A cooperative research program between the University’s Department of Plant Pathology and Agricultural Entomology and the U.S. Government is investigating soybean rust — one of the most serious plant diseases in South-East Asia.

Soybean rust limits production in areas of Australia, and the problem is viewed so seriously in the U.S. that scientists regard the rust as the major exotic disease threat to home soybean crops.

The research project has three aims:
First, to assess the influence of environmental factors on the initiation, intensification and spread of the rust,
Second, to evaluate the rust’s effect on crop yield, and
Third, to develop remote sensing methods for assessing disease severity.

Here, the research team’s efforts involve the use of special satellite photographs, supplied by the U.S. Government. The cooperative venture is being made by the University’s team, led by Dr L.W. Burgess, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Plant Disease Research Centre, at Frederick in Maryland.

The project is funded by a contract grant from the U.S. Department and the Rural Credits Development Fund of Australia.

The Frederick group is comparing rust strains from Asia and Australia in special containment laboratories under programmed environmental conditions.

ENGINEERING STUDENT WINS OLYMPIC ROWING SELECTION

A final year Engineering student, Chris Shinner, has been nominated for Australia’s Olympic rowing team.

Shinner and team-mate in the coxless pairs, Ian Luxford from Macquarie University, have been graded top of the Australian team.

The Australian Amateur Rowing Council selected the pair, following their fine performance in winning the national title, on the Nepean River recently.

Shinner and Luxford, rowing as a Sydney University entry, won their event by more than 24 seconds.

Luxford studied at Sydney before going to Macquarie. The pair’s achievement is quite remarkable. They turned to the coxless pairs event only a couple of months ago, after both missed selection in the State Eights’ crew.

They had rowed together in the Australian Eights for the past two years, and toured overseas with the team.

The pair rowed together, in coxed events, last year, but kept the eights as their main aim for selection to go to Montreal.

When they missed selection in the State crew, and the chance to perform before national selectors at Nepean, they turned to the coxless event.

Another former University rower, Tim Conrad, was named in the Olympic Eights crew.

A satellite photograph of the Hunter Valley, similar to others used in the study. The picture, covering 48,000 square kilometers, shows Port Stephens in the lower right hand corner, the Hunter River along the base, turning sharply at Denman, near the Liddell power station.

Australia’s coxless pairs team for the Montreal Olympics: Ian Luxford (left) and Sydney University’s Chris Shinner, at the National Titles on the Nepean River. Picture courtesy Sun Herald.
The Sydney side of the study involves studies on epidemics deliberately initiated in soybean plots at the University’s Wolverton Farm site, near Camden.

"Ideal weather conditions this season have resulted in the development of ‘perfect’ epidemics," Dr Burgess said.

"The rust spread rapidly, and we expect the effect on crop yield to be significant. Because the soybeans are free from other diseases and pests we'll be more easily able to interpret the results."

The techniques used to assess rust infection involve visual inspection of plants selected from the plots at random.

"These techniques are tedious, subjective and mean the researcher could disturb the natural progress of the epidemic by moving through the plots,” Dr Burgess said.

To help overcome these problems, Dr Burgess approached the CSIRO’s Remote Sensing Group, led by Dr Mike Duggin.

"Remote sensing has tremendous potential," Dr Burgess said. "It could allow low level objective measurements of disease severity in research plots, or high altitude assessment of severity over entire cropping zones.

"Satellites or planes could cover the entire eastern wheat belt."

Remote sensing involves the measurement of reflectance from the crop canopy in the infra-red region, using spectrophotometers or special film.

In recent studies at Camden, the research team have measured reflectance from soybeans using similar spectrophotometers to those in the scanner in the Landsat 1 and 2 earth resources satellites.

Reflectance was measured in the two visible and two infra-red band-passes used in the Landsat scanner. The equipment was mounted on a 25-foot high work platform.

"Results were most encouraging," Dr Burgess said. "We found a highly significant correlation between reflectance and rust severity. Next season we hope to refine the technique.

