Land waste: the basis of transport troubles

Simply providing more public transport will not solve Sydney's urban transport problems, an Engineering Faculty Hour was told recently.

The basis of problems with the city's transport system lay in an inefficient use of its land resources, Professor B.G. Hutchinson told the meeting.

Professor Hutchinson, a graduate of the University, is now Professor of Civil Engineering at the University of Waterloo in Canada. He is currently Visiting Professor at the University of NSW's School of Transportation and Traffic.

Many of the social, environmental and economic problems that exist in cities - like those in public transport - were a direct consequence of patterns of urban development which had evolved, he said.

The basic problem with urban transport was in management of the interaction between residential and employment land usage.

In Sydney, only 32% of people used public transport to get to work, and most of these people lived along main rail lines. Only a very small number of residential locations had more than 50% of their residents using public transport for work trips.

There was also only a small number of employment locations where more than 40% of workers arrived by public transport. Two of the major locations in this category were obvious - the Chullora rail yards and the dockyards and maritime worksites on harbour islands.

These location factors were the source of urban transport problems in Sydney, Professor Hutchinson said, and the problems were many and varied.

Sydney's development patterns meant most people had reasonable access to their jobs by private car. Only a minority of people were forced to use a public transport system which provided poor access to areas outside the city's central business district.

But large numbers of people travelling by private car caused congestion, which added to travel costs (in terms of time and money) and in turn stunted area growth and service activity.
Land waste
(continued from front page)

The high dependence on the car caused high levels of air and noise pollution, high land consumption and capital outlay on roadworks and maintenance, and a high level of energy consumption.

In Sydney, urban transport consumed perhaps more than 15% of the city’s total energy resources.

All these problems can be generally related to a poor public transport system, Professor Hutchinson said.

"But the answer is not solely in providing more public transport. It lies, rather, with a more efficient and interactive land use pattern."

He said most technological "solutions" to urban transport chaos had failed.

The City of Toronto had tried a "dial-a-bus" system of large, public taxis on demand which had failed to provide enough incentive to shift to public transport.

High-speed systems and monorails had failed, because it was difficult to improve vehicle speed in existing conditions where the distance between commuter stations was so small.

One new concept which was being investigated in the US, and which held some hope, was that of a "personal rapid-transit system."

In this, stations were actually located on by-passes off the main lines. Passengers were conveyed in high-speed, small vehicles at high frequencies.

"But this work is still strictly developmental," Professor Hutchinson said.

"The fact remains that technology, or increasing public transport won't solve the problems. The key is in the management of land use in very co-ordinated ways."

"Sydney is not yet at the stage where the disadvantages of living in a big city outweigh the advantages."

Professor Messel can produce figures to the contrary. I shall continue to believe that Aborigines are killing less wildlife in Arnhem Land today than they were 50 years ago.

That is not to deny that particular localities have become over-exploited. Maningrida, established in 1957 as a government trading post at the mouth of the Liverpool River, attained a population of 1,000 by 1970. About 800 were Aborigines, of whom only 100 belonged to the place, and the remaining 200 were Europeans. Both groups enjoyed hunting and fishing in the vicinity during weekends. (Unlike Aborigines, European sportsmen often kill for the sake of killing, consumption of the prey being of secondary importance.)

Over the last five years or so, Aborigines throughout Arnhem Land have been moving away from the missions and settlements back to their traditional homelands. Last year the Anbarra community at the Blyth River (30 miles from Maningrida) purchased a diesel motor launch with a government grant. Anbarra men are currently bringing ice from Maningrida and returning with fish, which they sell from door to door.

Professor Messel contemptuously asks what a "commercial enterprise" could mean in the Aboriginal context. The satisfaction in both cash and pride derived by the Anbarra from their humble fishing enterprise is no doubt beyond the comprehension of a scientific impressario. The fishermen are already in difficulty because the police say they should not be operating without a hawker’s licence. Now Professor Messel is telling the Australian public that their activities should be prevented altogether.

Professor Messel remarks that Aborigines have been given no education about conservation or resource management. It would be interesting to know whether his research centre has ever contemplated using some of its considerable funds to provide such an education. It would also be interesting to know the remuneration and conditions of employment for Aborigines hired to work in this demanding, and often dangerous, project.

