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Research School of Social Sciences Reserve</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Research School of Pacific Studies Reserve</td>
<td>902</td>
<td>902</td>
<td>4,098</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The University Art Reserve</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>552</td>
<td>1,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The University Film Reserve</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>4,034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The University Publications Reserve</td>
<td>5,819</td>
<td>5,763</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>12,797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The University Theatre Group Reserve</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Mount Stromlo Observatory Reserve for Accumulated Fines</td>
<td></td>
<td>262</td>
<td>Cr. 262</td>
<td>5,703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Rockefeller Foundation Grant for Visiting Fellows</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Staff Housing Replacement Reserve</td>
<td>8,736</td>
<td>35,921</td>
<td>Cr. 27,185</td>
<td>22,162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prime Minister’s Department Grant for Aboriginal Studies Conference</td>
<td>578</td>
<td>578</td>
<td>Dr. 578</td>
<td>578</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| THE JOHN CURTIN SCHOOL OF MEDICAL RESEARCH— | | | | | |
| Wool Research Committee Grant for Sheep and Wool Research—Department of Physiology | 6,750 | 3,835 | 2,915 | 388 | 3,303 |
| C.S.I.R.O. (Dairy Research Committee) Grant—Department of Physical Biochemistry | 1,625 | 1,966 | Cr. 341 | Dr. 20 | Dr. 361 |
| National Health and Medical Research Council Grant | 2,084 | 2,084 | | | |
| Lady Tata Memorial Trust Grant—Department of Biochemistry | 467 | 153 | 314 | 314 | 314 |
| Monsanto Chemicals Grant — Biological Inorganic Chemistry Unit | 3,119 | 3,531 | Cr. 412 | 624 | 212 |
| Rural Credits Development Fund Grant for Tropical Sheep Research—Department of Physiology | 2,980 | 1,843 | 1,137 | 748 | 1,885 |
| The Muscular Dystrophy Association of Australia (Inc.) Grant No. 1—Department of Physiology | 1,330 | 1,240 | 90 | 6 | 96 |
| The Muscular Dystrophy Association of Australia (Inc.) Grant No. 2—Department of Physiology | | 355 | | 355 | 355 |
| The Rockefeller Foundation Grant for Purchase of Equipment—Department of Microbiology | 2,893 | 2,893 | | | |
| The Rockefeller Foundation Grant—Purchase of Equipment—Department of Physiology | 920 | 920 | | | |
| The Rockefeller Foundation Grant for Purchase of Equipment—Department of Biochemistry | 295 | 295 | | | |
| The Wellcome Trust Grant for Purchase of Equipment—Department of Physiology | 2,553 | 2,553 | | | |
| The World Health Organization Grant—Department of Microbiology | 10,000 | 1,838 | 8,162 | 552 | 8,714 |
| The World Health Organization Grant—Maintenance of Regional Reference Laboratory for Anthopod-Borne Viruses | | 893 | 360 | 533 | |
| The Wellcome Foundation Fellowship Grant | 2,385 | 2,399 | Cr. 14 | 379 | 365 |
| United States of America National Institutes of Health Grant—Department of Experimental Pathology | 7,749 | 3,997 | 3,752 | 3,752 | 3,752 |
| The Rockefeller Foundation Grant for Australia Grant—Department of Experimental Pathology | | | 3,889 | Cr. 3,889 | 3,889 |
| United States of America National Institutes of Health Grant—Department of Physiology | | | | | |
| United States of America National Institutes of Health Grant for Visiting Fellows | 666 | 773 | Cr. 107 | 551 | 444 |
| The National Heart Foundation of Australia Grant—Department of Biochemistry | 1,835 | 1,707 | 128 | | 128 |
| United States of America National Institutes of Health Grant | | | | | |
| The National Heart Foundation of Australia Grant for Department of Experimental Pathology | 340 | 340 | | | 340 |
| Special Travel Fund—Department of Physiology | 120 | 122 | Cr. 2 | 2 | 2 |
| General Purpose School Fund from anonymous donations | 50 | | | | 50 |