"We hope that severity can be quantitatively estimated directly from the remote sensing data. That would have far-reaching benefits in small and large scale epidemiological studies."

Dear Sir,

In Vol. 8 No. 2 of The News you had an article headed “Damage to Univer-
sity Buildings from Aerosol Spray Paint”. In the centre photograph is a sign advertising a S.U. Motor Cycle Club ride. This sign, however, was written with CHALK and is on the footbridge steps, precisely the method recommended in the article. Or maybe you intended that photo as an example of the right thing to do?

Charlie Carter
Orientation Week organiser
for S.U.M.C.C.

Ed. note: Yes, the photo was meant as an example of the right thing to do. We hope the Motor Cycle Club will continue to advertise in this way!

University of Sydney News - 34
University hosts "Geology Olympics"

The University is to be host later this year to the most important conference in the geological world — the International Geological Congress.

Current predictions are that some 2,500 delegates will attend the IGC in Sydney, which is being held in the Southern Hemisphere for only the second time in more than 90 years.

"The IGC is the most important single entry in the geologists' guide to conferences," says Professor G.M. Philip, Edgeworth David Professor of Geology.

"It comes around every four years and is akin to the Olympic Games of the geological world."

The first IGC was held in Paris in 1878. Then, 310 delegates from 23 countries attended.

At the most recent IGC, the 24th, in Montreal in 1972, almost 4,000 delegates from 23 countries attended.

But the world recession was likely to lower the numbers for the 25th Congress in August, Professor Philip said.

Seventeen separate sections of the Congress, plus numerous symposia and technical sessions will be held in the Carslaw complex, and neighbouring buildings.

As well, over 50 scientific organisations and sub-commissions of the International Union of Geological Sciences will hold sessions during the Congress.

The opening of the Congress will be held in the Opera House, and the closing ceremony in the Great Hall on campus.

"One very important aspect of the IGCs is the excursion program which runs with it," Professor Philip said.

"Over 30 excursions to parts of Australia, Papua New Guinea and New Zealand have been offered to delegates."

"Printed guides to accompany each excursion will prove valuable for many years."

The Bureau of Mineral Resources and many of the state government survey sections are preparing maps and publications especially for the Congress.

And while Congress sits, an exhibition of geological maps from different countries will be on display in MacLaurin Hall, and the Macleay Museum will show a display of Australian minerals and fossils.

As it does with all major scientific conferences in Australia, the Australian Academy of Sciences will sponsor the IGC. But in addition, this 25th session is sponsored by the Geological Society of Australia and the International Union of Geological Sciences.

Both the federal and state governments have given financial support, as have a number of private mining and petroleum companies.

"Many, many people are involved in the careful planning needed for the IGC," Professor Philip said.

"There are 60 Australian geologists listed in an initial circular as being on the Congress planning committees. But there is hardly a geologist in the country who will not be involved in some way."

"Naturally enough, the staff of this Department will be deeply involved."

"But hosting the Congress gives students in particular a unique opportunity to take part in a conference of major importance," Professor Philip said.

Distinguished Visitors to School of Chemistry

Two outstanding researchers from overseas universities have joined the School of Chemistry as Visiting Lecturers this term. Each will run a series of lectures and seminars in areas of special research interest.

One, Professor Yoshihiko Saito, from the University of Tokyo, will hold seminars at all Australian universities during his stay with the School.

"Professor Saito's visit has aroused enormous interest amongst Australian inorganic chemists," Head of the School, Professor H.C. Freeman, said. "He is a distinguished academic — the pioneer in his field of research."

Professor Saito, Professor of Chemical Crystallography at the Institute for Solid State Physics within the University of Tokyo, is known for his research into the crystal structure determination of coordination compounds.

He is particularly recognised for his work on the determination of absolute configurations of many coordination compounds.

While at the University, Professor Saito will continue his work, using the AEINS and E reactor at Lucas Heights to make neutron diffraction measurements.