If particular species are genuinely in danger of extinction in Arnhem Land, then a good case could be made for imposing restrictions on hunters and fishermen, Aborigines as well as Europeans. Professor Messel’s melodramatic and unsubstantiated assertions do not constitute such a case. Rather, they act as a smokescreen for an attack on Aboriginal interests, which must not be allowed to stand in the way of a multi-million dollar research project.

"There is a need for some dissolution of growth, but decentralisation must be made very carefully.

"Population increase rates have fallen dramatically and most economic growth in Sydney is a growth of existing facilities, not new growth.

"There are lots of opportunities in Sydney to improve what is a very good existing railway pattern, both in terms of greater utilisation of it, and in terms of its extensiveness.

"Many cities would give a lot to have the land and rights-of-way that Sydney’s rail system has.

"But the focus must be on development and growth.

"We must make it easier for people to change their localities, so it’s easier to make more efficient use of our land resources,” Professor Hutchinson said.

"MELODRAMATIC AND UNSUBSTANTIATED ASSERTIONS"

The Editor, Sir,

Last year, on my way to the Blyth River, I spent a few days at Maningrida as a guest of the Crocodile Research Facility. Neither my admiration for the courage and skill of the research workers nor my gratitude for their hospitality can constrain me from taking issue with Professor Messel’s attack on the Aboriginal people of Arnhem Land (‘News’, 14/6/76).

Professor Messel maintains that the Aborigines, using guns, nets, motor cars and boats, are exterminating the area's fish and wildlife. The only evidence contained in the article is that nowadays he sees fewer Burdekin duck and magpie geese when travelling along the Liverpool River.

Before European intrusion, the natural resources of Arnhem Land supported a population of some 3,000 people. Although that population is now increasing, it is no longer dependent on hunting and gathering for subsistence. Imported European foodstuffs are currently the main item in the Aboriginal diet. There is no significant export of fish or game to European markets. Therefore, unless...
An experimental method of assessing child care needs, introduced as part of the previous Labor Government's child care policy, has been declared an "unequivocal success."

The Director of the project in NSW, Mr Alex Grey, said in a report to the Federal Government that the program had been so worthwhile that it should be continued and extended.

"The basic idea - to avoid imposing decisions on people from above - has been understood and appreciated by the communities in which it has been tried," said Mr Grey.

"Eight of the 11 local councils where the program was tried have written specifically to ask for its continuation," he told the 'News.'

The communities involved were: Canterbury, Liverpool, Cessnock, Broken Hill, Marrickville, Wollongong, Western Region and Bankstown.

The project started in May last year with a grant of $18,000 to the Department of Adult Education at the University.

Mr Grey is a Senior Lecturer in the Department, and an authority on teacher education.

Several briefing sessions were held at the University during the 12-month trial.

The project involved the appointment of 11 "catalysts" - members of the community whose sole job was to talk and listen to others in the community.

Too often you find that when an agency or department is set up because people are in need, the people in need come quickly to realise that they are needed in order for that agency or department to continue to exist," said Mr Grey.

"It is difficult for a health officer not to over-emphasise health needs, for a housing officer not to over-emphasise housing needs, for a social worker not to over-emphasise social needs - to take three of all possible examples.

"The need pre-occupies the agency and the PERSON becomes a subordinate consideration," he said.

"The catalyst's approach, on the other hand, is a new one.

"Catalysts ask people what it is they want, instead of imposing someone else's ideas and values."

In his report to the Government, Mr Grey has recommended that $382,000 be allocated to NSW to continue and expand the program for the next 12 months.

He recommends that a further 10 areas be added to the catalyst program: Albury, Coffs Harbour, Deniliquin, Gunn-

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MUSICAL SOCIETY CELEBRATES ITS UNIVERSITY CENTENARY

The Sydney University Musical Society will celebrate its centenary in 1978, a year in which SUMS long service to the University as a cultural and social institution, and as its semi-official choir will be celebrated with an ambitious program of choral performances.

SUMS (along with perhaps the SU Dramatic Society) is unique among University societies in that it has a regular meeting, in the form of a rehearsal, each week.