<p>| THE RESEARCH SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL SCIENCES— | | | | | |
| Metropolitan Water Board and Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority Grant—Department of Geophysics | 2,000 | 1,674 | 326 | 1,283 | 1,609 |
| Reserve Bank of Australia Grant for Research in Fuel Cells | 3,500 | 3,657 | Cr. 157 | 2,922 | 2,765 |
| Myer Foundation Grant for International Astronomy Union Symposium Expenses | | | | 1,250 | 1,250 | 1,250 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subsidies and Donations Received During 1962</th>
<th>Funds Distributed or Transferred During 1962</th>
<th>Net Amounts Transferred to Capital of Funds</th>
<th>Fund Balances 1st January, 1962</th>
<th>Fund Balances 31st December, 1962</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Research School of Physical Sciences—continued.</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Institute of Nuclear Science and Engineering Grant for Activation Studies in Rocks</td>
<td>777</td>
<td>1,728</td>
<td>Cr. 951</td>
<td>974</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australian Institute of Nuclear Science and Engineering Grant for study of Low Q valve stripping Reactions</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio Research Board Grant—Ion Diffusion Unit</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>Dr. 127</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subvention for Mathematics—Summer Research Institute Grants for Visitor—Department of Mathematics</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>350</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>THE RESEARCH SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES—</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>British Solomon Island Protectorate Grant for Census Analysis</td>
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<td>Cr. 300</td>
<td>300</td>
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<td>Grant in Aid for W. M. Hughes Biography</td>
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<td>219</td>
<td>Cr. 219</td>
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<td>Grant for Expenses—Australian Dictionary of Biography</td>
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<td>4,000</td>
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<td>Wood Research Committee Grant for Publication costs — &quot;The Simple Fleece&quot;</td>
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<td>500</td>
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<td>Rural Credits Development Fund Grant for Publication of Papers on The Wool Industry</td>
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<td>750</td>
<td>Cr. 750</td>
<td>750</td>
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<td>Australian Banks Grant for Visiting Professor in Economics Goldsborough Mort Grant for History of the Wool Industry</td>
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<td>1,080</td>
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<td>Grant for National Income Research Project</td>
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<td>Cr. 350</td>
<td>350</td>
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<td>Economic and Financial Research Fund Grant for Publication Costs &quot;The National Product&quot;</td>
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<td>500</td>
<td>Cr. 500</td>
<td>500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies Grant—Department of Anthropology</td>
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<td>600</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>600</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Travel Fund—Research School of Social Sciences</td>
<td></td>
<td>889</td>
<td>Cr. 889</td>
<td>889</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Travel Fund—Department of Economics</td>
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<td>338</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>338</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Travel Fund—Department of Political Science</td>
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<td>2,061</td>
<td>2,061</td>
<td>2,061</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>THE RESEARCH SCHOOL OF PACIFIC STUDIES—</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. M. Symon Bequest—Department of Anthropology</td>
<td></td>
<td>752</td>
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<tr>
<td>Donation for Journal of Pacific History</td>
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<td>268</td>
<td>268</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>The Myer Foundation Grant for travel—Department of Pacific History</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Department of National Development Grant—Department of Geography</td>
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<td>200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water Research Foundation of Australia Grant—Department of Geography</td>
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<td>71</td>
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<td>2,671</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>171</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Hunter Douglas Fund Grant for Research in New Guinea</td>
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<td>1,600</td>
<td>2,241</td>
<td>Cr. 641</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commonwealth Banking Corporation Grant for Travel</td>
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<td>Cr. 350</td>
<td>350</td>
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<tr>
<td>The American Investment in Australia Research Fund</td>
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<td>2,375</td>
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<td>The Rural Credits Development Fund Grant for Study of Indigenous Cash Cropping, Territory of Papua and New Guinea</td>
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<td>7,620</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>7,244</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Rural Credits Development Fund Grant for study of Indigenous Land Settlement</td>
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<td>4,270</td>
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<td>1,949</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Council of Economic and Cultural Affairs Grant for study of Rice Farms in Malaya</td>
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<td>532</td>
<td>532</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grant for New Guinea Research Unit</td>
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<td>1,154</td>
<td>Cr. 1,154</td>
<td>7,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Fund for field work in Tasmania</td>
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<td>126</td>
<td>119</td>
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**STATEMENT OF FUNDS GRANTED FOR RESTRICTED PURPOSES—YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1962—(viii) continued.**

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<th>Subsidies and Donations Received During 1962</th>
<th>Funds Disbursed or Transferred During 1962</th>
<th>Net Amounts Transferred for Capital of Funds</th>
<th>Fund Balances 1st January, 1962</th>
<th>Fund Balances 31st December, 1962</th>
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Loans from the Vice-Chancellor's Discretionary Fund

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