Professor Saito has been using X-ray and neutron diffraction methods to determine precise electron distribution in metal complexes and compounds.

The second visitor to the School is Associate Professor Tom Meyer, from the University of North Carolina. Professor Meyer, apart from his lecture and seminar commitments, will be collaborating with Dr James Beattie's research group, within the School.

Dr Beattie's team is developing new techniques for the study of fast reactions. Continued on page 39
Academic tenure has always had its critics. A few years ago it was openly criticised by the 'radical students' and perhaps it is still. And there are signs that tenure may soon become a political issue.

ANTI-TENURE

There have been two main criticisms of tenure. The first was made familiar 200 years ago by Adam Smith, "the father of political economy". He wrote that great objects alone and unsupported by the necessity of application have seldom been sufficient to occasion any considerable exertion, and that university teachers would not perform with diligence and ability if employment were secure and the salary paid irrespective of results. Smith believed that university teachers would only be efficient and diligent if their emoluments depended on the fees of pupils who attended on their lectures.

Some time ago Jacques Barzun criticised a class of United States professors with highly marketable skills in a very Smithian way. He referred to them as scholars in orbit who might be seen if they were ever on the ground. He argued that an influx of cheaper and less able teachers would reduce the quality of teaching.

The second criticism is that tenure creates undesirable rigidities in the university system. It is said that because of tenure universities may come to be over-staffed in "out of date" areas of knowledge and under-staffed in new areas, and that this must become a serious problem in universities which have ceased to expand. We may, as already in Britain and Canada, hear much more of this criticism.

In its Fifth Report the AUC maintained that for reasons of both cost and flexibility the proportion of non-tenured academic staff should not be allowed to become too low (7.18). In its Sixth Report the Commission referred more specifically to the problems arising from the reduction in the growth of the university system in general, and to the attainment by a number of universities of stationary enrolment levels.

PRO TENURE

Tenure has been advocated on three main grounds. The main case is that security of tenure, whether established as a legal right or as a principle held to strongly by governing bodies of universities, is needed to protect academic freedom.

The second case is that unlike the public professors at Oxford in Smith's time as a student who "had given up even the pretence of teaching", most academics — whether in response to great objects, reputation in their professions, or interest in students — in fact work diligently and effectively.

The third case is that security is not restricted to staff in universities, and that if tenure did not exist universities would be seriously disadvantaged in recruiting staff.

In the 'Report of the Inquiry into Academic Salaries 1973' Judge Campbell wrote that "the security of tenure enjoyed by academic staff is, in the words of Sir Richard Egeleston, 'an important element in the assessment of salary levels'. It will be noted that when I assess the salaries of tutors and senior tutors I do so on the assumption that they generally hold non-tenured positions." It is interesting that the 'Times Higher Education Supplement' of March 29 reports that currently in Britain security of tenure is more valuable than higher pay to a clear majority of university academics.

Arguments for and against tenure

If tenure does encourage or even make possible the growth of Barzun's scholars in orbit who redefine academic freedom as freedom to choose what they shall do and when, then we must expect severe criticism of tenure. And if the concept of academic freedom is allowed to become so sloppy we must expect severe criticism of "academic freedom" also.

The claim that academic freedom is of vital importance in university life cannot sensibly be a claim that an academic should be free to do just as he pleases. The concept does not embrace freedom to neglect teaching and scholarship or research. It is unfortunate that too many attitudes and activities which are not of vital importance in university life have been thrust under the umbrella of academic freedom.

There are very good arguments for tenure, and if tenure is to be a subject of searching scrutiny it is important to see that we defend those aspects of tenure that are of vital importance in university life.

One of the most difficult problems in relation to tenure is proof of fitness to be given tenure. Although appointment to the full-time staff does not grant tenure absolutely — Judge Campbell's "security of tenure" does not exclude termination upon such grounds as misconduct and redundancy after due and proper inquiry — such appointment may take place more than 40 years before retiring age.