Rehearsals are structured around the concept of having at least one performance each term, including the traditional Carol Festival at Christmas.

Last term it was Gilbert and Sullivan’s “Princess Ida,” staged at the Union Theatre for four nights in March.

This term it will be “Elijah,” an oratorio originally written for four soloists and choir, with orchestra and organ.

However, an adaptation for piano and organ has been made for the Society to suit the conditions, and to make full use of the instruments, in the Great Hall.

Only the best soloists have been engaged — Pearl Burridge, soprano, Louise Bogg, contralto, Richard Barnard, tenor, and Raymond Myers as Elijah.

Conductor Theodore Piekos who has been with SUMS for three years, has been responsible for most of the work behind the production, including the weekly rehearsal of the 70-member choir and soloists, and the artistic organisation involved in the adaptation.

“Elijah” will be performed on two nights — July 9 and 10, at 8.00pm.

Tickets can be obtained through the information counter at the Old Union or Wentworth, at DJ’s, or at the door.

CATALYST PROGRAM
Continued from page 107

edah, Moree, Orange, Blacktown, Fairfield, Campbelltown and Sutherland (or alternatively in the suburbs of South Sydney, Randwick and Leichhardt).

In addition to the nine people on the present team, Mr Grey wants others appointed to existing areas.

“Instead of just putting together an informal group, we decided to do it seriously and form a choir with the object of building up to a high standard,” he said.

Apart from students of music, the choir has two students from other departments — a zoologist and a chemist — and a professional singer who has joined “just for fun.”

“Although we can’t hope for a technical standard as high as the Chamber Choir at Cambridge, it is amazing how quickly the choir has improved its sight reading ability,” said Mr Routley.

He says the Great Hall has exactly the right atmosphere for chamber singing.

The choir is accompanied sometimes by a small string ensemble, with up to five strings, and on other occasions by harpsichord, oboe or cello.

New Ensemble,
Chamber Choir and SUMS

INTERSTATE TOUR FOR NEW CHOIR

Sydney University’s recently-formed Chamber Choir will go on tour to Melbourne, Ballarat and Canberra during the August holidays.

The choir, consisting of five sopranos, four altos, three tenors and four basses, is modelled on the Cambridge Chamber Choir.

Its director, Mr Nicholas Routley, came from Cambridge last year to take up his appointment as Lecturer in the Department of Music.

“Soon after my appointment here I was approached by half a dozen students who told me they’d like to do some singing,” he told the ‘News.’

‘Instead of just putting together an informal group, we decided to do it seriously and form a choir with the object of building up to a high standard,’ he said.

Apart from students of music, the choir has two students from other departments—a zoologist and a chemist—and a professional singer who has joined ‘just for fun.’

‘Although we can’t hope for a technical standard as high as the Chamber Choir at Cambridge, it is amazing how quickly the choir has improved its sight reading ability,’ said Mr Routley.

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The choir is accompanied sometimes by a small string ensemble, with up to five strings, and on other occasions by harpsichord, oboe or cello.

CATALYST PROGRAM
Continued from page 107
FM community radio for Aboriginals has been proposed by the National Aboriginal Consultative Committee, according to Dr Les Hiatt, Reader in Anthropology.

Dr Hiatt said FM radio had been proposed as a possible solution to the very serious problem of communication between the committee (now called the National Aboriginal Congress) and the various Aboriginal communities throughout Australia.

"The lack of feedback of NAC activities is an outstanding problem which we have encountered again and again during the past few weeks," said Dr Hiatt.

Dr Hiatt was appointed in April this year as chairman of an independent committee to inquire into, ways of improving the effectiveness of the NAC. With the three other committee members, all of whom are Aboriginals, he has flown by chartered and commercial aircraft to Aboriginal communities in the Northern Territory, Queensland and NSW.

"One of the things we have discovered on this opinion-gathering tour, is that Aboriginals are fairly deeply ignorant of what the NAC has been doing," said Dr Hiatt.

"In fairness to the NAC it has been aware of this feedback problem, and has made a number of recommendations, including the use of FM community radio. But very little has been done, largely through the lack of resources," he said.