A university should therefore be confident that the person concerned has the requisite ability and interest in teaching and scholarship or research before granting tenure. Tenure should not be granted easily. It should not be assumed in the case of probationary appointments, for example, that tenure should follow the probationary period unless the person concerned is clearly unsatisfactory.

Tenure should only be granted if the probationer is clearly satisfactory. Otherwise the quality of university life must suffer, and tenure itself will be called into question. And a university that is not growing will suffer most, for then places on staff will be filled by some who may not be very able or diligent at the expense of very able and highly motivated younger graduates.

It is normally wise on both academic and financial grounds to have a balance between tenured, non-tenured and part-time staff. Otherwise there will be insufficient flexibility in the system to deal with either shifts in centres of interest or financial crises. When a university ceases to grow the flexibility cannot come from growth and has to be found from within existing resources.

It is to provide for flexibility that all posts are reviewed when they become vacant, and it is to maintain the stimu-ulus of promotion by merit, that all associate professorships, readerships and senior lectureships revert to lectureships when they become vacant.

Some years ago Eric Ashby wrote in a paper for the Commonwealth Universities Congress at Sydney that there are thousands of dedicated university teachers who fulfill splendidly, an unwritten code of duty to their pupils but that there are exceptions. He added that the danger is that they are not exceptions to any declared professional code of practice, for there simply is no such code.

Nor is there still. It would be easier to protect tenure and its role in preserving academic freedom if we had such a code, and could therefore be seen to observe it.

B.R.W.
The human ear-drum is capable of movements as small as one-tenth the diameter of a hydrogen atom, says Professor Malcolm J. Crocker, visiting Professor of Acoustical Engineering. Professor Crocker, from Purdue University in the U.S., arrived in Sydney in January for a six-month visit as guest of the Department of Mechanical Engineering.

He is conducting an evening course on Environmental Acoustics, attended by more than 90 academics, government and private industry representatives.

"The human ear would need to be only slightly more sensitive than it is now in order to hear the random movements of air molecules," he said.

"It is capable of responding to a pin drop or a thunderclap — but its response is, of course, non-linear, otherwise it would break with the loud sounds."

The non-linear response of the ear doesn't make the job of reducing noise pollution in the environment any easier.

Professor Crocker was recently involved in the United States' "Quiet Truck" program, and supervised the construction of a sheet metal engine enclosure for a large truck. The actual sound energy coming from the truck was reduced by about 10 times, but subjectively, to the human ear, the result was only that the truck sounded "half as noisy."

Professor Crocker believes strongly that too much emphasis has been placed in recent years on research into aircraft noise.

"The annoyance caused by heavy trucks is much more serious. Here in Sydney I would say that residents along the route to the Balmain Container Terminal are probably much worse off than people in many of the areas where aircraft noise is said to be a problem," he said.

"There has been a world-wide tendency to over-estimate the effects of aircraft noise and under-estimate traffic noise," he said at a recent Architectural Science seminar.

"A system of monitoring positions was installed under or near aircraft flight routes within five miles of the city. "None of the 45 locations was near motorways and all were chosen to concentrate on aircraft noise exclusively without much disturbance from other sources."

"However, the noise exposure from road traffic exceeded that from aircraft in all but a few locations!"

Professor Crocker believes aircraft noise has received prime attention from press, radio and T.V. for too long.

"All this attention has diverted us from the much more serious and difficult problem of traffic noise," he said.

Professor Crocker says trucks have been singled out for special attention because they are responsible for one-third of the acoustic energy generated by transport.

"A U.S. Environmental Protection Agency report estimated that in 1970 about 15,000 kilowatt-hours of acoustic energy were generated by transport. "Over half, or about 7,800 kilowatt-hours, were generated by road traffic: 5,000 from trucks and 1,800 from cars. "Aircraft contributed only about quarter — or about 4,650 kilowatt-hours — rail vehicles produced about 1,250 and recreational vehicles about 1,060." Highway vehicles are therefore the predominant noise source in the U.S.A., in particular medium and heavy trucks. "Commercial aircraft also produce considerable amounts of noise-energy, but except during take-off and landing this energy is generated away from population centres. The same conclusion may be drawn about rail and recreational vehicles. "Trucks on the other hand make deliveries in the community about 40% of the time."