Since its formation in December 1973, the NAC has passed 680 resolutions, ranging from nationally important issues like land rights and the Queensland Act, to a few more parochial issues. These resolutions are passed on to the Minister and then to the Department of Aboriginal Affairs.

"At most of the meetings in the communities we have visited so far, we've heard the view expressed that it is a good thing for Aboriginals to have a voice at the national level - but not many people know what that voice is saying," said Dr Hiatt.

Since the NACC was established shortly after Labor came to power in December 1972, many criticisms have been made of it by Aboriginals and others.

The open inquiry into the NACC and into ways it might be improved was part of the Liberal-Country Party policy statement before the last election.

The new Government established the committee of inquiry, charging it with the responsibility of speaking to Aboriginal communities all over the country.

"Obviously we could not quickly visit each of the 41 electorates of the NAC, so we've tried to select a range of communities which will give us the spread of Aboriginal lifestyles and interests across the continent," said Dr Hiatt.

In the Northern Territory the committee visited Yirrkala, Maningrida, Darwin, Warrabri, Yuendumu, Hermannsburg and Alice Springs - and at each place held public meetings and made itself available for private meetings.

Dr Hiatt said one of the issues that was raised again and again was the acquisition of executive power.

"The NACC changed its title to the National Aboriginal Congress because it was dissatisfied with a purely advisory role - one of their preoccupations has been to acquire some executive power," he said.

The NAC is funded by the Department and its running costs are about $500,000 per year.

"The Government is committed to a policy which gives Aboriginal people the opportunity to determine their own future (within the limits of the Australian political system) and it is committed to an advisory body whose function will be to communicate the aspirations of the Aboriginal people directly to the Minister," said Dr Hiatt.

"I would see the main purpose of the committee of inquiry as being to improve the effectiveness of that advisory body rather than to find ways of cutting costs," he said.

The report of the committee will be prepared by the end of August, in time for Australia-wide elections by Aboriginal people of their NAC representatives.

**ACADEMIC BOARD: JUNE 21 MEETING**

**Courses in Economics**

The Academic Board allowed an extension of one month to the Faculty of Economics for proposing new courses in Economics for 1977. In fixing the time, the Board took account of the work of its own Committee of Enquiry on Political Economy and also of the position of students now enrolled in Economics II (P), who have not yet been told the details of the courses to be available to them in Economics in third year.

**Postgraduate awards reduced**

The Board noted with concern the announcement by the Minister for Education, Senator Carrick, that in 1977 the Government will make available 800 new postgraduate awards, compared with 900 this year. The reduced number will include an allocation for the National School of Business Administration at the University of NSW. Noting that the number of new awards available to the University of Sydney this year was significantly below the number of deserving Honours graduates, the Board resolved to request Senate to bring before the Minister the grounds of its concern with the reduction of new awards.

**Commemoration Day, 1977**

The Board resolved that the Students' Representative Council should be asked to inform the Board by its August meeting of the activities that it proposes for Commemoration Day, 1977. The Board wishes to make an early decision on the holding of Commemoration Day in 1977 so as to avoid the uncertainties that occurred this year over the holding of the Day.

**Vacant Chairs**

The Board noted a report on progress in filling vacant Chairs and made recommendations to Senate concerning advertisements of Chairs in Geology, Pharmaceutics and Psychology.
Experience in Papua-New Guinea showed Australians were no better or worse than any other European colonial power, an expert in New Guinea affairs told a lunch time meeting at the University recently.

Mr Noel Gash, lecturer at the Ku-ring-gai CAE, and for eight years a lecturer at the Australian School of Pacific Administration, told the meeting it was fortunate that Papua-New Guinea had passed to independence peacefully.

Mr Gash was speaking to a Pythagorean Society seminar, about Australia's colonial history in New Guinea.

He said the New Guinean people had had no control over their own destiny, as their colonial masters had changed over the years.

They were left now with a colonial legacy which could be the source of great trouble in the future.

One aspect of this “colonial condition” which was still causing trouble was the way in which borders were drawn arbitrarily on maps in cities thousands of miles from the colonial territories, Mr Gash said.

The Dutch had done it in 1826 when they drew a geographic line separating what is now West Irian and New Guinea.

The British had done the same when, in 1884, they drew a line along the Owen Stanley Ranges and separated Papua from New Guinea.

“These arbitrarily drawn lines on maps can often become international boundaries after independence,” Mr Gash said.

“They separate people of the same ethnic groups. The legacy of this colonial condition is the Papuan separatist movement today.”

Mr Gash said colonial situations meant a great deal of power rested in the hands of the administrative nation. Australians had proved no better or worse than other European colonisers in handling this power.

The Naval and Military Expeditionary Force which had taken control of German New Guinea in World War I had maintained the German tradition of corporal punishment for native plantation workers.

Plantation managers were allowed to flog natives for offences like neglect of duties, laziness, or absence, and later, for adultery, without judicial authority.

In 1919, a Norman Lindsay cartoon in “The Bulletin” created a furore against flogging, and the Government prohibited the practice in the Territory. The military administration had merely substituted an army punishment — confinement in irons — for flogging, Mr Gash said.
NOTICES

TECHNICAL THEATRE
The University of Sydney Theatre Workshop is conducting a program in training and practice of technical theatre. The program will include practical training in the use of theatre lighting (operation and design), sound, and stage management.

For further information please phone the Theatre Workshop on 6922706.

ACADEMIC SALARY INCREASES
Following the recent National Wage Case decision, approval has been given for the payment of increased salaries as set out below as from MAY 21, 1976.

Professors — $26,153 p.a.
Readers and Associate Professors — $22,445
Senior Lecturers — $17,767—$20,619
(2 x 571; 3 x 570).
2 x 627.
Assistant Lecturers — $11,321—$12,691
(2 x 343; 2 x 342).
Principal Tutors — $13,033—$16,173*
(5 x 628).
Senior Tutors — $11,321—$13,033 (2 x 343; 3 x 342).
Tutors — $8,962—$11,038 (4 x 343; 2 x 342).
Senior Research Assistants Grade II — $13,033—$14,917** (3 x 628).
Senior Research Assistants Grade I — $11,664—$12,691** (1 x 343; 2 x 342).
Research Assistants Grade II — $10,011—$11,321** (1 x 343; 2 x 3 x 1 x 283).
Research Assistants Grade I — $8,812—$9,668** (1 x 170; 1 x 173; 1 x 170; 1 x 343).
*Some permanent Senior Tutors and Principal Tutors previously so classified proceed to $16,800 p.a.
**Payment of these higher rates for Research Assistants and Senior Research Assistants who are paid from outside grants is subject to funds being available.

It is expected that academic salary increases will be paid in the pay period ending JULY 29, 1976.

STAFF VACANCIES
Applications for the following positions are at present being accepted and should be forwarded to the Registrar by the dates indicated:
Chair of Italian — July 31, 1976.
Lectureship/Senior Lectureship in Civil Engineering — June 30, 1976.
Lectureship/Senior Lectureship in Veterinary Clinical Studies — July 23, 1976.
Lectureship/Senior Lectureship in Community Medicine (General Practice) — July 23, 1976.
Thomas Lawrence Pawlett Scholarship — June 30, 1976.

PERSONAL GROWTH GROUP
This workshop is a flexible weekend's work and play using a variety of encounter, gestalt, fantasy and body awareness approaches.

Time: Weekend July 9—11.
Enquiries: Student Counselling Service, Institute Building, City Road, Phone 692 2228, 2229, 2257.
Enrolment: Before July 2.
Preliminary Meeting: Tuesday July 6, 4.30—5.30pm.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY
THE ARTHUR MAQUARIE TRAVELLING SCHOLARSHIP
The closing date for this travel scholarship has been extended to JULY 12, 1976.

Applications are invited from honours graduates of the University for study overseas.

The scholarship, which is tenable at an approved institution or for assimilation of culture by travel shall be awarded to enable scholars to travel and to pursue their studies or research in the fine arts, particularly in sculpture, or to travel and undertake study and research in the art and practice of poetry. Other things being equal, preference will be given to practising poets and artists.