Professor Crocker said the "Quiet Truck" program was conducted by contract amongst three truck companies, who sub-contracted to several U.S. universities.
GYMNASIUM COFFEE SHOP

Roy Pearson, a sports organiser with the Sports Union, has opened an informal coffee shop to help new students overcome their loneliness.

"It's the biggest hurdle anyone has to face here," he said.

"Just the size of the place is daunting, especially for new students. There are lots of people here, but they're all involved in their own and contact with them is sometimes very difficult.

"So I decided to run the coffee shop at the Ward Gym...it's a place where kids can meet other people. And there are all the recreation facilities in the world right on the spot."

Mr Pearson is an eager promoter of fitness, and the facilities on campus to create and promote it. Fitting his work, he's committed to the notion of sport and physical activity filling an important part of student life.

But, unusually perhaps, he doesn't insist on the necessity for competition in sport.

"The important thing is just to be involved in some activity," he told the "News."

"Sport's perfect. It's relaxing, and it helps keep you fit. I think fitness and mental alertness go hand in hand."

Mr Pearson's coffee shop is open each day on the first floor of the H.K. Ward Gym.

The coffee's free, and apart from the Gym's facilities he has chess and draughts sets and so on.

"There are terrific facilities at this University. The problem is to get people to use them."

"I'm sure new students find the place daunting...academics are sometimes hard for kids to talk to. New kids sometimes see their lecturers as authority-figures, people to keep away from."

"At the Gym, we try to stay relaxed, and help people to settle in and enjoy their stay here."

"If they enjoy it, they're more likely to do well out of it."

"And if they're fit, they'll enjoy it all the more," he said.

Stars of the Seymour Student Theatre's production of Wedekind's 'Spring Awakening,' Virginia Mort, left, and Colleen Bray and Peter Browne, at a special photo-call.

The Seymour Student Theatre's initial production — Frank Wedekind's "Spring Awakening" — has extended its season.

The play has met with such success, critically as well as through the box office (last week was sold out), that it will run a week longer than originally scheduled.

And Drama Services Director, Derek Nicholson, the force behind the creation of the student company, says there may be another production this year.

"We've had a terrific response," he said.

"Houses have been booked out, the books are balanced, and we're still basking in the glory of the reviews.

"Now we're under pressure to stage another play this year, when we originally planned the venture as an annual event.

"It's too early to say, but we may do something later on.

"'Spring Awakening' has given us a nice boost for whatever we do put on next."

Critics said the production augured well for the future of the new student company.

"If 'Spring Awakening' is any indication, the Seymour Student Theatre will have a lot to say, and a lot to tell us," William Shoubridge wrote in the 'National Times.'

The Theatre was established to give promising students a chance to work under professional conditions.

From late last year, director Adam Salzer toured tertiary campuses auditioning actors and technical talent, before selecting the company.

"The idea is to give those selected an opportunity to work in a professional theatrical atmosphere and discipline," he said.

"Then we hope each student will take what he has learnt back to his own campus."

Now critics are writing about the production's "charm and simplicity," about the "splendid performances" of leading players Virginia Mort, Bill Doblo, Peter Browne and Ann Watt, and of Adam Salzer's "masterly marshalling of resources."

"Salzer and his company now have the difficult task of maintaining the high standard they have set themselves," Shoubridge wrote.

"Spring Awakening" will now close its run in the Seymour's Downstairs theatre on Saturday, April 3.
NOTICES

STATE SUPERANNUATION BOARD RETIREMENT PREPARATION SEMINARS

To assist persons approaching retirement, the State Superannuation Board conducts a two-day retirement preparation seminar which is designed to provide Fund members with comprehensive information relating to the retirement expenses, and a detailed look at the future of the Board.