ACCOMMODATION
A member of Imperial College (London) staff is planning to stay in Sydney from AUGUST 1976 for a maximum of two years. Would like to exchange semi-detached house in NW London (Hampstead) — two double bedrooms, one large single bedroom capacity, £70/£70 per week, for similar housing in Sydney, either one bedroom for minimum of one year. Would also consider offers not based on exchange.

Contact Miss Beryl Varley, Chemical Engineering (extension 2354) in the first instance.

PRIZE COMPOSITIONS 1976
Entries for the following Prize Compositions must be lodged with the Registrar on or before AUGUST 30, 1976.

The authorship of entries submitted for the various prizes must be anonymous.

1) The composition must not be in the handwriting of the author.
2) The name of the author must not appear on the composition, or in or upon the envelope which contains the composition.
3) Each composition must be identified by being inscribed with a non-de-plume and the name of the prize for which it is entered.
4) Each composition must be accompanied by a sealed enveloped inscribed with the author's non-plume and with the name of the prize for which the composition is entered.
5) The sealed enveloped must contain a statement of the author's name, address, faculty and year, his non-plume, the title of the composition and the prize for which it is entered.

An entry will not be accepted from any author who fails to observe these instructions or who otherwise fails to preserve anonymity.

English essays should be of fair length, a minimum of 5,000 words being desirable.

The various Prizes are:

1) The WENTWORTH Medal for undergraduates for an English essay.
Value, $80 each, Subjects:
1) Language: 'Spenser, in affecting the Ancients or who otherwise fails to preserve anonymity.'
Elegia quoque Graecos prouocamus.'
2) Literature: 'The use of criticism.'
3) Science:
WENTWORTH Medal for undergraduates for an English essay.
Value, $80 each, Subjects:
1) Language: 'Spenser, in affecting the Ancients or who otherwise fails to preserve anonymity.'
Elegia quoque Graecos prouocamus.'
2) Literature: 'The use of criticism.'
3) Science:

NESTLE PAEDIATRIC TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIPS — 1976 AWARDS
The Nestle Company has generously endowed paediatric travelling fellowships which will be administered by a committee established by the Australian Paediatric Association. The travelling fellowships are intended to help Australian paediatricians to visit Europe, and possibly other parts of the world.

Two types of fellowship may be awarded:
1) To provide travel expenses for a person taking up a post in a hospital abroad and who is then returning to this country.
2) To enable a person to attend paediatric meetings or to spend a short period at some overseas centre or centres to study a particular problem.

The principle of award will be to help Australian paediatricians in the future and fellowships will not be given solely as reward for past services.

Applications (3 copies) giving full particulars of the person applying and the purpose of the visit should be sent to The Secretary, Nestle Paediatric Travelling Fellowships, Institute of Child Health, Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children, Camperdown, NSW, 2050.

Applications close on AUGUST 15, 1976.

PRIZE, Value, $40. Awarded for a short story or play, no prescribed subject.
ACCOMMODATION.
FREDERICK LLOYD Memorial Prize for a Latin essay. Value, $75. Subject: 'Qua de caus a caus a litteris Latinis hodie est studendum.'
BEAUCHAMP Prize for an essay upon some subject of a literary interest. Value, $50. Subject: 'The interpretation of Melville's Moby Dick.'
BEAUCHAMP Prize for an essay upon some subject of historical interest. Value, $50. Subject: 'Is the history of ideas a separate historical discipline?'
VENOUR V. NATHAN Prize for an essay on some part of Australian-American relations. Value, $50. Subject: 'A poem in any recognised Latin metre on the theme "O tempora, o mores!"
OAKLEY Prize for a Shakespearean essay on a prescribed topic connected with the study of Greek or Latin.
Value, $20.

Catholic student. Value, $18. Subject: 'Of the candidate's own choice, within the field of the study of Greek or Latin.'

1) Language: 'Spenser, in affecting the Ancients or who otherwise fails to preserve anonymity.'
Elegia quoque Graecos prouocamus.'
2) Literature: 'The use of criticism.'
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Elegia quoque Graecos prouocamus.'
2) Literature: 'The use of criticism.'
3) Science:

Kenneth W. Knight, Registrar.