The topics covered in the Seminar include investment, taxation, health, social aspects of retirement, benefits superannuation matters, i.e. lump sum option, etc. Sufficient time is allowed during each session for discussion.

If you wish to attend a seminar, please contact Mrs Young of the Board's Advisory Service on 290-2193.

CSIRO STUDENTSHIPS FOR POSTDOCTORAL STUDY

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization invites applications from PhD graduates, or those nearing completion of the Ph.D., for Postdoctoral Studentships of one year's duration, normally tenable in overseas institutions.

Closing date for applications is April 14. They should be lodged with the Secretary, Studentship Committee, CSIRO, PO Box 225, Dickson, A.C.T. 2602.

Further information is available in Room 406 in my office - Kenneth W. Knight, Registrar.

RESEARCH WORKER ON MACQUARIE ISLAND

The Macquarie Island Advisory Committee has advertised that applications from research workers wishing to carry out research work on Macquarie Island in the summer of 1976-1977, close with the Director, National Parks and Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 210, Sandy Bay, 7005 on April 30.

The Tasmian National Parks and Wildlife Service as the administering authority for Macquarie Island, will act in liaison with the Antarctic Division of the Department of Science in consideration of these applications.

Further information as to the mode of application is available from Mr J.B. Buchanan in my office, on Ext. 2421.

Kenneth W. Knight Registrar

AUSTRALIAN EQUINE GRANTS RESEARCH FOUNDATION GRANTS

The Australian Equine Research Foundation is inviting applications for research grants for the period August 1 1976 to July 31 1977, for research in any area applicable to the horse.

Further information and application forms are available from Mr J.B. Buchanan, of my office (etc 2421).

Fourteen copies of each application should be forwarded to me, attention Mr Buchanan, not later than Wednesday March 31.

Kenneth W. Knight Registrar

THE DR LATTICE DAVIS AWARD FOR EDUCATIONAL INNOVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Mitchell College of Advanced Education, Bathurst, invites applications for the above award.

Further information may be obtained by contacting Dr Wes Davis at Mitchell College of Advanced Education, Bathurst, NSW (phone 063) 31-1022.

Applications close April 16, 1976

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE THE CHARLES JOHN EVERARD SCHOLARSHIPS

One Postdoctoral Scholarship is offered in 1976, to a graduate of the University of Adelaide, for research in the agricultural or horticultural sciences. The stipend of the successful applicant will be on the scale $10,100 - $10,401, $10,722 - $11,033 - $11,344.

Applications on the prescribed form close on April 16, 1976. Further information is available in Room 406 in my office - Kenneth W. Knight, Registrar.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

The Society of Women Writers (Australia) is offering a prize of $1,000 for a play by a woman writer.

Applications close with the Society of Women Writers (Australia), Box 1388, GPO, Sydney, on July 1 1976.

Further information is available in Room 406 in my office - Kenneth W. Knight, Registrar.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

(Continued from page 36)

A graduate of Stanford University, Professor Meyer spent 1966-7 as a Research Fellow in the late Sir Ronald Nyholm's laboratory at University College, London, before taking up his appointment at North Carolina.

Professor Meyer's laboratory at North Carolina has already established a reputation for research on the mechanisms of reactions of metallic with emphasis on electron transfer, photochemical and catalytic reactions.

His research work also includes studies in electro-chemistry as applied to fuel cells.

At Sydney, Professor Meyer, apart from his lecture and seminar commitments, will be collaborating with Dr James Beattie's research group in the School of Chemistry.

Dr Beattie's team is developing new techniques for the study of fast reactions.

Professor Saito is a Leverhulme Visiting Fellow, while Professor Meyer is on sabbatical leave from North Carolina.

QUIET TRUCK (Cont. from page 37)

Truck" program had shown that it was possible to make trucks considerably quieter.

"But the research only demonstrated what could be done. Legislation was very controversial and it was only in October last year that the U.S. government finally brought in regulations which will limit the sound produced by new trucks to 83 decibels by 1978 and to 80 decibels by 1980.