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WEEKLY CALENDAR

June 28 – July 4
(And advance notices for July 5–12)

MONDAY, JUNE 28
1.00pm  Pythagorean Society. “Unearthing a Chalcolithic Culture,” Professor Basil Hennessey. Latin Room 1.
8.00pm  Frederick May Memorial Lecture. “P.P. Pasolini: A Desperate Vitality,” Silvio Trambaiolo, acting head, Department of Italian, Stephen Roberts Theatre.

TUESDAY, JUNE 29
1.00pm  School of Divinity Lecture. “Liberty and Liberation in the Teaching of Jesus,” Dr Robert Maddex. The Stephen Roberts Theatre.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30
5.00pm  Chemistry Lecture. “Conformation of Macromolecules at Interfaces,” Mr J.B. Smitham. School of Chemistry, Room 418.
5.15pm  Zoology Seminar. “Group Discussion Techniques in a Science Subject,” Professor M.J. Blunt. Zoology Colloquium Room.
6.00pm  SU Photographic Society meeting and competition. “Portrait.” Cullen Room, Holme Building.

THURSDAY, JULY 1
1.00pm  Physiology Seminar. “Neural Mechanisms in Tactile Sensation,” Dr M. Rowe (UNSW). Room 237, Anderson Stuart Building.
4.00pm  Research Seminar. “Fluidisation under Pressure,” Dr David Harrison (Cambridge University). Chemical Engineering Lecture Theatre 1.
8.00pm  “Cymbeline,” the Drama Studies Unit’s first production of Shakespeare in the Seymour Centre. Downstairs Theatre. Tickets $3 ($2 students) from the English Department or the Seymour Centre.

FRIDAY, JULY 2
1.00pm  Botany and Genetics Seminar. “Towards a Concept of Total Ecosystem Studies,” Mr John Hibberd (Nature Conservation Council of NSW). Room 211, Botany Building.

8.00pm  “Cymbeline,” the Drama Studies Unit’s first production of Shakespeare in the Seymour Centre. Downstairs Theatre. Tickets $3 ($2 students) from the English Department or the Seymour Centre.

SATURDAY, JULY 3
8.00pm  Final night of the Drama Studies Unit’s production of Shakespeare’s romance “Cymbeline.” Downstairs at the Seymour. Tickets $3 ($2 students) from the English Department or the Seymour Centre.

ADVANCE NOTICES

MONDAY, JULY 5
1.00pm  Pythagorean Society. “The Form Field,” Mr Lawrence Edwards (Rudolph Steiner School of Edinburgh) Carslaw Lecture Theatre 11.
8.00pm  Frederick May Memorial Lecture. “Was Leopardi a Scientist,” Professor Giovanni Carsaniga (University of Western Australia). Stephen Roberts Theatre.

TUESDAY, JULY 6
5.00pm  Research Colloquium. “Applications of Liquid Crystals in Chemistry,” Dr A.S. Tracey. Lecture Theatre 4, School of Chemistry.
5.15pm  Introduction to Membrane Biophysics Lecture, the sixth in a series of nine. “Structure of Biological Membranes,” Professor H.G.L. Coster (UNSW). Botany Seminar Room.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7
1.00pm  Anatomy Colloquium. “Communication Amongst Members of a Health Team,” Dr Susan Hayes. Anatomy Seminar Room, Anderson Stuart Building.
5.00pm  Chemistry Lecture. “C13 in Protein Studies,” Dr B.E. Chapman. School of Chemistry, Room 418.

THURSDAY, JULY 8
10.00am  Chemistry Lecture. “Catalysed Reactions of Triplet Oxygen,” Miss C. Dobb. Lecture Theatre 2, School of Chemistry.
1.00pm  Physiology Seminar. “Changes in Lymphocyte Surface Structures with Age,” Dr Callard. Room 356, Anderson Stuart Building.

FRIDAY, JULY 9
9.00am  Research Seminar. “Metal-Binding by Sulphur Containing Aminoacids,” Mr C.J. Moore. Room 418, School of Chemistry.
1.00pm  Botany and Genetics Seminar. “Plants Don’t Have Roots, They Have Mycorrhizas,” Dr G. Cox. Room 211, Botany Building.