"A proposal to set the limit at 75 decibels by 1985 was also made but caused so much controversy that it was withdrawn for the time being.

"One of the most important reasons for concentrating on trucks is the violent fluctuations in the general noise level.

"At a distance of 100 feet ordinary traffic noise dissolves into a constant hum ... but when a truck passes the hum is interrupted by a violent jump in the noise level. It's this fluctuation that's so disturbing to people.

"When trucks are passing along a highway you need to be more than 1,000 feet away before the noise becomes a constant hum.

"Another reason for concentrating on trucks is that while they produce 30 times as much noise energy as cars, they represent only about 1% of vehicles - really heavy trucks that is."
MONDAY, MARCH 29
12noon Government Colloquium,'Notes on Simulations for Teaching,' M.W. Jackson, Dept of Government, Merewether, Room 276.
1.00pm Anatomy Seminar,'Stability of Vision in a Paralysed Eyed: Evidence Against Pure Control Interaction,' Dr J.J. Kulikowski, University of Manchester, Anderson Stuart, Room 337.
1.00pm Music Dept lunchtime recital, Phillipa Green, piano, Pastor De Lasala, organ, Lindy Harris, clarinet, Great Hall, admission free.
1.00pm Pythagorean Society,'Chinese Painting,' an illustrated talk by Professor Wei-Ping Liu, Carslaw, Lecture Theatre 1.
2.00pm Philosophy Seminar,'The Nature of Causation and Nomic Necessity,' Michael Tooley, ANU, Philosophy Common Room.
4.05pm Physics Colloquium,'Introduction to Catastrophic Theory,' Dr T.C. Kuo, Dept of Mathematics, Physics, Lecture Theatre 1.
5.00pm Pharmacy Seminar,'Mechanisms in the Pathogenesis of Analgesic Nephropathy,' Dr G. Duggin, Renal Unit, RPA Hospital, Pharmacy, General Lecture Theatre.

TUESDAY, MARCH 30
5.15pm Molecular Biophysics, The second in a series of six lectures by Dr R.G. Wake, Dept of Biochemistry, on 'Chromosome Replication.' Chemistry Room 418.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31
12.45pm Medical Seminar,'Rheumatology,' Dr R. Jeremy, Sydney Hospital, Maitland Lecture Theatre, Sydney Hospital.
1.00pm Anatomy Seminar,'Correlations Between Structure and Function in Visual Pathway,' Dr J. Stone, University of NSW, Anderson Stuart, Room 337.
1.00pm Music Dept lunchtime recital, Stephen Lloyd, flute, Deborah Jones, piano, Kerry Moran, clarinet, Great Hall, admission free.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1
9.00am Chemistry Lecture,'Mechanisms of Inorganic Reactions,' Associate Professor T.J. Meyer, University of North Carolina, Chemistry, Room 418.
1.00pm Physiology Seminar,'Assessing the Rate of Physiological Ageing,' Professor I. Webster, University of NSW, Anderson Stuart, Room 237.
1.10pm Organ recital, Peter Bray, Great Hall.
2.15pm Postgraduate Seminar,'Adaptation and Settlement Space,' Dr R. Fletcher, Reading Room, Anthropology.
5.15pm Molecular Biophysics Lecture, The second in a series of six by Dr P.M. Colman, Dept of Inorganic Chemistry, on 'The X-ray Crystal Structure Analysis of Proteins.'

FRIDAY, APRIL 2
9.00am Inorganic Chemistry Research Seminar,'Speleothems - A Closed System for the Study of Paleoclimates,' Dr J.M. James, Dept of Inorganic Chemistry, Chemistry, Room 418.
1.00pm Botany Seminar,'Biochemical Dabblings in Botanical Dilemmas,' Dr I.E.P. Taylor, University of British Columbia, Botany Lecture Theatre.

IMPRESSIONS OF GREECE
Photographer Ray Skobe's 'Impressions of Greece' exhibition has been extended. It's in the War Memorial Gallery, Science Rd.